White paper drafted under the European Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 for FFG PPPSTQ5M9

Preamble

00. Table of Contents

01. Date of notification

2025-08-18

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The HUMA token is used for governance, staking, and incentivizing liquidity within the Huma Finance ecosystem. Users can stake HUMA to vote on protocol changes, earn rewards by providing liquidity, and gain access to premium protocol features.

Since the token has multiple functions (hybrid token), these are already conceptually not utility tokens within the meaning of the MiCAR within the definition of Article 3 (1), due to the necessity of the “exclusivity”.

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

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

Summary

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

Warning: This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto –asset on the content of the crypto- asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08. Characteristics of the crypto-asset

Huma Finance tokens this white paper refers to are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Solanablockchain and BNB Smart Chain (2025-06-28 and according to DTI FFG shown in F.14).

The initial production of the 10,000,000,000 tokens (the so-called "mint") took place on March 25, 2025 18:14:28 +UTC (see transaction hash: kSrJjzSSe8xzwzj2oUEwj79PYwYwy4SwYa5WKkfUZiD1i2NXZGTtTPLXwz1znAWvEVtNuKREQzfJzpe2mzM2rCX).

The first activity on BNB Smart Chains appeared on 2025-05-22 5:50:20. (see here: https://bscscan.com/address/0x92516e0ddf1ddbf7fab1b79cac26689fdc5ba8e6).

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

Since the token has multiple functions (hybrid token), these are already conceptually not utility tokens within the meaning of the MiCAR within the definition of Article 3 (1), due to the necessity of the “exclusivity”.

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

This white paper concerns the admission to trading of the crypto-asset "Huma Finance" by Huma Token Co Ltd. in accordance to Article 5 of REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937.

The following platforms are in scope for this: Bitvavo B.V., Coinbase Luxembourg S.A., Payward Global Solutions Limited, Robinhood Europe UAB, Bitstamp Europe S.A..

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

A.1 Name

Huma Token Co Ltd

A.2 Legal form

6EH6

A.3 Registered address

Rodus Building

P.O. Box 3093

Road Town

Tortola

VG1110

British Virgin Islands

A.4 Head office

Not applicable.

A.5 Registration date

2025-02-27

A.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable.

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

BVI company number: 2170820.

A.8 Contact telephone number

1345749960

A.9 E-mail address

ejiro@huma.finance

A.10 Response time (Days)

030

A.11 Parent company

Name: Huma Foundation

Registered Office:

Leeward Management Limited

Suite 3119, 9 Forum Lane,

Camana Bay, PO Box 144

George Town

Grand Cayman

KY1-9006

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Position	Address
David Acutt	Director	Rodus Building, P.O. Box 3093, Road Town, Tortola, VG1110, British Virgin Islands

A.13 Business activity

The business activities of "Huma Token Co Ltd" consist of issuing the crypto-asset referred to in this white paper.

A.14 Parent company business activity

The objects for which the Foundation Company is established are:

(a) to foster and support the research, development, extension and use of:

(i) Huma Finance, a payment financing protocol (the "Protocol"), and

(ii) any other technology materially related to, necessary for or useful in connection with the Protocol;

(b) to take any steps considered necessary or advisable in connection with supporting the development of the Protocol, including, but not limited to, forming legal persons or entities in other jurisdictions which may be er facilitate the research, development, extension and use of the Protocol; and

(c) to do all such things as in the opinion of the directors are or may be incidental or

conducive to the above objects.

A.15 Newly established

Yes

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Not applicable.

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Needed by client: This shall be assessed based on a fair review of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position for each year and interim period for which historical financial information is available, including the causes of material changes.

The review shall be a balanced and comprehensive analysis of the development and performance of the business of the offeror or person seeking admission to trading and of its position, consistent with the size and complexity of the business.

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

No

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.

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

Not applicable.

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable.

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable.

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

Not applicable.

C.10 Members of the Management body

Not applicable.

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable.

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

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH, Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg

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

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

Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Long Name: "Huma Finance", Short Name: "HUMA" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2025-04-05).

D.2 Crypto-assets name

See F.13.

D.3 Abbreviation

See F.13.

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

HUMA is the native crypto-asset of the Huma Finance protocol, designed to support a decentralized infrastructure for real-world asset financing and PayFi applications. The token plays a central role within the protocol's tokenomics, functioning primarily as a governance, staking, and incentive asset.

HUMA can be staked to participate in protocol governance, with voting power determined by the amount and duration of staking. It is also used to reward liquidity providers and ecosystem contributors, and may serve as a multiplier for rewards based on staking behavior.

The token is available on the Solana and BNB Smart Chain networks, as of June 2025.

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

Name	Role
David Acutt	Director of Huma Token Co Lt and Huma Foundation
Huma Token Co Ltd	Registered office in the BVI, responsible for the for the issuance of tokens.
Huma Technologies LLC	Registered office in the U.S., provides services to Huma Foundation.
Huma Foundation	Registered office in the Cayman Islands, 100% owner of Huma Token Co Ltd. Involved in the project in various ways, particularly in supporting the ecosystem and operational activities.
Glenn Eldon Kennedy	Beneficial Owner

D.6 Utility Token Classification

The token does not classify as a utility token.

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

Not applicable.

D.8 Plans for the token

The following roadmap is planned to be implemented:

Q3 2025:

- Card Acquirer Financing Pilot
- Priority Redemption
- Integrate PST w/ more Solana DeFi partners
- Operational Dashboard

Q4 2025:

- Launch Acquirer Financing
- Transparency Dashboard
- Announce the first set of TradFi partners
- Achieve $10B transaction volume

Q1 2026:

- Launch Card Issuer Financing
- Launch Treasury Companion for Payment Companies
- Instant FX Pilot

It must be clearly stated that this roadmap has no legally binding effect and does not entitle the investor to any claims. Developments may also have negative consequences for the investor.

D.9 Resource allocation

According to public data (https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/huma-finance/#token_unlocks, 2025-07-01), Huma Finance has allocated its token resources across several defined categories, which are intended to support the development, incentivization, and operational stability of the ecosystem. The total token supply is split as follows:

- Ecosystem Incentives: 30.00%

- Private Sale Investors: 20.60%

- Team/Advisors/Contractors: 19.30%

- Treasury: 11.10%

- Marketing/Operations: 7.00%

- Airdrops/Bounty: 5.00%

- Liquidity Provisioning: 4.00%

- Pre-sale: 2.00%

- Strategic Partnership: 1.00%

All tokens are gradually unlocking over time, with 17.33% (1.73 billion HUMA) currently unlocked as of July 1, 2025. 82.67% (8.27 billion HUMA) remain locked.

The investor must be aware that a planned distribution of funds is not technically binding – it is only a planned use and not a technically fixed distribution. The distribution of token or unlocking/locking activities can have adverse impact on the investor at any time.

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

Not applicable, as this white paper was drawn up for the admission to trading and not for collecting funds for the crypto-asset-project.

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

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

The white paper concerns the admission to trading (i. e. ATTR).

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The crypto asset is to be listed on the platforms: Bitvavo B.V., Coinbase Luxembourg S.A., Payward Global Solutions Limited, Robinhood Europe UAB, Bitstamp Europe S.A. Accordingly, admission to trading is being sought.

E.3 Fundraising target

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

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

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

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

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

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

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

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

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

E.8 Issue price

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

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

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

E.10 Subscription fee

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

E.11 Offer price determination method

Once the token is admitted to trading its price will be determined by demand (buyers) and supply (sellers).

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

As stated on the website (https://solscan.io/tx/2RHqj9CjdvWVuJhAMm3FtRftbap6fBAzukTzSEFaFwKBRTsL3ev235LsiZ616mojVqdQrQRR2WSu13LtEAx5f7St) a total of 10,000,000,000 tokens were minted on Solana.

E.13 Targeted holders

ALL

E.14 Holder restrictions

The Holder restrictions are subject to the rules applicable to the Crypto Asset Service Provider as well as additional restrictions the Crypto Asset Service Providers might set in force.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable.

E.26 Right of withdrawal

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

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

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

E.28 Transfer time schedule

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

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

The technical requirements that the purchaser is required to fulfil to hold the crypto-assets of purchased crypto-assets are subject to the respective capabilities of the Crypto Asset Service Provider listing the crypto-asset.

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

Not applicable.

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable.

E.32 Placement form

Not applicable.

E.33 Trading platforms name

Bitvavo B.V., Coinbase Luxembourg S.A., Payward Global Solutions Limited, Robinhood Europe UAB, Bitstamp Europe S.A.

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

Bitvavo B.V.: VAVO

Coinbase Luxembourg S.A.: Not available at the time of writing the white paper (2025-07-01)

Payward Global Solutions Limited: PGSL

Robinhood Europe UAB: Not available at the time of writing the white paper (2025-07-01)

Bitstamp Europe S.A.: BESA

E.35 Trading platforms access

This depends on the trading platform listing the asset.

E.36 Involved costs

This depends on the trading platform listing the asset. Investors should always review the current fee structures of platforms before making trading decisions. Furthermore, costs may occur for making transfers out of the platform (i. e. "gas costs" for blockchain network use that may exceed the value of the crypto-asset itself).

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable, as this crypto-asset white paper concerns the admission to trading and not the offer of the token to the public.

E.38 Conflicts of interest

MiCAR-compliant Crypto Asset Service Providers shall have strong measurements in place in order to manage conflicts of interests. Due to the broad audience this white-paper is adressing, potential investors should always check the conflicts of Interest policy of their respective counterparty. The issuer and the person seeking to trading have no known conflicts of interest.

E.39 Applicable law

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

E.40 Competent court

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

Part F – Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

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

The asset does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing an official currency, a basket of assets, or any other underlying rights. Instead, its valuation is entirely market-driven, based on supply and demand dynamics, and not supported by a stabilization mechanism. It is neither pegged to any fiat currency nor backed by any external assets, distinguishing it clearly from EMTs and ARTs.

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

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The HUMA token is designed to serve multiple functions within the Huma Finance protocol. It is primarily used to incentivize participation in the network, including through staking, liquidity provisioning, and ecosystem rewards. The token may also play a role in governance-related features in the future, enabling token holders to participate in decision-making processes such as protocol upgrades or the allocation of ecosystem funds.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

The potential planned applications and changes to the crypto-asset have been layed out in D.8.

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

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper

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

F.5 The type of submission

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

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

The tokens are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Solana blockchain and BNB Smart Chain.

The tokens on Solana are fungible (up to 6 digits after the decimal point) and a total of 10,000,000,000 have been minted on Solana.

The tokens in BNB Chain are fungible (up to 6 digits after the decimal point).

The tokens are a digital representation of value, and have no inherent rights attached as well as no intrinsic utility.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

See F.13.

F.8 Website of the issuer

https://huma.finance/

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

2025-09-17

F.10 Publication date

2025-09-17

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

It is not possible to exclude a possibility that the issuer of the token provides or will provide other services not covered by Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (i.e. MiCAR).

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

EN

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

F288J7JFR;2XQTGQ8RR

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

PPPSTQ5M9

F.15 Voluntary data flag

Mandatory.

F.16 Personal data flag

The white paper does contain personal data.

F.17 LEI eligibility

Yes

F.18 Home Member State

Ireland

F.19 Host Member States

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

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

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

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

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

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

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As the token grants neither rights nor obligations, there are no conditions under which the rights and obligations may be modified applicable.

G.4 Future public offers

This white paper refers to admission to trading. The issuer plans to carry out airdrops in the future. The exact conditions and legal classification for this have not yet been defined. Offers to the public cannot therefore be ruled out and may have negative consequences for investors at any time.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

According to public data (https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/huma-finance/#token_unlocks, 2025-07-01), Huma Finance has allocated its token resources across several defined categories, which are intended to support the development, incentivization, and operational stability of the ecosystem. The total token supply is split as follows:

- Ecosystem Incentives: 30.00%
- Private Sale Investors: 20.60%
- Team/Advisors/Contractors: 19.30%
- Treasury: 11.10%
- Marketing/Operations: 7.00%

- Airdrops/Bounty: 5.00%

- Liquidity Provisioning: 4.00%

- Pre-sale: 2.00%

- Strategic Partnership: 1.00%

All tokens are gradually unlocking over time, with 17.33% (1.73 billion HUMA) currently unlocked as of July 1, 2025. 82.67% (8.27 billion HUMA) remain locked.

The investor must be aware that a planned distribution of funds is not technically binding – it is only a planned use and not a technically fixed distribution. The distribution of token or unlocking/locking activities can have adverse impact on the investor.

Based on the current allocation structure, certain categories — including Treasury (11.10%), Team/Advisors/Contractors (19.30%), Marketing/Operations (7.00%), Strategic Partnership (1.00%), and potentially Liquidity Provisioning (4.00%) — may be regarded as issuer-retained holdings, depending on the level of actual control and vesting conditions.

G.6 Utility token classification

No

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

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

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Not applicable.

G.9 Non-trading request

The admission to trading is sought.

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

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

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

The crypto-assets as such do not have any transfer restrictions and are generally freely transferable. The Crypto Asset Service Providers can impose their own restrictions in agreements they enter with their clients. The Crypto Asset Service Providers may impose restrictions to buyers and sellers in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies and terms.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

No, there are no fixed protocols that can increase or decrease the supply implemented as of 2025-08-28. Nevertheless, it is possible that the owner of the smart-contract has the ability to increase or decrease the token-supply in response to changes in demand. Also, it is possible to decrease the circulating supply, by transferring crypto-assets to so called "burn-adresses", which are adresses that render the crypto-asset "non-transferable" after sent to those adresses. Investors should also note the connection to BNB Smart Chain and mind the resulting risks.

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

The mint authority (the entity who can create new tokens of that crypto-asset), as stated in the data account, has the potential right to change the supply of the crypto-assets. However, since the mint authority was revoked, it should not be possible to increase the token supply, however the whole data account could be updated which then in turn could lead to a situation that total suppy could be altered again. Investors should also note the connection to BNB Smart Chain and mind the resulting risks.

G.14 Token value protection schemes

No, the token does not have value protection schemes.

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable.

G.16 Compensation schemes

No, the token does not have compensation schemes.

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable.

G.18 Applicable law

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

G.19 Competent court

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

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)

See F.13.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

Huma Finance is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain and Solana.

The tokens were created with Solana's Token Program, a data account that is part of the Solana Program Library (SPL). Such tokens are commonly referred to as SPL-token. The token itself is not an additional smart contract, but what is called a data account on Solana. As the name suggests data accounts store data on the blockchain. However, unlike smart contracts, they cannot be executed and cannot perform any operations. Since one cannot interact with data accounts directly, any interaction with an SPL-token is done via Solana's Token Program. The source code of this smart contract can be found here https://github.com/solana-program/token.

The Token Program is developed in Rust, a memory-safe, high-performance programming language designed for secure and efficient development. On Solana, Rust is said to be the primary language used for developing on-chain programs (smart contracts), intended to ensure safety and reliability in decentralized applications (dApps).

Core functions of the Token Program:

initialize_mint() → Create a new type of token, called a mint

mint_to() → Mints new tokens of a specific type to a specified account

burn() → Burns tokens from a specified account, reducing total supply

transfer() → Transfers tokens between accounts

approve() → Approves a delegate to spend tokens on behalf of the owner

set_authority() → Updates authorities (mint, freeze, or transfer authority)

These functions ensure basic operations like transfers, and minting/burning can be performed within the Solana ecosystem.

In addition to the Token Program, another smart contract, the Metaplex Token Metadata Program is commonly used to store name, symbol, and URI information for better ecosystem compatibility. This additional metadata has no effect on the token's functionality.

BNB Smart Chain

1. Network Protocols

- BNB Smart Chain uses a peer-to-peer (P2P) protocol with nodes communicating over DevP2P.

- The network relies on Proof-of-Staked-Authority (PoSA) consensus.

- Smart contracts are executed via the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM).

2. Transaction and Address Standards

- Address format: 20-byte Keccak-256 hashes of public keys.

3. Blockchain Data Structure & Block Standards

- Blocks include a header (parent hash, state root, timestamp, nonce) and a list of transactions.

- Block time: 0.75 seconds

4. Upgrade & Improvement Standards

- Network changes follow BNB Evolution Proposals (BEPs), adopted via informal community consensus.

H.3 Technology used

Huma Finance is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain and Solana.

1. Solana-Compatible Wallets: The tokens are supported by all wallets compatible with Solana's Token Program

2. Decentralized Ledger: The Solana blockchain acts as a decentralized ledger for all token transactions, with the intention to preserving an unalterable record of token transfers and ownership to ensure both transparency and security.

3. SPL Token Program: The SPL (Solana Program Library) Token Program is an inherent Solana smart contract built to create and manage new types of tokens (so called mints). This is significantly different from ERC-20 on Ethereum, because a single smart contract that is part of Solana's core functionality and as such is open source, is responsible for all the tokens. This ensures a high uniformity across tokens at the cost of flexibility.

4. Blockchain Scalability: With its intended capacity for processing a lot of transactions per second and in most cases low fees, Solana is intended to enable efficient token transactions, maintaining high performance even during peak network usage.

Security Protocols for Asset Custody and Transactions:

1. Private Key Management: To safeguard their token holdings, users must securely store their wallet's private keys and recovery phrases.

2. Cryptographic Integrity: Solana employs elliptic curve cryptography to validate and execute transactions securely, intended to ensure the integrity of all transfers.

BNB Smart Chain:

1. Decentralized Ledger

The BNB Smart Chain blockchain acts as a decentralized ledger for all token transactions, designed to preserve an unalterable record of token transfers and ownership. This ensures transparency, trust, and network-wide security without relying on a single central authority.

2. Private Key Management

To safeguard their token holdings, BNB Smart Chain users must securely store their wallet's private keys and recovery phrases. Loss of these credentials results in permanent loss of access to the associated funds, reinforcing the need for secure key storage practices.

3. Cryptographic Integrity

BNB Smart Chain employs elliptic curve cryptography (ECDSA using the secp256k1 curve) to generate public-private key pairs and to sign transactions securely.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

Huma Finance is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain and Solana.

Solana uses a combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS). The core concepts of the mechanism are intended to work as follows:

Core Concepts

1. Proof of History (PoH):

Time-Stamped Transactions: PoH is a cryptographic technique that timestamps transactions, intended to creating a historical record that proves that an event has occurred at a specific moment in time.

Verifiable Delay Function: PoH uses a Verifiable Delay Function (VDF) to generate a unique hash that includes the transaction and the time it was processed. This sequence of hashes provides a verifiable order of events, intended to enabling the network to efficiently agree on the sequence of transactions.

2. Proof of Stake (PoS):

Validator Selection: Validators are chosen to produce new blocks based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. The more tokens staked, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Delegation: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, earning rewards proportional to their stake while intended to enhancing the network's security.

Consensus Process

1. Transaction Validation:

Transactions are broadcasted to the network and collected by validators. Each transaction is validated to ensure it meets the network's criteria, such as having correct signatures and sufficient funds.

2. PoH Sequence Generation:

A validator generates a sequence of hashes using PoH, each containing a timestamp and the previous hash. This process creates a historical record of transactions, establishing a cryptographic clock for the network.

3. Block Production:

The network uses PoS to select a leader validator based on their stake. The leader is responsible for bundling the validated transactions into a block. The leader validator uses the PoH sequence to order transactions within the block, ensuring that all transactions are processed in the correct order.

4. Consensus and Finalization:

Other validators verify the block produced by the leader validator. They check the correctness of the PoH sequence and validate the transactions within the block. Once the block is verified, it is added to the blockchain. Validators sign off on the block, and it is considered finalized.

Security and Economic Incentives

1. Incentives for Validators:

Block Rewards: Validators earn rewards for producing and validating blocks. These rewards are distributed in SOL tokens and are proportional to the validator's stake and performance.

Transaction Fees: Validators also earn transaction fees from the transactions included in the blocks they produce. These fees provide an additional incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently.

2. Security:

Staking: Validators must stake SOL tokens to participate in the consensus process. This staking acts as collateral, incentivizing validators to act honestly. If a validator behaves maliciously or fails to perform, they risk losing their staked tokens.

Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, intended to enhance network security and decentralization. Delegators share in the rewards and are incentivized to choose reliable validators.

3. Economic Penalties:

Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as double-signing or producing invalid blocks. This penalty, known as slashing, results in the loss of a portion of the staked tokens, discouraging dishonest actions.

BNB Smart Chain (BSC) uses a hybrid consensus mechanism called Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), which combines elements of Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA). This method ensures fast block times and low fees while maintaining a level of decentralization and security.

Core Components:

1. Active Validators: Active Validators on BSC are responsible for producing new blocks, validating transactions, and maintaining the network's security. On a daily basis

the 45 validators with the highest stake and delegation are selected to be active validators.

2. Validators: To become a validator, an entity must run a validator node and stake a significant amount of BNB (Binance Coin).

3. Delegators: Token holders who do not wish to run validator nodes can delegate their BNB tokens to validators. This delegation helps validators increase their stake and improves their chances of being selected to produce blocks. Delegators earn a share of the rewards that validators receive, incentivizing broad participation in network security.

4. Inactive Validators: Inactive Validators are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are in the pool waiting to become active validators. They have the minimum required amount of BNB staked, but less that all active Validators. Candidates play a crucial role in ensuring there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, thus maintaining network resilience and decentralization.

Consensus Process:

4. Active Validator Selection: Active Validators are chosen based on the amount of BNB staked and delegated to them. The 45 Validators with the most staked/delegated BNB become active validators for a timeperiod (currently 24h).

5. Every epoch (240 blocks ~ 20 min) 21 consensus validators are picked out of the active validators.

5. Block Production: Consensus validators take turns in creating new blocks.

6. Transaction Finality: BSC achieves fast block times of around 0.75 seconds and quick transaction finality. This is achieved through the efficient PoSA mechanism that allows validators to rapidly reach consensus.

Security and Economic Incentives:

7. Staking: Validators are required to stake a substantial amount of BNB, which acts as collateral to ensure their honest behavior. This staked amount can be slashed if validators act maliciously. Staking incentivizes validators to act in the network's best interest to avoid losing their staked BNB.

8. Delegation and Rewards: Delegators earn rewards proportional to their stake in validators. This incentivizes them to choose reliable validators and participate in the network's security. Validators and delegators share transaction fees as rewards, which provides continuous economic incentives to maintain network security and performance.

9. Transaction Fees: BSC employs low transaction fees, paid in BNB, making it cost-effective for users. These fees are collected by validators as part of their rewards, further incentivizing them to validate transactions accurately and efficiently.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

Huma Finance is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain and Solana:

Binance Smart Chain:

Incentive Mechanisms

1. Validators:

- Staking Rewards: Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards in the form of transaction fees when they produce blocks.

- Selection Process: On a daily basis, so called, active Validators are selected out of all availible validators by the amount of BNB staked and delegated to them. Out of the active validators block producers are picked in a systematic fashion.

2. Delegators:

- Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their BNB to validators. This delegation increases the validator's total stake and improves their chances of being selected as an active validator.

- Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a portion of the rewards that validators receive. This incentivizes token holders to participate in the network's security and decentralization by choosing reliable validators.

3. Inactive Validators:

- Pool of Potential Validators: Inactive validators are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience.

4. Economic Security:

- Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. Penalties include slashing a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network.

- Opportunity Cost: Staking requires validators and delegators to lock up their BNB tokens, providing an economic incentive to act honestly to avoid losing their staked assets.

Fees on the Binance Smart Chain

1. Transaction Fees:

- Low Fees: BSC is known for its low transaction fees compared to other blockchain networks. These fees are paid in BNB and are essential for maintaining network operations and compensating validators.

- Dynamic Fee Structure: Transaction fees can vary based on network congestion and the complexity of the transactions.

4. Smart Contract Fees:

- Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on BSC involves paying fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in BNB and are designed to be cost-effective, encouraging developers to build on the BSC platform.

Solana:

1. Validators:

Staking Rewards: Validators are chosen based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. They earn rewards for producing and validating blocks, which are distributed in SOL. The more tokens staked, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Transaction Fees: Validators earn a portion of the transaction fees paid by users for the transactions they include in the blocks. This is intended to provide an additional financial incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently and maintain the network's integrity.

2. Delegators:

Delegated Staking: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their SOL tokens to a validator. In return, delegators share the rewards earned by the validators. This is intended to encourage widespread participation in securing the network and ensures decentralization.

3. Economic Security:

Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as producing invalid blocks or being frequently offline. This penalty, known as slashing, involves the loss of a portion of their staked tokens. Slashing is intended to deter dishonest actions and ensures that validators act in the best interest of the network.

Opportunity Cost: By staking SOL tokens, validators and delegators lock up their tokens, which could otherwise be used or sold. This opportunity cost is intended to incentivize participants to act honestly to earn rewards and avoid penalties.

Fees Applicable on the Solana Blockchain

1. Transaction Fees:

Solana is designed to handle a high throughput of transactions, which is intended to keep the fees low and predictable.

Fee Structure: Fees are paid in SOL and are used to compensate validators for the resources they expend to process transactions. This includes computational power and network bandwidth.

2. Rent Fees:

State Storage: Solana charges so called ""rent fees"" for storing data on the blockchain. These fees are designed to discourage inefficient use of state storage and encourage developers to clean up unused state. Rent fees are intended to help maintain the efficiency and performance of the network.

3. Data Contract Fees:

Execution Costs: Similar to transaction fees, fees for deploying and interacting with data contracts on Solana are based on the computational resources required. This is intended to ensure that users are charged proportionally for the resources they consume.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

No, DLT is not operated by the issuer or a third party acting on the issuer's behalf.

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable.

H.8 Audit

As we are understanding the question relating to "technology" to be interpreted in a broad sense, the answer answer to whether an audit of "the technology used" was conducted is "no, we can not guarantee, that all parts of the technology used have been audited". This is due to the fact this report focusses on risk, and we can not guarantee that each part of the technology used was audited.

H.9 Audit outcome

Not applicable.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

1. Regulatory and Compliance

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

2. Operational and Technical

Blockchain Dependency: The token is entirely dependent on the blockchains the crypto-asset is issued upon (as of 2025-06-10). Any issues, such as downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities within the blockchain, could adversely affect the token's functionality.

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

Connection Dependency: As the trading of the token also involves other trading venues, technical risks such as downtime of the connection or faulty code are also possible.

Human errors: Due to the irrevocability of blockchain-transactions, approving wrong transactions or using incorrect networks/addresses will most likely result in funds not being accessibly anymore.

Custodial risk: When admitting the token to trading, the risk of losing clients assets due to hacks or other malicious acts is given. This is due to the fact the token is hold in custodial wallets for the customers.

3. Market and Liquidity

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

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity is contingent upon trading activity levels on decentralized exchanges (DEXs) and potentially on centralized exchanges (CEXs), should they be involved. Low trading volumes may restrict the buying and selling capabilities of the tokens.

4. Counterparty

As the admission to trading involves the connection to other trading venues, counterparty risks arise. These include, but are not limited to, the following risks:

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

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

5. Liquidity

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

6. Failure of one or more Counterparties

Another risk stems from the internal operational processes of the counterparties used. As there is no specific oversight other than the typical due diligence check, it cannot be guaranteed that all counterparties adhere to the best market standards.

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

7. Spillover effects

In general, when evaluating crypto assets, the total number of tokens issued across different networks must always be taken into account, as spillover effects can be adverse for investors.

I.2 Issuer-related risks

1. Insolvency

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

2. Counterparty

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

3. Legal and Regulatory Compliance

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

4. Operational

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

5. Industry

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

that most of this projects resulted in financial losses for the investors and were only set-up to enrich a few insiders with the money from retail investors.

6. Reputational

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

7. Competition

There are numerous other crypto-asset projects in the same realm, which could have an effect on the crypto-asset in question.

8. Unanticipated Risk

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

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

1. Valuation

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

2. Market Volatility

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

investors should be prepared to lose the complete amount of money invested in the respective crypto-assets.

3. Liquidity Challenges

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

4. Asset Security

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

5. Scams

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

6. Blockchain Dependency

Any issues with the blockchain used, such as network downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities, could disrupt the transfer, trading, or functionality of the crypto-asset.

7. Privacy Concerns

All transactions on the blockchain are permanently recorded and publicly accessible, which can potentially expose user activities. Although addresses are pseudonoymous, the transparent and immutable nature of blockchain allows for advanced forensic

analysis and intelligence gathering. This level of transparency can make it possible to link blockchain addresses to real-world identities over time, compromising user privacy.

8. Regulatory Uncertainty

The regulatory environment surrounding crypto-assets is constantly evolving, which can directly impact their usage, valuation, and legal status. Changes in regulatory frameworks may introduce new requirements related to consumer protection, taxation, and anti-money laundering compliance, creating uncertainty and potential challenges for investors and businesses operating in the crypto space. Although the crypto-asset do not create or confer any contractual or other obligations on any party, certain regulators may nevertheless qualify the crypto-asset as a security or other financial instrument under their applicable law, which in turn would have drastic consequences for the crypto-asset, including the potential loss of the invested capital in the asset. Furthermore, this could lead to the sellers and its affiliates, directors, and officers being obliged to pay fines, including federal civil and criminal penalties, or make the crypto-asset illegal or impossible to use, buy, or sell in certain jurisdictions. On top of that, regulators could take action against the issuer as well as the trading platforms if the the regulators view the token as an unregistered offering of securities or the operations otherwise as a violation of existing law. Any of these outcomes would negatively affect the value and/or functionality of the crypot-asset and/or could cause a complete loss of funds of the invested money in the crypto-asset for the investor.

9. Counterparty risk

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

10. Reputational concerns

Crypto-assets are often subject to reputational risks stemming from associations with illegal activities, high-profile security breaches, and technological failures. Such incidents

can undermine trust in the broader ecosystem, negatively affecting investor confidence and market value, thereby hindering widespread adoption and acceptance.

11. Technological Innovation

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

12. Community and Narrative

As the crypto-asset has no intrinsic value, all trading activity is based on the intended market value is heavily dependent on its community and the popularity of the memecoin narrative. Declining interest or negative sentiment could significantly impact the token's value.

13. Interest Rate Change

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

14. Taxation

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

15. Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing

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

16. Market Abuse

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

17. Timeline and Milestones

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

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

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

I.5 Technology-related risks

As this white paper relates to the "Admission to trading" of the crypto-asset, the technology-related risks mainly lie in the settling on the Solana-and BNB-Network.

1. Blockchain Dependency Risks

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

Scalability Challenges: Despite the networks comparatively high throughput design, unexpected demand or technical issues might compromise its performance.

2. Contract Risks

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

3. Wallet and Storage Risks

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

Compatibility Issues: The tokens require Solana-compatible/BNB-compatible wallets for storage and transfer. Any incompatibility or technical issues with these wallets could impact token accessibility.

4. Network Security Risks

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

Centralization Concerns: Although claiming to be decentralized, Solana's and BNB's relatively smaller number of validators/concentration of stakes within the network compared to other blockchains and the influence of the Foundations (as of 2025-06-30) might pose centralization risks, potentially affecting network resilience.

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

I.6 Mitigation measures

None.

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

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

S.1 Name

Huma Token Ltd

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier

Not applicable.

S.3 Name of the cryptoasset

Huma Finance

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Huma Finance is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain and Solana.

Solana uses a combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS). The core concepts of the mechanism are intended to work as follows:

Core Concepts

1. Proof of History (PoH):

Time-Stamped Transactions: PoH is a cryptographic technique that timestamps transactions, intended to creating a historical record that proves that an event has occurred at a specific moment in time.

Verifiable Delay Function: PoH uses a Verifiable Delay Function (VDF) to generate a unique hash that includes the transaction and the time it was processed. This sequence of hashes provides a verifiable order of events, intended to enabling the network to efficiently agree on the sequence of transactions.

2. Proof of Stake (PoS):

Validator Selection: Validators are chosen to produce new blocks based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. The more tokens staked, the higher the chance of being

selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Delegation: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, earning rewards proportional to their stake while intended to enhancing the network's security.

Consensus Process

1. Transaction Validation:

Transactions are broadcasted to the network and collected by validators. Each transaction is validated to ensure it meets the network's criteria, such as having correct signatures and sufficient funds.

2. PoH Sequence Generation:

A validator generates a sequence of hashes using PoH, each containing a timestamp and the previous hash. This process creates a historical record of transactions, establishing a

cryptographic clock for the network.

3. Block Production:

The network uses PoS to select a leader validator based on their stake. The leader is responsible for bundling the validated transactions into a block. The leader validator uses the PoH sequence to order transactions within the block, ensuring that all transactions are processed in the correct order.

4. Consensus and Finalization:

Other validators verify the block produced by the leader validator. They check the correctness of the PoH sequence and validate the transactions within the block. Once the block is verified, it is added to the blockchain. Validators sign off on the block, and it is considered finalized.

Security and Economic Incentives

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Block Rewards: Validators earn rewards for producing and validating blocks. These rewards are distributed in SOL tokens and are proportional to the validator's stake and performance.

Transaction Fees: Validators also earn transaction fees from the transactions included in the blocks they produce. These fees provide an additional incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently.

2. Security:

Staking: Validators must stake SOL tokens to participate in the consensus process. This staking acts as collateral, incentivizing validators to act honestly. If a validator behaves maliciously or fails to perform, they risk losing their staked tokens.

Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, intended to enhance network security and decentralization. Delegators share in the rewards and are incentivized to choose reliable validators.

3. Economic Penalties:

Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as double-signing or producing invalid blocks. This penalty, known as slashing, results in the loss of a portion of the staked tokens, discouraging dishonest actions.

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Consensus Process:

4. Active Validator Selection: Active Validators are chosen based on the amount of BNB staked and delegated to them. The 45 Validators with the most staked/delegated BNB become active validators for a timeperiod (currently 24h).

5. Every epoch (240 blocks ~ 20 min) 21 consensus validators are picked out of the active validators.

5. Block Production: Consensus validators take turns in creating new blocks.

6. Transaction Finality: BSC achieves fast block times of around 0.75 seconds and quick transaction finality. This is achieved through the efficient PoSA mechanism that allows validators to rapidly reach consensus.

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7. Staking: Validators are required to stake a substantial amount of BNB, which acts as collateral to ensure their honest behavior. This staked amount can be slashed if validators act maliciously. Staking incentivizes validators to act in the network's best interest to avoid losing their staked BNB.

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9. Transaction Fees: BSC employs low transaction fees, paid in BNB, making it cost-effective for users. These fees are collected by validators as part of their rewards, further incentivizing them to validate transactions accurately and efficiently.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Huma Finance is present on the following networks: Binance Smart Chain and Solana:

Binance Smart Chain:

Incentive Mechanisms

1. Validators:

- Staking Rewards: Validators must stake a significant amount of BNB to participate in the consensus process. They earn rewards in the form of transaction fees when they produce blocks.

- Selection Process: On a daily basis, so called, active Validators are selected out of all availible validators by the amount of BNB staked and delegated to them. Out of the active validators block producers are picked in a systematic fashion.

2. Delegators:

- Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their BNB to validators. This delegation increases the validator's total stake and improves their chances of being selected as an active validator.

- Shared Rewards: Delegators earn a portion of the rewards that validators receive. This incentivizes token holders to participate in the network's security and decentralization by choosing reliable validators.

3. Inactive Validators:

- Pool of Potential Validators: Inactive validators are nodes that have staked the required amount of BNB and are waiting to become active validators. They ensure that there is always a sufficient pool of nodes ready to take on validation tasks, maintaining network resilience.

4. Economic Security:

- Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior or failure to perform their duties. Penalties include slashing a portion of their staked tokens, ensuring that validators act in the best interest of the network.

- Opportunity Cost: Staking requires validators and delegators to lock up their BNB tokens, providing an economic incentive to act honestly to avoid losing their staked assets.

Fees on the Binance Smart Chain

1. Transaction Fees:

- Low Fees: BSC is known for its low transaction fees compared to other blockchain networks. These fees are paid in BNB and are essential for maintaining network operations and compensating validators.

- Dynamic Fee Structure: Transaction fees can vary based on network congestion and the complexity of the transactions.

4. Smart Contract Fees:

- Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on BSC involves paying fees based on the computational resources required. These fees are also paid in BNB and are designed to be cost-effective, encouraging developers to build on the BSC platform.

Solana:

1. Validators:

Staking Rewards: Validators are chosen based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. They earn rewards for producing and validating blocks, which are distributed in SOL. The more tokens staked, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Transaction Fees: Validators earn a portion of the transaction fees paid by users for the transactions they include in the blocks. This is intended to provide an additional financial incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently and maintain the network's integrity.

2. Delegators:

Delegated Staking: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their SOL tokens to a validator. In return, delegators share the rewards earned by the validators. This is intended to encourage widespread participation in securing the network and ensures decentralization.

3. Economic Security:

Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as producing invalid blocks or being frequently offline. This penalty, known as slashing, involves the loss of a portion of their staked tokens. Slashing is intended to deter dishonest actions and ensures that validators act in the best interest of the network.

Opportunity Cost: By staking SOL tokens, validators and delegators lock up their tokens, which could otherwise be used or sold. This opportunity cost is intended to incentivize participants to act honestly to earn rewards and avoid penalties.

Fees Applicable on the Solana Blockchain

1. Transaction Fees:

Solana is designed to handle a high throughput of transactions, which is intended to keep the fees low and predictable.

Fee Structure: Fees are paid in SOL and are used to compensate validators for the resources they expend to process transactions. This includes computational power and network bandwidth.

2. Rent Fees:

State Storage: Solana charges so called ""rent fees"" for storing data on the blockchain. These fees are designed to discourage inefficient use of state storage and encourage developers to clean up unused state. Rent fees are intended to help maintain the efficiency and performance of the network.

3. Data Contract Fees:

Execution Costs: Similar to transaction fees, fees for deploying and interacting with data contracts on Solana are based on the computational resources required. This is intended to ensure that users are charged proportionally for the resources they consume.

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

2024-06-30

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

2025-06-30

S.8 Energy consumption

20.48791 kWh/a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the networks Binance Smart Chain and Solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in

scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.

S.10 Renewable energy consumption

27.0367443828 %

S.11 Energy intensity

0.00000 kWh

S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled

0.00000 tCO2e/a

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased

0.00712 tCO2e/a

S.14 GHG intensity

0.00000 kgCO2e

S.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 Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly

Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity renewables.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are 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 Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. "Carbon intensity of electricity generation – Ember and Energy Institute" [dataset]. Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy" [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0