MiCA White Paper

Bitcoin Cash(BCH)

Version 1.0
June 2025

White Paper in accordance with Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR)
for the European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in EEA.

Prepared and Filed by LCX.com

NOTE: THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY ANY COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN ANY MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA. THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA'S MARKETS IN CRYPTO-ASSET REGULATION (MICA).

LCX is voluntarily filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for Bitcoin Cash (BCH), even though BCH is classified as an "Other Crypto-Asset" under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA). Unlike Asset-Referenced Tokens (ARTs), Electronic Money Tokens (EMTs), or Utility Tokens, BCH is not legally required to publish a MiCA whitepaper. However, MiCA permits service providers to do so voluntarily in order to promote transparency, enhance regulatory clarity, and build investor confidence.As a decentralized, peer-to-peer digital currency, BCH is designed to serve as an efficient medium of exchange, offering low fees and fast transactions. It extends the vision of Bitcoin by prioritizing scalability and usability in everyday payments. This whitepaper provides comprehensive regulatory disclosure, giving market participants clear insights into BCH's technical architecture, risk factors, and its relevance within the MiCA framework.

This document provides essential information about BCH's characteristics, risks, and the framework under which LCX facilitates BCH-related services in compliance with MiCA's regulatory standards.

This white paper has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984, ensuring that all relevant reporting formats, content specifications, and machine-readable structures outlined in Annex I of this regulation have been fully mapped and implemented, particularly reflected through the Recitals, to enable proper notification under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR).

00 TABLE OF CONTENT

01 DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-06-04

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

02 This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Economic Area. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

Where relevant in accordance with Article 6(3), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, reference shall be made to ‘person seeking admission to trading’ or to ‘operator of the trading platform’ instead of ‘offeror’.

03 This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 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 The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

05 Not Applicable

06 The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

SUMMARY

07 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is a decentralized, peer-to-peer crypto-asset designed primarily as a medium of exchange. It operates on its own native blockchain and is classified under MiCA as an “other crypto-asset,” not falling within the definitions of an Asset-Referenced Token (ART), Electronic Money Token (EMT), or Utility Token. BCH is not backed by any asset or issuer and does not confer any legal rights such as ownership, dividends, or governance.BCH is fungible, divisible up to 8 decimal places (smallest unit: 0.00000001 BCH), and transferable without the need for intermediaries. It is primarily used for fast, low-cost transactions and is accepted by various merchants and service providers globally. The total supply is capped at 21 million BCH, with issuance decreasing over time due to periodic “halving” events. The asset derives its value from market demand, usage, and its decentralized monetary policy.

09 Not applicable

10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) was not launched through a public offering but originated on August 1, 2017, via a hard fork from Bitcoin. There is no central issuer, and BCH was distributed to existing BTC holders at a 1:1 ratio. BCH is available for trading on various centralized and decentralized exchanges. Listings are determined by individual platforms, and acquisition occurs via secondary markets, peer-to-peer transfers, or mining. No guarantees are provided regarding future trading availability or liquidity. Purchasers should assess market risks and regulatory considerations before acquiring BCH.

Total offer amount	Not applicable
Total number of tokens to be offered to the public	*Not applicable*
Subscription period	*Not applicable*
Minimum and maximum subscription amount	*Not applicable*
Issue price	*Not applicable*
Subscription fees (if any)	*Information regarding subscription fees was not specified in the available sources.*
Target holders of tokens	*General public, crypto users, merchants, developers, and institutions seeking a peer-to-peer payment solution.*
Description of offer phases	*Not applicable*

CASP responsible for placing the token (if any)	*None*
Form of placement	*Not applicable. BCH is acquired through mining or via trading on centralized or decentralized exchanges.*
Admission to trading	*LCX AG, Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein*

A. PART A - INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

A.1 Name

LCX

A.2 Legal Form

AG

A.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

A.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

A.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

A.8 Contact Telephone Number

+423 235 40 15

A.9 E-mail Address

legal@lcx.com

A.10 Response Time (Days)

020

A.11 Parent Company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

A.13 Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein's Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act ("Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz" in short "TVTG") also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). LCX AG has applied for MiCA licensing on February 1, 2025, the first day of MiCA's implementation in Liechtenstein.

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
- Token Issuer – Marketing and distribution of tokens.
- TT Transfer Service Provider – Crypto-asset transfers between ledger addresses.
- Token Generator & Tokenization Service Provider – Creation and issuance of tokens.
- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly Established

false

A.16 Financial Condition for the past three Years

LCX AG has a strong capital base, with CHF 1 million (approx. 1,126,000 USD) in share capital (Stammkapital) and a solid equity position (Eigenkapital) in 2023. The company has experienced fluctuations in financial performance over the past three years, reflecting the dynamic nature of the crypto market. While LCX AG recorded a loss in 2022, primarily due to a market downturn and a security breach, it successfully covered the impact through reserves. The company has remained financially stable, achieving revenues and profits in 2021, 2023 and 2024 while maintaining break-even operations.

In 2023 and 2024, LCX AG strengthened its operational efficiency, expanded its business activities, and upheld a stable financial position. Looking ahead to 2025, the company anticipates positive financial development, supported by market uptrends, an inflow of customer funds, and strong business performance. Increased adoption of digital assets and service expansion are expected to drive higher revenues and profitability, further reinforcing LCX AG's financial position.

A.17 Financial Condition Since Registration

LCX AG has been financially stable since its registration, supported by CHF 1 million in share capital (Stammkapital) and continuous business growth. Since its inception, the company has expanded its operations, secured multiple regulatory registrations, and established itself as a key player in the crypto and blockchain industry.

While market conditions have fluctuated, LCX AG has maintained strong revenues and break-even operations. The company has consistently reinvested in its platform, technology, and regulatory compliance, ensuring long-term sustainability. The LCX Token has been a fundamental part of the ecosystem, with a market capitalization of approximately $200 million USD and an all-time high exceeding $500 million USD in 2022. Looking ahead, LCX AG anticipates continued financial growth, driven by market uptrends, increased adoption of digital assets, and expanding business activities.

B. PART B - INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER, IF DIFFERENT FROM THE OFFEROR OR PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

B.1 Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading

True

B.2 Name

Bitcoin Cash - Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is a fully decentralized crypto-asset with no identifiable issuer, foundation, or centralized governance entity. It originated via a hard fork of the Bitcoin protocol on 1 August 2017 and is maintained through community consensus and open-source development. As such, no legal or natural person can be identified as the “issuer” under MiCA Article 4. LCX, as the entity seeking admission to trading, has prepared this white paper in accordance with MiCA Article 6(1), second subparagraph.

B.3 Legal Form

Not applicable

B.4 Registered Address

Not applicable

B.5 Head Office

Not applicable

B.6 Registration Date

Not applicable

B.7 Legal Entity Identifier

Not applicable

B.8 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

Not applicable

B.9 Parent Company

Not applicable

B.10 Members of the Management Body

Not applicable

B.11 Business Activity

Not applicable

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

C. 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

LCX AG

C.2 Legal Form

AG

C.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

C.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

C.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

C.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

C.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

C.8 Parent Company

Not Applicable

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

LCX is voluntarily preparing this MiCA-compliant whitepaper for Bitcoin Cash (BCH) to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. While Bitcoin Cash does not require a MiCA whitepaper due to its classification as “Other Crypto-Assets,” LCX is providing this document to support its role as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) and ensure compliance with MiCA regulations in facilitating BCH trading on its platform.

C.10 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

C.11 Operator Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein’s Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act (“Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz” in short “TVTG”) also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and

crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). LCX is not yet formally supervised under MiCA until the license is granted by the competent authority. LCX AG has applied for MiCA licensing on February 1, 2025, the first day of MiCA's implementation in Liechtenstein.

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
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- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not Applicable

C.13 Other persons drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA

Not Applicable

C.14 Reason for drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA

Not Applicable

D. PART D - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

D.1 Crypto-Asset Project Name

Bitcoin Cash

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name

BCH

D.3 Abbreviation

BCH

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is a decentralized, peer-to-peer digital currency created on August 1, 2017, via a hard fork of the Bitcoin blockchain. It was developed to improve transaction speed and reduce fees by increasing the block size, making it more suitable for everyday payments. BCH is maintained by independent developer groups and governed through open-source, community-driven processes. There is no central issuer or authority. Network upgrades are proposed and adopted through consensus among miners, developers, and users. The project's core goal is to provide fast, reliable, and low-cost electronic cash for global use, enabling peer-to-peer transactions without intermediaries while promoting financial freedom and decentralization.

D.5 Details of all persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project

These entities collaborate to maintain and improve the Bitcoin Cash ecosystem, with governance mechanisms allowing BCH holders to participate in decision-making for future upgrades and network modifications.

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Satoshi Nakamoto	*Not applicable*	*Creator (Pseudonymous)*
Bitcoin Core Developers	*Global*	*Software Development & Maintenance*
Bitcoin Miners	*Global*	*Transaction Validation & Security*
Bitcoin Node Operators	*Global*	*Network Verification & Governance*

D.6 Utility Token Classification

false

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

Not applicable

D.8 Plans for the Token

Not applicable

D.9 Resource Allocation

Not applicable

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E. PART E - INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC OF CRYPTO-ASSETS OR THEIR ADMISSION TO TRADING

E.1 Public Offering or Admission to Trading

ATTR

E.2 Reasons for Public Offer or Admission to Trading

LCX is voluntarily filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for Bitcoin Cash (BCH) to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. While BCHis classified as “Other Crypto-Assets” under MiCA and does not require a whitepaper, this initiative supports compliance readiness and aligns with MiCA’s high disclosure standards. By doing so, LCX strengthens its position as a regulated exchange, ensuring a trustworthy and transparent trading environment for BCHwithin the EU’s evolving regulatory framework. Additionally, this filing facilitates market access and institutional adoption by removing uncertainty for institutional investors and regulated entities seeking to engage with Bitcoin Cash in a compliant manner. It further supports the broader market adoption and integration of Bitcoin Cash into the regulated financial ecosystem, reinforcing LCX’s role in shaping compliant and transparent crypto markets.

E.3 Fundraising Target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goal

Not applicable

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance

Not applicable

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation

Not applicable

E.8 Issue Price

Not applicable

E.9 Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets Determining the Issue Price

Not applicable

E.10 Subscription Fee

Not applicable

E.11 Offer Price Determination Method

Not applicable

E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) has a fixed maximum supply of 21 million tokens. Over 19 million BCH are currently in circulation, with new tokens issued through mining. There was no initial offering; BCH is traded on various exchanges, and availability depends on market supply, user holdings, and liquidity.

E.13 Targeted Holders

ALL

E.14 Holder Restrictions

Not applicable

E.15 Reimbursement Notice

Not applicable

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

Not applicable

E.21 Subscription Period Beginning

Not applicable

E.22 Subscription Period End

Not applicable

E.23 Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase

Not applicable

E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement

Not applicable

E.26 Right of Withdrawal

Not applicable

E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

E.28 Transfer Time Schedule

Not applicable

E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements

Not applicable

E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name

Not applicable

E.31 CASP identifier

Not applicable

E.32 Placement Form

NTAV

E.33 Trading Platforms name

LCX AG

E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)

LCXE

E.35 Trading Platforms Access

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is widely traded on multiple regulated and unregulated trading platforms globally. As a decentralized crypto-asset with no central issuer, BCH is not restricted to a single exchange and can be accessed by retail and institutional investors worldwide.

LCX Exchange also provides access to Bitcoin Cash (BCH) trading with several pairs. Investors can access Bitcoin Cash ($BCH) through LCX.com, the official LCX exchange, as well as other supported cryptocurrency trading platforms. To trade $BCH, users must register, complete KYC (Know Your Customer) verification, and comply with platform-specific requirements.

E.36 Involved Costs

Not applicable

E.37 Offer Expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of Interest

Not applicable

E.39 Applicable Law

The BCH Token complies with MiCA regulations in the EU and relevant AML, CTF, and investor protection laws. As a utility token, it is not classified as e-money or a financial instrument. Regulatory and tax obligations vary by jurisdiction, and users should review local laws before trading.

E.40 Competent Court

In case of disputes related to services provided by LCX, the competent court is: The Courts of Liechtenstein, with jurisdiction in accordance with Liechtenstein law and applicable EU regulations.

F. PART F - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is a decentralized crypto-asset primarily designed as a peer-to-peer medium of exchange. It is used for sending and receiving value globally, with low fees and fast settlement. It does not grant ownership rights, access to a specific service, or any governance function.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities

BCH's core functionality—peer-to-peer value transfer—is fully operational and will continue to be supported by the decentralized Bitcoin Cash network. There are no additional planned functionalities such as staking, governance, or redemption. BCH is not intended to be used for access to specific services or platforms.

F.4 Type of white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics

BCH's core functionality—peer-to-peer value transfer—is fully operational and will continue to be supported by the decentralized Bitcoin Cash network. There are no additional planned functionalities such as staking, governance, or redemption. BCH is not intended to be used for access to specific services or platforms.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

BCH

F.8 Website of the issuer

Not applicable

F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

2025-07-08

F.10 Publication date

2025-07-08

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

F.12 Language or languages of the 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

919BF3W7L

F.14 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available

Not applicable

F.15 Voluntary data flag

true

F.16 Personal data flag

false

F.17 LEI eligibility

false

F.18 Home Member State

Liechtenstein

F.19 Host Member States

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

G. PART G - INFORMATION ON THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is a decentralized crypto-asset and does not confer any legal rights, claims, or entitlements against an issuer or centralized entity. Purchasers of BCH do not obtain ownership, voting rights, dividends, or profit-sharing in any project or organization. Their primary right is to transfer, hold, or use BCH for peer-to-peer payments and other blockchain-based transactions. Users are responsible for securely managing their private keys, selecting trusted service providers (e.g., wallets, exchanges), and complying with applicable legal and tax obligations in their jurisdiction. Participation in the network implies acceptance of its decentralized and open-source nature, with no recourse to a centralized authority for dispute resolution or asset recovery.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligation

As BCH is not issued by a central authority, rights and obligations are executed through decentralized mechanisms. Users exercise their rights by holding, transferring, or using BCH within supported platforms, wallets, and services. Obligations include adhering to the protocol rules, maintaining security over private keys, and ensuring compliance with relevant laws (e.g., KYC/AML when using regulated services). All actions are subject to the consensus rules of the Bitcoin Cash protocol, and users are expected to act independently. There is no formal governance structure or intermediary to facilitate or enforce the exercise of rights. Any technical or operational changes to the network must be adopted voluntarily by users, developers, and miners through consensus.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations

BCH operates on a decentralized protocol, and modifications to its functionality, including any changes that might affect user experience or protocol rules, are made through open-source development and community consensus. There is no issuer with the authority to unilaterally change user rights or obligations. Proposed updates or forks are publicly discussed and adopted voluntarily by miners, node operators, and users. In cases of disagreement, hard forks may occur, resulting in parallel blockchains. Users are responsible for staying informed about such changes and deciding whether to upgrade their software or continue on a given chain. These dynamics underscore the importance of community participation and transparent development in determining the evolution of the network.

G.4 Future Public Offers

Not applicable

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

G.6 Utility Token Classification

No

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens

Not applicable. BCH is not a utility token and does not entitle the holder to access a specific service or product. It is a decentralized crypto-asset primarily intended for peer-to-peer value transfer.

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption

Not applicable. BCH is not redeemable for any underlying asset, service, or right. It is not subject to redemption obligations by any issuer or third party.

G.9 Non-Trading Request

True

G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions

Not applicable

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols

False

G.13 Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

Not applicable

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

The BCH Token is subject to MiCA (Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation) within the European Union and other relevant financial, tax, and anti-money laundering (AML) regulations in jurisdictions where it is traded. As a utility token, BCH is not classified as a financial instrument or e-money under MiCA but must comply with AML, counter-terrorism financing (CTF), and consumer protection laws. Regulatory obligations vary by jurisdiction, and token holders must ensure compliance with local financial and tax laws when trading or using BCH.

G.19 Competent Court

Disputes related to the BCH Token fall under the jurisdiction of courts specified by the terms of service of the exchange or platform used. Within the EU, MiCA regulations apply, along with local financial, tax, and consumer protection laws. Token holders should refer to jurisdiction-specific regulations for dispute resolution.

H. PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1 Distributed ledger technology

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) operates on a decentralized, permissionless distributed ledger based on blockchain technology. This ledger records all transactions in sequential blocks, each cryptographically linked to the previous block using the SHA-256 hash function. The network achieves consensus through a Proof-of-Work (PoW) mechanism, where miners validate transactions and create new blocks by solving complex cryptographic puzzles. The ledger is maintained by a globally distributed network of nodes that independently verify and synchronize data, ensuring transparency, immutability, and resistance to censorship. No single entity controls the ledger, reinforcing decentralization and enhancing security. This structure supports peer-to-peer value transfer without intermediaries.

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards

BCH uses a protocol derived from the original Bitcoin Core codebase, with modifications to enhance scalability and transaction efficiency. It follows the UTXO (Unspent Transaction Output) model for recording balances and supports standardized address formats such as CashAddr. Transactions and block validation follow strict consensus rules, including difficulty adjustment algorithms to maintain consistent block times (~10 minutes). SHA-256 is used for hashing, providing compatibility with widely used mining hardware. BCH supports canonical transaction ordering and features like replay protection. Its codebase and protocol upgrades are maintained through open-source development processes, typically coordinated via community proposals and miner signaling.

H.3 Technology Used

The BCH network uses core blockchain components: SHA-256 for hashing, a PoW-based consensus mechanism, and a public ledger managed by full nodes. Transactions follow a script-based validation language, allowing programmable conditions. BCH has an increased block size limit compared to Bitcoin, enabling faster transaction throughput and lower fees. The protocol operates primarily on the bitcoin_cash network, with smart_bitcoin_cash (SmartBCH) functioning as a sidechain to extend programmability via Ethereum-compatible smart contracts. The infrastructure includes mining software, node implementations (e.g., Bitcoin ABC, BCHN), and wallet applications. All technologies are open-source, allowing for community review and ongoing development.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) operates on the bitcoin_cash and smart_bitcoin_cash networks. It uses the Proof of Work (PoW) consensus mechanism, originating from the Bitcoin blockchain but with a larger block size for greater transaction throughput. Nodes validate transactions and blocks, while miners—specialized nodes—compete to solve SHA-256 cryptographic puzzles to create new blocks. Each block links to the previous one via a hash, forming a public ledger. Transactions are validated by nodes and collected into blocks by miners. To add a block, miners must find a valid nonce producing a hash below a target value. The network adopts the longest valid chain with the most accumulated work. Smart Bitcoin Cash (SmartBCH) is a BCH sidechain using a hybrid consensus model. It integrates PoW compatibility with validator-based verification, maintaining SHA-256 compatibility and leveraging BCH's security. Validators are selected based on staking and performance, enhancing scalability while preserving alignment with BCH's main chain.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) operates on the bitcoin_cash and smart_bitcoin_cash networks using a Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism. Its incentive model rewards miners through block rewards and transaction fees. Initially set at 50 BCH, block rewards halve approximately every four years, capping total supply at 21 million BCH. This halving creates scarcity and long-term value alignment. In addition to block rewards, miners earn transaction fees paid by users, which become increasingly vital as rewards decrease. Fees vary based on transaction size and network congestion, with higher fees prioritized during peak times.

Smart Bitcoin Cash (SmartBCH), a BCH sidechain, uses a hybrid PoW-compatible and validator-based system. Validators are incentivized with a share of transaction fees for processing

transactions and maintaining the network. These fees, paid in BCH, align economic interests across participants and support network efficiency. Both networks use fee structures that reinforce long-term sustainability and incentivize active participation from miners and validators.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology

True

H.7 DLT Functionality Description

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) operates on a decentralized, permissionless distributed ledger based on the Bitcoin protocol. It uses a Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus mechanism to validate transactions and secure the network. The blockchain records transactions in sequential blocks, each linked by cryptographic hashes to ensure data integrity and immutability.Miners compete to solve cryptographic puzzles, creating new blocks that are verified and propagated across the network. Full nodes validate transactions and maintain consensus by adopting the longest valid chain. The DLT enables peer-to-peer value transfer, transparent record-keeping, and censorship-resistant payments without intermediaries.

H.8 Audit

True

H.9 Audit Outcome

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is an open-source blockchain launched in 2017 as a fork of Bitcoin, inheriting a well-audited codebase. While no formal third-party audit has been conducted by a centralized entity, BCH benefits from continuous peer review and active monitoring by independent developers, researchers, and node operators. No critical vulnerabilities have been identified in its core protocol. All updates and issues are transparently managed through public repositories and open community discussions.

Audit link: https://www.cyberscope.io/audits/coin-bitcoin-cash

I. PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1 Offer-Related Risks

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) is a decentralized crypto-asset not issued or offered by a central entity. As such, there is no formal offering process or investor protection associated with traditional securities. Any acquisition of BCH is done on secondary markets or through mining. Buyers may face risks due to price volatility, lack of legal recourse, and absence of a guaranteed return. Market liquidity can also fluctuate, affecting the ability to buy or sell BCH at desired prices. Additionally, regulatory developments across jurisdictions may impact trading access or impose restrictions on BCH-related activities.

I.2 Issuer-Related Risks

BCH has no centralized issuer, foundation, or entity responsible for ongoing development, operations, or governance. This decentralization limits accountability and legal recourse in the event of technical failures, fraudulent activities by third parties, or other operational issues. Participants rely on open-source contributors and the community for protocol maintenance. This structure exposes users to risks stemming from inconsistent development coordination, lack of centralized funding, and vulnerability to community disagreements or forks, which may impact BCH's value, stability, and utility.

