

White Paper for the \$OFC Token (a crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED
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01	Date of notification	2025-08-21
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 offeror 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 utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council 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 cryptoasset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The \$OFC Token, which OneFootball Capital GmbH ("Issuer") issues, allows tokenholders to access and use certain utilities within the OneFootball Ecosystem. The OneFootball Ecosystem is a blockchain-enabled digital platform within the OneFootball group (comprising of the Issuer and its parent company OneFootball GmbH) that empowers football fans, creators, and partners to connect, engage, and participate in a gamified, community-driven environment, enabling digital identity, ownership, and value exchange across a global network. Tokenholders will be able use the \$OFC Tokens to personalize and showcase their individual profiles, achievements, and connections within the OneFootball ecosystem. The \$OFC Token serves as a gateway to a dynamic, fan-driven network, offering access to exclusive experiences, physical and digital items, and community rewards. Tokenholders have the right to use the \$OFC Tokens for accessing various features and benefits within the OneFootball app, such as challenges, quizzes, voting, and redeeming rewards. Tokenholders can redeem \$OFC Tokens for services, products, and experiences in the app, as well as for engaging with gamified features and personalizing their profiles.

09	Quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability.	Holders of \$OFC Tokens will be able to use \$OFC Tokens to participate in exclusive raffles and drops, where prizes range from highly sought-after physical merchandise, such as gaming consoles and collectibles, to unique, money-can't-buy experiences like behind-the-scenes access to major football events. The \$OFC Token functions as a voucher for purchasing various services within the OneFootball Ecosystem, including OneFootball Heads avatars. Additionally, tokenholders will be able to access OneFootball's existing marketplace to buy merchandise, collectibles, and other physical or digital assets. Beyond transactional use, the token enables users to create and maintain their .football digital identity, which serves as a unique identifier within the ecosystem, linking achievements, badges, and credentials. Users can purchase the rights to a customized top level domain ending in .football, which can also be used as a decentralized identifier for the users web3 wallet. Holders of \$OFC Tokens will be able to actively contribute to governance within the OneFootball community by proposing and voting on initiatives, helping shape the platform's evolution. The tokenholders' influence increases with their on-chain activity and reputation, providing a sense of ownership and participation. Furthermore, \$OFC Tokens support philanthropic initiatives, emphasizing the token's role as a catalyst for positive change in the football community. OneFootball Games Hub, which will house casual games and prediction games that will utilize the token to unlock perks, boost, game items This comprehensive integration of \$OFC Tokens into OneFootball's ecosystem ensures their utility across a wide spectrum of goods and services, while fostering meaningful engagement and participation among tokenholders. Transfer Restrictions: Not applicable.
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	As of the publication date of this voluntary crypto-asset white paper, no offer to the public or admission to trading is being conducted, nor has any final decision been taken in this regard. The Issuer will modify this white paper accordingly should the \$OFC Token at a later point be publicly offered or admitted to trading.

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

A.1	Name	OneFootball Capital GmbH
A.2	Legal form	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (GmbH)
A.3	Registered address	Berlin Donaustraße 44, 12043 Berlin
A.4	Head office	Berlin Donaustraße 44, 12043 Berlin
A.5	Registration date	2008-03-15
A.6	Legal entity identifier	5299004LKSX92NLD9F50
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Commercial Registry Number HRB 131613 B at District Court Berlin (Charlottenburg)
A.8	Contact telephone number	Patrick Fischer: +49 151 52853184
A.9	E-mail address	patrick.fischer@onefootball.com
A.10	Response time (Days)	5
A.11	Parent company	OneFootball GmbH Donaustraße 44, 12043 Berlin
A.12	Members of the management body	Patrick Fischer, Managing Director
A.13	Business activity	The acquisition, holding, management, and disposal of equity interests as well as other assets, particularly those based on a blockchain, such as tokens with or without reference to capital, each in its own name and on its own account, not for third parties, and furthermore, the provision of intra-group services to parent companies and their subsidiaries.
A.14	Parent company business activity	OneFootball GmbH ("OneFootball") is a digital media platform focused on football (soccer) content. It provides fans with live scores, news, match updates, and videos for teams, leagues, and players worldwide. The company offers personalized experiences through its app and website, including live streaming of matches, highlights, and editorial content. OneFootball also collaborates with clubs, leagues, and broadcasters to distribute official content and engage global audiences.
A.15	Newly established	FALSE
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	OneFootball Capital GmbH's financial condition for the last three financial years was as follows: 2022: Total assets €10,432.71; equity €8,032.71; provisions €2,400.00; liabilities €0.00; net loss €1,423.50; cash/bank €10,432.71. 2023: Total assets €5,291.94; equity €4,740.68; provisions €0.00; liabilities €551.26; net loss €3,292.03; cash/bank €5,291.94. 2024: Total assets €941.73; equity €941.73; provisions €0.00; liabilities €0.00; net loss €3,798.95; cash/bank €941.73.
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Since its registration, OneFootball Capital GmbH (formerly motain Verwaltungs-GmbH) has operated in accordance with the statutory requirements applicable to micro-corporations under section 267a HGB. The company has not engaged in any commercial operations beyond the holding and management of its equity and related administrative functions. During this period, the company has remained fully solvent, debt-free, and adequately capitalized. No adverse financial developments have occurred since incorporation that would impair the company's ability to meet its obligations. The financial resources available are sufficient to sustain ongoing corporate activities and to ensure compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

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

B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	FALSE
B.2	Name	Not applicable.
B.3	Legal form	Not applicable.
B.4	Registered address	Not applicable.

B.5	Head office	Not applicable.
B.6	Registration date	Not applicable.
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable.
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable.
B.9	Parent company	Not applicable.
B.10	Members of the management body	Not applicable.
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 (E

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	Not applicable.
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.

Part D - Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1	Crypto-asset project name	OneFootball Club
D.2	Crypto-assets name	OneFootball Credits
D.3	Abbreviation	\$OFC
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	The OneFootball Club is a blockchain-enabled digital ecosystem designed to revolutionize football fandom by rewarding fan engagement and creating a personalized, gamified experience. It integrates features like digital identities (.football ID), blockchain-powered digital asset storage (.football Vault), and a community-driven digital currency (OneFootball Credits) to empower fans to own and showcase their unique football journeys. By leveraging gamification, challenges, and leaderboards, the platform fosters interaction, competition, and loyalty while redistributing value back to fans, creators, and partners. It aims to build an open, inclusive network connecting fans, brands, and clubs globally for a seamless and interactive football experience. The Issuer conducted an offering to the public in the period from 24 July 2025 at 17:00 UTC until 31 July 2025 at 17:00 UTC (duration: 7 days). During this public offer, the Issuer sold a total of 56,382,397 \$OFC tokens, which corresponds to 5.6% of the total token supply. The sale price was fixed at USD 0.05 per token, amounting to an overall sales volume of USD 2,819,120.

D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Animoca Brands: Role: Technical Development and Security Assurance Contribution: Animoca Brands was responsible for creating the ERC-20 smart contract which will be able to serve as the foundational code enabling the functionality and governance of the \$OFC Token. Animoca Brands also conducted a comprehensive audit to ensure the smart contract's security, robustness, and compliance with industry standards. gunnercooke GmbH (Law Firm): Role: Compliance and Legal Framework Contribution: gunnercooke GmbH provided expertise in designing the compliance framework for the \$OFC Token. Their involvement ensured that the token adheres to regulatory requirements, safeguarding legal and financial compliance. OneFootball GmbH ("OneFootball") and OneFootball Capital GmbH ("Issuer"): Role: Issuer and Overseer Contribution: As the parent company of the entity creating the \$OFC Token, OneFootball commissioned Animoca Brands to develop and implement the \$OFC Token and gunnercooke GmbH to give legal advice regarding the \$OFC Token. OneFootball guided the overall vision, ensuring alignment with their business and strategic goals. Prodigy (Subsidiary of Animoca Brands): Contributes to specific development tasks, leveraging Animoca Brands' expertise and resources to enhance technical execution.
D.6	Utility Token Classification	TRUE
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	\$OFC Tokens are the heartbeat of OneFootball's ecosystem, allowing tokenholders in the roles of fans, creators, and partners to connect, engage, and shape the OneFootball platform's future. By integrating \$OFC Tokens across multiple features, fans, creators and partners all gain meaningful ways to engage and participate, such as (at the date of the publication of this white paper, but subject to changes in the future): Exclusive Drops & Raffles: The introduction of \$OFC Tokens enhances the existing OFC raffle system, creating a value-driven experience that encourages token adoption, balances user participation, and rewards loyal community members. - Physical Prizes: OFC raffles offer highly sought after prizes, including gaming consoles, the latest tech products, exclusive merchandise, and collectibles signed by the user's favorite footballers - Money-Can't-Buy Experiences: unique once in a lifetime experiences curated by OneFootball that gives users exclusive access, premium tickets, and behind the scenes experiences to your favorite clubs and the biggest games. Voucher Relationship: The \$OFC Token is the official voucher adopted by the OneFootball Club. Partners, users, and clubs will be encouraged to adopt \$OFC Tokens to facilitate transactions, but never forced to do so, as traditional payment mechanisms will still be available. - OneFootball Heads Avatars: \$OFC Tokens will be the currency used to purchase OneFootball Heads avatars and cosmetic upgrades. - Transaction Fees: \$OFC Tokens will be used for gas sponsorship, off-ramp fees, and .football ID renewals - Gameplay Sinks: \$OFC Tokens will enhance game utility through minigame wagers and football prediction markets, introducing a PvP element to engage the OFC community. .football Digital Identity: \$OFC Tokens enable users to mint and verify their credentials on chain through a .football digital identity layer. User profiles will have a unique identifier within the ecosystem, attaching any achievements and badges to demonstrate a user's fandom journey. .football ID Renewals: \$OFC Tokens will be used to pay recurring renewal fees for users to own their public domain name across the internet, similar to the Ethereum Name Service (ENS) model. Free users will be able to enjoy their .football ID within the OneFootball ecosystem. Philanthropy: OFC believes that football has the power to "do good" – a common language that unites fans around the world and can be used for positive change. As such, \$OFC Tokens will help facilitate philanthropic endeavors to empower communities and individuals within the OFC ecosystem.

D.8	Plans for the token	\$OFC Token - Product Roadmap As of the publication date of this white paper, the product roadmap focuses on creating a deeply connected, gamified, and community driven ecosystem by the end of 2025, in which \$OFC Tokens play a crucial role. To this end, the OneFootball Club has been successfully launched. The following ecosystem infrastructures and features are to be developed according to the product roadmap. Gamification and Loyalty Program Expansion Milestones: Introduce dynamic challenges and leaderboards. (Q1/2026) Fully implement \$OFC Tokens as redeemable vouchers for goods, services, and raffles. (Q1/2026) Further expand gamification features like accurate prediction rewards, new earning events, and sponsored challenges. (Q4/2025) Web3 Integration Milestones: Launch an embedded wallet for blockchain transactions. (Q4/2025) Develop smart contracts for token transactions, attestations, and staking mechanisms. (Q4/2025) Integrate on- and off-ramp solutions for \$OFC Tokens. (Q4/2025) Community Identity and Attestations Milestones: Enable users to own their digital identities via blockchain-powered profiles and badges. (Q4/2025) Build an on-chain "Fan-Graph" for tracking engagement history and achievements. (Q2/2026) Allow clubs and partners to issue attestations (e.g., season ticket holders, match attendance). (Q4/2026) Avatar Customization and Digital Collectibles Milestones: Launch customizable avatars to reflect fans' personalities and passions. (Q2/2025) Offer exclusive digital collectibles and customization packs. (Q4/2025) Growth and User Engagement Milestones: Increase wallet activations (500,000 target) and on-chain transactions (1 million target). (Q2/2026) Transition anonymous users to registered accounts through optimized onboarding. (Q2/2025) Launch live match check-ins and peer group "Squad" features. (Q1/2026) Monetization and Subscription Models Milestones: Develop high-value rewardable ads and purchasable cosmetic elements. (Q4/2025)
D.9	Resource allocation	The OneFootball Club project has been funded with EUR 4 mio. OneFootball Club: A dedicated team of 5 individuals is focused exclusively on the OneFootball Club project. OneFootball Parent Company: Approximately 200 employees support broader company objectives, including indirect contributions to the OneFootball Club project.
D.10	Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets	The funds or crypto-assets collected through a potential future offering to the public or admission to trading of \$OFC Tokens will be allocated to the following areas to support the OneFootball Ecosystem: General Product Development: Advancing the overall platform, including refining core features, enhancing user experience, and developing new functionalities that align with the vision of a dynamic and open football fan ecosystem. Ecosystem Expansion: Strengthening gamification elements, integrating reward mechanisms, and improving the ".football Vault" to enable fans to own and showcase their digital journey. Community Growth: Supporting initiatives that drive fan engagement, build partnerships with clubs, brands, and creators, and foster a global network of football enthusiasts. Reward Mechanisms: Funding the OneFootball Credits program to provide tangible benefits, such as redeemable vouchers for goods and services, exclusive content, and unique experiences for active participants. Technology Infrastructure: Investing in secure, scalable blockchain technology to support digital ownership, identity verification, and seamless ecosystem interactions.

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	ATTR
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The crypto-asset is to be listed on various platforms in the future. Specifically, the following are currently intended (or planned for the future): Coinbase Luxembourg S.A., Binance.
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.
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	60,000,000 tokens
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, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.17	Refund timeline	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.18	Offer phases	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.19	Early purchase discount	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.20	Time-limited offer	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.
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 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	The crypto-asset is to be listed on various platforms in the future. Specifically, the following are currently intended (or planned for the future): Coinbase Luxembourg S.A., Binance.
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Coinbase Luxembourg S.A.: Not available Binance: Not available
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 addressing, potential purchasers should always check the conflicts of interest policy of their respective counterparty.
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	\$OFC Tokens are ERC-20 fungible tokens on the Ethereum blockchain and Layer 2 Base blockchain.
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	ERC-20 Standard Compliance: The ERC-20 standard ensures compatibility with a broad range of wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (dApps), facilitating seamless integration and interoperability within the blockchain ecosystem. Dual-Layer Deployment: - Ethereum (Layer 1): Offers high-level security and decentralization, benefiting from Ethereum's established network of validators and global infrastructure. - BASE (Layer 2): Provides scalability and lower transaction costs, making \$OFC Token transactions efficient and accessible to a wider user base. This layer allows for smoother interactions within the OneFootball ecosystem, particularly for high-frequency, low-value activities.
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	The OneFootball Club features will be released progressively as they are developed and tested. However, the blockchain functionalities of the \$OFC ERC-20 Token, such as transfers and wallet compatibility, are available as soon as the token is publicly accessible. This ensures immediate utility for token holders while ecosystem features are rolled out.

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 A

F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT

F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Characteristics of the \$OFC Token: The \$OFC Token is a blockchain-enabled digital asset designed to enhance football fan engagement. Its key characteristics include: 1.Utility: The \$OFC Token powers the OneFootball ecosystem, enabling fans to access exclusive experiences, rewards, and digital collectibles. It also facilitates interactions like voting, tipping creators, and redeeming unique items. 2.Blockchain-Based: The \$OFC Token is secured on the blockchain, ensuring transparency, ownership, and immutability of digital assets, including achievements and fan identities. 3.Incentivization: Holders can earn \$OFC Tokens through gamified activities, such as challenges, leaderboards, and engagement streaks. These tokens unlock additional benefits and content within the ecosystem. 4.Interoperability: The \$OFC Token integrates seamlessly across the OneFootball Ecosystem, creating a connected fan-driven economy. The \$OFC Token serves as the backbone of a dynamic, fan-centric digital OneFootball Ecosystem.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	OneFootball Credits (\$OFC)
F.8	Website of the issuer	The Issuer has no website. The website of the Issuer's parent company OneFootball GmbH is: www.onefootball.com
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	Not applicable.
F.10	Publication date	2025-10-09
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable.
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper	English
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	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier (DTI) for Ethereum's native token is X9J9K872S \$OFC Token Smart Contract: 0x9CB7A4EF0cAE65B07362bc679a0B874041E3da53
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	For the \$OFC token an ISO 24165 FFG DTI is not available yet
F.15	Voluntary data flag	TRUE
F.16	Personal data flag	TRUE
F.17	LEI eligibility	TRUE
F.18	Home Member State	Germany
F.19	Host Member States	Not applicable.

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

G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	The \$OFC Token is a utility token issued by the Issuer, providing specific functionalities and rights for its holders. These include its use as a voucher for purchasing certain goods and services as specified in the Terms & Conditions for the \$OFC Token ("OFC Terms and Conditions") in more detail. The rights and obligations attached to the \$OFC Token are governed by the OFC Terms and Conditions, and applicable laws, including MiCAR. Holding OFC Tokens does not grant the Purchaser any rights beyond those expressly described in the Terms & Conditions for the OFC Token, or as provided by applicable laws. Purchasers acknowledge that transferring OFC Tokens to another address automatically transfers all rights associated with those tokens to the new holder of the address, as long as such rights are in compliance with the OFC Terms and Conditions and applicable laws. Transactions involving OFC Tokens are generally irreversible, and Purchasers accept the risk that they may lose access to their OFC Tokens permanently. Such loss may occur due to errors in entering wallet addresses, loss of private keys, or other operational issues beyond the Issuer's control. The Purchaser is responsible for ensuring compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements when holding or using OFC Tokens, including but not limited to anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CTF) laws. The Issuer may impose identity verification, sanctions screening, or other compliance checks as required by law. Purchasers must at all times use OFC Tokens in accordance with the terms of the OFC Terms and Conditions and applicable laws. They represent and warrant that: -They are at least 18 years old and do not have their residence in a restricted jurisdiction, as further defined in the Terms & Conditions for the OFC Token. -They are using OFC Tokens for their own account and not as agents or nominees of any other party. -They will not use OFC Tokens for illegal activities, including but not limited to money laundering, fraud, or financing terrorism. The Issuer, in accordance with the OFC Terms and Conditions and applicable law, reserves the right to take appropriate measures, including freezing or blocking certain OFC Token addresses, if it suspects illegal activity or any use in violation of the OFC Terms and Conditions or applicable laws. The Issuer may also report such activities to the relevant authorities, and Purchasers may forfeit their rights to the OFC Tokens in such circumstances. By purchasing, holding, or using OFC Tokens, Purchasers agree to the OFC Terms and Conditions and acknowledge that their rights and obligations are strictly limited to what is described in the OFC Terms and Conditions, and applicable laws.
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	The exercise of rights and obligations associated with the OFC Token is governed by the OFC Terms and Conditions, and applicable laws. Purchasers may exercise their rights, such as redeeming OFC Tokens or participating in community activities, through designated platforms provided by the Issuer. The Issuer may require Purchaser to comply with identity verification, sanctions screening, or other procedures as a prerequisite for the exercise of rights. Non-compliance with these requirements or the terms outlined herein may result in suspension or loss of rights associated with the OFC Token. Purchasers are obligated to use OFC Tokens lawfully and in accordance with this the OFC Terms and Conditions, and applicable laws.

G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The Issuer reserves the right to, from time to time, modify the rights and obligations laid out in the \$OFC Terms and Conditions, as permitted under applicable law. Holders of \$OFC Tokens will have to agree to the modification before using or redeeming the \$OFC Tokens.
G.4	Future public offers	As of the publication date of this voluntary crypto-asset white paper, no offer to the public or admission to trading is being conducted, nor has any final decision been taken in this regard. The Issuer will modify this white paper accordingly should the \$OFC Token at a later point be publicly offered or admitted to trading.
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Community Incentives and Ecosystem Growth: 51% Treasury: 5.3% Team: 7.5% Liquidity: 4.45%
G.6	Utility token classification	TRUE
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	The \$OFC Tokens grant holders access to a variety of goods and services within the OneFootball ecosystem, encompassing both tangible and digital assets, as well as exclusive experiences. The scope of access includes the following: Exclusive Drops & Raffles: Participation in raffles for high-value physical items, such as gaming consoles, technology products, exclusive merchandise, and autographed collectibles. Access to unique, non-commercial experiences, including premium event tickets and behind-the-scenes opportunities with leading football clubs. Digital Goods and Services: Acquisition of OneFootball Heads avatars and cosmetic upgrades. Utilization of tokens for transaction-related costs, such as gas sponsorships and off-ramp fees. Engagement in gaming features, including mini games and digital game items. .football Digital Identity: Creation and verification of digital credentials within the OneFootball ecosystem. Payment of recurring fees for maintaining a .football ID, which provides a personalized public identifier similar to domain name services. Philanthropy and Community Initiatives: Support for grassroots football initiatives and charitable programs aimed at fostering positive change in the football community.
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	Smart Contract Transactions: Users can directly execute transactions on the Ethereum and Base blockchain via smart contracts. These contracts autonomously facilitate the redemption process by verifying token ownership and executing the exchange for goods or services within the OneFootball ecosystem.
G.9	Non-trading request	TRUE
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable.
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Not applicable.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	FALSE
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	Not applicable.
G.14	Token value protection schemes	FALSE
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	Not applicable.
G.16	Compensation schemes	FALSE
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable.
G.18	Applicable law	German law
G.19	Competent court	The competent court shall be the court at the consumer's domicile; if the token holder qualifies as an entrepreneur, the place of jurisdiction shall be Berlin.

Part H - information on the underlying technology

H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	Distributed Ledger Technology ("DLT") refers to a digital system for recording transactions in which the transactions and their details are recorded in multiple places at the same time. Unlike traditional databases, distributed ledgers have no central data store or administration functionality. Instead, the ledger is decentralized, and consensus on the transactions is achieved through a process that involves multiple nodes, each maintaining its own copy of the ledger. The benefits of DLT include increased transparency, enhanced security, improved traceability, and greater efficiency of transactions. One of the most well-known forms of DLT is a blockchain, which is a subtype characterized by its use of a chain of blocks to manage the ledger. Each block contains a list of transactions and is cryptographically linked to the previous block, ensuring that the data once recorded, cannot be altered retroactively without altering all subsequent blocks. Blockchains also introduce features like smart contracts, notably to automate and enforce pre-defined transactions and logic through code, thereby reducing the need for intermediaries and further boosting efficiency. Blockchains offer significant benefits for consumer choice and interoperability as well. Consumers have the advantage of accessing the open-source code of these blockchains, allowing them to review, verify, and select the platform that best suits their needs. This transparency empowers users to make more informed decisions. Additionally, the open nature of blockchains promotes interoperability, meaning that any type of application that follows the same technical standards can integrate with the blockchain without anyone's permission. This flexibility enables a wide range of applications to work seamlessly together, fostering innovation and making it easier for different services to connect and interact within the blockchain ecosystem. The Issuer issues \$OFC Token on the Ethereum (level 1) and the BASE (level 2) blockchain.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	ERC-20 Standard Compliance: The ERC-20 standard ensures compatibility with a broad range of wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (dApps), facilitating seamless integration and interoperability within the blockchain ecosystem. Dual-Layer Deployment: - Ethereum (Layer 1): Offers high-level security and decentralization, benefiting from Ethereum's established network of validators and global infrastructure. - BASE (Layer 2): Provides scalability and lower transaction costs, making \$OFC Token transactions efficient and accessible to a wider user base. This layer allows for smoother interactions within the OneFootball ecosystem, particularly for high-frequency, low-value activities.
H.3	Technology used	Blockchains rely on consensus mechanisms to ensure their decentralized network of nodes can reach agreement around transaction validity and ordering. The blockchains the \$OFC Token is issued on (Ethereum and BASE), rely on Proof-of-Stake consensus, which requires that validators stake the native token (e.g. ETH) as collateral in order to qualify as a validator. Validators are selected for consensus based on the proportion of tokens they have staked, and in some cases can lose some of the staked token if they have been shown to sign invalid transactions.

H.4	Consensus mechanism	Ethereum Proof-of-Stake (PoS): Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism requires validators to stake a minimum of 32 ETH to participate in block validation. Validators are randomly selected to propose blocks and others attest to their validity, ensuring secure and decentralized block production. Finality is achieved through epochs, where multiple blocks are validated and finalized. Validators earn rewards for honest behavior and are penalized for malicious actions, making attacks economically infeasible. PoS significantly reduces energy consumption compared to the previous Proof-of-Work system while maintaining robust security. BASE Chain: BASE, a Layer 2 blockchain built on Ethereum, uses Optimistic Rollups to scale transaction throughput. Transactions are processed off-chain and periodically committed to Ethereum for final settlement, ensuring BASE inherits Ethereum's security. Fraud proofs allow disputes to be resolved on Ethereum if invalid rollup blocks are detected during a challenge period. This approach reduces costs and increases efficiency while maintaining decentralization. BASE combines the scalability of rollups with the security of Ethereum's PoS Layer 1.
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Ethereum PoS: In Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system, validators are incentivized through staking rewards for proposing and attesting to valid blocks. Rewards are distributed in ETH and increase with active and honest participation in securing the network. Conversely, malicious behavior or prolonged inactivity results in penalties or "slashing" of staked ETH, ensuring network integrity. Applicable fees include transaction fees (gas fees), a portion of which is burned to reduce ETH supply, while the rest is distributed as rewards to validators. BASE Chain: BASE incentivizes validators and sequencers by rewarding them for processing transactions and securing the rollup. Users pay transaction fees, which are significantly lower than Ethereum Layer 1 fees due to off-chain execution and rollup batching. Fees on BASE primarily cover computation and data submission to Ethereum for rollup finalization. Additionally, fraud-proof mechanisms encourage honest behavior by allowing users to challenge invalid transactions, ensuring a fair and efficient system.
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	FALSE
H.7	DLT functionality description	Not applicable.
H.8	Audit	TRUE
H.9	Audit outcome	Solidified conducted an audit of Animoca Brands' Animoca Core Library V2 smart contracts (which are used by \$OFC Tokens) on June 28, 2023. Solidified found that the Animoca Core Library V2 contracts contain no critical issues, no major issues, 1 minor issue which was resolved, and 3 informational notes.

Part I - Information on risks

I.1	Offer-related risks	In general, an offer of \$OFC Token to the public carries specific risks that potential holders of the \$OFC Tokens should carefully consider: 1. Regulatory Uncertainty The offering of \$OFC Token may be subject to existing or future regulatory changes that could affect its legal status, tax treatment, or the Issuer's obligations under applicable laws. Regulatory developments could impose additional requirements on the Issuer or restrict the sale, distribution, or use of \$OFC Token. 2. Risk of Offer Suspension or Termination The Issuer reserves the right to suspend or terminate the offering of \$OFC Token due to unforeseen circumstances, such as adverse market conditions, regulatory actions, or operational issues. Such suspension or termination could impact the ability of potential tokenholders to acquire the token. 3. Incomplete or Inaccurate Information While the Issuer aims to provide comprehensive and accurate information in connection with the offering of \$OFC Token, there is a risk that certain information may be misinterpreted. This could lead to an incorrect understanding of the token's utility, risks, or limitations. 4. Limited Offer Period The public offering of \$OFC Token may be limited in duration or quantity. Holders of the \$OFC Token who are unable to acquire the \$OFC Token during the offer period may need to rely on secondary markets, where prices and availability are beyond the Issuer's control. 5. Cross-Jurisdictional Risks The offering of \$OFC Token may be conducted in multiple jurisdictions, each with its own legal and regulatory requirements. Differences in legal frameworks may expose holders of the \$OFC Token to varying levels of protection or restrictions based on their location. 6. Currency Exchange Risks Purchasers may need to exchange fiat or other cryptocurrencies to acquire \$OFC Token. Fluctuations in exchange rates or fees could result in additional costs or losses for holders of the \$OFC Token.
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I.2	Issuer-related risks	As part of the \$OFC Token issuance and management, the Issuer faces risks that may affect operations, financial stability, and obligations to holders: 1. Bankruptcy Risks Insolvency or bankruptcy from losses, market stress, or unforeseen liabilities could hinder issuing, redeeming, or servicing \$OFC Token and may cause delays, reduced functionality, or total loss of utility/value. 2. Operational Risks Failures in processes, systems, or personnel—including tech malfunctions, human error, fraud, or poor resource management—could impair issuance, redemption, token management, or delivery of related goods/services. 3. Third-Party Dependency Risks Reliance on banks, custodians, tech providers, and vendors means outages, failures, or breaches at partners can disrupt reserve safeguarding, transactions, or token utility; continued availability isn't guaranteed. 4. Financial Risks Revenue declines, unexpected liabilities, or limited funding can impede obligations. Financial distress may cause redemption delays, service interruptions, or cessation of token functionality. 5. Compliance and Legal Risks Operating across jurisdictions, non-compliance or regulatory changes can trigger investigations, fines, or restrictions, and may require operational changes that reduce token utility or raise costs. 6. Governance and Internal Control Risks Weak governance or controls—e.g., poor oversight, conflicts of interest, inadequate risk management—can harm reputation and effectiveness, affecting \$OFC Token operations. 7. Technological Risks Blockchain reliance entails smart-contract bugs, cyber breaches, or network outages that can disrupt functionality or jeopardize reserves; resilience of underlying networks isn't assured. 8. Reputational Risks Negative publicity, dissatisfaction, or unmet commitments—also issues at partners or in the market—can erode trust, adoption, and usage. 9. Strategic Risks In a fast-changing, competitive market, failing to adapt to technology, customer preferences, or regulation can weaken position and token utility/desirability. 10. ESG Risks Environmental, social, and governance scrutiny—including sustainability concerns or regulation—may limit operating choices or network selection for \$OFC Token. These risks may affect \$OFC Token's value, usability, and related rights.
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	As a crypto-asset, the \$OFC Token is exposed in particular to the following risks specific to its nature, functionality, and the ecosystem in which it operates: 1. Valuation Risk The value of the \$OFC Token is inherently volatile and determined by market supply and demand dynamics. Factors such as speculative trading, market sentiment, user adoption, and the perceived utility of the \$OFC Token may cause substantial fluctuations in its price. Unlike traditional financial instruments, the \$OFC Token is not backed by tangible assets or external guarantees. Tokenholders may experience significant financial losses if the value of the \$OFC Token decreases or if the market for the \$OFC Token becomes illiquid. 2. Utility Risk The value and attractiveness of the \$OFC Token are closely tied to its intended functionalities, including its use as a voucher for merchandise, governance participation, and participation and eligibility for community activities such as raffles and games. If these utilities are diminished, delayed, or discontinued, holders of the \$OFC Token may find the token's practical value reduced, leading to a loss of confidence and demand. This risk may be heightened by the potential for changes in the Issuer's business model, operational difficulties, or external circumstances that affect the delivery of these utilities. 3. Regulatory Risk The legal and regulatory classification of the \$OFC Token may vary across jurisdictions. While designed as a utility token, regulatory authorities outside of the EU may interpret the \$OFC Token differently, potentially subjecting it to additional compliance obligations or restrictions. Changes in laws or regulatory actions could impact tokenholders' ability to use, transfer, or trade the \$OFC Token. Additionally, compliance with evolving regulatory frameworks may limit the availability of the \$OFC Token on certain trading platforms, reducing its accessibility and liquidity. 4. Reputational Risk The \$OFC Token's association with the Issuer and its ecosystem exposes tokenholders to reputational risks. Negative publicity, fraudulent activity, or misuse of the token in unlawful or unauthorized contexts could damage the token's reputation and perceived value. Governance disputes or community conflicts may also erode trust in the \$OFC Token and deter adoption, ultimately affecting its market value. 5. Liquidity Risk The \$OFC Token may face liquidity constraints, especially if demand is limited or trading platforms delist the token. A lack of a robust secondary market or low trading volumes could restrict the ability of holders of the \$OFC Token to sell or exchange their tokens promptly or at a desirable price. This risk may be exacerbated during periods of market stress or regulatory uncertainty. 6. Economic Use Risk While the \$OFC Token is intended to serve specific purposes within its ecosystem, such as purchasing merchandise or participating in governance and community activities, its economic use may be limited to these contexts. Holders of the \$OFC Token may assume broader applicability of the \$OFC Token, but its utility may not extend beyond the Issuer-defined scope. This constrained usability could negatively impact demand, reducing the token's value and practical appeal.

I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The implementation of the project underlying the \$OFC Token involves several risks that could adversely affect the delivery of some of the token's intended future utilities and the broader objectives of the project. These risks may impair the functionality, usability, or value of the \$OFC Token for tokenholders. 1.Execution Risk The successful implementation of future aspects of the project depends on the Issuer's ability to execute its business plan effectively. Delays, inefficiencies, or mismanagement in the execution process may hinder the development or maintenance of the future elements of the infrastructure, platforms, and services associated with the \$OFC Token. Such challenges may result in incomplete or suboptimal delivery of the token's intended future utilities. 2.Resource Allocation Risk The development and maintenance of the project require sufficient financial, human, and technical resources. A potential inability of the Issuer to secure or allocate these resources appropriately may lead to delays, interruptions, or failure in implementing or maintaining the project as intended. Insufficient funding, staff turnover, or technological shortcomings could impair the project's progress or maintenance and the tokenholders' ability to utilize the \$OFC Token effectively or in a satisfying way. 3.Dependency on Third Parties The project's success may rely on external third parties for essential services, such as technology development, infrastructure support, and distribution channels. Failures by, inefficiencies by, or disputes with these third parties could disrupt the project's implementation and maintenance and impact the functionality and availability of the \$OFC Token. Additionally, reliance on third-party platforms or technologies may expose the project to risks beyond the Issuer's control, including compliance, operational, or financial risks associated with such third parties. 4.Market Adoption Risk The utility and success of the \$OFC Token are contingent on its acceptance and adoption by the intended user base and ecosystem participants. Limited market interest, competition from other tokens, or lack of engagement from the target community may hinder the project's ability to achieve its objectives. A failure to attract and retain users could diminish the value and practical appeal of the \$OFC Token, negatively impacting tokenholder expectations. 5.Regulatory and Legal Risk The project's implementation or maintenance may be impacted by regulatory requirements or legal constraints in the jurisdictions where the Issuer operates or where the \$OFC Token is distributed. Changes in regulatory frameworks, licensing requirements, or enforcement actions may create additional obligations or restrictions for the project, delaying or impeding its implementation. Non-compliance with such requirements could expose the project to penalties, reputational damage, or operational disruptions, ultimately affecting the interests of holders of the \$OFC Token. 6.Strategic Risk The Issuer may adjust its strategic priorities or business model in response to evolving market conditions, regulatory developments, or other external factors. Such changes may impact the scope, focus, or timeline of the project, potentially limiting the utilities or benefits associated with the \$OFC Token. Holders of the \$OFC Token may face uncertainty regarding the project's future direction and the continued support for the token's intended functionalities. 7.Force Majeure Risk Unforeseen events beyond the Issuer's control, such as natural disasters, political instability, or global economic disruptions, may adversely affect the project's implementation or maintenance. Such events could lead to delays, increased costs, or the inability to deliver the token's utilities as intended. Holders of the \$OFC Token may experience reduced functionality or value of the \$OFC Token as a result of such force majeure events.
I.5	Technology-related risks	Purchasing and using \$OFC Token may also expose holders of the \$OFC Token to technological risks. 1.Blockchain Risks One or several of the blockchain network(s) on which \$OFC Token is issued may be subject to technical vulnerabilities and be exposed to attacks that could lead to a general network disruption, such as unexpected pauses in transactions, inability to proceed with transfers of \$OFC Token, major losses for network participants, or unexpected liquidity movements. 2.Smart Contract Risks The smart contracts deployed by the Issuer to mint or burn \$OFC Token on the ERC20 blockchain may be exposed to technical vulnerabilities that could lead to losses for \$OFC Token tokenholders. 3.Settlement Finality or Irrevocability of Blockchain Transactions Depending on the tools and services providers used to initiate it, \$OFC Token transactions may be irreversible. Once a tokenholder sends \$OFC Token to a blockchain address, he accepts the risk to lose access to, and any claim on, that \$OFC Token indefinitely or permanently. For example: (i) a blockchain address may have been entered incorrectly and the true owner of the address may never be discovered, (ii) the holder of the \$OFC Token may not have (or may subsequently lose) the private key associated with such address, (iii) a blockchain address may belong to an entity that will not return the \$OFC Token, or (iv) a blockchain address may belong to an entity that may return the \$OFC Token, but first requires action on part of the holders of the \$OFC Token, such as verification of his identity. 4.Personal Data Risks Although the Issuer is subject to the obligations of the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR"), the processing of personal data in connection with the holding of \$OFC Tokens may nevertheless expose holders to risks. In particular, despite precautionary measures, there remains the risk that personal data may be distorted, damaged, or accessed by unauthorised third parties, which could adversely affect the privacy and security of token holders. 5.Unanticipated Risks. Crypto tokens such as \$OFC Token are a relatively new and untested technology. 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 within this section.
I.6	Mitigation measures	Not applicable.

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	Cf. separate table below according to Commission Delegated Regulation establishing technical standards adopted pursuant to Article 6(12), fourth subparagraph, Article 19(11), fourth subparagraph, Article 51(15), fourth subparagraph, and Article 66(6), fourth subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council
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ANNEX
Table 2

Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

N	Field	Content to be reported
<i>General information</i>		
S.1	Name	OneFootball Capital GmbH
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	Commercial Registry Number HRB 131613 B at District Court Berlin (Charlottenburg)
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	OneFootball Credits
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Ethereum Proof-of-Stake (PoS): Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism requires validators to stake a minimum of 32 ETH to participate in block validation. Validators are randomly selected to propose blocks and others attest to their validity, ensuring secure and decentralized block production. Finality is achieved through epochs, where multiple blocks are validated and finalized. Validators earn rewards for honest behavior and are penalized for malicious actions, making attacks economically infeasible. PoS significantly reduces energy consumption compared to the previous Proof-of-Work system while maintaining robust security. BASE Chain: BASE, a Layer 2 blockchain built on Ethereum, uses Optimistic Rollups to scale transaction throughput. Transactions are processed off-chain and periodically committed to Ethereum for final settlement, ensuring BASE inherits Ethereum's security. Fraud proofs allow disputes to be resolved on Ethereum if invalid rollup blocks are detected during a challenge period. This approach reduces costs and increases efficiency while maintaining decentralization. BASE combines the scalability of rollups with the security of Ethereum's PoS Layer 1.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Ethereum PoS: In Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) system, validators are incentivized through staking rewards for proposing and attesting to valid blocks. Rewards are distributed in ETH and increase with active and honest participation in securing the network. Conversely, malicious behavior or prolonged inactivity results in penalties or "slashing" of staked ETH, ensuring network integrity. Applicable fees include transaction fees (gas fees), a portion of which is burned to reduce ETH supply, while the rest is distributed as rewards to validators. BASE Chain: BASE incentivizes validators and sequencers by rewarding them for processing transactions and securing the rollup. Users pay transaction fees, which are significantly lower than Ethereum Layer 1 fees due to off-chain execution and rollup batching. Fees on BASE primarily cover computation and data submission to Ethereum for rollup finalization. Additionally, fraud-proof mechanisms encourage honest behavior by allowing users to challenge invalid transactions, ensuring a fair and efficient system.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosed information relates	2025-07-01
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosed information relates	2026-06-30

Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption

S.8	Energy consumption	The Issuer expects 6.9 million transactions with \$OFC Tokens per year. Based on approximately 0.007 kWh per transaction for Ethereum Proof of Stake (source: Ethereum Foundation, 2022) and around 0.0006 kWh for each Layer 2 transaction using Coinbase Base (source: Crypto Carbon Ratings Institute, 2022), the annual energy consumption for 6.9 million transactions with \$OFC Tokens—of which 1% occur on Ethereum and 99% on Coinbase Base—totals roughly 4,600 kWh. These figures highlight the significantly lower energy footprint of Layer 2 rollups compared to processing all transactions on Ethereum's mainnet.
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Sources and methodologies

S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The Issuer has conducted a step-by-step analysis to estimate the annual energy consumption of the OneFootball Token (\$OFC) blockchain transactions. The methodology differentiates between transactions executed on the Ethereum mainnet (Proof-of-Stake consensus) and Coinbase's Base Layer 2 network (Optimistic Rollup), using publicly available and third-party research. Transaction Assumptions •Total transactions per year: 6.9 million (based on business plan, 3 transactions/month per active wallet). •Distribution of transactions: •Ethereum Proof-of-Stake (Layer 1): 1% = ~69,000 tx/year •Base Optimistic Rollup (Layer 2): 99% = ~6,831,000 tx/year Methodology for Ethereum (Proof-of-Stake) 1.Following Ethereum's transition to Proof-of-Stake in September 2022 ("The Merge"), network-wide electricity consumption dropped by over 99.9%. 2.According to the Ethereum Foundation, citing the Crypto Carbon Ratings Institute (CCRI), Ethereum's total annualized consumption is approximately 0.0026 TWh per year (2,600 MWh) post-Merge. •Source: Ethereum Foundation – Ethereum Energy Consumption: https://ethereum.org/en/energy-consumption/ 3.CCRI measurements of node power usage and network throughput indicate that the average energy per transaction is ~0.007 kWh (7 Wh). •Source: CCRI (2022), Ethereum Proof-of-Stake Energy and Carbon Impact: https://carbon-ratings.com/ethereum-energy-and-carbon-impact Calculation: 69,000 Ethereum transactions/year × 0.007 kWh/tx ≈ 483 kWh/year Methodology for Base (Optimistic Rollup) 1.Base is a Layer 2 scaling solution that batches transactions off-chain and periodically posts aggregated data to Ethereum, thereby distributing Layer 1 energy costs across many transactions. 2.Direct measurements of Base are limited, but comparable Layer 2 networks (e.g., Palm, Polygon PoS) demonstrate that per-transaction energy usage is orders of magnitude lower than Layer For example: Palm sidechain: 3.5 million transactions consumed only 8.75 kWh total → ~0.0000025 kWh/tx; Source: Enterprise Ethereum Alliance – Ethereum's Environmental Footprint (2022): https://entethalliance.org/etheriums-environmental-footprint/; Polygon PoS chain: transactions consume ~99.95% less energy compared to Ethereum PoW transactions; Source: Naavik – Blockchain Gaming's Environmental Impact (2022): https://naavik.co/deep-dives/blockchain-gamings-environmental-impact/ 3.For conservative estimation, the Issuer applies a midpoint assumption of 0.0006 kWh (0.6 Wh) per Base transaction. This figure is substantially higher than Palm's empirical measurements, but ensures prudence in reporting. Calculation: 6,831,000 Base transactions/year × 0.0006 kWh/tx ≈ 4,099 kWh/year Combined Annual Energy Consumption •Ethereum L1: ≈483 kWh/year •Base L2: ≈4,099 kWh/year •Total annual energy consumption: ~4,582 kWh/year (≈4.6 MWh) Comparative Context •Average U.S. household electricity use ≈ 10,600 kWh/year (EIA, 2022): https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=97&t=3 •Thus, the entire \$OFC token activity for one year consumes less electricity than a single household does in six months. •By executing 99% of transactions on Base, the project achieves an ~90% reduction in energy use compared to processing all transactions directly on Ethereum.
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