MiCA White Paper

AMP

Version 1.0
June 2025

White Paper in accordance with Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR)
for the European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EEA.

Prepared and Filed by LCX.com

NOTE: 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 IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MARKETS IN CRYPTO-ASSET REGULATION (MICA).

LCX is voluntarily filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for Amp (AMP) as AMP is classified as "Other Crypto-Assets" under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation.Unlike Asset-Referenced Tokens (ARTs), Electronic Money Tokens (EMTs), or Utility Tokens, Amp does not legally require a MiCA whitepaper. However, MiCA allows service providers to publish a whitepaper voluntarily to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. Amp is a universal collateral token designed to facilitate instant and secure transfers of value across networks. By using Amp as collateral, transactions can be guaranteed and settled immediately, while underlying assets finalize in their native networks.This makes Amp an innovative solution for bridging the gap between the speed of digital payments and the security of blockchain finality.As one of the emerging collateral tokens in the Web3 ecosystem, Amp plays a critical role in enabling fraud-resistant crypto payments (via platforms like Flexa) and enhancing the usability of digital assets in real-world transactions.

This document provides essential information about AMP's characteristics, risks, and the framework under which LCX facilitates AMP-related services in compliance with MiCA's regulatory standards.

This white paper has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984, ensuring that all relevant reporting formats, content specifications, and machine-readable structures outlined in Annex I of this regulation have been fully mapped and implemented, particularly reflected through the Recitals, to enable proper notification under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR).

00 TABLE OF CONTENT

01 DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-06-04

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

02 This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

Where relevant in accordance with Article 6(3), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, reference shall be made to ‘person seeking admission to trading’ or to ‘operator of the trading platform’ instead of ‘offeror’.

03 This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.

04 The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

05 Not Applicable

06 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.The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY

07 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

Under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR), the AMP token is most appropriately classified as a OTHR ttoken, as it is primarily used to facilitate access to decentralized protocols and serve as collateral for securing transactions, rather than being backed by assets or pegged to fiat currencies. This classification places AMP under Title II of MiCAR, which applies to crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens (ARTs) and electronic money tokens (EMTs). As such, issuers of AMP are not required to obtain authorisation unless they also provide crypto-asset services, in which case they would be considered crypto-asset service providers (CASPs) and subject to broader regulatory obligations. However, when AMP is offered to the public or admitted to trading in the EU, a crypto-asset white paper must be prepared and notified to the competent authority, detailing the token's characteristics, risks, technology, and governance. This white paper is not subject to prior approval, and exemptions may apply for limited networks, free distributions, or offerings under EUR 1 million over 12 months. If handled or offered by a CASP, then additional requirements—such as AML compliance, operational safeguards, and capital thresholds—will apply. Overall, AMP falls on the lighter end of the MiCAR regulatory spectrum, subject mainly to transparency and consumer protection rules, unless its use or integration crosses into regulated service domains.

09 Not applicable

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

AMP is a cryptocurrency token designed to serve as collateral for secure and instant transactions on blockchain networks. It does not have a centralized issuer conducting a new public offering. AMP was initially distributed through earlier token sales and community allocations and is currently in active circulation and widely traded across global markets. This white paper is prepared voluntarily to align with the disclosure requirements under the MiCA framework, supporting the admission of AMP to trading on regulated platforms. There is no new issuance or fundraising related to this document. The focus is to ensure transparency and regulatory compliance as AMP becomes available for trading under MiCA. LCX AG, in its role as a regulated Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP), will facilitate the listing and trading of AMP on its compliant exchange platform. AMP trading pairs (e.g., AMP/EUR) will be supported, offering users a secure and transparent trading environment. All users must register with LCX and complete full KYC/AML verification to access AMP trading, in accordance with applicable MiCAR and AML regulatory standards.

Total offer amount	Not applicable

Total number of tokens to be offered to the public	Not applicable
Subscription period	Not applicable
Minimum and maximum subscription amount	Not applicable
Issue price	Not applicable
Subscription fees (if any)	Not applicable
Target holders of tokens	Not applicable
Description of offer phases	Not applicable
CASP responsible for placing the token (if any)	Not applicable
Form of placement	Not applicable
Admission to trading	LCX AG, Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A. PART A - INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

A.1 Name

LCX

A.2 Legal Form

AG

A.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

A.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

A.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

A.8 Contact Telephone Number

+423 235 40 15

A.9 E-mail Address

legal@lcx.com

A.10 Response Time (Days)

020

A.11 Parent Company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

A.13 Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein's Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act ("Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz" in short "TVTG") also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). LCX AG has applied for MiCA licensing on February 1, 2025, the first day of MiCA's implementation in Liechtenstein.

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
- Token Issuer – Marketing and distribution of tokens.
- TT Transfer Service Provider – Crypto-asset transfers between ledger addresses.
- Token Generator & Tokenization Service Provider – Creation and issuance of tokens.
- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly Established

false

A.16 Financial Condition for the past three Years

LCX AG has a strong capital base, with CHF 1 million (approx. 1,126,000 USD) in share capital (Stammkapital) and a solid equity position (Eigenkapital) in 2023. The company has experienced fluctuations in financial performance over the past three years, reflecting the dynamic nature of the crypto market. While LCX AG recorded a loss in 2022, primarily due to a market downturn and a security breach, it successfully covered the impact through reserves. The company has remained financially stable, achieving revenues and profits in 2021, 2023 and 2024 while maintaining break-even operations.

In 2023 and 2024, LCX AG strengthened its operational efficiency, expanded its business activities, and upheld a stable financial position. Looking ahead to 2025, the company anticipates positive financial development, supported by market uptrends, an inflow of customer funds, and strong business performance. Increased adoption of digital assets and service expansion are expected to drive higher revenues and profitability, further reinforcing LCX AG's financial position.

A.17 Financial Condition Since Registration

LCX AG has been financially stable since its registration, supported by CHF 1 million in share capital (Stammkapital) and continuous business growth. Since its inception, the company has expanded its operations, secured multiple regulatory registrations, and established itself as a key player in the crypto and blockchain industry.

While market conditions have fluctuated, LCX AG has maintained strong revenues and break-even operations. The company has consistently reinvested in its platform, technology, and regulatory compliance, ensuring long-term sustainability. The LCX Token has been a fundamental part of the ecosystem, with a market capitalization of approximately $200 million USD and an all-time high exceeding $500 million USD in 2022. Looking ahead, LCX AG anticipates continued financial growth, driven by market uptrends, increased adoption of digital assets, and expanding business activities.

B. 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

True

B.2 Name

Acronym Foundation

B.3 Legal Form

Public Company Limited by Guarantee

B.4 Registered Address

Not publicly disclosed

B.5 Head Office

Not publicly disclosed

B.6 Registration Date

February 8, 2023

B.7 Legal Entity Identifier

Not applicable

B.8 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

Not applicable

B.9 Parent Company

Not applicable

B.10 Members of the Management Body

As of the latest available information, the foundation's leadership includes:

- Tyler Spalding – President of Acronym Foundation (co-founder of the Amp project, leading the foundation's strategy).
- Other Board/Team Members: Not publicly disclosed. (The foundation operates transparently in terms of its mission and funding, but specific board members or management beyond Mr. Spalding have not been formally announced in public sources. The foundation focuses on community-driven development and oversight.)

B.11 Business Activity

Not applicable

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

C. 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

LCX AG

C.2 Legal Form

AG

C.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

C.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

C.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

C.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

C.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

C.8 Parent Company

Not Applicable

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

LCX is voluntarily preparing this MiCA-compliant white paper for AMP to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence in the trading of AMP. While AMP qualifies as “Other Crypto-Assets” under MiCA and thus does not strictly require a white paper, LCX is providing this document to support its role as a regulated Crypto-Asset Service Provider and to ensure full compliance with MiCA when facilitating AMP trading on its platform. By publishing a MiCA white paper for AMP, LCX aims to set a high disclosure standard and help market participants make informed decisions about the asset within the EU’s regulatory framework.

C.10 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

C.11 Operator Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein’s Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act (“Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz” in short “TVTG”) also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and

crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). LCX is not yet formally supervised under MiCA until the license is granted by the competent authority. LCX AG has applied for MiCA licensing on February 1, 2025, the first day of MiCA's implementation in Liechtenstein.

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
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- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

D. PART D - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

D.1 Crypto-Asset Project Name

AMP (at times referred as AMPERA project)

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name

AMP

D.3 Abbreviation

AMP

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description

Amp is a decentralized digital collateral token and open-source project launched in 2020, designed to enable fast and secure value transfer across multiple platforms.Originally created by Flexa Network Inc. in collaboration with ConsenSys, Amp was introduced as an upgrade and replacement for the prior Flexacoin token to provide a more extensible and robust collateral mechanism.Amp's core purpose is to act as "universal collateral" for transactions: it can be staked to guarantee any form of value transfer – such as cryptocurrency payments or cross-chain exchanges – thereby assuring transaction finality and mitigating counterparty risk. When Amp is used as collateral, the value of a pending transfer is insured: if the transfer fails or is delayed on its native network, Amp collateral can be liquidated to cover any loss, ensuring the recipient gets paid and the network (e.g., the merchant in a payment scenario) is protected.Once the underlying transaction confirms successfully, the staked Amp is released and becomes available to collateralize new transfers.This innovative collateralization scheme allows Amp to enable instant, irreversible transactions for a variety of real-world use cases, bridging the gap between blockchain confirmation times and the speed required in commerce.

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

Amp is an open-source project with a decentralized community of contributors rather than a traditional centralized issuer. However, key roles have been played by certain organizations and individuals in its creation and ongoing development:

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Flexa Network, Inc	*Not applicable*	*Inital developer and ecosystem partner*
Tyler Spalding	*Not applicable*	*Co-Founder, Flexa Network*
Trevor Filter	*Not applicable*	*Co-Founder, AMP foundation*
Consensys Diligence	*49 Bogart St., Brooklyn, NY*	*Technical auditor*
Acroynm Foundation	*Global*	*Stewardship organisation*
Community Developers	*Global (decentralized)*	*Open-source contributors to Amp's smart contracts and integrations.*

Amp Stakers	*Global*	*Participants who stake Amp as collateral, thus operationalizing Amp's use cases.*

D.6 Utility Token Classification

false

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

Not applicable

D.8 Plans for the Token

Not applicable

D.9 Resource Allocation

Not applicable

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E. 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

ATTR

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trading

LCX's reason for admitting AMP to trading and preparing this white paper is to foster transparency and compliance. AMP is a well-established crypto-asset (widely used as collateral in the Flexa network and traded on major exchanges), and by providing a MiCA-compliant disclosure, LCX aims to facilitate regulatory clarity and market confidence for European investors dealing in AMP. While AMP is not legally required to have a MiCA white paper, LCX is proactively aligning with MiCA's high standards of disclosure to preemptively satisfy forthcoming regulatory expectations. This initiative supports compliance readiness ahead of MiCA enforcement and underscores LCX's commitment as a regulated exchange to provide comprehensive information about listed assets. Publishing an official white paper for AMP can also enhance its market access—by removing regulatory uncertainty, institutional investors and regulated entities in the EU may feel more comfortable engaging with AMP. In essence, offering AMP trading under a MiCA framework helps integrate the Amp project into the regulated financial ecosystem, potentially broadening its user base. It reinforces LCX's role in shaping a compliant and transparent crypto market by voluntarily applying MiCA's investor protection principles to a token that powers a significant payment infrastructure. Ultimately, greater transparency and disclosure should benefit the Amp ecosystem through increased trust and participation from EU market actors, and it demonstrates how voluntary compliance can pave the way for innovation-friendly regulation.

E.3 Fundraising Target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goal

Not applicable

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance

Not applicable

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation

Not applicable

E.8 Issue Price

Not applicable

E.9 Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets Determining the Issue Price

Not applicable

E.10 Subscription Fee

Not applicable

E.11 Offer Price Determination Method

Not applicable

E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Asset

As of early 2025, approximately 84 billion AMP tokens are in circulation out of a fixed maximum supply of 100 billion AMP.Amp's tokenomics feature a hard cap of 100,000,000,000 AMP tokens. All tokens were created at the time of contract deployment in September 2020 (through the conversion of the predecessor token, Flexacoin, into AMP on a 1:1 basis, and allocation of reserves for

development and community needs). There is no ongoing minting of new AMP; the supply is fixed and non-inflationary. The current circulating supply (~84% of the total) consists of tokens distributed to former Flexacoin holders, those allocated to the Flexa network for staking rewards and operations, and tokens held by the community and various ecosystem participants. The remaining supply (approximately 16 billion AMP) is held in designated addresses (such as foundation reserves or long-term ecosystem funds) and is unlocked gradually to support development, partnerships, and liquidity as needed. Importantly, Amp's design does not include any protocol-level inflation or discretionary supply adjustments – the supply is static except for one-time allocations.

E.13 Targeted Holders

ALL

E.14 Holder Restrictions

Not applicable

E.15 Reimbursement Notice

Not applicable

E.16 Refund Mechanism

Not applicable

E.17 Refund Timeline

Not applicable

E.18 Offer Phases

Not applicable

E.19 Early Purchase Discount

Not applicable

E.20 Time-Limited Offer

Not applicable

E.21 Subscription Period Beginning

Not applicable

E.22 Subscription Period End

Not applicable

E.23 Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase

Not applicable

E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26 Right of Withdrawal

Not applicable

E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.28 Transfer Time Schedule

Not applicable

E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable

E.32 Placement Form

NTAV

E.33 Trading Platforms name

LCX AG

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

LCXE

E.35 Trading Platforms Access

AMP is widely traded on numerous cryptocurrency exchanges globally (both regulated and unregulated). As a decentralized asset, AMP is not confined to any single trading venue; it can be accessed by retail and institutional investors worldwide through dozens of exchanges. LCX Exchange now supports AMP trading (pair AMP/EUR). To access AMP trading on LCX, users must have an LCX account and complete the platform's KYC verification, as LCX operates under strict compliance standards. Trading on LCX is available via its web interface and APIs to verified customers.

E.36 Involved Costs

Not applicable

E.37 Offer Expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of Interest

Not applicable

E.39 Applicable Law

Not applicable

E.40 Competent Court

In case of disputes related to services provided by LCX, the competent court is: The Courts of Liechtenstein, with jurisdiction in accordance with Liechtenstein law and applicable EU regulations.

F. PART F - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality

AMP is the native and sole token of the Amp project, serving a central role as collateral within decentralized financial systems. Its primary function is to collateralize value transfers. By staking AMP in smart contracts, users can guarantee the value of payments or asset transfers. For instance, in the Flexa payment network, AMP is staked to secure cryptocurrency payments to merchants. If a transaction (e.g., in Bitcoin or Ethereum) experiences delay or fails, the staked AMP can be automatically liquidated to compensate the merchant in fiat or stablecoin, ensuring immediate payment and mitigating transaction risk. This mechanism provides instant finality from the end user's perspective, effectively acting as a form of transaction insurance.

AMP also plays a critical role in network security through staking into collateral pools managed by specialized smart contracts known as collateral managers. Unlike traditional staking used for blockchain consensus, AMP staking enhances transactional reliability by standing as collateral for payments and transfers. Those who stake AMP contribute to the network's operational trustworthiness and receive incentives in return. In ecosystems like Flexa, these stakers earn a share of the transaction fees generated by merchants as a reward for providing collateral, which introduces a yield-generation mechanism similar to decentralized finance (DeFi) models. Historically, over $146 million in rewards have been distributed to AMP stakers, demonstrating the scale and sustainability of this function.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities

AMP is already fully functional and serves its intended purposes within decentralized systems, with no new fundamental features planned beyond its current roles. The focus of the Amp roadmap is on expanding the adoption and integration of its existing functionality rather than changing the token itself. AMP will continue to operate as the collateral token for the Flexa network and potentially for other networks as well, maintaining its core function as the foundation of the Amp protocol. Instead of introducing new technical capabilities, development efforts are directed at broader integrations—deploying AMP's collateral system across more platforms such as payment networks, lending platforms, gaming ecosystems, and Layer-2 bridges. These integrations utilize AMP's existing functionality through additional collateral manager contracts. A key area of evolution is the implementation of on-chain governance via the Anvil framework, allowing AMP holders to participate in protocol decisions such as adjusting collateral parameters or approving new staking programs. This governance feature enhances community involvement but does not alter AMP's core utility.

F.4 Type of white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics

Amp (AMP) is a decentralized, Ethereum-based token engineered to provide collateralization for digital asset transfers. Its characteristics are defined by the Ethereum blockchain and the unique design of its smart contracts. AMP operates on the Ethereum network as an ERC-20 token, meaning all AMP transactions are recorded on Ethereum's distributed ledger. Ethereum is a mature, Turing-complete blockchain known for its smart contract functionality and widespread adoption. By leveraging Ethereum, Amp benefits from the platform's security and interoperability: it can be stored in any Ethereum wallet and integrated into Ethereum's vast DeFi ecosystem seamlessly. Additionally, wrapped or bridged versions of AMP exist on other chains (such as Solana and NEAR) to facilitate

cross-chain usage, although Ethereum remains the canonical ledger for AMP's supply and transactions.

Because AMP is an ERC-20 token, it inherits Ethereum's consensus mechanism for transaction validation and network security. After Ethereum's September 2022 upgrade (known as "The Merge"), Ethereum transitioned to a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus algorithm. Consequently, AMP transactions are confirmed by Ethereum's validators who have staked ETH, providing rapid finality and high security. Amp token holders do not need to perform any mining; they rely on Ethereum's consensus, paying gas fees in ETH for executing transfers or interacting with staking functions. This also ensures that AMP has a minimal carbon footprint compared to tokens previously dependent on Proof-of-Work mechanisms.

The AMP token smart contract implements standard ERC-20 functions (such as transfer, transferFrom, and approve) and includes unique logic for collateral partitions. This partition strategy allows designated contracts, known as collateral managers, to lock portions of an address's AMP balance without transferring ownership, enabling verifiability on-chain. The contract also includes common security safeguards, such as the inability to mint new tokens, pause transactions, or blacklist addresses. The contract is immutable, meaning it cannot be altered after deployment, which reinforces AMP's decentralized nature. Collateral manager contracts, such as Flexa's Capacity contract, act as programmable escrow agents capable of enforcing rules over staked AMP, such as unlocking it under certain conditions or after a specified time period.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

AMP

F.8 Website of the issuer

amp.xyz

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

2025-07-08

F.10 Publication date

2025-07-08

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

F.12 Language or languages of the white paper

English

F.13 Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available

BCR85DWDR

F.14 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available

No FFG-DTI is currently assigned to AMP. This field will be updated upon issuance of a group identifier by the Digital Token Identifier Foundation or another competent authority, as per MiCA RTS Article 5.

F.15 Voluntary data flag

true

F.16 Personal data flag

false

F.17 LEI eligibility

false

F.18 Home Member State

Liechtenstein

F.19 Host Member States

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

G. PART G - INFORMATION ON THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations

Purchasers or holders of AMP do not acquire any claim, share, or enforceable right against an issuer or any other entity simply by holding the token. Amp is a OTHR token and does not represent equity, debt, or ownership in a legal entity.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligation

Because holding AMP does not bestow contractual rights, there is no traditional “exercise” of rights as one might have with a security or OTHR token tied to services. The rights that do exist (use of the network) are exercised simply by using the token: e.g., to exercise the “right” to transfer AMP, the holder creates a transaction and signs it with their private key; to exercise the “right” to stake, the holder delegates their AMP to a validator via a staking transaction. These actions are carried out on-chain and are validated by the decentralized network.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations

Since there are no formal contractual rights attached to AMP, modifications in the “rights and obligations” sense mostly pertain to changes in the protocol rules of the AMP network. Any changes to how AMP works (for example, changes to staking yield, fee structure, or adding on-chain governance features in the future) would require a network upgrade. AMP’s upgrade process is decentralized: core developers may propose changes via software updates, but these changes only take effect if a sufficient portion of the community (especially validators) adopts the new software version.

G.4 Future Public Offers

Not applicable

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

G.6 Utility Token Classification

No

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens

Not applicable

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption

Not applicable

G.9 Non-Trading Request

True

G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions

Not applicable

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols

Amp's supply is fixed and there are no algorithmic supply adjustment mechanisms. There is no peg or rebase function that alters the supply in response to price or external metrics. The only "supply changes" historically were one-time events (initial mint and distribution). Since then, the total token count remains constant. Specifically, Amp does not have: an elastic supply (like algorithmic stablecoins that mint/burn to maintain price), a treasury that regularly buys/burns tokens, or a protocol-driven burn (as of now) on transactions. The only way Amp supply could decrease is if tokens were deliberately sent to an unspendable address (burned) by holders – which occasionally happens in crypto for various reasons – but there is no protocol requirement or incentive to do so. Thus, Amp's supply is static apart from such anomalous burns which have not been a factor. In short, Amp functions without any active supply management: no central entity or algorithm adjusts supply in reaction to market conditions.

G.13 Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

Not applicable.

G.14 Token Value Protection Schemes

False

G.15 Token Value Protection Schemes Description

Not Applicable

G.16 Compensation Schemes

False

G.17 Compensation Schemes Description

Not Applicable

G.18 Applicable Law

Not applicable

G.19 Competent Court

Not applicable

H. PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1 Distributed ledger technology

Amp operates on the Ethereum distributed ledger (blockchain), inheriting its properties as an open, permissionless, decentralized ledger. The Ethereum blockchain serves as the underlying infrastructure for AMP token transactions and smart contracts. Key characteristics of Ethereum as the DLT for Amp include:

Network Decentralization: Ethereum is maintained by a large network of independent validator nodes spread across the globe. As of 2025, there are over half a million active validators securing Ethereum's PoS network, distributed across many countries and operators (ranging from individual stakers to staking pools and institutional node providers). No single entity controls Ethereum; consensus is achieved collectively through the protocol rules. This means Amp transactions, recorded

on Ethereum, benefit from a very high degree of censorship-resistance and uptime. There is no central authority that can arbitrarily alter Amp balances or block Amp transfers – any such attempt would require compromising Ethereum's core (which would require control of >2/3 of staked ETH, an extremely high economic barrier). Thus, Ethereum provides Amp with a neutral and resilient ledger.

Ledger Structure: Ethereum's ledger uses an account-based model (each address has a balance). Amp tokens are recorded as balances in the Amp smart contract, which itself is an entry in Ethereum's global state. When Amp is transferred, the ledger updates the balances in the contract for the sender and recipient addresses. All such state changes are grouped into blocks (one block roughly every 12 seconds). Ethereum's ledger is linear (one canonical chain of blocks, ignoring temporary forks) and each block references the previous one, forming a tamper-evident chain. The state (including Amp balances) is fully replicated on every node; any node can independently verify all Amp transactions by executing the contract code from genesis to current block. This ensures transparency – anyone can use a block explorer to see Amp's total supply, any address's Amp balance, and all Amp transfers or staking events historically.

Smart Contract Execution: Ethereum's distributed ledger isn't just a simple transaction record; it runs the EVM (Ethereum Virtual Machine) which executes smart contract code. The Amp token contract and its associated collateral manager contracts are deployed code on Ethereum. Every Ethereum node executes these contracts' code as part of processing blocks, ensuring uniform outcomes. This means the ledger not only stores balances but also enforces Amp's rules (like partitions and transfer logic) in a decentralized way. The Ethereum ledger's consensus rules ensure that if, say, an Amp collateral manager contract says "don't release this Amp until time X or condition Y," then no transaction can bypass that without fulfilling conditions – because all nodes will reject invalid state changes. In essence, Ethereum provides a global computer where Amp's business logic runs, with full consistency and auditability.

Public Accessibility: Ethereum is a public blockchain, so anyone with an internet connection can run a node or query the network. Amp's ledger data is available via many public block explorers (like Etherscan) and API services. The open nature means stakeholders – including regulators or auditors – can verify Amp's on-chain data independently. For example, one can confirm the foundation's wallet balances, or track the movement of Amp into and out of staking contracts. This transparency is a core attribute of the underlying DLT, contributing to trust in Amp's circulating supply and usage.

Security and Finality: With Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake, once an Ethereum block is finalized (which happens through checkpointing every ~32 blocks in an epoch, when >2/3 validators attest), the transactions in it (including Amp transactions) are extremely unlikely to ever revert. Finality on Ethereum is often achieved within 6–12 minutes (1–2 epochs). Additionally, Ethereum's design post-Merge includes slashing for malicious validators and economic guarantees that make reverting finalized blocks practically infeasible without an attacker burning billions in value. For Amp users, this means after a short wait, their transactions (transfers or stake changes) are permanent and reliable on the ledger. Ethereum's ledger, being one of the most valuable and secure, has proven robust against attacks. Since the Merge, it has had no major security incidents and continues to be actively fortified by its community (e.g., discussing inclusion lists to resist censorship, etc.). This underpins Amp's reliability: the ledger itself is highly secure.

AMP Whitepaper: https://docs.ampera.xyz/

Public block explorer: https://etherscan.io/

AMP Main repository: https://github.com/amptoken

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards

Amp's ecosystem is built on well-established blockchain protocols and standards, ensuring robust functionality, compatibility, and security across platforms. As an ERC-20 token, Amp adheres to Ethereum's most widely adopted token standard, defining how tokens are transferred, approved for spending, and how events are emitted. This standard enables seamless integration with Ethereum wallets, decentralized applications (dApps), and exchanges. Amp's smart contract fully implements these ERC-20 functions while extending them with partition logic for collateralization, without breaking compatibility. In addition to ERC-20 compliance, Amp leverages Ethereum's broader smart contract standards. Although the token is designed to be immutable and non-pausable for decentralization, any supporting contracts such as collateral managers may use standard patterns for upgradeability and access control.

- For interoperability, Amp utilizes common bridging protocols to be represented on other blockchains such as Solana and NEAR. These bridges, like Wormhole or Rainbow Bridge, follow industry standards for cross-chain message validation and token locking, ensuring AMP on other chains remains backed by Ethereum-based AMP. Importantly, Amp does not use proprietary bridging code, instead relying on external, standardized infrastructure.
- Security standards in Amp's development include the use of audited Solidity patterns, structured testing, and independent smart contract audits. Best practices such as the Checks-Effects-Interactions pattern and overflow protection have been followed to secure collateral-related operations. Cryptographically, Amp conforms to Ethereum's use of Keccak-256 hashing, ECDSA with the secp256k1 elliptic curve for transaction signatures, and other cryptographic primitives that allow full compatibility with Ethereum tooling, such as hardware wallets and explorers.
- Amp is also expected to align with emerging standards like the Digital Token Identifier (DTI) under ISO frameworks for regulatory token identification. While it does not yet have a DTI, it is recognized by its contract address and ticker symbol "AMP" across centralized exchanges, data aggregators, and DeFi platforms. Amp's development tools and SDKs follow standard Web3 interfaces, such as JSON-RPC for blockchain communication and GraphQL for indexing blockchain data via platforms like The Graph.
- Though Amp does not operate its own subnetwork or sidechain, it is compatible with Layer-2 solutions such as Polygon or Arbitrum, where AMP could function as a bridged ERC-20 token, adhering to those networks' respective token standards and bridging mechanisms. In summary, Amp's technical architecture is grounded in proven blockchain standards. This approach enables high interoperability with Ethereum-native infrastructure like MetaMask, Etherscan, Uniswap, and centralized exchanges, streamlining integration and supporting secure, scalable use across multiple platforms. By avoiding proprietary protocols and instead relying on well-documented, open standards, Amp ensures future-proof operability and wide accessibility within the evolving crypto ecosystem.

(References: ERC-20 – EIP-20 spec; Ethereum Yellow Paper for cryptography; Amp's GitHub for code style;No proprietary protocols are listed for Amp, meaning everything is conventional and well-documented in the Ethereum developer community.)

H.3 Technology Used

The implementation of Amp involves various technologies spanning smart contract development, blockchain infrastructure, and application-level tools:

- **Programming Languages:** Amp's smart contracts (the AMP token contract and collateral manager contracts) are written in **Solidity**, the primary high-level language for Ethereum smart contracts.Solidity provides the constructs for implementing ERC-20 logic and custom features like Amp's partitions. The use of Solidity implies that Amp's code was compiled to EVM bytecode and deployed on Ethereum. Outside of the blockchain, supporting software (like the Flexa Capacity platform, wallets, and Amp-related tooling) are written in common languages: for instance, **TypeScript/JavaScript** for web interfaces and SDKs (Flexa's consumer apps, integration scripts), **Swift/Kotlin** for any mobile wallet integration, and possibly **Go/Rust** for backend services (Flexa's

core might use Go for parts of its system). Additionally, the new collateral protocol (Anvil) might be written in **Rust** if it targets e.g. NEAR or any substrate-based logic, but on Ethereum, it's likely still Solidity for the core contracts. The key takeaway is that Amp uses *standard programming languages* widely used in the blockchain space, so developers can easily audit or extend its components.

- **Development Frameworks:** During Amp's creation, developers likely used Ethereum development frameworks like **Truffle** or **Hardhat** (or older ones like **Embark** back in 2020) to compile, test, and deploy the contracts. They would also use these for writing unit tests in JavaScript/TypeScript to ensure contract behaviors like partitioning work correctly. The consistency with typical frameworks means Amp's contracts were built and tested in environments familiar to Ethereum devs, contributing to reliability.

- **Infrastructure & Nodes:** Running Amp's ecosystem requires Ethereum nodes (or node services). For the core functionalities (transfers, staking transactions), the Ethereum mainnet processes them. Flexa and other integrators probably run their own Ethereum **full nodes** or use providers like **Infura/Alchemy** for reliable network access. Additionally, for performance monitoring, they likely utilize **blockchain indexing nodes**. For instance, the mention of "Alchemy subgraphs" suggests they deployed a Graph Protocol indexer (subgraph) likely on Alchemy's platform to track Amp-specific events (like staked amounts, reward accruals) off-chain for analytics.The Graph uses Graph Node technology that ingests Ethereum data and allows queries via GraphQL – Amp's adoption of that indicates alignment with modern Web3 infrastructure.

- **Hardware Requirements:** Amp itself doesn't impose special hardware needs (it piggybacks on Ethereum). Ethereum validators require certain hardware (as of 2025, a typical validator needs a multi-core CPU, 16GB+ RAM, SSD etc.), but those are run by whoever is validating Ethereum, not specifically by Amp holders unless they also validate ETH. The Flexa Capacity nodes that interface with Amp might have some requirements to monitor and respond quickly – likely standard cloud servers. Amp's design is such that no custom hardware (like ASICs) is needed anywhere; general-purpose computing suffices.

- **Security and Auditing Tools:** The development of Amp likely utilized static analysis and formal verification tools to ensure security (common tools include **MythX**, **Slither**, **Oyente**, etc.). We know formal audits were done by ConsenSys Diligence and Trail of Bits, which use in-house and open-source tools to scan for vulnerabilities. Also, Amp might have used **OpenZeppelin's** library for ERC-20 and math, which itself is vetted. All these tools and libraries adhere to Ethereum's security best practices. The project also may have instituted a **bug bounty** program inviting security researchers to find issues, which is another standard practice.

- **Smart Contract Operations:** Amp's collateral functionality might involve oracles or off-chain services – for example, if Flexa's system needs to know when to trigger a liquidation, they might monitor certain conditions off-chain (like a transaction's confirmation status). For such tasks, they might use **oracles** or simply their own infrastructure. However, Amp's core doesn't rely on complex oracles like price feeds because Amp itself doesn't enforce a peg or price. Price data for collateral liquidation is presumably taken from market feeds when needed by Flexa's off-chain systems to know how much Amp to sell to cover a payment – that's outside Amp's contracts though (the contracts likely just allow Flexa to liquidate X Amp, and Flexa's systems decide what X is needed). Those price feeds could be from standard APIs or oracles like Chainlink if they ever integrated on-chain pricing.

- **Wallets and Custody Tech:** Amp can be stored in any Ethereum-compatible wallet (e.g., MetaMask, hardware wallets like Ledger/Trezor, mobile wallets). No specialized wallet is needed for Amp – it uses Ethereum's standard. Flexa's consumer app (called SPEDN) holds Amp for staking on behalf of users, which is a custom wallet app that likely uses secure enclaves on devices for key management – standard mobile crypto wallet tech. Custodians that support Amp (like exchange custodial wallets, institutional custody solutions such as BitGo or Gemini Custody if they list Amp) integrate it using their standard ERC-20 custody modules.

- **Scalability Solutions:** If Ethereum network gets congested, Amp transactions could be pricy. There has been mention of moving some operations to layer-2 for efficiency. For example, Flexa's new system (Anvil) could possibly use an L2 for pooling collateral to reduce gas costs. If so, they might employ **Optimistic or ZK-Rollups**. Many projects by 2025 use rollups like Arbitrum, Optimism, or Polygon's commit chain for cheaper transactions while finalizing on Ethereum. If Amp's ecosystem leverages those, it adheres to their standards (which essentially means bridging Amp to that L2, then using Amp in the same way but on the rollup). This is speculative, but aligning with rollup tech would be natural and would follow community standards for bridging and using ERC-20 on L2 (like using the standard bridge contracts that lock L1 Amp and mint L2 Amp).

To sum up, Amp's technology stack is grounded in the Ethereum world's standard toolkit: Solidity smart contracts, Ethereum nodes, open-source libraries, and common integration tools. There's no proprietary blockchain for Amp – it fully uses Ethereum's public chain. The advantage of this approach is reliability and predictability: Amp benefits from the continuous improvements of Ethereum (such as the Merge reducing energy use, potential sharding increasing throughput) and the robust set of developer tools available. The technology used in Amp's collateral solution (like partition strategy) is somewhat novel in concept, but its implementation is through straightforward Solidity code and additional contracts, which is comprehensible to any Ethereum engineer.

(References: Ethereum developer documentation for ERC-20, OpenZeppelin contract docs for typical patterns, The Graph documentation for subgraphs which Flexa uses, audit reports from ConsenSys/Trail of Bits summarizing design choices. The description above consolidates how standard tech is applied in Amp's context.)

H.4 Consensus Mechanism

Amp itself does not have a native consensus mechanism, as it is not a standalone blockchain but a token on Ethereum. Therefore, the consensus mechanism relevant to Amp is **Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS)** consensus, often referred to as the combination of **Casper-FFG** (finality gadget) and **LMD-GHOST** (fork-choice rule), collectively nicknamed **"Gasper."** This is the mechanism that secures Ethereum and by extension secures Amp transactions. Here's an overview of how Ethereum's PoS consensus works, focusing on aspects relevant to Amp holders and transactions:

1. **Validator Staking and Block Proposal:** Ethereum's PoS relies on validators who have staked 32 ETH each to participate. At any given time, one validator is pseudo-randomly chosen as the **block proposer** for a 12-second slot. That validator proposes a block containing new transactions (including any Amp transactions pending in the mempool). Because Ethereum blocks often include many token transfers and contract calls, an Amp transfer or contract call is just one of many transactions that could be in the block. The proposer includes it and broadcasts the block.

2. **Attestation (Voting):** After a block is proposed, a committee of validators (randomly selected subset of all validators for that slot) **attests** (votes) on the block's validity and on the chain head they see (this vote also helps finalize the epoch checkpoints). These attestation votes are basically saying "we consider this block and all before it legitimate." If the Amp transaction is in this block, validators in effect are validating that transaction along with the rest. If something were invalid (like a double-spend attempt or contract rule violation), honest validators would refuse to attest and the block would be rejected. However, since Amp's rules are enforced by Ethereum's EVM, an invalid Amp transaction (say transferring more tokens than available) would never even be considered valid – it would fail EVM execution. Thus, by the time validators attest, they're mainly checking the block's signature and that they received the same block. Attestations are gathered and once a supermajority endorses the block, it becomes part of the chain.

3. **Epochs and Finality:** Ethereum groups 32 slots into an epoch (~6.4 minutes). At epoch boundaries, the protocol uses Casper FFG to finalize checkpoints. If >2/3 of validators (by stake weight) attested to the sequence of blocks up to a checkpoint, that checkpoint is **finalized**. Once finalized, it's immutable barring an exceptional attack. For Amp transactions, this means after an epoch or two, the

transaction can be considered irreversible. In practice, Amp transfers are usually considered confirmed after one block for everyday use (which is probabilistic finality), but for absolute certainty (like large value), one might wait ~12 minutes for finality. This is still vastly faster than Proof-of-Work confirmations for equivalent certainty.

4. **Liveness and Security:** Ethereum's PoS is designed to be secure as long as at least 2/3 of the stake is honest. In the event of an attempt to violate consensus rules (e.g., a malicious fork), the **slashing mechanism** punishes misbehaving validators by destroying some of their staked ETH. This deters attacks. For an Amp user, this means the consensus mechanism has strong economic incentives to continue processing transactions correctly and not revert them. The chance of a fork that changes Amp transactions after finality is astronomically low (would require >1/3 validators colluding and willing to lose billions in stake). This secure finality is a huge boon for Amp's use-case, because Amp often underpins value transfers – knowing the collateral is locked and won't be unwound is crucial for trust.

5. **No Mining, Energy Efficiency:** Under PoS, Ethereum has no mining. Amp transactions are confirmed without energy-intensive computations. Validators only perform relatively light cryptographic operations (signing messages, etc.), so the consensus is extremely energy-efficient (over 99.95% less energy than previous PoW). This means Amp usage doesn't carry the high environmental cost that earlier blockchain transactions did. There's no advantage in computing power; consensus weight comes from staked ETH. For Amp holders, this doesn't directly change how they use Amp, but it has peripheral benefits: lower network fees generally (because PoS allows Ethereum to target scalability upgrades), and more predictability (since block production is smoother without the randomness of PoW). It also aligns Amp with sustainability goals, which might improve acceptance among environmentally conscious enterprises and regulators.

6. **Consensus Governance:** Ethereum's consensus parameters (like block size, validators count, etc.) are determined by the Ethereum protocol and can be changed via network upgrades (with social consensus and offline coordination). Amp holders do not have a direct role in Ethereum's consensus (unless they themselves stake ETH or participate in Ethereum governance as community members). However, any major changes in Ethereum consensus (like sharding introduction or changes to validator rewards) are widely communicated and subject to community agreement. Amp, being simply an ERC-20, will continue to work seamlessly through such changes as long as Ethereum exists and supports smart contracts. For instance, when Ethereum transitions to **sharding**, Amp transactions might get processed in a shard and then finalized in the beacon chain, but that complexity is abstracted away – from Amp's perspective, it will still see a robust ledger.

Summary: Ethereum's **Proof-of-Stake (Casper/Gasper) consensus** ensures Amp transactions are securely ordered and finalized by a decentralized network of validators. Blocks with Amp transfers are produced (~ every 12s), and finality is reached typically within a few minutes. The consensus is **Byzantine Fault Tolerant** (can tolerate up to ~33% dishonest stake) and uses economic penalties (slashing) to discourage There is no mining competition; instead, consensus is achieved through weighted voting by stakers, making it efficient and stable. This mechanism underpins Amp's reliability – Amp inherits Ethereum's very high uptime (Ethereum has historically extremely few outages) and irreversibility. In essence, Amp's trust model is the same as Ethereum's: trust in the protocol and economic incentives of validators.

(Technical reference: See Ethereum's official documentation on Proof-of-Stake finality, EIP-3675 for the Merge specs, and academic papers on Casper FFG and Gasper for detailed analysis of probabilities of finality and security margins. Those confirm the swift finality and security assumptions we described.)

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Amp's ecosystem features incentive structures to encourage desired behavior (like staking) and fee structures related to using the token in transactions or applications. They can be summarized as follows:

- **Staking Rewards:** Validators on Ethereum get rewards in ETH for securing the network, but since Amp is an ERC-20, that doesn't apply to Amp directly. Instead, Amp holders are incentivized to stake Amp in collateral contracts (particularly Flexa Capacity, and potentially others) through **reward payouts** funded by the network that uses the collateral.

- **Collateral Liquidation and Penalties:** If an underlying transaction fails and Amp collateral is liquidated to cover it, Amp stakers essentially pay that cost (their Amp is sold to compensate the merchant). This can be seen as a *penalty or risk* for staking. It aligns incentives: if stakers back risky transactions, they could lose Amp. However, in practice, Flexa's fraud prevention and instant payment system aim to keep such failures minimal – to date, Flexa reported no losses for merchants due to effective collateralization.But the mechanism stands: stakers collectively bear losses if they occur. This is less a "penalty for misbehavior" (since stakers don't directly control transactions) and more an inherent risk of the business model. It encourages stakers to support only robust networks/transactions.

- **Transaction Fees (Ethereum Gas Fees):** Every on-chain action involving Amp (transferring tokens, staking, unstaking, claiming rewards, voting, etc.) requires payment of Ethereum gas fees in ETH. These fees are determined by Ethereum's dynamic fee mechanism (EIP-1559). Users have to pay a base fee (which is burned by Ethereum) and optionally a priority fee (tip to validators). These fees do not go to any Amp-specific entity; they are part of Ethereum's incentive for validators. Thus, using Amp carries typical Ethereum transaction costs. At times of congestion, these can be significant (a simple Amp transfer might cost a few dollars, while complex staking contract interactions could cost more due to higher gas consumption). This is a cost borne by Amp users, not by the Amp protocol itself. Over time, Ethereum upgrades (like rollups) may alleviate costs. But currently, Amp users should be aware that moving Amp or interacting with it on-chain has a fee in ETH. These fees ensure the transaction is processed and also create a slight deflationary pressure on ETH (since base fees are burned). For Amp, the significance is that heavy usage will indirectly also consume ETH via gas, but there's no effect on Amp's supply.

- **No Protocol Fees for Amp Transfers:** The Amp token contract does not impose any transfer fees or taxes. Some tokens have built-in fees (like burning a percentage on transfer or sending a portion to a treasury). Amp does not do this – if you send 100 AMP, the recipient gets 100 AMP (minus Ethereum gas in ETH you paid). This makes Amp straightforward and avoids deterring usage by extra costs.

- **Fees in Collateral Managers:** The Flexa Capacity (Amp staking) smart contract itself historically did not charge a fee for staking or unstaking beyond gas. All yield came from outside (merchant fees). The design is such that the network's business model, not the smart contract, generates rewards. There might be minimal technical fees like a penalty for early unstaking if the program requires a minimum lock time (to discourage quick in-out during high fees then leaving). Flexa's earlier model had a concept of "capacity release delay" to ensure stakers kept funds in for a full rewards cycle. But that's a time lock, not a fee. The new Anvil protocol might introduce more nuanced incentive layering (like boosting rewards for longer commitments, etc.). But as of now, there's no mention of a direct fee on stakers – it's likely still external incentives and maybe algorithmic adjustments to encourage or discourage certain behavior (like if capacity is oversupplied, rewards per Amp drop, functioning as a self-correcting incentive).

- **No Slashing for Collateral Providers:** Emphasizing again, Amp stakers aren't "slashed" for malicious behavior like in some networks because they aren't actively producing blocks or making consensus decisions. The system assumes if a payment is fraudulent, the worst that happens is stakers lose Amp to cover it – but that's not a *punishment for doing something wrong* so much as the system functioning as intended (collateral doing its job). There's no scenario where Amp stakers are

deliberately trying to harm the network – they simply provide collateral and if something goes awry with a payment (caused by a spender defaulting), their Amp is used. That's more akin to an insurance payout than slashing for misbehavior.

- **Delegation:** In Flexa's model, Amp holders could delegate their Amp to a staking address to be used as collateral (e.g., delegating to a specific merchant's capacity or a certain pool). This effectively allowed holders to stake without running infrastructure. It's somewhat analogous to delegation in PoS (where you delegate stake to a validator and share rewards).

- **Economic Security and Value Alignment:** Amp's model relies on the idea that the value of Amp should correlate with the security of the network it supports. If demand for Amp's usage grows (more transactions to collateralize), more Amp gets staked (or more Amp demand, raising price), which increases the network's security capacity (because higher-valued Amp means more value backing each transaction). Conversely, if Amp's price falls dramatically, the same number of Amp provides less collateral value, limiting transaction size or volume that can be safely secured. This is a risk (addressed in risk section), but as an incentive, it means Amp holders have a vested interest in the network's success because that can improve Amp's value and thus their stake's power and rewards.

- **No Dividend or Profit-Sharing:** To reiterate, Amp is not like a stock that shares company profits. There is no direct distribution of any "profits" from the foundation or Flexa to Amp holders. Rewards come from usage fees, not from equity. Therefore, Amp's incentives are operational (participate and get fees) rather than passive income from someone else's profit.

In conclusion, Amp's incentive structure is about **encouraging staking by offering rewards funded from real economic activity**, and ensuring that if Amp is doing its job (covering losses), the costs are borne by those who took on that role (the stakers). The usage of Ethereum PoS means no block rewards or mining for Amp itself, only the gas costs that users pay into Ethereum. Amp's design avoids any complicated fee extraction from token holders beyond what's necessary for the Ethereum network and focusing all incentives on the collateral utility.

(References: Flexa's Medium announcements for staking yields, general DeFi knowledge for how these systems typically work. The statements above also incorporate insight from reddit/forums where Amp tokenomics and Flexa rewards were discussed, confirming that Flexa capacity rewards came from merchant fees and an allocated pool, not from inflation of Amp. Specific figures are illustrative since actual APYs fluctuate. No mention of any slashing in official sources beyond the concept of covering fraud losses, which we interpret accordingly.)

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology

True

H.7 DLT Functionality Description

The AMP token operates on the Ethereum blockchain, a permissionless, decentralized distributed ledger technology (DLT) network that supports smart contracts and transparent, immutable transaction recording. As an ERC-20 token, AMP utilizes Ethereum's DLT infrastructure to ensure secure, verifiable, and tamper-resistant tracking of token transfers and collateralization functions. The Ethereum network's consensus mechanism (currently Proof-of-Stake) validates all AMP transactions across a global network of nodes, promoting transparency, resilience, and settlement finality. This DLT implementation underpins AMP's core utility of providing collateral for instant, fraud-proof payments within the Flexa network and ensures compliance with MiCAR's requirement for crypto-assets to be transferable and storable using distributed ledger or similar technologies.

H.8 Audit

True

H.9 Audit Outcome

In June 2020, ConsenSys Diligence performed a comprehensive audit of the AMP token smart contracts. The audit found no critical vulnerabilities and provided fifteen recommendations focused on

optimizations and developer experience. All recommendations were addressed by the Ampera development team. The full audit report is available at:

https://diligence.consensys.io/audits/2020/06/amp/

I. PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1 Offer-Related Risks

I.1 Offer-Related Risks:

- **Market Volatility Risk:** AMP's market price is highly volatile, like most crypto-assets. Investors in AMP can experience rapid and significant price fluctuations. Over the past years, AMP has seen both sharp rises and steep declines.Factors driving volatility include overall crypto market sentiment (e.g., Bitcoin price movements often influence altcoins like AMP), project-specific news (partnerships or technical developments can cause spikes; negative news or regulatory actions can cause drops), and macroeconomic conditions (inflation, interest rates, etc., affecting speculative assets).

- **Liquidity Risk:** While AMP is traded on many exchanges and generally has significant daily volume During market stress or off-peak times, AMP might have wider bid-ask spreads or lower order book depth. Large holders of AMP could face slippage if trying to sell a substantial amount quickly. If liquidity were severely reduced, holders might struggle to convert AMP to cash or other assets without moving the market price unfavorably.

- **Regulatory Risk (Offer/Trading):** The regulatory environment for crypto is evolving. AMP's classification is not uniform globally. In the EU, MiCA provides a clear framework (with AMP as an "other crypto-asset" that we are voluntarily disclosing).

- **Trading Platform Operational Risk:** When trading AMP on any platform (centralized exchanges like LCX, Binance, Coinbase, etc.), users are subject to the operational and security risks of those platforms. This includes risk of exchange outages (due to technical failures or deliberate suspensions during high volatility), which might prevent timely trading or withdrawals. If the market is moving quickly and the platform goes down, traders could incur losses or miss opportunities.

- **Custodial Risk:** Relatedly, if users keep AMP with a third-party custodian (exchange or wallet provider), they rely on that custodian's security and solvency. A hack of the custodian (exchange hacks have happened numerous times in crypto history) could result in theft of AMP holdings. Unlike some other assets, AMP transactions are irreversible and anonymous if stolen – there is no "bank" to revert it. Custodians usually implement strong security, but insider threats or sophisticated hacks remain a risk. Moreover, if a custodian mismanages funds or engages in risky behavior (like lending out deposits) and becomes insolvent, users might lose their AMP or get it back only after lengthy legal processes (as seen with several crypto lender failures). Using self-custody (managing one's own wallet) avoids some of these risks but introduces the need for personal security (protecting private keys; see below in asset-related risks). Investors should weigh convenience vs security in deciding where to hold AMP and possibly diversify between custodial and non-custodial storage.

- **Concentration Risk:** While not immediately apparent, trading and offer contexts include risk of market manipulation or whales. A relatively small number of large holders (whales) could potentially move AMP's market through big trades. If, say, the foundation or Flexa (which hold significant Amp allocations) were to sell large amounts, it could depress price.. Market participants should be cautious of sudden unexplained price movements; they could be driven by manipulative actors taking advantage of relatively lower liquidity compared to big markets

I.2 Issuer-Related Risks

Amp does not have a traditional centralized “issuer” like a company that backs it (it’s not equity or debt), but it is closely associated with and reliant on the health of its ecosystem participants: primarily the Amp community, the Acronym Foundation (issuer in a regulatory sense), and Flexa (major user of Amp). Risks related to these can impact AMP’s viability and value:

- **Ecosystem Dependency Risk:** The success of Amp is intricately tied to the continued development and adoption of the networks that use it (notably Flexa, and possibly future adopters). If the core contributing organizations – e.g., the Acronym Foundation or Flexa – fail to deliver improvements, lose key team members, or run into operational difficulties, the Amp project could stagnate or sufferfile-58o1g7grcm6ji3gbrltwt5file-58o1g7grcm6ji3gbrltwt5. For example, if Flexa were to shut down or pivot away from using Amp, demand for Amp would likely drop significantly, since Flexa is currently the primary driver of Amp’s utility. Similarly, if the Foundation ran out of funds or the lead developers stopped working on the project (without others picking up), Amp might not evolve to remain competitive, causing community and market confidence to wane.

- **Key Personnel Risk:** While decentralized, certain individuals have been instrumental (e.g., Flexa’s founders, Foundation leadership like Tyler Spalding). The departure, incapacity, or loss of reputation of these key figures could adversely affect the project’s momentum and partnerships. Crypto projects often face turbulence when founders leave or internal leadership conflicts arise. Amp’s community might be resilient, but a loss of visionary leadership could slow down critical initiatives (like integrating Amp into new platforms or executing the Anvil upgrade). The risk is mitigated by open-source code (others can continue development), but community fragmentation is possible without strong coordination.

- **Development & Maintenance Risk:** Amp’s underlying software needs maintenance (security updates, improvements). If the developer community or foundation fails to maintain the smart contracts or adapt to changes (for instance, Ethereum protocol changes, new security threats, etc.), Amp could become outdated or vulnerable. Also, any hidden software bug or architectural flaw in Amp’s system that gets discovered could undermine trust. While audited, no software is 100% bug-free. The risk is lower for the token contract (which is simple and static), but higher for collateral manager contracts and associated apps, which are more complex and may evolve.

- **Community Consensus Risk (Governance/Forks):** Amp’s decentralization means changes require broad agreement. If a major disagreement arises within the Amp community or between stakeholders (for example, if some want to migrate Amp to a different blockchain or change token economics while others strongly oppose), it could lead to a *community split* or fork. Such a scenario, while not currently an evident risk, could happen if, say, regulatory pressures force one approach (like a KYC layer) and part of the community resists.
- **Reliance on Flexa and Single Ecosystem Risk:** Right now, Flexa’s network usage of Amp is a significant part of Amp’s value proposition. This is a concentration risk: if anything severely impacts Flexa (company bankruptcy, regulatory ban on its operations, a better competing solution emerging), Amp would be directly impacted. Flexa is a private company; it might have undisclosed financial risks, or it might change its strategy (e.g., decide to use a different collateral method). The Foundation and Amp community do aim to diversify usage (encourage other apps to use Amp), but as of now Flexa’s dominance is notable.

- **Decentralization vs Coordination Risk:** Amp’s decentralization is a strength (no single point of failure), but in practice, certain centralized efforts drive it (foundation for marketing/compliance, Flexa for adoption). If these entities falter, can the community spontaneously pick up? Possibly, but not guaranteed. There’s a risk that without the foundation or Flexa’s push, Amp might languish even if technically anyone could push it forward (the tragedy of the commons or simply lack of organized funding).

I.3 Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

- **Lack of Intrinsic Value / Absence of Backing:** Amp is not backed by any tangible asset or legal obligation; its value is purely determined by supply and demand in the market. Unlike, say, an asset-referenced token which has reserves, or a share which has claim on company assets, Amp's worth comes from the expectation that others will use it as collateral or want it.

- **Continued Utility Risk:** Amp's value is tied to its utility in the broader crypto ecosystem.If usage of Amp's primary ecosystem (payments via Flexa, etc.) grows, demand for Amp likely grows (stakers locking Amp, etc.); if usage stagnates or declines, demand for Amp could fall. This means Amp holders are exposed to the broader trend of crypto payments and DeFi collateral use. If, for instance, merchants decide they prefer other solutions (like stablecoins directly or credit-card-like crypto solutions not needing Amp).

- **Competition Risk:** There are other crypto projects aiming to facilitate instant payments or collateralization. For example, projects like Lightning Network (Bitcoin's layer-2) for instant BTC payments, or stablecoin-based payment networks (Circle's USDC for merchant payments).

- **Self-Custody Risk:** If holders keep Amp in their own wallets, they face the risk of losing access (through lost private keys, mishandled seed phrases, etc.).This isn't unique to Amp but is a crypto-asset risk: losing one's private key means losing the Amp irreversibly. There's no recovery mechanism due to the decentralized nature.

- **Technical Bugs and Smart Contract Risk:** While Amp's contracts were audited, the possibility of an undiscovered vulnerability can't be zero. A bug in Amp's token contract seems very unlikely at this point (given its simplicity and time in market). However, a bug in collateral manager contracts or future upgrades could cause issues (e.g., someone exploiting the contract to withdraw more Amp than they should).

- **Taxation Risk:** Using or trading Amp can trigger taxable events under various jurisdictions' laws.For instance, in many countries, spending Amp (using it to pay for something or converting to fiat) is a taxable disposal subject to capital gains tax on any appreciation. Receiving Amp as a reward for staking might be considered income and taxed accordingly at the time of receipt (and then again capital gains when sold, in some systems).

- **DeFi and Smart Contract Integration Risks:** Amp holders often will interact with DeFi protocols (like providing AMP liquidity on an exchange or possibly borrowing/lending Amp). Those carry typical DeFi risks: contract bugs in those platforms, impermanent loss if providing liquidity.

- **Network Security Risks (Ethereum's security):** Amp relies on Ethereum's security assumptions. If Ethereum were compromised (via a 51% attack or critical consensus bug), Amp transactions and balances could be falsified or reverted. This is extremely unlikely given Ethereum's size and audits, but not impossible. The theoretical risk of a successful coordinated attack on Ethereum (maybe by a state actor or major exchange collusion) would have devastating effects: transactions could be censored or re-written, potentially causing double-spends or theft of Amp if the ledger is manipulated. However, practically finality and slashing make sustained attacks expensive.

- **Quantum Computing Risk:** Like all ECDSA-secured assets, Amp could be vulnerable in the (future) event that quantum computers become advanced enough to break.If an attacker could derive private keys from public keys (which becomes possible if sufficiently large quantum computers run Shor's algorithm), any Amp that has had its public key exposed (basically any address that has ever sent a transaction, since the public key is revealed) could be stolen. This is a long-term risk (experts estimate it's years if not a decade+ away before quantum computers that powerful exist).

Many of these risks are inherent to all cryptocurrencies, not just Amp. Amp holders should fully understand the nature of the asset: it's a volatile, unbacked token in a nascent technology and

regulatory space. They should evaluate their risk tolerance accordingly and possibly seek professional advice (technical or financial) if they are unsure about aspects like security or tax.

I.4 Project Implementation-Related Risks

- **Technology related challenges**
  Amp's development—such as the Anvil protocol, collateral management upgrades, and potential L2 integrations—may encounter delays or bugs. Smart contract upgrades must balance security and decentralization. Complexities around testing and deploying time-locked contracts or governance features could slow progress. If key features take longer than expected, it may impact user interest and give competitors an edge.
- **Scalability and Throughput Limits**
  Amp relies on Ethereum, which could become a bottleneck during high transaction volumes, raising gas fees or slowing processing. This threatens the "instant" nature of payments. If collateral actions like staking/unstaking become too costly, user experience may degrade. The team is exploring off-chain solutions and L2s to handle scale, but seamless rollout remains challenging.
- **Adoption and Ecosystem Growth Risk**
  Amp's success hinges on broad merchant adoption and integration across DeFi. Without ecosystem momentum beyond Flexa, network effects could stall. Limited marketing resources and strong competition from large players pose further risks. If community usage doesn't grow, the value proposition weakens, and achieving wide-scale adoption becomes more difficult.
- **Competitive Innovation Risk**
  Crypto moves quickly, and Amp must adapt to evolving standards and innovations (e.g., cross-chain collateral or L2s). Falling behind in infrastructure choices or misjudging the market (e.g., shifting too early to a custom chain) could waste resources or limit adoption. Strategic missteps could prevent Amp from keeping pace with more agile or better-funded rivals.

- **Validator/Participant Centralization Risk:**While Amp doesn't use validators like L1s, its staking model could become centralized if only a few large entities provide most of the collateral. This would weaken decentralization and resilience. If participation becomes unprofitable due to high gas costs or regulatory barriers, smaller stakers may drop out, concentrating control and increasing systemic risk.

- **Regulatory and Compliance Integration:**As usage grows, Amp and platforms like Flexa face greater regulatory scrutiny. Enforcing compliance (KYC/AML) in a decentralized setting is difficult. Geofencing or KYC requirements could reduce openness. Regulatory conflicts—such as pressure to block certain addresses—may challenge the project's permissionless ethos and slow merchant integration.

- **Forks / Network Split:** While Amp is not a blockchain, it could face figurative forks—like new token variants or contract migrations. Poorly executed upgrades could confuse users or fragment the community. Past migrations (e.g., Flexacoin to Amp) were smooth, but future transitions may be more complex and must be handled carefully to avoid disruptions or security risks.

- **Security Threats and Hacks:**Beyond smart contract bugs, risks include app-layer hacks or economic attacks (e.g., price manipulation on lending platforms). As integrations grow, the attack surface expands. A breach in bridging infrastructure or collateral systems could have serious consequences. Ongoing audits and conservative risk management are essential to prevent such threats.

I.5 Technology-Related Risks

- **Network Security and 51% Attack Risk (Ethereum):**Ethereum's proof-of-stake consensus is robust given an honest supermajority, but it's not invulnerable to theoretical attacks. For example, a well-funded adversary could attempt to accumulate a very large amount of ETH to influence or disrupt consensus (the worst-case scenario would be >66% stake to violate finality, or even >33% to stall finality). The cost would be extremely high (tens of billions of USD for 33%, much more for 66%), making it unlikely except for perhaps a state-level actor with a motive to sabotage Ethereum. If such an attack happened, Amp transactions could be censored or the ledger forked. While attackers get slashed if caught, a short-term attack might

still cause chaos before being addressed. Another vector is a Sybil attack on consensus: Ethereum mitigates Sybil by requiring stake, but if someone got hold of, say, a large exchange's keys or multiple large validators, they could try to manipulate a fork. This is far-fetched but within "tail risk".

- **Software Bugs and Exploits:**Both Ethereum's protocol implementation and Amp's smart contracts could in theory harbor undiscovered bugs. Ethereum has multiple clients (e.g., Geth, Nethermind, Prysm, etc.), and while extensively tested, there have been occasional bugs.

- **Validator Centralization & Cloud Dependence:**A significant number of Ethereum validators and infrastructure providers run on cloud services (AWS, Google Cloud, etc.). If, hypothetically, one major cloud provider (like AWS) had an outage that affected a large portion of Ethereum nodes, the network could lose performance or blocks. This happened on smaller scales (some Infura outages, etc.). .

- **RPC/Front-end Ecosystem Risks:**Many users interact with Amp through third-party services (wallets, block explorers). If those services (like Infura for wallets, or Etherscan for checking balances) have issues, users might incorrectly perceive Amp's network is down even if core consensus is fine. For instance, if Etherscan were to show erroneous data due to an API issue, some might panic. Or if a popular wallet had a bug showing a wrong balance, it could cause confusion.

- **Bridge and Interoperability Risks:**Amp being available on other chains via bridges introduces bridge-specific risks. Bridges have been historically vulnerable; numerous hacks occurred (e.g., Poly Network, Wormhole, Ronin hacks in 2021–2022). If Amp's Solana or NEAR bridge were compromised, an attacker could potentially mint unbacked Amp on those chains or steal the collateral Amp on Ethereum that backs the bridged tokens. For example, if the bridging contract on Ethereum that holds AMP (for issuance on Solana) got hacked, that Amp could be drained – effectively increasing circulating supply on Ethereum (because those tokens were presumably taken out of circulation to represent on Solana).

- **Reputation and Ecosystem Risk:**This is intangible but important: if any technical mishap or association tarnishes Amp's reputation (like a hack, or being used in a notable fraud), it could reduce willingness of merchants or users to touch it. Even if fixed later, reputation damage can have lasting impact (some projects never fully recover community trust after big hacks).

I.6 Mitigation Measures

- **Comprehensive Audits & Ongoing Security Reviews:**Right from Amp's launch, security was emphasized. The Amp token contract and Flexa's collateral manager were audited by top firms (ConsenSys Diligence and Trail of Bits) before deployment, and any issues identified were resolved. The project continues to subject new contracts (like the Anvil protocol smart contracts) to rigorous third-party audits before release.

- **Network Upgrades & Performance Improvements:**The team has been quick to leverage improvements in underlying infrastructure. For example, Ethereum's upgrade to PoS drastically cut energy use and improved baseline performance – Amp benefited from that without needing any change, but the team also plans to utilize L2 scaling solutions for better throughput and lower costs.

- **Ecosystem Incentives and Support:**To combat adoption risks, the Amp project (through the foundation and Flexa) has dedicated significant resources to fostering its ecosystem. There have been incentive programs akin to liquidity mining to bootstrap usage – for example, early on, Flexa ran promotions that rewarded spending (users got some cashback in Amp) and provided bonus yields to initial stakers from a reserve pool. They partnered with wallets and exchanges to list Amp (Coinbase, Gemini listing Amp in 2021 increased accessibility). The

foundation in 2023–2024 has been awarding grants to developers building on Amp or integrating it (there have been hackathons and developer bounties to encourage creative uses of Amp's collateral system).

J. PART J - INFORMATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS

Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts.

J.1 Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

AMP relies on Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake consensus, which is remarkably energy-efficient, resulting in minimal environmental footprint compared to older Proof-of-Work blockchains. Because Amp transactions are processed by Ethereum's network of validators instead of energy-intensive miners, the incremental energy usage and emissions attributable to Amp are extremely low. AMP's annual energy consumption estimate of 906.93224 kWh.

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General information	
S.1 Name *Name reported in field A.1*	LCX
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier Identifier referred to in field A.2	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset Name of the crypto-asset, as reported in field D.2	Amp
S.4 Consensus Mechanism The consensus mechanism, as reported in field H.4	The AMP token operates on the Ethereum blockchain and uses Ethereum's consensus mechanism, currently Proof of Stake (PoS). AMP itself does not have a native consensus but inherits Ethereum's network security. AMP enables decentralized collateralization via smart contracts, ensuring secure, instant, and verifiable assurance for value transfers and asset transactions.
S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Incentive mechanisms to secure transactions and any fees applicable, as reported in field H.5	The AMP token operates on the Ethereum blockchain and uses Ethereum's consensus mechanism, currently Proof of Stake (PoS). AMP itself does not have a native consensus but inherits Ethereum's network security. AMP enables decentralized collateralization via smart contracts, ensuring secure, instant, and verifiable assurance for value transfers and asset transactions.
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-05-18
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-05-18

Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption	
S.8 Energy consumption Total amount of energy used for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions, expressed per calendar year	906.93224 kWh per annum
Sources and methodologies	
S.9 Energy consumption sources and Methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in field S.8	For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called "bottom-up" approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings regulary, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation.

J.2 Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions	
S.10 Renewable energy consumption Share of energy used generated from renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of the total amount of energy used per calendar year, for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions.	14.770208242%
S.11 Energy intensity Average amount of energy used per validated transaction	0.00000 kWh
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled Scope 1 GHG emissions per calendar year for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions	0.00 tCO2e per year

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased Scope 2 GHG emissions, expressed in tCO2e per calendar year for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions	1873.14310 tCO2e/a
S.14 GHG intensity Average GHG emissions (scope 1 and scope 2) per validated transaction	0.00000 kgCO2e per transaction
Sources and methodologies	
S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in fields S.10 and S.11	To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined.
S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in fields S.12, S.13 and S.14	To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined.