

**White paper drafted under the
European Markets in
Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU)
2023/1114 for FFG DW1NCGR64**

Preamble

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01. Date of notification

2025-10-01

02. Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

03. Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.

04. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The crypto-asset referred to in this crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

05. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Not applicable

06. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Summary

07. Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Warning: This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper.

The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law.

This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to union or national law.

08. Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is the LINEA token ("Token"). The Token is classified under Regulation (EU) 2024/1113 ("MiCAR") as a crypto asset other than an asset-referenced token or an e-money token. It exists on the LINEA Network (the "Network"), the deployed version of the LINEA protocol - an Ethereum layer 2 blockchain

infrastructure for apps, users, and institutions. The Token also exists on Ethereum, as further described in section H.2 below.

The Token is solely a medium of exchange which may also be traded. It is transferable but carries no other technical utility inside the protocol (e.g. paying for transaction processing, governance rights, entitlement to revenue, cash flows or other payments, or special access to products or services). The Token is not backed by any other asset and does not confer any enforceable rights against the issuer or third parties.

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

Not applicable.

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

LINEA Association ("Association") is seeking admission to trading on any Crypto Asset Service Provider platform in the European Union as well as the European Economic Area in accordance to Article 5 of REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937.

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

A.1 Name

Linea Association

A.2 Legal form

2JZ4

A.3 Registered address

CH-ZG, Bahnhofstrasse 7, 6300 Zug, Switzerland

A.4 Head office

Not applicable.

A.5 Registration date

2024-05-13

A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable.

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable.

A.8 Contact telephone number

+41912391786

A.9 E-mail address

notices@linea.build

A.10 Response time (Days)

010

A.11 Parent company

Not applicable.

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Position	Address
Jerry Szustakowski	President of the board	Bahnhofstrasse 7 6300 Zug, Switzerland
Craig Pascoe	Member of the board	Bahnhofstrasse 7 6300 Zug, Switzerland
Oliver Bell	Member of the board	Bahnhofstrasse 7 6300 Zug, Switzerland

A.13 Business activity

The Association is a not-for-profit organization. All of its activity must align with its purpose: to support, directly or indirectly, the growth and development of the open-source LINEA software technology, the Network built upon it, and their respective ecosystems and communities.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Not applicable.

A.15 Newly established

True (i. e. younger than three years (see A.5)).

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Not applicable.

A.17 Financial condition since registration

The Association was established under the laws of Switzerland on or around May 13, 2024 and functions as the ecosystem entity supporting the distribution of Tokens to certain past users and builders of the Network, and contributing to the development and governance of the Network. In the year after its formation, the Association's operations were minimal and its expenses were de minimis. In 2025, it received a capital contribution of over 500,000 USD from Consensys Software to cover operational expenses. Around the time the Token was starting to be distributed, the Association received around 3 million USDC, 900,000 USD, and over 13 billion LINEA from the Linea Consortium Limited ("Linea Consortium"), which oversees a treasury of Tokens, pursuant to a services agreement. The purpose of these transfers was to allow the Association to pay its operational expenses as well as finance partnerships and fund grants that benefit the Network. As of September 10, 2025, total operating expenses since registration amounted to around 3.86 million USD, covering legal costs, service providers, research and development, and human capital. The Association has no outstanding liabilities, debts, or financial commitments and does not face material financial risks or uncertainties impacting its long-term sustainability.

Part B – Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

Yes.

B.2 Name

Linea Consortium Limited

B.3 Legal form

HZEH

B.4. Registered address

US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904

B.5 Head office

US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904

B.6 Registration date

2025-08-15

B.7 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

File no. 10297874

B.9 Parent company

Not applicable.

B.10 Members of the management body

Name	Function	Business address
Joseph Lubin	Director	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904

Declan Fox	Director	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Nick Johnson	Director	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Sreeram Kannan	Director	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Cyprian Grau	Director	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904

B.11 Business activity

The business activity consists of the governance of the protocol of the Token.

B.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable.

Part C – Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

C.1 Name

Not applicable.

C.2 Legal form

Not applicable.

C.3 Registered address

Not applicable.

C.4 Head office

Not applicable.

C.5 Registration date

Not applicable.

C.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable.

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable.

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable.

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

Not applicable.

C.10 Members of the Management body

Not applicable.

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable.

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

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH, Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg

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

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH, Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg, was mandated to support the process of drawing up the white paper by the person seeking admission to trading mentioned in Part A.

Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Long Name: Linea, Short Name: LINEA according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2025-09-08.

D.2 Crypto-assets name

See F.13.

D.3 Abbreviation

See F.13.

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

The LINEA protocol is an open-source scaling solution for the Ethereum network, utilizing zero-knowledge Ethereum Virtual Machine (zkEVM) rollup technology (zero-knowledge succinct non-interactive arguments of knowledge [zk-SNARKs]) to enhance transaction efficiency and scalability. Using project solutions built within the Network, transactions of a diverse nature can be carried out “on top” of Ethereum, in a way that is designed to make LINEA an extension of Ethereum.

This Ethereum Layer 2 therefore aims at reinforcing Ethereum, its developer ecosystem, and its long-term economic model.

