CRYPTO RISK METRICS
DON'T TRUST. VERIFY.

Bitstamp
by Robinhood

Book of Meme (BOME)

MiCAR White Paper

Dated: 28 July 2025

Preamble

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01. Date of notification

2025-05-26

02. Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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

03. Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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

04. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

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

05. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

The token has no utility other than being holdable and transferable and can not be exchanged for any goods or services at the time of writing this white paper (2025-03-08).

06. Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/11

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Summary

07. Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Warning: This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08. Characteristics of the crypto-asset

The $BOME token is an experimental memecoin project designed to redefine Web3 culture by merging meme culture, decentralized storage solutions, and the speculative nature of trading tokens. At its core is the "Book of Meme," a digital compendium aimed at preserving the evolution of memes on the blockchain. The project utilizes decentralized storage solutions such as Arweave and IPFS, with future plans to expand to Bitcoin Inscriptions for permanent, immutable storage. This initiative seeks to create a new dimension of decentralized social media and make memes unstoppable.

Issued on the Solana blockchain, $BOME has a total supply of 69,000,000,420 tokens. The token is fully transfarable on the Solana blockchain, with no specific utility beyond serving as a speculative crypto asset.

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

Since holding the crypto-asset does not grant access to any goods or services, this is not applicable at the time of writing this white paper (2025-03-08).

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

The token has been admitted to trading to the trading platform operated by Bitstamp Europe S.A. on its own initiative.

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

A.1 Name

Bitstamp Europe S.A.

A.2 Legal form

Public Limited Company

A.3 Registered address

LU, 40, avenue Monterey, L-2163 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

A.4 Head office

LU, 40, avenue Monterey, L-2163 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

A.5 Registration date

2015-05-19

A.6 Legal entity identifier

549300XIBGTJ0PLIEO72

A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Bitstamp Europe S.A. is registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under the number B196856

A.8 Contact telephone number

+35220881096

A.9 E-mail address

info@bitstamp.net

A.10 Response time (Days)

30

A.11 Parent company

Robinhood Markets, Inc with its registered office at 85 Willow Road, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA.

A.12 Members of the management body

Name	Position	Address
Johann Kerbrat	Director	40, Avenue Monterey, L-2163 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Robert Caplehorn	Director	40, Avenue Monterey, L-2163 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

A.13 Business activity

Bitstamp Europe S.A. is a Crypto-Asset Service Provider authorized with the CSSF under the number N00000003 to provide the following crypto-asset services:

- providing custody and administration of crypto-assets on behalf of clients;
- operation of a trading platform for crypto-assets;
- exchange of crypto-assets for funds;
- exchange of crypto-assets for other crypto-assets;
- execution of orders for crypto-assets on behalf of clients;
- reception and transmission of orders for crypto-assets on behalf of clients; and
- providing transfer services for crypto-assets on behalf of clients.

Bitstamp Europe S.A. is a payment institution authorised with the CSSF under number Z00000012 to provide the following payment services:

3.a) Execution of direct debits, including one-off direct debits,

3.b) Execution of payment transactions through a payment card or a similar device,

3.c) Execution of credit transfers, including standing orders and

6) Money remittance.

Bitstamp Europe S.A. has notified the cross border provision of crypto-asset and payment services in all EU and EEA member states.

Bitstamp has admitted the asset, to which this white paper relates to, to trading on its own initiative on its trading platform.

A.14 Parent company business activity

Robinhood Markets, Inc is the holding company for the Robinhood group.

A.15 Newly established

Bitstamp Europe S.A. has been etablished since 2015 and is therefore not newly established.

A.16 Financial condition for the past three years

Bitstamp Europe S.A. is a well-capitalized entity and, for the fiscal years 2024 and 2023, has been profitably operating. Shareholders' equity for the last three years is as follows:

31 December 2024 (unaudited): 41 million EUR;

31 December 2023: 26 million EUR;

31 December 2022: 25.8 million EUR.

The regulatory capital requirement as of December 31, 2024, for Bitstamp Europe S.A. was 3.3 million EUR and is projected to be approximately 11.7 million EUR upon securing the MiCA license.

Bitstamp Europe S.A.'s profit after tax for the last three financial years are as follows:

2024 (unaudited): 15.1 million EUR;

2023: 0.2 million EUR;

2022: negative 13.6 million EUR.

The 2022 results reflect the broader crypto-winter environment in the market, while the turnaround in 2023 and significant profits in 2024 highlight the company's strong recovery and financial performance.

A.17 Financial condition since registration

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

Part B – Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

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

B.2 Name

The issuer is not identifiable. It is communicated on the website https://llwapirxnupqu7xw2fspfidormcfar7ek2yp65nu7k5opjwhdywq.arweave.net/WuwHojdtHwp-9tFk8qBuiwRQR-RWsP91tPq656bHHi0 that an artist called "Darkfarms" is the "owner" of the Smart Contract, although this could not be verified. Darkfarms is recognizable on social media by the handle @Darkfarms1 and the donation address for his art is the Sol wallet: 8eJc6fXM4LPf9H76282ky95ew7fWnqcCsYfANMF7oCiT

B.3 Legal form

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.4 Registered address

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.5 Head office

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.6 Registration date

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.7 Legal entity identifier

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.8 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable.

B.9 Parent company

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.10 Members of the management body

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.11 Business activity

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

B.12 Parent company business activity

Could not be found while drafting this white paper.

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

Bitstamp Europe S.A.

C.2 Legal form

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C.3 Registered address

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C.5 Registration date

2015-05-19

C.6 Legal entity identifier

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C.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law

Not applicable.

C.8 Parent company

Robinhood Markets, Inc with its registered office at 85 Willow Road, Menlo Park, California 94025, USA.

C.9 Reason for crypto-Asset white paper Preparation

As a MiCAR-licensed operator of the trading platform, Bitstamp Europe S.A. shall comply with the requirements set out in Article 5 of MiCAR when admitting to trading on its own initiative a crypto-asset for which no white paper has been published in accordance with MiCAR. In such cases, including admission new tokens to trading, Bitstamp Europe S.A. shall provide, notify and publishing the crypto-asset white paper in accordance with the relevant provisions of MiCAR.

C.10 Members of the Management body

Name	Position	Address
Johann Kerbrat	Director	40, Avenue Monterey, L-2163 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Robert Caplehorn	Director	40, Avenue Monterey, L-2163 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

C.11 Operator business activity

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Bitstamp has admitted the asset, to which this white paper relates to, to trading on its own initiative on its trading platform.

C.12 Parent company business activity

Robinhood Markets, Inc is the holding company for the Robinhood group.

C.13 Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH, Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg

C.14 Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114

Crypto Risk Metrics GmbH, Lange Reihe 73, 20099 Hamburg, was mandated to draw up the white paper by Bitstamp Europe S.A.

Part D – Information about the crypto-asset project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name

Long Name: "BOME", Short Name: " BOME " according to the Digital Token Identifier Foundation (www.dtif.org, DTI see F.13, FFG DTI see F.14 as of 2025-05-01).

D.2 Crypto-assets name

See F.13.

D.3 Abbreviation

See F.13.

D.4 Crypto-asset project description

The BOME token is a Solana-based memecoin associated with the Book of Meme. Book of Meme is a project intended to preserve the history of memes through decentralized storage protocols

(IPFS and Arweave). On the internet, Book Of Meme is described as “an experimental memecoin project designed to redefine Web3 culture by merging meme culture, decentralized storage solutions, and the speculative nature of shitcoin trading Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project.

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

The identity of persons behind the BOME token is not known. Book of Meme was created by a person or group of persons hidden behind the name *Darkfarms* (known as darkfarms1 on social media*)*.

D.6 Utility Token Classification

The token does not classify as a utility token.

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

Not applicable.

D.8 Plans for the token

The plans described below are published on the official web page of the project. As the issuer of the token is not known, the plans described below could not be verified. It is very likely that the plans will not be realized.

As per the description on the official web page BOME seeks to permanently preserve meme culture on the blockchain by utilizing decentralized storage solutions like Arweave and IPFS, and planning expansions to Bitcoin inscriptions. The project Aims to create a new type of social media platform where memes can be freely shared, traded, and immortalized.

D.9 Resource allocation

Not applicable, as this white paper was drawn up for the admission to trading and not for collecting funds for the crypto-asset-project. Nevertheless, no information was officially available for this type of data.

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

Not applicable, as this white paper was drawn up for the admission to trading and not for collecting funds for the crypto-asset-project. Nevertheless, no information was officially available for this type of data.

