

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

N	Field	Tron
S1	Name	BCASH Ανώνυμη Εταιρεία
S2	Relevant Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	984500C5A9YK55041179
S3	Name of the crypto-asset	TRON TRX
S4	Consensus mechanism	TRON TRX is present on the following networks: Base, Tron. Base does not operate its own consensus mechanism or decentralised validator set comparable to a Layer-1 blockchain. As an optimistic rollup Layer-2 network, Base relies on Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake consensus for the finality and settlement of data and state commitments posted to Ethereum Layer 1. Transaction ordering on Base is performed by a sequencer, currently operated by Coinbase. This sequencing function provides transaction ordering and execution on the Layer-2 network but does not constitute a decentralised consensus mechanism. The validity of Layer-2 state transitions is supported by an optimistic fault-proof mechanism, under which incorrect state commitments may be challenged during the applicable dispute period. Accordingly, Base's security model depends on Ethereum Layer 1 for settlement and finality, while Layer-2 transaction ordering remains dependent on the sequencer. The Tron blockchain operates on a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism, designed to improve scalability, transaction speed, and energy efficiency. Here's a breakdown of how it works: 1. Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS): Tron uses DPoS, where token holders vote for a group of delegates known as Super Representatives (SRs) who are responsible for validating transactions and producing new blocks on the network. Token holders can vote for SRs based on their stake in the Tron network, and the top 27 SRs (or more, depending on the protocol version) are selected to participate in the block production process. SRs take turns producing blocks, which are added to the blockchain. This is done on a rotational basis to ensure decentralization and prevent control by a small group of validators. 2. Block Production: The Super Representatives generate new blocks and confirm transactions. The Tron blockchain achieves block finality quickly, with block production occurring every 3 seconds, making it highly efficient and capable of processing thousands of transactions per second. 3. Voting and Governance: Tron's DPoS system also allows token holders to vote on important network decisions, such as protocol upgrades and changes to the system's parameters. Voting power is proportional to the amount of TRX (Tron's native token) that a user holds and chooses to stake. This provides a governance system where the community can actively participate

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		in decision-making. 4. Super Representatives: The Super Representatives play a crucial role in maintaining the security and stability of the Tron blockchain. They are responsible for validating transactions, proposing new blocks, and ensuring the overall functionality of the network. Super Representatives are incentivized with block rewards (newly minted TRX tokens) and transaction fees for their work.
S5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	TRON TRX is present on the following networks: Base, Tron. Base does not have a native protocol token and does not operate a staking, validator reward or token issuance mechanism. Transaction fees on Base are paid in ETH. The economic incentives within the network are primarily related to transaction processing and network security. Transactions are executed on Base and periodically submitted to Ethereum Layer 1 in batches. As the cost of a Layer-1 submission is shared among multiple Layer-2 transactions, the average transaction cost per transaction may be lower than executing the same transactions directly on Ethereum Layer 1. The integrity of withdrawals from Base is supported by a fault-proof mechanism. Withdrawals are subject to a dispute period during which participants may challenge incorrect state commitments. The dispute process incorporates economic incentives intended to encourage honest behaviour and discourage invalid claims. The Tron blockchain uses a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism to secure its network and incentivize participation. Here's how the incentive mechanism and applicable fees work: Incentive Mechanism: Super Representatives (SRs) Rewards: Block Rewards: Super Representatives (SRs), who are elected by TRX holders, are rewarded for producing blocks. Each block they produce comes with a block reward in the form of TRX tokens. Transaction Fees: In addition to block rewards, SRs receive transaction fees for validating transactions and including them in blocks. This ensures they are incentivized to process transactions efficiently. Voting and Delegation: TRX Staking: TRX holders can stake their tokens and vote for Super Representatives (SRs). When TRX holders vote, they delegate their voting power to SRs, which allows SRs to earn rewards in the form of newly minted TRX tokens. Delegator Rewards: Token holders who delegate their votes to an SR can also receive a share of the rewards. This means delegators share in the block rewards and transaction fees that the SR earns. Incentivizing Participation: The more tokens a user stakes, the more voting power they have, which encourages participation in governance and network security. Incentive for SRs: SRs are also incentivized to maintain the health and performance of the network. Their reputation and continued election depend on their ability to produce blocks consistently and efficiently process transactions. Applicable Fees: Transaction Fees: Fee Calculation: Users must pay transaction fees to have their transactions processed. The transaction fee varies based on the complexity of the transaction and the network's current demand. This is paid in TRX tokens. Transaction Fee Distribution: Transaction fees are distributed to Super Representatives (SRs), giving them an ongoing income to maintain and support the network. Storage Fees: Tron charges storage fees for data storage on the blockchain. This includes storing smart contracts, tokens, and other data on the network. Users are required to pay these fees in TRX tokens to store data. Energy and Bandwidth: Energy: Tron uses a resource model that

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		allows users to access network resources like bandwidth and energy through staking. Users who stake their TRX tokens receive "energy," which is required to execute transactions and interact with smart contracts. Bandwidth: Each user is allocated a certain amount of bandwidth based on their TRX holdings. If users exceed their allotted bandwidth, they can pay for additional bandwidth in TRX tokens.
S6	Start of the disclosure reference period	2025-08-15
S7	End of the disclosure reference period	2026-08-15
S8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh/a	4027949.71330
S9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: For the calculation of energy consumptions, the so called 'bottom-up' approach is being used. The nodes are considered to be the central factor for the energy consumption of the network. These assumptions are made on the basis of empirical findings through the use of public information sites, open-source crawlers and crawlers developed in-house. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. The energy consumption of the hardware devices was measured in certified test laboratories. When calculating the energy consumption, we used - if available - the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) to determine all implementations of the asset of question in scope and we update the mappings 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. To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) base, tron 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.

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S10	Renewable energy consumption (%)	33.400000031
S11	Energy intensity (kWh per validated transaction)	0.00002
S12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled (tCO ₂ eq per year)	0.00000
S13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased (tCO ₂ eq per year)	1582.98424
S14	GHG intensity (kg CO ₂ eq per validated transaction)	0.00001
S15	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 Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables .
S16	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 Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) - with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation - Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0.

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