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

Name	Function	Business address
Consensys Software Inc.	Development Corporation, Service provider	5049 Edwards Ranch Road, Fort Worth, Texas 76109, United States of America
Autonomous Limited	Service provider	Trinity Chambers P.O. Box 4301, Road Town, Tortola, BVI
Linea Consortium Limited	Token-Governance	850 Burton Road Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Jerry Szustakowski	President of the board (Linea Association)	Bahnhofstrasse 7 6300 Zug, Switzerland

Craig Pascoe	Member of the board (Linea Association)	Bahnhofstrasse 7 6300 Zug, Switzerland
Oliver Bell	Member of the board (Linea Association)	Bahnhofstrasse 7 6300 Zug, Switzerland
Joseph Lubin	Director (Linea Consortium Limited)	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Declan Fox	Director (Linea Consortium Limited)	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Nick Johnson	Director (Linea Consortium Limited)	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Sreeram Kannan	Director (Linea Consortium Limited)	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904
Cyprian Grau	Director (Linea Consortium Limited)	US-DE, 850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, DE 19904

D.6 Utility Token Classification

The token does not classify as a utility token.

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

Not applicable.

D.8 Plans for the token

The development of the Network has followed a structured rollout. The project initiated with the launch of its public testnet on 28 March 2023, enabling developers and users to experiment with the protocol in a controlled environment. Subsequently, the mainnet was launched on 6 July 2023, marking the beginning of full network operations.

The Token is issued via an airdrop to eligible participants, who have claimed their airdrop allocation via a claims process described here: <https://support.linea.build/linea-hub/airdrop/faq>. The window for claiming eligibility to receive Tokens in the airdrop opened on 10 September 2025 and closes on 09 December 2025 at 23:59 UTC. Therefore at the date of publication of this white paper the immediate future plans for the Token are to continue distributing Tokens via the

claims process until that process concludes on 09 December 2025. Thereafter, the Consortium will continue a Token grants program to incentivize building on top of and use of the Network.

The project itself also will proceed along a product roadmap described more fully here: <https://community.linea.build/t/linea-product-roadmap-update>; and a decentralization roadmap described more fully here: <https://docs.linea.build/technology/decentralization>. The product roadmap includes plans to increase the number of transactions in each block and to shorten the time it takes for transaction data to be considered final. The decentralization roadmap includes a phase in which not only the transaction sequencer and prover software operators will be decentralized but also Network and Token governance will be shared more broadly.

A potential listing of the Token on trading platforms within the EEA is being pursued, and as a result this white paper has been produced to support that planned admission to trading.

The future plans described above reflect the current state of information made available by the issuer. However, the timing, implementation, and exact form of these developments cannot be guaranteed. Any deviation or delay may materially affect the availability, utility, or value of the Token.

D.9 Resource allocation

The financial resources allocated to the project are further explained in A.17 above.

The Linea protocol has been developed primarily by Consensys Software Inc. and its affiliates and service providers, which allocate dedicated teams of engineers, researchers, and technical experts to the advancement of the Network. Verified financial and technical resources are deployed to support research and development, infrastructure operations, audits, and ecosystem integrations. In parallel, the Association allocates resources received from the Linea Consortium treasury, which manages the Token reserve, to cover operational, legal, and governance-related functions, as well as to fund developer grants, hackathons, and community initiatives.

D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets

Not applicable, as this white paper was drawn up for the admission to trading and not for collecting funds for the crypto-asset-project. Further, no funds or crypto assets will be collected as part of the airdrop of the Token (described further in paragraph D.8 above).

Part E – Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

Admission to Trading (ATTR).

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The admission of the Token to trading aims to promote broad circulation and distribution among potential Network participants, enabling them to fully engage with and benefit from the Network. Furthermore, listing the Token on secondary markets is expected to enhance its liquidity.

E.3 Fundraising target

Not applicable. The present white paper is published solely in relation to the admission to trading of the Token and does not relate to any public offering.

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.8 Issue price

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

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

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.10 Subscription fee

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.11 Offer price determination method

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

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

72,009,990,000 Tokens, and no additional Tokens will be minted. The number of Tokens will decrease on account of Network transaction activity, via burns of Tokens that take place as part of each transaction as described below.

All transaction (or “gas”) fees on the Network are settled in ETH. Eighty (80) % of the ETH gas fee is automatically converted into the Token and burned through a pre-programmed mechanism embedded in the protocol, which executes autonomously and without manual intervention. This burning mechanism reduces the number of circulating Tokens.

E.13 Targeted holders

ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions

There are no restrictions on who can hold the Tokens, save that holders must have established the appropriate accounts or other technical arrangements to enable them to hold the Token (for example a self-custody wallet to hold the Token).

Restrictions on Token purchases and trading may be established by trading platforms and brokers that admit the Token to trading. Where this is the case, the restrictions on

purchase and trading will be established and enforced by those trading platforms and brokers.

E.15 Reimbursement notice

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.16 Refund mechanism

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.17 Refund timeline

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.18 Offer phases

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.19 Early purchase discount

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.20 Time-limited offer

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.21 Subscription period beginning

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.22 Subscription period end

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

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

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

The payment methods are subject to the respective capabilities of the Crypto Asset Service Provider listing the crypto-asset.

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.26 Right of withdrawal

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

The transfer of purchased crypto-assets are subject to the respective capabilities of the Crypto Asset Service Provider listing the crypto-asset.

E.28 Transfer time schedule

Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

Not applicable. See explanation under E.14.

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

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.32 Placement form

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.33 Trading platforms name

The trading on all MiCAR-compliant trading platforms is sought.

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

Not applicable.

E.35 Trading platforms access

This depends on the trading platform listing the asset.

E.36 Involved costs

This depends on the trading platform listing the asset. Furthermore, costs may occur for making transfers out of the platform (i. e. "gas costs" for blockchain network use that may exceed the value of the crypto-asset itself).

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable. See explanation under E.3.

E.38 Conflicts of interest

The Association is not aware of any potential conflict of interest for the Association, or among its management body members or any other person within the Association with respect to the admission to trading of the Token.

E.39 Applicable law

Not applicable, as it is referred to on "offer to the public" and in this white-paper, the admission to trading is sought.

E.40 Competent court

Not applicable, as it is referred to on "offer to the public" and in this white-paper, the admission to trading is sought.

Part F – Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

The crypto-asset described in the white paper is classified as a crypto-asset under MiCAR but does not qualify as an electronic money token ("EMT") or an asset-referenced token ("ART"). It is a digital representation of value that can be stored and transferred using distributed ledger technology (DLT) or similar technology, without embodying or conferring any rights to its holder.

The asset does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing an official currency, a basket of assets, or any other underlying rights. Instead, its valuation is entirely market-driven, based on supply and demand dynamics, and not supported by a

stabilization mechanism. It is neither pegged to any fiat currency nor backed by any external assets, distinguishing it clearly from EMTs and ARTs.

Furthermore, the crypto-asset is not categorized as a financial instrument, deposit, insurance product, pension product, or any other regulated financial product under EU law. It does not grant financial rights, voting rights, or any contractual claims to its holders, ensuring that it remains outside the scope of regulatory frameworks applicable to traditional financial instruments.

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The Token is solely a medium of exchange which may also be traded via trading platforms that have admitted it to trading. It is transferable but carries no other technical utility inside the protocol (e.g. paying for transaction processing, governance rights, entitlement to revenue, cash flows or other payments, or special access to products or services). The Token is not backed by any other asset and does not confer any enforceable rights against the issuer or third parties.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

There are no current plans to add functionality to the Token at the protocol level. Functionality could change in the future as a result of protocol governance decisions overseen by the Consortium, but today such changes are merely theoretical.

A description of the characteristics of the crypto asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper

The white paper type is "other crypto-assets" (i. e. "OTHR").

F.5 The type of submission

The white paper submission type is "NEWT", which stands for new token.

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

The tokens are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available primarily on the Network but may also be bridged to the Ethereum network. The Tokens are fungible (up to 18 digits after the decimal point), and a total of 72,009,990,000 have been minted.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

See F.13.

F.8 Website of the issuer

The formal issuer of the Token does not have its own website. Further information regarding the protocol, the broader ecosystem, and the Token is available at: www.linea.build.

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

2025-11-03

F.10 Publication date

2025-11-03

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable.

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

EN

F.13 Digital token identifier code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available

7130T7CRM; J74JKQM2D

F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available

DW1NCGR64

F.15 Voluntary data flag

Mandatory.

F.16 Personal data flag

The white paper does contain personal data.

F.17 LEI eligibility

The issuer should be eligible for a Legal Entity Identifier.

F.18 Home Member State

Malta

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets**G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations**

There are no rights or obligations attached for/of the purchaser.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

As the Token grants neither rights nor obligations, there are no procedures and conditions for the exercise of these rights applicable.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As the Token grants neither rights nor obligations, there are no conditions under which the rights and obligations may be modified applicable. An adjustment of the technical infrastructure necessary to exercise the promised governance rights, declining

functionality due to dilution, changing rights within the voting platforms, and all other adverse effects for investors may occur at any time.

G.4 Future public offers

Information on the future offers to the public of crypto-assets were not available at the time of writing this white paper (2025-10-01).

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

The Consortium retains and manages the distribution of a Token treasury initially containing around 61,208,491,500 Tokens – this represents 85% of the total initial supply of the Tokens and is allocated for airdrop distribution (as described in D.8 above) and an ecosystem fund that will be distributed to fund new projects, Ethereum R&D and other activities and projects designed to benefit the community.

Consensus Software holds 10,801,498,500 Tokens that it will not dispose of for a period of five (5) years, ending on August 26, 2030.

Further information is available here: <https://docs.linea.build/technology/tokenomics>.

G.6 Utility token classification

No.

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

As the crypto-asset grants no access to neither goods nor services this information is not applicable.

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Not applicable.

G.9 Non-trading request

The admission to trading is sought.

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

Not applicable, as the admission to trading of the tokens is sought.

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

The Token does not have any transfer restrictions and are generally freely transferable. Any Crypto Asset Service Providers that support the Token can impose their own restrictions in agreements they enter with their clients. The Crypto Asset Service Providers may impose restrictions on buyers and sellers of the Token in accordance with applicable laws, and their internal policies and terms.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

Yes. Although the Token minting contract is neither configured to or intended to mint any additional Tokens, the Network has implemented a Token burning mechanism as part of transactions on the Network in order to reduce supply over time.

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

The Network mirrors the gas transaction fee mechanism utilized on the Ethereum protocol. All transaction fees on the Network are settled in ETH. Eighty (80) % of the ETH gas fee is automatically converted into the Token and burned through a pre-programmed mechanism embedded in the protocol, which executes autonomously and without manual intervention.

G.14 Token value protection schemes

No, the token does not have value protection schemes.

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable.

G.16 Compensation schemes

No, the token does not have compensation schemes.

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable.

G.18 Applicable law

Applicable law likely depends on the location of any particular transaction with the token.

G.19 Competent court

Competent court likely depends on the location of any particular transaction with the Token.

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

See F.13.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

The Token is available on two DLT networks: Linea and Ethereum. In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

The following applies to the Token and the Network:

Linea is a “Layer 2” which uses rollup technology, whereby multiple transactions are aggregated (“rolled up”) and submitted in batches to Ethereum (described further below) for final settlement.

A single sequencer is responsible for ordering transactions on the Network. The sequencer collects user-submitted transactions, orders them, and produces Layer 2 blocks.

The correctness of Layer 2 state transitions is ensured through a single prover mechanism. The prover generates cryptographic proofs (validity proofs or fraud proofs, depending on the rollup type) demonstrating that the state transitions executed off-chain are consistent with the Ethereum smart contracts governing the rollup. These proofs are submitted to Ethereum for verification, ensuring that malicious or incorrect state transitions cannot be finalized on the base layer.

The Network is fully interoperable with Ethereum. Users deposit and withdraw assets via Ethereum smart contracts, and transactions on the Network ultimately derive their security from Ethereum's consensus mechanism.

Future upgrades may extend interoperability to other Layer 2 solutions or blockchains.

The following applies to Ethereum:

The Ethereum network operates on a well-defined set of protocols and technical standards that are intended to ensure its security, decentralization, and functionality. Below are some of the key ones:

1. Network Protocol

Ethereum follows a decentralized, peer-to-peer (P2P) protocol where nodes communicate over the crypto-asset's DevP2P protocol using RLPx for data encoding.

- Transactions and smart contract execution are secured through Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus.
- Validators propose and attest blocks in Ethereum's Beacon Chain, finalized through Casper FFG.
- The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) executes smart contracts using Turing-complete bytecode.

2. Transaction and Address Standards

Address Format: 20-byte addresses derived from Keccak-256 hashing of public keys.

Transaction Types:

- Legacy Transactions (pre-EIP-1559)
- Type 0 (Pre-EIP-1559 transactions)
- Type 1 (EIP-2930: Access list transactions)
- Type 2 (EIP-1559: Dynamic fee transactions with base fee burning)

The Pectra upgrade introduces EIP-7702, a transformative improvement to account abstraction. This allows externally owned accounts (EOAs) to temporarily act as smart contract wallets during a transaction. It provides significant flexibility, enabling functionality such as sponsored gas payments and batched operations without changing the underlying account model permanently.

3. Blockchain Data Structure & Block Standards

- Ethereum consists of accounts, smart contracts, and storage states, maintained through Merkle Patricia Trees for efficient verification.

Each block contains:

- Block Header: Parent hash, state root, transactions root, receipts root, timestamp, gas limit, gas used, proposer signature.
- Transactions: Smart contract executions and token transfers.
- Block Size: No fixed limit; constrained by the gas limit per block (variable over time). In line with Ethereum's scalability roadmap, Pectra includes EIP-7691, which increases the maximum number of "blobs" (data chunks introduced with EIP-4844) per block. This change significantly boosts the data availability layer used by rollups, supporting cheaper and more efficient Layer 2 scalability.

4. Upgrade & Improvement Standards

Ethereum follows the Ethereum Improvement Proposal (EIP) process for upgrades.

H.3 Technology used

The Token is available on two DLT networks: Linea and Ethereum. In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

The following applies to the Token and the Network:

The LINEA protocol is a Type 2 Zero-Knowledge Ethereum Virtual Machine (zkEVM) network that aims to scale Ethereum while preserving its security and developer experience. The Network is designed for full EVM equivalence at the bytecode level,

which is a critical standard for seamless interoperability. As a zk-rollup, the Network utilizes zero-knowledge proofs (ZKPs) to ensure the integrity of off-chain transactions. The Network uses a custom, in-house proving system based on recursive SNARKs, with components named Arcane and Vortex. This system is used to generate validity proofs that confirm off-chain computations are correct. The Network uses lattice-based cryptography for its ZKPs, which offers resistance to potential threats from quantum computing.

The Network's off-chain execution environment uses data structures that mirror Ethereum's own state management. The Network uses a Merkle-Patricia Trie to record the world state and manage consensus, just as Ethereum does. To improve efficiency in tracking and updating account storage, LINEA protocol uses a sparse Merkle tree.

The following applies to Ethereum:

1. Decentralized Ledger: The Ethereum blockchain acts as a decentralized ledger for all token transactions, with the intention to preserving an unalterable record of token transfers and ownership to ensure both transparency and security.
2. Private Key Management: To safeguard their token holdings, users must securely store their wallet's private keys and recovery phrases.
3. Cryptographic Integrity: Ethereum employs elliptic curve cryptography to validate and execute transactions securely, intended to ensure the integrity of all transfers. The Keccak-256 (SHA-3 variant) Hashing Algorithm is used for hashing and address generation. The crypto-asset uses ECDSA with secp256k1 curve for key generation and digital signatures. Next to that, BLS (Boneh-Lynn-Shacham) signatures are used for validator aggregation in PoS.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

The crypto asset that is the subject of this white paper is available on multiple DLT networks. These include: Linea and Ethereum. In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

The following applies to the Token and the Network:

The Linea Network uses a Zero-Knowledge Rollup (ZK-Rollup) architecture with a zkEVM for Ethereum compatibility, and its consensus is derived from Ethereum's own proof-of-stake security. While the Network has components like a sequencer for ordering transactions and a coordinator for network management, its consensus mechanism is fundamentally linked to the proof and verification process of zero-knowledge proofs and the security of the Ethereum mainnet. Instead of a typical decentralized consensus on a separate blockchain, the Network inherits its security and state finality from Ethereum.

The following applies to Ethereum:

Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced via a protocol change known as "The Merge" in 2022, replaced mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH, and every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed by the chosen validator, the other validators verify the block's integrity. The Ethereum network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The "Beacon Chain" coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

The Token is available on two DLT networks: Linea and Ethereum. In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

The following applies to the Token and the Network:

Like Ethereum, the Network uses a gas system, where gas is the unit of computational effort required to process a transaction. All gas fees on the Network are paid in Ether (ETH). The Network has a base fee that is designed to stabilize at 7 wei. The base fee still

decreases or increases based on network traffic, similar to Ethereum, but it does not go below 7 wei.

The Network does not require Token staking for transaction validation purposes and thus provides no staking rewards. It does not offer incentives for running a full network node. It does charge fees collected by the sequencer for transaction processing. Those fees are paid in ETH, 20% of which are immediately burned while the remaining 80% are converted to Tokens and then burned.

The following applies to Ethereum:

The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

False

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable.

H.8 Audit

As we are understanding the question relating to "technology" to be interpreted in a broad sense, the answer to whether an audit of "the technology used" was conducted is "no, we cannot guarantee, that all parts of the technology used have been audited". However, certain smart contracts associated with the Network, including the Token smart contract, were subjected to one or more security audits, the scope and outcomes of which are detailed here:

<https://github.com/Consensys/linea-monorepo/blob/f966a2d020d3ae4f909e0a5c40b7990eaf4d20f8/docs/audits.md#linea-tokens-and-airdrop-smart-contract-audits> .

H.9 Audit outcome

Please see H.8 for the website address that contains the outcomes of the audits performed.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

1. Regulatory and Compliance

This white paper has been prepared with utmost caution; however, uncertainties in the regulatory requirements and future changes in regulatory frameworks could potentially impact the Token's legal status and its tradability. There is also a high probability that other laws will come into force, changing the rules for the trading of the Token. Therefore, such developments shall be monitored and acted upon accordingly.

2. Operational and Technical

Blockchain Dependency: The Token is entirely dependent on the Ethereum network in order to operate properly, and on the LINEA protocol. Any issues, such as downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities within the Ethereum network or the LINEA protocol, could adversely affect the Token's functionality.

Smart Contract Risks: Smart contracts governing the Token may contain hidden vulnerabilities or bugs that could disrupt the Token offering or distribution processes.

Connection Dependency: As the trading of the Token also involves trading venues which are independent of the Association and the Consortium, technical risks such as downtime of the connection or faulty code are also possible.

Human errors: Due to the irrevocability of blockchain-transactions, approving wrong transactions or using incorrect networks/addresses will most likely result in Tokens and/or other funds becoming irrevocably inaccessible.

Custodial risk: Holding the Token in broad terms can be carried out by an owner of the Token in one of two ways: (1) via self-custody; and (2) via an account with a trading platform or other custodian to hold the Token on the owner's behalf. In both cases there is a risk of loss of the Token as a result of hacks, social engineering, account takeovers and other malicious activity, as well as from system failures. Events of this nature can lead to a total loss of the Token.

3. Market and Liquidity

Volatility: The Token will most likely be subject to high volatility and market speculation. Price fluctuations could be significant, posing a risk of substantial losses to holders.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity is contingent upon trading activity levels on decentralized exchanges (DEXs) and potentially on centralized exchanges (CEXs), should they admit the Token to trading. Low trading volumes may restrict or prevent users from being able to buy or sell Tokens.

4. Counterparty

As the admission to trading involves the listing of the Token by trading venues, counterparty risks arise. These include, but are not limited to, the following risks:

General Trading Platform Risk: There is a risk of trading platforms not operating to the highest standards. Examples like FTX show that especially in nascent industries, compliance and oversight-frameworks might not be fully established and/or enforced.

Listing or Delisting Risks: The listing or delisting of the Token is subject to the trading partners' internal processes. Delisting of the Token at supporting trading partners could harm or completely halt the ability to trade the Token.

5. Liquidity

Liquidity of the Token can vary, especially when trading activity is limited. This could result in high slippage when trading a Token.

6. Failure of one or more Counterparties

Bankruptcy Risk: Counterparties could go bankrupt, possibly resulting in a total loss for clients who hold Tokens at that counterparty.

7. Information asymmetry

Different groups of participants may not have the same access to technical details or governance information, leading to uneven decision-making and potential disadvantages for less informed investors.

I.2 Issuer-related risks

1. Insolvency

As with every other commercial endeavor, the risk of insolvency of the issuer is a potential. This could be caused by, but is not limited to, lack of interest from the public, lack of funding, incapacitation of key developers and project members, force majeure (including pandemics and wars) or lack of commercial success or prospects.

2. Counterparty

In order to operate, the issuer has most likely engaged in different business relationships with one or more third parties on which it strongly depends on. Loss or changes in the leadership or key partners of the issuer and/or the respective counterparties can lead to disruptions, loss of trust, or project failure. This could result in a total loss of economic value for the crypto-asset holders.

3. Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based technologies are subject to evolving regulatory landscapes worldwide. Regulations vary across jurisdictions and may be subject to significant changes. Non-compliance can result in investigations, enforcement actions, penalties, fines, sanctions, or the prohibition of the trading of the Token, impacting its viability and market acceptance. This could also result in the issuer to be subject to private litigation. These types of events would most likely also lead to changes with respect to trading of the Token that may negatively impact the value, legality, or functionality of the Token.

4. Operational

Failure to develop or maintain effective internal control, or any difficulties encountered in the implementation of such controls, or their improvement could harm the issuer's business, causing disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage.

5. Industry

The issuer is and will be subject to all of the risks and uncertainties associated with a crypto-project, where the Token issued has zero intrinsic value.

6. Reputational

The issuer faces the risk of negative publicity, whether due to, without limitation, operational failures, security breaches, or association with illicit activities, which can damage the issuer reputation and, by extension, the value and acceptance of the Token.

7. Competition

There are numerous other crypto-asset projects which are pursuing similar outcomes to the Linea project, which could have an effect on the Token as a result of it being in a competitive market.

8. Unanticipated Risk

In addition to the risks included in this section, there might be other risks that cannot be foreseen. Additional risks may also materialize as unanticipated variations or combinations of the risks discussed.

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

1. Valuation

As the Token does not have any intrinsic value, and grants neither rights nor obligations, the only mechanism to determine the price is supply and demand. Historically, most crypto-assets have dramatically lost value and were not a beneficial investment for the investors. Therefore, investing in these crypto-assets poses a high risk, and a loss of funds can occur.

2. Market Volatility

Crypto-asset prices are highly susceptible to dramatic fluctuations influenced by various factors, including market sentiment, regulatory changes, technological advancements, and macroeconomic conditions. These fluctuations can result in significant financial losses within short periods, making the market highly unpredictable and challenging for investors. This is especially true for crypto-assets without any intrinsic value, and investors should be prepared to lose the complete amount of money invested in the Token.

3. Liquidity Challenges

Some crypto-assets suffer from limited liquidity, which can present difficulties when executing large trades without significantly impacting market prices. This lack of liquidity can lead to substantial financial losses, particularly during periods of rapid market movements, when selling assets may become challenging or require accepting unfavorable prices.

4. Asset Security

Crypto-assets face unique security threats, including the risk of theft from exchanges or digital wallets, loss of private keys, and potential failures of custodial services. Since crypto transactions are generally irreversible, a security breach or mismanagement can result in the permanent loss of assets, emphasizing the importance of strong security measures and practices.

5. Scams

The irrevocability of transactions executed using blockchain infrastructure, as well as the pseudonymous nature of blockchain ecosystems, attracts scammers. Therefore, investors in crypto-assets must proceed with a high degree of caution when investing in if they invest in crypto-assets. Typical scams include – but are not limited to – the creation of fake crypto-assets with the same name, phishing on social networks or by email, fake giveaways/airdrops, identity theft, among others.

6. Blockchain Dependency

Any issues with the blockchain used, such as network downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities, could disrupt the transfer, trading, or functionality of the crypto-asset. For the Token specifically, it is intrinsically linked to the Ethereum protocol and therefore the success of the Token will in part depend on the reliability, security and suitability of Ethereum as a “Layer 1” underneath the Network.

7. Smart Contract Vulnerabilities

The smart contract used to issue the Token could include bugs, coding errors, or vulnerabilities which could be exploited by malicious actors, potentially leading to asset loss, unauthorized data access, or unintended operational consequences.

