CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER | Arcium Network

MiCAR White Paper

This white paper has been prepared in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in crypto-assets (MiCAR).

PUBLICATION DATE

2026-06-02

PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

Arcium Association

VERSION

1

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Arcium Network MiCAR Whitepaper

General information

No.	Field	Content
00	Table of contents	True
01	Date of notification	2026-04-30
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The person seeking admission to trading of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.
03	Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no 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 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)	The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in the crypto-asset white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. 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.
07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second	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

No.	Field	Content
	subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	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.

Summary

08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The ARX token is the native utility token of the Arcium Network, issued on the Solana blockchain. It is classified under MiCAR as a crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token. ARX is intended to provide access to and facilitate interactions within the network's decentralized confidential compute infrastructure. Purchasers have the right to stake or delegate their ARX to Arx Nodes, which activates network hardware capacity and entitles them to a proportional share of rewards generated from computation fees. Where implemented, holders and node operators may also participate in protocol governance, such as voting on pricing parameters. ARX does not confer any equity, debt, profit-sharing, or ownership rights against the issuer. While there is no obligation to use ARX in any particular way, purchasers who choose to stake or delegate their tokens are obligated to accept the protocol's operational rules, including epoch-based lock-up periods and the risk that their staked tokens may be slashed (reduced) in the event of node misbehavior. Holders exercise these rights at the network level by submitting on-chain transactions to the Arcium smart contracts. To stake, delegate, or vote, a holder must connect a compatible wallet, select an Arx Node or proposal, and sign the relevant transaction. The practical ability to exercise these rights requires the holder to maintain control over their wallet and hold a sufficient balance of the underlying blockchain's native token (such as SOL) to pay for transaction fees. Any actions, such as undelegating or redelegating, become effective only after protocol-

No.	Field	Content
		defined waiting periods are completed. The rights and obligations associated with ARX may be modified over time in a few principal ways. They may be modified through on-chain network governance, allowing participants to vote on adjusting protocol parameters and reward weights. Rights and obligations may be altered due to changes in applicable laws, regulatory requirements, or individual contractual agreements such as vesting schedules.
09	Further information about utility tokens	The ARX token is a utility token that grants access to the Arcium Network's decentralized confidential compute infrastructure, allowing users to execute confidential computations using secure multi-party computation (MPC). By staking and delegating ARX to Arx Nodes, holders activate hardware capacity, secure the network, and earn a share of the computation fees paid by customers, while node operators can also participate in protocol governance. The token does not entitle holders to a fixed or guaranteed quantity of computation; instead, the quality and availability of services are provided on a best-effort basis, depending on total network hardware capacity, staked amounts, and overall computation demand. While ARX is generally freely transferable on the Solana blockchain, transferability is temporarily restricted for tokens that are actively staked or delegated due to the protocol's epoch-based lock-up periods. Furthermore, tokens allocated to team members and early backers are subject to contractual lock-up and vesting schedules, and overall token transferability may be restricted by applicable sanctions, anti-money laundering laws, and specific jurisdictional prohibitions.
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	No public offering of ARX tokens is being made in connection with this disclosure, and there is no associated fundraising activity. Accordingly, there are no target subscription goals, issue prices, or subscription periods applicable. Furthermore, no crypto-asset service provider has been appointed to place the token. ARX is being admitted to trading to enable broad, permissionless participation in the Arcium Network and to support the network's long-term decentralization and economic sustainability. Admission to trading for the

No.	Field	Content
		ARX token is being sought on the OKX, Bitpanda, Bybit Europe, and Bitvavo trading platforms.

Part A - Information about offeror or person seeking admission to trading

No.	Field	Content
A.1	Name	Arcium Association
A.2	Legal form	N/A, a Legal Entity Identifier is provided in A.6
A.3	Registered address	N/A, a Legal Entity Identifier is provided in A.6
A.4	Head office	N/A, a Legal Entity Identifier is provided in A.6
A.5	Registration date	2022-07-08
A.6	Legal entity identifier	984500C7584BABED3E03
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	CHE-355.161.855
A.8	Contact telephone number	+41 44 551 00 14

<table>
<tr><td>A.9</td><td>E-mail address</td><td>info@arcium.com; legal@arcium.com</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.10</td><td>Response time (Days)</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.11</td><td>Parent company</td><td>N/A, a Legal Entity Identifier is provided in A.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.12</td><td>Members of the management body</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Identity</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>Lukas Steiner</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Chairperson of the Board</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yannik Schrade</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Vice-Chairperson of the Board</td></tr>
<tr><td>Julian Deschler</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Member of the Board</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nicolas Schapeler</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Member of the Board</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sascha Drobnjak</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Member of the Board</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>A.13</td><td>Business activity</td><td>Arcium Association is a Swiss association (Verein) whose primary business activity is the development, maintenance and governance support of the Arcium Network, a decentralized confidential compute protocol based on secure multi-party computation (MPC).

The association coordinates the design and implementation of the core protocol components (e.g. Arx Nodes, Clusters and Multi-Party eXecution Environments), the related smart contracts deployed on public blockchains (initially on Solana), and the token-economic mechanisms surrounding the ARX utility token. In addition, it supports ecosystem development through documentation, reference implementations, integrations and community programs aimed at encouraging third-party node operators, developers and users to use and build on the network.

The principal activity associated with the ARX token is the enablement of decentralized confidential compute services. ARX serves as the staking and coordination token used to activate hardware capacity, align incentives among node operators and delegators, and,</td></tr>
</table>

		where applicable, participate in certain protocol-level governance processes. The association's principal markets are global and technology-focused: software developers, blockchain protocols and applications (in particular in the Web3 and DeFi ecosystem), and enterprises requiring confidential computation, such as financial institutions, data-intensive businesses and AI/ML use cases that benefit from confidential data processing. The association does not operate a trading venue, custody business or other regulated financial service; its role is limited to protocol and ecosystem development and, in the context of this document, to the issuance of the ARX utility token for use within the Arcium Network.
A.14	Parent company business activity	N/A, a Legal Entity Identifier is provided in A.6
A.15	Newly established	True
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Arcium Association was established in July 2022 and has since operated as a Swiss association with a non-commercial purpose. Its financial condition over the past two financial periods (2022/2023 (prolonged first financial period according to Swiss law) and 2024) reflects the progressive development of the Arcium Network, the timing of token-sale related inflows, and the recognition and subsequent use of provisions for future development costs. **2022–2023 Financial Period** During its first operating period (July 2022 – December 2023), Arcium Association's financial performance was primarily shaped by the initial sale of ARX tokens and the establishment of a provision for future development costs. · Operating income was largely driven by token-sale proceeds, totalling CHF 7.79 million. · After accounting for operating expenses, the association recorded a profit of CHF 252,700. The 2022/2023 period thus reflects a strong capitalization phase, with liquidity significantly bolstered through token-sale proceeds and reserves established for development. **2024 Financial Period**

		In 2024, Arcium entered an intensive development phase, deploying a substantial portion of the previously recognized provision to fund MPC protocol engineering, ArxOS development, and other R&D activities. Key developments include: · Operating income of CHF 3.29 million. · After accounting for operating expenses, the association recorded a profit of CHF 116,776. **Balance Sheet and Liquidity Position** Arcium maintains a conservative and liquid balance sheet structure: · Cash and cash equivalents grew from CHF 581,252 (end of 2023) to CHF 830,126 (end of 2024) · Total assets decreased from CHF 5.52 million (2023) to CHF 3.17 million (2024), reflecting deliberate deployment of capital into development and ecosystem growth, consistent with the project's maturation. **Overall Assessment** Across the above-mentioned financial periods, Arcium Association has maintained a stable financial position, and consistently generated the required statutory profit margins. Liquidity remains strong, with substantial cash and crypto reserves, while expenditures reflect planned and controlled investment into network development. Material changes between years, particularly the reduction in accrued token-sale income and the increase in development expenditure, are consistent with the transition from capital-raising and provisioning to full-scale technical execution.
A.17	Financial condition since registration	N/A

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

No.	Field	Content
B.1	Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading	False
B.2	Name	N/A
B.3	Legal form	N/A
B.4	Registered address	N/A
B.5	Head office	N/A
B.6	Registration date	N/A
B.7	Legal entity identifier	N/A
B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
B.9	Parent company	N/A
B.10	Members of the management body	N/A
B.11	Business activity	N/A
B.12	Parent company business activity	N/A

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

No.	Field	Content
C.1	Name	N/A
C.2	Legal form	N/A
C.3	Registered address	N/A
C.4	Head office	N/A
C.5	Registration date	N/A
C.6	Legal entity identifier	N/A
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
C.8	Parent company	N/A
C.9	Reason for crypto-asset white paper preparation	N/A

C.10	Members of the management body	N/A
C.11	Operator business activity	N/A
C.12	Parent company business activity	N/A
C.13	Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A

Part D - Information about the crypto-asset project

No.	Field	Content
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Arcium Network
D.2	Crypto-assets name	N/A, a Digital Token Identifier is provided in F.13
D.3	Abbreviation	N/A, a Digital Token Identifier is provided in F.13
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	The ARX crypto-asset is issued in connection with the Arcium Network, a decentralized confidential compute protocol that allows users to perform computations on encrypted data using secure multi-party computation (MPC). Instead of running logic on a traditional, shared global state machine, Arcium organizes independent compute providers (Arx Nodes) into Clusters, and executes confidential computations inside isolated Multi-Party eXecution Environments (MXEs). Coordination, job scheduling, staking, future slashing and reward distribution are handled by smart contracts deployed on existing blockchains (initially Solana), which act as the consensus and settlement layer for the network. Within this architecture, ARX serves as the utility token used to activate and coordinate hardware resources: node operators and third-party delegators stake ARX against declared hardware capacity to make that capacity eligible for confidential compute jobs, and in return receive a share of the computation fees paid by Computation Customers. The overall project is focused on enabling a general-purpose, chain-agnostic confidential computing layer that can be used by developers, enterprises and other protocols for use cases such as secure data collaboration, confidential DeFi, confidential AI model training, and federated machine learning.

D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	<table><tr><th>Type of person</th><th>Name of person</th><th>Business address of person</th><th>Domicile of company</th></tr><tr><td>Other person involved in implementation</td><td>Arcium Association</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Switzerland</td></tr><tr><td>Other person involved in implementation</td><td>ZKurve AG</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Switzerland</td></tr><tr><td>Development team</td><td>ZKurve GmbH</td><td>Rosenheimer Str. 18, 85653 Aying, Germany</td><td>Germany</td></tr><tr><td>Other person involved in implementation</td><td>Lukas Steiner</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Switzerland</td></tr><tr><td>Other person involved in implementation</td><td>Yannik Schrade</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Switzerland</td></tr><tr><td>Other person involved in implementation</td><td>Julian Deschler</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Switzerland</td></tr><tr><td>Other person involved in implementation</td><td>Nicolas Schapeler</td><td>Grabenstrasse 25, 6340 Baar, Switzerland</td><td>Switzerland</td></tr></table>
D.6	Utility token classification	True
D.7	Key features of goods/services for utility token projects	The Arcium Network allows Computation Customers to define and execute computations on encrypted data using secure multi-party computation protocols, without exposing plaintext to any individual node. To use these services, a customer creates a Multi-Party

		eXecution Environment (MXE), defines one or more computations in the form of logic circuits, and then submits computation requests which are executed by a Cluster of Arx Nodes. The nodes jointly compute over encrypted data and return a verifiable result, while the data itself remains encrypted throughout. The system is designed to support a broad range of use cases such as confidential analytics, confidential voting, confidential DeFi, AI model training, and federated machine learning, with different MPC backends (e.g. Cerberus and Manticore) available to balance security guarantees and performance. Key features of these services include the ability to configure MXEs and Clusters according to the user's requirements (for example, choosing between stronger Byzantine fault-tolerant security or higher-performance "honest-but-curious" assumptions), the use of a priority-fee and base-fee mechanism to schedule and prioritize computations, and a chain-agnostic design that allows integration with multiple blockchains and off-chain systems over time. The network aims to provide near-native performance by parallelizing computations across nodes while maintaining cryptographic confidentiality guarantees.
D.8	Plans for the token	**Past Milestones:** In the initial phase, the project focused on research and architecture design. This has included defining the core network model (Arx Nodes, Clusters, MXEs, computations and on-chain orchestration smart contracts), specifying and implementing MPC backends (Cerberus and Manticore) and the ArxOS execution layer, as well as designing the economic mechanisms around ARX such as staking, delegation, slashing, base pricing, and priority fee markets. Subsequent work has focused on building and operating test networks, onboarding early node operators, developers, and users, and validating the technical and economic design under real-world conditions. This includes deploying the core smart contracts on a public blockchain (initially Solana), running public testnet phases, and iterating on node software, cluster formation, and MXE configuration. In parallel, the project has developed documentation, developer tooling and example use cases (such as confidential analytics, confidential DeFi and secure data

		collaboration), with the aim of lowering the barrier to adoption for both traditional enterprises and Web3-native teams. **Future Milestones:** Looking ahead, the plans for ARX and the Arcium Network include: (i) launching and scaling mainnet with a sufficiently decentralized set of Arx Nodes and Clusters, supported by the full ARX staking, delegation and future slashing framework; (ii) progressively introducing on-chain governance, enabling node operators and/or ARX holders to vote on protocol parameters such as base pricing; and (iii) expanding the network beyond a single blockchain by integrating additional chains, in line with the multi-chain vision outlined for the Arcium Network. Over time, the project aims to broaden its ecosystem of node operators, developers and integration partners, increase the volume and diversity of confidential compute workloads processed through the network, and further decentralise decision-making away from the founding entity towards the ARX holder community, subject always to technical feasibility and applicable law. All milestones and timelines for the project remain subject to change based on technical progress, security considerations, regulatory developments and market conditions, and nothing in this description should be understood as a guarantee that any specific milestone will be achieved by a specific date or at all.
D.9	Resource allocation	The Arcium Network has been developed over several years and is already supported by significant technical, human and financial resources. To date, the project has been financed through contributions from the founding team as well as several private funding rounds with professional investors and ecosystem partners. This includes, among others, a strategic funding round of approximately USD 5.5 million led by Greenfield Capital in 2024, with additional angel and community funding rounds completed thereafter, bringing external funding to roughly USD 16 million, to further support network development and ecosystem growth. These resources have been allocated primarily to protocol research and development, implementation of the MPC backends and node software, deployment and auditing of the on-chain contracts, operation of test

		networks, as well as legal, compliance and security work required to bring the network to mainnet readiness. A dedicated team of roughly 16 engineers, researchers, marketing and operational staff employed by the development entities and working under mandate from Arcium Association is currently engaged full time on the project.
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	This is not applicable because there will be no raising of funds. This is not an offer of the ARX token but rather an admission of the ARX token to trading.

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

No.	Field	Content
E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The primary reason for the admission of ARX to trading is to enable broad, permissionless participation in the Arcium Network and to support its long-term decentralisation and economic sustainability. A liquid, widely held utility token is a core requirement for the network's design: ARX is used to stake and delegate to Arx Nodes, to activate confidential compute capacity and to align incentives between node operators, delegators and Computation Customers. Market trading is therefore intended to ensure that developers,

		infrastructure providers and users can acquire ARX as needed in order to participate in the network on equal terms, rather than relying on a small, concentrated group of early backers.
E.3	Fundraising target	N/A
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	N/A
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	N/A
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	N/A
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	N/A
E.8	Issue price	N/A
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	N/A
E.10	Subscription fee	N/A
E.11	Offer price determination method	N/A
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	50000000
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	The ARX crypto-asset is intended to be held and used only by persons who may lawfully acquire and hold such assets under applicable laws and regulations in their jurisdiction and who meet any eligibility criteria imposed by the trading venue or distribution platform through which they access ARX. In addition, the acquisition and holding of ARX may be restricted or prohibited in certain jurisdictions where the acquisition or distribution of such crypto-assets

		would require registration, licensing or other prior authorisation that has not been obtained, or where local law otherwise prohibits such acquisitions or holdings. Trading venues or other intermediaries that list or support ARX may apply additional eligibility and geo-blocking rules (for example, excluding users in certain countries or categories of users) in line with their own regulatory obligations and risk policies. Outside these legal, regulatory, and platform-imposed restrictions, the issuer does not apply additional limitations based on the type of holder, but cannot prevent peer-to-peer transfers on the underlying blockchain beyond what is technically or contractually enforced.
E.15	Reimbursement notice	N/A
E.16	Refund mechanism	N/A
E.17	Refund timeline	N/A
E.18	Offer phases	N/A
E.19	Early purchase discount	N/A
E.20	Time-limited offer	N/A
E.21	Subscription period beginning	N/A
E.22	Subscription period end	N/A
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-assets	N/A
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	Purchasers will be able to acquire ARX using the payment methods supported by the trading platforms. These are expected to include one or more of the following: transfers in fiat currency via bank transfer and/or card payment, and payments in certain accepted crypto-assets (for example widely used stablecoins or

		other liquid crypto-assets supported by the relevant platform). The exact list of eligible payment methods, supported currencies and blockchains, as well as any related fees or limits, will be specified in the terms and conditions of the participating trading platforms.
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	If applicable, any valid reimbursements shall be made to the account or wallet originally used to participate in the offer.
E.26	Right of withdrawal	N/A
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	Purchased ARX will be delivered to purchasers using the distribution mechanisms of the platforms through which trading is conducted. Where trading venues operate custodial accounts, ARX will typically be credited to the purchaser's account or wallet on that platform after completion of any required checks (such as KYC/AML). Purchasers may subsequently withdraw their ARX from the platform to an external, self-custodial wallet that supports the relevant blockchain network, in accordance with the platform's standard withdrawal procedures, limits and fees.
E.28	Transfer time schedule	N/A
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	To hold ARX, purchasers must be able to either (i) maintain an account with a custodial platform that supports ARX, or (ii) use a self-custodial crypto wallet compatible with the underlying blockchain network on which ARX is issued (Solana). In the self-custody case, purchasers need a software or hardware wallet that supports the relevant token standard, reliable internet access, and the ability to securely generate, store and manage their private keys or seed phrase. Loss or compromise of private keys, seed phrases or wallet credentials may result in the irreversible loss of ARX, and the issuer cannot restore access. Where purchasers choose to withdraw ARX to a self-custodial address, they may also need a small balance of the underlying network's native token (e.g. SOL on Solana) in the same wallet to pay transaction fees.

		For holdings kept with a custodial platform, the technical requirements (such as account, device, authentication methods or minimum system specifications) are determined by that platform's own terms and conditions. Not all wallets, exchanges or infrastructure providers will necessarily support ARX, and purchasers are responsible for ensuring that any wallet or platform they use can safely receive and hold ARX before initiating transfers.
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	N/A
E.31	CASP identifier	N/A
E.32	Placement form	N/A
E.33	Trading platforms name	OKX, Bitpanda, Bybit Europe, Bitvavo, Kraken
E.34	Trading platforms market identifier code (MIC)	OKX: None, Bitpanda: None, Bybit Europe: None, Bitvavo: VAVO, Kraken: PGSL
E.35	Trading platforms access	Investors may access such trading platforms by creating and maintaining an account with the relevant platform, accepting its applicable terms and conditions, and completing any required onboarding procedures, including identity verification and compliance checks in accordance with applicable law and the platform's internal policies.
E.36	Involved costs	Access to the trading platforms is typically free, but users will incur costs related to trading and transactions. These may include transaction fees (maker/taker fees), withdrawal fees, and network fees. These costs are set by the individual exchanges. Users are advised to review the fee schedule on the respective platform's website.
E.37	Offer expenses	No expenses specified
E.38	Conflicts of interest	Persons involved in the ARX admission to trading may hold, or in future receive, ARX tokens. This includes members of Arcium Association's founders, team members, early backers, certain advisors and, where

		applicable, launch platforms or service providers that may be compensated in part in ARX. As a result, they may have economic interests that differ from those of new purchasers. These interests are mitigated in particular through lock-up and vesting arrangements for team and early-investor allocations, internal governance at Arcium Association and transparency around the overall token distribution and release schedule as described in this document. However, such measures cannot fully remove all potential conflicts of interest, and purchasers should be aware that some stakeholders may have different incentives and time horizons than new purchasers.
E.39	Applicable law	Switzerland
E.40	Competent court	Canton of Zug, Switzerland