I.3 Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

BCH is subject to high volatility, driven by market speculation, regulatory developments, and macroeconomic factors. It lacks intrinsic value and may experience rapid price fluctuations, leading to potential financial losses. Furthermore, BCH may be impacted by market manipulation, low trading volumes, or concentrated ownership by a small group of holders ("whales"). As a decentralized asset, there is also no guarantee of adoption, continued utility, or market relevance. Forks or protocol upgrades may create competing assets, diluting value or confusing market participants.

I.4 Project Implementation-Related Risks

Bitcoin Cash development is community-led and open-source, which may lead to delays, fragmentation, or disputes regarding future upgrades. Diverging interests within the community can result in hard forks, creating parallel chains and affecting network cohesion. Implementation of new features or scalability improvements depends on voluntary developer participation and miner consensus, without centralized coordination. Lack of structured project management can delay or derail critical improvements, impacting performance, interoperability, or security. These risks may affect BCH's long-term viability and investor confidence.

I.5 Technology-Related Risks

As a blockchain-based asset, BCH faces risks from software bugs, protocol vulnerabilities, and cyberattacks. Exploits in the underlying code or third-party services (wallets, exchanges) can lead to loss of funds or network disruption. The Proof-of-Work mechanism also exposes BCH to potential 51% attacks, particularly if mining power becomes centralized. Network congestion or scalability limits may degrade user experience and transaction reliability. Additionally, quantum computing poses a long-term risk to cryptographic security if not proactively addressed by the community.

I.6 Mitigation Measures

BCH relies on open-source peer review, decentralized development, and active community engagement to identify and resolve technical issues. Continuous monitoring by developers and researchers helps detect vulnerabilities early. The network incentivizes miner honesty through economic alignment, reducing risks of malicious behavior. Efforts to promote renewable energy in mining address environmental concerns. Users are encouraged to follow best practices for key management and use reputable service providers. While decentralization limits centralized risk controls, transparency and active stakeholder participation support resilience and ongoing protocol security.

J. PART J – INFORMATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS

Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts.

J.1 Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Bitcoin Cash (BCH) uses energy-intensive Proof-of-Work (PoW). While this ensures network security, it results in a higher carbon footprint. To align with MiCA, the community promotes renewable energy use and transparency in mining practices to support sustainable and responsible blockchain adoption. The network's annual energy consumption is 658459414.19015 kWh, with 15.116111393 % sourced from renewables, Scope 2 emissions totaling 309.91181 tCO2e/a, energy intensity per transaction at 0.00014 kWh, and GHG intensity per transaction at 0.02171 kgCO2e. By prioritizing transparency and sustainability, Bitcoin Cash ensures responsible blockchain adoption under MiCA compliance.

General information	
S.1 Name *Name reported in field A.1*	LCX
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier Identifier referred to in field A.2	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset Name of the crypto-asset, as reported in field D.2	Bitcoin Cash
S.4 Consensus Mechanism The consensus mechanism, as reported in field H.4	Proof of Work (PoW)
S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Incentive mechanisms to secure transactions and any fees applicable, as reported in field H.5	Bitcoin Cash (BCH) uses Proof-of-Work to reward miners with block rewards and transaction fees, with supply capped at 21 million BCH. SmartBCH, a sidechain, adds validator-based incentives. Both networks use fee structures that promote sustainability, efficiency, and active participation from miners and validators.
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-04-04
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-04-04
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption	
S.8 Energy consumption Total amount of energy used for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions, expressed per calendar year	658459414.19015 kWh per year

Sources and methodologies	
S.9 Energy consumption sources and Methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in field S.8	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.

J.2 Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions	
S.10 Renewable energy consumption Share of energy used generated from renewable sources, expressed as a percentage of the total amount of energy used per calendar year, for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions.	15.116111393 %
S.11 Energy intensity Average amount of energy used per validated transaction	0.05270 kWh per transaction
S.12 Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled Scope 1 GHG emissions per calendar year for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions	0.00000 tCO2e/a per year
S.13 Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased Scope 2 GHG emissions, expressed in tCO2e per calendar year for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions	271282.68519 tCO2e/a per year
S.14 GHG intensity	0.02171 kgCO2e per transaction

Average GHG emissions (scope 1 and scope 2) per validated transaction	
Sources and methodologies	
S.15 Key energy sources and methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in fields S.10 and S.11	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 the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost wrt. one more transaction.
S.16 Key GHG sources and methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in fields S.12, S.13 and S.14	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 the European Environment Agency (EEA) and thus determined. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction.