

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

N	Field	Content		
General information				
S.1	Name	Bullish DE GmbH		
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	2549008CBASK5Q680X12		
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	XRPL		
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine-Fault Tolerant (BFT)		
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and	Byzantine-Fault-Tolerant (BFT) consensus		
	Applicable Fees	mechanisms, such as Proof of Authority (PoA), Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT), Byzantine Agreement (BA) or similar mechanisms, secure the network through a predefined set of validators who are trusted to validate transactions and add blocks to the ledger. Unlike open networks where anyone can participate (as in Proof-of-Work or Proof-of-Stake), BFT and similar mechanisms operate with known and vetted participants, often selected by a governing entity. Validators are incentivized to maintain the network's integrity through monetary rewards or external motivations, such as institutional trust or regulatory obligations. Malicious actions, such as submitting invalid transactions or failing to participate in consensus, can result in penalties, removal from the validator		
		set, or other repercussions, creating an economic and reputational deterrent to dishonest behavior. Validators reach consensus by verifying transactions and proposing blocks, and, as long as a majority of validators act honestly, the network remains secure.		
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-02-24		
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-03-09		
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption				
S.8	Energy consumption (per year) in kWh	467066.22556		
Sources and methodologies				
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at: https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-micamethods-2024 and https://docs.mica.api.carbon-ratings.com. We do not account for any offsetting of energy consumption or other market-based mechanism as of today.		
	Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions			

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S.10	Renewable energy consumption (share of energy from renewable generation resources) in %	28.195005688	
C 11	·	0.0000	
S.11	Energy intensity (energy used per validated transaction) in kWh	0.00002	
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions –	0	
3.12	Controlled (per year) in t CO₂eq	O	
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	192.30694	
	Purchased (per year) in t CO₂eq		
S.14	GHG intensity	0.00001	
	(emissions per validated		
	transaction) in kg CO₂eq		
Sources and methodologies			
S.15	Key energy sources and	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a	
	methodologies	set of assumptions and thus represent estimates;	
		methodology description and overview of input	
		data, external datasets and underlying assumptions	
		available at:	
		https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-	
		methods-2024 and https://docs.mica.api.carbon-	
		ratings.com. We do not account for any offsetting	
		of energy consumption or other market-based	
		mechanism as of today.	
S.16	Key GHG sources and	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a	
	methodologies	set of assumptions and thus represent estimates;	
		methodology description and overview of input	
		data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at:	
		https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-	
		methods-2024 and https://docs.mica.api.carbon-	
		ratings.com. We do not account for any offsetting	
		of energy consumption or other market-based	
		mechanism as of today.	

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