BR Token
WHITE PAPER
IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE II OF REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114

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GENERAL		
01	Date of notification	2025-11-10
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.
03	Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.
04	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.
05	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.
SUMMARY		

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto- asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	Bedrock is a multiple asset liquid restaking protocol. $BR is the native governance token of Bedrock DAO, the decentralized governance body of the Bedrock protocol. **Rights of Purchasers** ● Governance Participation: Holding and staking BR allows participation in BedrockDAO governance. Subject to any eligibility thresholds, BR holders may (i) submit proposals or vote on proposals relating to protocol parameters (e.g., emission weightings across gauges) and (ii) participate in periodic votes that direct incentive allocations. ● Escrowing Rewards: By locking the BR token in an escrow, the holder can earn vote-escrowed representations (“veBR”) the longer they have locked their token away. **Exercising the rights** ● BedrockDAO uses on-chain governance implemented via Aragon DAO smart-contract modules. Governance is exercised through the BR token and veBR that confers voting power based on lock duration. Governance covers parameters such as emission-weight allocation across gauges and other protocol settings, as further described in G.1–G.3. ● To vote or get rewards, holders must lock or “escrow” their BR tokens, which means locking them in a special contract to receive veBR.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING

		• **Locking and veBR:** To obtain voting power, holders must lock BR in a smart-contract escrow to receive veBR. veBR is non-transferable; voting power increases with longer lock duration.
		• **Epoch cycle:** Governance operates in two-week epochs:
		  o Week 1 (Voting Phase) - veBR holders vote on gauges that determine the distribution of token emissions; and
		  o Week 2 (Distribution & Claim Phase) - no voting; rewards are calculated and become claimable according to the prior epoch's results.
		• **Voting window:** Voting power accrues daily and can be fully used in the next Voting Phase; votes can be cast only during Week 1 of each epoch.
		• **Scope:** Votes may direct incentive emissions among approved gauges and may address other parameters expressly listed in a proposal.
		• **Quorum**: at least 1% of outstanding veBR must participate in the vote.
		• **Approval threshold:** at least 5% of votes cast must support the change.
		• **Unstaking:** BR tokens must be locked for at least 4 weeks before unstaking. Unstaking is only possible during the first week of each two-week epoch. After initiating an exit, a 2-week cooldown applies. Once the cooldown ends, BR tokens become withdrawable and are released directly to the holder's wallet.
		
		Please note that further details (including the initial configurable parameters) are provided in G.2.
		
		Obligations of the Holders
		
		• **Staking and Voting Procedures:** To exercise governance rights or receive rewards, holders must follow the platform's staking and voting procedures, which include locking tokens in a smart contract to receive veBR and following the required process to unstake.
		
		• **Compliance with Platform Rules:** Holders are responsible for managing their tokens securely and complying with the platform's rules and procedures.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		● **No Ongoing Obligations for Holding:** There are no ongoing obligations for simply holding BR tokens without participating in staking or governance. **Modifications of rights and obligations** Changes to governance parameters (including gauge lists/weights, epoch length, or other enumerated settings) may be adopted only by DAO vote meeting the following conditions: ● Quorum: at least 1% of outstanding veBR must participate in the vote. ● Approval threshold: at least 5% of votes cast must support the change. ● Scope: only the parameters explicitly included in the proposal may be modified; no implicit powers are granted. Contract upgrades, if any, shall follow the same or stricter thresholds. At launch, contract administration and parameter configuration are performed by the Bedrock team. Bedrock Limited intends to transfer administrative authority to the Bedrock DAO when the full governance module is developed – which is anticipated to be within three years of March 2025, after which changes to governance parameters occur only through DAO vote as explained above.
09	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability	As noted above, the BR token is a digital token used within the BedRock ecosystem. It is primarily designed for governance, meaning holders can participate in decisions about how the BedRock platform is run. The BR token is also used for earning rewards.
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	Admission to trading is being sought on major exchange platforms, including Kraken, Bitpanda, Bybit, Binance, Bitget and Bitvavo ("**Trading Platforms**"). The first admission to trading is intended to be on Kraken.
Part A – Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>FIELD</th><th>CONTENT OF REPORTING</th></tr>
<tr><td>A.1</td><td>Name</td><td>Bedrock Limited</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.2</td><td>Legal form</td><td>Private limited company</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.3</td><td>Registered address</td><td>5B First Floor St Annes House Victoria Street Alderney GY9 3UF Alderney, Bailiwick of Guernsey</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.4</td><td>Head office</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.5</td><td>Registration date</td><td>2022-09-16</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.6</td><td>Legal entity identifier</td><td>2171376</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.7</td><td>Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law</td><td>1461</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.8</td><td>Contact telephone number</td><td>+6589521831</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.9</td><td>E-mail address</td><td>br@bedrockdao.com</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.10</td><td>Response Time (Days)</td><td>7 days</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.11</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.12</td><td>Members of the Management body</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Identity</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Functions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Desiree Anagracia Oli Wheatley</td><td>Craigmuir Chambers
Road Town, Tortola
VG1110, British Virgin Islands</td><td>Director</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.13</td><td>Business Activity</td><td>Bedrock Limited is a BVI-incorporated company established to issue the BR token as well as to support the development of the Bedrock protocol and associated BR token.</td></tr>
</table>

