

**White paper drafted under the  
European Markets in Crypto-  
Assets Regulation (EU) 2023/1114  
for FFG WT9GJ1K9R**

# Preamble

## 00. Table of Contents

01. Date of notification.....	11
02. Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 .....	11
03. Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 .....	11
04. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.....	11
05. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114..	11
06. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.....	12
Summary .....	12
07. Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.....	12
08. Characteristics of the crypto-asset .....	12
09. Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability.....	13
10. Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading.....	13
Part A – Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading .....	14
A.1 Name.....	14
A.2 Legal form .....	14
A.3 Registered address.....	14
A.4 Head office .....	14
A.5 Registration date .....	14

A.6 Legal entity identifier .....	14
A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law.....	14
A.8 Contact telephone number .....	14
A.9 E-mail address.....	14
A.10 Response time (Days) .....	14
A.11 Parent company.....	15
A.12 Members of the management body.....	15
A.13 Business activity .....	15
A.14 Parent company business activity .....	15
A.15 Newly established .....	15
A.16 Financial condition for the past three years .....	15
A.17 Financial condition since registration .....	16
Part B – Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading.....	16
B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading .....	16
B.2 Name.....	16
B.3 Legal form .....	17
B.4. Registered address.....	17
B.5 Head office.....	17
B.6 Registration date .....	17
B.7 Legal entity identifier .....	17
B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law.....	17
B.9 Parent company .....	17
B.10 Members of the management body.....	17
B.11 Business activity .....	17

B.12 Parent company business activity .....	17
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.....	18
C.2 Legal form .....	18
C.3 Registered address.....	18
C.4 Head office.....	18
C.5 Registration date .....	18
C.6 Legal entity identifier .....	18
C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law.....	18
C.8 Parent company .....	18
C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation .....	18
C.10 Members of the Management body .....	19
C.11 Operator business activity.....	19
C.12 Parent company business activity .....	19
C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.....	19
C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 .....	19
Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project .....	
D.1 Crypto-asset project name.....	19
D.2 Crypto-assets name .....	19
D.3 Abbreviation .....	19

D.4 Crypto-asset project description .....	19
D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project .....	20
D.6 Utility Token Classification .....	20
D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects .....	20
D.8 Plans for the token .....	20
D.9 Resource allocation .....	21
D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets .....	21
Part E – Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading .....	21
E.1 Public offering or admission to trading .....	21
E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading.....	22
E.3 Fundraising target .....	22
E.4 Minimum subscription goals .....	22
E.5 Maximum subscription goals .....	22
E.6 Oversubscription acceptance.....	22
E.7 Oversubscription allocation.....	22
E.8 Issue price .....	22
E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price .....	23
E.10 Subscription fee .....	23
E.11 Offer price determination method .....	23
E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets.....	23
E.13 Targeted holders.....	23
E.14 Holder restrictions.....	23
E.15 Reimbursement notice .....	23

E.16 Refund mechanism.....	23
E.17 Refund timeline .....	24
E.18 Offer phases.....	24
E.19 Early purchase discount.....	24
E.20 Time-limited offer.....	24
E.21 Subscription period beginning .....	24
E.22 Subscription period end.....	24
E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets.....	24
E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase .....	24
E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement.....	24
E.26 Right of withdrawal .....	24
E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets .....	25
E.28 Transfer time schedule .....	25
E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements .....	25
E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name .....	25
E.31 CASP identifier .....	25
E.32 Placement form.....	25
E.33 Trading platforms name.....	25
E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC) .....	25
E.35 Trading platforms access .....	25
E.36 Involved costs.....	26
E.37 Offer expenses .....	26
E.38 Conflicts of interest.....	26
E.39 Applicable law .....	26

E.40 Competent court.....	26
Part F – Information about the crypto-assets .....	26
F.1 Crypto-asset type.....	26
F.2 Crypto-asset functionality.....	27
F.3 Planned application of functionalities .....	27
A description of the characteristics of the crypto asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article .....	27
F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper .....	27
F.5 The type of submission .....	27
F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics.....	28
F.7 Commercial name or trading name.....	28
F.8 Website of the issuer .....	28
F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading.....	28
F.10 Publication date.....	28
F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer.....	28
F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper.....	28
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.....	28
F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available .....	28
F.15 Voluntary data flag.....	29
F.16 Personal data flag.....	29
F.17 LEI eligibility.....	29
F.18 Home Member State.....	29

F.19 Host Member States.....	29
Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets .....	29
G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations.....	29
G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations.....	29
G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations .....	30
G.4 Future public offers.....	30
G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets .....	30
G.6 Utility token classification .....	30
G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens.....	30
G.8 Utility tokens redemption .....	30
G.9 Non-trading request .....	30
G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities.....	30
G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions .....	31
G.12 Supply adjustment protocols .....	31
G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms .....	31
G.14 Token value protection schemes .....	31
G.15 Token value protection schemes description .....	32
G.16 Compensation schemes .....	32
G.17 Compensation schemes description.....	32
G.18 Applicable law.....	32
G.19 Competent court .....	32
Part H – information on the underlying technology .....	32
H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL) .....	32
H.2 Protocols and technical standards.....	32