8. Privacy Concerns

All transactions on the blockchain are permanently recorded and publicly accessible, which can potentially expose user activities. Although addresses are pseudonymous, the transparent and immutable nature of blockchain allows for advanced forensic analysis and intelligence gathering. This level of transparency can make it possible to link blockchain addresses to real-world identities over time, compromising user privacy.

9. Regulatory Uncertainty

The regulatory environment surrounding crypto-assets is constantly evolving, which can directly impact their usage, valuation, and legal status. Changes in regulatory frameworks may introduce new requirements related to consumer protection, taxation, and anti-money laundering compliance, creating uncertainty and potential challenges for investors and businesses operating in the crypto space. Although the crypto-asset do not create or confer any contractual or other obligations on any party, certain regulators may nevertheless qualify the crypto-asset as a security or other financial instrument under their applicable law, which in turn would have drastic consequences for the crypto-asset, including the potential loss of the invested capital in the asset. Furthermore, this could lead to the sellers and its affiliates, directors, and officers being obliged to pay fines, including federal civil and criminal penalties, or make the crypto-asset illegal or impossible to use, buy, or sell in certain jurisdictions. On top of

that, regulators could take action against the issuer as well as the trading platforms if the regulators view the token as an unregistered offering of securities or the operations otherwise as a violation of existing law. Any of these outcomes would negatively affect the value and/or functionality of the crypto-asset and/or could cause a complete loss of funds of the invested money in the crypto-asset for the investor.

10. Counterparty risk

Engaging in agreements or storing crypto-assets on exchanges introduces counterparty risks, including the failure of the other party to fulfill their obligations. Investors may face potential losses due to factors such as insolvency, regulatory non-compliance, or fraudulent activities by counterparties, highlighting the need for careful due diligence when engaging with third parties.

11. Reputational concerns

Crypto-assets are often subject to reputational risks stemming from associations with illegal activities, high-profile security breaches, and technological failures. Such incidents can undermine trust in the broader ecosystem, negatively affecting investor confidence and market value, thereby hindering widespread adoption and acceptance.

12. Technological Innovation

New technologies or platforms could render the network's design less competitive or even break fundamental parts (i.e., quantum computing might break cryptographic algorithms used to secure the network), impacting adoption and value. Participants should approach the crypto-asset with a clear understanding of its speculative and volatile nature and be prepared to accept these risks and bear potential losses, which could include the complete loss of the asset's value.

13. Community and Narrative

As the Token has no intrinsic value, all trading activity is based on the intended market value is heavily dependent on its community.

14. Interest Rate Change

Historically, changes in interest, foreign exchange rates, and increases in volatility have increased credit and market risks and may also affect the value of the crypto-asset. Although historic data does not predict the future, potential investors should be aware that general movements in local and other factors may affect the market, and this could also affect market sentiment and, therefore most likely also the price of the Token.

15. Taxation

The taxation regime that applies to the trading of the Token by individual holders or legal entities will depend on the holder's jurisdiction. It is the holder's sole responsibility to comply with all applicable tax laws, including, but not limited to, the reporting and payment of income tax, wealth tax, or similar taxes arising in connection with the appreciation and depreciation of the Token.

16. Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing

It cannot be ruled out that crypto-asset wallet addresses interacting with the Token have been, or will be used for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes, or are identified with a person known to have committed such offenses.

17. Market Abuse

It is noteworthy that crypto-assets are potentially prone to increased market abuse risks, as the underlying infrastructure could be used to exploit arbitrage opportunities through schemes such as front-running, spoofing, pump-and-dump, and fraud across different systems, platforms, or geographic locations. This is especially true for crypto-assets with a low market capitalization and few trading venues, and potential investors should be aware that this could lead to a total loss of the funds invested in the Token.

18. Timeline and Milestones

Critical project milestones could be delayed by technical, operational, or market challenges.

19. Legal ownership: Depending on jurisdiction, Token holders may not have enforceable legal rights over their holdings, limiting avenues for recourse in disputes or cases of fraud.

20. Jurisdictional blocking: Access to exchanges, wallets, or interfaces may be restricted based on user location or regulatory measures, even if the Token remains transferable on-chain.

21. Token concentration: A large proportion of Tokens held by a few actors could allow price manipulation, governance dominance, or sudden sell-offs impacting market stability.

22. Ecosystem incentive misalignment: If validator, developer, or user rewards become unattractive or distorted, network security and participation could decline.

23. Governance deadlock: Poorly structured or fragmented governance processes may prevent timely decisions, creating delays or strategic paralysis.

24. Compliance misalignment: Features or delivery mechanisms may unintentionally conflict with evolving regulations, particularly regarding consumer protection or data privacy.

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

As this white paper relates to the "Admission to trading" of the crypto-asset, the implementation risk is referring to the risks on the Crypto Asset Service Provider side. These can be, but are not limited to, typical project management risks, such as key-personal-risks, timeline-risks, and technical implementation-risks.

I.5 Technology-related risks

As this white paper relates to the "Admission to trading" of the crypto-asset, the technology-related risks mainly involve the DLT networks which underpin the Token, being Ethereum and Linea.

1. Blockchain Dependency Risks

Network Downtime: Potential outages or congestion on the involved blockchains could interrupt on-chain Token transfers, trading, and other functions.

2. Smart Contract Risks

Vulnerabilities: The smart contract governing the Token could contain bugs or vulnerabilities that may be exploited, affecting token distribution or vesting schedules.

3. Wallet and Storage Risks

Private Key Management: Token holders must securely manage their private keys and recovery phrases to prevent permanent loss of access to their Tokens, which includes Trading-Venues, who are a prominent target for dedicated hacks.

Compatibility Issues: The Tokens require compatible wallets for storage and transfer. Any incompatibility or technical issues with these wallets could impact Token accessibility.

4. Network Security Risks

Attack Risks: The Ethereum and Linea blockchains may face threats such as denial-of-service (DoS) attacks or exploits targeting its consensus mechanism, which could compromise network integrity.

5. Evolving Technology Risks: Technological Obsolescence: The fast pace of innovation in blockchain technology may make the Token standard used appear less competitive or become outdated, potentially impacting the usability or adoption of the token.

6. Bridges: The dependency on multiple ecosystems can negatively impact investors. This asset bridge creates corresponding risks for investors, as this lock-in mechanism may not function properly for technical reasons or may be subject to attack. In that case, the supply may change immediately or the ownership rights to Tokens may be changed.

7. Forking risk: Network upgrades may split the blockchain into separate versions, potentially creating duplicate tokens or incompatibility between different versions of the protocol.

8. Economic abstraction: Mechanisms such as gas relayers or wrapped tokens may allow users to bypass the native asset, reducing its direct demand and weakening its economic role.

9. Dust and spam attacks: Low-value transactions may flood the network, increasing ledger size, reducing efficiency, and exposing user addresses to tracking.

10. Frontend dependency: If users rely on centralised web interfaces or wallets, service outages or compromises could block access even if the blockchain itself continues to operate.

I.6 Mitigation measures

None.

Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

S.1 Name

Linea Association

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier

Not applicable.

S.3 Name of the cryptoasset

Linea

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

The Token is available on two DLT networks: Linea and Ethereum. In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

The following applies to Linea:

The Linea Network uses a Zero-Knowledge Rollup (ZK-Rollup) architecture with a zkEVM for Ethereum compatibility, and its consensus is derived from Ethereum's own proof-of-stake security. While the Network has components like a sequencer for ordering transactions and a coordinator for network management, its consensus mechanism is fundamentally linked to the proof and verification process of zero-knowledge proofs and the security of the Ethereum mainnet. Instead of a typical decentralized consensus on a separate blockchain, the Network inherits its security and state finality from Ethereum.

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Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, introduced via a protocol change known as "The Merge" in 2022, replaced mining with validator staking. Validators must stake at least 32 ETH, and every block a validator is randomly chosen to propose the next block. Once proposed by the chosen validator, the other validators verify the block's integrity. The Ethereum network operates on a slot and epoch system, where a new block is proposed every 12 seconds, and finalization occurs after two epochs (~12.8 minutes) using Casper-FFG. The "Beacon Chain" coordinates validators, while the fork-choice rule (LMD-GHOST) ensures the chain follows the heaviest accumulated validator votes. Validators earn rewards for proposing and verifying blocks, but face slashing for malicious behavior or inactivity. PoS aims to improve energy efficiency, security, and scalability, with future upgrades like Proto-Danksharding enhancing transaction efficiency.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

The Token is available on two DLT networks: Linea and Ethereum. In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

The following applies to Linea:

Like Ethereum, the Network uses a gas system, where gas is the unit of computational effort required to process a transaction. All gas fees on the Network are paid in Ether (ETH). The Network has a base fee that is designed to stabilize at 7 wei. The base fee still decreases or increases based on network traffic, similar to Ethereum, but it does not go below 7 wei.

The Network does not require Token staking for transaction validation purposes and thus provides no staking rewards. It does not offer incentives for running a full network node. It does charge fees collected by the sequencer for transaction processing. Those fees are paid in ETH, 20% of which are immediately burned while the remaining 80% are converted to Tokens and then burned.

The following applies to Ethereum:

The crypto-asset's PoS system secures transactions through validator incentives and economic penalties. Validators stake at least 32 ETH and earn rewards for proposing blocks, attesting to valid ones, and participating in sync committees. Rewards are paid in newly issued ETH and transaction fees. Under EIP-1559, transaction fees consist of a base fee, which is burned to reduce supply, and an optional priority fee (tip) paid to validators. Validators face slashing if they act maliciously and incur penalties for inactivity. This system aims to increase security by aligning incentives while making the crypto-asset's fee structure more predictable and deflationary during high network activity.

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

2024-09-01

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

2025-09-01

S.8 Energy consumption

3642.42605 kWh/a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a Token, the energy consumption of Linea and Ethereum is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the Token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the Network is attributed to the Token, which is determined based on the activity of the Token. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the Token. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the Network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.10 Renewable energy consumption

32.2255486008 %

S.11 Energy intensity

0.00015 kWh

S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled

0.00000 tCO₂e/a

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased

1.21225 tCO₂e/a

S.14 GHG intensity

0.00005 kgCO₂e

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

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

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

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