

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

SPX6900 (SPX) 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.

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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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	SPX6900 (“SPX”) token is a utility token as defined by Article 3(1)(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets (“MiCA”). The SPX token is designed to facilitate access to and usage of the SPX6900 platform. The SPX6900 platform is a satirical and community driven platform that is based off the S&P 500.	Free alphanumerical text
09		Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/spx6900/ SPX6900 conducted the SPX token sale at a \$USD601,470,000 fully diluted valuation (FDV) for up to \$USD930,990,000 corresponding to 930,990,000 SPX tokens. The max supply of the SPX token was fixed at 1,000,000,000	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	Anonymous developers	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable	{LEI}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	The SPX6900 platform, associated with the SPX token, revolves around the trading and community engagement of the SPX token.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Information not publicly available.	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}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Company registration number: HE430310	Free text
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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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 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	SPX6900	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	SPX is a meme coin built on the Ethereum blockchain. It acts a satirical digital tool particularly targeted at the S&P500. As a meme coin it generally does not offer many uses. Main Uses of SPX Token 1. Speculative Trading SPX is a meme coin primarily used for speculative trading. Traders may buy and sell for the purpose of financial benefit. 2. Liquidity: SPX is supplied with ETH and USDT into liquidity pools on decentralised exchanges. In return, liquidity providers earn a share of the trading fees generated by swaps in that pool. 3. Governance (potentially): SPX may be used in future governance mechanisms to vote on platform upgrades, model curation, or protocol decisions.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumeric text presented in a tabular format
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	Main Uses of SPX Token 1. Speculative Trading SPX is a meme coin primarily used for speculative trading. Traders may buy and sell for the purpose of financial benefit. 2. Liquidity: SPX is supplied with ETH and USDT into liquidity pools on decentralised exchanges. In return, liquidity providers earn a share of the trading fees generated by swaps in that pool. 3. Governance (potentially): SPX may be used in future governance mechanisms to vote on platform upgrades, model curation, or protocol decisions.	Free alphanumeric text
D.8	Plans for the token	SPX is a meme coin built on the Ethereum blockchain. It acts a satirical digital tool particularly targeted at the S&P500. As a meme coin it generally does not offer many uses.	Free alphanumeric text
D.9	Resource allocation	Offering initially made 2023-08-16 with 930,990,000 in circulation as of 2025-03-26.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	No information is publicly available about the use of funds.	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
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The SPX token was offered to the public as a meme coin.	Free alphanumerical 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	\$USD1,000,000,000	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	\$0.0001	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	Not applicable	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	Price determined by supply and demand	Free alphanumerical text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	1,000,000,000	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	Institutional buyers and individual purchasers must meet the necessary regulatory and jurisdictional requirements. Certain investor categories, such as retail investors in restricted regions, politically exposed persons (PEPs), and users flagged under AML risk	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		assessments, may be restricted from participating in the sale. Further, SPX tokens acquired through the sale may be subject to holding periods or transfer restrictions imposed by the respective platforms to comply with applicable laws.	
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Purchasers participating in the offer to the public of crypto-asset will be able to be reimbursed if the minimum target subscription goal is not reached at the end of the offer to the public, if they exercise the right to withdrawal provided for in Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Predefined alphanumerical text
E.16	Refund mechanism	There is no publicly available information of the refund mechanism.	Free alphanumerical text
E.17	Refund timeline	There is no publicly available information on the refund timeline.	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	Not applicable	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-assets	There is no publicly available information on the safeguarding arrangements.	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	Purchasers were able to acquire SPX tokens through certain exchange platforms. Payments for the SPX token sale were accepted in cryptocurrency, with the specific methods supported by each platform.	Free alphanumerical text
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	There is no publicly available information indicating a general reimbursement mechanism for SPX tokens within the SPX6900 ecosystem. Cryptocurrencies like SPX are typically non-refundable due to their decentralised nature and market volatility. There are options to liquidate SPX holdings include trading on various exchanges: • Centralised Exchanges (CEXs): Certain platforms support SPX trading pairs, allowing users to buy and sell SPX tokens. • Decentralised Exchanges (DEXs): Users can trade SPX on DEXs which operate on the Solana blockchain.	Free alphanumerical text
E.26	Right of withdrawal	There is no publicly available information indicating a right of withdrawal for SPX tokens within the SPX6900 ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	SPX token distribution process involved several stages, each with specific allocation	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		methods and transfer mechanisms: Token Burn: Approximately 6.9% of the total supply, equating to 69,006,909 tokens, was burned to introduce deflationary mechanics and potentially enhance the token's value over time. Liquidity Provision: A portion of the total token supply was allocated to liquidity pools on decentralized exchanges (DEXs) within the Ethereum ecosystem. This allocation ensured sufficient liquidity for trading and facilitated seamless transactions for users. Founders and Team: The founding team retained a portion of the tokens, aligning their interests with the project's long-term success.	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	Not applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	For individuals who participated in the public sale of SPX6900 (SPX) via centralized platforms the technical requirements were consistent with standard token offerings. These include account registration, identity verification (KYC), and crypto funding. Below is a breakdown of the technical process for purchasing and transferring SPX across both centralized and decentralized platforms: To acquire SPX tokens through DEXs (especially on Ethereum, but also available on Solana and Base networks), follow these	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		steps: Set Up a Compatible Wallet: - Securely back up your recovery phrase during setup Fund Your Wallet: - For Ethereum or Base: Buy ETH through a CEX For Solana: Buy SOL and transfer it to your Solana wallet Connect to a DEX: - Use a DEX that supports SPX on the corresponding network: - Connect your wallet to the DEX Swap for SPX: - Select the trading pair (e.g., ETH/SPX or SOL/SPX) - Enter the amount you wish to exchange - Approve the transaction in your wallet Note: Ensure you have enough ETH or SOL to cover gas/transaction fees. 2. Using Centralized Exchanges (CEXs): Some platforms offered SPX6900 through direct listings: Create an Account: - Register on a CEX that lists SPX Complete KYC: - Submit identity documents to meet	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		regulatory requirements Deposit Funds: • Add funds via fiat (credit/debit card, bank transfer) or crypto (e.g., USDT, ETH) Purchase SPX: • Locate the SPX trading pair (e.g., SPX/USDT) • Place a market or limit order Note: Token availability may vary across platforms. Always verify listings through official sources. 3. Using Wallet Applications with Integrated Purchase Options: Some wallets support in-app token swaps or fiat-to-crypto onramps: Install a Compatible Wallet: Set Up and Fund Wallet: • Create your wallet, back up the seed phrase, and fund it via integrated purchase options Purchase SPX: • Use the swap or "Buy Crypto" feature (if SPX is available) • Choose the source token and confirm the purchase Note: Ensure the wallet supports SPX on the correct network and complies with your jurisdiction. General Technical Requirements Across All	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Methods: • Internet Connection: A stable internet connection is essential for all transactions. • Compatible Device: A smartphone or computer capable of running the necessary applications or accessing exchange websites. • Security Measures: Implement robust security practices, including using strong passwords and enabling two-factor authentication (2FA) where available. • Regulatory Compliance: Be aware of and comply with local regulations regarding cryptocurrency transactions.	
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.31	CASP identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
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	Revolute Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Not Applicable	{MIC}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.35	Trading platforms access	To acquire SPX tokens through DEXs (especially on Ethereum, but also available on Solana and Base networks), follow these steps: Set Up a Compatible Wallet: - Securely back up your recovery phrase during setup Fund Your Wallet: - For Ethereum or Base: Buy ETH through a CEX - For Solana: Buy SOL and transfer it to your Solana wallet Connect to a DEX: - Use a DEX that supports SPX on the corresponding network - Connect your wallet to the DEX Swap for SPX: - Select the trading pair (e.g., ETH/SPX or SOL/SPX) - Enter the amount you wish to exchange - Approve the transaction in your wallet Note: Ensure you have enough ETH or SOL to cover gas/transaction fees. 2. Using Centralized Exchanges (CEXs): Some platforms offered SPX6900 through direct listings: Create an Account:	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Register on a CEX that lists SPX Complete KYC: • Submit identity documents to meet regulatory requirements Deposit Funds: • Add funds via fiat (credit/debit card, bank transfer) or crypto (e.g., USDT, ETH) Purchase SPX: • Locate the SPX trading pair (e.g., SPX/USDT) • Place a market or limit order Note: Token availability may vary across platforms. Always verify listings through official sources. 3. Using Wallet Applications with Integrated Purchase Options: Some wallets support in-app token swaps or fiat-to-crypto onramps: Install a Compatible Wallet Set Up and Fund Wallet: • Create your wallet, back up the seed phrase, and fund it via integrated purchase options Purchase SPX: • Use the swap or "Buy Crypto" feature (if SPX is available) • Choose the source token and confirm the purchase Note: Ensure the wallet supports SPX on the	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		correct network and complies with your jurisdiction. General Technical Requirements Across All Methods: • Internet Connection: A stable internet connection is essential for all transactions. • Compatible Device: A smartphone or computer capable of running the necessary applications or accessing exchange websites. • Security Measures: Implement robust security practices, including using strong passwords and enabling two-factor authentication (2FA) where available. • Regulatory Compliance: Be aware of and comply with local regulations regarding cryptocurrency transactions.	
E.36	Involved costs	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.37	Offer expenses	Specific details regarding the expenses incurred during the offering of the SPX token by SPX6900 is not publicly disclosed.	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}
E.38	Conflicts of interest	No conflicts of interest.	Free alphanumerical text
E.39	Applicable law	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Drop-down list of applicable laws

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.40	Competent court	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part F - Information about the crypto-assets</i>			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Utility token	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 EROR = Error CORR = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Ethereum Fixed supply of 1,000,000,000 SPX 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://www.spx6900.com/	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2023-08-16	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	2023-08-16	YYYY-MM-DD
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	No	Free alphanumeric 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	28081	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Not available	ISO 24165 FFG DTI
F.15	Voluntary data flag	false	'true' – voluntary 'false' – mandatory
F.16	Personal data flag	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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 the SPX token do not acquire any governance rights or enforceable obligations within the SPX6900 ecosystem. The SPX token serves purely as a utility token, allowing holders to participate in network-related activities such as staking incentives and access to decentralized validator infrastructure.	Free alphanumeric text
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations of SPX token holders may be modified under certain conditions as determined by the SPX6900 organisation in accordance with the SPX6900 governance and operational needs. Any changes will be communicated to purchasers in a transparent manner.	Free alphanumeric text
G.4	Future public offers	Not applicable.	Free alphanumeric text

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G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	0	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
G.6	Utility token classification	true	'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	No redemption is possible	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	false	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	The SPX token may be subject to certain transfer restrictions to comply with legal, regulatory, and operational requirements. These restrictions ensure that the token remains compliant with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and any relevant jurisdictional laws. 1. Jurisdictional Restrictions: SPX tokens cannot be transferred or sold to individuals or entities located in prohibited jurisdictions. This includes jurisdictions under sanctions or areas where the transfer or trading of crypto-assets may be restricted due to legal or regulatory requirements.	Free alphanumerical text

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		2. AML/KYC Compliance: Transfers of SPX tokens may be restricted if the purchaser's identity cannot be verified through the required AML/KYC procedures. Transactions involving unverified users may be blocked or reversed to maintain compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing regulations. 3. Token Lock-up Periods: Certain SPX tokens may be subject to lock-up periods or vesting schedules as part of the SPX token sale terms. During these periods, SPX tokens cannot be transferred or traded. These restrictions will be clearly communicated to purchasers prior to the sale. 4. Secondary Market Restrictions: SPX tokens may face restrictions on secondary market trading depending on the platform and applicable regulations. SPX6900 may impose temporary or permanent transfer restrictions to ensure compliance with regulatory frameworks and protect the integrity of the market. These transfer restrictions are designed to protect both the purchasers and the broader ecosystem, ensuring that the SPX token remains compliant with legal obligations and functions securely within its intended use.	
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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
G.18	Applicable law	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Not publicly available information as the issuers are anonymous developers.	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 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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 used by Circle, 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. SPX token utilizes blockchain-based DLTs, specifically	

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		- Ethereum (main network for core ecosystem functionality) The SPX token uses Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) in the form of blockchain networks primarily: Blockchain Security via cryptographic validation Each SPX transaction is digitally signed using a user's private key (wallet authorisation) and verified by validators or miners on the network through consensus mechanisms for example proof of stake. Decentralisation and censorship resistance DLT ensures that no central authority controls SPC – it's accessible and verifiable by anyone. Interoperability and Cross-Chain Use Because SPX is available on multiple chains, it benefits from multi-chain liquidity, user choice on where to transact, and scalability through Layer 2 networks like Base (lower fees, faster transactions) Bridging protocols (e.g., Wormhole or Portal Bridge) allow users to transfer SPX across blockchains, maintaining consistency in supply and ownership.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	SPX token utilizes blockchain-based DLTs, specifically Ethereum (main network for core	Free alphanumerical text

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		ecosystem functionality) The SPX token uses Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) in the form of blockchain networks, primarily: 1. Blockchain 2. Security via cryptographic validation Each SPX transaction is digitally signed using a user's private key (wallet authorisation) and verified by validators or miners on the network through consensus mechanisms for example proof of stake. 3. Decentralisation and censorship resistance DLT ensures that no central authority controls SPC – it's accessible and verifiable by anyone. 4. Interoperability and Cross-Chain Use Because SPX is available on multiple chains, it benefits from multi-chain liquidity, user choice on where to transact, and scalability through Layer 2 networks like Base (lower fees, faster transactions) Bridging protocols (e.g., Wormhole or Portal Bridge) allow users to transfer SPX across blockchains, maintaining consistency in supply and ownership.	
H.3	Technology used	As set out above, the SPX token uses Ethereum (Primary Network) technology.	Free alphanumerical text
H.4	Consensus mechanism	Blockchains rely on consensus mechanisms to ensure their decentralized network of nodes can reach agreement around transaction validity and ordering. Ethereum relies on Proof-of-Stake consensus, which	Free alphanumerical text

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		requires that validators stake the native token (e.g. SOL) 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.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Ethereum's incentive mechanisms and fee structures are designed to maintain network security, efficiency, and fairness through its Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus model. Validators stake ETH to propose and attest to blocks and are rewarded with staking returns and priority fees (tips) from users who wish to expedite their transactions. Ethereum also supports MEV (Maximal Extractable Value), allowing validators to earn additional rewards by optimizing transaction order within blocks. Transaction fees are structured under EIP-1559, which introduced a base fee (burned to reduce ETH supply) and a priority fee (paid directly to validators). Users pay for computation using gas, where total fees are determined by the amount of gas consumed and the price set per unit of gas. These mechanisms ensure Ethereum remains secure, decentralized, and economically sustainable while giving users control over transaction speed and cost.	Free alphanumeric 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

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			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 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.	Free alphanumerical text
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 public offering and admission to trading of SPX tokens involve risks related to market conditions, regulatory uncertainties, liquidity constraints, and investor protection. The crypto-asset market is highly volatile, and the price of SPX tokens may fluctuate significantly due to market sentiment, macroeconomic factors, and speculative activity. There is no guarantee that an active secondary market will develop or that SPX tokens will maintain liquidity post-sale. Regulatory changes may impact the availability, trading conditions, or	Free alphanumerical text

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		compliance requirements for SPX tokens, potentially restricting their use in certain jurisdictions or imposing additional obligations on holders. The offer is subject to compliance with anti-money laundering (AML) and know-your-customer (KYC) regulations, which may affect eligibility to participate in the sale. Purchasers may face restrictions on token transfers or trading during the lock-up period, and any unforeseen operational issues on the issuing platforms, could impact the timely distribution of the SPX tokens. Market manipulation, such as price speculation or wash trading, could distort price discovery and increase investor risk.	
I.2	Issuer-related risks	As the issuer of SPX tokens, faces risks related to regulatory compliance, financial sustainability, and operational execution. As an entity operating within international regulatory framework, it is subject to evolving legal and compliance obligations, which could affect its ability to administer the token and execute its mission. Any misalignment between the issuer's long-term plans and regulatory expectations could impact the ability to maintain operations or fulfil its ecosystem commitments. Changes in leadership, governance structure, or operational focus could influence the strategic direction of SPX6900.	Free alphanumerical text
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	SPX tokens do not provide governance rights, enforceable obligations, or financial claims, which may limit their perceived utility beyond their intended use within the SPX6900 ecosystem. As a utility token, SPX token's value is tied to network adoption and	Free alphanumerical text

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		ecosystem development rather than intrinsic financial guarantees. The SPX token's reliance on the Ethereum blockchain exposes it to gas fee volatility and potential network congestion, which may impact transaction costs and settlement efficiency. The SPX token's future use cases are subject to external factors such as market demand, protocol updates, and smart contract security risks.	
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The timeline for infrastructure development may be subject to delays due to unforeseen technical challenges, resource constraints, or changing industry standards. Future regulatory developments may impose additional restrictions on validator coordination mechanisms, affecting the scalability of the collective's staking model.	Free alphanumerical text
I.5	Technology-related risks	SPX tokens and the broader SPX6900 ecosystem infrastructure rely on the security and efficiency of the Solana blockchain. Risks include smart contract vulnerabilities, network congestion, and blockchain forks, all of which could impact the usability and security of SPX tokens. Dependence on Solana means that upgrades could affect validator incentives and infrastructure requirements. Any security breach or exploit in the SPX6900 ecosystem could compromise validator operations and damage trust in the ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text
I.6	Mitigation measures	SPX6900 has implemented various risk mitigation measures to address technology, regulatory, and operational concerns. Continuous research and development efforts aim to enhance security, optimize performance, and address emerging	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		challenges in Ethereum staking.	
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	Where possible, SPX6900 seeks to operate the most energy efficient and least environmentally impactful product. With this objective in mind, the blockchain technology, Ethereum, selected for the initial issuance of the SPX token uses a Proof of Stake consensus mechanism for transaction verification. Proof of stake (PoS) is a consensus mechanism used in blockchain networks as an alternative to proof of work (PoW). PoS relies on validators holding a certain amount of cryptocurrency to secure the network and validate transactions, as opposed to the energy-intensive mining process used in PoW. Compared to PoW, PoS has a much lower environmental impact. PoW requires miners to solve complex mathematical problems using large amounts of computational power, which consumes a significant amount of electricity. This has led to concerns about the environmental impact of PoW, as it contributes to greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. In contrast, PoS requires much less energy to operate, as validators are not required to perform complex calculations. This means that the environmental impact of PoS is significantly lower than that of PoW. Additionally, some PoS networks have implemented various sustainability measures, such as using renewable	Free alphanumeric text

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		energy sources or carbon offsets, to further reduce their environmental impact. However, it is worth noting that PoS is not without environmental impact. While it may not consume as much energy as PoW, PoS still requires the use of computers and servers, which have their own environmental impact in terms of manufacturing and disposal. Additionally, the energy consumption of PoS networks can increase as the number of validators and transactions on the network grows. Overall, PoS is a more environmentally friendly alternative to PoW. The Ethereum Foundation estimated that the existing Proof-of-Work system consumes 5.13 gigawatts on a continuing basis, whereas the Proof of Stake system consumes 2.62 megawatts on a continuing basis, meaning it uses about 99.95% less energy than Proof-of-Work.	