

BEAMABLE (\$BMB)

White paper

In accordance with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA)

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

The crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) and that, 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.

Summary:

Disclaimer

This summary should be read as an introduction to the to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase the 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 the crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and that any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. The 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

Introduction

This white paper describes the \$BMB token, the native utility token of the Beamable Network. The Beamable Network is a decentralized infrastructure platform designed specifically for game developers and the gaming industry. This document has been prepared for the admission to trading of \$BMB and complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).

About \$BMB

\$BMB is a utility token built on the Solana blockchain that serves as the foundation of the Beamable Network's decentralized infrastructure. The token enables users to access computational services, participate in network governance, and operate network nodes that provide services to game developers.

Key Features:

- **Node Operations:** Required for staking and collateralizing network nodes (worker, router, and checker nodes)
- **Service Payments:** Used to exchange value between infrastructure providers and game developers
- **Governance Rights:** Token holders can participate in network governance by staking their tokens
- **Network Incentives:** Rewards node operators and community contributors

Total Supply: 1,000,000,000 \$BMB tokens (fixed maximum supply)

The Issuer

Name: Beamable (BVI) Ltd.

Parent Company: Beamable Foundation

Location: British Virgin Islands

Role: Facilitated the initial creation and distribution of \$BMB tokens

Following the Token Generation Event on November 11, 2025, the token's mint and update authorities were frozen, meaning no additional tokens can be created beyond the initial supply.

Admission to Trading

This white paper relates to the admission to trading of \$BMB on regulated trading platforms, including Kraken (operated by Payward Europe Solutions Limited). This is **not a public offering or token sale**. \$BMB is already widely circulated and traded globally.

What \$BMB Does NOT Provide

\$BMB tokens do **not** confer:

- Rights to dividends or profits
- Equity or ownership interests in any entity
- Rights to capital appreciation engineered by the issuer
- Guaranteed returns or value protection

Key Risks

Prospective holders should be aware of the following risks:

- **Value Loss:** The token may lose its value in part or in full
- **Transferability:** May not always be transferable and may not be liquid
- **No Guarantees:** The token may not be exchangeable for promised services if the project fails or discontinues
- **No Protection Schemes:** Not covered by investor compensation or deposit guarantee schemes under EU directives
- **Market Volatility:** Price can be highly volatile due to market conditions, regulatory changes, and sentiment
- **Regulatory Uncertainty:** Evolving regulations may impose new restrictions
- **Technology Risks:** Includes network congestion, security vulnerabilities, and private key management
- **Governance Risks:** Decentralized governance may lead to delays or disagreements

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SUMMARY		
01	Date of notification	This white paper was notified to Central Bank of Ireland 2025-12-01
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

	Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	
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 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 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	The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in the crypto-asset white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.
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. The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
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 admission to trading 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The \$BMB Token is the native utility token of the Beamable Network. It is intended to serve as the backbone of the ecosystem's decentralized infrastructure and governance. It functions as both a utility and coordination mechanism across the Platform's compute, storage, and developer-service layers. A core feature of \$BMB are its roles in (i) node licensing and operation where the worker, router, and checker nodes must stake or collateralize \$BMB in order to operate, (ii) incentives

		and rewards because a large portion of the Token supply is allocated to incentivize node operators, community contributors, and early adopters to ensure the network's decentralization and growth. Additionally, \$BMB incorporates governance rights, inflationary rewards, and staking incentives to align participant behavior with the long-term health of the network.
09	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability	\$BMB is used to exchange value between service providers (the operators of physical infrastructure used for compute) and the games and game developers that pay for their services. \$BMB can also be used to purchase node licenses for worker (those providing computational resources), router (those acting as API gateways), and checker (those validating network integrity) nodes at prices to be determined via the Beamable Network's decentralized governance procedures and guidance by the Beamable Council. \$BMB must also be staked or collateralized in order to operate these nodes as a means to ensure they are operated appropriately. A user cannot transfer their \$BMB Tokens at any time in which the Tokens have been staked or collateralized.
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	The Beamable Token (" \$BMB " or, the " Token ") is a decentralized, open-market utility token. It is built on the Solana Program Library (" SPL ") token framework, which is an extensively audited token implementation on the Solana blockchain. Beamable (BVI) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Beamable Foundation (the " Foundation "), facilitated the initial creation and distribution of the \$BMB Token in accordance with the distribution allocations and timelines described in this Whitepaper. Following initial creation, \$BMB Tokens were provided to Anchorage Digital, a qualified custodian, in order to distribute in accordance with the Token's established distribution and unlock procedures. Using SPL functionality, the Token's mint authority and update authority were frozen, meaning neither Beamable (BVI) Ltd. nor its parent, Beamable Foundation, has any ability to issue any further Tokens beyond the initial supply or modify the Token's smart contract. Following the TGE (as defined, below) Beamable Foundation contributes to the development of the Beamable ecosystem in accordance with the Governance Procedures (as defined, below). This Whitepaper is prepared in compliance with MiCA regulations to provide transparency regarding \$BMB's listing and trading. Since \$BMB is already widely circulated and traded globally, this document does not represent a new issuance, public offering, or token sale but instead provides essential information about its admission to trading under the MiCA framework. Payward Europe Solutions Limited facilitates the admission to trading of \$BMB on its regulated trading platform, ensuring compliance with MiCA regulations and providing a secure and transparent marketplace for \$BMB trading.
Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	Beamable (BVI) Ltd.
A.2	Legal form	BVI business company limited by shares
A.3	Registered address	2
A.3	Registered address	
A.4	Head office	2nd Floor, Ellen L. Skelton Building, Fishers Lane, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG 1110

A.5	Registration Date	2024-11-29
A.6	Legal entity identifier	2164019
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable.
A.8	Contact telephone number	Not applicable.
A.9	E-mail address	abeesoon@leeward.ky
A.10	Response Time (Days)	We aim to respond to all messages within 2 days.
A.11	Parent Company	Beamable Foundation Registration number 416159
A.12	Members of the Management body	Members: Beamable Foundation (Sole Shareholder) <u>Management:</u> Beamable Foundation (Director)
A.13	Business Activity	Beamable (BVI) Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Beamable Foundation. Beamable (BVI) Ltd. is responsible for the initial creation and distribution of the \$BMB token. The total supply is capped at 1 billion tokens, with allocations designated for community/node incentives, DAO treasury and ecosystem, core team, advisors, and investors, and liquidity and token launch.
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	Beamable Foundation is the sole shareholder of Beamable (BVI) Ltd. and is an independent, nonprofit organization formed to act as the legal representation of the Beamable Network. The Beamable Foundation manages the development and governance of the Beamable Network via implementing Proposals made and passed by \$BMB Token holders in accordance with the terms of the Governance Procedures. The Governance Procedures are available on the Website of the issuer.
A.15	Newly Established	FALSE
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not applicable.
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Not applicable.

Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading											
B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	FALSE									
B.2	Name	Not applicable.									
B.3	Legal form	Not applicable.									
B.4	Registered address	Not applicable.									
B.5	Head office	Not applicable.									
B.6	Registration Date	Not applicable.									
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable.									
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable.									
B.9	Parent Company	Not applicable.									
B.10	Members of the Management body	Not applicable. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Full Name</th> <th>Business Address</th> <th>Function</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Full Name	Business Address	Function						
Full Name	Business Address	Function									
B.11	Business Activity	Not applicable.									
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 of the operator of the trading platform	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	Not applicable.
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation	Not applicable.

	(EU) 2023/1114				
Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project					
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Beamable			
D.2	Crypto-assets name	Beamable			
D.3	Abbreviation	\$BMB			
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	The Beamable Network is structured as a Decentralized Physical Infrastructure Network (DePIN) which is tailored for gaming and digital economies. DePINs leverage the blockchain as an accountability and compensation layer, while the heavier workloads of computation, storage, and networking are handled by specialized hardware and service providers. This model has been shown to be successful across various industries (e.g., Helium for decentralized Wi-Fi, Theta Network for media streaming, Akash for decentralized cloud services), and Beamable extends this framework specifically to game development and publishing. Beamable’s DePIN design works to solve the cold-start problem that is common to two-sided marketplaces by building upon an already established base of demand. As of January 2025, the Platform’s services already support over 6 billion API calls per month, representing both “web2” and “web3” game traffic. The Beamable DePIN generates a notable flywheel effect in that as more demand grows on the network, new suppliers are thusly incentivized to contribute computational capacity to meet the increased demand. As the supply grows, the geographic coverage and service diversity likewise expand and as the coverage improves, the risks for developers adopting the network decreases, thereby driving further adoption and transaction volume. This flywheel loop effect enhances the liquidity and accrual of value for the \$BMB Token.			
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Name	Role	Business Address	
Jon Radoff		Advisor	c/o Beamable Inc. 6 Liberty Square, PMB #451, Boston, MA 02109		
Trapper Markelz		Advisor	c/o Beamable Inc. 6 Liberty Square, PMB #451, Boston, MA 02109		
Matt Fuller		Advisor	c/o Beamable Inc. 6 Liberty Square, PMB #451,		

				Boston, MA 02109																						
D.6	Utility Token Classification	TRUE																								
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	The \$BMB Token is the native utility token of the Beamable network. It is intended to serve as the backbone of the ecosystem’s decentralized infrastructure and governance. It functions as both a utility and coordination mechanism across the Platform’s compute, storage, and developer-service layers. A core feature of \$BMB are its roles in (i) node licensing and operation where the worker, router, and checker nodes must stake or collateralize \$BMB in order to operate, (ii) incentives and rewards because a large portion of the Token supply is allocated to incentivize node operators, community contributors, and early adopters to ensure the network’s decentralization and growth. Additionally, \$BMB incorporates governance rights, inflationary rewards, and staking incentives to align participant behavior with the long-term health of the network.																								
D.8	Plans for the token	The \$BMB Token’s Token Generation Event (“TGE”) occurred on November 11, 2025 via the Metaplex platform.																								
D.9	Resource Allocation	<table><tr><th>Recipient Group</th><th>Allocation (%)</th><th>Unlock Schedule</th></tr><tr><td>DAO Treasury/Ecosystem</td><td>10.5%</td><td>25% of this allocation is unlocked at TGE, remainder emitted linearly over 24 months.</td></tr><tr><td>Community/Node Incentives</td><td>36.0%</td><td>10% of this allocation is unlocked at TGE, remainder emitted linearly over 60 months.</td></tr><tr><td>Liquidity/Token Launch</td><td>8.0%</td><td>100% of this allocation is unlocked at TGE.</td></tr><tr><td>Investors</td><td>28.0%</td><td>10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.</td></tr><tr><td>Core Team</td><td>15.0%</td><td>10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.</td></tr><tr><td>Advisors</td><td>2.5%</td><td>10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.</td></tr></table>	Recipient Group	Allocation (%)	Unlock Schedule	DAO Treasury/Ecosystem	10.5%	25% of this allocation is unlocked at TGE, remainder emitted linearly over 24 months.	Community/Node Incentives	36.0%	10% of this allocation is unlocked at TGE, remainder emitted linearly over 60 months.	Liquidity/Token Launch	8.0%	100% of this allocation is unlocked at TGE.	Investors	28.0%	10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.	Core Team	15.0%	10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.	Advisors	2.5%	10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.			
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Advisors	2.5%	10% of this allocation is unlocked one year after TGE, remainder linearly over the 24 months following the initial unlock.																								
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	Funds are primarily allocated towards expanding the ecosystem, supporting partnerships, and incentivizing ventures across the Beamable network.																								
Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading																										
E.1	Public Offering or	ATTR																								

	Admission to trading	
E.2	Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading	Beamable is voluntarily filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for BMB to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and user confidence. While BMB is classified as “Other Crypto-Assets” under MiCA and does not require a whitepaper, this initiative supports compliance readiness and aligns with MiCA’s high disclosure standards. By doing so, Beamable strengthens its position as a regulated exchange, ensuring a trustworthy and transparent trading environment for BMB within the EU’s evolving regulatory framework. Additionally, this filing facilitates market access and wider adoption by removing uncertainty for users seeking to engage with BMB in a compliant manner. It further supports the broader market adoption and integration of BMB into the DePIN and game development ecosystems, reinforcing Beamable’s role in shaping compliant and transparent crypto markets.
E.3	Fundraising Target	Not applicable.
E.4	Minimum Subscription Goals	Not applicable.
E.5	Maximum Subscription Goal	Not applicable.
E.6	Oversubscription Acceptance	Not applicable.
E.7	Oversubscription Allocation	Not applicable.
E.8	Issue Price	Not applicable.
E.9	Official currency or other crypto-assets determining the issue price	Not applicable.
E.10	Subscription fee	Not applicable.
E.11	Offer Price Determination Method	Not applicable.
E.12	Total Number of Offered/Traded crypto-assets	Once unlocked, there will be a maximum supply of 1,000,000,000 BMB Tokens. The circulating supply will fluctuate due to scheduled unlock schedules, network transaction fees, and distributions to various ecosystem participants such as advisors and third-party service providers.
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	Not applicable.
E.15	Reimbursement Notice	Not applicable.

E.16	Refund Mechanism	Not applicable.
E.17	Refund Timeline	Not applicable.
E.18	Offer Phases	Not applicable.
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	Not applicable.
E.20	Time-limited offer	FALSE
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not applicable.
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable.
E.23	Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/crypto-assets	Not applicable.
E.24	Payment Methods for crypto-asset Purchase	Not applicable.
E.25	Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement	Not applicable.
E.26	Right of Withdrawal	Not applicable.
E.27	Transfer of Purchased crypto-assets	Not applicable.
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	Not applicable.
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	Not applicable.
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Payward Global Solutions LTD
E.31	CASP identifier	LEI: 9845003D98SCC2851458

E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading Platforms name	Kraken
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	PGSL
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	\$BMB is widely traded on multiple regulated and unregulated trading platforms globally. \$BMB is not restricted to a single exchange and can be accessed by retail and institutional investors worldwide. Payward Europe Digital Solutions (CY) Limited also provides access to BMB trading with two pairs: \$BMB/USD and \$BMB/EUR. Purchasers can access \$BMB through eu.kraken.com, the official Kraken exchange, as well as other supported cryptocurrency trading platforms. To trade BMB, users must register, complete KYC (Know Your Customer) verification, and comply with platform-specific requirements.
E.36	Involved costs	Not applicable.
E.37	Offer Expenses	Not applicable.
E.38	Conflicts of Interest	Not applicable.
E.39	Applicable law	Not applicable – As \$BMB is a decentralized, open-source crypto-asset, it does not fall under the jurisdiction of any specific legal framework. However, the Beamable Platform operates globally, and the regulatory treatment of \$BMB may vary depending on the jurisdiction and applicable financial laws governing crypto-assets.
E.40	Competent court	In case of disputes related to services provided by Payward Europe Solutions Limited, the competent court is: The Courts of Ireland, with jurisdiction in accordance with Irish law and applicable EU regulations.

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

F.1	Crypto-Asset Type	Other Crypto Asset
F.2	Crypto-Asset Functionality	The \$BMB Token is the native utility token of the Beamable network. It is intended to serve as the backbone of the ecosystem's decentralized infrastructure and governance. It functions as both a utility and coordination mechanism across the Platform's compute, storage, and developer-service layers. The core features of \$BMB are its roles in (i) node licensing and operation where the worker, router, and checker nodes must stake or collateralize \$BMB in order to operate, (ii) incentives and rewards because a large portion of the Token supply is allocated to incentivize node operators, community contributors, and early adopters to ensure the network's decentralization and growth. Additionally, \$BMB incorporates governance rights, inflationary rewards, and staking incentives to align participant behavior with the long-term health of the network.

F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	\$BMB is a fully operational crypto-asset with established functionality. It is primarily used for protocol node operation and licensing, as well as an incentive and rewards system for participants on the Beamable Platform. \$BMB's functionality remains active and continues to evolve through its decentralized governance procedures in which participating Token holders may introduce proposals for network upgrades to enhance scalability, security, and interoperability.
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	OTHR OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	\$BMB is a decentralized digital asset designed to act as a utility token for the Beamable Platform. The Beamable Platform is structured as a Decentralized Physical Infrastructure Network (DePIN) which is tailored for gaming and digital economies. DePINs leverage a blockchain as an accountability and compensation layer, while the heavier workloads of computation, storage, and networking are handled by specialized hardware and service providers. The Beamable Platform seeks to extend this framework to game development and publishing, while the \$BMB Token is intended to serve as the incentive and rewards mechanism for participating Platform users.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	\$BMB
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://beamable.network/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-11-11
F.10	Publication date	[TBD]
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable.
F.12	Language or languages of the white paper	English
F.13	Digital Token Identifier	QR109MV7F
F.14	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier	Not applicable.

F.15	Voluntary data flag	TRUE
F.16	Personal data flag	FALSE
F.17	LEI eligibility	TRUE
F.18	Home Member State	Ireland
F.19	Host Member States	All EU Member States and the additional 3 EEA countries.

