

Crypto-Asset White Paper: Sui (SUI)

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Name of organisation drawing up the white paper: One Trading Exchange B.V.

Role: Trading Platform Operator

Jurisdiction(s) of distribution within EEA: All

One Trading's home Member State for the purposes of MiCAR is the Netherlands (NL), with the AFM (Autoriteit Financiële Markten) as competent authority.

This white paper has been created in accordance with the MiCAR requirements for the purpose of seeking admission of SUI to trading on the One Trading Exchange B.V. trading platform, for distribution within the EEA. The latest version of this paper is available free of charge on www.onetrading.com.

This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State. The organisation drawing up this crypto-asset white paper is solely responsible for its content in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 on Markets in Crypto-Assets ("MiCAR"). Purchasers of SUI may lose the entire amount invested.

This document does not constitute investment advice or a recommendation. Purchasers should ensure they understand the risks before acquiring SUI.

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1. Compliance Statements

1.1. Regulatory Classification

SUI is classified, for the purposes of this white paper, as an “other crypto-asset” under MiCAR (i.e. it is not an Asset-Referenced Token (ART) or E-Money Token (EMT)).

1.2. Purpose of the white paper

The purpose of this white paper is to provide essential information about:

- The Sui blockchain and the SUI crypto-asset;
- The rights and risks associated with holding SUI, and,
- The framework under which One Trading Exchange B.V. offers, lists, or otherwise makes SUI available to clients in the EEA.

1.3. Responsibility Statement

One Trading Exchange B.V. declares that, to the best of its knowledge, the information contained in this white paper is accurate, fair, and not misleading, and that no material factors or information have been omitted.

1.4. MiCAR and Implementing Regulation

This white paper has been prepared with reference to:

- Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCAR), and,
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984, including Annex I on content and data templates.

1.5. Complaints Handling / Contact Route

Clients who wish to submit a complaint in connection with this white paper or the trading of SUI on One Trading may do so via support.onetrading.com. Complaints are handled in accordance with One Trading’s Complaints Handling Policy. This does not affect any rights of recourse under applicable law.

2. Summary (Key Information)

2.1. What is Sui?

Sui is a Layer 1 (“L1”) blockchain, designed for high throughput, low latency, and scalable support of smart contracts and digital assets. SUI does not provide ownership in any company, profit-sharing, dividends, or redemption rights.

SUI is the native utility and governance token of the Sui blockchain. It is used to:

- Pay transaction (“gas”) fees and on-chain storage costs;
- Participate in staking by delegating to validators in the Sui delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) system;
- Exercise governance rights, such as voting on network parameters or upgrades (subject to governance frameworks adopted over time);
- Incentivise validators and other ecosystem participants.

Holding or trading SUI is not covered by deposit-guarantee or investor-compensation schemes. Prospective purchasers should read this white paper in full, in particular the risk factors in Part I, before acquiring SUI.

2.2. Who is behind Sui?

- The Sui blockchain was developed by Mysten Labs, founded by former Meta engineers involved in the Diem project and the Move programming language.
- The Sui Foundation, an independent non-profit organisation, was established in 2022 to support and steward the Sui ecosystem.

2.3. Key features and uses

- High-performance L1 with parallel transaction execution and object-centric smart-contract design.
- Sui is required for:
 - Submitting transactions (gas fees);
 - Staking & Securing the network under DPoS;

- Participating in governance;
- Serving as a medium of exchange and unit of account within DeFi, gaming, NFT, and other dApp ecosystems on Sui.

2.4. Key risks (high-level)

- Market risk: SUI's price can be highly volatile; investors may lose all funds
- Technology risk: As a relatively new blockchain, Sui may face unforeseen errors, bugs, or security incidents despite no major systemic outages reported to date
- Regulatory risk: Further regulation may affect trading, custody, or use of SUI
- Competition: Sui competes with other L1 and L2 smart-contract platforms; failure to attract developers and users may reduce token demand.

3. Part A - Information about the Offeror

A.1 Name: One Trading Exchange

A.2 Legal Form: B.V.

A.3 Registered Address: Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands

A.4 Head Office: Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands

A.5 Registration Date: 26 August 2022

A.6 LEI: 984500AA963ED2BA8460

A.7 Other National Identifier: NA

A.8 Contact Telephone Number: NA - One Trading Exchange B.V. does not operate a public telephone line. All regulatory, investor, and customer communications are handled via written channels for auditability and compliance purposes. Contact can be made via business@onetrading.com or via the support portal at support.onetrading.com.

A.9 Email Address for Investor Contact: legal@onetrading.com

A.10 Indicative Response Time to Queries: Within ten business days

A.11 Parent Company: One Trading Holdings B.V.

A.12 Members of the Management Body:

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Elisabeth Zhang	Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands	Managing Director
Fedja Terzic	Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands	Managing Director

A.13 Business Activity: MiCAR-licensed organisation that (a) provides custody and administration of crypto-assets on behalf of clients; (b) operates a trading platform for crypto-assets.

In addition, One Trading Exchange B.V. is authorised to provide the following services and activities under Directive 2014/65/EU (“MIFID II”) as of 19 July 2024 -

(a) Financial Service: Investment Activity (Wft 2:96)

(i) Dealing on own account

(ii) Operating an organised trading facility (OTF)

(iii) Reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments

(iv) Execute orders on behalf of clients

(v) Safekeeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity: Non-operating holding company of the One Trading Group, whose subsidiaries provide trading venue, crypto-asset and other services.

