

**White paper drafted under the
European Markets in Crypto-
Assets Regulation (EU)
2023/1114 for FFG 35PLJP6J7**

Preamble

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01. Date of notification

This white paper was notified on 2026-06-05.

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 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 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

As defined in Article 3(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on Markets in Crypto-Assets – amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937 – a utility token is “a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its issuer”. This crypto-asset does not qualify as a utility token, as its intended use goes beyond providing access to a good or service supplied solely by the issuer.

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

The Dogecoin (DOGE) crypto-asset to which this white paper refers is a crypto-asset other than an EMT or ART, native to the Dogecoin blockchain as of 2026-05-28 and according to the DTI FFG shown in F.14. The maximum supply of the crypto-asset is unlimited. The first activity on the Dogecoin blockchain occurred on 2013-12-06 (Block Hash: 1a91e3dace36e2be3bf030a65679fe821aa1d6ef92e7c9902eb318182c355691, source: <https://blockchair.com/dogecoin/block/0>, accessed 2026-05-28).

The Dogecoin network is a decentralised public ledger that operates as a peer-to-peer payment system without reliance on a central authority. It is maintained by a global network of nodes and secured through a Proof of Work consensus mechanism based on the Script algorithm, under which miners validate transactions and add new blocks to the ledger. The network supports merged mining, which allows miners to secure the Dogecoin network alongside other Script-based networks, such as Litecoin, at the same time.

The crypto-asset is the native crypto-asset of the Dogecoin network and is used as a medium of exchange for peer-to-peer payments. It is issued to miners as a block reward, which is intended to incentivise the securing of the network and results in a steady and continuous expansion of the amount in circulation over time. Miners additionally receive the transaction fees associated with the transactions they include in a block.

The crypto-asset does not grant any legally enforceable or contractual rights or obligations to its holders or purchasers, including rights to ownership, profit participation, governance, or claims against any entity. Any functionalities accessible through the underlying technology are purely technical or operational in nature.

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

As defined in Article 3(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on Markets in Crypto-Assets – amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937 – a utility token is “a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its issuer”. This crypto-asset does not qualify as a utility token, as its intended use goes beyond providing access to a good or a service supplied solely by the issuer.

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

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is seeking admission to trading on the Payward Global Solutions LTD (“Kraken”) platform in the European Union in accordance with 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. The admission to trading is not accompanied by a public offer of the crypto-asset.

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

A.1 Name

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is the person seeking admission to trading.

A.2 Legal form

The legal form of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is 2HBR, which corresponds to "Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung".

A.3 Registered address

The registered address of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg,

Germany,

DE-HH

A.4 Head office

The head office is identical to the registered address.

A.5 Registration date

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH was registered on 2018-12-03.

A.6 Legal entity identifier

The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is 39120077M9TG001FE242.

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

The national identifier of Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is HRB 154488.

A.8 Contact telephone number

+4915144974120

A.9 E-mail address

info@crypto-risk-metrics.com

A.10 Response time (Days)

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH will respond to investor enquiries within 30 calendar days.

A.11 Parent company

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH has no parent company.

A.12 Members of the management body

Identity	Function	Business Address
Tim Zölitz	Chairman	Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg, Germany

A.13 Business activity

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is a technical service provider that supports regulated entities in fulfilling their regulatory requirements. Among other services, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH acts as a data provider for ESG data under Article 66(5). In light of the requirements set out in Articles 4(7), 5(4) and 66(3) 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, Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH aims to provide central services for crypto-asset white papers.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH does not have a parent company. Accordingly, no business activity of a parent company is to be reported in this section.

A.15 Newly established

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH has been established since 2018-12-03 and is therefore not newly established (i.e. more than three years).

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH, founded in 2018 and based in Hamburg (HRB 154488), has undergone several strategic shifts in its business focus since incorporation. Due to these changes in business model and operational direction over time, the financial figures from earlier years are only comparable to a limited extent with the company's current commercial activities. The present business model – centred on regulatory technology and risk analytics in the context of the MiCA framework – has been developed progressively and can realistically be considered fully operational since approximately 2024.

The company's financial trajectory over the past three years reflects the transition from exploratory development towards market-ready product delivery. Profit or loss after tax for the last three financial years is as follows:

2024 (unaudited): loss of EUR 50,891.81

2023 (unaudited): loss of EUR 27,665.32

2022: profit of EUR 104,283.00

The profit in 2022 resulted primarily from legacy consulting activities, which were discontinued as part of the company's repositioning.

The losses in 2023 and 2024 resulted from strategic investments in the development of proprietary software infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, and compliance technology for the MiCA ecosystem. During those periods, no substantial commercial revenues were expected, as resources were directed towards preparing the platform for market entry in a regulated environment.

A fundamental repositioning of the company occurred in 2023 and especially in 2024, when the focus shifted towards providing risk management, regulatory reporting, and supervisory compliance solutions for financial institutions and crypto-asset service providers. This marked a material shift in business operations and monetisation strategy.

Based on preliminary unaudited management information for the financial year 2025, revenues are expected to have exceeded EUR 800,000, while preliminary net profit is expected to exceed EUR 100,000.

These figures are not audited and are not based on a finalised annual financial statement. Accordingly, they remain subject to finalisation and may differ from the figures ultimately reported in the annual financial statements.

With the regulatory environment now taking shape and the platform commercially validated, it is assumed that the effects of the strategic developments will continue to materialise in 2026. The company foresees further scalability of its technology and growing market demand for regulatory compliance tools in the European crypto-asset sector.

No public subsidies or governmental grants have been received to date; all operations have been financed through shareholder contributions and internally generated resources. Crypto Risk Metrics has never accepted any payments in tokens from projects it has worked with and – due to its internal Conflicts of Interest Policy – never will.

A.17 Financial condition since registration

Not applicable. The company has been established for more than three years and its financial condition over the past three years is provided in Part A.16 above.

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, the issuer is different from the person seeking admission to trading.

B.2 Name

Dogecoin was originally created in late 2013 by Billy Markus, also known as Shibetoshi Nakamoto, and Jackson Palmer, initially as a light-hearted project intended to satirise the speculative culture surrounding crypto-assets at the time. The crypto-asset was introduced alongside a distributed ledger of the same name, with the network launching on 2013-12-06. Both founders stepped back from active involvement in the project during 2014, after which development passed to a community of volunteer maintainers and contributors. As of the date of this white paper (2026-05-28), the Dogecoin network is not operated by a single legal entity and no issuing entity can be determined in a formal legal sense.

