White Paper

Berachain(BERA) Whitepaper

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BERA -7,01 %

CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER - [BERA]

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I. DATE OF NOTIFICATION

The Date of Notification of this Crypto-Asset White Paper is [2025-11-20].

II. STATEMENTS

A. This Crypto-Asset White Paper has not been approved by any Competent Authority in any Member State of the European Union. OKX Europe Limited is solely responsible for the content of this Crypto-Asset White Paper.

B. This Crypto-Asset White Paper complies with Title II of the Regulation (EU) 2923/1114, 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.

C. The Crypto-Asset White Paper provides that BERA may not be transferable, or liquid, or lose its value, in part or in full.

D. The Utility Token referred to in this Crypto-Asset 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. This statement is TRUE.

E. The Crypto-Asset referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under the Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

F. The Crypto-Asset referred to in this Crypto-Asset White Paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

III. WARNING

A. The summary should be read in conjunction with the content of the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

B. 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.

C. 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.

D. This Crypto-Asset White Paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in the Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and the Council or any other offer document pursuant to the European Union or National Law.

E. The BERA token is the native utility token of the Berachain blockchain, a Layer-1 network compatible with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM). BERA is used to pay for transaction fees (gas) and to participate in the network's Proof-of-Liquidity (PoL) consensus mechanism by staking with validators to help secure the network.

F. The BERA token provides access to the computational resources of the Berachain network, allowing users to execute transactions and deploy smart contracts. The quantity of computational work that can be performed per BERA token is not fixed and is determined by the network's gas fee mechanism, which fluctuates based on network demand. The token also grants access to

Berachain's staking system, where users can delegate their BERA to validators. The BERA token is freely and instantly transferable, utilising the underlying blockchain network's standard processes. G. This whitepaper is published solely in connection with the admission to trading of the BERA token on OKX Europe Limited's trading platform. There has been no offer of the crypto-asset to the public, and the crypto-asset has not been made available in exchange for fiat currency or other crypto-assets prior to its listing. The crypto-asset will be admitted to trading via OKX Europe Limited, an authorised crypto-asset service provider ("CASP") operating within the European Union. The trading admission does not involve any subscription, sale, or fundraising process. The purpose of this document is to provide key information regarding the characteristics of the crypto-asset, its governance, rights, and associated risks, to enable informed decision-making by users and market participants in the context of its admission to trading. Access to the crypto-asset on the trading platform may be subject to user verification, platform conditions, or applicable legal restrictions depending on the jurisdiction.

IV. INFORMATION ON RISKS

1. Offer-Related Risks

This whitepaper is submitted by OKX Europe Limited solely for the purpose of the assets admission to trading. No public offer of BERA tokens is being made by the issuer or OKX Europe Limited.

Risks associated with the admission to trading include;

Service-related interruption; Holders may be unable to access the utility due to technical, operation, or regulatory disruptions.

Jurisdictional limitations; BERA services or token utility may not be available in all jurisdictions, potentially restricting access.

Platform reliance; Access depends on third-party infrastructure (wallets,platforms) and service interruptions or failures may affect token utility.

Limited liability; OKX Europe Limited assumes no responsibility for the issuers project continuation, and token ownership does not confer contractual rights or guarantees.

Unexpected Risks; Beyond the risks outlined in this whitepaper, there may be additional risks that are currently unforeseen. It is imperative to note that certain risks may emerge from unforeseen events, changes, or interactions among factors that are difficult to predict. These unexpected risks may significantly and negatively impact the crypto-asset, the project, or the parties involved.

Key Person Risk; The project and/or token's success may rely on a small number of individuals or core team. If these individuals depart from the project, the direction and continuity of the project may be negatively affected in the future.

2. Issuer-Related Risks

Operational Risks; There is a risk that the issuer may face financial or operational difficulties, including insolvency, which could impact the continued development or availability of the services associated with the BERA token.

Counterparty Risks; Counterparty risks may arise where the issuer relies on third-party service providers or technology partners.

Reputational Risks; Adverse media and/or damage or loss of key personnel could negatively affect the ecosystem that the BERA token lives on.

Competition Risk; The issuer may face increased competition or changes in market conditions that affect its ability to carry out its objectives.

Regulatory Risks; The issuer may be subject to investigations, enforcement actions, or change in regulation that affect the tokens legal status in certain jurisdictions.

Disclosure Risks; The issuer may not be required to provide financial statements, limiting BERA token holders visibility into the financial health status of the issuer/project.

Issuer Risks; The information provided is based solely on publicly available sources and does not constitute any form of guarantee or warranty as to its accuracy or completeness.

3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Market Volatility; The BERA token may be subject to significant volatility and could lose value rapidly, either due to market conditions or otherwise (issuer-related/technology/project implementation risks)

Utility Risk; The BERA tokens utility depends on access to certain services, and any modification or discontinuation of those services could reduce the associated utility of the token.

Smart Contract Risk; The token or layer 1 ecosystem may operate through smart contracts that may contain vulnerabilities, even if audited, and upgrades to the protocol or governance changes may affect functionality.

Liquidity Risk; Periods of low/limited liquidity may occur, particularly if the demand for the token or its use case decreases, which could have adverse effects on the BERA tokens price and future use cases.

Holding Concentration Risk; A small number of holders controlling a large portion of the circulating supply may create risks of security concerns, price manipulation, sudden sell-offs, or influence of key governance decisions.

Token Unlock Risk; Scheduled vesting cliffs and unlocks may significantly increase circulating supply, potentially causing volatility and/or downward price pressure.

Project Maturity Risk; Tokens associated with recently launched projects may carry increased risk due to limited development history, untested infrastructure, and/or the absence of a proven track record.

4. Project Implementation-Related Risks

Scalability Issues; There is a risk that the project may not be implemented or scaled as intended. Technical limitations or infrastructure bottlenecks could hinder the expected scalability of the project, especially if user demand exceeds network or protocol capacity.

Governance Risk; The project may be subject to governance processes that involve on-chain voting or community proposals. Misaligned incentives, low participation, or malicious actors may affect the outcome of governance decisions and disrupt the project's roadmap.

Centralisation Risk; Similar to governance risks outlined above, centralisation within the governance process, or validator centralisation could lead to a lack of decentralization within the network, which carries future risks in terms of trust within the project, and also in regards to future roadmaps where plans may not reflect the interests of the broader user base.

5. Technology-Related Risks

Blockchain Performance Risk; As the BERA token is native to its own distributed ledger, performance and reliability of that blockchain directly impact all token-related functions. Any network downtime, latency, or capacity bottlenecks may hinder access to services, delay transactions, or degrade user experience.

Consensus Failure Risk; A failure in the blockchains consensus mechanism could result in halted transactions, unexpected behavior, or loss in network integrity.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities; Although tokens and supporting smart contracts may be audited, there are still residual risks that undetected bugs, exploits, or implementation errors could compromise functionality or security.

Upgradeability Risk; if the token or related contracts are upgradeable and have designated "owner" addresses, this introduces a central point of failure, and could be misused by malicious

actors.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency; Interaction with the token or project may rely on external infrastructure (APIs, wallet services, off-chain governance voting). Outages or attacks may interrupt access to token-related services.

Interoperability Risk; If the token interacts with other chains, bridges, or oracles, failures or exploits in those systems could affect the tokens operations.

Protocol-level Risk; Upgrades or forks of the protocol itself may affect the token, which could lead to compatibility issues and/or unexpected token behaviour.

Emerging Technology Risk; Advances in computing or undiscovered vulnerabilities in cryptographic algorithms may pose long-term security risks to the blockchain or associated smart contracts

6. Mitigation Measures

Blockchain Performance Risk; Layer-1 protocols may adopt protocol upgrades aimed at improving transaction throughput and reduce latency under high load conditions.

Consensus Failure Risk; Protocols often employ incentives and penalty systems, such as staking/slashing to reinforce network reliability and honest participation.

Smart Contract Vulnerabilities; Where smart contract functionality exists, layer-1 chains may support verification tools, runtime safety checks, and adopt standardised contract libraries to

reduce coding errors.

Upgradeability Risk; Smart contracts on many layer-1 protocols are immutable by design, unless explicitly designed to be upgradeable. These ecosystems often encourage open source code, independent audits, and community input.

Third-party Infrastructure Dependency; Some protocols encourage infrastructure diversity by supporting multiple RPC providers and decentralized services to reduce reliance on external third party dependencies.

Interoperability Risk; Mitigations for cross-chain bridging include usage of audited bridges and token locking mechanisms.

Protocol-level Risk; Mitigations for protocol-level risks include structured governance, coordinated hard forks, backwards-compatible upgrades, and long testnet phases prior to important protocol upgrades

Emerging Technology Risk; Protocols may monitor cryptographic developments and maintain modular architecture that enables future upgrades to post-quantum or similar standards.

V. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Information of the Offeror or the Person Seeking Admission to Trading

A.1 Name: N/A A.2 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): N/A A.3 Legal Form, if applicable: N/A A.4 Registered Office, if applicable: N/A A.5 Head Office, if applicable: N/A A.6 Date of Registration

[YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A A.7 Legal Entity Number: N/A A.8 Contact Telephone Number: N/A A.9 E-Mail Address: N/A A.10 Response Time (days): N/A A.11 Members of Management Body: N/A A.12 Business Activity: N/A A.13 Newly Established: N/A A.14 Financial Condition for the past Three Years: N/A A.15 Financial Condition since Registration: N/A A.16 Parent Company, if applicable: N/A A.17 Parent Company Business Activity, if applicable: N/A

B. Information of the Issuer

This section shall ONLY be completed if the information is different to that listed in section 1, above.

B.1 Is the Issuer different from an offeror or person seeking admission to trading?: TRUE B.2 Name: Bera Chain Foundation B.3 Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.4 Legal Form, if applicable: Foundation B.5 Registered Office, if applicable: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.5 Head Office, if applicable: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.6 Date of Registration [YYYY-MM-DD]: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.7 Legal Entity Number: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.8 Members of the Management Body: Line ID: 1 Identity: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. Business Address: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. Function: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper. B.9 Business Activity: The Bera Chain Foundation is responsible for supporting the development and growth of the Berachain ecosystem. B.10 Parent Company: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this

whitepaper. B.11 Parent Company Business Activity: No information could be identified in regards to this field at the time of drafting this whitepaper.

C. Information about OKX Europe Limited ("OKX")

This section shall ONLY be completed if OKX draws up the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

C.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited C.2 Legal Entity Identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42 C.3 Legal Form, if applicable: Private Limited Company C.4 Registered Office, if applicable: Piazzetta Business Plaza, Office Number 4, Floor 2, Triq Ghar il-Lembi, Sliema SLM1562, Malta C.5 Head Office, if applicable: See C.4 C.6 Date of Registration: 2018-09-07 C.7 Legal Entity Registration Number: C 88193 C.8 Members of Management Body: Line ID: 1 Identity: Erald Henri J. Ghoos Business Address: See C.4 Function: Director Line ID: 2 Identity: Fang Hong Business Address: See C.4 Function: Director Line ID: 3 Identity: Joseph Portelli Business Address: See C.4 Function: Director Line ID: 4 Identity: Wei Man Cheung Business Address: See C.4 Function: Director C.9 Business Activity: OKX Europe Limited is licensed as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider by the Malta Financial Services Authority, bearing licence number OEUR-24352, to provide crypto services under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Act, Chapter 647, Laws of Malta and is the operator of a Trading Platform for Crypto Assets, in accordance with Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA). C.10 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: This crypto-asset whitepaper has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) for the purpose of:

> The admission to trading of BERA on regulated platforms, starting with the OKX Exchange. OKX Europe Limited as a result of being a licenced CASP endeavours to fulfill the obligations established under MiCA and the respective MFSA guidelines to:

Notify this whitepaper to the MFSA;

Publish the whitepaper publicly;

And ensure its registration in the MiCA register maintained by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). This whitepaper has been prepared to provide transparent, accurate, and fair information to prospective token holders and regulatory authorities in line with the principles of MiCA. C.11 Parent Company: OKC International Holding Company Limited C.12 Parent Company Business Activity: The primary business activity of the parent company is holding of investments.

Other Information

This section shall ONLY be completed if someone, other those referenced in Section 1 to 3, compile and complete the Crypto-Asset White Paper.

C.13 Other Persons drawing up the Crypto-Asset White Paper: N/A C.14 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: N/A

VI. INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET

D. Information about the Crypto-Asset Project

D.1 Project Name: Berachain D.2 Crypto-Assets Name: See F.14 D.3 Abbreviation: See F.14 D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description: Berachain is a Layer-1 blockchain that is identical to the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), designed for compatibility with existing Ethereum-based applications. It operates on a novel Proof-of-Liquidity (PoL) consensus mechanism, which integrates network security with the liquidity of its decentralized finance (DeFi) ecosystem. The

network features a tri-token model: BERA serves as the gas token for transaction fees and staking; BGT is the non-transferable governance token; and HONEY is the ecosystem's native stablecoin. D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the Crypto-Asset Project: Name: Adam Lee Role: Business Development Business Address: Miami, Florida, United States D.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects, if applicable: The Berachain project provides a decentralized, public blockchain infrastructure that allows for the execution of smart contracts and the development of decentralized applications. Its key feature is the Proof-of-Liquidity consensus mechanism, which aims to align network security with on-chain economic activity by incentivizing liquidity provision within its core applications. D.8 Plans for the Token: At the time of writing, the project has not published a formal, public roadmap. Project updates, particularly concerning future developments and governance implementation, are communicated through the official Berachain blog D.9 Resource Allocation, if applicable: The initial token allocation at the Token Generation Event (TGE) was as follows:

Community Allocations: 48.9% (244,500,000 BERA), which includes airdrops, future community initiatives, and ecosystem research and development.

Investors: 34.3% (171,500,000 BERA), allocated to participants in Seed, Series A, and Series B funding rounds.

Initial Core Contributors: 16.8% (84,000,000 BERA), distributed to advisors and core developers. Tokens allocated to investors and core contributors are subject to a vesting schedule that includes a one-year lock-up period, followed by linear unlocking over the subsequent 24 months. D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The project features a treasury that is primarily controlled by the BGT Foundation and a 5-of-9 multisig guardian council. These funds are intended for ecosystem development, grants, and

operational expenses. The project has indicated plans to transition treasury management to a more decentralized model, subject to oversight from the guardian council, once its on-chain governance system is fully implemented.

E. Information about the Offer to the Public of the Crypto-Asset or Its Admission to Trading

E.1 Public Offering or Admission to Trading: ATTR E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trade: Facilitating secondary trading for users on the OKX Trading platform in compliance with the MiCA regulatory framework. E.3 Fundraising Target, if applicable: N/A E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals, if applicable: N/A E.5 Maximum Subscription Goals, if applicable: N/A E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance: N/A E.7 Oversubscription Allocation, if applicable: N/A E.8 Issue Price: N/A E.9 Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets determining the Issue Price: N/A E.10 Subscription Fee: N/A E.11 Offer Price Determination Method: N/A E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets, if applicable: The total supply of BERA at its mainnet launch was 500,000,000. The token does not have a fixed maximum supply, as new tokens can be created through the redemption of the BGT governance token and staking rewards are funded by a fixed annual inflation rate. E.13 Targeted Holders: N/A E.14 Holder Restrictions: N/A E.15 Reimbursement Notice: N/A E.16 Refund Mechanism: N/A E.17 Refund Timeline: N/A E.18 Offer Phases: N/A E.19 Early Purchase Discount: N/A E.20 Time-Limited Offer: N/A E.21 Subscription Period, beginning [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A E.22 Subscription Period, end [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A E.23 Safeguarding Arrangement for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets: N/A E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase: In line with OKX current payment method offering. E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement: N/A E.26 Right of Withdrawal, if applicable: N/A E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets: In line with OKX current Terms of Service. E.28 Transfer Time Schedule [YYYY-MM-DD]: N/A E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements: In line with OKX current Terms of Service. E.30 Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) name, if applicable: OKX Europe Limited E.31 CASP identifier, if applicable:

54930069NLWEIGLHXU42 E.32 Placement Form: NTAV E.33 Trading Platforms Name, if applicable: OKX E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC): N/A E.35 Trading Platforms Access, if applicable: Users may access BERA through the OKX Trading Platform via the Application Program Interface ("API"), the Application Software ("OKX App"), as well as the official OKX website as follows; **www.okx.com**. E.36 Involved Costs, if applicable: In line with the OKX current Terms of Service. E.37 Offer Expenses: N/A E.38 Conflicts of Interest: A crypto-asset is listed following a decision rendered independently by the Listing Committee in line with the internal policies of OKX Europe Limited. Any potential disclosures that may arise of conflicts of interest are published on the OKX website. E.39 Applicable Law: Malta E.40 Competent Court: Malta

F. Information about the Crypto-Assets

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type: Other Crypto-Asset F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality: The total supply of BERA at its mainnet launch was 500,000,000. The token does not have a fixed maximum supply, as new tokens can be created through the redemption of the BGT governance token and staking rewards are funded by a fixed annual inflation rate. The circulating supply is subject to change based on vesting schedules, staking activity, and the ongoing fee-burning mechanism. F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities: All described functionalities of the BERA token are available as of the mainnet launch on February 6, 2025. F.4 Type of White Paper: OTHR F.5 Type of Submission: NEWT F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics: BERA is the native, fungible utility token of the Berachain blockchain. It is required for all on-chain transactions and smart contract interactions. The token's supply is dynamic, influenced by a fee-burning mechanism where base transaction fees are removed from circulation, and by an inflationary model tied to staking rewards. F.7 Commercial Name or Trading Name, if applicable: See F.14 F.8 Website of the Issuer:

https://www.berachain.com/ F.9 Starting Date of Offer to the Public or Admission to Trading [YYYY-MM-DD]: 2025-02-11 F.10 Publication Date [YYYY-MM-DD]: F.11 Any Other Services Provided by the Issuer: N/A F.12 Identifier of Operator of the Trading Platform: N/A F.13 Language/s of the White Paper: English F.14 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: C75S6N2RJ F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available: L7XQXLN44 F.16 Voluntary Data Flag: FALSE F.17 Personal Data Flag: FALSE F.18 LEI Eligibility: N/A F.19 Home Member State: Malta F.20 Host Member States: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

G. Information about the Rights and Obligations Attached to the Crypto-Asset

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations: There are no obligations attached for the purchaser. Purchasers of the BERA token obtain the right to use it to pay for transaction fees on the Berachain network. They also have the right to participate in the network's consensus mechanism by staking their BERA with validators to help secure the network. Staking BERA grants the holder eligibility to receive rewards in the form of BGT, the network's separate governance token. G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligations: As the token does not grant obligations, there is no conceivable way to exercise such obligations. The right to use BERA for gas fees is exercised by submitting a transaction to the Berachain network using a compatible digital wallet. The right to stake is exercised by delegating BERA tokens to a validator through a staking interface or command-line tool provided within the Berachain ecosystem. G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations: As the token does not grant obligations, there are no conditions under

which obligations may be modified. The rights associated with BERA are inherent to the Berachain protocol's design. Any fundamental modification to these rights, such as changes to the staking or fee mechanisms, would require a protocol upgrade. Such upgrades are expected to be subject to the network's on-chain governance process, which is controlled by holders of the BGT token, once it becomes operational. G.4 Future Public Offers, if applicable: N/A G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets, if applicable: As of the mainnet launch, entities associated with the project's implementation retain a significant portion of the initial token supply. This includes an allocation of 16.8% (84,000,000 BERA) to "Initial Core Contributors" and 20% (100,000,000 BERA) to "Ecosystem & R&D," controlled by project foundations. These holdings are subject to vesting schedules. G.6 Utility Token Classification: TRUE G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens: The BERA token provides direct access to the core services of the Berachain blockchain: 1) transaction processing and smart contract execution, for which BERA is used to pay gas fees, and 2) network security, where BERA is staked to participate in the Proof-of-Liquidity consensus mechanism. G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption, if applicable: The BERA token is not redeemable for any off-chain good, service, or fiat currency. Its utility is consumed on-chain when it is used to pay for transaction fees, at which point the base fee portion of the token is permanently removed from circulation (burned). G.9 Non-Trading Request: TRUE G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities: N/A G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions: In line with OKX current Terms of Service. G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols: TRUE G.13 Supply Adjustments Mechanisms: The BERA token supply is dynamic and adjusted through two primary protocol mechanisms:

1. Supply Increase (Inflation/Minting): The supply can increase indefinitely through the redemption of the Berachain Governance Token (BGT). BGT is generated via a fixed 10%

annual inflation rate to reward network participants. These BGT tokens can be converted into BERA tokens at a 1:1 ratio, effectively creating new BERA.

2. Supply Decrease (Burning): The supply is reduced through a fee-burning mechanism tied to network activity. The base fee portion of every transaction paid in BERA is permanently removed from circulation, or "burned". This creates deflationary pressure that increases with network usage. G.14 Token Value Protection Schemes: FALSE G.15 Token Value Protection Schemes Description: N/A G.16 Compensation Schemes: FALSE G.17 Compensation Schemes Description, if applicable: N/A G.18 Applicable Law: Malta G.19 Competent Court: Malta

H. Information about the Underlying Technology

H.1 Distributed Ledger Technology, if applicable: See F.14 H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards: The BERA token is the native asset of the Berachain blockchain, a custom Layer-1 network built using the Cosmos SDK. The blockchain's execution layer is designed to be identical to the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), ensuring full, out-of-the-box compatibility with Ethereum's smart contracts, dApps, and developer tooling. This EVM-identical architecture allows Berachain to instantly adopt the latest Ethereum upgrades as they are released. As the native asset integral to the chain's operation, BERA does not conform to a separate token standard like ERC-20 but instead functions as the fundamental unit of account and gas on its own distributed ledger. H.3 Technology Used, if relevant: The underlying technology is the Berachain blockchain, a public and permissionless distributed ledger. It is built upon a modular EVM-focused consensus client framework, utilizing the Cosmos SDK to separate the networking and consensus layers from the execution layer. The execution layer provides a runtime environment that is identical to the Ethereum Virtual Machine, allowing for the deployment and interaction of smart contracts written

in languages such as Solidity. This architecture is designed to deliver high performance while maintaining direct compatibility with the broader Ethereum ecosystem. H.4 Consensus Mechanism, if applicable: Berachain utilizes a novel consensus mechanism called Proof-of-Liquidity (PoL). PoL is a form of delegated Proof-of-Stake that aims to restructure blockchain economics by aligning network security directly with ecosystem liquidity. In this model, users contribute to network security by staking BERA tokens with network validators. The mechanism incentivizes validators and their delegators to also provide liquidity to a set of whitelisted, core decentralized applications within the Berachain ecosystem. This creates a symbiotic relationship where staked capital is not only securing the chain but is also actively deployed within its DeFi protocols, enhancing overall utility, price stability, and user growth. H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: The network employs a sophisticated system of incentives and fees to secure the chain and compensate participants:

Incentive Mechanisms:

Rewards: Validators and users who delegate (stake) BERA tokens do not earn rewards in BERA directly. Instead, they receive BGT (Berachain Governance Token). These BGT rewards are sourced from a fixed 10% annual inflation rate and a share of the fees generated by core network dApps, such as BEX (decentralized exchange) and the HONEY stablecoin. BGT can then be redeemed for BERA at a 1:1 ratio.

Punishments: The protocol enforces penalties for malicious actions. Validators who produce an invalid block are subject to slashing penalties and may be temporarily excluded from block production.

Applicable Fees: All transaction fees on the network are paid in BERA. The fee structure is split into a base fee and a priority fee. The base fee is automatically burned, permanently removing it from circulation to create deflationary pressure. The priority fee, or tip, is paid directly to the

validator that includes the transaction in a block. H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology: FALSE H.7 DLT Functionality Description: N/A H.8 Audit of the Technology Used: TRUE H.9 Audit Outcome, if applicable: The Berachain protocol has undergone multiple security audits from various firms between October 2024 and April 2025. These audits covered critical infrastructure components, including the core protocol mechanisms, token contracts, governance systems, and the decentralized exchange (BEX). The complete audit reports are publicly accessible for review within the project's official GitHub repository. (**https://github.com/berachain/security-audits**)

I. Information on the Principal Adverse Impacts on the Climate and Other Environmental-Related Adverse Impacts of the Consensus Mechanism Used to Issue the Crypto-Asset.

I.1 Name: OKX Europe Limited I.2 Relevant legal entity identifier: 54930069NLWEIGLHXU42 I.3 Name of the crypto-asset: Berachain BERA I.4 Consensus Mechanism: Berachain utilizes a unique consensus mechanism called Proof-of-Liquidity (PoL). In this system, validators secure the network by staking the native gas token, $BERA. The likelihood of a validator being selected to propose a block is proportional to the amount of $BERA they have staked. Upon successfully proposing a block, validators receive rewards in the form of $BGT (Bera Governance Token). The amount of $BGT awarded is influenced by the level of $BGT delegation they have received from other participants. This mechanism aligns the incentives of validators, protocols, and users, contributing to the overall long-term health of the chain. I.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees: In Berachain's economic model, validators and delegators are incentivized through a combination of staking rewards and protocol-provided incentives. Validators earn $BGT rewards for block production, with the reward size determined by their boost, which is a percentage calculated from the validator's $BGT boost out of the total $BGT boosted to all validators. Validators can direct their $BGT emissions to whitelisted Reward Vaults of their choosing, and in

exchange, they receive protocol-provided incentives from these Reward Vaults. Delegators, by staking their $BGT with validators, can influence the validator's boost and share in the rewards. Transaction fees on the network are paid in $BERA and are burned, removing them from the circulating supply. This structure ensures that all participants are motivated to contribute to the network's security and efficiency. I.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2024-10-08 I.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates: 2025-10-08 I.8 Energy consumption: 244404.00000 (kWh/a) I.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies: For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The 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.

VII. GLOSSARY

Consensus Mechanism: Shall mean the rules and procedures by which an agreement is reached, among the DLT network nodes, that a transaction is validated.

Crypto-Asset: Shall mean a digital representation of a value or of a right that is able to be transferred and stored electronically using distributed ledger technology or similar technology.

Distributed Ledger Technology or DLT: shall mean the technology that enables the operation and use of distributed ledgers.

Home Member State: Shall mean either (a) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens has its registered office in the Union, the Member State where that offeror or person has its registered office; or (b) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens has no registered office in the Union but does have one or more branches in the Union, the Member State chosen by that offeror or person from among the Member States where it has branches; or (c) where the offeror or person seeking admission to trading of crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens is established in a third country and has no branch in the Union, either the Member State where the crypto-assets are intended to be offered to the public for the first time or, at the choice of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading, the Member State where the first application for admission to trading of those crypto-assets is made; or (d) in the case of an Issuer of asset-referenced tokens, the Member State where the Issuer of asset-referenced tokens has its registered office; or (e) in the case of an Issuer of e-money tokens, the Member State where the Issuer of e-money tokens is authorised as a credit institution under Directive 2013/36/EU or as an electronic money institution under Directive 2009/110/EC; or (f) in the case of crypto-asset service providers, the Member State where the crypto-asset service provider has its registered office.

Host Member State: Shall mean the Member State where an Offeror or Person Seeking Admission to Trading has made an offer to the Public of Crypto-Assets or is seeking admission to trading, or where a Crypto-Asset Service Provider provides crypto-asset services, where different from the Home Member State.

Issuer: Shall mean a natural or legal person, or other undertaking, who issues crypto-assets.

Management Body: Shall mean the body or bodies of an Issuer, Offeror, Person Seeking Admission to Trading, or of a Crypto-Asset Service Provider, which are appointed in accordance with National Law, which are empowered to set the entity's strategy, objectives and overall direction, and which oversee and monitor management decision-making in the entity and include the persons who effectively direct the business of the entity.

Offer to the Public: Shall mean a communication to persons in any form, and by any means, presenting sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the crypto-assets to be offered so as to enable prospective holders to decide whether to purchase those crypto-assets.

Offeror: Shall mean a natural or legal person, or other undertaking, or the Issuer, who offers crypto-assets to the public.

Operator: Shall mean the entity that runs a trading platform for crypto-assets.

Qualified Investors: Shall mean persons or entities that are listed in Section I, points (1) to (4), of Annex II to Directive 2014/65/EU.

Retail Investor/Holder: Shall means any natural person who is acting for purposes which are outside that person's trade, business, craft or profession.

Utility Token: Shall mean a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its Issuer.

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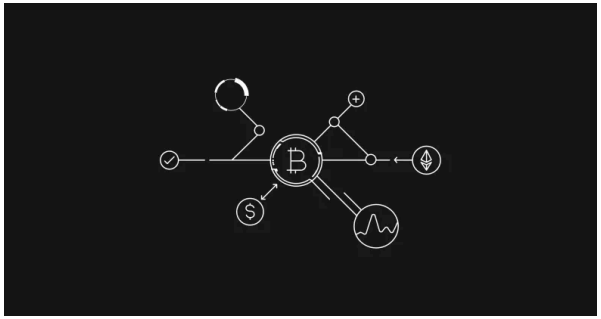

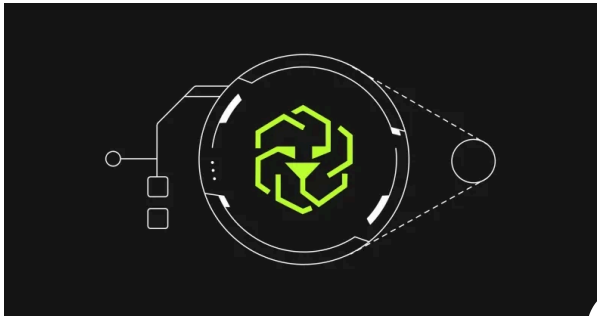

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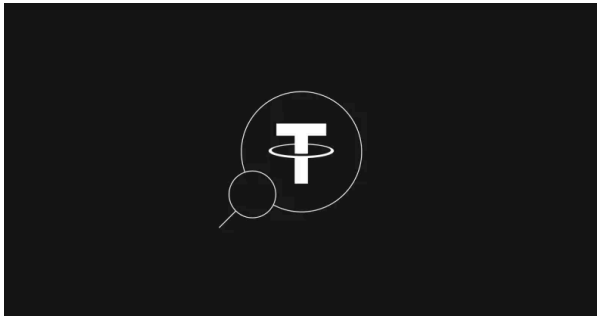

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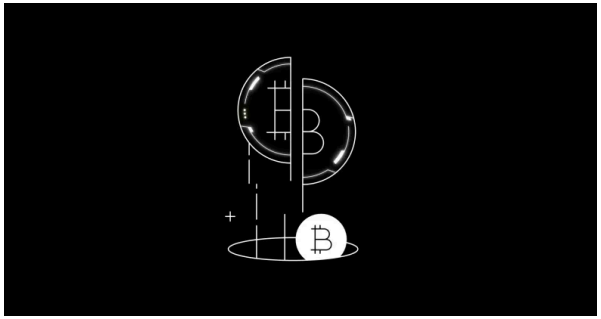

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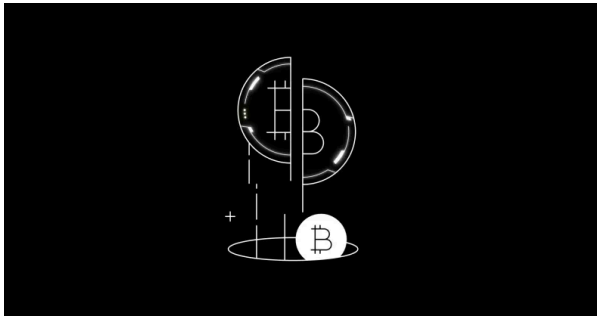

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