A.15 Newly Established Entity: NA

A.16/A.17 Financial Condition: One Trading Exchange B.V. is a MiFID II and MiCAR-regulated investment firm supervised by the Dutch Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM). The company prepares annual financial statements in accordance with applicable Dutch accounting standards, and these are audited where required by law.

As this white paper does not relate to a public offering or fundraising activity, and One Trading is not the issuer of SUI, detailed financial statements are not included. As of the date of this white paper, the company meets all applicable regulatory capital and financial soundness requirements and maintains adequate financial resources to operate its regulated activities.

4. Part B - Information about the Issuer (Sui Foundation)

B.1 Issuer different from offeror?: Yes

B.2 Name: Sui Foundation

B.3 Legal Form: Independent non-profit foundation incorporated in the Cayman Islands

B.4 Registered Address: 9 Forum Lane, Camana Bay, Suite 3119, Grand Cayman KY1-9006

B.5 Head Office: As above

B.6 Registration Date: Sui Foundation (Cayman Islands) founded in 2022

B.7 LEI: NA

B.8 Other National Identifier: NA

B.9 Parent Company: None (Foundation)

B.10 Management Body: The Foundation is overseen by a board of directors and senior management team as disclosed on its official website. One Trading does not appoint, control, or supervise these individuals.

B.11/B12 Business Activity: The Sui Foundation is an independent organisation dedicated to the advancement and adoption of the Sui blockchain, including developer grants, staking delegation, community programmes and ecosystem support.

5. Part C - Trading Platform Operator and Other Persons Drawing up the White Paper

C.1 Name: One Trading Exchange

C.2 Legal Form: B.V.

C.3 Registered Address: Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands

C.4 Head Office: Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands

C.5 Registration Date: 26 August 2022

C.6 LEI: 984500AA963ED2BA8460

C.7 Other National Identifier: NA

C.8 Parent Company: One Trading Holdings B.V.

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation: Admission to trading on Spot Markets

C.10 Members of the Management Body:

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Elisabeth Zhang	Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands	Managing Director
Fedja Terzic	Grote Bickersstraat 74 1013 KS Amsterdam. Netherlands	Managing Director

C.11 Business Activity: MiCAR-licensed organisation that (a) provides custody and administration of crypto-assets on behalf of clients; (b) operates a trading platform for crypto-assets.

In addition, One Trading Exchange B.V. is authorised to provide the following services and activities under Directive 2014/65/EU ("MIFID II") as of 19 July 2024 -

(a) Financial Service: Investment Activity (Wft 2:96)

(i) Dealing on own account

(ii) Operating an organised trading facility (OTF)

(iii) Reception and transmission of orders in relation to one or more financial instruments

(iv) Execute orders on behalf of clients

(v) Safekeeping and administration of financial instruments for the account of clients

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity: Non-operating holding company of the One Trading Group, whose subsidiaries provide trading venue, crypto-asset and other services.

C.13 Other persons drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA: NA

C.14 Reason for drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA: NA

6. Part D - Information about the Crypto-Asset Project (Sui Network)

D.1 Project name: Sui Blockchain (“Sui Network”)

D.2 Crypto-asset name: Sui Token (“SUI”)

D.3 Abbreviation / Ticker: SUI

D.4 Project description: Sui is a high-performance Layer 1 blockchain designed for low-latency, parallel execution of transactions and smart contracts. It uses an object-centric data model and a delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism to achieve rapid finality and high throughput.

D.5 Groups involved in implementing the project:

- Core developer / technology company: Mysten Labs (initial developer of Sui)
- Ecosystem steward: Sui Foundation
- Validators and node operators: independent entities that run validator and full nodes on the Sui network

D.6 Utility-token characterisation: Sui is a native utility and governance token used for gas fees, staking, and protocol governance within the Sui ecosystem; it is not an ART or EMT

D.7 Key features of goods / services:

- Access to on-chain services on Sui, including execution of transaction and smart contracts (via gas fees)
- Participation in staking rewards through delegation to validators

- Participation in protocol governance (subject to governance framework)

D.8 Plans for the token: According to public information, the Sui Foundation intends to use SUI to support developer grants, community incentives, ecosystem growth and long-term network sustainability. One Trading does not commit to or control any future plans for the token.

D.9 Resource allocation: Based on publicly available disclosures, SUI tokens are allocated across four major categories. These are:

Category	Description
Community Access & Testing	These tokens were given to those that tested and were early users of the blockchain
Community Reserve	These tokens are under the control of the Sui foundation. They are used as community incentives, given as developer grants, and used to fund growth of the Sui ecosystem
Investors & Early Contributors	These tokens were given to private backers of the ecosystem, members of the Sui Foundation, and Mysten Labs
Treasury & Strategic Reserves	These tokens are held by the Foundation to ensure the sustainability of the ecosystem

Exact percentages / vesting schedules are not controlled by One Trading.

D.10 Use of collected funds or crypto-assets: Following the public sale in 2023, Sui Foundation public disclosures indicate that funds have been used for operational expenses, R&D and ecosystem development, liquidity support and community programmes. One Trading did not take part in nor benefit from the public sale in 2023.

7. Part E - Information about the Offer to the Public / Admission to Trading

E.1 Nature of activity: Admission of SUI to trading on the One Trading Exchange B.V. trading platform. One Trading is not undertaking a primary issuance or public offer of new SUI tokens

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trading: One Trading wishes to provide clients with regulated access to an existing, widely used crypto-asset, expanding the available trading pairs and supporting client demand

E.3 Total amount of the offer: NA - No public offer of new SUI is being conducted. One Trading is only admitting an existing crypto-asset to secondary trading

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals: NA - There is no subscription or fundraising process, so no minimum subscription amount applies

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goal: NA - There is no subscription or fundraising process, so no maximum subscription amount applies

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance: NA - No subscription or allocation of new token is taking place, and oversubscription cannot arise.

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation: NA - Because there is no subscription or allocation process, no oversubscription allocation policy is required

E.8 Issue Price: NA - already in free float on other markets

E.9 Method for determining the price: No issue price exists. The price of SUI on the One Trading platform is determined solely by continuous order matching between buyers and sellers on the trading venue

E.10 Issue price or subscription price: NA - SUI is already in free float and traded at market-determined prices, no issue or subscription price is set by One Trading

E.11 Currency(ies) in which payment can be made: At launch, SUI will be traded vs USDC only. Additional trading pairs, including potentially SUI/EUR, SUI/USD, may be added in the future

E.12 Description of any dilution: NA - No new SUI is issued in connection with this white paper, so existing holders are not diluted

E.13 Details of any preferential subscription rights: NA - No subscription or offer of new SUI is being made, so no preferential rights exist

E.14 Description of any conditions to which the offer is subject: NA - No offer to the public is being made in connection with this white paper

E.15 Description of the right of withdrawal: NA - Investors are not subscribing to a primary offer, so no withdrawal right applies

E.16: Time limit for exercising any right of withdrawal: NA - As no withdrawal right exists, no time limit applies

E.17 Method and terms for payment of the subscribed amount: NA - No subscription or payment for newly issued SUI occurs, trading is purely secondary-market

E.18 Procedure for the refund of subscription amounts: NA - No subscription amounts are collected and therefore no refunds are foreseen

E.19 Dates and delivery conditions of purchased crypto-assets: Delivery is immediate for secondary-market trading. SUI is credited to the client's account at the moment of trade execution (T+0 settlement)

E.20 Minimum trading amount or minimum investment: A minimum order size applies for each trading pair, as published in the One Trading fee schedule or trading interface. No minimum investment amount otherwise applies

E.21 Maximum trading amount or maximum investment: No formal maximum investment or trade size exists, although One Trading may implement risk-based limits, circuit breakers, or exposure controls where necessary

E.22 Restrictions on transferability of the crypto-asset: SUI is generally freely transferable. Restrictions may apply on where necessary to comply with AML/CFT obligations, sanctions laws, fraud prevention measures, or internal risk controls

E.23 Identity of the underwriters or placement agents: NA - There is no underwriting or placement of a new issuance, One Trading only facilitates secondary trading

E.24 Accepted payment methods for purchasing the crypto-asset: Purchases of SUI may be made using USDC balances funded through approved crypto deposit methods. Only pre-funded accounts may place SUI buy orders. In the future, purchases may be enabled against EUR and USD funded through approved FIAT deposit methods.

E.25 Fees or commissions charged to the purchaser: Transactions involving SUI are subject to trading fees as per the One Trading fee schedule, withdrawal fees where applicable, and network fees for on-chain withdrawals. Custody fees may apply in line with the One Trading general terms and conditions

E.26 Terms and conditions for delivery of the crypto-asset: Delivery is executed on a T+0 basis. Upon execution of a trade, SUI is credited to the client's account. Clients may withdraw SUI externally, subject to AML/KYC completion, security checks, and blockchain confirmation times

E.27 Circumstances under which delivery may become impossible: There are no contractually agreed or protocol-level circumstances under which delivery of SUI becomes permanently impossible. Delivery may become temporarily impossible in exceptional circumstances such as delivery via account credit which could be hindered by exceptional events such as platform outages, sanctions enforcement, or a security incident, managed in accordance to One Trading's incident-response and business-continuity procedures, or planned maintenance downtime.

E.28 Procedure and time limits for delivery: Delivery of SUI is immediate. No time limits apply other than normal processing latency within the trade engine and wallet-management systems.

E.29 Applicable law and competent court: The contractual relationship between One Trading and its clients is governed by the laws of the Netherlands, with disputes subject to the jurisdiction of the competent courts of Amsterdam, unless otherwise provided in the platform Terms and Conditions.

E.30 Stabilisation measures: None. One Trading does not conduct any market-stabilisation activities for SUI

E.31 Conflicts of Interest: One Trading may engage third-party market makers to provide liquidity on SUI trading pairs. These arrangements are conducted in accordance with market-integrity rules and disclosed where required. One Trading does not engage in proprietary trading of SUI unless disclosed separately.

E.32 Description of any guarantee or security provided: No guarantee, collateral, or security interest is provided to purchasers or traders of SUI

E.33 Method for resolving disputes: Disputes are handled through One Trading's Complaints Handling Policy. Clients may escalate disputes to competent authorities or dispute-resolution bodies as permitted under Dutch and EU Law

E.34 Link to the final terms / Where final terms are published: NA. No final terms exist as there is no subscription offer to the public. Trading terms are published in the One Trading Terms & Conditions and Fee Schedule

E.35 Information on tax implications: Tax obligations vary by jurisdiction. One Trading does not provide tax advice. Clients are responsible for determining and complying with their own tax obligations related to trading and holding SUI.

E.36 Description of lock-up periods or resale restrictions: NA - Admission of SUI to trading on One Trading does not involve any new lock-up or resale restrictions imposed by the platform

E.37 Early termination of the offer: NA - No offer to the public is being made that could be terminated early

E.38 Information on when and how the offer may be cancelled: NA - As there is no public offer, there is nothing to cancel

E.39 Information on whether the offer is subject to conditions: NA - No offer is being made, so no offer conditions apply

E.40 Statement on lack of investor guarantee or compensation scheme: Holding or trading SUI is not covered by any deposit-guarantee scheme or investor-compensation scheme.

8. Part F - Information about the Crypto-Asset

F.1 Name of the crypto-asset: Sui Token (“SUI”)

F.2 Abbreviation / ticker symbol of the crypto-asset: SUI

F.3 Classification of the crypto-asset: SUI is categorised as an “other crypto-asset” under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCAR). It is not an Asset-Referenced Token (ART) or an E-Money Token (EMT).

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper: This document is a crypto-asset white paper for an “other crypto-asset” prepared in accordance with MiCAR and the related Implementing Technical Standards. The white paper is being drawn up by One Trading Exchange B.V. for the purpose of admission of SUI to trading on its trading venue. No public offer or issuance of new SUI is taking place.

F.5 Public offer details: NA - This white paper does not relate to a public offer of SUI. No new SUI is being offered or sold by One Trading, the crypto-asset already exists and this white paper is prepared solely for the purpose of admission of SUI to trading on a secondary market.

F.6 Description of the crypto-asset’s key features: SUI is the native utility token and governance token of the Sui blockchain, used to pay transaction (“gas”) fees and on-chain

storage costs; participate in the delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) mechanism by delegating to validators; participate in protocol governance, including voting on network parameters and upgrades (subject to governance frameworks implemented by the ecosystem). SUI is issued natively on the Sui Layer 1 blockchain and does not rely on a token standard such as ERC-20.

F.7 Total supply of the crypto-asset: The total supply of SUI is fixed at 10 billion tokens.

F.8 Number of units in circulation at the date of this white paper: Circulating supply as of 08/12/2025 is 3.7 billion. This number may change over time.

F.9 Information on how the crypto-asset is created, burnt, or destroyed: SUI's total supply is fixed. The protocol does not include a minting or inflationary creation function. SUI may be destroyed ("burnt") as part of specific protocol mechanisms, for example through gas fee processes where fees may be partially removed from circulation depending on network governance decisions. No user-initiated or discretionary burning mechanisms are administered by One Trading.

F.10 Rights attached to the crypto-asset: Holding SUI may confer the following rights within the Sui ecosystem

- Utility Rights - Use of SUI to submit transactions, pay gas fees, and pay on-chain storage costs
- Staking Rights - Ability to delegate SUI to validators under DPoS system and receive staking rewards (subject to validator performance and protocol rules)
- Governance Rights - Ability to participate in governance processes related to protocol upgrades, economic parameters, and network operation
- Note: SUI does not grant ownership, equity, profit-share, dividends, or redemption rights vis-a-vis any legal entity, including Sui Foundation, Mysten Labs, or One Trading

F.11 Obligations associated with the crypto-asset: SUI holders have no contractual obligations towards Sui Foundation, Mysten Labs, or One Trading arising from the holding of the token itself. Holders must comply with the applicable AML/CTF and sanctions laws, platform T&Cs when trading SUI on One Trading, and applicable tax reporting obligations in their jurisdiction

F.12 Governance of the crypto-asset: Governance of the SUI token and the Sui protocol is carried out via a combination of on-chain and off-chain processes. SUI holders may participate in on-chain voting on protocol changes, delegation of stake to validators whose performance affects network operation, and community and ecosystem processes managed by the Sui Foundation. Governance authority does not include rights over any legal entity's corporate decisions.

F.13 Technology on which the crypto-asset is based: SUI exists on the Sui Layer 1 blockchain, a high-performance distributed ledger using:

- An object-centric data model
- Parallel execution for certain transaction types
- Delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) consensus for the remainder
- Smart contracts written in the Move programming language

The network architecture is designed to support high throughput, low latency, and predictable gas fees

F.14 Wallets, custody arrangements, and storage model: On the One Trading Platform, SUI is held in custodial wallets managed in accordance with One Trading's custody and safeguarding policies. When withdrawn externally, users may hold SUI in any wallet compatible with the Sui blockchain. SUI uses an account abstraction and object-based model distinct from account-based blockchains.

F.15 Risks associated with the crypto-asset: Key risks include:

- Market volatility and potential loss of capital
- Technology risk including potential bugs, smart-contract vulnerabilities, network attacks
- Operational risk including validator misbehaviour or outages
- Governance risk including protocol changes that affect token economics
- Regulatory risks including evolving legal treatments of decentralised networks

F.16 Environmental impact / sustainability: Sui uses a proof-of-stake-based consensus, which is more energy efficient than proof-of-work blockchains. Energy consumption is primarily related to validator node operation. Quantitative sustainability metrics may be published by Sui Foundation or Mysten Labs as methodologies mature

F.17 Applicable fees and charges: Fees paid on-chain (gas and storage fees) are determined by the Sui protocol. When trading on One Trading, SUI transactions are subject to trading fees, withdrawal fees, custody fees, network fees for on-chain withdrawal. Full fee information is available in the One Trading Fee Schedule. See the One Trading general terms & conditions for further details.