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets

No.	Field	Content
F.1	Crypto-asset type	ARX tokens are considered as crypto-assets other than EMTs and ARTs under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. ARX tokens are fungible utility tokens.
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	The ARX token is the native utility token of the Arcium Network and is used to activate, secure and coordinate its decentralized confidential compute infrastructure. Its primary functionality is to enable staking and delegation

		to Arx Nodes: node operators and third-party token holders stake ARX against declared hardware capacity, which allows that capacity to be activated and included in Clusters that execute confidential computations. In return, stakers receive a share of the rewards generated when Computation Customers pay for jobs, with rewards accruing and compounding on an epoch basis and subject to the protocol's delegation and undelegation rules. Staked ARX will further be subject to slashing in the future, which also will be a core part of its functionality: if a node misbehaves, e.g. by failing to participate or by providing incorrect computation result, a portion of the ARX staked to that node, including the operator's self-delegation and third-party delegations, will be automatically reduced according to protocol rules. This creates an economic incentive for correct and reliable operation of the network. Node operators can cast stake-weighted votes for certain parameters like base pricing. ARX does not represent equity or a claim on profits; its functionality is limited to these protocol-level roles within the Arcium Network.
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	The core functionalities of ARX are planned to apply from the time of token generation and mainnet launch, which is expected to coincide with the admission to trading. At that point, ARX will already be usable for its primary purposes within the Arcium Network: staking and delegation to Arx Nodes, activation of hardware capacity, and participation in the reward mechanism for confidential compute jobs. In other words, once ARX is admitted to trading, it is intended to function as a live utility token in an operational network. Certain additional or more advanced functionalities may be introduced progressively over time. This includes, in particular, the slashing mechanism, and the potential activation of on-chain governance processes where ARX is used to vote on protocol parameters. Likewise, integrations with additional blockchains or execution environments beyond the initial deployment will be phased in. Any such later functionalities are intended to extend the existing utility of ARX, not to convert it into a different type of instrument.

F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	ARX is the native utility token of the Arcium Network, a decentralized confidential compute protocol. It is designed exclusively for use within the network rather than as an equity, debt or profit-sharing instrument. ARX is used primarily for staking and delegation to Arx Nodes: node operators and third-party holders stake ARX against declared hardware capacity, which enables that capacity to be activated and considered for executing confidential computations. Stakers receive a share of the rewards generated from computation fees, while their staked ARX in the future will be subject to slashing in case of node misbehavior, creating an economic incentive for correct operation. ARX also serves as the unit of stake for certain protocol-level governance functions applicable to node operators, such as voting on pricing. ARX itself does not grant ownership rights in Arcium Association or any affiliated entity, does not confer claims on profits or repayment, and is freely transferable on supported infrastructures subject to contractual lock-ups, protocol bonding periods and applicable legal or platform restrictions.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	N/A, a Digital Token Identifier is provided in F.13
F.8	Website of the issuer	www.arcium.com
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2026-06-02
F.10	Publication date	2026-06-02
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	The issuer, Arcium Association, does not provide any services that qualify as crypto-asset services or other regulated financial services under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) or other Union financial services legislation. Its activities are limited primarily to the development, maintenance and governance support of the Arcium Network and the ARX utility token, as well as

		general ecosystem-building measures such as documentation, developer support, and community programmes. Any ancillary services (for example, granting funding to ecosystem projects or providing access to software and documentation) are carried out in its capacity as a Swiss association and are governed by Swiss law, in particular the provisions of the Swiss Civil Code and the Swiss Code of Obligations, and do not constitute regulated investment, payment, or crypto-asset services under Swiss law.
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset 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	QWFKWNHQV
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	2GM37J0CX
F.15	Voluntary data flag	False
F.16	Personal data flag	True
F.17	LEI eligibility	True
F.18	Home member state	NL
F.19	Host member states	AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MT, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK

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

No.	Field	Content
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Purchasers who acquire ARX tokens can use them in accordance with their utility within the Arcium Network. This includes, in particular, the ability to activate nodes, and delegate ARX to Arx Nodes in order to activate hardware capacity and, subject to the protocol rules, to receive a share of the rewards generated from confidential compute jobs. Node operators are also able to participate in certain protocol-level governance processes, such as voting on network parameters like base pricing. Purchasers are obliged to pay the market price for ARX, to provide accurate information and complete any required KYC and sanctions screening procedures, and to comply with applicable laws in their jurisdiction, including any restrictions on acquisition, holding or transfer of crypto-assets. There is no obligation to use ARX in any particular way, however, purchasers who choose to stake or delegate ARX accept the protocol's operational rules, including delegation and undelegation periods and the future risk of slashing of their staked tokens in case of node misbehaviour. Purchasers who operate Arx Nodes themselves take on additional responsibilities linked to node operation, such as maintaining the declared hardware capacity and complying with the protocol's performance and availability requirements.

		Outside of these aspects, acquiring ARX does not impose ongoing financial commitments or service obligations on purchasers.
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Following the admission of ARX to trading, holders may acquire ARX through secondary-market transactions on digital asset trading platforms or through peer-to-peer transfers. Rights attached to ARX are exercised at the network level. Network-level rights, such as staking and delegation, are exercised by submitting on-chain transactions to the Arcium smart contracts (or by using interfaces that interact with those contracts, such as wallets, dashboards or platform integrations). To stake or delegate, a holder connects a compatible wallet, selects an Arx Node, and signs a transaction that locks the chosen amount of ARX in accordance with the protocol's rules. Undelegation or redelegation is initiated through corresponding transactions and becomes effective only after the applicable protocol-defined waiting periods. If and when governance functionality is activated, voting rights will be exercised by submitting signed on-chain votes during the voting period defined for each proposal, in accordance with the applicable governance framework. In all cases, the practical ability to exercise rights is subject to the holder maintaining control over a compatible wallet or platform account, holding the necessary ARX and, where applicable, the native token of the underlying blockchain to pay transaction fees.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Rights and obligations associated with ARX are primarily defined at the protocol level and may evolve over time in accordance with the design and governance of the Arcium Network. Certain aspects of ARX-related rights and obligations, such as staking parameters, reward mechanisms, future slashing conditions, or eligibility criteria for node participation, may be modified through protocol upgrades or, where implemented, on-chain governance processes. Such changes are effected through updates to smart contracts or underlying software and apply prospectively in accordance with the applicable protocol rules. Where governance mechanisms are in place, modifications may be proposed and adopted in

		accordance with the relevant governance framework, which may involve participation by ARX holders, node operators or other network participants, depending on the specific parameter or function concerned. In addition, individual contractual arrangements (such as lock-ups, vesting schedules or other token-related restrictions applicable to specific categories of holders) may be amended by mutual agreement between the relevant parties. Finally, rights and obligations may be affected by changes in applicable laws or regulatory requirements, which may impose restrictions or conditions on the holding, transfer or use of ARX in certain jurisdictions. To the extent required, relevant participants will need to comply with such legal or regulatory constraints.
G.4	Future public offers	No public offers of ARX by the issuer are currently planned.
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	353428300
G.6	Utility token classification	True
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	ARX is a utility token that provides access to, and participation in, the decentralized confidential computing services of the Arcium Network. By staking or delegating ARX to Arx Nodes, holders activate and maintain node participation in Clusters, making the corresponding hardware capacity available for executing computations on encrypted data inside Multi-Party eXecution Environments. The network is designed to deliver high-integrity, cryptographically verifiable computation with strong confidentiality and security guarantees, but services are ultimately provided on a best-effort basis and depend on the performance and availability of independent node operators. Staking and in the future slashing are core security and integrity mechanisms of the system. ARX staked to a node will in the future be subject to slashing if that node misbehaves (for example through non-participation or incorrect computation), which creates an economic incentive for correct operation and honest participation,

		and helps protect the quality of service for Computation Customers. ARX does not entitle holders to a fixed or pre-determined quantity of compute or to any guaranteed minimum service level. The effective quantity and price of confidential compute available at any given time depend on overall network conditions, including total contributed hardware capacity, the level of staked ARX, current job demand, and the protocol's base-price and priority-fee parameters.
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	ARX does not function as a redeemable voucher and cannot be exchanged with the issuer for a fixed quantity of goods or services at a fixed rate. Access to confidential compute on the Arcium Network is obtained by Computation Customers paying computation fees (e.g. in the native token of the underlying blockchain such as SOL), while ARX is used indirectly to activate node participation and secure the network via staking and future slashing. In practice, ARX holders who wish to benefit from the services can stake or delegate their tokens to Arx Nodes, thereby helping to activate hardware capacity and earning a share of the computation fees that Customers pay for jobs. This mechanism gives ARX holders economic exposure to the network's services but does not create a contractual right of redemption against Arcium Association or any other entity for a specific amount of compute or any other good or service. Any conversion between ARX and other assets or services occurs only via market mechanisms (e.g. trading on secondary markets or using fees received from staking), not via issuer redemption.
G.9	Non-trading request	True
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	N/A
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	ARX is, in principle, freely transferable on the underlying blockchain infrastructure, subject to the technical operation of that infrastructure and of any intermediating platforms. However, several categories of restrictions apply.

		First, certain allocations of ARX (in particular those to team members, early investors, advisors and strategic partners) are or will be subject to contractual lock-up and vesting arrangements, and in some cases to additional transfer restrictions. These may be enforced on-chain via vesting or lock-up smart contracts and/or off-chain via binding agreements, which prevent or limit transfers for defined periods. Second, ARX that is staked or delegated to an Arx Node is temporarily non-transferable for the duration of the relevant epoch periods under the protocol; such tokens can only be transferred again once the undelegation or withdrawal process has been completed. In addition, the acquisition and onward transfer of ARX may be restricted by applicable law and platform rules, including sanctions, anti-money-laundering and securities regulations, as well as geo-blocking or eligibility criteria applied by trading venues or other intermediaries. Outside of these contractual, protocol-level and legal restrictions, the issuer does not impose further limitations on the transferability of ARX.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	False
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	N/A
G.14	Token value protection schemes	False
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	N/A
G.16	Compensation schemes	False
G.17	Compensation schemes description	N/A
G.18	Applicable law	Switzerland
G.19	Competent court	Canton of Zug, Switzerland

Part H - Information on the underlying technology

No.	Field	Content
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	N/A, a Digital Token Identifier is provided in F.13
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	At the protocol level, Arcium relies on secure multi-party computation (MPC). The network initially supports the Cerberus MPC backend, which executes circuits authored in the Arcis framework. Cerberus is a BDOZ-style protocol with MAC-authenticated secret sharing and cheating detection, providing Byzantine-fault-tolerant guarantees where the computation remains correct as long as at least one node in the Cluster is honest. Cerberus is integrated into ArxOS, the distributed execution layer that coordinates Arx Nodes, Clusters and Multi-Party eXecution Environments (MXEs). On-chain, Arcium uses Solana's smart contract (program) model and token standards, standard Solana transaction and account formats, and identifies jurisdictions and similar metadata with widely used code standards. This combination provides a technically interoperable stack that can be accessed by developers via standard blockchain tooling and network APIs.
H.3	Technology used	ARX is held, stored and transferred using the standard infrastructure of the underlying blockchain on which it is issued, initially the Solana network. Holdings are represented as balances in token accounts controlled by

		cryptographic key pairs, and transfers are effected by submitting signed transactions to the Solana network, where they are validated and recorded on the distributed ledger. Purchasers can hold ARX either (i) in self-custodial wallets that support Solana fungible tokens (software or hardware wallets), in which case they are responsible for securely generating and storing their private keys or seed phrases, or (ii) in custodial accounts operated by third-party platforms such as exchanges, which hold the assets on their behalf. In the self-custody case, a small amount of the network's native token (e.g. SOL) is required in the same wallet to pay transaction fees for sending ARX or interacting with the Arcium smart contracts (for staking, delegation and similar actions). Transfers of ARX between wallets, or between a platform account and a self-custodial wallet, rely on the standard Solana transaction model and can be monitored via publicly available block explorers. The issuer does not operate its own proprietary wallet or custody system for end-users and does not have the ability to restore access to ARX if private keys, seed phrases or platform credentials are lost or compromised.
H.4	Consensus mechanism	The Arcium Network does not implement its own independent layer-1 consensus mechanism. Instead, it relies on the consensus of the underlying blockchain on which ARX and the core protocol state are deployed, initially the Solana network. On Solana, consensus is achieved through a proof-of-stake (PoS) mechanism with a leader-based protocol (often described as a combination of PoS with a practical Byzantine fault tolerant-style protocol), where a set of validators stake the native token (SOL), propose and confirm blocks, and reach agreement on the ordering and validity of transactions. Within this architecture, all ARX balances, staking and delegation records, Cluster and MXE state, reward distributions and slashing events are recorded and finalised according to Solana's consensus. The Arcium MPC layer (Arx Nodes, Clusters and off-chain computation) does not replace or compete with this consensus; it performs confidential computations off-chain and then posts results and state updates back to

		the underlying chain, which remains the canonical source of truth for token ownership and protocol state.
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	The security of transactions in the Arcium Network is driven by a combination of base blockchain incentives and ARX-denominated staking economics. At the base layer, ARX is issued and transferred on Solana, where transaction ordering and finality are secured by Solana's proof-of-stake consensus: validators stake SOL, receive block rewards and transaction fees in SOL, and risk losing income or stake if they misbehave. Every ARX transfer or interaction with Arcium smart contracts (e.g. staking, delegation, job submission) therefore pays standard Solana network fees in SOL to validators. On top of this, Arcium adds its own incentive mechanisms for Arx Nodes and delegators. Computation Customers pay for confidential compute jobs using the chain-native token (e.g. SOL), with each job carrying a base price (per computation unit) plus an optional priority fee set by the customer to accelerate execution. These fees are split among the nodes in the Cluster that executes the job, and then shared pro-rata with third-party delegators after deducting any node-specific delegation fee rate. Staked ARX in the future will be subject to slashing for non-participation or provable misbehaviour, so operators and delegators risk losing a portion of their stake if they undermine the reliability or correctness of computation. Together, these mechanisms align incentives for nodes to process jobs correctly, stay available over time, and maintain sufficient stake at risk, while users pay transparent fees consisting of (i) underlying L1 transaction fees and (ii) computation fees (base + priority) for using Arcium's confidential compute layer.
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	False
H.7	DLT functionality description	N/A
H.8	Audit	True
H.9	Audit outcome	Several independent audits were successfully completed. The audits conducted so far reviewed the Arcium on-chain program and the underlying multi-party computation (MPC) protocol implementation for

		security vulnerabilities, correctness of the computation orchestration and circuit lifecycle logic, soundness of the cryptographic constructions, and adherence to best practices. The outcome was that all identified findings have been remediated, and the reviewed components were found to be secure within the scope of the audits.

Part I - Information on risks

No.	Field	Content
I.1	Offer-related risks	The admission of ARX to trading involves a number of risks related to market conditions, trading infrastructure and regulatory developments. There is no guarantee that ARX will be admitted to trading on any particular digital asset trading platform by a specific date, or at all. Even if admitted, there is no assurance that an active or liquid secondary market will develop or be maintained. Trading venues may suspend or discontinue trading of ARX at any time in accordance with their own rules, which could adversely affect liquidity and price. The market price of ARX following admission to trading may be highly volatile and is influenced by a range of factors beyond the control of Arcium, including market sentiment, macroeconomic conditions, competing technologies, regulatory developments and the performance or perceived prospects of the Arcium Network. The price of ARX may fluctuate significantly and could decline substantially, including to zero.

			Trading in ARX depends on third-party platforms, including digital asset exchanges, custodians and other service providers. Operational failures, cyber incidents, insolvency or regulatory actions affecting such parties could result in temporary or permanent disruption of trading, loss of access to ARX, or loss of funds. Arcium does not control and is not responsible for the operation of such third-party platforms. Holders and prospective purchasers of ARX are subject to legal and regulatory risks, including those related to anti-money laundering, sanctions and securities or financial services laws in relevant jurisdictions. Changes in applicable laws or their interpretation, including under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA) or national frameworks, may restrict or otherwise affect the ability to acquire, hold, use or transfer ARX, or may impose additional compliance obligations. In addition, participation in secondary markets may involve risks related to settlement, including failed or delayed transactions, loss of private keys or access credentials, and reliance on the proper functioning of blockchain networks and associated infrastructure. No guarantee, capital protection or value-stabilisation mechanism is provided in relation to ARX.
	I.2	Issuer-related risks	Arcium Association is the issuer of ARX. As an early-stage, non-profit association focused on a single protocol, Arcium Association is dependent on continued funding from reserves and other contributions, and on a relatively small group of key technical and operational contributors. Adverse market conditions, failure to secure sufficient funding, the loss of key personnel, or operational issues at important third-party service providers (including the development entities and infrastructure providers) could impair its ability to continue supporting the Arcium Network as planned. In addition, Arcium Association operates in a rapidly evolving regulatory environment for crypto-assets and confidential computing. Changes in applicable law, regulation or supervisory expectations, particularly in the EU and other key jurisdictions, could require adjustments to the project, impose additional costs, or restrict the ability to offer, support or facilitate trading in ARX. The association's governance and internal control framework is proportionate to its size and nature but may be less extensive than that of larger

			regulated financial institutions, and cannot eliminate the risk of strategic misjudgements, conflicts of interest or operational errors. Any of these factors could negatively affect the development of the Arcium Network and, indirectly, the effective utility and market perception of ARX.
	I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Risks associated with ARX as a crypto-asset include, first and foremost, market and price risk. Once admitted to trading, the price of ARX will be determined entirely by supply and demand on secondary markets and may be highly volatile. Prices can move rapidly and unpredictably, including to levels significantly below the issue price, and there is no guarantee that an active or liquid market will develop or persist. Trading venues may decide to suspend, restrict or delist ARX at any time in line with their own rules, which could make it difficult or impossible to sell ARX when desired, or only at a substantial discount. ARX does not represent equity, debt or any claim on profits or assets of Arcium Association or any other entity, and it is not backed by any reserve or capital guarantee; holders therefore bear the full risk of partial or total loss of the value of their purchase. ARX also carries protocol and technological risks. It is an on-chain token whose functionality depends on the correct operation of the underlying blockchain infrastructure (initially Solana), the Arcium smart contracts and the off-chain MPC network. Bugs, vulnerabilities or design flaws in the token contract, staking and delegation contracts, or the broader Arcium protocol could result in unintended behaviour, including loss, freezing or incorrect allocation of tokens, incorrect reward or slashing events, or other adverse effects. The underlying blockchain itself is exposed to risks such as network congestion, validator failures, attacks, forks or changes to its protocol or fee model, any of which could impact the ability to transfer or use ARX. Upgrades to the Arcium protocol or the underlying chain may change technical parameters affecting ARX (for example staking rules) and may require users to update their wallets or operational setup; failure to do so may lead to loss of access or reduced functionality. Because ARX is a staking and in the future slashing token, holders who choose to stake or delegate their tokens face additional risks. Staked ARX is locked for the

			duration of epoch periods and cannot be freely transferred during that time, which increases exposure to price movements. Misbehaviour or underperformance by the chosen Arx Node (including non-participation, downtime or provably incorrect computation) may result in slashing in the future, where a portion of the stake delegated to that node is irreversibly reduced according to protocol rules, leading to a direct loss of tokens for both the operator and delegators. ARX holders are also exposed to custody and operational risks. Those who hold ARX in self-custodial wallets must securely manage their private keys or seed phrases; any loss, theft or compromise of these credentials will typically result in the irreversible loss of the associated ARX, with no recourse against the issuer. Holders who rely on exchanges or other custodial platforms face the additional risks associated with those intermediaries, including insolvency, security breaches, withdrawal suspensions, internal errors or regulatory actions that may prevent access to or transfer of ARX. Finally, ARX is subject to regulatory and classification risk: although it is designed as a utility token, future changes in law, regulation or supervisory practice in one or more jurisdictions could lead to stricter requirements, restrictions on its use or trading, or adverse tax or reporting consequences for holders.
	I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The successful implementation of the Arcium Network and the long-term utility of ARX depend on the association's ability to execute a complex technical, operational and ecosystem roadmap. Although significant progress has already been made, there is a risk that one or more key milestones may be delayed, modified or not achieved at all. Factors that could adversely affect project implementation include delays in finalising and hardening the MPC backends and ArxOS, difficulties in scaling Arx Node participation and Cluster capacity to the levels assumed by the economic model, or unforeseen performance, reliability or security issues that limit the network's suitability for production workloads. If the network fails to attract and retain a sufficient number of node operators, developers and Computation Customers, actual usage may remain below expectations, which would reduce the practical utility of ARX and weaken the intended incentive mechanisms.

			The project also depends on effective coordination between Arcium Association and its development partners, as well as on the continued availability of qualified engineers, researchers and operational staff. Competition from other confidential compute or blockchain infrastructure projects, changes in market conditions, or shifts in developer preferences could make it harder to build and sustain an ecosystem around Arcium. In addition, regulatory developments, compliance requirements or contractual constraints (for example, in relation to financial market laws, data protection, outsourcing or the classification of certain use cases) may limit or slow down the roll-out of specific features, supported jurisdictions or integrations. Any material deviation from the planned roadmap, including postponement or cancellation of features, changes in protocol parameters or a re-prioritisation of resources, could affect how and to what extent the Arcium Network is used in practice and, consequently, the way in which ARX can be used within the project.
	I.5	Technology-related risks	Technology-related risks arise from the fact that ARX and the Arcium Network rely on a complex stack of cryptographic protocols, smart contracts and external infrastructure that may not behave as intended in all circumstances. At the base layer, ARX depends on the correct and secure operation of the underlying blockchain (initially Solana). Issues such as bugs in the core protocol, validator failures, network congestion, denial-of-service attacks, chain re-organisations, long outages or governance disputes at the blockchain level could disrupt or delay transactions, interfere with staking and delegation operations, or temporarily prevent users from transferring or using ARX. Changes to the underlying chain's fee model, performance characteristics or smart contract environment may require protocol upgrades or reconfiguration and could adversely affect usability or costs. The Arcium protocol itself is based on advanced cryptographic multi-party computation (MPC) and a series of on-chain programs coordinating staking, Clusters, MXEs, rewards and future slashing. Despite testing and auditing, there is a risk that undiscovered vulnerabilities, design flaws or implementation bugs exist in the MPC backends, the ArxOS execution layer or the smart contracts. Exploitation of such weaknesses

			could lead to incorrect computation results, unintended information leakage, misallocation or loss of rewards, inappropriate slashing, or even loss or lock-up of tokens controlled by affected contracts. MPC security in practice also depends on correct implementation and side-channel hardening; failures in these areas, or collusion among a sufficient number of Arx Nodes, could undermine confidentiality or integrity guarantees for specific computations. Users who hold ARX in self-custodial wallets are exposed to the usual key-management risks: compromise, loss or theft of private keys or seed phrases typically results in permanent loss of access, and there is no way for the issuer to restore or reverse such losses. Those who rely on exchanges, launch platforms or other custodial service providers face additional technological and operational risks arising from those intermediaries, including security breaches, software bugs, mismanagement of wallets, downtime or withdrawal suspensions. Finally, the network will evolve over time through software and smart contract upgrades; these upgrades may introduce new risks, and failure by users, node operators or integrators to update their software or adjust their configurations in a timely and correct manner can lead to incompatibilities, such as service disruptions or loss of functionality.
	I.6	Mitigation measures	Mitigation measures for technology-related risks focus on how the Arcium stack is designed, developed and operated, but they cannot remove those risks entirely. At the base layer, ARX leverages the security properties of a mature proof-of-stake blockchain (initially Solana), including its validator set, transaction finality guarantees and public auditability. Smart contracts governing ARX, staking, delegation, rewards and future slashing are developed with a strong emphasis on minimising complexity, using well-understood patterns where possible, and are subject to internal review, testing and external security assessments prior to mainnet launch. Where critical upgrades are required, these are intended to roll out in stages to reduce the likelihood that a single defect can affect the entire system at once. At the MPC and execution layer, Arcium uses protocols with well-studied security foundations (such as BDOZ-

		style MPC with cheating detection) and implements them with constant-time operations and other techniques aimed at reducing side-channel leakage. Cluster formation, key-share distribution and MXE admission follow rules designed to avoid single points of failure or unilateral control over decryption keys, and the cheating-detection and future slashing logic provides an economic deterrent against incorrect computation or non-participation. Monitoring, logging and alerting across the network and supporting infrastructure are intended to enable rapid detection of anomalies, with the ability to pause or restrict specific components (for example, a particular MXE or contract path) if a severe issue is identified. For end-users, risk mitigation focuses on custody and operational practices rather than guarantees. Holders are encouraged to use reputable, up-to-date wallets or regulated custodial platforms, to follow best practices for key management (including hardware wallets and secure backups), and to maintain sufficient native tokens to avoid failed transactions. Documentation and developer tooling are provided to help integrators interact with the protocol correctly and to reduce the risk of misconfigured interactions. Nonetheless, even with these measures in place, technology-related risks cannot be fully eliminated, and may still result in partial or total loss of ARX or reduced functionality of the network.

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

No.	Field	Content
S.1	Name	Arcium Association
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	984500C7584BABED3E03
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	ARX Token
S.4	Consensus mechanism	The Arcium Network does not implement its own independent layer-1 consensus mechanism. Instead, it relies on the consensus of the underlying blockchain on which ARX and the core protocol state are deployed, initially the Solana network. On Solana, consensus is achieved through a proof-of-stake (PoS) mechanism with a leader-based protocol (often described as a combination of PoS with a practical Byzantine fault tolerant-style protocol), where a set of validators stake the native token (SOL), propose and confirm blocks, and reach agreement on the ordering and validity of transactions. Within this architecture, all ARX balances, staking and delegation records, Cluster and MXE state, reward distributions and slashing events are recorded and finalised according to Solana's consensus. The Arcium MPC layer (Arx Nodes, Clusters and off-chain computation) does not replace or compete with this consensus; it performs confidential computations off-chain and then posts results and state updates back to the underlying chain, which remains the canonical source of truth for token ownership and protocol state.
S.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	The security of transactions in the Arcium Network is driven by a combination of base blockchain incentives and ARX-denominated staking economics. At the base layer, ARX is issued and transferred on Solana, where transaction ordering and finality are secured by Solana's proof-of-stake consensus: validators stake SOL, receive block rewards and transaction fees in SOL, and risk

		losing income or stake if they misbehave. Every ARX transfer or interaction with Arcium smart contracts (e.g. staking, delegation, job submission) therefore pays standard Solana network fees in SOL to validators. On top of this, Arcium adds its own incentive mechanisms for Arx Nodes and delegators. Computation Customers pay for confidential compute jobs using the chain-native token (e.g. SOL), with each job carrying a base price (per computation unit) plus an optional priority fee set by the customer to accelerate execution. These fees are split among the nodes in the Cluster that executes the job, and then shared pro-rata with third-party delegators after deducting any node-specific delegation fee rate. Staked ARX in the future will be subject to slashing for non-participation or provable misbehaviour, so operators and delegators risk losing a portion of their stake if they undermine the reliability or correctness of computation. Together, these mechanisms align incentives for nodes to process jobs correctly, stay available over time, and maintain sufficient stake at risk, while users pay transparent fees consisting of (i) underlying L1 transaction fees and (ii) computation fees (base + priority) for using Arcium's confidential compute layer.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which disclosed information relates	2025-01-01
S.7	End of the period to which disclosed information relates	2025-12-31
S.8	Energy consumption	18341,34674 kWh
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). As Arcium is an off-chain compute network, estimates on individual node power draw are used. Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	37,9200000000 %

S.11	Energy intensity	0,00259 kWh
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions - controlled	0 tCO2e
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions - purchased	5,41056 tCO2e
S.14	GHG intensity	0 tCO2e
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). As the token studied does not have activity at the time of the study, its energy intensity is approximated through the calculation of a market cap-weighted average of the peer crypto asset activities, compared to the Arcium's market capitalisation estimated through the product of its issue price and total supply. The peer group is defined as other tokens utilising Solana-based programs whose market capitalisation falls within ¬±25% of Arcium's market cap at issue are included, to ensure only similar peers are used for estimations. Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies
S.17	Energy mix	

Energy Source	Percentage
Bioenergy	3,4935276253%
Coal	13,2777533322%
Flared Methane	0,0000000000%
Gas	32,3447882843%
Hydro	9,6120201233%
Nuclear	14,0361427068%

Energy Source	Percentage
Other Fossil	2,4251081641%
Other Renewables	0,5117470745%
Solar	6,6586109891%
Vented Methane	0,0000000000%
Wind	17,6403017003%
Total	**100%**

S.18	Energy use reduction	N/A
S.19	Carbon intensity	0,29499
S.20	Scope 3 DLT GHG emissions - Value chain	N/A
S.21	GHG emissions reduction targets or commitments	N/A
S.22	Generation of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	0,00520 t
S.23	Non-recycled WEEE ratio	60,9899248099 %
S.24	Generation of hazardous waste	0 t
S.25	Generation of waste (all types)	0,00520 t
S.26	Non-recycled waste ratio (all types)	60,9899248099 %
S.27	Waste intensity (all types)	0,00073 t
S.28	Waste reduction targets or	N/A

	commitments (all types)	
S.29	Impact of the use of equipment on natural resources	Land use: 440.43506 m^2
S.30	Natural resources use reduction targets or commitments	N/A
S.31	Water use	77,69026 m3
S.32	Non recycled water ratio	72,7784922143 %
S.33	Other energy sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies
S.34	Other GHG sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). As the token studied does not have activity at the time of the study, its carbon intensity per transaction is approximated through the calculation of a market cap-weighted average of the peer crypto asset activities, compared to the Arcium's market capitalisation estimated through the product of its issue price and total supply. The peer group is defined as other tokens utilising Solana-based programs whose market capitalisation falls within ¬±25% of Arcium's market cap at issue are included, to ensure only similar peers are used for estimations. Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies
S.35	Waste sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). As the base layer is a decentralised network, estimates on individual node weight, hazardous components and depreciation rate are used.

		As the token studied does not have activity at the time of the study, its waste intensity is approximated through the calculation of a market cap-weighted average of the peer crypto asset activities, compared to the Arcium's market capitalisation estimated through the product of its issue price and total supply. The peer group is defined as other tokens utilising Solana-based programs whose market capitalisation falls within ¬±25% of Arcium's market cap at issue are included, to ensure only similar peers are used for estimations. Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies
S.36	Natural resources sources and methodologies	Data provided by the MiCA Crypto Alliance as a third party, with no deviations from the calculation guidance of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422, Article 6(5). Usage of natural resources is approximated through land use metrics. Land use, water use and water recycling are calculated based on energy mix-specific estimates of purchased electricity land intensity, purchased electricity water intensity, and water recycling rates. As the token studied does not have activity at the time of the study, its land intensity and waste intensity are approximated through the calculation of a market cap-weighted average of the peer crypto asset activities, compared to the Arcium's market capitalisation estimated through the product of its issue price and total supply. The peer group is defined as other tokens utilising Solana-based programs whose market capitalisation falls within ¬±25% of Arcium's market cap at issue are included, to ensure only similar peers are used for estimations. Full methodology available at: www.micacryptoalliance.com/methodologies