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
A.14	Parent Company Business Activity	Not applicable.
A.15	Newly Established	True
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Not applicable.
A.17	Financial condition since registration	The financial condition of Bedrock Limited is stable following the raising of funds through the sale of BR tokens in March 2025 as detailed in the response to D.8 below. Bedrock Limited's financial resources are sufficient to fund the current and planned activities until 2029.
Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading		
B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	Not applicable.
B.2	Name	Not applicable.
B.3	Legal form	Not applicable.
B.4	Registered address	Not applicable.
B.5	Head office	Not applicable.
B.6	Registration date	Not applicable.
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable.
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable.
B.9	Parent Company	Not applicable.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
B.10	Members of the Management body	Not applicable.
B.11	Business Activity	Not applicable.
B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Not applicable.
Part C - Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114		
C.1	Name	Not applicable.
C.2	Legal form	Not applicable.
C.3	Registered address	Not applicable.
C.4	Head office	Not applicable.
C.5	Registration date	Not applicable.
C.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable.
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not applicable.
C.8	Parent Company	Not applicable.
C.9	Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation	Not applicable.
C.10	Members of the Management body	Not applicable.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
C.11	Operator Business Activity	Not applicable.
C.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Not applicable.
C.13	Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable.
Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project		
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Bedrock DAO
D.2	Crypto-assets name	BR
D.3	Abbreviation	$BR
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	BR token is the native governance and utility token of the Bedrock protocol on BNB Smart Chain, Ethereum, Berachain and Solana ("**Applicable Blockchains**").
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved	

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>FIELD</th><th>CONTENT OF REPORTING</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>in the implementation of the crypto-asset project</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Role</th><th>Address/Domicile</th></tr>
<tr><td>Calvin Zhou</td><td>Technology Lead</td><td>6 Eu Tong Sen Street, Singapore, 059817</td></tr>
<tr><td>Adam Wong</td><td>Marketing Lead</td><td>6 Eu Tong Sen Street, Singapore, 059817</td></tr>
<tr><td>Alyssa Cherif</td><td>Business Development Lead</td><td>6 Eu Tong Sen Street, Singapore, 059817</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.6</td><td>Utility Token Classification</td><td>True</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.7</td><td>Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects</td><td>BR token is a digital token used within the Bedrock ecosystem. Its primary functions are governance participation and earning rewards.

BR token provides access to the following goods or services within the Bedrock ecosystem:
● Governance Participation: Holders can stake Bedrock to vote on proposals affecting the platform, such as upgrades or fund allocation.
● Staking Rewards: By staking BR token in the platform’s vault, holders earn further veBR tokens.</td></tr>
<tr><td>D.8</td><td>Plans for the token</td><td><u>Key milestones</u>

In April 2024, 125,000,000 BR tokens were sold by Golden Bull Enterprises through a private placement across the world, with this raising a total of USD 2,500,000. The sale of BR tokens through private placement was limited to fewer than 150 participants per EU Member State.

In March 2025, a further 50,000,000 BR tokens were sold via Pancake swap and raised around 2,000 BNB.</td></tr>
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		210,000,000 BR tokens were unlocked following the Token Generation Event ("**TGE**") on 20th March 2025. These tokens were utilized for liquidity, market making, foundation operations and ecosystem developments across the world. These BR tokens have been tradeable in limited jurisdictions on a number of trading platforms including Bybit and Bitget. **Next steps** The issuer plans to explore collaboration opportunities with Decentralized Autonomous Trusts (DATs) to enhance the BR token's ecosystem and governance transparency. In parallel, efforts are underway to expand the listing of BR tokens across additional major global and local exchanges, improving accessibility and market liquidity. Bedrock Limited intends to deploy the complete features of the governance module once development and testing are finalized, enabling token holders to actively participate in protocol decision-making and future ecosystem growth.
D.9	Resource Allocation	Funds collected through the private token sales referred to in D.8 were primarily allocated to marketing campaigns, protocol development, smart contract audits, infrastructure costs and initial liquidity provisioning in relation to the BR token.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	A portion of the collected funds will be earmarked for ongoing operations, including developer grants, ecosystem integrations, incentives for activities, and risk management services. Another portion of the collected funds will be used for further growth of the Bedrock protocol, through activities such as: 1. Active treasury management to achieve reasonable risk-adjusted returns via partners like certain Market Makers. No agreements have been made yet; and 2. Usage for corporate events such as conferences, keynotes, industry tradeshows. 3. Investing in more cyber security technologies and other methods to mitigate potential risks of the project.
Part E – Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading		

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
E.1	Public Offering or Admission to trading	ATTR
E.2	Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to trading	Seeking admission to trading to enable access to the token on centralized exchanges ("**CEXs**") to increase liquidity and enhance market visibility.
E.3	Fundraising Target	Not applicable
E.4	Minimum Subscription Goals	Not applicable
E.5	Maximum Subscription Goal	Not applicable
E.6	Oversubscription Acceptance	FALSE
E.7	Oversubscription Allocation	Not applicable
E.8	Issue Price	Not applicable
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto- assets determining the issue price	Not applicable
E.10	Subscription Fee	Not applicable
E.11	Offer price determination method	Not applicable
E.12	Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets	1,000,000,000 BR tokens
E.13	Targeted Holders	ALL

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
E.14	Holder restrictions	The Bedrock Protocol and the Applicable Blockchains are permissionless and decentralized. There are no holder restrictions at the Protocol or blockchain levels. The Trading Platforms in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies may impose restrictions to buyers and sellers of BR tokens on the Trading Platforms. There are no specific restrictions, however compliance with local regulations is required. For the avoidance of doubt, Token access is prohibited in all jurisdictions subject to sanctions, including those under OFAC (U.S.), OFSI (United Kingdom), European Union, United Nations, OSFI (Canada), DFAT (Australia), and any other applicable national sanctions authorities OFAC restricted regions.
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Not applicable
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not applicable
E.17	Refund timeline	Not applicable
E.18	Offer phases	Not applicable
E.19	Early Purchase Discount	Not applicable
E.20	Time-limited offer	Not applicable
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not applicable
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable
E.23	Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets	Not applicable