F.18 Official website(s) for information sources:

- www.sui.io
- www.suifoundation.org
- <https://docs.sui.io>
- www.onetrading.com

F.19 Languages in which information about the crypto-asset is available: This white paper is available in English.

F.20 Home Member State for notification: the Netherlands (NL)

9. Part G - Rights and obligations attached to the crypto-asset

G.1 Description of the rights attached to the crypto-asset: The SUI crypto-asset confers protocol-level utility and governance rights within the Sui blockchain ecosystem only. Holding SUI does not confer any ownership, equity, creditor, or contractual rights against any legal person, including but not limited to the Sui Foundation, Mysten Labs, or One Trading Exchange B.V.

G.2 Use-rights attached to the crypto-asset: SUI may be used for the following purposes on the Sui blockchain - payment of transaction (“gas”) fees required to submit transactions and invoke smart contracts; payment of on-chain storage costs associated with storing data on the Sui blockchain; Interaction with decentralised applications (dApps) deployed on the Sui network, including applications in decentralised finance, gaming, NFTs, and digital infrastructure. These use-rights exist solely at the protocol level and do not constitute legally enforceable claims against any entity.

G.3 Governance rights attached to the crypto-asset: SUI holders may participate in network governance mechanisms, which may include voting or signalling on protocol upgrades or parameter changes; delegating voting influence indirectly via validator selection and delegation; participation in governance frameworks or processes introduced by the Sui ecosystem over time. Governance rights relate exclusively to the operation of the protocol and do not grant corporate governance rights, board representation, or voting rights over the decision of Sui Foundation, Mysten Labs, or any other legal entity.

G.4 Financial rights attached to the crypto-asset: SUI does not confer any financial rights.

G.5 Rights related to staking or delegation: Holders of SUI may stake or delegate their tokens to validators participating in the Sui blockchain's delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) mechanism. Through delegation, holders may become eligible to receive staking rewards, which are generated by the protocol, depend on validator performance and network parameters, and are not guaranteed - they may fluctuate or cease. Staking rewards do not constitute interest, yield, or a promised return under financial-services regulation.

G.6 Obligations attached to holding the crypto-asset: Holding SUI does not impose contractual obligations on the holder toward the issuer, protocol developers, or One Trading.

G.7 Modification of rights and obligations: The rights and functionalities of SUI may evolve over time through protocol upgrades or governance decisions. No entity guarantees the preservation of specific features or economic characteristics of SUI.

G.8 Transferability of the crypto-asset: SUI is generally freely transferable on the Sui blockchain and supported trading platforms. Transferability may be restricted only where necessary to comply with AML/CTF or sanctions requirements; apply court orders or regulatory measures; Enforce platform-level security controls or fraud prevention measures.

G.9 Restrictions on resale or lock-up arrangements: No resale restrictions or lock-up arrangements apply to SUI in connection with its admission to trading on One Trading. Any lock-ups or vesting schedules related to early contributors or ecosystem allocations are managed independently of One Trading and do not affect secondary-market trading.

G.10 Redemption rights: Neither the Sui Foundation, Mysten Labs, nor One Trading undertakes any obligation to redeem or repurchase SUI at any price.

G.11 Rights in the event of insolvency: Holding SUI does not grant holders any preferential rights or claims in the event of the insolvency of the Sui Foundation, Mysten Labs, or One Trading Exchange B.V. SUI does not represent a claim against any issuer balance sheet.

G.12 Dilution and supply changes: The total supply of SUI is fixed at 10 billion tokens. Changes to the circulating supply may occur over time due to unlocking schedules or ecosystem distributions, but no new tokens are created beyond the fixed maximum supply under current protocol rules.

G.13 Subordination of the crypto-asset: NA. SUI represents no claim in the capital structure of any issuer and therefore has no ranking or subordination relative to other instruments.

G.14 Compensation or guarantee schemes: Holding or trading SUI is not covered by any investor compensation scheme, deposit guarantee scheme, insurance or protection mechanism comparable to bank deposits or regulated financial instruments. Holders may lose the entire value of their investment.

G.15 Applicable contractual framework: Rights and obligations arising from trading or holding SUI on the One Trading platform are governed by the One Trading Terms & Conditions, applicable market rules and policies, and Dutch and EU law. Protocol-level rights and functionalities are governed by the rules of the Sui blockchain.

10. Part H - Information about the underlying technology

H.1 Description of the distributed ledger technology: SUI is natively issued and operates on the Sui blockchain, a public, permissionless Layer 1 distributed ledger. The Sui blockchain uses an object-centric data model, under which digital assets and smart-contract objects are treated as first-class on-chain entities, enabling parallel transaction execution where transactions do not conflict.

H.2 Consensus mechanism: The Sui blockchain operates under a delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism. Validators are selected based on the amount of SUI delegated to them. Validators propose, execute, and finalise transactions, while token holders may delegate stake to one or more validators without transferring ownership of their tokens.

H.3 Finality and transaction processing: Transaction finality on the Sui blockchain is designed to be fast and deterministic. For simple, non-conflicting transactions, Sui employs a high-throughput fast path that can achieve near-instant finality. Transactions requiring shared object coordination are finalised through the network's consensus mechanism. Actual finality times may vary based on network conditions.

H.4 Smart-contract execution model: Smart contracts on Sui are written in the Move programming language, adapted specifically for the Sui blockchain. Move is designed to improve safety through explicit resource management and strong typing, with the objective of reducing certain classes of programming errors such as unintended asset duplication or loss.

