

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	4999854.54905
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 %	30.618718864
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00028
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	1625.44751
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00009
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	137749896373.12137
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	3.84787
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	54214144.88711
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	1.5144
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

		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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	BNB Chain
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	232247.88583
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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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	423505.25411
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 %	29.31720058
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 –	184.44662

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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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General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	5697300697.81487
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	0.43104
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	2242283.25123
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.16964
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

		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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	21193.73472
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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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	USDC
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	101235.39529
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	565.78795
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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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Hyperliquid
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	3094492.1696
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	0.00009
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	1420.37191
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 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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	71926.36993
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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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Wrapped Bitcoin
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	586.99234
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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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	7099473.07391
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 %	34.18909004
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	2283.09466
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 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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	EOS
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	269762.76538
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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N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Shiba Inu
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	264.07931
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	VeChain
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	177488.88208
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	TRON
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	2383468.42521
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 %	27.79728211
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00003
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	882.96102
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Ethereum Classic
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	120367068.77456
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	0.01092
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	47372.79576
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.0043
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

		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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Gram
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	3515185.1072
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 %	33.405009889
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00006
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	1082.55366
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	DAI
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	287.43733
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Aave
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1152.74712
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Cronos
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1935680.57171
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	0.00006
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	888.47738

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00003
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Cosmos
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	2026-09-18
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-01
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	595296.75733
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	0.00058
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	273.24121

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00027
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	ApeCoin
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	37.64774
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Flow
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	363054.58732
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	0.00001
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	166.64206
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Mantle
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	179571.99467
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Tezos
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	2026-09-18
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-01
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	249479.49817
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Avalanche
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1397033.78975
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 %	33.256421671
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00011
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	450.6575
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	MultiversX
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	624382.70038
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	0.00002
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	286.59166
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	First Digital USD
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	15.75738
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Wrapped XTZ
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.61603
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Decentraland
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	31.03791
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Algorand
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	2026-09-18
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-01
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1032093.57708
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 %	28.725830136
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00006
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	362.07293
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Kusama
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	487279.47652
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	0.00002
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	223.66128
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Sei
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	993817.75908
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	0.00003
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	456.16235

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	46901.95357
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Near Protocol
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	5375116.94635
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 %	29.371857143
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.0002
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	2353.18264
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00009
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Bonk
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	485.30738
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Aptos
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	323142.90498
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1312326.08904
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	602.35767
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	XDC Network
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1177058.47937
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	0.00004
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	540.26984

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Chiliz
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	8703.14128
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Stacks
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1867315.33403
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	0.1527
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	810.66391

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.06628
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	IOTA
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	2026-09-18
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-01
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	339027.93575
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Beam
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	526675.46253
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	0.00002
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	241.74404

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Zilliqa
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	9.26744
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Arweave
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	844817.84946
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	0.00003
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	387.77139

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Flare
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1181441.06567
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	0.00004
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	542.28145

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Ronin
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	331489.88456
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Moonbeam
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	76427.1462
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	IoTeX
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1.48581
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Kava
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	460549.76136
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	0.00001
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	211.39234

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Injective
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	2026-09-18
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-10-01
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	81402.77521
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Ripple USD
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	1079.2078
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	VeThor
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	6.08801
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Berachain
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	443334.3202
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	0.00001
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	203.49045
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Trust Wallet
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	8.19878
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Aurora
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	32.55241
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	PayPal USD
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	804.64622
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Polygon
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	168389.8691
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Secret
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	83894.71375
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Smooth Love Potion
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	3.42579
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Arkham
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	18.69805
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Celo Dollar
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.2262
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Chromia
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	166321.16018
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Concordium
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	323265.3643
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	DeFiChain
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.40636
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	WETH
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	78307.45383
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Polkadot
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	988343.92043
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 %	35.174057801
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00038
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	299.902
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00012
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	4936389229.44906
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	0.18457
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	1942811.77664
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.07264
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

		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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	387501.05854
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 %	37.044151261
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	128.82326
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 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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	LUKSO
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	65303.54477
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Probinex
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.0446
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	StrikeX
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.95936
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Global Dollar
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	494.25136
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Canton Network
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	2026-09-16
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-29
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	249068.58283
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Monad
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	940006.77372
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 %	36.196647059
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00003
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	277.74899
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Plasma
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	902646.48315
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	0.00003
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	414.31474

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	AllUnity Euro
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.58012
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	AUSD
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	19.06921
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	EUR CoinVertible
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	57.96903
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	265.71072
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	MetaMask USD
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	170.79399
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	My Neighbor Alice
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	3.4395
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Nexpace
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	595857.15012
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	0.00002
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	273.49843

	Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	
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.

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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Stargate Bridged USDC
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.08116
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	USAT
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	26.86765
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	USD CoinVertible
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	0.43501
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	Transak GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	529900EEGMA1G5Y2DT85
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	USDT0
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	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	5711.86528
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.