

List of Crypto-Assets to Which the Crypto-Asset Service Will Be Linked

1. Bitcoin (BTC)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Bitcoin is a decentralized digital asset operating on a peer-to-peer network, utilizing a proof-of-work consensus mechanism. It does not reference any external assets or currencies and is not classified as an asset-referenced token (ART) or e-money token (EMT) under MiCA.

Key Characteristics:

- **Decentralization:** Operates without a central authority.
- **Fixed Supply:** Capped at 21 million units.
- **Transparency:** All transactions are recorded on a public ledger.

2. Ethereum (ETH)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Ethereum is a decentralized platform that enables the execution of smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps). Its native token, Ether (ETH), is used to facilitate operations within the Ethereum network. It does not maintain a stable value by referencing external assets, thus not qualifying as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key Characteristics:

- **Smart Contract Functionality:** Supports programmable transactions.
- **Decentralized Applications:** Hosts a variety of dApps.
- **Transition to Proof-of-Stake:** Undergoing a shift from proof-of-work to proof-of-stake consensus mechanism.

3. Ripple (XRP)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: XRP is a digital asset designed to facilitate fast and cost-effective cross-border payments on the Ripple network. It does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing external assets, and therefore is not categorized as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key Characteristics:

- **High Transaction Speed:** Enables rapid settlement of transactions.
- **Low Transaction Costs:** Offers minimal fees for transactions.
- **Consensus Protocol:** Utilizes a unique consensus algorithm distinct from proof-of-work or proof-of-stake.

4. Cardano (ADA)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Cardano is a blockchain platform that employs a proof-of-stake consensus mechanism, focusing on security, scalability, and sustainability. Its native token, ADA, is used within the network for various functions. It does not maintain a stable value by referencing external assets, thus not qualifying as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key Characteristics:

- **Proof-of-Stake Consensus:** Enhances energy efficiency and security.
- **Layered Architecture:** Separates the settlement and computation layers for improved scalability.
- **Research-Driven Development:** Emphasizes peer-reviewed research in its development process.

5. Binance Coin (BNB)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: BNB is the native token of the Binance ecosystem, utilized primarily for transaction fee payments and participation in various services within the Binance platform. It does not aim to maintain a stable value by referencing external assets, and therefore is not classified as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key Characteristics:

- **Utility Token:** Provides users with benefits such as fee discounts within the Binance platform.
- **Token Burn Mechanism:** Regularly reduces the total supply through token burns.
- **Ecosystem Integration:** Serves multiple functions within the Binance ecosystem.

6. USD Coin (USDC) – ERC-20 on Ethereum Chain

Classification under EU MiCA: E-Money Token (EMT)

Description: USDC is a stablecoin pegged to the U.S. dollar, issued by regulated financial institutions and backed by equivalent fiat reserves. It qualifies as an EMT under MiCA, as it maintains a stable value by referencing a single official currency.

Key Characteristics:

- **Price Stability:** Maintains a 1:1 value with the U.S. dollar.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Issued by entities adhering to financial regulations.
- **Transparency:** Subject to regular audits to verify reserve holdings.

7. Euro Coin (EURC) – ERC-20 on Ethereum Chain

Classification under EU MiCA: E-Money Token (EMT)

Description: EUROCC is a stablecoin pegged to the euro, issued by regulated entities with full backing by euro-denominated reserves. It qualifies as an EMT under MiCA, maintaining a stable value by referencing the euro.

Key Characteristics:

- **Euro Denomination:** Provides a digital asset pegged to the euro.
- **Regulatory Compliance:** Issued in accordance with financial regulations.
- **Transparency:** Undergoes regular audits to confirm reserve holdings.

8. Paxos Gold (PAXG) – ERC-20 on Ethereum Chain

Classification under EU MiCA: Asset-Referenced Token (ART)

Description: PAXG is a digital asset backed by physical gold reserves, with each token representing a specific amount of gold. It qualifies as an ART under MiCA, as it maintains a stable value by referencing the value of gold.

Key Characteristics:

- **Gold-Backed:** Each token represents physical gold reserves.
- **Stability:** Value tied to the price of gold.
- **Redeemability:** Can be converted into physical gold through the issuer.

9. Polygon (MATIC)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Polygon is a layer-2 scaling solution designed to enhance the scalability, efficiency, and usability of Ethereum. It provides a framework for building and connecting

Ethereum-compatible blockchain networks, reducing transaction fees and increasing throughput.

Key Characteristics:

- **Scalability:** Enhances Ethereum's capacity through sidechains and rollups.
- **Interoperability:** Connects multiple blockchain networks within the Ethereum ecosystem.
- **Low Transaction Fees:** Reduces gas costs while maintaining security and decentralization.

This list may be updated from time to time without providing and explicit notice in advance as new assets are added or removed based on regulatory developments and platform requirements.

10. Polkadot (DOT)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Polkadot is a heterogeneous multichain / blockspace network that allows connected chains and rollups to access shared security, interoperability and secure computation. DOT is the native token used for governance, staking, and the purchase of coretime / access to secure computation, and it can also be used for network deposits or reservations where required. DOT does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Interoperability and shared security:** Polkadot-connected systems can communicate and benefit from common security assumptions.
- **Scalability:** parallel execution through parachains, rollups and a flexible coretime model.
- **Governance and staking:** DOT holders participate in OpenGov and staked DOT supports network security through nominated proof-of-stake.

11. Chainlink (LINK)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Chainlink is an oracle and interoperability platform that provides decentralized oracle networks, data delivery, off-chain computation and cross-chain messaging / execution tooling for smart contracts and tokenized assets. LINK is Chainlink's ERC-20 / ERC-677 token and is associated with Chainlink network incentive, staking, payment and node-operator economics where applicable. LINK does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Decentralized oracles:** connects smart contracts to external data, APIs and off-chain resources through oracle networks.
- **Security model:** relies on independent node operators, aggregation, reputation / performance monitoring and product-specific security designs.
- **Broad interoperability stack:** Chainlink products include Data Feeds, VRF, Automation, Functions, Data Streams and CCIP.

12. TRON (TRX)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: TRON is a smart-contract blockchain using delegated proof-of-stake through elected Super Representatives. TRX is the native currency used for network resources, governance and transaction economics: staking TRX obtains Bandwidth / Energy resources and TRON Power, while insufficient resources can cause TRX to be burned for fees. TRX does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Resource model:** Bandwidth and Energy support transaction execution; TRX can be burned when resources are insufficient.
- **Delegated proof-of-stake governance:** Super Representatives are elected by TRX voters who stake TRX to obtain voting power.
- **TVM and dApp ecosystem:** supports Solidity-style smart contracts and TRC token standards; this should not be overstated as literal EVM equivalence.

13. Ondo (ONDO)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: ONDO is the governance token for the Ondo DAO and Flux Finance-related governance, with holders participating in control over protocol economic parameters, smart contract upgrades and governance decisions. The token sits within the broader Ondo ecosystem, which focuses on tokenized real-world assets and institutional-grade on-chain financial products. ONDO itself does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Governance utility:** ONDO holders can participate in protocol governance through DAO processes.
- **Institutional RWA ecosystem context:** ONDO is linked to the governance layer of an ecosystem focused on tokenized financial products.
- **Supply structure:** Ondo documentation describes a fixed 10 billion ONDO supply with no planned inflation.

14. Aave (AAVE)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Aave is a decentralized, non-custodial liquidity protocol deployed through open-source smart contracts across public blockchains. AAVE is the governance token for the Aave protocol. The older Safety Module allowed AAVE / ABPT / GHO staking as a protocol backstop, while Aave now describes Umbrella as the upgraded Safety Module using staked aTokens / GHO to cover deficits. AAVE does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Decentralized lending:** users supply and borrow assets through protocol liquidity pools.
- **Protocol governance:** AAVE holders / delegates govern risk parameters, asset listings, upgrades and market settings.

- **Protection framework:** current descriptions should reference Umbrella and legacy Safety Module mechanics accurately.

15. Uniswap (UNI)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Uniswap is a decentralized exchange and automated market maker protocol based on smart contracts and liquidity pools. UNI is the governance token used by holders and delegates to manage, upgrade and steer the protocol, including treasury, protocol fee and governance parameters. UNI does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Automated liquidity provision:** token swaps occur through liquidity pools rather than a central order book.
- **Non-custodial architecture:** users interact with smart contracts directly from their own wallets.
- **Decentralized governance:** UNI governance controls major protocol and treasury decisions.

16. Toncoin (TON)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Toncoin is the native crypto-asset of TON Blockchain / The Open Network. It is used for transaction fees, gas / smart-contract processing, persistent storage payments and validator deposits / staking. TON uses a masterchain / workchain / shardchain architecture with dynamic sharding. Toncoin does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Native network asset:** TON is used for fees, gas, storage payments and staking-related deposits.
- **Scalable architecture:** TON documentation describes dynamic sharding through workchains and shardchains.
- **Proof-of-stake validation:** validators and nominators secure the network through staking mechanics.

17. Mantle (MNT)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Mantle is an Ethereum layer-2 / ecosystem using a modular architecture around execution, data availability, settlement / finality and an evolving ZK roadmap. MNT powers the Mantle ecosystem and is used for governance, ecosystem incentives and gas on Mantle Network. MNT does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Governance role:** MNT holders can participate in Mantle Governance proposals and ecosystem decisions.
- **Gas and ecosystem token:** MNT is used as the native gas token on Mantle Network and supports ecosystem incentives.
- **Modular L2 design:** Mantle separates execution and other infrastructure functions through a modular architecture.

18. Ethena (ENA)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: ENA is the governance token for the Ethena protocol, whose primary product suite includes USDe and sUSDe. ENA holders participate in governance, including Risk Committee-related governance, and ENA may be staked or used in reward / restaking modules depending on the applicable programme. ENA itself does not purport to maintain a stable value

by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, ENA should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Protocol governance:** ENA supports governance over the Ethena protocol and risk-management framework.
- **Synthetic-dollar ecosystem context:** ENA governs infrastructure connected to USDe / sUSDe, but is not itself the synthetic dollar.
- **Community and staking utility:** ENA may be used in staking / rewards mechanisms depending on active Ethena programmes.

19. Quant (QNT)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Quant provides Overledger / Quant platform infrastructure for enterprise blockchain interoperability, programmable money and tokenisation. QNT is Quant's utility token associated with Overledger usage, subscription and transaction mechanics. QNT does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Enterprise interoperability:** Overledger connects legacy systems and multiple blockchain networks through an API gateway model.
- **Platform utility:** QNT is linked to Overledger / Quant platform transaction and subscription mechanics.

20. Chiliz (CHZ)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Chiliz Chain is a sports and entertainment-focused EVM-compatible blockchain. CHZ is the native token used for gas, cross-chain operations, staking / delegation, network security and governance within the Chiliz ecosystem. Chiliz Chain supports the Socios / Fan

Token ecosystem, but CHZ itself does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Native gas and network token:** CHZ is used for gas and ecosystem transactions on Chiliz Chain.
- **Sports and fan-token ecosystem:** Chiliz Chain supports Fan Tokens and Socios-related engagement products.
- **Staking / governance:** CHZ supports validator / delegator economics and network governance functions.

21. Pendle (PENDLE)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Pendle is a yield-trading protocol that tokenizes yield-bearing assets into Principal Tokens (PT) and Yield Tokens (YT), allowing fixed-yield and variable-yield trading. PENDLE is the protocol token used for incentives and governance through staking mechanisms. PENDLE itself does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Yield tokenization:** Pendle separates yield-bearing positions into PT and YT components.
- **Specialized AMM:** Pendle uses an AMM design optimized for yield assets and time-to-maturity dynamics.
- **Governance / incentives:** current documentation should reference sPENDLE transition rather than treating vePENDLE as the current end-state.

22. Maple Finance (SYRUP)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Maple is an institutional-grade lending and DeFi yield platform bridging Maple Permissioned and Open Access. SYRUP is Maple's current governance and staking / reward token. Maple documentation states that MPL / xMPL conversion ended on 30 April 2025 and that MPL / xMPL are no longer supported for governance or staking; SYRUP and stSYRUP are the current governance tokens. SYRUP itself does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Institutional lending governance:** stSYRUP is used for governance participation in Maple.
- **Staking / reward mechanics:** Maple documentation describes rewards, buybacks and staking-related economics.
- **Ecosystem migration:** SYRUP replaced the former MPL / xMPL governance and staking structure.

23. Compound Protocol (COMP)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Compound is a decentralized lending protocol. COMP is the governance token used by holders and delegates to propose, vote and implement changes through governance and timelock processes, including protocol parameters, markets and upgrades. COMP does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Algorithmic lending markets:** Compound supports lending and borrowing through smart-contract markets.
- **Governance:** COMP tokenholders and delegates control protocol changes through proposals and voting.
- **Smart-contract protocol:** protocol parameters, collateral factors and market changes are administered through on-chain governance.

24. Euler (EUL)

Classification under EU MiCA: Other Crypto-Asset (OCA)

Description: Euler is a modular, permissionless and non-custodial lending protocol, with Euler V2 focused on vault / market creation across Ethereum and other EVM-compatible networks. EUL is the native governance token used for voting, DAO treasury and protocol changes, Fee Flow auctions and rewards. EUL does not purport to maintain a stable value by reference to an official currency, another value or right, or a basket of assets; therefore, it should not be treated as an ART or EMT under MiCA.

Key characteristics:

- **Modular lending architecture:** Euler V2 uses modular vault and controller infrastructure for lending markets.
- **Permissionless markets:** users / builders can create or interact with lending and borrowing markets.
- **Governance and fee-flow role:** EUL is used for governance, rewards and Fee Flow auction mechanics.