

# EURO Coin (EURC)

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

Indicator Code	Field Name	Content
S.1	Name	Payhound Limited
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	9845001DD90AF543DC90
S.3	Crypto-Asset Name	Euro Coin (EURC)
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Euro Coin (EURC) does not have its own consensus mechanism because it is a stablecoin, not a standalone blockchain. Instead, it relies on the consensus of the underlying networks where it is issued. For example, on Ethereum it follows Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus, and on Solana it operates under Solana's Proof-of-History plus Proof-of-Stake (PoH+PoS) hybrid. As a result, the security and transaction validation of EURC depend entirely on the consensus mechanisms of its host blockchains.
S.4	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	Euro Coin (EURC) is a stablecoin designed to maintain a 1:1 peg to the Euro. Unlike Proof-of-Work cryptocurrencies, it does not reward validators through mining incentives. Instead, network participants such as validators or custodians on the underlying blockchain may earn standard transaction fees for processing and confirming transfers, which are determined by the host blockchain (e.g., Ethereum gas fees or Solana network fees). Users are responsible for paying these fees when sending or interacting with EURC tokens, while the stablecoin itself does not generate additional rewards or staking incentives.
S.6	Start of Reporting Period	2025-01-01
S.7	End of Reporting Period	2025-12-31
S.8	Energy Consumption (kWh/year)	1,584.94
S.9	Energy consumption sources and Methodologies	Euro Coin (EURC) does not operate its own blockchain and exists as a token on networks such as Ethereum, Solana, and Base. Its energy consumption reflects the electricity used by these underlying blockchains to process and validate transactions. Estimates, as reported in the MiCA EURC White Paper, are modeled based on published energy use data for each network and aggregated across chains, resulting in an annual energy consumption figure. These values are indicative and represent the combined network activity required to transact EURC tokens, rather than direct metered usage by the stablecoin itself.
S.10	Renewable Energy consumption (percentage of the total amount of energy used per calendar year)	37%
S.11	Energy Intensity (energy used per validated transaction in kWh)	0.0000406217

Indicator Code	Field Name	Content
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (in t CO2eq per year)	0
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (in t CO2eq per year)	1.44630
S.14	GHG Intensity (emissions per validated transaction in kg CO2eq)	0.0000121555
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	According to the MiCA EURC White Paper, energy estimates are modeled using third-party data and standard MiCA methodology: each network’s estimated annual energy use is aggregated, weighted by transaction activity, and reported as the token’s total energy consumption. The methodology follows Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422 and guidance from the MiCA Crypto Alliance, ensuring consistency, transparency, and comparability with other crypto-asset disclosures.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	Euro Coin (EURC) does not control its own blockchain, so its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions stem from the underlying blockchains where it is transacted, including Ethereum, Solana, Base, Avalanche, and Stellar. According to the MiCA EURC White Paper, emissions are primarily indirect (Scope 2) from purchased electricity used by validators and network infrastructure. The estimates are modeled based on each network’s energy consumption and emission factors, aggregated by transaction volume, and follow MiCA guidance (Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2025/422) to ensure transparency and comparability. Direct (Scope 1) emissions are reported as zero, since EURC itself does not operate infrastructure.