White paper for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens

Digital Token Identifier: **XLL8PR2DF**

Offeror or person seeking admission to trading: **British Virgin Islands company number: 2191381 - Nexus Sub (BVI) Limited**

Type of submission: **New**

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[Table 2] Template for white papers for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens

Template for white papers for crypto-assets other than asset-referenced tokens or e-money tokens [abstract]

General information

00 Table of content	true
01 Date of notification	2026-05-12
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 crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid
05 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable
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 or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY

07 Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto –asset on the content of the crypto-asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.
08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Nexus token (NEX) is the native gas token of the Nexus Layer 1 blockchain. Its primary functions support participation in the network and the operation of the Nexus execution and verification environment. NEX is used for (1) executing smart contracts deployed on the Nexus Layer 1, (2) executing transactions on the chain and (3) interacting with the blockchain's consensus and compute networks. These roles contribute to the network's decentralisation, security, and verifiability. NEX may also be used within applications built on the Nexus Exchange Layer 1 once production-ready features are introduced. The NEX token does not confer ownership rights, voting rights, or dividends to its holders. Instead, all rights associated with the token are governed by the protocol-level rules. These can be subject to change executed through community consensus mechanisms or by validators within the network during protocol upgrades. Token holders are not automatically entitled to participate in or vote on changes to the protocol unless they are participating as validators. Any rights and obligations attached to the NEX token may change according to written agreements between parties, particularly regarding technical requirements and transfer restrictions including vesting periods for those involved in private sales and investments. At genesis, the Nexus blockchain will issue a fixed supply of 100 trillion NEX tokens, representing units of compute within the network.

	The NEX token supply is allocated as follows: Team A total of 20 trillion (20T) NEX tokens are allocated to employees, advisors and other early contributors to the Nexus ecosystem, primarily service providers to Nexus Labs, Inc. and the Issuer. These tokens are subject to a three-year lock-up period with a one-year cliff. The unlocked supply at the time of the Public Token Launch will be 0 NEX. Early Backers A total of 20 trillion (20T) NEX tokens are allocated to investors in Nexus Laboratories, Inc., a core contributor to the Nexus Protocol. These tokens are subject to a three-year lock-up period with a one-year cliff. The unlocked supply at the time of the Public Token Launch will be 0 NEX. Treasury A total of 60 trillion (60T) NEX tokens are allocated to the ecosystem treasury and protocol incentives. These tokens are not subject to a lock-up period. Up to 60 trillion (60T) NEX may be unlocked at the time of the Public Token Launch.
09 Further information about utility tokens	Not applicable
10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	No offer of Nexus (NEX) tokens is made to the public in connection with this disclosure. There is no new issuance, subscription period, fundraising, target subscription goal, issue price, or subscription fee. The admission to trading of Nexus (NEX) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) is not linked to any new or ongoing discounted purchase arrangements, pre-sales, or staged offerings. Admission is sought solely to provide market access, liquidity, and regulated availability for eligible users in the European Economic Area. No crypto-asset service provider has been appointed to place the token on a firm commitment or best effort basis. Use of the trading platform is subject to the terms and conditions of Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), with fees set independently by the platform. Admission to trading is sought for Nexus (NEX), to trade on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) - a trading platform operating in the EEA.
Part A - Information about offeror or person seeking admission to trading	
A.1 Name	Nexus Sub (BVI) Limited
A.2 Legal form	6EH6
A.3 Registered address	
Registered addess	171 Main Street, PO Box 92, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG 1110
Country	Virgin Islands (British)
Sub-division	George Town
A.4 Head office	
Head office	Not applicable - same as registered address.
Country	Virgin Islands (British)
Sub-division	George town
A.5 Registration date	2025-10-10

A.6 Legal entity identifier	
A.7 Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	British Virgin Islands company number: 2191381
A.8 Contact telephone number	13453247655
A.9 E-mail address	gkennedy@leewardmanagement.ky
A.10 Response time (days)	3
A.11 Parent company	Nexus Foundation
A.12 Members of the management body	
Member #1	1
Identity	Nexus Foundation
Business address	c/o Walkers Corporate Limited, 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9008, Cayman Islands
Function	Director
A.13 Business activity	To develop and incentivise growth of the Nexus Protocol, decentralised network and ecosystem.
A.14 Parent company business activity	The objects for which the Foundation Company is established are: 1. to develop and incentivise growth of the Nexus Protocol, decentralised network and ecosystem 2. to do all such things as in the opinion of the directors are or may be incidental or conducive to the above objects or any of them.
A.15 Newly established	true
A.16 Financial condition for the past three years	Not applicable
A.17 Financial condition since registration	The company was formed in October 2025 and currently has limited assets and no financial statements. It has undertaken only initial organisational activities since registration and has not incurred any material liabilities beyond ordinary setup costs. As a Cayman foundation company established to support the development and growth of the Nexus Protocol and its ecosystem, its financial condition remains unchanged since formation.

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

B.1 Issuer different from offerror or person seeking admission to trading	false
B.2 Name	
B.3 Legal form	N/A

B.4 Registered address

Registered addess	N/A
Country	N/A
Sub-division	N/A

B.5 Head office

Head office	N/A
Country	N/A
Sub-division	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	
Member #1	N/A
Identity	N/A
Business address	N/A
Function	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

C.1 Name	N/A
C.2 Legal form	N/A

C.3 Registered address

Registered address	N/A
Country	N/A
Sub-division	N/A

C.4 Head office

Head office	N/A
Country	N/A
Sub-division	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	
Member #1	N/A
Identity	N/A
Business address	N/A
Function	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	N/A

Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	
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 other token project

D.1 Crypto-asset project name	Nexus
D.2 Crypto-asset name	Nexus
D.3 Abbreviation	NEX
D.4 Crypto-asset project description	Nexus aims to be a high-performance Layer 1 blockchain designed to support verifiable finance and large-scale verifiable computation workloads. It introduces an architecture centered on high-performance financial co-processors, such as a decentralized exchange, which will be integrated directly at the protocol level. This aims to enable high-throughput trading, low-latency settlement, and unified liquidity to operate natively on-chain. The system is built across three coordinated layers: the execution layer (NexusEVM and NexusCore), the consensus layer (NexusBFT), and the verification layer (Nexus zkVM). NexusEVM provides Ethereum-compatible programmability, while NexusCore – the special purpose core – aims to host specialised financial engines that will be optimised for matching, pricing, liquidation and other related financial functions. The Nexus zkVM generates cryptographic proofs of correct execution, forming the foundation for the project's long-term scalability goals, which will include verifying the complete computation of the chain. The project is intended to serve as a financial coordination layer capable of supporting high-frequency financial markets and other advanced verifiable computation workloads. Its architecture is designed to scale horizontally by adding more nodes, and vertically through upgrades to its proving systems, enabling increasing throughput and computational capacity over time.
D.5 Details of all natural or legal persons involved in implementation of crypto-asset project	
Person #1	1
Type of person	Development team
Name of person	Nexus Foundation
Business address of person	c/o Walkers Corporate Limited, 190 Elgin Avenue, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-9008, Cayman Islands
Domicile of company	Cayman Islands
Person #2	2
Type of person	Development team
Name of person	Nexus Sub (BVI) Limited
Business address of person	171 Main Street, PO Box 92, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands, VG 1110
Domicile of company	Virgin Islands (British)
Person #3	3
Type of person	Development team

Name of person	Nexus Laboratories, Inc.
Business address of person	c/o Incorporating Services, Ltd., 3500 S Dupont HWY, Dover, County of Kent, Delaware 19901
Domicile of company	United States of America
D.6 Utility token classification	true
D.7 Key features of goods or services for utility token projects	Not applicable

D.8 Plans for the token

Description of past milestones	The Nexus Protocol has progressed through multiple testnet phases to validate and refine its architecture. Testnets I and II, followed by the Developer Network phase, enabled iterative testing of execution, consensus, and verification components. Testnet III is currently operational and focuses on improving security, performance, and reliability in preparation for mainnet release.
Description of future milestones	The planned mainnet launch of the Nexus Layer 1 will introduce production-grade features and transition the system from experimental deployment to a stable operational environment. The roadmap includes continued enhancement of throughput, latency, functional capabilities and verification, alongside broader application support and readiness for future large-scale financial use cases.
D.9 Resource allocation	Resources for the Nexus Layer 1 project are allocated by the Nexus Foundation, which is responsible for development, maintenance, and ongoing network evolution. Funding is directed toward research and development of the Nexus protocol, improvements to the dual-execution architecture, deployment and operation of testnets, and strengthening the system's security and resilience. A portion of Nexus Foundation's resources may be used to compensate developers and contributors providing services for the benefit of the Nexus protocol which may include Nexus Labs. Technical resources support both horizontal and vertical scaling efforts, including improvements to the compute network, optimisation of the execution environment, enhancements to network throughput and latency and broader application support and readiness for large-scale financial use cases. Continuous testing and evaluation are used to ensure readiness for sustained real-world usage.
D.10 Planned use of collected funds or other tokens	Non applicable

Part E - Information about offer to public of other tokens or their admission to trading

E.1 Public offering or admission to trading	Admission to trading
E.2 Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	The admission to trading of Nexus (NEX) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) is intended to improve accessibility, liquidity, and application of the token across digital asset markets. There is no associated fundraising or primary issuance of tokens in connection with this listing. This disclosure is filed to enhance transparency, foster regulatory clarity, and support institutional confidence. By aligning with the high disclosure standards of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) reinforces its commitment to operating a secure, compliant, and transparent trading environment. This initiative facilitates broader market access, supports responsible token adoption, and strengthens integration of Nexus (NEX) within the regulated financial ecosystem.

E.3 Fundraising target		
Target expressed in currency		USD
Target expressed in units		
Target expressed in digital token identifier	Not applicable	
E.4 Minimum subscription goals		
Goals expressed in currency	0	USD
Goals expressed in units	0	
Goals expressed in digital token identifier	Not applicable	
E.5 Maximum subscription goals		
Goasl expressed in currency		USD
Goals expressed in units		
Goals expressed in digital token identifier	Not applicable	
E.6 Oversubscription acceptance	false	
E.7 Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable	
Issue price details		
E.8 Issue price		
E.9 Official currency determining issue price	US Dollar	
E.9 Any other tokens determining issue price	Not applicable	
E.10 Subscription fee		
Fee expressed in currency	0	USD
Fee expressed in units	0	
Fee expressed in digital token identifier	Not applicable	
E.11 Offer price determination method	Not applicable	
E.12 Total number of offered or traded other tokens	2000000000000	
E.13 Targeted holders	All types of investors	
E.14 Holder restrictions	Access to the token may be restricted in accordance with the terms and conditions of Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), including, but not limited to, individuals or entities located in OFAC sanctioned jurisdictions or users prohibited under the eligibility requirements of third-party platforms where the token is made available.	
E.15 Reimbursement notice		
E.16 Refund mechanism	Not applicable	
E.17 Refund timeline	Not applicable	
E.18 Offer phases	Not applicable	
E.19 Early purchase discount	Not applicable	

E.20 Time-limited offer	false
E.21 Subscription period beginning	
E.22 Subscription period end	
E.23 Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds or other tokens	Not applicable
E.24 Payment methods for other token purchase	Purchases of Nexus (NEX) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) may be made using supported crypto-assets or other fiat-currencies, as per the available trading pairs on the platform.
E.25 Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable
E.26 Right of withdrawal	Not applicable
E.27 Transfer of purchased other tokens	Purchased Nexus (NEX) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) may be withdrawn by the user to a compatible external wallet address, subject to standard withdrawal procedures, network availability, and platform-specific compliance checks.
E.28 Transfer time schedule	Not applicable
E.29 Purchaser's technical requirements	Purchasers may choose to hold Nexus (NEX) within their trading account on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken). Alternatively, holders can withdraw the asset to a compatible external wallet that supports the Nexus (NEX). Users are responsible for ensuring their chosen wallet supports the withdrawal network used by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), and for securely managing their private keys. Incompatible withdrawals may result in permanent loss of crypto-assets.

Other token services provider characteristics

E.30 Other token service provider (CASP) name	Not applicable
E.31 CASP identifier	9845003D98SCC2851458
E.32 Placement form	Not applicable

Trading platforms characteristics

E.33 Trading platforms name	Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken)
E.34 Trading platforms market identifier code (MIC)	PGSL
E.35 Trading platforms access	Investors can access the trading platform operated by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) via its official website and user interface, subject to registration and compliance with applicable onboarding and verification procedures.
E.36 Involved costs	There is no cost to access the trading platform operated by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken). However, investors intending to trade may incur transaction-related fees. A detailed and up to-date fee schedule is available on the official website of Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken).
E.37 Offer expenses	Not applicable
E.38 Conflicts of interest	To the best knowledge of the person seeking admission to trading, no conflicts of interest exist in relation to the admission of Nexus (NEX) to trading.

E.39 Applicable law	Law of Ireland
E.40 Competent court	In case of disputes related to the admission to trading of Nexus (NEX) on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken), the competent court shall be the High Court of Ireland, and such disputes shall be governed by the laws of Law of Ireland, including applicable EU regulations.

Part F - Information about other tokens

F.1 Crypto-asset type	Other Crypto-Asset Nexus (NEX) is classified as an 'other crypto-asset' for the purposes of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as it does not qualify as an asset-referenced token or an electronic money token. At the same time, NEX qualifies as a utility token within the meaning of MiCA, as it is required to access and use services provided by the Nexus Layer 1 blockchain, including transaction execution, smart contract interaction, and protocol-level computation.
F.2 Other token functionality	The NEX token is a platform token used to perform functions on the Nexus Layer 1 blockchain. Its primary use is to pay gas fees for submitting transactions and interacting with applications deployed on the network. NEX may also be required for operations carried out within the protocol's execution environment, including interactions with the decentralised exchange where applicable. The token is used to support computation verified through the Nexus zkVM, which forms part of the network's verification layer. Access to these functions is available through the Nexus App and related interfaces.
F.3 Planned application of functionalities	The functionality of NEX will align with the operation of the Nexus Layer 1 at the point of mainnet launch. This is expected to include gas payment for transactions, interaction with smart contracts, and participation in processes associated with execution and verification on the network. Any additional functionalities will depend on the final technical configuration of the mainnet and the applications deployed on it. A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article.

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

F.4 Type of crypto-asset white paper	Other crypto-asset token white paper
F.5 Type of submission	New
F.6 Other token characteristics	The Nexus token is a fungible crypto-asset, primarily used for participating in the Nexus Protocol's computational and transactional operations. It is non-redeemable, non-interest-bearing, and freely transferrable. The asset does not qualify as an e-money token or asset-referenced token under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 and is therefore classified as an 'other crypto-asset' for the purposes of MiCA.
F.7 Commercial name or trading name	Nexus (NEX)
F.8 Website of the issuer	The website for the crypto-asset project is located at https://nexus.xyz/.
F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2026-05-20
F.10 Publication date	2026-05-20

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable
F.12 Language or languages of 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	XLL8PR2DF
F.14 Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Not applicable
F.15 Voluntary data flag	false
F.16 Personal data flag	true
F.17 LEI eligibility	false
F.18 Home member state	France
F.19 Host member states #1	Austria
F.19 Host member states #2	Belgium
F.19 Host member states #3	Bulgaria
F.19 Host member states #4	Croatia
F.19 Host member states #5	Cyprus
F.19 Host member states #6	Czechia
F.19 Host member states #7	Denmark
F.19 Host member states #8	Estonia
F.19 Host member states #9	Finland
F.19 Host member states #10	France
F.19 Host member states #11	Germany
F.19 Host member states #12	Greece
F.19 Host member states #13	Hungary
F.19 Host member states #14	Iceland
F.19 Host member states #15	Ireland
F.19 Host member states #16	Italy

F.19 Host member states #17	Latvia
F.19 Host member states #18	Liechtenstein
F.19 Host member states #19	Lithuania
F.19 Host member states #20	Luxembourg
F.19 Host member states #21	Malta
F.19 Host member states #22	Netherlands
F.19 Host member states #23	Norway
F.19 Host member states #24	Poland
F.19 Host member states #25	Portugal
F.19 Host member states #26	Romania
F.19 Host member states #27	Slovakia
F.19 Host member states #28	Slovenia
F.19 Host member states #29	Spain
F.19 Host member states #30	Sweden

Part G - Information on rights and obligations attached to other tokens

G.1 Purchaser rights and obligations	NEX token holders do not acquire any contractual rights, equity interests, or claims against Nexus Sub (BVI) Limited. Instead, they engage with the crypto-network based on the rules defined by the blockchain consensus and smart contracts. The token enables holders to participate in the network by contributing computational power, running nodes, and engaging in decentralised application functionalities. Voting rights or dividends are not associated with holding the token. Purchasers participating in the offer to the public may exercise a right of withdrawal in accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 as described in Part E.
G.2 Exercise of rights and obligations	There are no specific rights or obligations attached to the holding of Nexus (NEX) that require formal exercise. Any functionality or utility associated with NEX is governed entirely by the protocol rules of the underlying decentralised network. These rules define what holders can do with their tokens - such as transferring, staking, or using them within applications - and are enforced by the consensus mechanism of the network. As a decentralised system, the rules of the protocol may evolve over time through community-driven consensus upgrades. Users who choose to interact with or build upon the Nexus Protocol do so under the understanding that all capabilities, limitations, and conditions are determined by the network's current protocol at any given point in time. Instructions and procedures for exercising the right of withdrawal will be

	made available through the Nexus sale platform during the withdrawal period described in Part E.
G.3 Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	As a decentralised protocol, any changes to the functional rules governing Nexus (NEX) - including those that may affect the capabilities or conditions of token usage - are determined by validator consensus. Modifications may occur through network upgrades, typically initiated via improvement proposals, discussions among node operators, developers, and stakeholders, and subsequently adopted if a sufficient share of the network agrees. There is no central authority unilaterally controlling such changes; rather, the evolution of the protocol is subject to the collective agreement of the participants operating the network. Users are responsible for monitoring and adapting to these changes should they wish to remain aligned with the consensus version of the Nexus protocol.
G.4 Future public offers	There are no planned future public offerings of Nexus (NEX) by the issuer. Any future increase in the circulating supply, if applicable, will occur in accordance with the disclosed lockup releases for tokens allocated to Team and Early Backers, protocol's predefined issuance schedule or through mechanisms determined by community governance. The issuer does not commit to or guarantee any future offering, distribution, or sale of NEX.
G.5 Issuer retained other token	60000000000000
G.6 Utility token classification	true
G.7 Key features of goods or services utility tokens	Not applicable
G.8 Utility tokens redemption	Not applicable
G.9 Non-trading request	false
G.10 Other tokens purchase or sale modalities	Not applicable
G.11 Other tokens transfer restrictions	There are no restrictions imposed on the transferability of the NEX token at the protocol level. The token is already in public circulation and may be freely transferred between users in accordance with the consensus rules of the decentralised network. Transfer functionality is determined by the underlying protocol and may be subject to standard technical conditions such as wallet compatibility, network fees, and block confirmation times. Any limitations that arise are typically due to external factors such as third-party exchange policies, jurisdictional regulatory requirements, or user-specific constraints. The use of services provided by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) may be governed by separate terms and conditions. These may include restrictions or obligations applicable to specific features, interfaces, or access points operated by Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken) in connection with NEX. Such terms do not alter the native transferability of the token on the decentralised network but may affect how users interact with services linked to it. Users should consult and accept the applicable terms of service before engaging with these services. This disclosure pertains solely to the transferability of the NEX token as admitted to trading on Payward Europe Solutions Limited (Kraken).

	Vesting schedules, lock-up arrangements, or other contractual restrictions related to private sales or early-stage allocations are considered out of scope for this section, as they apply only to specific counterparties and do not affect the native transferability of the token at the network level.
G.12 Supply adjustment protocols	false
G.13 Supply adjustment mechanisms	Nexus (NEX) does not implement any supply adjustment mechanisms that respond automatically to changes in market demand. The protocol does not feature dynamic monetary policies such as algorithmic rebasing, elastic supply adjustments, or demand-linked token issuance or burning. Any changes to the total or circulating supply, if applicable, occur according to fixed issuance schedules or protocol rules that are independent of short-term demand fluctuations. Supply remains determined by predefined parameters or community governance, not by automated responses to market conditions.
Other token schemes details	
G.14 Token value protection schemes	false
G.15 Token value protection schemes description	Not applicable
G.16 Compensation schemes	false
G.17 Compensation schemes description	Not applicable
G.18 Applicable law	British Virgin Islands
G.19 Competent court	There is no single competent court with jurisdiction over the decentralised Nexus (NEX) protocol, which operates globally on a permissionless blockchain network. However, where users interact with services, platforms, or tools operated by Nexus Sub (BVI) Limited, any disputes arising from such interactions shall be subject to the jurisdiction and competent court of Commercial Division of the High Court of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court. Users are advised to review the applicable terms of service to understand the legal forum governing any service-related engagement.
Part H – Information on underlying technology	
H.1 Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	Nexus operates as a Layer 1 blockchain designed for high-performance, verifiable computation. Its architecture integrates an execution layer, a consensus layer, and a verification layer, allowing computation, validation, and proof generation to function as a coordinated system. The network incorporates the Nexus zkVM to generate zero-knowledge proofs of correct execution, enabling the chain to operate as a verifiable computation environment. The system is designed to run across a distributed set of nodes that contribute processing and proving capacity. This allows the network to maintain a verifiable global state while supporting applications requiring low latency and high throughput.
H.2 Protocols and technical standards	Nexus utilises a custom Byzantine Fault Tolerant consensus protocol, NexusBFT, which finalises dual execution blocks produced by NexusEVM and NexusCore. The network supports deterministic, sub second finality as part of its design. The verification layer operates through the Nexus zkVM, which generates succinct cryptographic proofs attesting to the correctness of Layer 1 execution. These proofs form the basis for long-term scalability

	through distributed proving and the progression toward a single Universal Proof of global chain computation. Nexus follows established cryptographic standards and zero-knowledge proof methodologies in its implementation.
H.3 Technology used	The Nexus execution environment consists of two coordinated components: NexusEVM, an EVM compatible system providing general-purpose computation, and NexusCore, which hosts specialised financial co-processors. This dual architecture enables applications to run programmable smart contracts while also supporting exchange-related operations at the protocol layer. The zkVM is implemented as a prover-optimised virtual machine designed to produce proofs for chain execution. Nodes contributing to the distributed prover network use the Nexus runtime and tooling to generate and aggregate proofs, supporting the verification layer's operation.
H.4 Consensus mechanism	Nexus uses the NexusBFT consensus mechanism, a custom Byzantine Fault Tolerant protocol responsible for ordering transactions and finalising blocks across both the NexusEVM and NexusCore execution environments. Consensus is designed to provide deterministic finality and support high frequency financial operations. Proof generation is conducted through the Nexus zkVM and the distributed prover network, which collectively validate that execution was performed correctly. This combination of consensus and verification supports the system's aim of maintaining a verifiable and synchronised global state.
H.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Nexus includes incentive mechanisms that support participation in network activity. In the current testnet environment, users may earn NEX Points by contributing computation through node operation or proving tasks. These points function within the testnet and support testing of incentive and participation systems. Transaction fees paid in NEX apply to on-chain execution, including interaction with smart contracts and components of the decentralised exchange architecture. Fees and incentives may be adjusted as the network progresses toward mainnet based on technical and operational requirements.
H.6 Use of distributed ledger technology	true
H.7 DLT functionality description	The Nexus Layer 1 blockchain functions as a distributed ledger where participating nodes execute transactions, validate blocks and maintain the network state. At the initial launch stage, a limited number of validator nodes are operated by the issuer to support network stability and ensure reliable block production. These nodes operate using the same protocol rules and software that will be available to independent operators as the network decentralises over time. The ledger is maintained through the NexusBFT consensus mechanism, supported by the execution environment (NexusEVM and NexusCore) and the verification layer (Nexus zkVM). Each consensus node processes transactions, proposes or validates blocks and contributes to maintaining a consistent ledger state. Nodes participating in proof generation form part of the distributed prover network, which supports cryptographic verification of execution. The issuer's involvement is confined to operating nodes in the same manner as any other participant. Operating infrastructure does not allow the issuer to alter protocol rules, influence consensus outcomes or override network behaviour. As the network matures, validator, full node and archive node functions are expected to be increasingly operated by

	independent participants, with the long term objective of achieving a decentralised operational environment. In all cases, the functioning of the distributed ledger is determined by the protocol. Nodes, whether operated by the issuer, a third party acting on the issuer's behalf or independent participants, follow identical procedures for transaction processing, block propagation and state maintenance.
Other token audit details	
H.8 Audit	true
H.9 Audit outcome	Three security audits consistent with industry standards have been conducted.
Part I - Information on risks	
I.1 Offer-related risks	Nexus (NEX) is already in public circulation and the current action relates to its admission to trading, rather than a new offer to the public. Nevertheless, risks associated with the admission process include: Market Volatility: Crypto-assets, including Nexus (NEX), are subject to significant price fluctuations due to market speculation, regulatory developments, liquidity shifts, and macroeconomic factors. Information Asymmetry: Due to the decentralised and open-source nature of Nexus (NEX), not all market participants may have access to the same level of technical understanding or information, potentially leading to imbalanced decision-making. Listing Risk: Admission to trading on specific platforms does not guarantee long-term availability, and trading venues may delist the asset due to internal policy, regulatory enforcement, or liquidity thresholds. Jurisdictional Restrictions: The regulatory treatment of crypto-assets varies between jurisdictions. Traders or investors in certain regions may face legal limitations on holding or transacting Nexus (NEX). Exchange Risk: While exchanges may implement robust operational, cybersecurity, and compliance controls, no exchange is immune to operational disruptions, cyber threats, or evolving regulatory constraints. Users should be aware that exchange-level risks - such as service outages, wallet access delays, or changes in platform policy - may impact the ability to trade or withdraw Nexus (NEX). Legal and technical developments may affect the platform's capacity to continue offering certain assets, including Nexus (NEX). Users should ensure they have read the terms of service before engaging with any service. Market participants should conduct their own due diligence and consider their risk tolerance prior to engaging in the trading of Nexus (NEX).
I.2 Issuer-related risks	Information accuracy: Information published by the issuer, including on websites or technical materials, may be incomplete, inaccurate, or out of date. Misstatements or omissions can lead to incorrect assumptions about Nexus (NEX) and may expose holders to unexpected losses. Governance and oversight: The issuer's governance arrangements may be limited or highly centralised. Weak oversight or concentrated decision-making can lead to poor strategic choices or inconsistent project direction, and conflicts of interest may arise where insiders hold

	significant positions or influence outcomes. Conduct and integrity: Individuals involved with the issuer may engage in misconduct, including mismanagement, diversion of funds, or false representations. Such behaviour may negatively affect the development, viability, or perception of Nexus (NEX) and may leave holders with limited recourse. Technical and implementation risk: The issuer may be responsible for development, deployment, or maintenance of technology supporting Nexus. Errors in design, implementation, upgrades, or security practices may affect functionality or lead to loss of assets, and new or untested technology may not perform as intended under all conditions. Operational resilience: The issuer may rely on internal systems and external providers for essential functions. Service disruptions, security incidents, or failures of operational processes may impair access to information or supporting services relevant to Nexus (NEX). Regulatory exposure: The issuer is subject to changing legal and regulatory requirements across jurisdictions. Compliance failures or regulatory action may restrict the issuer's activities or the availability of NEX, and divergent regulatory interpretations may create uncertainty for users and market participants. Financial viability: The issuer may experience financial difficulties, including reduced funding, liquidity constraints, or insolvency. Limited financial resources may affect the issuer's capacity to support ongoing work or maintain operations relating to Nexus. Dependence on individuals and third parties: The issuer may rely on a small number of key people or specialised service providers. Loss, withdrawal, or underperformance of such individuals or providers may disrupt project continuity and affect the development or maintenance of Nexus (NEX). Investor protection limitations: Holding NEX generally does not grant rights or protections associated with traditional financial instruments. Holders may have no claim over issuer assets and no access to compensation schemes in the event of losses or issuer failure. Unforeseen risks: Additional risks may arise that cannot be identified in advance, including those stemming from technological developments, market conditions, regulatory changes, or internal circumstances. Such risks may affect the issuer's operations or the use and perception of Nexus.
I.3 Other tokens-related risks	Volatility risk: Crypto-assets are subject to significant price volatility, which may result from market speculation, shifts in supply and demand, regulatory developments, or macroeconomic trends. This volatility can affect the asset's value independently of the project's fundamentals. Liquidity risk: The ability to buy or sell the crypto-asset on trading platforms may be limited by market depth, exchange availability, or withdrawal restrictions, potentially impairing the ability of holders to exit positions efficiently or at desired prices. Regulatory risk: The evolving global regulatory landscape may impose new restrictions, classifications, or disclosure requirements that could impact the legal treatment, availability, or use of the crypto-asset.

Changes in regulation may also affect the token's classification or trigger enforcement actions.
Exchange-related risk: The crypto-asset may rely on third-party trading platforms for liquidity and price discovery. These platforms are subject to operational, custodial, or legal risks, including suspension of trading, delistings, or platform failure, which may adversely affect access to the asset.
Custody and private key risk: Holders of crypto-assets are typically responsible for managing private keys or access credentials. Loss, theft, or compromise of these keys may result in irreversible loss of the associated assets without recourse or recovery.
Market manipulation risk: The crypto-asset may be susceptible to pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, or other forms of market manipulation due to limited oversight or fragmented market infrastructure, which can distort price signals and mislead participants.
Perception and reputational risk: Public sentiment, media narratives, or association with controversial projects or exchanges may influence the perception of the crypto-asset, affecting its adoption, market value, and long-term viability.
Forking risk: Blockchain networks may undergo contentious upgrades or forks, potentially resulting in duplicate tokens, split communities, or compatibility challenges that affect the asset's continuity or utility.
Legal ownership risk: Depending on jurisdiction and platform terms, holders may not acquire legal ownership or enforceable rights with respect to the crypto-asset, which could affect recourse options in the event of fraud, misrepresentation, or loss.
Token allocation risk: The discretionary allocation mechanism may result in unequal token distribution, which could adversely affect liquidity, price formation, and perceived fairness among participants.

Token concentration risk: A significant portion of the token supply may be held by a limited number of persons, including founders, team members, or treasury-controlled entities, which could influence governance outcomes, market dynamics, and price stability.
Development-stage risk: At the time of distribution, the Nexus protocol may not be fully operational or feature-complete. Technical delays, failures, or material changes to the protocol may limit or prevent the intended functionality of the token.
Jurisdictional risk for EU Purchasers: The application of non-EU law and jurisdiction may limit the ability of EU purchasers to enforce rights or seek remedies compared to an EU-based legal framework.
Operational and regulatory perception risk: The absence of a Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) may negatively affect regulatory perception, institutional participation, or future compliance obligations.
Network usage risk: A decline in activity or utility on the associated network may reduce the economic relevance of the crypto-asset, diminishing its value and undermining its role as a medium of exchange or utility token.
Compliance risk: Holders may be subject to local obligations related to tax reporting, anti-money laundering (AML), or sanctions compliance. Failure to meet these obligations could result in penalties or legal consequences.
Cross-border risk: Transactions involving the crypto-asset may span multiple jurisdictions, creating uncertainty around applicable laws, conflict-of-law issues, or barriers to enforcement and regulatory clarity.
Incentive misalignment risk: The crypto-asset's economic model may depend on incentives for participants such as validators, developers, or

	users. If these incentives become insufficient or distorted, network participation and security may decline. Token distribution concentration risk: A disproportionate concentration of token supply in the hands of a small number of holders ("whales") may enable price manipulation, governance capture, or coordinated sell-offs that impact market stability and community trust. Misuse risk: The crypto-asset may be used for illicit purposes (e.g., money laundering, ransomware payments), exposing the project to reputational harm or regulatory scrutiny, even if such activity is beyond the issuer's control. Utility risk: The expected utility of the token within its ecosystem may fail to materialise due to low adoption, under-delivery of promised features, or technical incompatibility, undermining its value proposition. Inflation or deflation risk: The token's supply mechanics (minting, burning, vesting, etc.) may introduce inflationary or deflationary dynamics that affect long-term holder value and purchasing power within the network. Secondary market dependence risk: The ability of users to access, trade, or price the token may depend entirely on secondary markets. If such platforms restrict or delist the asset, liquidity and discoverability may be severely impacted. Taxation risk: The treatment of crypto-assets for tax purposes may vary by jurisdiction and change over time. Holders may face unanticipated tax liabilities related to capital gains, income, or transaction activity. Bridging risk: If the crypto-asset exists on multiple blockchains via bridging protocols, vulnerabilities in those bridges may lead to de-pegging, duplication, or irrecoverable losses affecting token integrity and user balances. Incompatibility risk: The crypto-asset may become technically incompatible with evolving wallets, smart contracts, or infrastructure components, limiting its usability and support within the broader crypto ecosystem. Network governance risk: If governance decisions (e.g., protocol upgrades, treasury usage) are controlled by a limited set of actors or are poorly defined, outcomes may not align with broader user interests, leading to fragmentation or disputes. Economic abstraction risk: Users may be able to interact with the network or ecosystem without using the crypto-asset itself (e.g., via gas relayers, fee subsidies, or wrapped tokens), reducing demand for the token and weakening its economic role. Dust and spam risk: The crypto-asset may be vulnerable to dust attacks or spam transactions, creating bloated ledgers, user confusion, or inadvertent privacy exposure through traceability. Jurisdictional blocking risk: Exchanges, wallets, or interfaces may restrict access to the crypto-asset based on IP geolocation or jurisdictional policies, limiting user access even if the asset itself remains transferable on-chain. Environmental or ESG risk: The association of the crypto-asset with energy-intensive consensus mechanisms or unsustainable tokenomics may conflict with emerging environmental, social, and governance (ESG) standards, affecting institutional adoption.
I.4 Project implementation-related risks	Development risk: The project may experience delays, underdelivery, or changes in scope due to unforeseen technical complexity, resource constraints, or coordination issues, impacting timelines and stakeholder expectations. Funding risk: The continued implementation of the project may depend on future funding rounds, revenue generation, or grants. A shortfall in

available capital may impair the project's ability to execute its roadmap or retain key personnel.
Roadmap deviation risk: Strategic shifts, pivots, or reprioritization may result in deviations from the originally published roadmap, potentially leading to dissatisfaction among community members or early supporters.
Team dependency risk: The project's success may be heavily dependent on a small number of core contributors or founders. The departure, unavailability, or misconduct of these individuals could significantly impair execution capacity.
Third-party dependency risk: Certain components of the project (e.g., infrastructure providers, integration partners, oracles) may rely on external entities whose performance or continuity cannot be guaranteed, introducing operational fragility.
Talent acquisition risk: The project may face challenges recruiting and retaining qualified professionals in highly competitive areas such as blockchain development, AI engineering, security, or compliance, slowing implementation or reducing quality.
Coordination risk: As decentralised or cross-functional teams grow, internal coordination and alignment across engineering, product, legal, and marketing domains may become difficult, leading to delays, errors, or strategic drift.
Security implementation risk: Insufficient diligence in implementing security protocols (e.g., audits, access controls, testing pipelines) during development may introduce critical vulnerabilities into the deployed system.
Scalability bottleneck risk: Architectural decisions made early in the project may limit performance or scalability as usage grows, requiring resource-intensive refactoring or redesign to support broader adoption.
Vendor lock-in risk: Reliance on specific middleware, cloud infrastructure, or proprietary tools may constrain the project's flexibility and increase exposure to price shifts, service outages, or licencing changes.
Compliance misalignment risk: Product features or delivery mechanisms may inadvertently breach evolving regulatory requirements, particularly around consumer protection, token functionality, or data privacy, necessitating rework or geographic limitations.
Community support risk: The project's success may rely on active developer or user participation. If the community fails to engage or contribute as anticipated, ecosystem momentum and resource leverage may decline.
Governance deadlock risk: If project governance (e.g., DAO structures or steering committees) lacks clear decision-making processes or becomes fragmented, the project may face delays or paralysis in critical strategic decisions.
Incentive misalignment risk: Implementation plans may fail to maintain consistent alignment between stakeholders such as developers, token holders, purchasers, and users, undermining cooperation or long-term sustainability.
Marketing and adoption risk: Even with timely technical delivery, the project may fail to gain market traction, user onboarding, or brand recognition, reducing the effectiveness of its deployment. Testing and QA risk: Inadequate testing coverage, staging environments, or quality assurance processes may allow critical bugs or regressions to reach production, causing service degradation or user loss.
Scope creep risk: Expanding project objectives without adequate

	resource reallocation or stakeholder alignment may dilute focus and overextend the development team, compromising quality or deadlines. Interoperability risk: Implementation plans involving cross-chain or cross-platform integration may encounter compatibility issues, protocol mismatches, or delays in third-party upgrades. Legal execution risk: If foundational legal structures (e.g., entities, IP assignments, licencing) are not finalised or enforceable across key jurisdictions, the project may face friction during scaling, partnerships, or fundraising.
I.5 Technology-related risks	Smart contract risk: The crypto-asset may rely on smart contracts that, if improperly coded or inadequately audited, can contain vulnerabilities exploitable by malicious actors, potentially resulting in asset loss, unauthorised behaviour, or permanent lock-up of funds. Protocol risk: The underlying blockchain protocol may contain unknown bugs, suffer from unanticipated behaviour, or experience edge-case failures in consensus, finality, or synchronisation, leading to disruptions in network operation. Bridge risk: If the crypto-asset is deployed across multiple chains via bridging infrastructure, the underlying bridge may be vulnerable to exploit, misconfiguration, or oracle manipulation, threatening asset integrity across networks. Finality risk: Some blockchains may exhibit probabilistic or delayed finality, making transactions theoretically reversible within short windows. This can lead to issues in cross-chain settlements or operational reliability. Node centralization risk: If the network depends on a small number of validators or infrastructure providers to maintain consensus or data availability, it may be susceptible to downtime, censorship, or coordinated manipulation. Data integrity risk: In decentralised environments, reliance on off-chain data (e.g., oracles or external feeds) introduces the possibility of incorrect or manipulated information entering the system and triggering undesired outcomes. Versioning and upgrade risk: Protocol upgrades, forks, or version mismatches between nodes and clients can introduce compatibility issues or destabilise service availability, particularly if coordination or governance processes are insufficient. Storage and archival risk: The technical infrastructure supporting the crypto-asset may be vulnerable to data loss or corruption, particularly in cases involving third-party storage solutions, partial nodes, or decentralised file systems. Interoperability risk: Integration with third-party tools, blockchains, or application layers may rely on APIs, SDKs, or interfaces that change without notice or suffer from inconsistencies, potentially breaking user functionality or asset movement. Scalability risk: The underlying technology may not scale effectively under high usage conditions, leading to network congestion, transaction delays, fee spikes, or degraded user experience. Cryptographic risk: The system relies on current cryptographic standards for key generation, digital signatures, and hashing. Advances in computing (e.g., quantum computing) or undiscovered flaws may undermine these protections in the future. Permissioning or access control risk: If token behaviour or network features are governed by privileged roles (e.g., admin keys, multisigs), improper key management, role abuse, or governance capture could impact fairness or security. Decentralization illusion risk: Despite being labelled "decentralised,"

	critical components (e.g., governance, token distribution, node operation) may be technically or operationally centralised, concentrating risk and reducing resilience. Latency and synchronisation risk: Distributed networks may experience propagation delays, inconsistent state views, or latency in consensus confirmation, introducing unpredictability in transaction ordering and agent coordination. Frontend dependency risk: End users may rely on centralised interfaces (e.g., websites, wallets, APIs) to interact with the asset, which if compromised or taken offline, can block access despite the network itself being operational. Misconfiguration risk: Errors in smart contract deployment, token configuration, permission settings, or network parameters can result in unintended behaviour, including frozen assets, incorrect balances, or bypassed restrictions. Monitoring and observability risk: Insufficient logging, alerting, or metrics may prevent the timely detection of technical issues, exploits, or usage anomalies, limiting the project's ability to respond to emergent threats. Software dependency risk: Core components may depend on open-source libraries or packages that are unmaintained, vulnerable, or deprecated, exposing the asset to cascading failures or inherited security flaws. Time drift and clock sync risk: Distributed ledgers that rely on timestamping may face issues if nodes do not maintain consistent system time, impacting consensus, block ordering, or event sequencing. Blockchain immutability risk: Once deployed, certain design flaws or oversights may be difficult or impossible to correct due to the immutable nature of smart contracts or protocol rules, necessitating workarounds or forks.
I.6 Mitigation measures	Nexus incorporates several mitigation measures such as security audits, open-source development models, and a layered architectural approach to fortify the project against inherent risks. The testnet phases aim to stress-test features under controlled scenarios to identify weaknesses early. The standards adherence ensures the network's adaptability and resilience against technical adversities. Additionally, economic incentives align stakeholders with reinforcing the integrity of the enterprising network, guiding a pathway toward sustainable operational reliability.

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

J.1 Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts	Not applicable

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

General information about adverse impacts

S.1 Name	Nexus Sub (BVI) Limited
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier	BVI COMPANY NUMBER: 2191381
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset	Nexus (NEX)

S.4 Consensus mechanism	See H.4
S.5 Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	See H.5
S.6 Beginning of period to which disclosed information relates	2026-04-13
S.7 End of period to which disclosed information relates	2027-04-12

Mandatory key indicator

S.8 Energy consumption	1558.76 kWh / a

Sources and methodologies

S.9 Energy consumption sources and methodologies	www.archax.com/dlt-sustainability-assessment Nexus $NEX – Energy Consumption Summary Validator node specifications Validator nodes operate on servers with 6 vCPU, 16–32 GB RAM and 300 GB NVMe SSD storage. These nodes participate in consensus by validating and storing transactions. They do not expose public endpoints. Full node and archive node specifications Full nodes provide API access and client connectivity. Archive nodes maintain full historical state. Although these nodes support network operations, they do not participate in consensus. Hardware specifications match validator nodes. Number of consensus-participating nodes 7 Average power draw per node 311.752 Watts Average PUE (US benchmark) 1.19 Annual operating hours 8,766 hours (continuous operation) Estimated annual electricity consumption 1558.76 kWh / a Methodology note This estimate reflects only consensus-participating validator nodes, consistent with MiCA and the underlying methodology that limits disclosures to direct energy use attributable to transaction validation and storage. Full nodes and archive nodes are not included, as they do not perform consensus functions and therefore fall outside the defined system boundary for mandatory S.9 disclosure. Supplementary Information on the principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism As the project is under the 500,000 kWh threshold for energy consumption, this section is not required.

Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of consensus mechanism

Supplementary key indicators

S.10 Renewable energy consumption	0%
S.11 Energy intensity	0
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions - controlled	0
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions - purchased	0
S.14 GHG intensity	0

Sources and methodologies

S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies	0
S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies	0

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

Optional indicators

S. 17 Energy mix	0%

S.18 Energy use reduction

Energy use reduction target (absolute value)	0
Energy use reduction target (percentage)	0%
S.19 Carbon intensity (kgCO2e/kWh)	0
S.20 Scope 3 DLT GHG emissions - value chain	0
S.21 GHG emissions reduction targets or commitments	Not applicable
S.22 Generation of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)	0
S.23 Non-recycled WEEE ratio	0%
S.24 Generation of hazardous waste	0
S.25 Generation of waste (all types)	0
S.26 Non-recycled waste ratio (all types)	0%
S.27 Waste intensity (all types)	0
S.28 Waste reduction targets or commitments (all types)	Not applicable
S.29 Impact of use of equipment on natural resources	Not applicable
S.30 Natural resources use reduction targets or commitments	Not applicable

S.31 Water use	0
S.32 Non recycled water ratio	0%

Sources and methodologies

S.33 Other energy sources and methodologies	Not applicable
S.34 Other GHG sources and methodologies	Not applicable
S.35 Waste sources and methodologies	Not applicable
S.36 Natural resources sources and methodologies	Not applicable