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

G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	\$BMB tokens function primarily as utility and governance tokens within the Beamable decentralized physical infrastructure network, where they are required for staking, node collateralization, governance participation, and payment of execution and service fees. As such, \$BMB's primary purpose is to enable user access to and utilization of decentralized infrastructure services that support game development and operation. \$BMB tokens confer no rights to dividends, equity, ownership interests, or rights to participate in capital appreciation engineered by the offeror. Further, Token holders do not participate in the earnings or residual profits of the offeror. By holding \$BMB Tokens, users are provided the right to participate in the Network's decentralized governance procedures, as described below and available on the Website of the issuer (the "Governance Procedures").
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	\$BMB is a decentralized digital asset and provides no contractual rights to dividends, equity, ownership interests, or rights to participate in capital appreciation. In terms of obligations, users control their \$BMB holdings by managing their private keys and can transact freely within the Network, subject to transaction fees and network confirmation times compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations remains the sole responsibility of the user. Any user holding \$BMB Tokens may participate in the governance of the \$BMB Token and the Beamable Network. In doing so, \$BMB holders agree to the Token's Governance Procedures by virtue of holding \$BMB Tokens (as available on the Website of the issuer). Token holders who wish to participate must stake their \$BMB into a governance contract, thereby granting them yield tokens (alternatively known as "\$veBMB") that confer voting rights. This staking requirement to acquire voting rights ensures that governance power is exercised by participants with economic commitment to the network, rather than just passive holders. Proposals are submitted through a designated governance dashboard, subject to the threshold requirements before eligibility for community consideration. Any user holding at least 1,000,000 \$BMB Yield Tokens may put forward proposals for changes or improvements to the \$BMB Token and the Beamable Network from time to time (a "Proposal"), subject to adjustment by the Council during its period of authority. The Council shall also have the authority, in its sole discretion, to increase or decrease the minimum Token threshold for Proposals as it deems necessary to ensure the proper functionality, accessibility, and integrity of the Proposal process. The timeline of the Council's authority is described further, below. \$BMB Token holders who have staked their Tokens in return for \$veBMB may vote on Proposals. Proposals shall remain active for voting for at least 15 days, except for Proposals

		deemed “Emergency Proposals” which, during the authority of the Council, may be subject to alternative timelines at the discretion of the Council. This temporary oversight mechanism is intended to ensure stability and continuity in the early stages of the governance process, and is subject to future amendment through the Proposal process, with the intent that such powers will eventually transition fully to the \$BMB Yield Token Holder community as part of the network’s decentralization roadmap. Proposals shall, in order to pass, require a minimum quorum, to be determined by the Council for each Proposal, of the Outstanding Token Supply. Proposals shall succeed and receive assent to the Foundation if they receive greater than 60% of the votes cast by Token Holders who voted on the proposal. Proposals shall become effective at such time as specified in the Proposal. Notwithstanding the above, any passed Proposal remains subject to the Foundation’s reserved rights as set out herein to refuse or modify implementation if it would violate law or impose undue liabilities. The Foundation shall be notified of successful Proposals by a Notice of Assent which shall be delivered to the Supervisor, or such other person as specified by the Foundation from time to time, which shall contain sufficient instructions and be accompanied by the voting results in relation to such Proposal. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the Foundation may rely on the Notice of Assent as a true and complete instrument in conformity with these Governance Procedures without the need for further investigation.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Subject to the Council’s temporary initial authority, as described above, any modification of any rights or obligations of \$BMB Token holders is subject to modification by Proposals made by \$BMB Token holders in accordance with the Governance Procedures. The Beamable Council is an interim governing body intended to ensure a safe and secure launch of the \$BMB Token and the Beamable Network and protect against early-stage exploitation of the Network’s governance model. As such, the Council shall initially maintain exclusive authority to review, block, or override any Proposal submitted by \$BMB Token holders through the Governance Dashboard. The Council shall be composed of members of the core development team of the Beamable Network. The intent is that over time, the Council’s powers will diminish, and full governance control will ultimately rest with the Token holder community, in pursuit of a fully decentralized governance model. The soft target date for the end of the initial Council’s term shall be December 31, 2027.
G.4	Future Public Offers	Not applicable.
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	Not applicable.
G.6	Utility Token Classification	TRUE
G.7	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	\$BMB Tokens function primarily as utility and governance tokens within the Beamable decentralized physical infrastructure network, where they can be used to exchange value between service providers (the operators of physical infrastructure used for compute) and the games and game developers that pay for those services. They are also required for staking, node collateralization, governance participation, and payment of execution and service fees. \$BMB’s primary purpose is to enable user access to and utilization of decentralized infrastructure services that support game development and operation. \$BMB Tokens confer

		no dividends, equity, ownership interests, or rights to participate in capital appreciation engineered by the offeror and Token holders do not participate in the earnings or residual profits of the offeror.
G.8	Utility Tokens Redemption	Tokens are used to exchange value between service providers (the operators of physical infrastructure used for compute) and the games that pay for their services. As noted previously, it also provides a mechanism for independent software developers to deploy code into the ecosystem, allowing them to add new capabilities to game developers while capturing a royalty in exchange for their work. As the services are used on the network, an ecosystem fee is added to payments, which is then removed from circulation and placed into the project treasury.
G.9	Non-Trading request	TRUE
G.10	Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable.
G.11	Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions	Transferability restrictions include jurisdictional limits, compliance with KYC/AML procedures, and potential lock-ups as dictated by exchanges or regulatory requirements, ensuring adherence to legal standards and platform security.
G.12	Supply Adjustment Protocols	FALSE
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	Not applicable.
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	FALSE
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	Not applicable.
G.16	Compensation Schemes	FALSE
G.17	Compensation Schemes Description	Not applicable.
G.18	Applicable law	British Virgin Islands
G.19	Competent court	British Virgin Islands
Part H – information on the underlying technology		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology	\$BMB is built on the Solana blockchain. Solana is a public, permissionless blockchain designed for high-speed, high-throughput

		transaction processing. Unlike traditional blockchains that rely on sequential block production, Solana integrates Proof-of-History (PoH), a cryptographic verifiable delay function (VDF) that orders transactions before consensus, reducing latency and increasing efficiency. The Solana ledger is maintained by a decentralized network of validator nodes with no central coordinator. Block production occurs approximately every 400 milliseconds, and transaction finality is typically achieved in under a second. Solana uses Tower BFT consensus, an optimized Proof-of-Stake (PoS) mechanism, which leverages PoH timestamps to structure validator voting and reduce communication overhead. This process ensures fast transaction confirmation while maintaining security and consistency across the network. Solana's ledger supports smart contract execution, allowing it to function as a generalized state machine that records programmatic state changes beyond basic transactions. Technical Features of Solana's DLT: – Turbine – A block propagation protocol that divides data into smaller packets for more efficient transmission. – Gulf Stream – A mempool-less transaction forwarding protocol that preemptively routes transactions to validators. – Sealevel – A parallel smart contract execution engine that enables concurrent transaction processing. – Pipelining – A transaction validation model that segments processing into sequential steps for efficiency. – Cloudbreak – A horizontally scalable accounts database that manages concurrent read/write operations. – Archivers – A system for offloading and storing historical ledger data separate from validator nodes. These technical components allow Solana's distributed ledger to maintain high performance while processing large transaction volumes. Security, Decentralization, and Open-Source Transparency Solana's consensus model is designed to ensure network integrity while reducing potential centralization risks. The validator network is globally distributed across multiple data centers, and Tower BFT enforces cryptographic security through validator stake commitments. The blockchain is open-source and released under the Apache 2.0 license, with the full codebase publicly available on GitHub. This ensures transparency, auditability, and external security review. Solana has processed high transaction volumes under real-world conditions, but the network has also experienced periodic congestion and temporary outages (see Risks section). Ongoing protocol refinements continue to address performance and stability challenges.
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H.2	Protocols and technical standards	\$BMB is built on the Solana blockchain. Solana operates on a custom Layer-1 blockchain protocol with several technical standards integral to its functionality. These standards define how transactions are processed, consensus is reached, and smart contracts interact with the network. Consensus Protocol Solana's consensus mechanism is a hybrid of Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Proof-of-History (PoH), optimized for high-speed and efficient transaction finality. • Tower BFT: A custom implementation of Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (pBFT), leveraging PoH timestamps to reduce validator communication overhead. Validators rotate based on a leader schedule derived from stake distribution and PoH sequencing. A block reaches finality once two-thirds (supermajority) of stake-weighted votes have been committed. • Proof-of-History (PoH): A verifiable delay function (VDF) that timestamps transactions before they enter consensus. Each block producer must include a PoH-generated hash as proof of the time at which it was created, allowing nodes to independently verify transaction order without requiring direct communication. This approach significantly reduces latency and enables Solana to achieve sub-second finality while tolerating up to one-third of malicious validators without compromising ledger integrity. Transaction Processing Standards Solana uses a parallel transaction execution model to maximize throughput: • Sealevel: A smart contract execution engine that processes multiple transactions in parallel by allowing contracts to declare which state accounts they will access upfront, avoiding conflicting writes. • Pipelining: A segmented transaction processing system that divides tasks into stages (fetch, signature verification, execution, and state updates), ensuring efficient block validation. Solana transactions can include multiple instructions per call and require explicit access lists for state changes, differing from Ethereum's sequential execution model. Smart Contract Standards Solana's smart contract architecture supports tokenization and NFT standards: • SPL Token Standard: Equivalent to Ethereum's ERC-20, the Solana Program Library (SPL) token standard governs the issuance, minting, and transfer of fungible tokens (e.g., USDC-SPL, wrapped BTC). • Metaplex Token Metadata Standard: Built on SPL tokens, this defines NFT metadata, ensuring compatibility with wallets and marketplaces.

		• Solana Program Model: Smart contracts are deployed as on-chain programs written in Rust or C, compiled to Berkeley Packet Filter (BPF) bytecode. Programs are immutable unless deployed with an upgradeable loader, which allows controlled modifications by an authorized entity. Interoperability and Cryptographic Standards • Signature & Hashing Algorithms: • Ed25519 for transaction signatures (same as Stellar and NEAR). • SHA-256 for PoH and other hashing needs. • Addressing Format: Base58-encoded public keys for accounts. • Cross-Chain Compatibility: Emerging standards include Solana Name Service (SNS) and bridging protocols like Wormhole, which facilitates interoperability with Ethereum and other chains. Network Communication & Validator Coordination • Gossip Protocols: Validator communication is built on libp2p and optimized for high-throughput UDP-based messaging. • Turbine: A block propagation mechanism that splits data into smaller packets, allowing efficient distribution across the network. • Gulf Stream: A mempool-less transaction forwarding system, which preemptively routes transactions to validators, reducing confirmation delays. Security and Governance Standards • Replay Protection: Transactions include a recent blockhash + durable nonce to prevent replay attacks and ensure transaction uniqueness. • Validator Rewards & Slashing: • Validators earn rewards based on vote transactions rather than block production. • Solana currently does not implement slashing for validator misbehavior, but mechanisms exist for penalizing double-signing or malicious activity in the future. • Governance: • Solana currently lacks a formal on-chain governance mechanism for protocol upgrades. • DAO-based governance exists for specific applications and token projects using the SPL Governance Program, but not for core protocol decisions. Consensus Mechanism & Validator Decentralization Solana's PoS + PoH consensus model relies on a leader-based block production system, where validators stake SOL to participate in consensus. The leader schedule is randomly assigned based on stake-weighted selection, ensuring decentralized participation in block production. • Validator Independence: • Over 1,800 validators operate globally, distributed across multiple regions and data centers. • The Nakamoto coefficient (number of validators needed to control 33% of stake) was around 30 as of late 2023, indicating an improving decentralization profile. Solana's consensus ensures deterministic finality, meaning transactions do not rely on probabilistic confirmations (as in Proof-of-Work networks). Instead, once a block is finalized by a supermajority of votes,
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		it is irreversible.
H.3	Technology Used	Solana utilizes widely adopted cryptographic standards, including Ed25519 for transaction signatures—where each Solana address corresponds to an Ed25519 public key—and SHA-256 for Proof-of-History (PoH) and hash-based identity verification. Validators employ high-performance hardware, including NVMe SSDs and large-memory configurations, optimized for memory-mapped file access to retrieve account states efficiently. Due to the high computational demands of consensus and PoH, validators frequently utilize GPUs to accelerate Ed25519 signature verification, enabling the network to process thousands of transactions per second. While PoH remains CPU-bound by design to prevent manipulation of timekeeping, GPUs assist with: – Bulk signature verification, reducing computational overhead. – Erasure coding in Turbine, which improves data redundancy and recovery. For network communication, Solana heavily utilizes the UDP protocol due to its lightweight and low-latency properties. To mitigate packet loss risks, Solana implements forward-error correction (erasure coding) in Turbine, allowing efficient block propagation even in unreliable network conditions.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Solana's consensus mechanism is a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system enhanced by Proof-of-History (PoH). Validators participate in weighted voting based on stake, with PoH acting as a global time source to streamline consensus. Leader Selection – The leader schedule is deterministic, precomputed for each epoch (~2 days) based on stake weight. – Each slot (~400ms) has a designated leader responsible for producing a block. – If a leader fails to produce a block, the next scheduled leader proceeds after the slot duration, ensuring the network continues operating (although the missed slot remains empty). Voting & Finality – Validators verify transactions and submit vote transactions referencing the latest confirmed block. – Tower BFT enforces a lockout mechanism, meaning each vote also implicitly confirms all previous blocks and extends the lockout period for those blocks. – If a validator votes on a competing fork, it breaks the lock and risks penalties (though slashing is not actively enforced yet). – A block is finalized once it accumulates enough stake-weighted votes, making it economically unfeasible to revert unless more than 1/3 of validators act maliciously. – The network designates a rooted block—the oldest block with 2/3+ supermajority confirmation—as the new ledger root, ensuring finality for all prior blocks. Integration of Proof-of-History (PoH) – PoH serves as a cryptographic timestamping mechanism, allowing validators to verify the order of events without requiring additional rounds of communication.

		– The leader includes the current PoH hash in each block, ensuring that validators can determine the correct sequence of blocks relative to others. – This process significantly reduces latency and increases throughput, as validators do not need to synchronize timestamps through conventional consensus rounds.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	\$BMB is built on the Solana blockchain. Solana’s economic model is structured to incentivize network security, staking participation, and efficient transaction processing while maintaining low fees for users. Validators, responsible for producing blocks and securing the network, earn staking rewards through an inflationary issuance of SOL tokens. As of 2025, the annualized inflation rate is approximately 4.68% and is set to decrease yearly, following a predefined monetary policy. Validators receive rewards in proportion to the amount of SOL staked with them, which includes both their own stake and delegated tokens from other users. To compensate for their services, validators can set a commission fee, typically ranging between 5-10%, which is deducted from the rewards distributed to delegators. This mechanism ensures that validators remain incentivized to provide reliable uptime and performance, as missed votes lead to lower rewards. At the same time, token holders are encouraged to stake their SOL rather than hold it idle, as staking provides additional rewards while contributing to the network’s security. Solana’s transaction fee model is designed to be cost-effective, making the network suitable for high-frequency use cases such as payments, gaming, and decentralized applications. The fees for a basic transaction are typically a fraction of a cent, around 0.000005 SOL. Every transaction includes a fee that is deducted from the sender’s account. Half of the collected transaction fees are burned, permanently reducing the total SOL supply, while the other half is allocated to the validator that processes the transaction. This system introduces a deflationary element, offsetting inflation over time, especially as network activity increases. While current fee burning represents only a minor reduction in the overall supply, higher transaction volumes in the future could lead to greater deflationary effects, potentially balancing or even surpassing new token issuance. Validators on Solana are currently subject to minimal penalties. Unlike some Proof-of-Stake blockchains that enforce slashing for downtime or incorrect behavior, Solana’s current model does not slash validators who are offline, although they simply do not earn rewards while inactive. Slashing for double-signing exists as a deterrent but has not been actively enforced as of 2025. Future governance proposals may introduce stricter penalties, particularly for prolonged validator inactivity, to further ensure the reliability of the network. Solana also implements a mechanism related to account storage, which previously involved an ongoing rent fee for maintaining an account on-chain. This has since been replaced with a requirement for accounts to maintain a minimum SOL balance to remain active. If an account balance falls below this rent-exempt threshold, its funds may be reclaimed and burned, adding another deflationary aspect to Solana’s tokenomics. Most wallet applications handle this process automatically by ensuring that new accounts are funded with the required minimum SOL, making the mechanism seamless for users. The broader economic alignment of Solana ensures that validators, token holders, and network participants share common incentives. Validators benefit from higher transaction volumes as they collect fees, while SOL holders gain from a secure and efficient network that supports a wide range of applications. As of early 2025, over 70% of SOL’s circulating supply is staked, strengthening economic security and reducing token liquidity, which can help stabilize price fluctuations. The combination of decreasing inflation, fee burning, and high

		staking participation leads to a monetary policy that ensures sustainable token issuance. If transaction volumes continue to rise significantly, fee burning could play a larger role in offsetting new issuance, potentially bringing net inflation close to zero or even negative in certain periods of high network activity.
H.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	TRUE
H.7	DLT Functionality Description	Solana is a high-performance, decentralized blockchain platform designed to support scalable and user-friendly decentralized applications (dApps). Its architecture introduces a novel consensus mechanism called Proof of History (PoH), which serves as a cryptographic clock to verify the order and passage of time between events. PoH works in conjunction with Proof of Stake (PoS) and the Tower Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) consensus algorithm to achieve high throughput and low latency. This combination allows Solana to process thousands of transactions per second, making it suitable for applications requiring fast and secure transaction processing.
H.8	Audit	TRUE
H.9	Audit outcome	\$BMB is built on the Solana blockchain. Solana has undergone multiple security audits to ensure the robustness and reliability of its network. Prominent security firms such as Halborn, OtterSec, Neodyme, and Zellic have conducted audits on various components of the Solana ecosystem, including the core protocol and smart contracts. These audits have identified and addressed vulnerabilities, contributing to the ongoing security and stability of the platform. The Solana community maintains a repository of these audit reports, reflecting a commitment to transparency and continuous improvement in security practices. Here is the link Solana audit report: https://blog.threshold.network/a-deeper-dive-thresholds-solana-smart-contracts-audit-by-least-authority/
Part I – Information on risks		
I.1	Offer-Related Risks	The admission to trading of BMB carries risks related to market volatility, regulatory uncertainties, and trading conditions. While BMB is widely used for utility purposes on the Beamable Platform, its price can be highly volatile due to factors such as market sentiment, macroeconomic trends, institutional adoption, and speculative activity. Although BMB generally has high liquidity, market conditions may change, and external events such as regulatory developments, exchange delistings, or broader financial instability could impact trading. Additionally, evolving legal and compliance frameworks may impose new restrictions on BMB trading or its use in financial applications, potentially affecting market accessibility in certain jurisdictions.
I.2	Issuer-Related Risks	The BMB ecosystem is subject to certain risks, including regulatory and legal uncertainty, as different jurisdictions may impose restrictions on exchanges, custodians, and financial institutions offering access to BMB. Network governance and protocol risks also exist, as the governance of the BMB Token is facilitated by an on-chain, decentralized governance model, where changes must be approved through proposals made by participating Token holders

		followed by review by the Beamable Council. The Beamable Council's oversight is designed to diminish over time following the launch of the BMB Token to ensure a stable launch while progressing towards greater decentralized characteristics. While this ensures stability, governance disagreements, protocol delays, or potential forks could create uncertainty. Additionally, validator and network centralization risks may arise if too much validation power is concentrated among a few entities, potentially impacting decentralization and security. Future advancements in cryptographic technologies, such as quantum computing, may also introduce potential risks to BMB's security model.
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	\$BMB carries specific risks, including market risk, as its price is highly volatile and influenced by macroeconomic factors, regulatory developments, and market sentiment, leading to potential gains or losses. Liquidity risk exists despite BMB's deep liquidity across multiple exchanges, as extreme market conditions or regulatory actions could impact trading volumes and accessibility. Custodial and self-custody risks require users to securely manage private keys, as loss of access results in permanent asset loss, while storing \$BMB on centralized platforms introduces counterparty risks such as exchange insolvency, hacks, or regulatory intervention. Regulatory and taxation risks vary across jurisdictions, with evolving compliance requirements potentially affecting \$BMB's use on the Beamable Platform. Network security and governance risks stem from \$BMB's decentralized governance model, where validator centralization or governance disagreements over protocol upgrades could impact the network's decentralization and decision-making process. To the extent smart contracts are incorporated into the governance model, such as via the Token's staking program, protocol risks exist if not properly audited. Additionally, quantum computing threats pose long-term risks to cryptographic security, potentially affecting key management and transaction signing mechanisms.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	Protocol upgrades and governance rely on the on-chain decentralized governance process, which can lead to delays or disagreements among network participants. Scalability challenges may emerge as transaction volumes increase. Regulatory uncertainty varies across jurisdictions, potentially impacting \$BMB's role as a utility token for the Beamable Platform. Validator centralization risks could arise if a small number of entities dominate the validator network, affecting decentralization and security. Security threats may include potential bugs, network vulnerabilities, and evolving attack vectors. Quantum computing risks could pose future challenges to \$BMB's cryptographic security, necessitating advancements in encryption methods. Market volatility remains a key risk, impacting \$BMB's liquidity and user confidence. Despite these challenges, \$BMB continues to evolve, with ongoing network enhancements, widespread adoption, and expanding use cases strengthening its role in the DePIN and game development ecosystems.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	\$BMB operates on a widely used decentralized blockchain. However, several technology-related risks remain. Private key management is crucial, as the loss or theft of private keys results in permanent loss of funds. The flawed implementation of key protocol features such as smart contracts could impact network operations. Network congestion could arise with increased adoption, potentially affecting transaction processing speeds. Validator centralization risks could emerge if a small number of entities dominate validation, impacting decentralization. Protocol upgrades and governance follow \$BMB and the Beamable Platform's decentralized governance process, which allows for a wide number of participating Token holders to engage in governance procedures and may result in delay critical updates or lead to governance disputes. Security risks include potential bugs in protocol updates, evolving attack vectors, and the long-term challenge of quantum computing threats to cryptographic security.

		Additionally, while \$BMB transactions are efficient and transparent, they are public and pseudonymous, making them subject to blockchain analysis, which could impact privacy and regulatory compliance. Dependence on third-party services, such as centralized exchanges and custodians, introduces counterparty risks, including hacks, insolvency, and regulatory restrictions. Despite these challenges, \$BMB continues to evolve, with ongoing improvements continually in progress.
I.6	Mitigation measures	\$BMB minimizes technology and operational risks through its decentralized governance model, built-in security measures, and ongoing network enhancements. Network security is strengthened through validator diversity, cryptographic safeguards, and continuous monitoring of vulnerabilities. The use of immutable smart contracts within the protocol, such as in governance staking contracts, reduces the risk of successful attacks on the protocol by malicious parties. Additionally, the appearance of new risks can be appropriately discussed and mitigated via proposals presented and passed by the BMB Platform's participating community, which requires broad consensus. To protect against quantum computing threats, cryptographic research is ongoing to explore advanced encryption methods. Additionally, users can enhance security by adopting best practices for private key management, multi-signature wallets, and secure custody solutions. Regulatory compliance measures, including enhanced transparency and broad engagement by DePIN and game developer users further support \$BMB's adoption in these ecosystems while maintaining network integrity and decentralization.

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

J.1	Name	Beamable (BVI) Ltd.
J.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	Registration number 2164019
J.3	Name of the crypto-asset	\$BMB
J.4	Consensus Mechanism	Solana's consensus mechanism is a Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system enhanced by Proof-of-History (PoH). Validators participate in weighted voting based on stake, with PoH acting as a global time source to streamline consensus. Leader Selection – The leader schedule is deterministic, precomputed for each epoch (~2 days) based on stake weight. – Each slot (~400ms) has a designated leader responsible for producing a block. – If a leader fails to produce a block, the next scheduled leader proceeds after the slot duration, ensuring the network continues operating (although the missed slot remains empty). Voting & Finality – Validators verify transactions and submit vote transactions referencing the latest confirmed block. – Tower BFT enforces a lockout mechanism, meaning each vote also implicitly confirms all previous blocks and extends the lockout period for those blocks.

		– If a validator votes on a competing fork, it breaks the lock and risks penalties (though slashing is not actively enforced yet). – A block is finalized once it accumulates enough stake-weighted votes, making it economically unfeasible to revert unless more than 1/3 of validators act maliciously. – The network designates a rooted block—the oldest block with 2/3+ supermajority confirmation—as the new ledger root, ensuring finality for all prior blocks. Integration of Proof-of-History (PoH) – PoH serves as a cryptographic timestamping mechanism, allowing validators to verify the order of events without requiring additional rounds of communication. – The leader includes the current PoH hash in each block, ensuring that validators can determine the correct sequence of blocks relative to others. – This process significantly reduces latency and increases throughput, as validators do not need to synchronize timestamps through conventional consensus rounds.
J.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Solana's economic model is structured to incentivize network security, staking participation, and efficient transaction processing while maintaining low fees for users. Validators, responsible for producing blocks and securing the network, earn staking rewards through an inflationary issuance of SOL tokens. As of 2025, the annualized inflation rate is approximately 4.68% and is set to decrease yearly, following a predefined monetary policy. Validators receive rewards in proportion to the amount of SOL staked with them, which includes both their own stake and delegated tokens from other users. To compensate for their services, validators can set a commission fee, typically ranging between 5-10%, which is deducted from the rewards distributed to delegators. This mechanism ensures that validators remain incentivized to provide reliable uptime and performance, as missed votes lead to lower rewards. At the same time, token holders are encouraged to stake their SOL rather than hold it idle, as staking provides additional rewards while contributing to the network's security. Solana's transaction fee model is designed to be cost-effective, making the network suitable for high-frequency use cases such as payments, gaming, and decentralized applications. The fees for a basic transaction are typically a fraction of a cent, around 0.000005 SOL. Every transaction includes a fee that is deducted from the sender's account. Half of the collected transaction fees are burned, permanently reducing the total SOL supply, while the other half is allocated to the validator that processes the transaction. This system introduces a deflationary element, offsetting inflation over time, especially as network activity increases. While current fee burning represents only a minor reduction in the overall supply, higher transaction volumes in the future could lead to greater deflationary effects, potentially balancing or even surpassing new token issuance. Validators on Solana are currently subject to minimal penalties. Unlike some Proof-of-Stake blockchains that enforce slashing for downtime or incorrect behavior, Solana's current model does not slash validators who are offline, although they simply do not earn rewards while inactive. Slashing for double-signing exists as a deterrent but has not been actively enforced as of 2025. Future governance proposals may introduce stricter penalties, particularly for prolonged validator inactivity, to further ensure the reliability of the network. Solana also implements a mechanism related to account storage, which previously involved an ongoing rent fee for maintaining an account on-chain. This has since been replaced with a requirement for accounts to maintain a minimum SOL balance to remain active. If an account balance falls below this rent-exempt threshold, its funds may be reclaimed and burned, adding another deflationary aspect to Solana's tokenomics. Most wallet applications handle this process automatically by ensuring that new accounts are funded with the required

		minimumSOL, making the mechanism seamless for users. The broader economic alignment of Solana ensures that validators, token holders, and network participants share common incentives. Validators benefit from higher transaction volumes as they collect fees, while SOL holders gain from a secure and efficient network that supports a wide range of applications. As of early 2025, over 70% of SOL's circulating supply is staked, strengthening economic security and reducing token liquidity, which can help stabilize price fluctuations. The combination of decreasing inflation, fee burning, and high staking participation leads to a monetary policy that ensures sustainable token issuance. If transaction volumes continue to rise significantly, fee burning could play a larger role in offsetting new issuance, potentially bringing net inflation close to zero or even negative in certain periods of high network activity.
J.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosed information relates	2024-11-11
J.7	End of the period to which the disclosed information relates	2025-11-11
J.8	Energy consumption	17,078,866.61 kwh
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
J.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called "bottom-up" approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regularly, based on data
Supplementary information only mandatory if the annual energy consumption is 500MWh (or 500,000kWh) or more		
J.10	Renewable energy consumption	35.89 %
J.11	Energy intensity	0.0000100 kwh
J.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG	0 t

	emissions – Controlled	
J.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	5,312.53 t
J.14	GHG intensity	0.0000000 kg
J.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined.
Sources and methodologies		
J.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined.