

This white paper has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/2984 of 29 November 2024 implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to forms, formats and templates for the crypto-asset White Paper

LITECOIN (LTC) Token White Paper

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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01	Date of notification	[2025–[XX]–[XX]]	YYYY-MM-DD
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Regarding offerors: This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The operator of the trading platform of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.	Predefined alphanumerical text

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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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
05	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	true 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.	'true' – Yes 'false' – Not applicable If Yes, Predefined alphanumerical text
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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
SUMMARY			

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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.	Predefined alphanumerical text
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The LITECOIN (" LTC ") token is a crypto-asset as defined by Article 3(1)(5) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets (" MiCA ").	Free alphanumerical text
09		Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/litecoin Litecoin (LTC) is a decentralised cryptocurrency launched in 2011 by Charlie Lee. It has a maximum fixed supply of 84 million coins and uses a proof-of-work system with the Script algorithm. Unlike many newer cryptocurrencies, Litecoin had no pre-mine or	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		ICO; coins are distributed through mining. It offers faster transaction times and lower fees than Bitcoin, and its value is determined by market demand on crypto exchanges. As of 2025-08-14, there are 76,182,420 LTC circulating out of 76,186,170 LTC total supply.	
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Not Applicable	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	Not Applicable	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	Not Applicable	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions And Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	Not Applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not Applicable	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to	Not Applicable	Free text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
	applicable national law		
A.8	Contact telephone number	Not publicly available information	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	contact@litecoin.org	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Not publicly available information	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading</i>			
Not applicable			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
<i>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</i>			
C.1	Name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumeric text
C.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
C.3	Registered address	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumeric text
C.4	Head office	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumeric text
C.5	Registration date	2022-08-09	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
C.6	Legal entity identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Company registration number: HE430310	Free text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
C.8	Parent company	Revolut Group Holdings Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
C.9	Reason for crypto-asset white paper Preparation	This crypto-asset white paper has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Article 4, Article 6 and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.	Free alphanumerical text
C.10	Members of the Management body	Mr Costas Michael (CEO) Mr Christos Drakos (CFO) Mr Ioannis Ashiotis (NED) Mr Konstantinos Adamos (NED)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
C.11	Operator business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a financial technology company registered as a crypto-assets services provider by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd provides crypto-asset services across the European Union, including buying, selling, and exchange of crypto-assets. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd has applied to the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission for a crypto-asset services provider (CASP) authorisation under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. The authorisation is expected to cover the following crypto-asset services: • exchange of crypto-assets for funds • exchange of crypto-assets for crypto-assets • operation of a Trading Platform • custody and administration of	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		crypto-assets transfer of crypto-assets	
C.12	Parent company business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales (company number: 12743269)	Free alphanumerical text
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	Free alphanumerical text
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	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project</i>			
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	LITECOIN (LTC)	Free alphanumerical text
D.2	Crypto-assets name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
D.3	Abbreviation	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	LTC is a decentralised, open-source cryptocurrency designed for fast, low-cost payments. Launched in 2011 as a lighter alternative to Bitcoin, it features a quicker block time, lower fees, and a maximum supply of 84 million coins. It uses the Scrypt algorithm for mining and supports advanced features like SegWit and MimbleWimble for scalability and privacy. While Litecoin is maintained by a	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		global developer community, the Litecoin Foundation promotes its adoption and ecosystem growth. Widely supported by exchanges, wallets, and merchants, Litecoin remains a well-established digital asset for everyday transactions.	
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	While LTC does not have an issuer, the Litecoin Foundation helps with promotion and development. Based on the Litecoin Foundation's website, the primary team members are as follows: • Charlie Lee – Director • Alan Austin – Managing Director • Xinxi Wang – Director • David Schwartz – Director of Strategic Partnerships • Keith Yong – Operations Director • Jay M – Director of Marketing • Robbie Coleman – Creative Director • Loshan T. – Litecoin Developer • David Burkett – Litecoin & MWEB Developer • Claudia Iglesias – Shop Manager & Support • Victor Ogorodnov – Nexus Developer	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
D.6	Utility Token Classification	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility	Key Features of the Litecoin (LTC) Token	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
	Token Projects	Include: Decentralised and Open Source: LTC is a decentralised, permissionless cryptocurrency maintained through an open-source protocol. No central authority controls its issuance or validation. Fast Transaction Times: With a block generation time of approximately 2.5 minutes, LTC confirms transactions significantly faster than Bitcoin (which averages 10 minutes). Low Transaction Fees: Designed for efficiency, Litecoin typically offers low transaction costs, making it suitable for microtransactions and day-to-day payments. Maximum Supply of 84 Million LTC: Litecoin has a fixed supply cap of 84 million coins, four times that of Bitcoin. This scarcity model supports long-term value retention. Proof-of-Work Consensus (Script Algorithm): Litecoin uses the Script mining algorithm, which is more memory-intensive and was initially intended to resist ASIC dominance compared to Bitcoin's SHA-256. SegWit and Lightning Network Compatible: Litecoin supports Segregated Witness (SegWit), improving scalability and transaction throughput, and is	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		compatible with the Lightning Network for near-instant payments. • Strong Ecosystem Support: Widely supported by exchanges, wallets, payment gateways, and merchants, Litecoin is one of the most integrated cryptocurrencies globally. • Active Community and Development: The Litecoin Foundation and global contributors continuously enhance Litecoin's core code, privacy features, and ecosystem integrations.	
D.8	Plans for the token	The 2025 Litecoin Summit confirmed that Litecoin is no longer just a payment-focused coin—it is evolving into a smart, scalable, and interoperable platform. With LitVM bringing smart contract functionality, a potential Litecoin ETF on the horizon, and partnerships aimed at enabling cross-chain liquidity, Litecoin is positioning itself for the next decade of blockchain innovation and utility.	Free alphanumerical text
D.9	Resource allocation	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading</i>			
E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR	'OTPC' - offer to the public 'ATTR' - admission to trading

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	Litecoin is a decentralised, open-source cryptocurrency designed for fast, secure, and low-cost transactions. Launched in 2011 as a lightweight alternative to Bitcoin, Litecoin offers a quicker block time (2.5 minutes), lower fees, and a capped supply of 84 million coins. It incorporates advanced features such as Segregated Witness (SegWit), MimbleWimble Extension Blocks (MWEB) for optional privacy, and recently introduced LitVM—a Layer-2 solution enabling smart contracts and cross-chain interoperability. Backed by an active developer community and the Litecoin Foundation, LTC remains one of the most widely adopted and trusted digital assets globally.	Free alphanumeric text
E.3	Fundraising target	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	false	'true'- Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.8	Issue price	Not Applicable	Amount in monetary value{DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	USD	{CURRENCYCODE_3} or {DTI}
E.10	Subscription fee	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	Price determined by supply and demand and market influences.	Free alphanumerical text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	84,000,000 LTC	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	There are currently no formal restrictions on who may hold or trade BTC.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Not Applicable	Predefined alphanumerical text
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.17	Refund timeline	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.18	Offer phases	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.19	Early purchase discount	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.20	Time-limited offer	false	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not Applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.22	Subscription period end	Not Applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	Litecoin is a decentralized digital asset that was not sold through a formal offering. It can be acquired on various cryptocurrency exchanges and peer-to-peer platforms using a range of payment methods, including bank transfers, credit or debit cards, and other cryptocurrencies. The availability of payment	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		methods depends on the specific exchange or platform used by the purchaser. There is no single, centralized method for purchasing Litecoin.	
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Litecoin does not have a central issuer or entity responsible for reimbursements. Transfers of value, including any reimbursements, occur directly between users via Litecoin transactions on the blockchain. These transactions are peer-to-peer and can be sent globally without intermediaries.	Free alphanumeric text
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not Applicable	Free alphanumeric text
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	Once acquired, Litecoin can be transferred freely and directly between users. Transactions occur through peer-to-peer transactions, which are validated and recorded by the network's miners. Users control their own private keys, enabling them to send Litecoin to any valid address worldwide without intermediaries.	Free alphanumeric text
E.28	Transfer time schedule	Not Applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	1. Compatible Wallet ○ To buy LTC, a purchaser must have a Litecoin-compatible wallet (hardware, software, or mobile) to securely store and manage LTC. 2. Internet Access ○ Requires a stable internet connection to send, receive, or monitor LTC transactions on the	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		blockchain. 3. Basic Blockchain Understanding ○ Familiarity with cryptocurrency basics such as public/private keys, transaction fees, and addresses is recommended to safely use LTC. 4. Exchange Account (Optional for Purchase) ○ To buy LTC, a purchaser usually needs an account on a cryptocurrency exchange platform that lists LTC and may need to complete KYC/AML verification per local regulations. 5. Technical Specifications for Transactions ○ Be aware of Litecoin's block time (~2.5 minutes) and typical transaction fees, which affect transaction speed and cost. 6. Security Best Practices ○ Use secure devices, enable two-factor authentication, and safeguard private keys or seed phrases to protect LTC holdings.	
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.31	CASP identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING													
E.32	Placement form	NTAV	‘WITH- with a firm commitment basis ‘WOUT’ - without a firm commitment basis ‘NTAV’ - Not applicable													
E.33	Trading platforms name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text													
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Not Applicable	{MIC}													
E.35	Trading platforms access	Investors can access trading platforms where Litecoin (LTC) is listed by creating an account on the respective platform, completing the required identity verification (KYC) processes, if applicable, and funding their accounts with supported cryptocurrencies or fiat currencies. Once registered and funded, investors can search for LTC trading pairs and place buy or sell orders directly through the platform’s interface. Detailed guides and tutorials are generally available on the trading platform to assist investors in navigating and using their services effectively.	Free alphanumerical text													
E.36	Involved costs	<table><tr><th>Platform Type</th><th>Fee Type</th><th>Cost Estimate</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Centralised Exchange (CEX)</td><td>Trading Fee</td><td>0.1%–0.2% per trade</td></tr><tr><td>Withdrawal Fee</td><td>~0.001 LTC or platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Decentralised Exchange (DEX)</td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>~0.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Gas Fee</td><td>Depends on the network used</td></tr></table>	Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate	Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade	Withdrawal Fee	~0.001 LTC or platform-specific	Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3%	Gas Fee	Depends on the network used	Free alphanumerical text
Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate														
Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade														
	Withdrawal Fee	~0.001 LTC or platform-specific														
Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3%														
	Gas Fee	Depends on the network used														

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Fiat On-Ramp Service/Processing Fee 1.49% to 3.99%	
E.37	Offer expenses	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}
E.38	Conflicts of interest	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.39	Applicable law	Not publicly available information	Drop-down list of applicable laws
E.40	Competent court	Not publicly available information	Drop-down list of applicable laws
<i>Part F - Information about the crypto-assets</i>			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Other Crypto-Asset	Free alphanumerical text
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	See D.8	Free alphanumerical text
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	See D.8. Timelines subject to change and development times.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>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</i>			
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
			EROR = Error CORR = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Total supply of 84,000,000 LTC tokens	Free alphanumerical text
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://litecoin.com/	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2011-10-13	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	2025-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper	English	Closed list of EU languages
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	WTX0G7K46; G8HDVQ7QL	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Not Applicable	ISO 24165 FFG DTI

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.15	Voluntary data flag	false	'true' – voluntary 'false' – mandatory
F.16	Personal data flag	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
F.17	LEI eligibility	true	'true' – eligible 'false' – not eligible
F.18	Home Member State	Republic of Cyprus	Closed list of EU Member States
F.19	Host Member States	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.	Closed list of EU Member States
<i>Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets</i>			
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Purchasers of Litecoin do not acquire contractual rights or obligations from an issuer, as Litecoin is a decentralised, open-source protocol without a governing entity. Ownership of Litecoin grants the right to store, transfer, and use LTC within the network, subject to its consensus rules and cryptographic security mechanisms. Users bear sole responsibility for managing their private keys and complying with applicable laws and regulations.	Free alphanumeric text
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Since Litecoin is a decentralised, permissionless asset with no central issuer, there are no contractual rights or obligations to	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		exercise. The use and transfer of Litecoin are governed by the consensus rules of the Litecoin network. Users exercise control over their Litecoin holdings by managing their private keys and can transact freely within the network, subject to network fees and block confirmation times. Legal and regulatory compliance remains the responsibility of the user.	
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Since LTC has no central issuer, rights and obligations can only change if the community agrees to protocol updates. Any changes require consensus from users, miners, and developers. There are no formal contracts, so users can choose whether to accept or reject changes by updating their software.	Free alphanumerical text
G.4	Future public offers	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Not publicly available information	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
G.6	Utility token classification	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	See D.7.	Free alphanumerical text
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	false	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	LTC tokens can be bought and sold through centralised exchanges (CEXs) and decentralised exchanges (DEXs).	Free alphanumerical text
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	LTC is a decentralised, permissionless crypto-asset, so there are generally no technical restrictions on its transfer. Users can send and receive LTC freely across the network, subject only to network fees and confirmation times. However, legal or regulatory restrictions may apply in certain jurisdictions, particularly when using centralised platforms or converting to fiat currency.	Free alphanumerical text
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	Litecoin follows a predefined supply issuance protocol that is hardcoded into its consensus rules. The total supply is capped at 84 million LTC, with new coins issued through mining rewards.	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.14	Token value protection schemes	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.16	Compensation schemes	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.18	Applicable law	Not Applicable - As Litecoin (LTC) is a decentralised, open-source crypto-asset with no central issuer or governing entity, it does not fall under the jurisdiction of any specific legal framework.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Not Applicable as Litecoin (LTC) is a decentralised, open-source crypto-asset with no central issuer or governing entity, it does not fall under the jurisdiction of any specific legal framework.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part H – information on the underlying technology</i>			
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) refers to a decentralised digital infrastructure used for recording transactions across multiple locations simultaneously. Unlike traditional, centralised databases, DLT systems operate without a central authority, relying instead on a network of independent nodes, each maintaining a synchronised copy of the ledger. Transactions are validated through consensus mechanisms, promoting transparency, security, and resistance to tampering. One of the most widely adopted forms of DLT is blockchain, which consists of sequentially linked blocks containing timestamped transaction data. Each block is cryptographically connected to the previous one, making it virtually immutable and resistant to retroactive alteration. Blockchains can also support smart contracts, self-executing agreements that automate processes and enforce rules without intermediaries, thereby increasing trust and	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		efficiency in decentralised systems. Blockchain-based DLT enhances transparency, consumer choice, and interoperability within the broader digital economy. Users can inspect open-source blockchain code, independently verify data integrity, and choose platforms that align with their preferences. The permissionless nature of public blockchains promotes seamless integration and innovation across applications, wallets, and services.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	LTC operates on its own blockchain and follows a peer-to-peer protocol similar to Bitcoin. It uses the Scrypt hashing algorithm for its proof-of-work consensus mechanism, which is designed to be more accessible to consumer-grade hardware. Litecoin follows the Litecoin Improvement Proposal (LIP) process for protocol changes. It supports technical standards such as Segregated Witness (SegWit) and the Lightning Network, enhancing transaction efficiency and scalability.	Free alphanumeric text
H.3	Technology used	Litecoin is built on blockchain technology and operates as a decentralised, peer-to-peer network. It uses a proof-of-work consensus mechanism based on the Scrypt hashing algorithm, which allows for faster block generation compared to Bitcoin (2.5 minutes per block). Litecoin also supports Segregated Witness (SegWit) and the Lightning Network, enabling more efficient transactions and scalability. The codebase is open-source and largely derived from Bitcoin, with key modifications for speed and accessibility.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
H.4	Consensus mechanism	Litecoin uses a proof-of-work (PoW) consensus mechanism, where transactions are validated and added to the blockchain by miners solving cryptographic puzzles using the Scrypt hashing algorithm. This system ensures the security and integrity of the network, with new blocks generated approximately every 2.5 minutes. Consensus is achieved through decentralised participation by miners and full nodes following the same protocol rules.	Free alphanumerical text
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Litecoin incentivises network security and transaction processing through block rewards paid to miners for validating transactions and adding new blocks. These rewards decrease over time through a halving event approximately every four years. Users pay transaction fees, which are also collected by miners. Fees vary depending on network demand but are generally low compared to other blockchains.	Free alphanumerical text
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	false	'true' – Yes, DLT operated by the issuer or a third-party acting on the issuer's behalf 'false' – No, DLT not operated by the issuer or a third-party acting on the issuer's behalf
H.7	DLT functionality description	DLT is 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 decentralised, and consensus on the transactions is achieved through a process	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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.	
H.8	Audit	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
H.9	Audit outcome	Not Applicable	Free alphanumerical text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	The admission to trading of Litecoin (LTC) carries risks related to market volatility, regulatory uncertainties, and trading conditions. While LTC is an actively traded cryptocurrency, with relatively good liquidity and presence on major exchanges, price fluctuations can still be significant. These may be driven by market sentiment, macroeconomic factors, technological developments, and speculative activity. Although Litecoin's liquidity is generally stable, market conditions may vary. Extreme events such as regulatory actions, exchange delistings, or broader financial disruptions could impact trading. Additionally, regulatory changes may affect the availability of LTC on certain platforms or introduce new compliance requirements, potentially restricting access in some jurisdictions.	Free alphanumerical text
I.2	Issuer-related risks	As LTC is a decentralised, open-source crypto-asset with no central issuer or controlling entity, there are no issuer-related risks in the traditional sense. However, users	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		may still be exposed to risks such as reliance on open-source development, potential bugs in the protocol, or lack of coordinated response to network issues. Decisions affecting the protocol rely on community consensus, which may lead to delays or disagreements in implementing changes.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Litecoin and other crypto-assets carry several risks that users should consider: • Market Risk: The price of LTC can be highly volatile, influenced by factors such as market sentiment, macroeconomic events, technological changes, and speculative trading. Significant price fluctuations may lead to substantial gains or losses. • Liquidity Risk: While LTC is widely traded, liquidity can vary across exchanges and regions. During periods of market stress or low activity, it may be difficult to buy or sell large amounts without impacting the price. • Custodial Risk: Holding LTC securely requires proper management of private keys. Using third-party custodians (such as exchanges or wallets) introduces risks including hacking, fraud, insolvency, or loss of access. • Regulatory Risk: The legal status of Litecoin varies by jurisdiction and may change over time. New regulations could restrict trading, impose reporting requirements, or limit access to platforms offering LTC. • Taxation Risk: Tax treatment of	Free alphanumerical text

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		Litecoin transactions depends on local laws and can be complex. Users are responsible for understanding and complying with tax obligations related to buying, selling, or using LTC.	
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	As an open-source, community-driven project, LTC faces risks related to its development and implementation. These include delays or failures in software upgrades, disagreements within the developer community, and potential security vulnerabilities in the code. Since there is no central authority, coordination challenges may slow the adoption of improvements or fixes. Additionally, reliance on volunteer developers and third-party contributors can affect the project's stability and future growth.	Free alphanumerical text
I.5	Technology-related risks	Litecoin faces technology-related risks including potential software bugs, vulnerabilities in the blockchain protocol, and threats from emerging technologies such as quantum computing. Network attacks or denial-of-service (DoS) attacks could disrupt operations or compromise security. Additionally, reliance on third-party software and hardware wallets introduces risks of malfunction or exploitation. Continuous development and security audits are essential to mitigate these risks.	Free alphanumerical text
I.6	Mitigation measures	To mitigate risks, LTC relies on an active open-source developer community that regularly updates and audits the code to fix bugs and improve security. The network's decentralised nature enhances resilience against attacks, as no single entity controls it. Users are encouraged to safeguard their private keys securely and use reputable wallets	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		and exchanges. Adoption of industry best practices, such as Segregated Witness (SegWit) and the Lightning Network, improves scalability and transaction efficiency. Finally, users should stay informed about regulatory changes and comply with local laws.	
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	LTC uses a proof-of-work consensus mechanism, which requires significant computational power and electricity consumption. This can contribute to a considerable carbon footprint and environmental impact, especially if the energy used comes from non-renewable sources. Like other PoW cryptocurrencies, LTC's mining activities may also lead to electronic waste from hardware turnover. Efforts to use greener energy sources and improve mining efficiency are ongoing but environmental concerns remain significant.	Free alphanumerical text