H.3 Technology used.....	32
H.4 Consensus mechanism .....	33
H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees .....	33
H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology .....	34
H.7 DLT functionality description .....	34
H.8 Audit.....	34
H.9 Audit outcome.....	34
Part I – Information on risks .....	34
I.1 Offer-related risks.....	34
I.2 Issuer-related risks.....	36
I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks.....	38
I.4 Project implementation-related risks .....	42
I.5 Technology-related risks.....	42
I.6 Mitigation measures .....	43
Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts .....	43
J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts.....	43
S.1 Name .....	43
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier .....	43
S.3 Name of the cryptoasset .....	44
S.4 Consensus Mechanism.....	44
S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees .....	44
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates.....	44
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates .....	44
S.8 Energy consumption.....	45

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies .....	45
S.10 Renewable energy consumption .....	45
S.11 Energy intensity .....	45
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled .....	45
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased .....	45
S.14 GHG intensity .....	45
S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies .....	45
S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies.....	46

## **01. Date of notification**

2025-06-30

## **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 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omissions 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 crypto-asset 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 tokens allow token holders to perform various governance functions within a decentralized autonomous organization (DAO), among other things.

Since the token has additional functions (hybrid token), these are already conceptually not utility tokens within the meaning of the MiCAR within the definition of Article 3 (1), due to the necessity of the “exclusivity”.

## **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**

## **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**

Toshi tokens this white paper refers to are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Base blockchain (2025-06-12 and according to DTI FFG shown in F.14).

The initial production of the 420,690,000,000 tokens (the so-called "mint") took place on Oct-09-2023 03:02:47 PM +UTC (see <https://basescan.org/tx/0xff18afa50dafd4295051dccf590be3ae0674fc119703e656fdec72dbd2618dc9>, accessed 2025-06-12).

Since the token has additional functions (hybrid token), these are already conceptually not utility tokens within the meaning of the MiCAR within the definition of Article 3 (1), due to the necessity of the "exclusivity".

## **09. Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability**

Since holding the crypto-asset does not grant access to any goods or services, this is not applicable at the time of writing this white paper (2025-06-12).

## **10. Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is seeking admission to trading on any Crypto Asset Service Provider platform in the European Union in accordance to Article 5 of REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937. In accordance to Article 5(4), this crypto-asset white paper may be used by entities admitting the token to trading after Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH as the person responsible for drawing up such white paper has given its consent to its use in writing to the respective Crypto Asset Service Provider. If a CASP wishes to use this white paper, inquiries can be made under [info@crypto-risk-metrics.com](mailto:info@crypto-risk-metrics.com).

## **Part A – Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading**

### **A.1 Name**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH

### **A.2 Legal form**

2HBR

### **A.3 Registered address**

DE, Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg, Germany

### **A.4 Head office**

Not applicable.

### **A.5 Registration date**

2018-12-03

### **A.6 Legal entity identifier**

39120077M9TG001FE242

### **A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is registered with the commercial register in the city of Hamburg, Germany, under number HRB 154488.

### **A.8 Contact telephone number**

+4915144974120

### **A.9 E-mail address**

info@crypto-risk-metrics.com

### **A.10 Response time (Days)**

030

**A.11 Parent company**

Not applicable.

**A.12 Members of the management body**

Name	Position	Address
Tim Zölitz	Chairman	Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg, Germany

**A.13 Business activity**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is a technical service provider, who supports regulated entities in the fulfillment of their regulatory requirements. In this regard, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH acts as a data-provider for ESG-data according to article 66 (5). Due to the regulations laid out in article 5 (4) of the REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH aims at providing central services for crypto-asset white papers in order to minimize market confusion due to conflicting white papers for the same asset.

**A.14 Parent company business activity**

Not applicable.

**A.15 Newly established**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH has been established since 2018 and is therefore not newly established (i. e. older than three years).

**A.16 Financial condition for the past three years**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH's profit after tax for the last three financial years are as follows:

2024 (unaudited): negative 50.891,81 EUR

2023 (unaudited): negative 27.665,32 EUR

2022: 104.283,00 EUR.

As 2023 and 2024 were the years building software for the MiCAR-Regulation which was not yet in place, revenue streams from these investments are expected to be generated in 2025.

#### **A.17 Financial condition since registration**

This point would only be applicable if the company were newly established and the financial conditions for the past three years had not been provided in the bulletpoint before.

## **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**

Yes

### **B.2 Name**

The token does not appear to be issued by a formal company or foundation in the traditional sense. Instead, it follows a decentralized, community-driven approach common in the meme coin space. "\$TOSHI is a memecoin named after Coinbase co-founder Brian Armstrong's cat and the pseudonymous creator of Bitcoin, Satoshi Nakamoto. Toshi serves as the face and mascot of the Base blockchain" (according to the website below, accessed 2025-06-17) and was created by unnamed founders. Toshi provides no clear lead, making it challenging to pinpoint natural persons. The website is <https://www.toshithecat.com/>.

The website also states that there is a governance body in the form of a decentralized autonomous organization (DAO), the MEOW DAO in which each crypto-asset represents one vote.

