

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

Tellor Tributes (TRB) 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 alphanumeric 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			

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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 Tellor Tributes (“ TRB ”) token is a utility token as defined by Article 3(1)(9) 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/tellor-tributes TRB is a native token used in the Tellor decentralised oracle network. Tellor allows smart contracts on blockchains to access real-world data, such as asset prices and	Free alphanumerical text

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		weather information. The TRB token is used to request data, incentivise data providers (called reporters) get rewards for correct information submission, and it is based on a decentralised governance. As of 2025-08-26, the total supply are 2,781,665 TRB tokens, and 2,708,741 TRB tokens are currently circulating. TRB is traded on multiple centralised and decentralised exchanges.	
<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)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Not applicable	{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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
<i>Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading</i>			
Not applicable			
<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 alphanumerical 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 alphanumerical 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 alphanumerical 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 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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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	Tellor Tributes (TRB)	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	TRB is the native crypto-asset of the Tellor oracle protocol, a decentralised system that enables smart contracts to request and receive reliable real-world data on-chain. TRB is used to incentivise data reporters, secure the network through staking, and facilitate community governance, ensuring the integrity and decentralisation of the oracle service.	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	Brenda Loya – Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Tellor Inc. Nick Fett – Co-founder and Chief Technology Officer (CTO) Michael Zemrose – Co-founder and Chief Strategy Officer (CSO)	Free alphanumerical 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	Key features of the TRB token include: • Data Request Fees: Users who require specific data (e.g., asset prices, weather conditions) submit queries to the Tellor network by paying a fee on TRB. This fee is distributed to data reporters as a reward. • Incentives for Reporters: Independent data providers, known as <i>reporters</i>, compete to deliver accurate information. In return, they receive TRB rewards for timely and valid submissions. • Staking and Security: To participate, reporters must stake TRB tokens as collateral. This staking mechanism discourages dishonest behaviour, as malicious actors risk losing their stake if data is challenged and proven false. • Dispute Resolution: Any submitted data can be disputed. TRB holders can initiate challenges, and a decentralised voting process determines the validity of the data. This ensures robust security and accountability.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Decentralised Governance: TRB token holders participate in protocol governance, including proposing and voting on upgrades or changes to the network's parameters and functions.	
D.8	Plans for the token	<u>Past Milestones</u> 1. Protocol Launch (2019) Tellor launched as a decentralised oracle protocol in 2019. It allows smart contracts to get real-world data on-chain with reporters staking TRB to ensure honesty and incentivise data submission. 2. TRB Token Migration (2021) In February 2021, an upgrade error caused the previous Tellor system to freeze. The solution was a redeployment involving a 1:1 migration of TRB tokens via a proxy contract, reinstating full functionality. 3. Tellor v2 Upgrade This update enhanced gas efficiency, improved dispute resolution, limited rewards per miner to encourage decentralisation, and introduced extended dispute mechanisms. 4. Tellor X Rollout The modular architecture, called Tellor X, provides greater adaptability. It separates core components to make the oracle more flexible for diverse use cases such as DeFi, gaming, and NFTs. 5. Tellor Layer Launch (2024–2025)	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Development of Tellor Layer, a standalone Layer-1 blockchain built on Cosmos SDK for validators to reach consensus, commenced in 2024. It launched as the dedicated oracle chain in August 2025. <u>Future Milestones</u> Fellowship Governance Expansion (Q4 2025) The number of oracle-validator participants (“Fellowship”) will expand from 5 to 15, with validators selected via community vote. This aims to bolster decentralisation and off-chain oracle services. Tellor Layer Upgrades – “Palmito v2” (Q4 2025) Following the launch of Tellor Layer, the Palmito v2 upgrade will focus on optimising light-client bridges for improved interoperability, particularly with Cosmos and Solana, targeting a ~40% reduction in cross-chain latency. Staking Mechanism Overhaul (2026) A planned revamp will re-architect staking dynamics so TRB holders and validators share slashing risks and rewards, replacing the static 10 TRB minimum stake with more flexible, dynamic requirements.	
D.9	Resource allocation	TRB does not disclose specifically use of collected funds. However, TRB discloses the allocation for the development team. The	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		development team receives 10% of the base reward, which it uses to: • Ensure community participation and accurate voting for disputes • Create and distribute efficient mining software • Promote adoption of the Tellor oracle • Create developer tools to easily deploy Tellor in products • Fund research and improvements to the oracle.	
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	Information not publicly available	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 TRB token admission to trading provides users with easy access for staking, governance, and data reporting within the Tellor network. This facilitates broader token distribution, supporting decentralisation and network security. Additionally, listing TRB improves liquidity, enabling smoother trading and integration with decentralised applications, while also promoting wider adoption and growth of the Tellor ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text
E.3	Fundraising target	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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
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	The offer price of the TRB token is typically determined based on supply and demand. The token's value fluctuates based on trading	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		activity, liquidity, and market sentiment	
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	As of 2025-08-26, the total supply is 2,781,665 TRB tokens.	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 no publicly disclosed restrictions limiting who can hold or trade TRB tokens. However, access may be restricted by exchange platforms or national laws.	Free alphanumerical text
E.15	Reimbursement notice	There is no refund mechanism applicable to TRB, as the token was not distributed via a public offering or subscription-based sale. TRB tokens are acquired voluntarily via open-market trading.	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	There was no early purchase discount for the TRB token. TRB followed a fair launch model with distribution via mining and was subsequently made available for trading on exchanges.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	No safeguarding arrangements are applicable to the TRB token, as no public offer or fundraising event involving the collection of funds or crypto-assets was conducted. TRB was launched through a fair distribution model without an initial coin offering (ICO), public subscription phase, or pre-sale. Accordingly, there were no assets received by the issuer that required custodial protection, segregation, or third-party safeguarding. However, the Teller protocol incorporates on-chain mechanisms to maintain integrity and trust, including staking requirements and dispute resolution processes.	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	TRB can be acquired through open-market trading on various cryptocurrency exchanges, which offer different payment methods depending on the platform.	Free alphanumerical text
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	TRB tokens are ERC-20 compliant crypto-assets that can be freely transferred on	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		the Ethereum blockchain and other compatible networks such as Polygon. Upon purchase through centralised or decentralised exchanges, TRB tokens are either credited to the buyer's custodial wallet on the exchange or can be transferred to a personal, non-custodial wallet. There are no issuer-imposed restrictions or lock-ups limiting the transfer of TRB tokens. However, standard blockchain transaction fees (gas fees) apply to all transfers. Additionally, centralised exchanges may impose withdrawal conditions such as minimum withdrawal amounts, processing times, and compliance with identity verification procedures.	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	Not applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	1. Digital Wallet - You must have an Ethereum-compatible wallet (EVM wallet) to hold, claim, or transfer TRB tokens. Popular options include MetaMask, Trust Wallet, and Ledger. Variable Gas Fees: Transactions involving TRB tokens require ETH for gas fees. These fees vary depending on Ethereum network congestion and the complexity of the transaction. Always ensure you have sufficient ETH in your wallet before initiating any transfer or interaction. 2. Exchange Account (if applicable)	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		○ If purchasing TRB tokens through centralised exchanges, you will need to create an account. ○ KYC Verification: Most exchanges require Know Your Customer (KYC) compliance, involving submission of identity documentation and proof of address to meet regulatory standards. 3. Internet Connection ○ A stable and secure internet connection is essential for managing TRB tokens, using crypto wallets, and accessing both centralised and decentralised exchanges safely. 4. Software and Browser Requirements ○ Browser Extensions: Wallets like MetaMask require a compatible browser (e.g., Chrome or Firefox) with the relevant extension installed. ○ Mobile/Desktop Apps: Wallets such as Trust Wallet or Ledger Live may require mobile or desktop applications for full access and management of TRB tokens. 5. Security Measures ○ Private Key and Seed Phrase Storage: Store your recovery phrase and private keys securely	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		and offline. Loss of these may result in permanent loss of access to your TRB tokens. ○ Two-Factor Authentication (2FA): Always enable 2FA on exchange accounts to protect against unauthorised access. 6. Platform Compatibility ○ DEX Compatibility: If using decentralised exchanges, users must ensure their wallet is Ethereum-compatible and properly connected. ○ Smart Contract Approvals: Certain actions, such as swapping or staking TRB tokens, may require wallet approval. Always verify the source and legitimacy of smart contracts before granting access.	
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	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING																
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Not applicable	{MIC}																
E.35	Trading platforms access	Trading platforms where TRB tokens are admitted to trading have their own official websites, where users can register to access their services and trade TRB.	Free alphanumerical text																
E.36	Involved costs	<table><thead><tr><th>Platform Type</th><th>Fee Type</th><th>Cost Estimate</th></tr></thead><tbody><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 BTC or platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Decentralised Exchange (DEX)</td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>~0.3 per swap</td></tr><tr><td>Gas Fee</td><td>20-100+ gwei depending on ETH network congestion</td></tr><tr><td>Fiat On-Ramp</td><td>Service/Processing Fee</td><td>1.49%–3.99% (varies by payment method)</td></tr></tbody></table>	Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate	Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade	Withdrawal Fee	~0.001 BTC or platform-specific	Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3 per swap	Gas Fee	20-100+ gwei depending on ETH network congestion	Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	1.49%–3.99% (varies by payment method)	Free alphanumerical text
Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate																	
Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade																	
	Withdrawal Fee	~0.001 BTC or platform-specific																	
Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3 per swap																	
	Gas Fee	20-100+ gwei depending on ETH network congestion																	
Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	1.49%–3.99% (varies by payment method)																	
E.37	Offer expenses	Specific details regarding the expenses incurred during the offering of the TRB token is not publicly disclosed.	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}																
E.38	Conflicts of interest	No known conflicts of interest	Free alphanumerical text																
E.39	Applicable law	Information not publicly available	Drop-down list of applicable laws																

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.40	Competent court	Information not publicly available	Drop-down list of applicable laws
<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	Total supply of 2,781,665 TRB 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://tellor.io/	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2019-09-25	YYYY-MM-DD

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.10	Publication date	2025-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Tellor is a decentralised oracle protocol that provides secure, reliable real-world data to smart contracts across multiple blockchains. Beyond its native TRB token, Tellor offers other services, such as: 1. Tellor Oracle: Enables smart contracts to access off-chain data submitted by staked reporters. 2. Autopay Contract: Automates payments to data reporters to incentivise timely data submission. 3. Governance Contract: Allows TRB holders to propose and vote on protocol changes and dispute resolutions. 4. Dispute Centre: Enables challenges to incorrect data submissions, with penalties for dishonest reporters. 5. Tellor Treasuries: A staking programme where TRB holders lock tokens to earn rewards by participating in governance. 6. Tellor360 & TellorX: Protocol upgrades for improved staking, rewards, and multi-chain oracle support. Together, these services support decentralised applications by delivering trusted data securely and transparently.	Free alphanumerical text
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper	English	Closed list of EU languages

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	4KNVZ4G11	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	6RSGD0V2H	ISO 24165 FFG DTI
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	There are no official documents outlining purchaser rights for TRB. However, based on key features, we note the following: • Governance: No official announcement	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		has been made confirming the full launch of on-chain voting or decentralised autonomous organisation (DAO) decision-making mechanisms. Nonetheless, TRB token holders are expected to play a significant role in the governance of the Tellor ecosystem, influencing protocol upgrades, dispute resolutions, and future developments. • Rewards: The TRB token functions as the primary reward and utility token within the Tellor protocol. Community participants may earn TRB tokens through various mechanisms, including data reporting, staking rewards, and governance participation. This incentivises ongoing engagement, promoting sustained involvement and growth within the Tellor ecosystem.	
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Holders of the TRB token exercise their rights primarily through participation in Tellor's governance system. This includes submitting proposals, voting on protocol upgrades and dispute resolutions, and engaging in community initiatives. TRB holders are expected to act responsibly and in good faith when exercising these rights to ensure fair, transparent, and effective governance within the Tellor ecosystem.	Free alphanumerical text
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Modifications to the rights and obligations of TRB token holders are subject to community governance via on-chain voting. TRB holders can propose changes and vote on various protocol upgrades, parameter adjustments, and dispute resolutions. These governance decisions are binding and implemented through	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		smart contracts, ensuring transparency and decentralisation. To participate, holders must stake their TRB tokens and vote in good faith. This system allows the Tellor community to collectively evolve the protocol and adapt the rights and responsibilities of token holders over time.	
G.4	Future public offers	As of 2025-08-26, TRB has not announced any plans for future public token offers such as an Initial Coin Offering (ICO) or similar events. The TRB token was primarily distributed through private rounds, and trading now occurs on secondary markets like centralised and decentralised exchanges.	Free alphanumerical text
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Not publicly available information	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	Not applicable. TRB is a utility token used within the Tellor ecosystem primarily for staking, governance participation, and incentivising data reporting. It does not have a redemption feature, meaning holders cannot exchange TRB tokens back to the issuer or protocol for fiat currency or other assets. Instead, the value and utility of TRB come from its use in the network, such as: • Staking to submit and validate data	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• Voting on governance proposals • Earning rewards for participation in the protocol Holders obtain value from TRB through its utility and market trading on exchanges, rather than through redemption by the issuer.	
G.9	Non-trading request	false	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	TRB tokens can be bought and sold on both centralised exchanges (CEXs) and decentralised exchanges (DEXs). Common trading pairs include TRB/USDT and TRB/ETH, though availability may vary depending on the platform and region.	Free alphanumerical text
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	There are no token-level restrictions on the transferability of TRB tokens. They are fully transferable across the Ethereum blockchain, allowing holders to freely send and receive TRB tokens between compatible wallets. However, transfer and trading activities may be subject to platform-level restrictions due to legal, regulatory, or operational requirements. Jurisdictional Restrictions TRB tokens must not be sold or transferred to individuals or entities in jurisdictions subject to international sanctions or where trading or holding digital assets is prohibited under applicable laws, such as the US and UK. Users are responsible for ensuring compliance with the laws relevant to their location.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Exchange-Imposed Restrictions When using centralised exchanges, transfers of TRB tokens may be restricted or delayed if mandatory Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures have not been completed. Transactions from unverified accounts may be limited, blocked, or reversed to comply with regulatory requirements. Decentralised Transfers Transfers conducted via decentralised exchanges (DEXs) are generally unrestricted at the protocol level. Nevertheless, users remain fully responsible for ensuring their activities comply with all applicable legal and regulatory obligations in their jurisdiction.	
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	The TRB token does not utilise a burn mechanism. Instead, supply is adjusted through controlled issuance as rewards for data reporters. Participants must stake TRB to contribute data, with penalties (slashing) applied for dishonest submissions. Additionally, treasury contracts allow tokens to be locked for fixed terms, reducing circulating supply temporarily. These mechanisms collectively support protocol integrity and effective supply management.	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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.16	Compensation schemes	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.18	Applicable law	Information not publicly available	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Information not publicly available	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 efficiency in decentralised systems. Blockchain-based DLT enhances	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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	Primary Network Architecture and DLT Framework – TRB The TRB token is built on the Ethereum blockchain, a decentralised and permissionless distributed ledger that serves as the foundational infrastructure for the Teller oracle network. Ethereum’s architecture comprises various node types—including full nodes, light clients, and validators—that collectively ensure data integrity, security, and high availability of the network. This robust framework enables TRB to benefit from: • Scalability, particularly through Layer 2 solutions such as Optimistic Rollups, which support faster and more cost-efficient transactions • Enhanced security, supported by Ethereum’s Proof of Stake consensus and widely distributed validator network • Reliable access and decentralisation, ensuring that the TRB token remains accessible and censorship-resistant Technical Standards – ERC-20 From a technical standpoint, the TRB token	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		adheres to the ERC-20 token standard, Ethereum's established specification for fungible tokens. This standard facilitates: • Seamless transfer, storage, and management of TRB tokens • Compatibility with Ethereum-based wallets such as MetaMask, Trust Wallet, and Ledger • Accurate metadata representation, ensuring proper visual and functional handling across applications Compliance with the ERC-20 standard guarantees TRB's interoperability within the wider Ethereum ecosystem and supports its utility across DeFi platforms and smart contract integrations.	
H.3	Technology used	The TRB token is primarily issued as an ERC-20 token on the Ethereum blockchain, ensuring high levels of decentralisation, composability, and compatibility within the broader Ethereum DeFi ecosystem. TRB conforms to the ERC-20 specification, providing standardised functions for token transfers, approvals, and balance tracking. This standard guarantees interoperability with wallets, exchanges, and DeFi platforms. Tellor's smart contracts are primarily written in Solidity and follow a non-custodial architecture, meaning users retain full control of their TRB tokens at all times when interacting with the protocol.	Free alphanumerical text
H.4	Consensus mechanism	TRB operates using a hybrid consensus model combining Proof of Work (PoW) and decentralised on-chain voting. Data reporters,	Free alphanumerical text

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		or miners, perform computational work to propose new data points on the network. Subsequently, TRB token holders participate in a voting process to validate and finalise the data submitted. This consensus approach ensures data integrity, decentralisation, and security within the Tellor oracle protocol.	
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Tellor utilises an incentive structure designed to reward honest data reporting. Data reporters (miners) are required to stake TRB tokens and, upon submitting valid data, receive newly minted TRB as compensation. This staking and slashing mechanism incentivises accurate contributions and discourages malicious behaviour. End-users requesting data from the Tellor oracle pay fees in TRB, which are utilised to fund reporter rewards and sustain protocol operations. These fees and incentives collectively maintain network security, data integrity, and ongoing participation.	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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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.	
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 offering and trading of TRB tokens involve several risks commonly associated with the broader crypto-asset market, particularly within decentralised environments and centralised exchange trading. Market Volatility The value of TRB tokens may experience significant fluctuations driven by market sentiment, macroeconomic factors, levels of adoption, or developments within the Teller ecosystem. Such volatility may lead to financial losses for holders, especially those engaging in short-term trading. Liquidity Risk There is no assurance that TRB tokens will maintain consistent liquidity or trading volumes across supported exchanges. Liquidity may be affected by token distribution, demand for token utility, and user activity on both decentralised and centralised platforms. Regulatory Risk Evolving global regulatory frameworks for	Free alphanumerical text

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		crypto-assets may impose new or unforeseen legal requirements on TRB tokens. This could impact their availability, use, or tradability in certain jurisdictions, including potential restrictions on listings by centralised exchanges. AML/KYC Compliance Purchasing or trading TRB tokens via centralised exchanges typically requires users to complete Know Your Customer (KYC) and Anti-Money Laundering (AML) procedures. Non-compliance may result in account limitations, withdrawal delays, or denial of services in accordance with local laws. Market Manipulation Like many digital assets, TRB tokens may be susceptible to speculative or manipulative trading behaviours, such as pump-and-dump schemes or wash trading. These activities can distort market prices and increase volatility, without reflecting genuine market demand. Operational Risk Disruptions or technical issues on the Ethereum blockchain, including network congestion, outages, or smart contract vulnerabilities, could affect the functionality and usability of TRB tokens. Such issues may impair token transfers, staking operations, or participation in governance. Token Utility Risk The utility and value of TRB tokens are intrinsically linked to the Tellor ecosystem and its governance mechanisms. A decline in community engagement, platform development, or active governance participation could adversely affect the token's value and utility.	

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I.2	Issuer-related risks	Due to its decentralized nature, TRB does not have a single centralized issuer; however, the TRB token is supported by Tellor Inc., whose operational and strategic decisions may present certain risks to token holders: Dependence on Tellor Inc. The success and ongoing development of the TRB token rely heavily on Tellor Inc.'s ability to maintain and improve the protocol. Any organisational, financial, or technical difficulties faced by Tellor Inc. could adversely impact the ecosystem and the token's value. Technology and Security Risks Tellor Inc. is responsible for deploying and updating the protocol's smart contracts and infrastructure. Errors, vulnerabilities, or security breaches in the codebase or infrastructure could result in loss of funds, data inaccuracies, or operational disruptions. Regulatory and Legal Risks Tellor Inc. operates in a rapidly evolving regulatory environment. Changes in laws or regulatory enforcement actions could affect the company's ability to develop or offer the TRB token and related services, potentially limiting token utility or tradability. Dependence on Key Personnel The issuer's performance depends on the continued involvement of key team members. Loss of critical personnel without suitable replacements may delay development or weaken the project's competitive position. Business Model Risks	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Tellor Inc.'s business model and revenue streams may evolve or be disrupted by market competition, technological changes, or shifts in user demand. These factors may indirectly influence the sustainability and growth of the TRB token ecosystem.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Holding and transacting with TRB tokens involve inherent risks typical of crypto-assets: Volatility and Price Fluctuations The value of TRB tokens may experience high volatility, influenced by market demand, investor sentiment, technological developments, and external economic factors. Price fluctuations may lead to significant financial losses. Security Risks As a digital asset, TRB tokens are subject to risks including hacking, phishing, and loss of private keys. Inadequate security practices by users or third parties may result in irreversible loss of tokens. Smart Contract Vulnerabilities The TRB token operates via smart contracts, which may contain bugs or vulnerabilities. Exploitation of such weaknesses could lead to token theft, protocol disruption, or loss of user funds. Irreversibility of Transactions Transactions involving TRB tokens on the Ethereum blockchain are irreversible. Once confirmed, transfers cannot be undone, increasing risks related to mistakes or fraudulent transactions. Custodial Risks Users relying on third-party custodians, such as exchanges or wallet providers, face additional	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		risks including insolvency, mismanagement, or regulatory interventions that may restrict access to their tokens. Market Liquidity Risks Insufficient liquidity on trading platforms can cause difficulties in buying or selling TRB tokens without significant price impact or delays. Regulatory Uncertainty Regulations governing crypto-assets are still evolving globally. Changes in legal frameworks or enforcement policies could restrict or alter the rights of TRB token holders or impact token usage.	
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The development and ongoing operation of the TRB token and Tellor ecosystem involve several implementation risks that may impact the project's success and token value: Technical Development Risks Delays, errors, or failures in developing, upgrading, or maintaining the Tellor protocol and its smart contracts could hinder functionality or introduce vulnerabilities, potentially affecting user trust and token utility. Adoption and Network Growth Risks The project's success depends on continued adoption by developers, users, and data reporters. Failure to attract and retain sufficient network participants could limit the utility, liquidity, and value of TRB tokens. Integration and Compatibility Risks Ensuring seamless integration with external platforms, DeFi applications, and wallets requires ongoing technical effort. Compatibility issues or failure to support emerging standards	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		could restrict token usability. Governance Risks The effectiveness of decentralised governance mechanisms depends on active participation and informed decision-making by TRB holders. Insufficient engagement or governance failures could slow development or lead to suboptimal protocol changes. Funding and Resource Risks The project's ability to secure adequate funding and allocate resources efficiently is critical. Financial constraints or mismanagement could delay milestones, reduce innovation, or impact ecosystem sustainability. Market Competition Risks Tellor operates in a competitive environment with alternative oracle and data services. Competitors' innovations or superior offerings may reduce demand for TRB tokens or challenge Tellor's market position.	
I.5	Technology-related risks	The TRB token and the Tellor protocol rely on complex technological systems that present inherent risks: Smart Contract Vulnerabilities The TRB token operates through smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain. Undiscovered bugs or security flaws in these contracts could be exploited, resulting in loss or theft of tokens and disruption of protocol functions. Blockchain Network Risks As an ERC-20 token on Ethereum, TRB's performance is subject to the stability and scalability of the Ethereum network. Network congestion, outages, or changes to Ethereum's protocol may impact transaction speed, costs,	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		or token usability. Dependence on Third-Party Infrastructure The Tellor ecosystem depends on external infrastructure such as Ethereum nodes, oracles, and wallet providers. Failures or compromises in these services may impair user access, data accuracy, or overall protocol operations. Cybersecurity Threats The project faces ongoing risks from cyber attacks, including hacking attempts, phishing, and malware targeting users or protocol infrastructure. Such threats could lead to asset loss, data breaches, or reputational damage. Technological Obsolescence Rapid technological advancements may render existing Tellor protocols or TRB token functionalities outdated or less competitive, requiring continuous innovation to maintain relevance.	
I.6	Mitigation measures	Tellor Inc. and the TRB token ecosystem implement various strategies to manage and reduce associated risks: Robust Smart Contract Development and Auditing Smart contracts governing the TRB token undergo rigorous development practices, including extensive internal testing and third-party security audits to identify and remediate vulnerabilities prior to deployment. Layer 2 Scalability Solutions To address Ethereum network congestion and high gas fees, Tellor utilises Layer 2 solutions and optimisations that improve transaction efficiency and reduce costs, enhancing token usability. Decentralised and Redundant Infrastructure	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		The Tellor network employs decentralised oracle nodes distributed globally to ensure data accuracy, system resilience, and minimise single points of failure. Ongoing Security Monitoring and Incident Response Continuous monitoring for cyber threats, combined with rapid incident response protocols, helps protect the ecosystem from attacks and minimise potential damage. Community Governance and Transparency Active community involvement in governance decisions promotes transparency and collective risk management, supporting adaptive protocol improvements and accountability. Regular Updates and Innovation Tellor commits to continual technological upgrades and protocol enhancements to maintain competitiveness, address emerging threats, and adapt to evolving industry standards.	
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	The TRB token runs on Ethereum's Proof of Stake network, which uses much less energy than older systems. However, running blockchain nodes still consumes electricity and creates electronic waste. Tellor supports using renewable energy and promotes sustainable practices to reduce environmental harm. Indirectly, the TRB token is part of the wider DeFi ecosystem, which may influence environmental outcomes.	Free alphanumerical text