H.5 Governance of the protocol code: The Sui protocol is maintained through governance processes including validators, delegators, and ecosystem participants. Protocol upgrades and parameter changes may be proposed, reviewed, and implemented through governance or coordinated upgrade mechanisms. No single entity has unilateral control over the protocol, although influence may be concentrated among validators with significant delegated stake.

H.6 Validation, node operation, and decentralisation: The Sui network is secured by a distributed set of independent validators and full nodes. Validator nodes are operated by independent entities that meet staking and technical requirements. Node operators are

responsible for hardware, connectivity, and operational resilience. The degree of decentralisation depends on the distribution of stake and validator participation, which may evolve over time. Neither the Sui Foundation nor One Trading directly controls which entities act as validators or how stake is allocated amongst them, and periods of high stake concentration or correlated operator behaviour may reduce the effective level of decentralisation in practice.

H.7 Token creation and destruction mechanisms: SUI has a fixed maximum supply defined at the protocol level. No discretionary minting function exists under normal protocol operation. Token destruction may occur through protocol-defined mechanisms, such as fee processing, where applicable, but such mechanisms do not constitute a buy-back or redemption programme.

H.8 Transaction fees and token economics: Transactions on the Sui blockchain require payment of fees in SUI, comprising computation fees and storage fees associated with on-chain data. Fees are determined by network parameters and prevailing network conditions. A portion of fees may be allocated to protocol-level mechanisms such as a storage fund and validator rewards.

H.9 Use of cryptography and security measures: The Sui blockchain employs modern cryptographic primitives to secure transactions, validate ownership, and ensure ledger integrity. Security relies on cryptographic key pairs, secure hashing, and consensus mechanisms, as well as correct implementation by node operators and wallet providers. Cryptographic integrity does not eliminate risks arising from compromised private keys, user error, or software vulnerabilities.

H.10 Cybersecurity risks and incident handling: Like all distributed ledger tech, the Sui blockchain may be subject to cybersecurity risks, including software bugs, denial-of-service attacks, consensus attacks, or economic exploits. No assurance can be given that the Sui blockchain is immune to vulnerabilities or future attack vectors. Incidents are addressed through protocol-level fixes, validator coordination, and software updates, where feasible.

H.11 Dependent on third-party infrastructure: Operation of the Sui network depends on third-party infrastructure used by validators and developers, including cloud service providers, networking infrastructure, and open-source software components. Disruptions, failures, or concentration risks in such infrastructure may impact network availability or performance.

H.12 Interoperability: The Sui blockchain may support interoperability with other blockchains and systems through bridges, APIs, or middleware developed by third parties. Interoperability

solutions may introduce additional technical and security risks, including smart-contract flaws or bridge-specific vulnerabilities.

H.13 Audits and testing of the underlying technology: The Sui Foundation reports that the Sui network undergoes regular third-party audits as part of a concerted effort to maintain the highest level of security possible. The findings of these reports and the actions taken as a response are shared in a timely manner. No audit or testing process can provide absolute assurance that the protocol or related software is free from defects or vulnerabilities.

H.14 Update and upgrade process: Protocol upgrades are deployed through coordinated validator updates and governance processes. Users and holders may be required to update wallet software or tooling to remain compatible with network changes. Failure to do so may impact usability.

H.15 Dependence on continued development: The ongoing functionality and competitiveness of the Sui blockchain depend on the continued development and maintenance by open-source contributors and ecosystem participants. A reduction in developer activity or support could adversely affect network performance and adoption.

H.16 Limitations of the technology: The Sui blockchain faces inherent limitations, including, but not limited to throughput constraints under extreme load, potential centralisation of stake or validator influence, risks arising from protocol complexity, and a dependence on evolving standards and tooling. These limitations may impact the utility or value of SUI. This description of the technology is simplified and high-level and may omit technical details. It does not constitute a full technical specification.

11. Part I - Risk Factors

The risks described below are significant but non-exhaustive. Prospective purchasers should assume they may lose the entire amount invested in SUI.

I.1 Market risk: The market price of SUI is determined by supply and demand on trading venues and may be highly volatile. Significant price fluctuations may occur over short periods of time due to market sentiment, macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments, technological events, or changes in user adoption. Purchasers may lose part or all of the value of their investment.

I.2 Liquidity risk: Liquidity for SUI depends on market participant activity across trading venues. There is no guarantee that sufficient liquidity will be available at all times to allow holders to buy or sell SUI without material price impact. Reduced liquidity may lead to increased volatility, wider bid-ask spreads, or temporary inability to trade.

I.3 No intrinsic value or guaranteed demand: SUI does not represent a claim on assets, cash flows, or profits. The value of SUI is not backed by any issuer guarantee and relies on continued adoption and utility of the Sui blockchain. Demand for SUI may decline if competing technologies gain adoption or if the Sui ecosystem fails to attract users or developers.

I.4 Protocol and technology risk: The Sui blockchain relies on complex software and cryptographic systems that may contain errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities. No assurance can be given that vulnerabilities will not be discovered in the future. Exploits, failures, or unexpected behaviour could result in network disruption, loss of funds, or loss of confidence in the ecosystem.

I.5 Smart-contract risk: Decentralised applications operating on the Sui blockchain may contain smart-contract vulnerabilities. Losses resulting from flawed smart contracts, economic exploits, or malicious code may adversely affect users and confidence in the Sui ecosystem. One Trading does not control or audit third-party decentralised applications.

I.6 Consensus and validator risk: The Sui blockchain operates under a delegated proof-of-stake model that relies on validator participation. Risks include validator outages, coordination failures, concentration of stake, or malicious behaviour by validators. Any of these events could disrupt transaction processing or network availability.

I.7 Governance risk: Changes to the Sui protocol may be implemented through governance processes involving validators and token holders. Governance outcomes may be influenced by concentrated voting power or delegation structures. Protocol changes could materially affect transaction fees, staking mechanics, or other economic characteristics of SUI.

I.8 Development and maintenance risk: The continued performance and competitiveness of the Sui blockchain depend on ongoing development and maintenance by ecosystem contributors. A reduction in developer activity, funding, or community engagement could impair network functionality or adoption.

I.9 Regulatory and legal risk: The regulatory treatment of crypto-assets, including SUI, continues to evolve in the European Union and globally. Future laws, regulations, or supervisory actions may impose restrictions on trading, holding, custody, or transfer of SUI. Regulatory changes may adversely impact liquidity, price, or availability.

I.10 Taxation risk: The tax treatment of SUI differs across jurisdictions and may change over time. Holders are solely responsible for understanding and complying with applicable tax obligations.

I.11 No investor protections: Holding or trading SUI is not covered by deposit-guarantee schemes or investor-compensation schemes applicable to bank deposits or regulated financial instruments. Losses resulting from price movements, technological issues, or protocol failures are borne entirely by the holder.

I.12 Custody and key-management risk: When SUI is withdrawn to a self-custodial wallet, holders are responsible for safeguarding their private keys. Loss, theft, or compromise of private keys may result in permanent loss of access to SUI. When held on an exchange, custody risks depend on the exchange's operational and security controls.

I.13 Exchange-specific operational risk: Trading SUI on the One Trading platform is subject to operational risks, including system outages, maintenance, cyber incidents, or connectivity failures. Such events may temporarily prevent trading, deposits, or withdrawals.

I.14 Suspension or termination of trading: One Trading may suspend or terminate SUI trading in accordance with its market-integrity, risk-management, or regulatory obligations. Suspension could limit a holder's ability to buy or sell SUI at a desired time or price.

I.15 AML/CTF and sanctions risk: Transactions involving SUI may be restricted or blocked where required to comply with AML/CTF laws, sanctions regimes, or court orders. Such restrictions may affect transferability or access to funds.

I.16 Dependent on third-party infrastructure: The Sui ecosystem depends on third-party infrastructure of various kinds. Failures or concentration risks in such infrastructure could disrupt the network or associated services.

I.17 Interoperability and bridging risk: Bridges or interoperability solutions connecting Sui to other blockchains may introduce additional risks, including smart-contract exploits or operational failures. Losses arising from third-party bridge failures may not be recoverable.

I.18 Force majeure and extraordinary events: Extraordinary events such as natural disasters, geopolitical developments, cyber warfare, or significant market disruptions may adversely affect the operation of the Sui network or trading venues.

I.19 Forward-looking statements: Any forward-looking statements regarding the development or adoption of the Sui network are subject to significant uncertainty. Actual outcomes may differ materially from expectations.

12. Part J - Sustainability Indicators

The information below is provided in accordance with MiCAR requirements on sustainability-related disclosures, to the extent reasonably available at the time of publication.

J.1 Description of the consensus mechanism from an environmental perspective: The Sui blockchain operates under a delegated proof-of-stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism. Proof-of-stake-based systems generally require significantly lower energy consumption than proof-of-work mechanisms, as they do not rely on energy-intensive computational mining. Energy use on the Sui network primarily arises from the operation of validator nodes and supporting infrastructure.

J.2 Energy consumption of the underlying distributed ledger technology: At the time of publication of this white paper, no standardised, independently verified methodology exists for calculating the total energy consumption of the Sui blockchain - although progress is being made. Energy consumption varies depending on the number and configuration of validator nodes, hardware efficiency, network load, and geographic location of infrastructure. Consequently, precise quantitative data on total network energy consumption is not currently available.

J.3 Greenhouse gas emissions: Due to the absence of consolidated and standardised energy-usage data for all validator operations, greenhouse gas emissions attributable to the Sui blockchain cannot be reliably quantified at this time. Emissions, where they occur, depend on the energy sources used by individual validator operators and their infrastructure providers.

J.4 Use of renewable energy: Validator nodes on the Sui network are operated by independent third parties. The Sui Foundation and One Trading do not control the energy sources used by such operators. Information regarding renewable energy usage may be published voluntarily by individual validators but is not aggregated at network level.

J.5 Hardware requirements and lifecycle considerations: Validator participation in the Sui network requires computing hardware capable of running node software and maintaining network connectivity. Hardware lifecycle impacts, including manufacturing, replacement, and disposal, depend on individual operators and are not centrally managed or monitored by the network or One Trading.

J.6 Network efficiency and scalability: The Sui blockchain's architecture, including parallel transaction execution and its object-centric model, is designed to improve transaction

efficiency and reduce per-transaction resource usage as network adoption scales. However, increased transaction volume may still lead to higher aggregate energy consumption.

J.7 Environmental mitigation measures: The Sui ecosystem has not adopted formal, binding environmental mitigation commitments at protocol level. Any mitigation measures are implemented on a best-efforts and decentralised basis.

J.8 Sustainability risk: Sustainability related risks include increased energy usage as network adoption grows, regulatory scrutiny of environmental impact of distributed ledger technologies, and reputational risks arising from negative environmental perceptions of crypto-asset networks. Such risks may indirectly affect the adoption and value of SUI.

J.9 Sustainability claims: Neither the SUI Foundation nor One Trading makes any environmental or sustainability claims regarding SUI or the Sui blockchain beyond the factual description of its consensus mechanism.

J.10 Availability of sustainability information: Sustainability-related information may evolve over time as methodologies for measuring environmental impact of distributed ledger technologies mature.

Annex 1 - Classification Explanation of SUI token under MiCAR Article 8(4)

1. Purpose of this document

This document is provided in accordance with Article 8(4) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 on Markets in Crypto-Assets (“MiCAR”) and the Joint Guidelines of the European Supervisory Authorities issued pursuant to Article 97 MiCAR.

The purpose of this Annex is to explain the regulatory classification of the crypto-asset Sui Token (“SUI”) and to set out, in a clear and reasoned manner, why SUI qualifies as a crypto-asset under MiCAR while not qualifying as any other category of regulated instrument under Union financial services law.

This Annex accompanies the crypto-asset white paper drawn up by One Trading for the purpose of admission of SUI to trading and forms an integral part of the notification package submitted to the competent authority.

2. Qualification as a crypto-asset under Article 3(1)(5) MiCAR

Article 3(1)(5) MiCAR defines a crypto-asset as a digital representation of value or of a right that may be transferred and stored electronically, using distributed ledger technology or similar technology.

SUI constitutes a digital representation of value that is created, transferred, and stored electronically and recorded on the Sui Layer 1 blockchain. Ownership and transfer of SUI are effected through cryptographic keys and validated by a decentralised network of validators operating a distributed ledger system.

On this basis, SUI meets the elements of the definition set out in Article 3(1)(5) MiCAR and therefore qualifies as a crypto-asset for the purposes of the Regulation.

3. Non-qualification as an Asset-Referenced Token

Asset-referenced tokens, as defined in Article 3(1)(6) MiCAR, are crypto-assets that purport to maintain a stable value by referencing the value of one or more official currencies, commodities, crypto-assets, or a combination thereof.

SUI does not seek to maintain a stable value and is not designed to reference, directly or indirectly, any official currency, commodity, crypto-asset, or basket of assets. The value of SUI is not stabilised through reserves, collateralisation, algorithms, or redemption mechanisms and instead fluctuates freely based on market dynamics.

Accordingly, SUI does not meet the definite characteristics of an asset-referenced token and does not fall within the scope of Article 3(1)(6) MiCAR.

4. Non-qualification as an E-Money Token

E-money tokens, as defined in Article 3(1)(7) MiCAR, are crypto-assets that purport to maintain a stable value by referencing the value of a single official currency and that typically confer a redemption right at par value.

SUI does not reference any official currency and is not intended to function as electronic money. It does not represent a claim on any user, is not redeemable at par value in fiat currency, and is not issued in exchange for funds with a corresponding redemption obligation.

Consequently, SUI does not fulfil the criteria for classification as an e-money token within the meaning of MiCAR.

5. Non-qualification as a financial instrument under MiFID II

Financial instruments are defined in Section C of Annex I to Directive 2014/65/EU (MiFID II) and include, among other things, transferable securities, money market instruments, units in collective investment undertakings, and derivative instruments.

SUI does not constitute a transferable security, as it does not represent shares, bonds, or other negotiable instruments conferring ownership or creditor rights. It does not provide any entitlement to profits, dividends, or voting rights in a legal entity, nor does it represent a claim on future cash flows.

SUI is not a derivative, structured product, or securitised position, and its value is not contractually linked to the performance of any underlying asset, index, or reference rate. Holding SUI therefore does not give rise to rights or obligations characteristic of financial instruments within the scope of MiFID II.

On this basis, SUI does not qualify as a financial instrument under Union securities law.

6. Non-qualification as a deposit or structured deposit

Deposits and structured deposits are regulated financial products characterised by a repayment obligation, capital protection or structured returns, and coverage under deposit-guarantee schemes.

Holding SUI does not give rise to any right to repayment, capital protection, or guaranteed return. No entity undertakes an obligation to redeem SUI in money, and SUI holdings are not covered by any deposit-guarantee or investor-compensation scheme.

Accordingly, SUI does not constitute a deposit or a structured deposit for regulatory purposes.

7. Absence of other regulated product characteristics

SUI does not qualify as a unit in a collective investment undertaking, as it does not involve the pooling of capital managed on behalf of investors. It does not constitute an insurance product or insurance-based investment product, nor does it qualify as a payment account or payment instrument under payments legislation.

The holding or transfer of SUI does not create a contractual relationship by which any entity undertakes to manage assets, provide returns, or guarantee value on behalf of the holder.

8. Conclusion on classification

Based on the above analysis, SUI is appropriately classified as a crypto-asset within the meaning of Article 3(1)(5) MiCAR. It does not qualify as an asset-referenced token or an e-money token and does not fall within the scope of financial instruments, deposits, structured deposits, or other regulated investment or payment products under Union law.

This classification explanation is provided in compliance with Article 8(4) MiCAR and the ESAs Guidelines issued under Article 97 MiCAR and is submitted together with the crypto-asset white paper for SUI prepared by One Trading for admission to trading.