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	Not applicable
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable
E.27	Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets	Not applicable
E.28	Transfer Time Schedule	Not applicable
E.29	Purchaser's Technical Requirements	A compatible digital wallet that supports signing on the Ethereum Virtual Machine networks such as Metamask, Trust wallet; internet access; a device (computer or mobile) to manage digital wallet/private key etc.
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Not applicable
E.31	CASP identifier	Not applicable
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading Platforms name	As at the date of this White Paper, none of the Trading Platforms where admission of the BR token is sought have confirmed its listing. The list of Trading Platform is available on Bedrock Limited's website and will be updated immediately upon acceptance by new Trading Platforms.
E.34	Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)	Not applicable.
E.35	Trading Platforms Access	Trading Platforms are accessible via their respective website or applications for mobile devices.
E.36	Involved costs	Trading platforms on which the BR tokens will be listed typically charge fees for their services, including trading fees, based on their terms and conditions. These costs are determined and

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		set by the respective exchanges and are not controlled, influenced, or governed by Bedrock Limited. Bedrock Limited shall not charge any fees in this regard. Consequently, any changes to fee structures or the introduction of new costs are solely at the discretion of these exchanges. Purchasers are advised to familiarise themselves with the respective fee structure before accessing the exchanges.
E.37	Offer Expenses	Not applicable
E.38	Conflicts of Interest	No conflicts of interest have been identified as of today in relation to the admission to trading of BR tokens.
E.39	Applicable law	The issuer is subject to the law of the law of the British Virgin Islands.
E.40	Competent court	As the issuer is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the competent court for any legal disputes shall be the courts of the British Virgin Islands.
Part F – Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	Crypto-Asset Type	Crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token.
F.2	Crypto-Asset Functionality	The BR token is a BEP-20 utility token on the BNB Smart Chain blockchain, and the equivalent token standard on the other Applicable Blockchains. It provides governance rights in relation to certain aspects of the Bedrock protocol, provided the token is staked by the holder. The BR token does not confer any ownership, dividend or profit rights.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	The functionalities referred to F.2 above have been applicable since March 2025.
F.4	Type of white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-Asset Characteristics	BR tokens are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Applicable Blockchains, and are based on the BEP-20 token standard. BR tokens are fungible, with a total supply of 1,000,000,000 BR tokens.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		BR tokens are a cryptographic utility token designed for use within the Bedrock ecosystem. It provides governance rights in relation to certain aspects of the Bedrock protocol, provided the token is staked by the holder, as well as fee rebates for certain Bedrock products. The token does not represent an ownership interest or entitlement to revenue distribution from the Bedrock network, Bedrock Limited, or any other entity.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	Bedrock Limited
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.bedrock.technology/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-12-08
F.10	Publication date	2025-12-08
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	No
F.12	Language or languages of the white paper	English
F.13	Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available	None
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	None

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
F.15	Voluntary data flag	False
F.16	Personal data flag	True
F.17	LEI eligibility	True
F.18	Home Member State	Ireland
F.19	Host Member States	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Malta Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		Slovenia Spain Sweden The above list includes the countries from the European Economic Area ("**EEA**"), i.e., Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway. At the time of the notification of the White Paper, the Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 has been incorporated into the EEA Agreement and is in force.
Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets		
G.1	Purchaser Rights and Obligations	**Rights of Purchasers** • **Governance Participation:** Holding and staking BR allows participation in BedrockDAO governance. Subject to any eligibility thresholds, BR holders may (i) submit proposals or vote on proposals relating to protocol parameters (e.g., emission weightings across gauges) and (ii) participate in periodic votes that direct incentive allocations. See G.2 for procedures. • **Staking Rewards:** By locking the BR token in an escrow, the holder can earn veBR the longer they have locked their token away. **Obligations of Purchasers** • **Staking and Voting Procedures:** To exercise governance rights or receive rewards, holders must follow the platform's staking and voting procedures, which include locking tokens in a smart contract to receive veBR and following the required process to unstake. • **Compliance with Platform Rules:** Holders are responsible for managing their tokens securely and complying with the platform's rules and procedures. • **No Ongoing Obligations for Holding:** There are no ongoing obligations for simply holding BR tokens without participating in staking or governance.

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>FIELD</th><th>CONTENT OF REPORTING</th></tr>
<tr><td>G.2</td><td>Exercise of Rights and obligations</td><td>

Locking and veBR: To obtain voting power, holders must lock BR in a smart-contract escrow to receive veBR. veBR is non-transferable; voting power increases with longer lock duration.
Epoch cycle: Governance operates in two-week epochs:

Week 1 (Voting Phase) - veBR holders vote on gauges that determine the distribution of token emissions; and
Week 2 (Distribution & Claim Phase) - no voting; rewards are calculated and become claimable according to the prior epoch’s results.

Voting window: Voting power accrues daily and can be fully used in the next Voting Phase; votes can be cast only during Week 1 of each epoch.
Scope: Votes may direct incentive emissions among approved gauges and may address other parameters expressly listed in a proposal.
Quorum: at least 1% of outstanding veBR must participate in the vote.
Approval threshold: at least 5% of votes cast must support the change.
Unstaking: BR tokens must be locked for at least 4 weeks before unstaking. Unstaking is only possible during the first week of each two-week epoch. After initiating an exit, a 2-week cooldown applies. Once the cooldown ends, BR tokens become withdrawable and are released directly to the holder’s wallet.

We note that the configurable parameters below (as in the table) will initially apply for governance rights.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Name</th><th>Description</th><th>Default value</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Token Locking & Deposits</td><td>Minimum Deposit</td><td>The minimum amount of BR required to be converted to veBR.</td><td>1 BR</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lockup Period</td><td>The duration a user must lock their tokens before initiating an exit.</td><td>4 weeks</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>No</th><th>FIELD</th><th>CONTENT OF REPORTING</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum Warmup</td><td>The period after depositing BR before a user can participate in voting.</td><td>1 second</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Minimum Cooldown</td><td>The period after queuing an exit before a user can withdraw.</td><td>2 weeks</td></tr>
<tr><td>Governance Cycles and Voting Power Adjustments</td><td>Epoch Durations</td><td>Defines governance cycles.</td><td>2-week epochs (1 week for distribution, 1 week for voting).</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Escrow Voting Power Increase Rate</td><td>Voting power increases over time.</td><td>8x increase in 12 weeks (a seasonal reset every 3 month)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fees and Season Adjustments</td><td>Exit Fee Percentage</td><td>A fee applied when users exit before completing the lock-up period.</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Season Duration</td><td>The time period after which voting power resets to 1x.</td><td>12 weeks</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>G.3</td><td>Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations</td><td>Changes to governance parameters (including gauge lists/weights, epoch length, or other enumerated settings) may be adopted only by DAO vote meeting the following conditions:

• Quorum: at least 1% of outstanding veBR must participate in the vote
• Approval threshold: at least 5% of votes cast must support the change.
• Scope: only the parameters explicitly included in the proposal may be modified; no implicit powers are granted.

Contract upgrades, if any, shall follow the same or stricter thresholds.

At launch, contract administration and parameter configuration are performed by the Bedrock team. Bedrock Limited intends to transfer administrative authority to the Bedrock DAO when the full governance module is developed – which is anticipated to be within three years of March</td></tr>
</table>

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		2025, after which changes to governance parameters occur only through DAO vote as explained above.
G.4	Future Public Offers	Not applicable
G.5	Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets	Bedrock Limited plans to retain 500,000,000 BR tokens.
G.6	Utility Token Classification	True
G.7	Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens	The BR token provides access to the Bedrock ecosystem, as described in F.2 and F.6 above, offering ongoing access to core platform utilities, such as: ● The ability to propose and vote on changes (depending on the number of tokens held / staked) to platform rules, upgrades, and treasury management; and ● Ongoing eligibility for additional veBR tokens by staking BR tokens in the platform's vault.
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	There is no redemption required to access the goods/services. Holding and staking the BR tokens will be sufficient to utilise/access the goods/services.
G.9	Non-trading request	True
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	Please refer to the restrictions described in E.14 above.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	False

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
G.13	Supply Adjustment Mechanisms	There are currently no mechanisms resulting in direct or indirect adjustments to the supply of BR tokens, other than changes in the circulating supply stemming from the 'staking' of BR tokens.
G.14	Token Value Protection Schemes	False
G.15	Token Value Protection Schemes Description	Not applicable
G.16	Compensation Schemes	False
G.17	Compensation Schemes Description	Not applicable
G.18	Applicable law	The issuer is subject to the law of the law of the British Virgin Islands.
G.19	Competent court	As the issuer is incorporated in the British Virgin Islands, the competent court for any legal disputes shall be the courts of the British Virgin Islands.
Part H – Information on the underlying technology		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology	**General Information on Distributed Ledger Technology and Blockchain** Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) describes a decentralized and distributed network system architecture where multiple participants maintain and verify a shared database. Unlike traditional databases, DLT systems do not rely on a central authority to ensure data consistency and security. Rather, they distribute control across a network of computers (nodes) and require all changes to be recorded and agreed by the nodes. This distributed approach enhances the resilience and security of such a system, and transparency of the data stored in it without the need for trust between the actors of the systems. Blockchain technology is a subset of DLT, where the distributed database maintains a continuously growing list of records, called blocks, which are linked together in chronological

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		order and secured using cryptographic techniques. A blockchain generally has the following key characteristics: • Security: A blockchain employs advanced cryptographic methods to secure data. Each block contains a cryptographic hash (a "digital fingerprint") of the previous block, a timestamp, and transaction data. • Consensus: Blockchains rely on a predefined consensus mechanism establishing how new blocks, and the transactions included therein, are approved by nodes. • Immutability: once data is recorded in a block, it cannot be deleted nor altered retroactively without also changing all subsequent blocks, which would require consensus from the majority of the nodes. • Transparency: Transactions on a blockchain are usually visible to all, thereby providing transparency. Private blockchains, without or with limited transparency, however, do also exist. • Accessibility: Blockchains are usually permissionless, thus accessible to all, whether to act as a node or to submit transactions to be recorded thereon. Permissioned blockchains, with limited accessibility for nodes and/or users, however, do also exist. **The Ethereum Blockchain** The BR token is issued on Ethereum, and complies with the ERC-20 standard, enabling compatibility with the Ethereum ecosystem, including wallets, smart contracts, and decentralized applications. Ethereum is a public and permissionless network, allowing unrestricted access for users and developers. This ensures transparency, interoperability, and broad usability of the token infrastructure. Ethereum operates with a layered architecture that separates different functions for modularity and scalability:

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		• Execution Layer (Ethereum Virtual Machine - EVM): The EVM is the computational layer that processes smart contract execution and dApp interactions. It enables Turing-complete programming, allowing developers to write and deploy complex applications using languages like Solidity and Vyper. • Consensus Layer (Beacon Chain): The Beacon Chain handles validator coordination, staking, and the consensus mechanism implementation. It ensures security and finality for transactions processed by the Execution Layer. For more details, visit Ethereum's official documentation and repositories: • Ethereum Foundation: https://ethereum.org • Ethereum Developer Resources: https://ethereum.org/en/developers/ • Ethereum GitHub Repositories: https://github.com/ethereum/ **The BNB Smart Chain** The BR token is also available on BNB Smart Chain and uses canonical bridges for cross-chain transfers to reduce risk. BNB Smart Chain is a decentralized, blockchain-based network designed to support fast, low-cost digital asset transactions and smart contract execution. The network operates as a layer-1 blockchain compatible with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), which allows developers to deploy decentralized applications (dApps) and smart contracts using familiar Ethereum tooling. BNB Smart Chain relies on a Proof of Staked Authority consensus mechanism, a hybrid of Proof of Stake and Proof of Authority, that enables short block times and low transaction fees while maintaining security and scalability. **Solana** The BR token is also available on Solana and uses the network's supported bridging infrastructure for cross-chain transfers where applicable, to reduce risk.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		Solana is a Layer-1 blockchain designed for ultra-fast, low-cost transactions and smart-contract execution. Unlike Ethereum Layer-2s, Solana is a standalone high-performance chain that does not rely on Ethereum for security. It achieves scale through a unique combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS), enabling parallel transaction processing (Sealevel runtime), very short block times, and low fees. **Berachain** The BR token is also available on Berachain and uses the official BeraBridge for cross-chain transfers to reduce risk. Berachain is a high-performance, EVM-identical Layer-1 blockchain, enabling deployment of standard ERC-20/721 contracts and familiar Ethereum tooling. It utilizes a Proof-of-Liquidity design for consensus and network incentives, targeting scalability and efficient execution.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	The BR token utilizes the BEP-20 and ERC-20 token standard as defined within the BNB Smart Chain and Ethereum ecosystems. This includes standardized functions for token transfers, approvals, and balance management, enabling seamless integration with compliant wallets, custody providers, and decentralized applications. The smart contract code is publicly verifiable and deployed on a transparent and auditable infrastructure.
H.3	Technology Used	The technology allowing for the holding, storing, and transferring crypto-assets is based on the Applicable Blockchains.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Blockchains rely on consensus mechanisms to ensure their decentralized network of nodes can reach agreement around transaction validity and ordering. As the BR token utilizes the Ethereum, the BNB Smart Chain, the Berachain, and the Solana blockchains it relies on Ethereum's and BNB Smart Chain's Proof-of-Stake consensus, as well as Berachain's Proof-of-liquidity consensus, and Solana's Proof-of-History combined with Proof-of-Stake consensus. On Solana, Proof-of-History provides a verifiable cryptographic clock to order transactions

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		efficiently, while Proof-of-Stake secures the network by requiring validators to stake the native SOL token as collateral. Validators are selected for consensus based on the proportion of tokens they have staked, and in some cases can lose some of the staked tokens if they have been shown to sign invalid transactions.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	**Ethereum** BR token transfers require gas fees paid in ETH to compensate validators. EIP-1559 introduced a base-fee market that burns part of each transaction, improving predictability. Key components: • **Base Fee:** burned per transaction and adjusts with demand. **Priority Fee (Tip):** optional incentive for faster inclusion. • **Max Fee:** user-set cap for cost control. **BNB Smart Chain** BR transfers pay gas in BNB under PoSA consensus. BSC does not use EIP-1559; validators set/coordinate gas pricing. A portion of gas fees is burned via BEP-95; recent upgrades (e.g., BEP-336) reduced typical fees. Key components: • Gas Price: price per gas unit (in BNB). Gas Limit: units consumed by the transaction. Protocol Burn: fixed ratio of fees burned (validator-set). **Berachain** BR transfers pay gas in **BERA** on an EVM-identical L1 using **Proof-of-Liquidity**. Transaction fees in BERA are burned; wallets/infra expose **EIP-1559-style** base/priority fees. Key components: • **Base Fee:** protocol-set and (burned) per transaction. • **Priority Fee (Tip):** optional for faster inclusion. • **Max Fee:** user-set ceiling.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		<u>Solana</u> Solana transactions, such as the transfer of BR Tokens, require gas fees, which compensate validators and stakers who secure the network and process transactions. Unlike Ethereum Layer-2s, Solana does not publish data back to Ethereum, and its fee model is designed for extremely low-cost, high-throughput execution. Key fee components are the following: • **Base Transaction Fee**: A minimal, protocol-set amount paid in SOL that covers network resource usage. This fee is intentionally low but rises modestly with congestion. • **Compute Unit Fee**: Additional fee applied when a transaction requires more computational resources; users can attach an extra fee per compute unit to prioritize their transaction. • **Priority Fee (Tip)**: Optional fee to incentivize faster inclusion by validators when the network is congested. • **Rent for Accounts**: In some cases, transactions that create or store data on-chain must fund "rent" to maintain accounts' storage on Solana's ledger. Trading Platforms may besides charge service fees in accordance with their own policies.
H.6	Use of Distributed Ledger Technology	False
H.7	DLT Functionality Description	Not applicable
H.8	Audit	True
H.9	Audit outcome	Bedrock Technology is committed to ensuring the highest standards of security and reliability in the development of its smart contracts. To this end, Bedrock engaged BlockSec, a leading blockchain security firm, to conduct a comprehensive audit of the BR Token smart contract prior to deployment. The audit, completed in March 2025, found no critical or high-severity vulnerabilities. Three minor recommendations were addressed or confirmed, and two non-critical notes were documented. Overall, the BR Token contract was assessed as secure and robust following remediation.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		Part I – Information on risks
I.1	Offer-Related Risks	**Market Risks**: Exposure to general cryptocurrency market volatility, including significant fluctuations in the value of BR tokens driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic factors, and overall market conditions. **Regulatory and Legal Risks**: Potential impact from changes in laws, regulations, or compliance requirements across jurisdictions, including the risk of fines, sanctions, or prohibition of the crypto-asset offering. Legal uncertainties, lawsuits, or adverse rulings may also affect the legality, usability, or value of BR tokens. **Security and Technology Risks**: Vulnerabilities to hacking, exploitation, or protocol weaknesses that could result in loss of assets. Inadequate management of technological updates or failure to adapt to advancements may render the project obsolete or increase security risks. **Operational Risks**: Risks arising from failures in internal processes, personnel, or technology that could disrupt operations, cause financial losses, or damage reputation. **Financial Risks**: Exposure to liquidity, credit, and market risks that may affect the issuer's ability to operate, meet obligations, or maintain the stability and value of BR tokens. **Trading Platform Risks**: Dependence on third-party trading platforms over which the issuer has no control, including risks related to platform functionality, security, availability, and the possibility of token delisting, which may reduce liquidity and tradability. **Reputational Risks**: Potential for loss of public trust or credibility, negatively impacting stakeholder confidence and business viability. **Dependency Risks**: Reliance on key individuals whose loss or departure could disrupt operations, erode trust, or jeopardize project success. **Conflicts of Interest**: Risks may arise where The issuer's interests diverge from those of asset holders, potentially leading to decisions that harm asset value.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		Counterparty Risks: Exposure to risks from partners, suppliers, or collaborators failing to fulfil obligations, potentially affecting the issuer's operations.
I.2	Issuer-Related Risks	Not applicable, as the issuer is the same as the person seeking admission to trading (see I.1).
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market and Liquidity Risks:** • **Market Volatility:** The BR token's value may be highly volatile and subject to rapid fluctuations due to market speculation, investor sentiment, regulatory changes, technological developments, and macroeconomic factors, potentially resulting in significant or total loss of value. • **Speculative Nature:** The BR token's value and utility are not guaranteed and depend entirely on user adoption, market demand, and community engagement; lack of adoption may significantly impact value. • **Liquidity:** Trading BR tokens depends on activity levels on exchanges; low demand or trading volume may make it difficult to buy or sell BR tokens without significant price impact. • **Vesting and Token Release:** Scheduled releases of BR tokens to team members or stakeholders may increase selling pressure and affect market prices. **Adoption and Network Risks:** • **Network Adoption:** The long-term viability of BR tokens relies on widespread network adoption, which is influenced by user demand, competition, and community growth; insufficient adoption may undermine the network's economic model and utility. • **Community and Narrative:** BR token's success is closely tied to community interest and prevailing crypto narratives; declining engagement or negative trends may reduce perceived value and adoption. • **Technological Obsolescence:** Rapid industry evolution and emerging technologies may render BR tokens or its blockchain infrastructure less competitive or obsolete. **Blockchain and Infrastructure Risks:** • **Blockchain Dependency:** BR token's operation depends on its underlying blockchain; disruptions such as network congestion, downtime, or protocol changes may affect usability, transferability, and cost.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		• **Infrastructure Dependency:** Reliance on internet connectivity, blockchain nodes, and third-party services means failures or attacks on these components could make BR tokens inaccessible or unusable. • **Software Weakness:** The underlying blockchain technology may contain undiscovered bugs or inefficiencies, risking interruptions or errors in transactions and storage. **Security and Custody Risks:** • **Network Attacks:** The blockchain supporting BR tokens is vulnerable to attacks (e.g., 51% attacks) that could compromise ledger integrity, enable double-spending, or cause network failure. • **Smart Contract Vulnerabilities:** Undetected flaws in smart contracts may lead to security breaches affecting BR token's security or functionality. • **Multi-Signature and Wallet Security:** Vulnerabilities in wallet software or multi-signature schemes may expose BR tokens to theft or unauthorized transactions. • **Custodial and Exchange Security:** Tokens held on exchanges or custodial platforms are at risk of theft, hacking, or insolvency, with little to no recourse for recovery. • **Private Key Management:** Loss or compromise of private keys or recovery phrases results in permanent loss of BR tokens, as transactions are irreversible. • **Data Security and Privacy:** Public blockchain records may expose holders to targeted attacks or privacy risks; breaches at supporting platforms could compromise sensitive information. • **Cross-Chain and Bridge Risks:** Use of cross-chain bridges or multiple networks introduces additional vulnerabilities that may result in token loss or network partitioning. • **No Insurance or Recovery:** There are no insurance or compensation mechanisms for losses due to security breaches, theft, or technical failures; all risks are borne by token holders. • **Scam and Fraud:** Holders are exposed to scams, phishing, impersonation, counterfeit tokens, and fraudulent airdrops, especially when engaging with unverified platforms or communications. • **Quantum Computing Threats:** Advances in quantum computing may compromise the cryptographic protections securing BR tokens and its blockchain. **Governance and Protocol Risks:**

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		• **Governance and Protocol Changes:** Modifications to blockchain protocols, consensus mechanisms, or governance structures may introduce new vulnerabilities or alter security assumptions, potentially impacting BR token's security and functionality. **Regulatory and Legal Risks:** • **Evolving Legal Frameworks:** Regulatory requirements for crypto-assets vary by jurisdiction and may change, affecting BR token's classification, availability, or functionality. • **Jurisdictional Restrictions:** Some regions may restrict or prohibit the use or trading of BR tokens, limiting accessibility. • **Regulatory Harmonization:** Lack of global regulatory alignment may create uncertainty, with some authorities potentially classifying BR tokens as a security, increasing compliance burdens. • **Regulatory Enforcement:** Government actions against The issuer or network may negatively impact BR token's availability, marketability, or value. • **AML/CTF Compliance:** Authorities may scrutinize transactions for illicit activity, potentially restricting use or access to BR tokens. • **Taxation:** Tax treatment of BR tokens varies by jurisdiction; holders are responsible for understanding and complying with applicable tax laws. **Operational and Unforeseen Risks:** • **Transaction Costs:** Network congestion or changes in fee structures may increase transaction costs, reducing economic viability. • **Unanticipated Risks:** Additional unforeseen risks may arise from changes in regulatory, technological, or market conditions, potentially affecting BR token's security, functionality, or value.
I.4	Project Implementation-Related Risks	• **Novel Ecosystem Risk:** The Bedrock ecosystem is based on rapidly evolving blockchain, smart contracts, and related technologies that may contain weaknesses or vulnerabilities. Despite audits, unforeseen bugs, incompatibilities, or superior alternatives could cause failures, security breaches, or the partial/total loss of BR Tokens or their functionality. • **Dependency Risk:** The Bedrock Protocol depends on third-party technologies and infrastructure. Failures, security incidents, or regulatory actions affecting these providers may disrupt the Bedrock Protocol, limit its performance, or reduce the value of BR Tokens.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		• **Decentralized Governance Risk:** The Bedrock Protocol's governance relies on community decision-making, which can lead to adverse changes, conflicts of interest, deadlocks, or fragmented outcomes. In some jurisdictions, DAOs may expose participants to personal liability. Governance decisions could also introduce unforeseen technical, economic, or legal risks beyond the issuer's control. • **Suitability Risk:** The Bedrock Protocol and BR Tokens are provided on an "as is" basis without warranties. The issuer cannot guarantee reliability, security, or that defects will be corrected. • **Unanticipated Risks:** Additional or unforeseen risks may arise, including combinations or variations of the risks described above, which could affect the stability, security, or value of the ecosystem.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Blockchain Network Risks:** • **Network Dependency:** BR token relies on the Applicable Blockchains, exposing it to risks from network outages, congestion, and downtime that may disrupt transfers, trading, or other functionalities. • **Gas Fee Volatility:** Extreme fluctuations in the relevant gas fees may render transactions economically unviable during periods of congestion. • **Systemic Vulnerabilities:** Both networks' dependence on critical smart contracts and infrastructure creates systemic risks where failures could cascade and disrupt BR token's functionality. • **Consensus and Fork Risks:** Susceptibility to consensus-related attacks, forks, or network splits may affect transaction finality, balance integrity, and network security. **Smart Contract and Code Risks:** • **Smart Contract Vulnerabilities:** Despite audits and best practices, smart contracts may contain bugs or exploits that could result in unauthorized access, loss of tokens, or disruption of token functions. • **Immutability:** Once deployed, smart contracts are immutable, making it difficult to correct discovered vulnerabilities or errors. • **Security Audits Limitations:** Audits provide only point-in-time assessments and cannot guarantee the absence of all vulnerabilities, especially as new attack vectors may emerge. • **Upgrade Risks:** Modifications or upgrades to smart contracts may introduce new vulnerabilities or unintended interactions with existing infrastructure.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		Security and Cybercrime Risks: • **Cyberattacks and Theft:** Blockchain assets and services may be exposed to hacking, phishing, malware, and other cyber threats that could result in asset theft or loss of funds. • **Data Corruption:** Software bugs, human error, or tampering may compromise blockchain data integrity and transaction records. • **Fraud and Social Engineering:** Increased transparency and public ledger data may expose users to phishing, scams, and targeted attacks, especially for those with significant holdings. **Wallet and Storage Risks:** • **Custodial Risks:** Tokens stored on CEXs face risks from platform hacks, insolvency, or operational failures, potentially resulting in permanent loss of tokens. • **Decentralized Exchanges ("DEXs") Vulnerabilities:** DEXs may have smart contract bugs or exploits that could lead to loss of funds. • **Private Key Management:** Holders are solely responsible for securing private keys; loss or compromise results in irreversible loss of tokens. • **Phishing and Fake Platforms:** Holders are at risk from fraudulent schemes targeting wallet access or sensitive information. • **Compatibility:** BR token is only accessible via compatible wallets; software incompatibility or provider shutdowns may affect access. **Ecosystem and Third-Party Risks:** • **Exchange Integration:** BR token's liquidity and market access depend on integration with DEXs and CEXs; technical failures, security breaches, or de-listings may disrupt trading. • **Third-Party Service Dependency:** Reliance on external services such as wallets, bridges, and oracles introduces risks from provider failures, security breaches, or regulatory actions. • **Centralization Concerns:** Concentration of validators or node operators may lead to censorship, transaction control, or governance attacks. **Software and Technological Risks:**

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		• **Core Protocol Bugs:** Undiscovered bugs in blockchain protocols could cause network failures, incorrect transactions, or security vulnerabilities. • **Technological Disruption:** Advances such as quantum computing may compromise blockchain encryption and network security. • **Infrastructure Dependency:** The ecosystem's stability depends on internet connectivity, hardware, and cryptographic algorithms; disruptions may impact operations. **Privacy and Transparency Risks:** • **Public Ledger Exposure:** Blockchain's public nature may allow sophisticated analysis to link transactions to individuals, increasing risks of targeted attacks. • **Data Breaches:** Breaches affecting supporting platforms could compromise user information and security. **Economic and Incentive Risks:** • **Sustainability:** The ecosystem's long-term viability depends on sufficient transaction volume and network participation; low adoption may increase costs or require governance changes. • **Incentive Model Changes:** Adjustments to block rewards, fees, or governance models may impact holders and network security. **Regulatory and Market Risks:** • **Regulatory Uncertainty:** Changes in legal or regulatory environments may affect BR token's usability, security, or value. • **Market and Technological Evolution:** Unforeseen developments in technology or market conditions could introduce new risks not currently anticipated. **General Unforeseen Risks:** • **Unknown Vulnerabilities:** As blockchain technology evolves, new bugs, security issues, or operational failures may arise, potentially resulting in asset loss or network disruption.
I.6	Mitigation measures	**Audits and Security Measures**

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		• The issuer will conduct internal security reviews and updates on a regular basis to maintain the integrity of smart contracts. **Cybersecurity Framework** • BR token has implemented a general multi-layered cybersecurity strategy, including encryption, regular security assessments, and robust access control measures. • Protection against phishing attacks, malware, and unauthorized access is prioritized to safeguard both platform operations and user assets. This same ethos is extended to the BR token. **Incident Response and Contingency Planning** • BR token has implemented procedures to address potential security breaches, smart contract failures, and operational disruptions. This includes predefined escalation procedures, forensic analysis protocols, and corrective action mechanisms to minimize potential damage. **Compliance with Regulatory Standards** • The BR token will be listed for trading on EU-regulated platforms, under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation ("**MiCA**") framework and the issuer shall ensure that the BR token aligns with applicable EU regulations for crypto-assets.
Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to the adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts		
Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		
S.1	Name	Bedrock Limited
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	Not applicable

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	BR token
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Blockchains rely on consensus mechanisms to ensure their decentralized network of nodes can reach agreement around transaction validity and ordering. As the BR token utilizes the Ethereum, the BNB Smart Chain, the Berachain, and the Solana blockchains it relies on Ethereum's and BNB Smart Chain's Proof-of-Stake consensus, as well as Berachain's Proof-of-liquidity consensus, and Solana's Proof-of-History combined with Proof-of-Stake consensus. On Solana, Proof-of-History provides a verifiable cryptographic clock to order transactions efficiently, while Proof-of-Stake secures the network by requiring validators to stake the native SOL token as collateral. Validators are selected for consensus based on the proportion of tokens they have staked, and in some cases can lose some of the staked tokens if they have been shown to sign invalid transactions.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	**Ethereum** BR token transfers require gas fees paid in ETH to compensate validators. EIP-1559 introduced a base-fee market that burns part of each transaction, improving predictability. Key components: • **Base Fee:** burned per transaction and adjusts with demand. **Priority Fee (Tip):** optional incentive for faster inclusion. • **Max Fee:** user-set cap for cost control. **BNB Smart Chain** BR transfers pay gas in BNB under PoSA consensus. BSC does not use EIP-1559; validators set/coordinate gas pricing. A portion of gas fees is burned via BEP-95; recent upgrades (e.g., BEP-336) reduced typical fees. Key components: • Gas Price: price per gas unit (in BNB). Gas Limit: units consumed by the transaction. Protocol Burn: fixed ratio of fees burned (validator-set).

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
		Berachain BR transfers pay gas in **BERA** on an EVM-identical L1 using **Proof-of-Liquidity**. Transaction fees in BERA are burned; wallets/infra expose **EIP-1559-style** base/priority fees. Key components: • **Base Fee:** protocol-set and (burned) per transaction. • **Priority Fee (Tip):** optional for faster inclusion. • **Max Fee:** user-set ceiling. **Solana** Solana transactions, such as the transfer of BR Tokens, require gas fees, which compensate validators and stakers who secure the network and process transactions. Unlike Ethereum Layer-2s, Solana does not publish data back to Ethereum, and its fee model is designed for extremely low-cost, high-throughput execution. Key fee components are the following: • **Base Transaction Fee**: A minimal, protocol-set amount paid in SOL that covers network resource usage. This fee is intentionally low but rises modestly with congestion. • **Compute Unit Fee**: Additional fee applied when a transaction requires more computational resources; users can attach an extra fee per compute unit to prioritize their transaction. • **Priority Fee (Tip)**: Optional fee to incentivize faster inclusion by validators when the network is congested. • **Rent for Accounts**: In some cases, transactions that create or store data on-chain must fund “rent” to maintain accounts’ storage on Solana’s ledger. Trading Platforms may besides charge service fees in accordance with their own policies.
S.6	Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates	2024-11-04

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
S.7	End of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates	2025-11-04
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy Consumption	13,541.5 kW
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies	• Annualised energy consumption for Ethereum has been taken from the Crypto Carbon Ratings Institute ("CCRI") study (see here: https://indices.carbon-ratings.com, which was the most up-to-date figure when preparing this white paper. Since the TGE takes place as at 20 March 2025, the energy consumption pertains to the previous calendar year using the latest data available, as an estimate of what can be consumed during the BR token's first year. Further information on Ethereum's energy expenditure can be found here: https://ethereum.org/energy-consumption/ (as at 25 August 2025).) • For the energy consumption of the BR token, a fraction of the energy consumption across Ethereum is attributed to the BR token, which is determined based on the anticipated activity of the crypto-asset within the network. • Ethereum's annualised energy consumption (as at 14 September 2025) is approximately 4603,460 kWh, of which the token's smart contract interactions are an insignificant part. Basing a peak daily Ethereum transactions of 1.92mil between 2024 and 2025, we estimate that BR token's smart contracts related transactions are 10,000 at max throughput in rare instances. This would represent approximately 0.52% of Ethereum's peak daily transactions of 1.92 million. Given Ethereum is ~0.0026TWh/yr (2,600,000 kWh/yr) based on 1.92mil daily transactions, consumption (based on an estimation of 10,000 transactions per day at max throughput), the total annual energy consumption for the token is: 0.00371 kWh/transaction×10,000 transactions/day×365 days/yr≈13,541.5 kW. It is estimated that the value attributable to BR token is 13,541.5 kW based on the above.

No	FIELD	CONTENT OF REPORTING
Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	Not applicable.
S.11	Energy intensity	Not applicable.
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	Not applicable.
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	Not applicable.
S.14	GHG intensity	Not applicable.
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Not applicable.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Not applicable.