

Environmental impacts of crypto-assets

Disclosure pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422

Company	BITBLOCK d.o.o.
Document type	MiCA environmental disclosure with RTS annex
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Relevant legal entity identifier (LEI): 9845006A6CAABE4C0347

Disclosure summary

- BITBLOCK d.o.o. provides a service of exchanging crypto-assets for funds through self-service devices (crypto ATMs), including buy and sell transactions for cash.
- The Company operates 15 devices manufactured by GENERAL BYTES: 5 BATMThree and 10 BATMFour.
- The disclosure focuses on the environmental impacts of the relevant consensus mechanisms of the supported crypto-assets.
- The operational consumption of its own ATM network is estimated at approximately 5,256 kWh annually at a typical power draw of 40 W per device.
- Annex A contains RTS indicators S.1-S.9 for all supported assets and S.10-S.16 where applicable.

Supported crypto-assets

Crypto-asset	Network / underlying platform	Consensus / status
BTC	Bitcoin	PoW
ETH	Ethereum	PoS
LTC	Litecoin	PoW
USDT (ERC-20)	Ethereum	Token
USDT (TRC-20)	TRON	Token
USDC	Ethereum	Token
TRX	TRON	PoS
XRP	XRPL	BFT
DOGE	Dogecoin	PoW
BNB	BNB Chain	PoS
ADA	Cardano	PoS

1. Introduction

BITBLOCK d.o.o. provides a service of exchanging crypto-assets for funds through self-service devices (crypto ATMs), acting on its own account. Pursuant to Article 66 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 on markets in crypto-assets and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, the Company discloses information on the principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environmental impacts of the consensus mechanisms of the crypto-assets in relation to which it provides services.

2. Description of the service

The Company provides a service of exchanging crypto-assets for funds through crypto ATMs, including the purchase and sale of crypto-assets for cash. The Company does not issue crypto-assets, does not operate blockchain networks and does not conduct mining.

3. Operational ESG indicator of the crypto ATM network

According to the manufacturer GENERAL BYTES, the typical consumption of the BATMThree and BATMFour models is approximately 40 W per device, with a short-term peak load of up to approximately 130 W during banknote processing. This information is tracked separately from the MiCA RTS indicators relating to the consensus mechanism of the relevant crypto-asset.

Model	Number of devices	Estimated annual consumption
BATMThree	5	1,752 kWh
BATMFour	10	3,504 kWh
Total	15	5,256 kWh

4. Methodology and updating

The data in this document are based on the CCRI methodology, publicly available MiCA sustainability disclosures, crypto-asset white papers and other publicly available sources. Where complete data are not available, a best-efforts approach is applied, with sources and methodology stated. The document is reviewed at least annually and is updated without undue delay in the event of material changes.

Annex A- RTS sustainability tables by supported crypto-asset

The tables below contain the mandatory indicators S.1-S.9 for all supported crypto-assets and the additional indicators S.10-S.16 where the publicly available S.8 value exceeds 500,000 kWh annually.

Fields S.6 and S.7 indicate the reference period of the publicly available source used for the calculation or retrieval of the relevant indicators for each supported crypto-asset. As sources are not necessarily published for the same periods, S.6 and S.7 may differ across individual crypto-assets.

1. BTC

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Bitcoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism incentivizes miners to secure the network by publishing updates to the ledger in the form of blocks, containing newly submitted and verified transactions. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, and the first to succeed earns newly minted crypto-assets (block reward) and user-paid transaction fees. Misconduct, such as attempting to add invalid blocks or rewrite the history of the ledger, results in wasted computational resources and opportunity costs, creating an economic penalty that discourages dishonest behavior.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	137749896373.12137
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	34.912904615

N	Field	Content
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	3.84787
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	54214144.88711
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	1.5144
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

2. ETH

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Ethereum
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.

N	Field	Content
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	4999854.54905
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	30.618718864
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00028
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	1625.44751
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00009
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and

N	Field	Content
		underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

3. LTC

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Litecoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism incentivizes miners to secure the network by publishing updates to the ledger in the form of blocks, containing newly submitted and verified transactions. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, and the first to succeed earns newly minted crypto-assets (block reward) and user-paid transaction fees. Misconduct, such as attempting to add invalid blocks or rewrite the history of the ledger, results in wasted computational resources and opportunity costs, creating an economic penalty that discourages dishonest behavior.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	4936389229.44906
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	34.912904615
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.18457
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0

N	Field	Content
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	1942811.77664
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.07264
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

4. USDT (ERC-20)

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Tether
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Token / No Consensus Algorithm
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Tokens do not have an own consensus mechanism, but rely on the consensus mechanism of one or multiple underlying crypto-asset networks. Depending on the token design, incentive mechanisms arise from the utility, scarcity, or governance rights.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	25242.5193

N	Field	Content
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

5. USDT (TRC-20)

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Tether
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Token / No Consensus Algorithm
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Tokens do not have an own consensus mechanism, but rely on the consensus mechanism of one or multiple underlying crypto-asset networks. Depending on the token design, incentive mechanisms arise from the utility, scarcity, or governance rights.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	25242.5193
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any

N	Field	Content
		offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

6. USDC

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	USDC
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Token / No Consensus Algorithm
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Tokens do not have an own consensus mechanism, but rely on the consensus mechanism of one or multiple underlying crypto-asset networks. Depending on the token design, incentive mechanisms arise from the utility, scarcity, or governance rights.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	101235.39529
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

7. TRX

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	TRON
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of

N	Field	Content
		cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	2383468.42521
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	27.79728211
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00003
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	882.96102
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00001
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

8. XRP

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	XRP
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine-Fault Tolerant (BFT)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Byzantine-Fault-Tolerant (BFT) consensus mechanisms, such as Proof of Authority (PoA), Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT), Byzantine Agreement (BA) or similar mechanisms, secure the network through a predefined set of validators who are trusted to validate transactions and add blocks to the ledger. Unlike open networks where anyone can participate (as in Proof-of-Work or Proof-of-Stake), BFT and similar mechanisms operate with known and vetted participants, often selected by a governing entity. Validators are incentivized to maintain the network's integrity through monetary rewards or external motivations, such as institutional trust or regulatory obligations. Malicious actions, such as submitting invalid transactions or failing to participate in consensus, can result in penalties, removal from the validator set, or other repercussions, creating an economic and reputational deterrent to dishonest behavior. Validators reach consensus by verifying transactions and proposing blocks, and, as long as a majority of validators act honestly, the network remains secure.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	423505.25411
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	29.31720058
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00002
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	184.44662
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00001

N	Field	Content
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

9. DOGE

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Dogecoin
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism incentivizes miners to secure the network by publishing updates to the ledger in the form of blocks, containing newly submitted and verified transactions. Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, and the first to succeed earns newly minted crypto-assets (block reward) and user-paid transaction fees. Misconduct, such as attempting to add invalid blocks or rewrite the history of the ledger, results in wasted computational resources and opportunity costs, creating an economic penalty that discourages dishonest behavior.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	5697300697.81487
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any

N	Field	Content
		offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	34.912904615
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.43104
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	2242283.25123
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.16964
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

10. BNB

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	BNB Chain
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.

N	Field	Content
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	232247.88583
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

11. ADA

N	Field	Content
General information		
S.1	Name	Bitblock d.o.o.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845006A6CAABE4C0347
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	Cardano
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Proof of Stake (PoS)
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	A Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism incentivizes validators to secure the network and validate transactions by staking their own crypto-assets as collateral. Validators are selected to create new blocks based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to 'stake', rather than through computational power. If validators act honestly, they earn rewards through transaction fees; however, malicious behavior or proposing invalid blocks can lead to a reduction of their staked assets, creating an economic penalty that discourages misconduct and ensures network integrity.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-17
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2026-09-30
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	387501.05854
Sources and methodologies		
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any

N	Field	Content
		offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	37.044151261
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00013
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (per year) in t CO ₂ eq	128.82326
S.14	GHG intensity (emissions per validated transaction) in kg CO ₂ eq	0.00004
Sources and methodologies		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-methods-2024 and docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com . We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.

Note on sources

The values in this document were taken on a best-efforts basis from publicly available MiCA sustainability disclosures and related methodological publications. For tokens without their own consensus mechanism, the publicly available token-level disclosure corresponding to the supported variant of the instrument in the Company system is shown.