**B.3 Legal form**

Due to the nature of the DAO, the crypto-asset does not have a management body as defined in Article 3(1), point (27), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

**B.4. Registered address**

Due to the nature of the DAO, the crypto-asset does not have a registered address.

**B.5 Head office**

Due to the nature of the DAO, the crypto-asset does not have a head office.

**B.6 Registration date**

Due to the nature of the DAO, the crypto-asset does not have a registered date. The minting event took place on 2024-10-09.

**B.7 Legal entity identifier**

Due to the nature of the DAO, the crypto-asset does not have a legal entity identifier.

**B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law**

Not applicable.

**B.9 Parent company**

Not applicable.

**B.10 Members of the management body**

Due to the nature of the DAO, the crypto-asset does not have a management body as defined in Article 3(1), point (27), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

**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.

**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**

Long Name: "Toshi", Short Name: "TOSHI" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation ([www.dtif.org](http://www.dtif.org), DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2025-06-12).

**D.2 Crypto-assets name**

See F.13.

**D.3 Abbreviation**

See F.13.

**D.4 Crypto-asset project description**

According to the official website of the project (<https://www.toshithecat.com/>, accessed 2025-06-12): "\$TOSHI is a memecoin named after Coinbase co-founder Brian

Armstrong's cat and the pseudonymous creator of Bitcoin, Satoshi Nakamoto. Toshi serves as the face and mascot of the Base blockchain.

Toshi has its roots in traditional memecoin territory with the nascency of Base. Through our evolution and rapid growth, the Toshi developers have crafted the steps to make our community's ambitions a reality. It aims to become the Face of Base and a leading figure in the Base ecosystem. Leveraging culture and community, Toshi strives to be the premier memecoin on Base, drawing in the masses with its utility and recognized brand to onboard users."

#### **D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project**

Apart from the already stated information, there is no more information communicated from the issuer as of now, as an issuer could not be identified.

#### **D.6 Utility Token Classification**

Since the token has additional functions (hybrid token), these are already conceptually not utility tokens within the meaning of the MiCAR within the definition of Article 3 (1), due to the necessity of the "exclusivity".

#### **D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects**

Not applicable.

#### **D.8 Plans for the token**

According to the official website (<https://toshi-the-cat.gitbook.io/toshi-on-base/introducing-toshi-the-cat/meow-dao> , accessed 2025-06-12) Toshi is transitioning into a fully decentralized autonomous organization (DAO).

The so-called MEOW DAO empowers Toshi community members to influence important decisions by voting with their tokens - each token representing the right to one vote.

A DAO, or Decentralized Autonomous Organization, is a collective governed by its members' votes, making decisions transparently and democratically.

At the time of writing, there is no clearly communicated roadmap for the token on the website. But the following items were stated on <https://toshi-the-cat.gitbook.io/toshi-on-base/introducing-toshi-the-cat/migration> (accessed 2025-06-17):

"The Toshi contract contained a 3% transaction tax. Taxes were to be used for Exchange listings, Paying and hiring team members, Building a treasury, Marketing, Toshi Art, "Other fun activities".

However, the newly enacted Meow DAO Vote #2 offered the community the opportunity to vote on keeping the taxes, or reducing to 0%/0 token tax.

A successful and historical Meow DAO vote resulted in a final decision to remove taxes to 0% (see <https://toshi-the-cat.gitbook.io/toshi-on-base/introducing-toshi-the-cat/migration>, accessed 2025-06-17)

The DAO can make decisions, that have adverse effects on the investor at any time.

#### **D.9 Resource allocation**

According to the official website, the maximum total supply of tokens are in circulation. There are no token taxes anymore (see D.8.) and the total supply is 420,690,000,000 \$TOSHI (as of 2025-06-27).

#### **D.10 Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets**

There is currently no planned use of funds indicated. However, see D.8 for earlier plans. (2025-06-12)

## **Part E – Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading**

### **E.1 Public offering or admission to trading**

The white paper concerns the admission to trading (i. e. ATTR) on any Crypto Asset Service Providers platform that has obtained the written consent of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH as the person drafting this white paper.

## **E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading**

As already stated in A.13, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH aims to provide central services to draw up crypto-asset white papers in accordance to COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2024/2984. These services are offered in order to minimize market confusion due to conflicting white papers for the same asset drawn up from different Crypto Asset Service Providers. As of now, such a scenario seems highly likely as a Crypto Asset Service Provider who drew up a crypto-asset white paper and admitted the respective token in the Union has no incentive to give his written consent to another Crypto Asset Service Provider according to Article 5 (4 b) of the REGULATION (EU) 2023/1114 to use the white paper for his regulatory obligations, as this would 1. strengthen the market-positioning of the other Crypto Asset Service Provider (who is most likely a competitor) and 2. also entail liability risks.

## **E.3 Fundraising target**

Not applicable.

## **E.4 Minimum subscription goals**

Not applicable.

## **E.5 Maximum subscription goals**

Not applicable.

## **E.6 Oversubscription acceptance**

Not applicable.

## **E.7 Oversubscription allocation**

Not applicable.

## **E.8 Issue price**

Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.

**E.9 Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price**

Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.

**E.10 Subscription fee**

Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.

**E.11 Offer price determination method**

Once the token is admitted to trading its price will be determined by demand (buyers) and supply (sellers).

**E.12 Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets**

420,690,000,000 were generated. The mint authority has been forfeited according to <https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/toshi> and the smart contract owner state: <https://basescan.org/address/0xAC1Bd2486aAf3B5C0fc3Fd868558b082a531B2B4#readContract> (both accessed 2025-12-06)

**E.13 Targeted holders**

ALL

**E.14 Holder restrictions**

The Holder restrictions are subject to the rules applicable to the Crypto Asset Service Provider as well as additional restrictions the Crypto Asset Service Providers might set in force.

**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.

**E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase**

The payment methods are subject to the respective capabilities of the Crypto Asset Service Provider listing the crypto-asset.

**E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement**

Not applicable.

**E.26 Right of withdrawal**

Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.

**E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets**

The transfer of purchased crypto-assets are subject to the respective capabilities of the Crypto Asset Service Provider listing the crypto-asset.

**E.28 Transfer time schedule**

Not applicable, as this white paper is written to support admission to trading and not for the initial offer to the public.

**E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements**

The technical requirements that the purchaser is required to fulfil to hold the crypto-assets of purchased crypto-assets are subject to the respective capabilities of the Crypto Asset Service Provider listing the crypto-asset.

**E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name**

Not applicable.

**E.31 CASP identifier**

Not applicable.

**E.32 Placement form**

Not applicable.

**E.33 Trading platforms name**

The trading on all MiCAR-compliant trading platforms is sought.

**E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)**

Not applicable.

**E.35 Trading platforms access**

This depends on the trading platform listing the asset.

### **E.36 Involved costs**

This depends on the trading platform listing the asset. Furthermore, costs may occur for making transfers out of the platform (i. e. "gas costs" for blockchain network use that may exceed the value of the crypto-asset itself).

### **E.37 Offer expenses**

Not applicable, as this crypto-asset white paper concerns the admission to trading and not the offer of the token to the public.

### **E.38 Conflicts of interest**

MiCAR-compliant Crypto Asset Service Providers shall have strong measurements in place in order to manage conflicts of interests. Due to the broad audience this white-paper is addressing, potential investors should always check the conflicts of Interest policy of their respective counterparty.

### **E.39 Applicable law**

Not applicable, as it is referred to on "offer to the public" and in this white-paper, the admission to trading is sought.

### **E.40 Competent court**

Not applicable, as it is referred to on "offer to the public" and in this white-paper, the admission to trading is sought.

## **Part F – Information about the crypto-assets**

### **F.1 Crypto-asset type**

The crypto-asset described in the white paper is classified as a crypto-asset under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR) but does not qualify as an electronic money token (EMT) or an asset-referenced token (ART). It is a digital representation of value that can be stored and transferred using distributed ledger technology (DLT) or similar technology, without embodying or conferring any rights to its holder.

The asset does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing an official currency, a basket of assets, or any other underlying rights. Instead, its valuation is entirely market-driven, based on supply and demand dynamics, and not supported by a stabilization mechanism. It is neither pegged to any fiat currency nor backed by any external assets, distinguishing it clearly from EMTs and ARTs.

Furthermore, the crypto-asset is not categorized as a financial instrument, deposit, insurance product, pension product, or any other regulated financial product under EU law. It does not grant financial rights, voting rights, or any contractual claims to its holders, ensuring that it remains outside the scope of regulatory frameworks applicable to traditional financial instruments.

## **F.2 Crypto-asset functionality**

\$TOSHI serves as a governance token of the Toshi project on the Base blockchain. However, due to the novelty of this ecosystem, the exact rights of token holders are subject to legal and technical risks. The novel governance structure of a DAO, which has a significant influence on the project, creates additional risks for investors. The DAO can make decisions that adversely affect the investor.

## **F.3 Planned application of functionalities**

All functionalities referred to in F.2 have already been applied. There were no statements made to further functionalities for the crypto-asset (2025-06-12).

**A description of the characteristics of the crypto asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article**

## **F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper**

The white paper type is "other crypto-assets" (i. e. "OTHR").

## **F.5 The type of submission**

The white paper submission type is "NEWT", which stands for new token.

**F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics**

The tokens are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Base blockchain. The tokens are fungible (up to 18 digits after the decimal point). The tokens are a digital representation of value. A total of 420,690,000,000 tokens have been minted.

**F.7 Commercial name or trading name**

See F.13.

**F.8 Website of the issuer**

<https://www.toshithecat.com/>

**F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading**

2025-07-25

**F.10 Publication date**

2025-07-25

**F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer**

As the issuer of the token could not be determined due to the nature of a DAO it is not possible to exclude a possibility that the issuer of the token provides or will provide other services not covered by Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (i.e. MiCAR).

**F.12 Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper**

EN

**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**

WQTJ1GNGV

**F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available**

WT9GJ1K9R

**F.15 Voluntary data flag**

Mandatory.

**F.16 Personal data flag**

The white paper does contain personal data.

**F.17 LEI eligibility**

The issuer should be eligible for a Legal Entity Identifier.

**F.18 Home Member State**

Germany

**F.19 Host Member States**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden

## **Part G – Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets**

**G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations**

The tokens allow token holders to perform various governance functions within a decentralized autonomous organization (DAO). However, due to the novelty of this concept, the exact rights of token holders are subject to legal and technical risks. The novel governance structure of a DAO, which has a significant influence on the project, creates additional risks for investors.

The DAO can make decisions that adversely affect the investor.

**G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations**

See G.1.

### **G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations**

The DAO can influence governance structures. Due to its novelty and dynamic nature, these structures are not fixed, which represents a risk of modification for investors.

### **G.4 Future public offers**

Information on the future offers to the public of crypto-assets were not available at the time of writing this white paper (2025-06-12).

### **G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets**

There is no information from the issuer or the DAO as to how many tokens are held by them or associated persons. The current distribution can be changed at any time.

The actual distribution of tokens can be traced on-chain (<https://basescan.org/token/0xAC1Bd2486aAf3B5C0fc3Fd868558b082a531B2B4#balances>). The investor must be aware that a public address cannot necessarily be assigned to a single person or other entity. It is not possible to determine exactly how many assets are retained by the issuer.

### **G.6 Utility token classification**

No

### **G.7 Key features of goods/services of utility tokens**

Not applicable.

### **G.8 Utility tokens redemption**

Not applicable.

### **G.9 Non-trading request**

The admission to trading is sought.

### **G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities**

Not applicable, as the admission to trading of the tokens is sought.

### **G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions**

The crypto-assets as such do not have any transfer restrictions and are generally freely transferable. The Crypto Asset Service Providers can impose their own restrictions in agreements they enter with their clients. The Crypto Asset Service Providers may impose restrictions to buyers and sellers in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies and terms.

### **G.12 Supply adjustment protocols**

No, there are no fixed protocols that can increase or decrease the supply implemented as of 2025-06-12. It is possible to decrease the circulating supply, by transferring crypto-assets to so called "burn-adresses", which are adresses that render the crypto-asset practically "non-transferable" after sent to those adresses. While some discussions suggest that, in theory, a private key could exist for them, the chance of anyone discovering such a key is computationally infeasible with current and foreseeable technology. (see <https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/52908/who-has-access-to-ethereum-0x00-address>, accessed 2025-06-23)

### **G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms**

The mint authority and ownership of the token contract has been renounced (handed over to a burn address). See <https://basescan.org/token/0xac1bd2486aaf3b5c0fc3fd868558b082a531b2b4#readContract> (accessed 2025-06-12). While some discussions suggest that, in theory, a private key could exist for them, the chance of anyone discovering such a key is computationally infeasible with current and foreseeable technology. (see <https://ethereum.stackexchange.com/questions/52908/who-has-access-to-ethereum-0x00-address>, accessed 2025-06-23)

### **G.14 Token value protection schemes**

No, the token does not have value protection schemes.

**G.15 Token value protection schemes description**

Not applicable.

**G.16 Compensation schemes**

No, the token does not have compensation schemes.

**G.17 Compensation schemes description**

Not applicable.

**G.18 Applicable law**

Applicable law likely depends on the location of any particular transaction with the token.

**G.19 Competent court**

Competent court likely depends on the location of any particular transaction with the token.

**Part H – information on the underlying technology****H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)**

See F.13.

**H.2 Protocols and technical standards**

Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients. The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1.

**H.3 Technology used**

1. Base-Compatible Wallets: The tokens are supported by all wallets compatible with the Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM), such as MetaMask, Coinbase Wallet, and Trust Wallet.

These wallets interact with Base in the same way as with other EVM-compatible chains, using standard Web3 interfaces.

2. Decentralized Ledger: Base operates as a Layer-2 blockchain on Ethereum and maintains its own decentralized ledger for recording token transactions. Final transaction data is periodically posted to Ethereum Layer 1, intended to ensure long-term availability and resistance to tampering.

3. ERC-20 Token Standard: The Base network supports tokens implemented under the ERC-20 standard, the same as on Ethereum.

4. Scalability and Transaction Efficiency:

As a rollup-based Layer-2, Base is intended to handle high volumes of transactions with lower fees compared to Ethereum Layer 1. This is enabled by off-chain execution and on-chain data posting via optimistic rollup architecture

#### **H.4 Consensus mechanism**

Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients. The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1.

#### **H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees**

Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that uses optimistic rollups provided by the OP Stack on which it was developed. Transaction on base are bundled by a, so called, sequencer and the result is regularly submitted as an Layer-1 (L1) transactions. This way many L2 transactions get combined into a single L1 transaction. This lowers the average transaction cost per transaction, because many L2 transactions together fund the transaction cost for the single L1 transaction. This creates incentives to use base rather than the L1, i.e. Ethereum, itself. To get crypto-assets in and out of base, a special smart contract on Ethereum is used. Since there is no consensus mechanism on L2 an

additional mechanism ensures that only existing funds can be withdrawn from L2. When a user wants to withdraw funds, that user needs to submit a withdrawal request on L1. If this request remains unchallenged for a period of time the funds can be withdrawn. During this time period any other user can submit a fault proof, which will start a dispute resolution process. This process is designed with economic incentives for correct behaviour.

#### **H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology**

No, DLTs are not operated by the issuer or a third party acting on the issuer's behalf.

#### **H.7 DLT functionality description**

Not applicable.

#### **H.8 Audit**

As we are understanding the question relating to "technology" to be interpreted in a broad sense, the answer to whether an audit of "the technology used" was conducted is "no, we can not guarantee, that all parts of the technology used have been audited". This is due to the fact this report focusses on risk, and we can not guarantee that each part of the technology used was audited.

#### **H.9 Audit outcome**

Not applicable.

## **Part I – Information on risks**

### **I.1 Offer-related risks**

#### **1. Regulatory and Compliance**

This white paper has been prepared with utmost caution; however, uncertainties in the regulatory requirements and future changes in regulatory frameworks could potentially impact the token's legal status and its tradability. There is also a high probability that other laws will come into force, changing the rules for the trading of the token. Therefore, such developments shall be monitored and acted upon accordingly.

## 2. Operational and Technical

**Blockchain Dependency:** The token is entirely dependent on the blockchain the crypto-asset is issued upon (as of 2025-06-12). Any issues, such as downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities within the blockchain, could adversely affect the token's functionality.

**Smart Contract Risks:** Smart contracts governing the token may contain hidden vulnerabilities or bugs that could disrupt the token offering or distribution processes.

**Connection Dependency:** As the trading of the token also involves other trading venues, technical risks such as downtime of the connection or faulty code are also possible.

**Human errors:** Due to the irrevocability of blockchain-transactions, approving wrong transactions or using incorrect networks/addresses will most likely result in funds not being accessible anymore.

**Custodial risk:** When admitting the token to trading, the risk of losing clients assets due to hacks or other malicious acts is given. This is due to the fact the token is held in custodial wallets for the customers.

## 3. Market and Liquidity

**Volatility:** The token will most likely be subject to high volatility and market speculation. Price fluctuations could be significant, posing a risk of substantial losses to holders.

**Liquidity Risk:** Liquidity is contingent upon trading activity levels on decentralized exchanges (DEXs) and potentially on centralized exchanges (CEXs), should they be involved. Low trading volumes may restrict the buying and selling capabilities of the tokens.

## 4. Counterparty

As the admission to trading involves the connection to other trading venues, counterparty risks arise. These include, but are not limited to, the following risks:

General Trading Platform Risk: The risk of trading platforms not operating to the highest standards is given. Examples like FTX show that especially in nascent industries, compliance and oversight-frameworks might not be fully established and/or enforced.

Listing or Delisting Risks: The listing or delisting of the token is subject to the trading partners internal processes. Delisting of the token at the connected trading partners could harm or completely halt the ability to trade the token.

## 5. Liquidity

Liquidity of the token can vary, especially when trading activity is limited. This could result in high slippage when trading a token.

## 6. Failure of one or more Counterparties

Another risk stems from the internal operational processes of the counterparties used. As there is no specific oversight other than the typical due diligence check, it cannot be guaranteed that all counterparties adhere to the best market standards.

Bankruptcy Risk: Counterparties could go bankrupt, possibly resulting in a total loss for the clients assets hold at that counterparty.

## **I.2 Issuer-related risks**

### 1. Insolvency

As with every other commercial endeavor, the risk of insolvency of the issuer is given. This could be caused by but is not limited to lack of interest from the public, lack of funding, incapacitation of key developers and project members, force majeure (including pandemics and wars) or lack of commercial success or prospects.

### 2. Counterparty

In order to operate, the issuer has most likely engaged in different business relationships with one or more third parties on which it strongly depends on. Loss or changes in the leadership or key partners of the issuer and/or the respective counterparties can lead to disruptions, loss of trust, or project failure. This could result in a total loss of economic value for the crypto-asset holders.

### 3. Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based technologies are subject to evolving regulatory landscapes worldwide. Regulations vary across jurisdictions and may be subject to significant changes. Non-compliance can result in investigations, enforcement actions, penalties, fines, sanctions, or the prohibition of the trading of the crypto-asset impacting its viability and market acceptance. This could also result in the issuer to be subject to private litigation. The beforementioned would most likely also lead to changes with respect to trading of the crypto-asset that may negatively impact the value, legality, or functionality of the crypto-asset.

### 4. Operational

Failure to develop or maintain effective internal control, or any difficulties encountered in the implementation of such controls, or their improvement could harm the issuer's business, causing disruptions, financial losses, or reputational damage.

### 5. Industry

The issuer is and will be subject to all of the risks and uncertainties associated with a memecoin-project, where the token issued has zero intrinsic value. History has shown that most of this projects resulted in financial losses for the investors and were only set-up to enrich a few insiders with the money from retail investors.

### 6. Reputational

The issuer faces the risk of negative publicity, whether due to, without limitation, operational failures, security breaches, or association with illicit activities, which can damage the issuer reputation and, by extension, the value and acceptance of the crypto-asset.

### 7. Competition

There are numerous other crypto-asset projects in the same realm, which could have an effect on the crypto-asset in question.

### 8. Unanticipated Risk

In addition to the risks included in this section, there might be other risks that cannot be foreseen. Additional risks may also materialize as unanticipated variations or combinations of the risks discussed.

### **I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks**

#### **1. Valuation**

As the crypto-asset does not have any intrinsic value, and grants neither rights nor obligations, the only mechanism to determine the price is supply and demand. Historically, most crypto-assets have dramatically lost value and were not a beneficial investment for the investors. Therefore, investing in these crypto-assets poses a high risk, and the loss of funds can occur.

#### **2. Market Volatility**

Crypto-asset prices are highly susceptible to dramatic fluctuations influenced by various factors, including market sentiment, regulatory changes, technological advancements, and macroeconomic conditions. These fluctuations can result in significant financial losses within short periods, making the market highly unpredictable and challenging for investors. This is especially true for crypto-assets without any intrinsic value, and investors should be prepared to lose the complete amount of money invested in the respective crypto-assets.

#### **3. Liquidity Challenges**

Some crypto-assets suffer from limited liquidity, which can present difficulties when executing large trades without significantly impacting market prices. This lack of liquidity can lead to substantial financial losses, particularly during periods of rapid market movements, when selling assets may become challenging or require accepting unfavorable prices.

#### **4. Asset Security**

Crypto-assets face unique security threats, including the risk of theft from exchanges or digital wallets, loss of private keys, and potential failures of custodial services. Since crypto transactions are generally irreversible, a security breach or mismanagement can

result in the permanent loss of assets, emphasizing the importance of strong security measures and practices.

## 5. Scams

The irrevocability of transactions executed using blockchain infrastructure, as well as the pseudonymous nature of blockchain ecosystems, attracts scammers. Therefore, investors in crypto-assets must proceed with a high degree of caution when investing in if they invest in crypto-assets. Typical scams include – but are not limited to – the creation of fake crypto-assets with the same name, phishing on social networks or by email, fake giveaways/airdrops, identity theft, among others.

## 6. Blockchain Dependency

Any issues with the blockchain used, such as network downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities, could disrupt the transfer, trading, or functionality of the crypto-asset.

## 7. Smart Contract Vulnerabilities

The smart contract used to issue the crypto-asset could include bugs, coding errors, or vulnerabilities which could be exploited by malicious actors, potentially leading to asset loss, unauthorized data access, or unintended operational consequences.

## 8. Privacy Concerns

All transactions on the blockchain are permanently recorded and publicly accessible, which can potentially expose user activities. Although addresses are pseudonymous, the transparent and immutable nature of blockchain allows for advanced forensic analysis and intelligence gathering. This level of transparency can make it possible to link blockchain addresses to real-world identities over time, compromising user privacy.

## 9. Regulatory Uncertainty

The regulatory environment surrounding crypto-assets is constantly evolving, which can directly impact their usage, valuation, and legal status. Changes in regulatory frameworks may introduce new requirements related to consumer protection, taxation, and anti-money laundering compliance, creating uncertainty and potential challenges

for investors and businesses operating in the crypto space. Although the crypto-asset do not create or confer any contractual or other obligations on any party, certain regulators may nevertheless qualify the crypto-asset as a security or other financial instrument under their applicable law, which in turn would have drastic consequences for the crypto-asset, including the potential loss of the invested capital in the asset. Furthermore, this could lead to the sellers and its affiliates, directors, and officers being obliged to pay fines, including federal civil and criminal penalties, or make the crypto-asset illegal or impossible to use, buy, or sell in certain jurisdictions. On top of that, regulators could take action against the issuer as well as the trading platforms if the regulators view the token as an unregistered offering of securities or the operations otherwise as a violation of existing law. Any of these outcomes would negatively affect the value and/or functionality of the cryptot-asset and/or could cause a complete loss of funds of the invested money in the crypto-asset for the investor.

#### 10. Counterparty risk

Engaging in agreements or storing crypto-assets on exchanges introduces counterparty risks, including the failure of the other party to fulfill their obligations. Investors may face potential losses due to factors such as insolvency, regulatory non-compliance, or fraudulent activities by counterparties, highlighting the need for careful due diligence when engaging with third parties.

#### 11. Reputational concerns

Crypto-assets are often subject to reputational risks stemming from associations with illegal activities, high-profile security breaches, and technological failures. Such incidents can undermine trust in the broader ecosystem, negatively affecting investor confidence and market value, thereby hindering widespread adoption and acceptance.

#### 12. Technological Innovation

New technologies or platforms could render Base Network's design less competitive or even break fundamental parts (i.e., quantum computing might break cryptographic algorithms used to secure the network), impacting adoption and value. Participants should approach the crypto-asset with a clear understanding of its speculative and

volatile nature and be prepared to accept these risks and bear potential losses, which could include the complete loss of the asset's value.

### 13. Community and Narrative

As the crypto-asset has no intrinsic value, all trading activity is based on the intended market value is heavily dependent on its community and the popularity of the memecoin narrative. Declining interest or negative sentiment could significantly impact the token's value.

### 14. Interest Rate Change

Historically, changes in interest, foreign exchange rates, and increases in volatility have increased credit and market risks and may also affect the value of the crypto-asset. Although historic data does not predict the future, potential investors should be aware that general movements in local and other factors may affect the market, and this could also affect market sentiment and, therefore most likely also the price of the crypto-asset.

### 15. Taxation

The taxation regime that applies to the trading of the crypto-asset by individual holders or legal entities will depend on the holder's jurisdiction. It is the holder's sole responsibility to comply with all applicable tax laws, including, but not limited to, the reporting and payment of income tax, wealth tax, or similar taxes arising in connection with the appreciation and depreciation of the crypto-asset.

### 16. Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Terrorism Financing

It cannot be ruled out that crypto-asset wallet addresses interacting with the crypto-asset have been, or will be used for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes, or are identified with a person known to have committed such offenses.

### 17. Market Abuse

It is noteworthy that crypto-assets are potentially prone to increased market abuse risks, as the underlying infrastructure could be used to exploit arbitrage opportunities

through schemes such as front-running, spoofing, pump-and-dump, and fraud across different systems, platforms, or geographic locations. This is especially true for crypto-assets with a low market capitalization and few trading venues, and potential investors should be aware that this could lead to a total loss of the funds invested in the crypto-asset.

#### 18. Timeline and Milestones

Critical project milestones could be delayed by technical, operational, or market challenges.

#### 19. DAO Risks

The novel governance structure of a DAO, which has a significant influence on the project, creates additional risks for investors. The DAO can make decisions that adversely affect the investor.

### **I.4 Project implementation-related risks**

As this white paper relates to the "Admission to trading" of the crypto-asset, the implementation risk is referring to the risks on the Crypto Asset Service Providers side. These can be, but are not limited to, typical project management risks, such as key-personal-risks, timeline-risks, and technical implementation-risks.

### **I.5 Technology-related risks**

As this white paper relates to the "Admission to trading" of the crypto-asset, the technology-related risks mainly involve the DLT network Base, where the crypto asset is issued in.

#### 1. Blockchain Dependency Risks

Network Downtime: Potential outages or congestion on the involved blockchains could interrupt on-chain token transfers, trading, and other functions.

#### 2. Smart Contract Risks

Vulnerabilities: The smart contract governing the token could contain bugs or vulnerabilities that may be exploited, affecting token distribution or vesting schedules.

### 3. Wallet and Storage Risks

Private Key Management: Token holders must securely manage their private keys and recovery phrases to prevent permanent loss of access to their tokens, which includes Trading-Venues, who are a prominent target for dedicated hacks.

Compatibility Issues: The tokens require compatible wallets for storage and transfer. Any incompatibility or technical issues with these wallets could impact token accessibility.

### 4. Network Security Risks

Attack Risks: The blockchains may face threats such as denial-of-service (DoS) attacks or exploits targeting its consensus mechanism, which could compromise network integrity.

Centralization Concerns: Although claiming to be decentralized, the relatively smaller number of validators/concentration of stakes within the networks compared to other blockchains might pose centralization risks, potentially affecting network resilience.

5. Evolving Technology Risks: Technological Obsolescence: The fast pace of innovation in blockchain technology may make the used token standard appear less competitive or become outdated, potentially impacting the usability or adoption of the token.

## **I.6 Mitigation measures**

None.

## **Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts**

### **J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts**

#### **S.1 Name**

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH

#### **S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier**

39120077M9TG001FE242

### **S.3 Name of the cryptoasset**

Toshi

### **S.4 Consensus Mechanism**

Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that was introduced by Coinbase and developed using Optimism's OP Stack. L2 transactions do not have their own consensus mechanism and are only validated by the execution clients. The so-called sequencer regularly bundles stacks of L2 transactions and publishes them on the L1 network, i.e. Ethereum. Ethereum's consensus mechanism (Proof-of-stake) thus indirectly secures all L2 transactions as soon as they are written to L1.

### **S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees**

Base is a Layer-2 (L2) solution on Ethereum that uses optimistic rollups provided by the OP Stack on which it was developed. Transaction on base are bundled by a, so called, sequencer and the result is regularly submitted as an Layer-1 (L1) transactions. This way many L2 transactions get combined into a single L1 transaction. This lowers the average transaction cost per transaction, because many L2 transactions together fund the transaction cost for the single L1 transaction. This creates incentives to use base rather than the L1, i.e. Ethereum, itself. To get crypto-assets in and out of base, a special smart contract on Ethereum is used. Since there is no consensus mechanism on L2 an additional mechanism ensures that only existing funds can be withdrawn from L2. When a user wants to withdraw funds, that user needs to submit a withdrawal request on L1. If this request remains unchallenged for a period of time the funds can be withdrawn. During this time period any other user can submit a fault proof, which will start a dispute resolution process. This process is designed with economic incentives for correct behaviour.

### **S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates**

2024-06-08

### **S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates**

2025-06-08

### **S.8 Energy consumption**

29.99972 kWh/a

### **S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies**

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:

To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network Base is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation.

### **S.10 Renewable energy consumption**

26.5386870830 %

### **S.11 Energy intensity**

0.00009 kWh

### **S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled**

0.00000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/a

### **S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased**

0.00998 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/a

### **S.14 GHG intensity**

0.00003 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e

### **S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies**

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the

nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables>.

### **S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies**

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.

Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity> Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