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

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading

The white paper concerns the admission to trading on the initiative of Bitstamp Europe S.A. as the operator of the MiCAR regulated trading platform.

E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading

Bitstamp Europe S.A. has admitted the token to trading based on its market considerations.

E.3 Fundraising target

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

E.4 Minimum subscription goals

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

E.5 Maximum subscription goals

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

E.6 Oversubscription acceptance

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

E.7 Oversubscription allocation

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

E.8 Issue price

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

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

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

E.10 Subscription fee

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

E.11 Offer price determination method

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

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

69.000.000.420

E.13 Targeted holders

All.

E.14 Holder restrictions

Bitstamp Europe S.A. offers trading of the token to all its clients without restrictions on services or account functionalities. However, Bitstamp Europe S.A. does not provide access to trading or related services to individuals or entities located in restricted jurisdictions, subject to sanctions, or otherwise limited in their use of its services.

E.15 Reimbursement notice

Not applicable.

E.16 Refund mechanism

Not applicable.

E.17 Refund timeline

Not applicable.

E.18 Offer phases

Not applicable.

E.19 Early purchase discount

Not applicable.

E.20 Time-limited offer

Not applicable.

E.21 Subscription period beginning

Not applicable.

E.22 Subscription period end

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

E.24 Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase

The token will be available for trading on Bitstamp Europe S.A. trading platform. The token can be purchased there by using deposited funds or any other valid form of payment available on the trading platform.

E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement

Not applicable.

E.26 Right of withdrawal

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

E.27 Transfer of purchased crypto-assets

When a client purchases a token on the Bitstamp Europe S.A.'s trading platform, the crypto-asset will be credited to their Bitstamp account. If a client wants to hold the token in their own wallet, they will need to (i) provide an external blockchain wallet address, where the crypto-assets will be sent if a withdrawal is initiated and (ii) satisfy all other requirements applicable to a withdrawal in line with the Regulation (EU) 2023/1113 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on information accompanying transfers of funds and certain crypto-assets.

E.28 Transfer time schedule

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

E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements

When a client purchases a token on the Bitstamp Europe S.A.'s trading platform, the crypto-asset will be credited to their Bitstamp account and a client does not need to fulfill any other technical requirement to hold the crypto-assets on their Bitstamp account, apart from have either a computer or phone with an internet connection and appropriate software in order to interact with the Bitstamp services.

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

Not applicable, as Bitstamp Europe S.A. has admitted the token to trading on its platform on its own initiative and is not the offeror nor has been in charge for placing of the token.

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable.

E.32 Placement form

Not applicable.

E.33 Trading platforms name

Bitstamp Europe S.A.

E.34 Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)

BESA

E.35 Trading platforms access

Investors can access the trading platform via https://www.bitstamp.net.

E.36 Involved costs

There are no costs involved in creating an account on the trading platform, however trading fees and other costs apply in accordance with the Fee Schedule available at https://www.bitstamp.net/fee-schedule.

E.37 Offer expenses

Not applicable, as Bitstamp Europe S.A. has only admitted the token to trading on its platform on its own initiative and has not been in involved in the offering the token to public.

E.38 Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest of the persons involved in the admission to trading. Bitstamp has a strict conflicts of interests policy in place that actively prevents conflicts of interests in the respective functions by limiting their exposure to the crypto-assets in question.

There are no conflicts of interest of the persons involved in the admission to trading.

Bitstamp Group has a strict Code of Conduct and Trading Policy in place. They both mitigate the possibility of conflicts of interests.

In accordance with the Code of Conduct all officers, directors, employees, agents, representatives, contractors and consultants (and other persons, regardless of job or position), are required to report any situation where there is the potential for conflict of interest between their interests and interests of Bitstamp.

The Trading Policy that is in place within the Bitstamp Group prohibits all forms of market manipulation and has been designed to prevent insider trading.

E.39 Applicable law

Not applicable, as this point pertains to an "offer to the public," whereas this white paper relates to admission to trading.

E.40 Competent court

Not applicable, as this point pertains to an "offer to the public," whereas this white paper relates to admission to trading.

Part F – Information about the crypto-assets

F.1 Crypto-asset type

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

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

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

F.2 Crypto-asset functionality

As of now, no information regarding the above mentioned is available. Possible investors should be aware that zero functionality other than the ability to trade is planned.

F.3 Planned application of functionalities

As of now, no information regarding the above mentioned is available. Possible investors should be aware that zero functionality other than the ability to trade is planned.

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

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper

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

F.5 The type of submission

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

F.6 Crypto-asset characteristics

The tokens are crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs, which are available on the Solana blockchain. The tokens are a digital representation of value, and have no inherent rights attached as well as no intrinsic utility.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

BOME

F.8 Website of the issuer

This website seems to be the website of the issuer, but this could not be verified: https://llwapirxnupqu7xw2fspfidormcfar7ek2yp65nu7k5opjwhdywq.arweave.net/WuwHojdtHwp-9tFk8qBuiwRQR-RWsP91tPq656bHHi0

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

2025-01-16

F.10 Publication date

2025-07-28

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

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

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

EN

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

XNCXCGN7X

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

5CV6W8P9H

F.15 Voluntary data flag

Mandatory

F.16 Personal data flag

The white paper does contain personal data.

F.17 LEI eligibility

As the issuer is not known its eligibility for a Legal Entity Identifier cannot be confirmed or denied.

F.18 Home Member State

Luxembourg

F.19 Host Member States

The token is available for trading to clients of Bitstamp Europe S.A. residing in any EU or EEA country.

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

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations

The token is solely used for speculation. There are no rights or obligations attached to the token.

G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations

As the token grants neither rights nor obligations, there are no procedures and conditions for the exercise of these rights applicable.

G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations

As the token grants neither rights nor obligations, there are no conditions under which the rights and obligations may be modified applicable.

G.4 Future public offers

Information on the future offers to the public of crypto-assets were not available.

G.5 Issuer retained crypto-assets

Half of the total supply was allocated to a presale, while 30% is reserved for liquidity pools.

G.6 Utility token classification

The admission to trading does not concern a utility token, as the token has no other utility other than speculation.

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

As the token grants no access to neither goods nor services this information is not applicable.

G.8 Utility tokens redemption

Not applicable. Crypto-asset cannot be redeemed for any goods or services.

G.9 Non-trading request

This white paper was prepared to be able to admit the crypto-asset to trading.

G.10 Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities

Not applicable as the crypto-asset is admitted to trading on the trading platform operated by Bitstamp Europe S.A.

G.11 Crypto-assets transfer restrictions

The crypto-assets as such do not have any transfer restrictions and are generally freely transferable. Bitstamp will employ the same restrictions to the token as to the other crypto-assets listed on their trading platform and strictly abide by the applicable laws in the European Union.

G.12 Supply adjustment protocols

It is likely that the owner of the smart-contract has the ability to increase or decrease the token-supply in response to changes in demand.

G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms

When looking into the Smart Contract of “ukHH6c7mMyiWCf1b9pnWe25TSpkDDt3H5pQZgZ74J82” one can see that "E4X8Fihh8RHwwtCPN4XFUFc1F7iygBX3evfLjQnMFak9" has "update authority" over the smart contract. It is highly likely that “E4X8Fihh8RHwwtCPN4XFUFc1F7iygBX3evfLjQnMFak9” has full control over “ukHH6c7mMyiWCf1b9pnWe25TSpkDDt3H5pQZgZ74J82”, which would mean that “E4X8Fihh8RHwwtCPN4XFUFc1F7iygBX3evfLjQnMFak9” would be able to increase or decrease the supply of the token.

G.14 Token value protection schemes

No, the token does not have value protection schemes.

G.15 Token value protection schemes description

Not applicable.

G.16 Compensation schemes

No, the crypto-asset does not have compensation schemes.

G.17 Compensation schemes description

Not applicable.

G.18 Applicable law

The token is not subject to any pre-determined applicable law. Applicable law likely depends on the location of any particular parties and/or the location of any particular transaction with the token.

G.19 Competent court

The token is not subject to any predetermined court jurisdiction. Competent court likely depends on the location of any particular party and/or the location of any particular transaction with the token..

Part H – information on the underlying technology

H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DLT)

Bitstamp Europe S.A. is not involved either in maintenance or in development of the distributed ledger technology used to issue the token or to validate its transfers. The description below is based on information publicly available at the time of preparation of this white paper.

The Solana Blockchain (FFG DTI: 6QZ1LNC12): Solana is a permissionless blockchain designed for scalability and high transaction throughput. At the time of writing of this white paper, it employs Proof of Stake (PoS) and Proof of History (PoH) to enhance efficiency and reduce latency.

H.2 Protocols and technical standards

The tokens were created with Solana's Token Program, a smart contract that is part of the Solana Program Library (SPL). Such tokens are commonly referred to as SPL-token. The token itself is not an additional smart contract, but what is called a data account on Solana. As the name suggests data accounts store data on the blockchain. However, unlike smart contracts, they cannot be executed and cannot perform any operations. Since one cannot interact with data accounts directly, any interaction with an SPL-token is done via Solana's Token Program. The source code of this smart contract can be found here https://github.com/solana-program/token.

The Token Program is developed in Rust, a memory-safe, high-performance programming language designed for secure and efficient development. On Solana, Rust is said to be the primary language used for developing on-chain programs (smart contracts), intended to ensure safety and reliability in decentralized applications (dApps).

Core functions of the Token Program:

initialize_mint() → Create a new type of token, called a mint

mint_to() → Mints new tokens of a specific type to a specified account

burn() → Burns tokens from a specified account, reducing total supply

transfer() → Transfers tokens between accounts

approve() → Approves a delegate to spend tokens on behalf of the owner

set_authority() → Updates authorities (mint, freeze, or transfer authority)

These functions ensure basic operations like transfers, and minting/burning can be performed within the Solana ecosystem.

In addition to the Token Program, another smart contract, the Metaplex Token Metadata Program is commonly used to store name, symbol, and URI information for better ecosystem compatibility. This additional metadata has no effect on the token's functionality.

H.3 Technology used

1. Solana-Compatible Wallets: The tokens are supported by all wallets adhering to the Solana Program Library (SPL) token standard.

2. Decentralized Ledger: The Solana blockchain acts as a decentralized ledger for all token transactions with the intention to preserving an unalterable record of token transfers and ownership to ensure both transparency and security.

3. SPL Token Standard: The SPL (Solana Program Library) token standard is a framework designed for creating and managing digital assets on the Solana blockchain. It provides a standardized method for issuing, transferring, and tracking tokens, similar to ERC-20 on Ethereum but optimized for Solana's blockchain. This standard ensures that tokens behave in a predictable way across the ecosystem, making it easier for developers to integrate various digital assets into their applications and services.

4. Blockchain Scalability: With its capacity for processing a lot of transactions per second and minimal fees, Solana is intended to enable efficient token transactions, maintaining high performance even during peak network usage.

Security Protocols for Asset Custody and Transactions

1. Private Key Management: To safeguard their token holdings, users must securely store their wallet’s private keys and recovery phrases.

2. Cryptographic Integrity: Solana employs elliptic curve cryptography to validate and execute transactions securely, intended to ensuring the integrity of all transfers.

H.4 Consensus mechanism

Solana – Consensus Mechanism

Solana uses a unique combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS). Here’s a detailed explanation of how these mechanisms work:

Core Concepts

1. Proof of History (PoH):

Time-Stamped Transactions: PoH is a cryptographic technique that timestamps transactions, creating a historical record that proves that an event has occurred at a specific moment in time.

Verifiable Delay Function: PoH uses a Verifiable Delay Function (VDF) to generate a unique hash that includes the transaction and the time it was processed. This sequence of hashes provides a verifiable order of events, intended to enabling the network to efficiently agree on the sequence of transactions.

2. Proof of Stake (PoS):

Validator Selection: Validators are chosen to produce new blocks based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. The more tokens staked, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Delegation: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, earning rewards proportional to their stake while intended to enhancing the network's security.

Consensus Process

1. Transaction Validation:

Transactions are broadcasted to the network and collected by validators. Each transaction is validated to ensure it meets the network's criteria, such as having correct signatures and sufficient funds.

2. PoH Sequence Generation:

A validator generates a sequence of hashes using PoH, each containing a timestamp and the previous hash. This process creates a historical record of transactions, establishing a cryptographic clock for the network.

3. Block Production:

The network uses PoS to select a leader validator based on their stake. The leader is responsible for bundling the validated transactions into a block.

The leader validator uses the PoH sequence to order transactions within the block, ensuring that all transactions are processed in the correct order.

4. Consensus and Finalization:

   Other validators verify the block produced by the leader validator. They check the correctness of the PoH sequence and validate the transactions within the block.

   Once the block is verified, it is added to the blockchain. Validators sign off on the block, and it is considered finalized.

Security and Economic Incentives

1. Incentives for Validators:

   Block Rewards: Validators earn rewards for producing and validating blocks. These rewards are distributed in SOL tokens and are proportional to the validator's stake and performance.

   Transaction Fees: Validators also earn transaction fees from the transactions included in the blocks they produce. These fees provide an additional incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently.

2. Security:

   Staking: Validators must stake SOL tokens to participate in the consensus process. This staking acts as collateral, incentivizing validators to act honestly. If a validator behaves maliciously or fails to perform, they risk losing their staked tokens.

   Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, enhancing network security and decentralization. Delegators share in the rewards and are incentivized to choose reliable validators.

3. Economic Penalties:

   Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as double-signing or producing invalid blocks. This penalty, known as slashing, results in the loss of a portion of the staked tokens, discouraging dishonest actions.

H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees

Solana uses a combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS) to secure its network and validate transactions. Here's a detailed explanation of the incentive mechanisms and applicable fees:

Incentive Mechanisms

1. Validators:

   Staking Rewards: Validators are chosen based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. They earn rewards for producing and validating blocks, which are distributed in SOL. The more tokens staked, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

   Transaction Fees: Validators earn a portion of the transaction fees paid by users for the transactions they include in the blocks. This provides an additional financial incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently and maintain the network's integrity.

2. Delegators:

   Delegated Staking: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their SOL tokens to a validator. In return, delegators share in the rewards earned by the validators. This encourages widespread participation in securing the network and ensures decentralization.

3. Economic Security:

   Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as producing invalid blocks or being frequently offline. This penalty, known as slashing, involves the loss of a portion of their staked tokens. Slashing deters dishonest actions and ensures that validators act in the best interest of the network.

   Opportunity Cost: By staking SOL tokens, validators and delegators lock up their tokens, which could otherwise be used or sold. This opportunity cost incentivizes participants to act honestly to earn rewards and avoid penalties.

Fees Applicable on the Solana Blockchain

1. Transaction Fees:

   Low and Predictable Fees: Solana is designed to handle a high throughput of transactions, which helps keep fees low and predictable. The average transaction fee on Solana is significantly lower compared to other blockchains like Ethereum.

   Fee Structure: Fees are paid in SOL and are used to compensate validators for the resources they expend to process transactions. This includes computational power and network bandwidth.

2. Rent Fees:

   State Storage: Solana charges rent fees for storing data on the blockchain. These fees are designed to discourage inefficient use of state storage and encourage developers to clean up unused state. Rent fees help maintain the efficiency and performance of the network.

3. Smart Contract Fees:

   Execution Costs: Similar to transaction fees, fees for deploying and interacting with smart contracts on Solana are based on the computational resources required. This ensures that users are charged proportionally for the resources they consume.

H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology

No, DLT not operated by the issuer, offeror, a person seeking admission to trading or a third-party acting on the issuer's their behalf.

H.7 DLT functionality description

Not applicable.

H.8 Audit

To the best of our knowledge, no audit of the technology used was conducted.

H.9 Audit outcome

Not applicable.

Part I – Information on risks

I.1 Offer-related risks

1. Regulatory and Jurisdictional Risks: This white paper has been prepared with utmost caution; however, future changes in regulatory frameworks could potentially impact the token's legal status and its tradability.

Jurisdictional Limitations: Investors are required to ensure that their transactions comply with the laws applicable in their jurisdictions, as the regulatory landscape for crypto-assets varies significantly across different regions.

2. Market and Liquidity Risks:

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

Liquidity Risk: Low trading volumes may restrict the buying and selling capabilities of the tokens. Liquidity of the token can vary. This could result in high slippage when trading a token.

3. Operational and Technical Risks:

Blockchain Dependency: As of now, the token is entirely dependent on the Solana blockchain. Any issues like downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities within the Solana network could adversely affect the token's functionality.

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

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

4. Lack of Intrinsic Value: The token does not possess inherent utility, functioning solely as a speculative asset. Its valuation is predominantly influenced by community engagement,

speculative activities, and overall market sentiment, which presents considerable challenges to sustaining long-term value stability.

5. Delisting Risks: Bitstamp Eurpe S.A. might remove the token from trading in line with Bitstamp Markets Trading Rules.

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

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

8. Unanticipated Risk

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

I.2 Issuer-related risks

The issuer of the token is not known. Consequently, issuer related risks cannot be estimated. However, they are mitigated by the fact that there are no rights or obligations attached to the token.

I.3 Crypto-assets-related risks

1. Market Volatility Risks: High Volatility: The value of the token is expected to be highly volatile, influenced by speculation, meme culture trends, and overall market sentiment. Significant price fluctuations could lead to substantial losses for holders.

2. Speculative Nature: The token lacks intrinsic utility or underlying value, functioning solely as a speculative asset. Its valuation is wholly dependent on market demand and community interest.

3. Liquidity Risks: Some crypto-assets suffer from limited liquidity, which can present difficulties when executing large trades without significantly impacting market prices. This lack of liquidity can lead to substantial financial losses.

4. Blockchain Risks: Solana Network Dependency: The token operates exclusively on the Solana blockchain as of now. Issues such as network downtime, congestion, or security vulnerabilities could impair the token's transferability, trading, or overall functionality. Although Solana is known for low transaction fees, network congestion or technical issues could lead to increased costs or delays.

5. Security Risks - Smart Contract Vulnerabilities: The smart contract for the token may contain vulnerabilities or exploits that jeopardize token security or distribution. P

6. Security Risks - Private Key Management: It is critical for holders to secure their wallet private keys and recovery phrases. Losing wallet credentials can result in the irreversible loss of tokens.

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

8. Dependence on Community Interest: The success and market value of the token heavily rely on community support and the popularity of the memecoin narrative. Waning interest or adverse sentiment could drastically reduce its value. Emerging Trends: The memecoin market is susceptible to rapidly evolving trends and narratives. New competing tokens or shifts in market focus could diminish the tokens prominence.

9. Evolving Legal Frameworks: Future changes in regulations or their interpretations could affect the classification, trading availability, or usability of the tokens. Jurisdictional Restrictions: Users in certain areas may encounter legal restrictions or obligations concerning the possession or trading of crypto-assets like the token in question.

10. Technological Obsolescence: The rapid evolution of the crypto-asset landscape means new technologies or platforms could make Solanas or the tokens design less competitive, potentially affecting adoption and value. Participants are advised to recognize the speculative and volatile nature of the token and be prepared for these risks.

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

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

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

14. Market Abuse: It is noteworthy that crypto-assets are potentially prone to increased market abuse risks, as the underlying infrastructure could be used to exploit arbitrage opportunities through schemes such as front-running, spoofing, pump-and-dump, and fraud across different systems, platforms, or geographic locations. This is especially true for crypto-assets with a low market capitalization and few trading venues, and potential investors should be aware that this could lead to a total loss of the funds invested in the crypto-asset.

15. Non-associated tokens: BOME success also spurred the creation of similarly named tokens on other blockchains like "BOME 2.0", "BOME AI," and "BOME 3.0", none of which are verifiably associated with BOME.

I.4 Project implementation-related risks

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

I.5 Technology-related risks

1. Blockchain Dependency Risks: Solana Network Downtime: Potential outages or congestion on the Solana blockchain could interrupt token transfers, trading, and other functions. Scalability Challenges: Despite Solana's high throughput design, unexpected demand or technical issues might compromise its performance.

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

3. Wallet and Storage Risks: Private Key Management: Token holders must securely manage their private keys and recovery phrases to prevent permanent loss of access to their tokens. Compatibility Issues: The tokens require Solana-compatible wallets for storage and transfer. Any incompatibility or technical issues with these wallets could impact token accessibility.

4. Network Security Risks: Attack Risks: The Solana blockchain may face threats such as denial-of-service (DoS) attacks or exploits targeting its consensus mechanism, which could compromise network integrity. Centralization Concerns: Although decentralized, Solana’s relatively smaller number of validators compared to other blockchains might pose centralization risks, potentially affecting network resilience.

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

I.6 Mitigation measures

None.

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

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

S.1 Name

Bitstamp Europe S.A.

S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier

549300XIBGTJ0PLIEO72

S.3 Name of the cryptoasset

BOME

S.4 Consensus Mechanism

Solana uses a combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS). The core concepts of the mechanism are intended to work as follows:

Core Concepts

1. Proof of History (PoH):

Time-Stamped Transactions: PoH is a cryptographic technique that timestamps transactions, intended to creating a historical record that proves that an event has occurred at a specific moment in time.

Verifiable Delay Function: PoH uses a Verifiable Delay Function (VDF) to generate a unique hash that includes the transaction and the time it was processed. This sequence of hashes provides a verifiable order of events, intended to enabling the network to efficiently agree on the sequence of transactions.

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Validator Selection: Validators are chosen to produce new blocks based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. The more tokens staked, the higher the chance of being

selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Delegation: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, earning rewards proportional to their stake while intended to enhancing the network's security.

Consensus Process

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Transactions are broadcasted to the network and collected by validators. Each transaction is validated to ensure it meets the network's criteria, such as having correct signatures and sufficient funds.

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cryptographic clock for the network.

3. Block Production:

The network uses PoS to select a leader validator based on their stake. The leader is responsible for bundling the validated transactions into a block. The leader validator uses the PoH sequence to order transactions within the block, ensuring that all transactions are processed in the correct order.

4. Consensus and Finalization:

Other validators verify the block produced by the leader validator. They check the correctness of the PoH sequence and validate the transactions within the block. Once the block is verified, it is added to the blockchain. Validators sign off on the block, and it is considered finalized.

Security and Economic Incentives

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Transaction Fees: Validators also earn transaction fees from the transactions included in the blocks they produce. These fees provide an additional incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently.

2. Security:

Staking: Validators must stake SOL tokens to participate in the consensus process. This staking acts as collateral, incentivizing validators to act honestly. If a validator behaves maliciously or fails to perform, they risk losing their staked tokens.

Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, intended to enhance network security and decentralization. Delegators share in the rewards and are incentivized to choose reliable validators.

3. Economic Penalties:

Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as double-signing or producing invalid blocks. This penalty, known as slashing, results in the loss of a portion of the staked tokens, discouraging dishonest actions.

S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

1. Validators:

Staking Rewards: Validators are chosen based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. They earn rewards for producing and validating blocks, which are distributed in SOL. The more tokens staked, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.

Transaction Fees: Validators earn a portion of the transaction fees paid by users for the transactions they include in the blocks. This is intended to provide an additional financial incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently and maintain the network's integrity.

2. Delegators:

Delegated Staking: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their SOL tokens to a validator. In return, delegators share the rewards earned by the validators. This is intended to encourage widespread participation in securing the network and ensures decentralization.

3. Economic Security:

Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as producing invalid blocks or being frequently offline. This penalty, known as slashing, involves the loss of a portion of their staked tokens. Slashing is intended to deter dishonest actions and ensures that validators act in the best interest of the network.

Opportunity Cost: By staking SOL tokens, validators and delegators lock up their tokens, which could otherwise be used or sold. This opportunity cost is intended to incentivize participants to act honestly to earn rewards and avoid penalties.

Fees Applicable on the Solana Blockchain

1. Transaction Fees:

Solana is designed to handle a high throughput of transactions, which is intended to keep the fees low and predictable.

Fee Structure: Fees are paid in SOL and are used to compensate validators for the resources they expend to process transactions. This includes computational power and network bandwidth.

2. Rent Fees:

State Storage: Solana charges so called ""rent fees"" for storing data on the blockchain. These fees are designed to discourage inefficient use of state storage and encourage developers to clean up unused state. Rent fees are intended to help maintain the efficiency and performance of the network.

3. Smart Contract Fees:

Execution Costs: Similar to transaction fees, fees for deploying and interacting with smart contracts on Solana are based on the computational resources required. This is intended to ensure that users are charged proportionally for the resources they consume.

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

2024-05-25

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

2025-05-25

S.8 Energy consumption

98.07040 kWh/a

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies

The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network Solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts

S.10 Renewable energy consumption

27.0081797971 %

S.11 Energy intensity

0.00000 kWh

S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled

0.00000 tCO2e/a

S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased

0.03323 tCO2e/a

S.14 GHG intensity

0.00000 kgCO2e

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies

To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.

S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies

To determine the GHG Emissions, the locations of the nodes are to be determined using public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. If no information is available on the geographic distribution of the nodes, reference networks are used which are comparable in terms of their incentivization structure and consensus mechanism. This geo-information is merged with public information from the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.