B.3 Legal form

No legal form could be identified.

B.4 Registered address

No registered address could be identified.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

B.5 Head office

No head office address could be identified.

Not applicable.

Not applicable.

B.6 Registration date

No registration date could be identified. The first block on the network was produced on 2013-12-06.

B.7 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable.

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable.

B.9 Parent company

The crypto-asset and its decentralised network are not operated by a legal entity and thus do not have a parent company.

B.10 Members of the management body

Identity	Function	Business Address
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

B.11 Business activity

The crypto-asset and its decentralised network are not operated by a legal entity and thus do not have a business activity.

B.12 Parent company business activity

The crypto-asset and its decentralised network are not operated by a legal entity and thus do not have a parent company.

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 since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.2 Legal form

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.3 Registered address

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.4 Head office

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.5 Registration date

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.6 Legal entity identifier

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.8 Parent company

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.9 Reason for crypto-asset white paper preparation

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.10 Members of the management body

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.11 Operator business activity

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Not applicable since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

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 since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

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 since Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is not a trading platform.

Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Long Name: "Dogecoin", Short Name: "DOGE" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-05-28).

D.2 Crypto-assets name

Long Name: "Dogecoin" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-05-28).

D.3 Abbreviation

Short Name: "DOGE" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-05-28).

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

According to publicly available information, the Dogecoin project is a crypto-asset initiative concerned with the development and maintenance of a decentralised, permissionless payment network operating on a public distributed ledger. The project originated in 2013, when Billy Markus and Jackson Palmer introduced Dogecoin as a community-oriented crypto-asset inspired by the popular Doge internet meme. The technical core of the project consists of an open-source blockchain system secured by a Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism. Transactions are validated by miners who compete to solve cryptographic puzzles using the Scrypt hashing algorithm. Since September 2014, the network has supported Auxiliary Proof-of-Work (AuxPoW), enabling merged mining with other Scrypt-based blockchains, including Litecoin. Governance of the protocol is based on open-source development practices and coordination among network participants such as developers, miners, node operators, and other community contributors. Certain organisations, including the Dogecoin Foundation, contribute to ecosystem development and support activities. The ongoing development and evolution of the protocol depend on distributed community participation and may vary over time based on technical and operational considerations.

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

Name of person	Type of person	Business address of person	Domicile of company
Jens Wiechers	Other person involved in implementation	C/O Dac Beachcroft LLP, 25 Walbrook, London, United Kingdom, EC4N 8AF	United Kingdom

Name of person	Type of person	Business address of person	Domicile of company
Timothy James Stebbing	Other person involved in implementation	C/O Dac Beachcroft LLP, 25 Walbrook, London, United Kingdom, EC4N 8AF	United Kingdom
Marshall Hayner	Other person involved in implementation	Cannot be found	Cannot be found
Michi Lumin	Other person involved in implementation	Cannot be found	Cannot be found
Much Wow Ltd	Other person involved in implementation	C/O Dac Beachcroft LLP, 25 Walbrook, London, United Kingdom, EC4N 8AF	United Kingdom
Patrick Lodder	Other person involved in implementation	Cannot be found	Cannot be found

D.6 Utility Token Classification

As defined in Article 3(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on Markets in Crypto-Assets – amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937 – a utility token is “a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its issuer”. This crypto-asset does not qualify as a utility token, as its intended use goes beyond providing access to a good or a service supplied solely by the issuer.

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

As defined in Article 3(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on Markets in Crypto-Assets – amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937 – a utility token is “a type of crypto-asset that is only intended to provide access to a good or a service supplied by its issuer”. This crypto-asset does not qualify as a utility token, as its intended use goes beyond providing access to a good or a service supplied solely by the issuer.

D.8 Plans for the token

This section provides an overview of the historical developments related to the DOGE crypto-asset and a description of planned or anticipated project milestones as publicly communicated. All forward-looking elements are subject to significant uncertainty. They do not constitute commitments, assurances, or guarantees, and may be modified, delayed, or discontinued at any time. The implementation of past milestones cannot be assumed to continue in the future, and future changes may have adverse effects for token holders.

There is no formally published multi-year roadmap for the DOGE crypto-asset. Based on public information (sources: <https://foundation.dogecoin.com/>; accessed 2026-05-28), several protocol

upgrades, ecosystem initiatives, and crypto-asset-related developments have been communicated that affect the evolution of the Dogecoin protocol and the role of the DOGE crypto-asset.

Past Milestones:

- Dogecoin Creation (2013): Dogecoin was created by Billy Markus and Jackson Palmer as a community-oriented crypto-asset project.
- Network Launch (06 December 2013): The Dogecoin network was launched and DOGE became available for use on the distributed ledger.
- Community Adoption (January 2014): The Dogecoin website exceeded one million unique visitors during the first month following launch.
- Foundation Establishment and Transition of Development (2014): The original Dogecoin Foundation was established and ongoing development activities transitioned to the Dogecoin Core development community following the departure of the original creators.
- Auxiliary Proof-of-Work Integration (September 2014): The protocol implemented Auxiliary Proof-of-Work (AuxPoW), enabling merged mining with Litecoin and supporting network security through shared mining participation.
- Dogecoin Manifesto (August 2021): The Dogecoin Manifesto was adopted by members of the community and the re-established Dogecoin Foundation.
- RadioDoge Demonstration (April 2022): The first Dogecoin transaction without conventional internet connectivity was completed using LoRa and Starlink technologies.
- Libdogecoin 0.1.3 Release (February 2024): Version 0.1.3 of Libdogecoin was released following approximately one year of development on the project's foundational C library.
- Libdogecoin 0.1.4 Release (10 April 2025): Version 0.1.4 of Libdogecoin was released, introducing performance improvements and hardware key support through YubiKey integration.

Future Milestones:

- GigaWallet Development (Ongoing): Continued development of GigaWallet is expected to focus on enterprise-oriented infrastructure, including additional e-commerce integrations and enhanced application programming interfaces.
- Dogecoin Standard Initiative (Ongoing): The project intends to develop a formal written specification and testing framework designed to document protocol behaviour independently of the reference wallet implementation.

- RadioDoge Expansion (Ongoing): Further development of RadioDoge is expected to include support from volunteer node operators and additional deployment trials.
- Dogecoin Keyring Development (Ongoing): A mobile-focused key management solution is being explored to facilitate self-custody while enabling interactions with third-party applications.
- Community Staking Research (Ongoing): Community discussions have referenced the exploration of a Proof-of-Stake-based approach intended to support broader community participation and charitable initiatives. No implementation timeline has been formally confirmed.
- Dogebox Initiative (Ongoing): Development of Dogebox is intended to simplify the deployment and operation of Dogecoin-related services and infrastructure.

Note: All future milestones are subject to significant uncertainty, including but not limited to technical feasibility, regulatory developments, market adoption, and community governance decisions. The project may modify, delay, or discontinue any of these initiatives at any time. Past implementation or performance outcomes do not constitute an indication of future results, and any such changes may materially affect the characteristics, availability, or perceived value of the DOGE crypto-asset for its holders.

D.9 Resource allocation

No comprehensive information regarding the allocation of financial resources, staffing, operational budgets or other project-level resources attributable to a single formal entity is available.

Public information indicates that the Dogecoin Foundation, which operates through Much Wow Ltd., announced in December 2022 the establishment of a 5,000,000 DOGE multi-signature development fund (source: <https://foundation.dogecoin.com/announcements/2022-12-31-corefund/>, accessed 2026-06-01) intended to support Dogecoin Core development. According to the announcement, distributions were to be made following qualifying Dogecoin Core releases. However, as of the date of this white paper, no comprehensive public financial reporting, audited treasury disclosures or independently verifiable information regarding the current utilisation, remaining balance or broader financial resources of the Dogecoin Foundation could be identified. Information regarding these resources should therefore be considered limited and based solely on publicly available sources.

As a result, holders' and prospective holders' ability to assess the financial resources, staffing and long-term funding available for the continued development and maintenance of the Dogecoin ecosystem is limited.

The information presented above regarding the Dogecoin Foundation is provided solely as contextual information concerning a prominent ecosystem participant and should not be interpreted as indicating control over the DOGE crypto-asset, the Dogecoin network, the development of Dogecoin Core, or the total supply of DOGE.

D.10 Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets

Not applicable, as this white paper serves the purpose of admission to trading and is not associated with any fundraising activity for the crypto-asset project.

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

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH is the person seeking admission to trading.

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

The purpose of seeking admission to trading is to enable the crypto-asset to be listed on a regulated platform in accordance with the applicable provisions of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984. The white paper has been drawn up to comply with the transparency requirements applicable to trading venues.

E.3 Fundraising target

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

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

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

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

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

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

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

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

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

E.8 Issue price

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

E.10 Subscription fee

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

E.11 Offer price determination method

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

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

There is no fixed maximum supply for the DOGE crypto-asset. The circulating supply of the DOGE crypto-asset as of 2026-06-01, corresponding to block height 6,231,250, was 154,484,136,383 DOGE. This figure represents the circulating supply at that reference date only and will not remain constant after the date of this white paper. New DOGE is issued through a fixed block reward mechanism under which 10,000 DOGE is created for each successfully mined block. As blocks are generated approximately every minute, the total supply of DOGE increases continuously over time.

E.13 Targeted holders

The admission of the crypto-asset to trading is open to all types of investors.

E.14 Holder restrictions

Holder restrictions are subject to the rules applicable to the Crypto-Asset Service Provider, as well as to any additional restrictions such provider may impose.

E.15 Reimbursement notice

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

E.16 Refund mechanism

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

E.17 Refund timeline

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

E.18 Offer phases

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

E.19 Early purchase discount

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

E.20 Time-limited offer

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

E.21 Subscription period beginning

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

E.22 Subscription period end

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

E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-assets

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

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

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

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

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

E.26 Right of withdrawal

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

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

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

E.28 Transfer time schedule

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

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

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

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

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

E.31 CASP identifier

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

E.32 Placement form

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

E.33 Trading platforms name

The admission to trading is sought on Payward Global Solutions LTD ("Kraken").

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

The Market Identifier Code (MIC) of Payward Global Solutions LTD ("Kraken") is PGSL.

E.35 Trading platforms access

The token is intended to be listed on the trading platform operated by Payward Global Solutions LTD ("Kraken"). Access to this platform depends on regional availability and user eligibility under Kraken's terms and conditions. Investors should consult Kraken's official documentation to determine whether they meet the requirements for account creation and token trading.

E.36 Involved costs

The costs involved in accessing the trading platform depend on the specific fee structure and terms of the respective crypto-asset service provider. These may include trading fees, deposit or withdrawal charges, and network-related transaction fees. Investors are advised to consult the applicable fee schedule of the chosen platform before engaging in trading activities.

E.37 Offer expenses

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

E.38 Conflicts of interest

MiCA-compliant crypto-asset service providers shall have strong measures in place in order to manage conflicts of interest. Due to the broad audience this white paper addresses, potential investors should always check the conflicts-of-interest policy of their respective counterparty.

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH has established, implemented, and documented comprehensive internal policies and procedures for the identification, prevention, management, and documentation of conflicts of interest in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. These internal measures are actively applied within the organisation. For the purposes of this specific assessment and the crypto-asset covered by this white paper, a token-specific review has been conducted by Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH. Based on this individual review, no conflicts of interest relevant to this crypto-asset have been identified at the time of preparation of this white paper.

E.39 Applicable law

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

E.40 Competent court

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

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 (MiCA) but is neither classified as an electronic money token (EMT) nor 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 crypto-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 it is not subject to any stabilisation mechanism. It is neither pegged to any fiat currency nor backed by any external assets, which distinguishes it from EMTs and ARTs. Furthermore, the crypto-asset is not categorised 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, and therefore remains outside the scope of regulatory frameworks applicable to traditional financial instruments.

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

The DOGE crypto-asset is designed to function as a decentralised medium of exchange operating on a peer-to-peer network without reliance on a central intermediary. Transactions are validated and recorded on a public distributed ledger through a Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism based on the Script hashing algorithm. Since 2014, the network has supported Auxiliary Proof-of-Work (AuxPoW), enabling merged mining with other Script-based blockchains. The crypto-asset enables the transfer of value between participants and is primarily used for payment purposes, peer-to-peer transactions, and other value transfer activities within the Dogecoin ecosystem.

The DOGE crypto-asset does not have a maximum supply cap. New DOGE is issued through a fixed block reward mechanism under which 10,000 DOGE is created for each successfully mined block. Blocks are generated approximately every minute, resulting in a continuous and predictable increase in the circulating supply. In addition to newly issued DOGE, miners receive transaction fees included in the blocks they validate. The ongoing issuance of DOGE is intended to support network security by providing incentives for miners to continue contributing computational resources to the operation of the network.

The DOGE crypto-asset does not confer ownership, profit participation, governance rights over any entity, or any form of economic entitlement. All functionalities are technical in nature and relate exclusively to interactions within the Dogecoin network. The actual usability of DOGE depends on factors such as network stability, software implementation, development progress, and the

operational conditions of the underlying distributed ledger, which are outside the control of token holders.

The DOGE crypto-asset does not grant any legally enforceable or contractual rights against any identifiable issuer, project team, developer, foundation, or other person. Holding DOGE does not provide any claim to assets, revenues, profits, voting rights, redemption rights, or other rights of a similar nature.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

Future Milestones:

- GigaWallet Development (Ongoing): Continued development of GigaWallet is expected to focus on enterprise-oriented infrastructure, including additional e-commerce integrations and enhanced application programming interfaces.
- Dogecoin Standard Initiative (Ongoing): The project intends to develop a formal written specification and testing framework designed to document protocol behaviour independently of the reference wallet implementation.
- RadioDoge Expansion (Ongoing): Further development of RadioDoge is expected to include support from volunteer node operators and additional deployment trials.
- Dogecoin Keyring Development (Ongoing): A mobile-focused key management solution is being explored to facilitate self-custody while enabling interactions with third-party applications.
- Community Staking Research (Ongoing): Community discussions have referenced the exploration of a Proof-of-Stake-based approach intended to support broader community participation and charitable initiatives. No implementation timeline has been formally confirmed.
- Dogebox Initiative (Ongoing): Development of Dogebox is intended to simplify the deployment and operation of Dogecoin-related services and infrastructure.

Note: All future milestones are subject to significant uncertainty, including but not limited to technical feasibility, regulatory developments, market adoption, and community governance decisions. The project may modify, delay, or discontinue any of these initiatives at any time. Past implementation or performance outcomes do not constitute an indication of future results, and any such changes may materially affect the characteristics, availability, or perceived value of the DOGE crypto-asset for its holders.

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 type of submission is NEWT, which stands for "New".

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

The crypto-asset referred to herein is a crypto-asset other than EMTs and ARTs, native to the Dogecoin blockchain. The crypto-asset is fungible up to 8 digits after the decimal point. The crypto-asset constitutes a digital representation recorded on distributed-ledger technology and does not confer ownership, governance, profit participation, or any other legally enforceable rights. Any functionalities associated with the token are limited to potential technical features within the relevant platform environment. These functionalities do not represent contractual entitlements and may depend on future development decisions, technical design choices, and operational conditions. The crypto-asset does not embody intrinsic economic value; instead, its value, if any, is determined exclusively by market dynamics such as supply, demand, and liquidity in secondary markets.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

Long Name: "Dogecoin" according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2026-05-28).

F.8 Website of the issuer

Project-related information is made publicly available at: <https://dogecoin.org/>.

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

2026-07-07

F.10 Publication date

2026-07-07

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

It cannot be excluded that additional services exist or may be offered in the future outside the scope of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

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

820B7G1NL

F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier

35PLJP6J7

F.15 Voluntary data flag

This white paper has been submitted as mandatory under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

F.16 Personal data flag

Yes, this white paper contains personal data as defined in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR).

F.17 LEI eligibility

LEI eligibility cannot be assessed, as no separate issuer is specified as a legal person in this white paper.

F.18 Home Member State

Germany

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, 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 crypto-asset does not grant any legally enforceable or contractual rights or obligations to its holders or purchasers. Any functionalities accessible through the underlying technology are of a purely technical or operational nature and do not constitute rights comparable to ownership, profit participation, governance, or similar entitlements known from traditional financial instruments. Accordingly, holders do not acquire any legally enforceable claim against the issuer of the crypto-asset or any third party.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

As the crypto-asset does not confer any legally enforceable rights or obligations, there are no applicable procedures or conditions for their exercise. Any interaction or functionality that may be available within the project's technical infrastructure – such as participation mechanisms or protocol-level features – serves operational purposes only and does not create, evidence, or constitute any contractual or statutory entitlement.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As the crypto-asset does not confer any legally enforceable rights or obligations, there are no conditions or mechanisms for modifying such rights or obligations. Adjustments to the technical protocol or related systems may occur in the ordinary course of development or maintenance. Such changes do not alter the legal position of holders, as no contractual rights exist and no rights arise

under applicable law or regulation. Holders should not interpret technical updates or governance-related changes as amendments to legally binding entitlements.

G.4 Future public offers

Not applicable.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

The crypto-asset does not appear to be issued by a formal company or foundation in the traditional sense.

G.6 Utility token classification

No – the crypto-asset project does not concern utility tokens as defined in Article 3(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.

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

Not applicable, as the crypto-asset described herein is not a utility token.

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Not applicable, as the crypto-asset described herein is not a utility token.

G.9 Non-trading request

The admission to trading is sought.

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

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

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

The crypto-assets themselves are not subject to any technical or contractual transfer restrictions and are generally freely transferable. However, crypto-asset service providers may impose restrictions on buyers or sellers in accordance with applicable laws, internal policies or contractual terms agreed with their clients.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

No – there are no fixed protocols that can increase or decrease the supply of the crypto-asset in response to changes in demand as of 2026-05-28.

However, it is possible to decrease the circulating supply by transferring crypto-assets to so-called "burn addresses". These are addresses from which the tokens are no longer intended to be transferred or accessed, effectively removing them from circulation.

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

Not applicable.

G.14 Token value protection schemes

No – the crypto-asset does not have any mechanisms or schemes in place that aim to stabilise or protect its market value. Its value is determined solely by market supply and demand, and may be subject to significant volatility.

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable, as the crypto-asset in scope does not have any value protection scheme in place.

G.16 Compensation schemes

No – the crypto-asset does not have any compensation scheme.

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable, as the crypto-asset in scope does not have any compensation scheme in place.

G.18 Applicable law

This white paper is submitted in the context of an application for admission to trading on a trading platform established in the European Union. Accordingly, this white paper shall be governed by the laws of the Federal Republic of Germany.

G.19 Competent court

Any disputes arising in relation to this white paper or the admission to trading may be brought before the competent courts in Hamburg, Germany.

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DLT)

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

The crypto-asset operates on a well-defined set of protocols and technical standards that are intended to ensure its security, decentralisation, and functionality. Below are some of the key ones:

1. Network protocols

- The crypto-asset follows a decentralised, peer-to-peer (P2P) protocol where nodes communicate across the Dogecoin network to propagate transactions and blocks.

- Dogecoin uses Proof-of-Work (PoW) as its consensus mechanism.
- The underlying hashing algorithm for mining is Script.
- Since 2014, Dogecoin has supported Auxiliary Proof-of-Work (AuxPoW), also known as merged mining, which allows compatible Script miners to secure Dogecoin while simultaneously mining other supported networks, most notably Litecoin.

2. Transaction and interface standards

- Dogecoin supports standard on-chain transactions recorded on its blockchain.
- The network provides a JSON-RPC interface that may be used for wallet software, third-party integrations, and command-line interaction.
- Dogecoin also supports basic script-based transaction functionality, including multi-signature arrangements and raw transaction creation and signing.

3. Blockchain data structure and block standards

- The Dogecoin blockchain consists of sequentially linked blocks, where each block header contains the hash of the previous block.
- Blocks are produced approximately every one minute.
- The protocol applies Digishield difficulty adjustment to recalibrate mining difficulty on a per-block basis.
- Blocks have a maximum size of approximately 1 MB, and transactions are referenced through unique transaction identifiers.

4. Upgrade and development standards

- The Dogecoin network is maintained through the Dogecoin Core reference implementation.
- Protocol rules appear to be defined primarily through the Dogecoin Core software and its development and maintenance process.

H.3 Technology used

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

1. Decentralised ledger: The Dogecoin blockchain acts as a decentralised ledger for all transactions, with the intention of preserving an unalterable record of transfers and ownership to ensure transparency and security.
2. Private key management: To safeguard their crypto-assets, users must securely store their wallet's private keys and recovery credentials.
3. Cryptographic integrity: Dogecoin employs cryptographic mechanisms to validate and secure transactions and blocks. The network uses the Script algorithm in connection with its Proof-of-Work mechanism, while transaction signing and wallet control rely on public-key cryptography. In addition, the blockchain structure links blocks through cryptographic hashes, which is intended to preserve the integrity of the ledger over time.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

The crypto-asset's consensus mechanism is Proof-of-Work (PoW), which is intended to provide security and decentralisation. In this system, miners gather pending transactions and assemble them into candidate blocks. They then repeatedly vary a nonce value and hash the block data using the Script algorithm until a result is found that satisfies the network's current difficulty target. In computational terms, it is difficult to find such a valid result, but easy for other network participants to verify it.

Once a miner finds a valid block, it is broadcast to the network and verified by full nodes against the protocol's predetermined consensus rules. If valid, the block is added to the blockchain and becomes part of the canonical transaction history. Dogecoin also supports Auxiliary Proof-of-Work (AuxPoW), which allows merged mining with another Script-based network (in practice, Litecoin). Under this arrangement Dogecoin acts as the auxiliary chain, accepting proof-of-work performed on the parent chain, so that miners can secure Dogecoin using the same work carried out for the parent blockchain.

The protocol uses Digishield to adjust mining difficulty on a per-block basis, with the intention of maintaining an average block interval of approximately one minute. Dogecoin follows a longest-valid-chain approach typical of Proof-of-Work networks, meaning that the chain with the greatest accumulated valid work is generally treated by nodes as the authoritative version of the ledger. As with other PoW-based systems, transaction finality is probabilistic, meaning that the degree of certainty increases as additional blocks are added after the block containing the relevant transaction.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

The crypto-asset's incentive mechanism is designed to encourage miners to secure the network and validate transactions. Miners are rewarded with block rewards consisting of newly minted Dogecoin and with transaction fees paid by users whose transactions are included in a block.

Dogecoin currently provides a fixed block reward of 10,000 DOGE for each valid block added to the blockchain. In addition, miners receive the transaction fees associated with the transactions included in that block. These fees are paid by network users and may vary depending on transaction characteristics and network conditions. The combination of block rewards and transaction fees is intended to create an economic incentive for continued miner participation and network security.

Dogecoin does not rely on staking, delegation, or protocol-level slashing mechanisms. Instead, its economic security model is based on the cost of mining activity, including hardware and electricity expenditure. Where miners participate through mining pools, the distribution of rewards among pool participants is determined by the rules of the relevant pool and takes place outside the core protocol. Regular full node operators do not generally receive direct protocol-level compensation for maintaining and validating the network.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

No – DLT is not operated by the issuer, the offeror, the person seeking admission to trading, or any third party acting on their behalf.

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable, as the DLT is not operated by the issuer, the offeror, the person seeking admission to trading, or any third party acting on their behalf.

H.8 Audit

Given the breadth of the term “technology”, it cannot be confirmed that all elements or aspects of the technology employed have undergone a comprehensive and systematic technical examination. Accordingly, no comprehensive audit of the technology used can be confirmed. This white paper focuses primarily on risk-related aspects and therefore does not imply, nor should it be interpreted as implying, that a full assessment or audit of all technological elements has been conducted.

H.9 Audit outcome

Not applicable, as no comprehensive audit of the technology used has been conducted or can be confirmed.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

1. Regulatory and Compliance

Regulatory frameworks applicable to crypto-asset services in the European Union and in third countries are evolving. Supervisory authorities may introduce, interpret, or enforce rules that affect (i) the eligibility of this crypto-asset for admission to trading, (ii) the conditions under which a crypto-asset service provider may offer trading, custody, or transfer services for it, or (iii) the persons or

jurisdictions to which such services may be provided. As a result, the crypto-asset service provider admitting this crypto-asset to trading may be required to suspend, restrict, or terminate trading or withdrawals for regulatory reasons, even if the crypto-asset itself continues to function on its underlying network.

2. Trading venue and connection risk

Trading in the crypto-asset depends on the uninterrupted operation of the trading venues on which it is listed and, where applicable, on its technical connections to external liquidity sources or venues. Interruptions such as system downtime, maintenance, faulty integrations, API changes, or failures at an external venue can temporarily prevent order placement, execution, deposits, or withdrawals, even when the underlying blockchain is functioning. In addition, trading platforms in emerging markets may operate under differing governance, compliance, and oversight standards, which can increase the risk of operational failures or disorderly market conditions.

3. Market formation and liquidity conditions

The price and tradability of the crypto-asset depend on actual trading activity on the venues to which the service provider is connected, whether centralised exchanges (CEXs) or decentralised exchanges (DEXs). Trading volumes may at times be low, order books thin, or liquidity concentrated on a single venue. In such conditions, buy or sell orders may not be executed in full or may be executed only at a less favourable price, resulting in slippage.

Volatility: The market price of the crypto-asset may fluctuate significantly over short periods, including for reasons that are not linked to changes in the underlying project or protocol. Periods of limited liquidity, shifts in overall market sentiment, or trading on only a small number of CEXs or DEXs can amplify these movements and lead to higher slippage when orders are executed. As a result, investors may be unable to sell the crypto-asset at or close to a previously observed price, even where no negative project-specific event has occurred.

4. Counterparty and service provider dependence

The admission of the crypto-asset to trading may rely on several external parties, such as connected centralised or decentralised trading venues, liquidity providers, brokers, custodians, or technical integrators. If any of these counterparties fail to perform, suspend their services, or apply internal restrictions, the trading, deposit, or withdrawal of the crypto-asset on the listing crypto-asset service provider can be interrupted or halted.

Quality of counterparties: Trading venues and service providers in certain jurisdictions may operate under regulatory or supervisory standards that are lower or differently enforced than those applicable in the European Union. In such environments, deficiencies in governance, risk management, or compliance may remain undetected, which increases the probability of abrupt service interruptions, investigations, or forced wind-downs.

Delisting and service suspension: The crypto-asset's availability may depend on the internal listing decisions of these counterparties. A delisting or suspension on a key connected venue can

materially reduce liquidity or make trading temporarily impossible on the admitting service provider, even if the underlying crypto-asset continues to function.

Insolvency of counterparties: If a counterparty involved in holding, routing, or settling the crypto-asset becomes insolvent, enters restructuring, or is otherwise subject to resolution measures, assets held or processed by that counterparty may be frozen, become temporarily unavailable, or be recoverable only in part or not at all, which can result in losses for clients whose positions were maintained through that counterparty. This risk applies in particular where client assets are held on an omnibus basis or where segregation is not fully recognised in the counterparty's jurisdiction.

5. Operational and information risks

Due to the irrevocability of blockchain transactions, incorrect transaction approvals or the use of wrong networks or addresses will typically make the transferred funds irrecoverable. Because trading may also rely on technical connections to other venues or service providers, downtime or faulty code in these connections can temporarily block trading, deposits, or withdrawals even when the underlying blockchain is functioning. In addition, different groups of market participants may have unequal access to technical, governance, or project-related information, which can lead to information asymmetry and place less informed investors at a disadvantage when making trading decisions.

6. Market access and liquidity concentration risk

If the crypto-asset is only available on a limited number of trading platforms or through a single market-making entity, this may result in reduced liquidity, greater price volatility, or periods of inaccessibility for retail holders.

I.2 Issuer-related risks

Interpretative note for this section: The risk factors set out in this Part I.2 follow the structure of the applicable MiCA white paper template for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens under Title II of MiCA, including references to issuer-related risks. For the purposes of this Part I.2, references to an "issuer", "issuer-related risks", or similar terms are to be read in line with the definition of "issuer" under MiCA, including any natural or legal person, or other undertaking, that issues crypto-assets. Where this white paper does not specify a separate issuer, the relevant risk descriptions should be understood as referring, as applicable, to persons, entities, undertakings, arrangements, or governance structures that may materially influence the crypto-asset or the related project. This may include, for example, foundations, core contributor entities, developers, maintainers, governance participants, or other relevant project-related actors, to the extent such information is available.

1. Absence or insolvency of an identifiable issuer

Where an identifiable issuer exists, that issuer may face insolvency risks. These may result from insufficient funding, low market interest, mismanagement, legal or regulatory developments, or external shocks, including pandemics or armed conflicts. In such a case, ongoing development, support, communication, or governance of the crypto-asset project may be reduced, suspended, or

discontinued, potentially affecting the viability, availability, market acceptance, or tradability of the crypto-asset.

2. Legal and regulatory risks

The issuer operates in a dynamic and evolving regulatory environment. Failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations in relevant jurisdictions may result in enforcement actions, penalties, or restrictions on the project's operations. These may negatively impact the crypto-asset's availability, market acceptance, or legal status.

3. Operational risks

The issuer may fail to implement adequate internal controls, risk management, or governance processes. This can result in operational disruptions, financial losses, delays in updating the white paper, or reputational damage.

4. Governance and decision-making

The issuer's management body is responsible for key strategic, operational, and disclosure decisions. Ineffective governance, delays in decision-making, or lack of resources may compromise the stability of the project and its compliance with MiCA requirements. High concentration of decision-making authority or changes in ownership/control can amplify these risks.

5. Reputational risks

The issuer's reputation may be harmed by internal failures, external accusations, or association with illicit activity. Negative publicity can reduce trust in the issuer and impact the perceived legitimacy or value of the crypto-asset.

6. Counterparty dependence

The issuer may depend on third-party providers for certain core functions, such as technology development, marketing, legal advice, or infrastructure. If these partners discontinue their services, change ownership, or underperform, the issuer's ability to operate the project or maintain investor communication may be impaired. This could disrupt project continuity or undermine market confidence, ultimately affecting the crypto-asset's value.

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

1. Valuation risk

The crypto-asset does not represent a claim, nor is it backed by physical assets or legal entitlements. Its market value is driven solely by supply and demand dynamics and may fluctuate significantly. In the absence of fundamental value anchors, such assets can lose their entire market value within a very short time. Historical market behaviour has shown that some types of crypto-

assets have become worthless. Investors should be aware that this crypto-asset may lose all of its value.

2. Market volatility risk

Crypto-asset prices can fluctuate sharply due to changes in market sentiment, macroeconomic conditions, regulatory developments, or technology trends. Such volatility may result in rapid and significant losses. Holders should be prepared for the possibility of losing the full amount invested.

3. Liquidity and price-determination risk

Low trading volumes, fragmented trading across venues, or the absence of active market makers can restrict the ability to buy or sell the crypto-asset. In such situations, it is not guaranteed that an observable market price will exist at all times. Spreads may widen materially, and orders may only be executable under unfavourable conditions, which can make liquidation costly or temporarily impossible.

4. Crypto-asset security risk

Loss or theft of private keys, unauthorised access to wallets, or failures of custodial or exchange service providers can result in the irreversible loss of assets. Because blockchain transactions are final, recovery of funds after a compromise is generally impossible.

5. Fraud and scam risk

The pseudonymous and irreversible nature of blockchain transactions can attract fraudulent schemes. Typical forms include fake or unauthorised crypto-assets imitating established ones, phishing attempts, deceptive airdrops, or social-engineering attacks. Investors should exercise caution and verify the authenticity of counterparties and information sources.

6. Legal and regulatory reclassification risk

Legislative or regulatory changes in the European Union or in the Member State where the crypto-asset is admitted to trading may alter its legal classification, permitted uses, or tradability. In third countries, the crypto-asset may be treated as a financial instrument or security, which can restrict its offering, trading, or custody.

7. Absence of investor protection

The crypto-asset is not covered by investor-compensation or deposit-guarantee schemes. In the event of loss, fraud, or insolvency of a service provider, holders may have no access to recourse mechanisms typically available in regulated financial markets.

8. Counterparty risk

Reliance on third-party exchanges, custodians, or intermediaries exposes holders to operational failures, insolvency, or fraud of these parties. Investors should conduct due diligence on service providers, as their failure may lead to the partial or total loss of held assets.

9. Reputational risk

Negative publicity related to security incidents, misuse of blockchain technology, or associations with illicit activity can damage public confidence and reduce the crypto-asset's market value.

10. Community and sentiment risk

Because the crypto-asset's perceived relevance and expected future use depend largely on community engagement and the prevailing sentiment, a loss of public interest, negative coverage or reduced activity of key contributors can materially reduce market demand.

11. Macroeconomic and interest-rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, general market conditions, or overall market volatility can influence investor sentiment towards digital assets and affect the crypto-asset's market value.

12. Taxation risk

Tax treatment varies across jurisdictions. Holders are individually responsible for complying with all applicable tax laws, including the reporting and payment of taxes arising from the acquisition, holding, or disposal of the crypto-asset.

13. Anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorist financing risk

Wallet addresses or transactions connected to the crypto-asset may be linked to sanctioned or illicit activity. Regulatory responses to such findings may include transfer restrictions, reporting obligations, or the freezing of assets on certain venues.

14. Market-abuse risk

Due to limited oversight and transparency, crypto-assets may be vulnerable to market-abuse practices such as spoofing, pump-and-dump schemes, or insider trading. Such activities can distort prices and expose holders to sudden losses.

15. Legal ownership and jurisdictional risk

Depending on the applicable law, holders of the crypto-asset may not have enforceable ownership rights or effective legal remedies in cases of disputes, fraud, or service failure. In certain jurisdictions, access to exchanges or interfaces may be restricted by regulatory measures, even if on-chain transfer remains technically possible.

16. Concentration risk

A large proportion of the total supply may be held by a small number of holders. This can enable market manipulation, governance dominance, or sudden large-scale liquidations that adversely affect market stability, price levels, and investor confidence.

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

Interpretative note for this section: The risk factors set out in this Part I.4 follow the structure of the applicable MiCA white paper template for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens under Title II of MiCA, including the template category of project implementation-related risks. Where no separate issuer, central project operator, or other clearly identifiable legal person responsible for implementing the crypto-asset project is specified in this white paper, references to the project, its implementation, or project-related actors should be understood, as applicable, as referring to persons, entities, governance structures, technical contributor groups, foundations, maintainers, validators, ecosystem participants, or other actors that may materially influence the development, maintenance, operation, upgrade, or broader evolution of the crypto-asset or the related network. The person seeking admission to trading is not involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project and does not assume responsibility for its governance, funding, development, maintenance, operation, or execution.

The principal project implementation-related risks for the crypto-asset are as follows:

1. Key-contributor and concentration risk: The continued development, maintenance, and upgrading of the crypto-asset and the related network may depend on a limited number of core protocol contributors, client-software development teams, and supporting organisations such as foundations. The departure, incapacity, loss of funding, or strategic misalignment of such contributors or organisations, or an over-reliance on a dominant client implementation, may delay, fragment, or otherwise adversely affect the implementation and ongoing evolution of the crypto-asset.
2. Timeline and milestone risk: Protocol upgrades, feature releases, scaling improvements, or other initiatives set out in any public roadmap or technical documentation may not be delivered as announced, may be delayed, or may be abandoned. Such delays or changes can undermine market confidence and affect the adoption, use, or perceived value of the crypto-asset.
3. Delivery risk: Even where an upgrade or feature is delivered as planned, it may not perform as intended, may introduce unintended effects, or may be scaled back during or after deployment, which may limit the practical functionality or expected benefits of the crypto-asset.

I.5 Technology-related risks

As this white paper relates to the admission to trading of the crypto-asset, the following risks concern the underlying distributed ledger technology (DLT), its supporting infrastructure, and related technical dependencies. Failures or vulnerabilities in these systems may affect the availability, integrity, or transferability of the crypto-asset.

1. Blockchain dependency risk

The functionality of the crypto-asset depends on the continuous and stable operation of the Dogecoin blockchain. Network congestion, outages, or protocol errors may temporarily or permanently disrupt on-chain transactions. Extended downtime or degradation in network performance can affect trading, settlement, or usability of the crypto-asset.

2. Protocol and software vulnerability risk

The protocol rules, scripts, software implementations, or related technical components that define the crypto-asset's parameters or govern its transfers may contain coding errors or security vulnerabilities. Exploitation of such weaknesses can result in unintended consequences, including loss of funds or disruption of network functionality. Even after extensive peer review and community auditing, undetected vulnerabilities may persist, particularly given the long-standing and deeply embedded nature of the deployed code.

3. Wallet and key-management risk

The custody of crypto-assets relies on secure private key management. Loss, theft, or compromise of private keys results in irreversible loss of access. Custodians, trading venues, or wallet providers may be targeted by cyberattacks. Compatibility issues between wallet software and changes to the Dogecoin protocol specifications can further limit user access or the ability to transfer the crypto-asset.

Outdated or vulnerable wallet software:

Users relying on outdated, unaudited, or unsupported wallet software may face compatibility issues, security vulnerabilities, or failures when interacting with the Dogecoin network. Failure to update wallet software in line with protocol developments can result in transaction errors, loss of access, or exposure to known exploits.

4. Network security risks

Attack Risks: The Dogecoin network may be subject to denial-of-service (DoS) attacks, 51% attacks, or other exploits targeting the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. These can delay transactions, compromise finality, or disrupt the accurate recording of transfers.

Centralisation Concerns: Despite the decentralised design of the Dogecoin protocol, a high concentration of mining hashrate among a small number of mining pools may increase the risk of collusion, censorship, or coordinated network disruption.

5. Bridge and interoperability risk

Where the crypto-asset is represented on networks other than the Dogecoin blockchain through third-party infrastructure such as bridges, wrapped representations, or synthetic instruments,

vulnerabilities in such external protocols, validator sets, or locking mechanisms may result in loss, duplication, or misrepresentation of assets. These risks arise outside the native Dogecoin scope and depend on the integrity of the third-party systems concerned. Exploits or technical failures in such systems can impact circulating supply, ownership claims, or token fungibility across chains.

6. Forking and protocol-upgrade risk

Network upgrades or disagreements among node operators or miners can result in blockchain "forks", where the blockchain splits into two or more incompatible versions that continue separately from a shared past. This may lead to duplicate token representations or incompatibilities between exchanges and wallets. Until consensus stabilises, trading or transfers may be disrupted or misaligned. Such situations may be difficult for retail holders to navigate, particularly when trading platforms or wallets display inconsistent token information.

7. Economic-layer and abstraction risk

Mechanisms such as wrapped representations or synthetic instruments may alter the transaction economics of the underlying crypto-asset. Changes in network transaction fees, demand for block space, or utility may reduce usage and weaken both the economic function and perceived value of the crypto-asset within its ecosystem.

8. Spam and network-efficiency risk

High volumes of low-value ("dust") or automated transactions may congest the network, slow block propagation, inflate ledger size, and raise network transaction fees. This can impair performance, reduce throughput, and expose address patterns to analysis, thereby reducing network efficiency and privacy.

9. Front-end and access-interface risk

If users rely on centralised web interfaces or hosted wallets to interact with the Dogecoin network, service outages, malicious compromises, or domain expiries affecting these interfaces may block access to the crypto-asset, even while the underlying network itself remains fully functional. Dependence on single web portals introduces a critical point of failure outside the DLT layer.

10. Decentralisation claim risk

While the technical infrastructure of the Dogecoin network is widely regarded as decentralised, certain operational layers, such as mining pool concentration, software development repositories, may exhibit higher degrees of centralisation. This disconnect between general perception and structural reality can give rise to regulatory scrutiny or reputational concerns, particularly where claims of full decentralisation are made without substantiation.

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 crypto-asset

Dogecoin

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

The crypto-asset's consensus mechanism is Proof-of-Work (PoW), which is intended to provide security and decentralisation. In this system, miners gather pending transactions and assemble them into candidate blocks. They then repeatedly vary a nonce value and hash the block data using the Script algorithm until a result is found that satisfies the network's current difficulty target. In computational terms, it is difficult to find such a valid result, but easy for other network participants to verify it.

Once a miner finds a valid block, it is broadcast to the network and verified by full nodes against the protocol's predetermined consensus rules. If valid, the block is added to the blockchain and becomes part of the canonical transaction history. Dogecoin also supports Auxiliary Proof-of-Work (AuxPoW), which allows merged mining with another Script-based network (in practice, Litecoin). Under this arrangement Dogecoin acts as the auxiliary chain, accepting proof-of-work performed on the parent chain, so that miners can secure Dogecoin using the same work carried out for the parent blockchain.

The protocol uses Digishield to adjust mining difficulty on a per-block basis, with the intention of maintaining an average block interval of approximately one minute. Dogecoin follows a longest-valid-chain approach typical of Proof-of-Work networks, meaning that the chain with the greatest accumulated valid work is generally treated by nodes as the authoritative version of the ledger. As with other PoW-based systems, transaction finality is probabilistic, meaning that the degree of certainty increases as additional blocks are added after the block containing the relevant transaction.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

The crypto-asset in scope is native to the Dogecoin blockchain and follows the standards described below.

The crypto-asset's incentive mechanism is designed to encourage miners to secure the network and validate transactions. Miners are rewarded with block rewards consisting of newly minted Dogecoin and with transaction fees paid by users whose transactions are included in a block.

Dogecoin currently provides a fixed block reward of 10,000 DOGE for each valid block added to the blockchain. In addition, miners receive the transaction fees associated with the transactions included in that block. These fees are paid by network users and may vary depending on transaction characteristics and network conditions. The combination of block rewards and transaction fees is intended to create an economic incentive for continued miner participation and network security.

Dogecoin does not rely on staking, delegation, or protocol-level slashing mechanisms. Instead, its economic security model is based on the cost of mining activity, including hardware and electricity expenditure. Where miners participate through mining pools, the distribution of rewards among pool participants is determined by the rules of the relevant pool and takes place outside the core protocol. Regular full node operators do not generally receive direct protocol-level compensation for maintaining and validating the network.

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

2025-05-28

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

2026-05-28

S.8 Energy consumption

4743359951.20865 kWh/a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

For the calculation of energy consumption, the so-called "top-down" approach is used, under which an economic model of miner behaviour is assumed. Miners are persons or devices that actively participate in the proof-of-work consensus mechanism. Miners are considered to be the primary factor contributing to the network's energy consumption. Hardware is pre-selected based on the consensus mechanism's hashing algorithm, Scrypt. A current profitability threshold is determined on the basis of the revenue and cost structure of mining operations. Only hardware operating above the profitability threshold is considered to participate in the network. The energy consumption of the network is estimated by taking into account the distribution of hardware, the efficiency levels of the hardware in operation, and on-chain information regarding miners' revenue opportunities. Where significant use of merge mining is known, this is taken into account. When calculating energy consumption, we use, where available, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the crypto-asset in question that fall within scope. The mappings are updated regularly based on data provided by the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified on a best-efforts basis using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to act in an economically rational manner. As a precautionary principle, assumptions are made conservatively where uncertainty exists, resulting in higher estimates of potential adverse impacts.

S.10 Renewable energy consumption

34.4781471084 %

S.11 Energy intensity

0.45407 kWh

S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled

0.00000 tCO₂e/a

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased

1954245.61737 tCO₂e/a

S.14 GHG intensity

0.18708 kgCO₂e

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the mining nodes are determined using public information sites, open-source and in-house-developed crawlers. Where no information is available on the geographic distribution of mining nodes, comparable reference networks are used, taking into account similarities in incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geographic information is then combined with publicly available data from Our World in Data. The resulting intensity is calculated as the marginal energy consumption with respect to one additional 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]. Underlying sources: Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy". Retrieved from: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables>

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine GHG emissions, the locations of the mining nodes are determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers, and crawlers developed in-house. Where no information is available on the geographic distribution of mining nodes, comparable reference networks are used, taking into account similarities in incentivisation structure and consensus mechanism. This geographic information is then combined with publicly available data from Our World in Data. The resulting intensity is calculated as the marginal emission intensity with respect to one additional 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]. Underlying sources: Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data Europe"; Ember, "Yearly Electricity Data"; Energy Institute, "Statistical Review of World Energy". Retrieved from: <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity>. Licensed under CC BY 4.0.

