

SPECIAL RISKS OF CRYPTO ASSETS

I. Introduction

AMINA (Austria) AG ("AMINA") may provide a range of services to its clients (the "Clients") that relate to crypto-assets within the meaning of Art. 3 (1) (5) of the EU Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA) (collectively "Crypto Assets"), including in particular trading and custody services.

Trading, transacting, investing and holding positions in Crypto Assets entails special risks to the Client, including technological, operational, market and systemic risks as well as legal, regulatory and tax risks that may differ from and/or apply in addition to those existing in relation to traditional assets including any traditional financial instruments or national and supranational currencies. In a worst case scenario, the realisation of such risks may result in a total loss of the Client's investment and potentially additional losses in excess of the original investment, depending on the type of Crypto Asset and the specifics of the Client's investment activity and exposure.

II. Scope of this document

This document (the "Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure") provides information on certain special risks associated with Crypto Assets as may be relevant to the Client from time to time in connection with its business relationship with AMINA.

This Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure does not constitute nor purport to constitute exhaustive disclosure of all relevant risks or other relevant aspects in connection with Crypto Assets or transactions in such assets, and may not serve, under any circumstances, as a substitute for professional advice by competent subject matter experts. In particular, because the decentralised protocols that serve as underlying technology of Crypto Assets are still at an early stage of development and might be subject to fundamental changes in the future, the risks outlined herein, as well as the likelihood of their realisation, may evolve or change over time and new risks may arise. AMINA is entitled, but not obliged, to update this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure to take into account new developments, in particular technological, legal, regulatory or market developments.

Unless otherwise explicitly noted in this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure, the risks described herein are outside the sphere of influence of AMINA. Other than in specific, individual cases, e.g. where AMINA itself acts as issuer or sponsor of a Crypto Asset subject to separate documentation and risk disclosure, AMINA has no influence on the issuance or continued existence nor on the functionality, convertibility or transferability of any Crypto Asset, including with respect to any underlying assets.

This Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure supplements and forms part of the contractual arrangements governing the relationship between AMINA and the Client and must be read in conjunction with the general terms and conditions of AMINA (the "GTC"), the custody regulations of AMINA (the "Custody Regulations") and any other general or special terms of AMINA, as applicable. AMINA reserves the right to adjust and amend this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure at any time and to communicate such changes to the Client in accordance with the GTC.

III. Further relevant matters outside the scope of this document

This Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure is separate from and in addition to the disclosure of risk factors by issuers, distributors, counterparties or other persons and financial services providers involved in the issuance, distribution, trading and other transactions relating to Crypto Assets, as may in particular be contained in prospectuses, key information documents, white papers, fact sheets and other information sheets and which describe in more detail the risks associated with a particular Crypto Asset or category of Crypto Asset.

The Client is required to study any such additional documents, where available, prior to investing, trading or transacting in any Crypto Asset and shall take into account the risk factors disclosed therein in its decision-making process, in addition to the risks described in this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure.

Furthermore, this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure does not discuss any matters of taxation or other legal matters in any jurisdiction relating to investments and transactions in Crypto Assets. The Client is advised to retain appropriate counsel in respect of legal and tax matters.

IV. What are Crypto Assets?

Crypto Assets are an evolving, non-uniform asset class characterised by the use of distributed ledger technology ("DLT") or similar technology. More specifically, Crypto Assets are dematerialised assets constituted and existing as entries on a public, permissioned or private blockchain or other digital, distributed ledger only. The relevant distributed ledgers themselves and any data stored therein, including without limitation the Crypto Assets as such or any references thereto, are, unless explicitly specified otherwise in relevant documentation, not operated nor controlled by AMINA and therefore outside of the sphere of influence of AMINA.

While based on DLT, Crypto Assets may be subject to centralisation effects, e.g. due to concentration of ownership of issued/pre-mined units with the issuer, another single party or a small number of related or unrelated parties, or due to concentration of network functions such as node operation or transaction validation with a single party or a small number of related or unrelated parties. This may cause Crypto Assets to display characteristics of centrally issued instruments and/or may result in potentially detrimental effects for parties other than those participating in or having any effect on the concentration of ownership or network functions.

Crypto Asset Glossary

Technical term	Meaning and description
Airdrop/Airgrab	A distribution of Crypto Asset units to a defined scope of digital ledger addresses, usually without any compensation or other form of remuneration due by the unit recipients, often for promotion or similar purposes.
DLT	Distributed Ledger Technology, referring to technology enabling the implementation of databases distributed on different nodes, or computer devices in a network, each of which may individually participates in the network by replicating and saving a copy of the ledger or parts of it.
Node	A computer that participates in a DLT network.
Miner/Minter	Refers to a device or person that operates the device performing an act of creating valid blocks.
Blockchain	Some protocols require demonstrating proof of work (done by 'Miners') while other consensus mechanisms require the staking of the assets (done by 'Minters'). In addition to the Miners and Minters, there are other consensus mechanisms which require different devices or persons, such as for example 'Validators' in byzantine fault tolerant mechanisms.
Consensus	A specific form of database based on DLT that employs a chain of blocks to reach consensus on the distributed ledger (DL).
Hard fork	In the context of DLT consensus refers to the process (algorithm or mechanism) used to bring the distributed database to a synchronized state at a particular time or block.
Soft fork	A consensus affecting protocol change to which the participants that did not adopt the change will not be able to continue validating and verifying transactions.
51% attack	A consensus affecting protocol change to which the participants that did not adopt the change will still be able to participate in validating and verifying transactions.
Collision attack/Birthday attack	A 51% attack is a potential attack on a blockchain network, where a single entity or organization is able to control a high percentage of the hash rate, potentially causing a network disruption. In such a scenario, the attacker would have enough mining power to intentionally exclude or modify the ordering of transactions. Such attacker could potentially also reverse transactions, putting it in a position to double-spend the same unit of a Crypto Asset. A successful majority attack would further allow the attacker to prevent some or all transactions from being confirmed (transaction denial of service) or to prevent some or all other miners from mining, resulting in what is known as mining monopoly (censorship attack).
Dusting Attack	Collision Attack on a cryptographic hash tries to find two inputs producing the same hash value, i.e. a hash collision. This type of cryptographic attack exploits the mathematics behind the birthday problem in probability theory and depends on the higher likelihood of collisions found between random attack attempts and a fixed degree of permutations. Such attack could be used to modify transactions.
	A dusting attack refers to a malicious activity where an attacker breaks the privacy of holders of a Crypto Asset by sending very small amounts of coins to their addresses. The activity performed on these addresses is tracked down by the attacker and used in an attempt to identify the person or company behind an address.

V. Risks specific to Crypto Assets

1. Technology risks

Risks of Crypto Assets stemming from or relating to the specific use of technology may include, without limitation:

- **Risk of Crypto Assets existing on a distributed ledger only:** Unless explicitly specified otherwise, the distributed ledgers by which and on which Crypto Assets exist are outside of the sphere of influence of AMINA. Crypto Assets can be exposed to events specific to the relevant distributed ledger such as hard or soft forks in a blockchain which may inter alia lead to the creation of new or competing Crypto Assets, adversely affect the functionality, convertibility or transferability or result in a full or partial loss of units or reduction (including reduction to zero) of value of the Client's Crypto Assets.
- **Risk of irreversibility of transactions/faulty instructions:** Base layer transactions on a blockchain or other distributed ledger are irreversible and final and the history of transactions is computationally impractical to modify (i.e. would require more computing power than is reasonably expected to be available to any one person or group at any time). As a consequence, if the Client initiates or requests a transfer of Crypto Assets using an incorrect digital ledger address, it will be impossible to identify the recipient and reverse the defective transaction. This risk also applies if the Client attempts to transfer Crypto Assets to AMINA using an incorrect digital ledger address.
- **Risk of delayed execution:** The execution of transactions in Crypto Assets on a blockchain or other distributed ledger is subject to verification and other processes involving multiple third party actors/nodes using evolving technology. This may result in significant waiting periods and delays during which the Client may be precluded from disposing over the relevant Crypto Assets while their value may fluctuate significantly or which may otherwise result in loss or damages.
- **Risk of security weaknesses within the underlying code or technology:** There is a risk that developers or other third parties may voluntarily or involuntarily introduce weaknesses or errors into the underlying code or technology of a Crypto Asset, which may be exploited in various types of attacks. Successful attacks (or the perception of a technological weakness) might adversely affect the functionality, convertibility or transferability or result in a full or partial loss of units or reduction (including reduction to zero) of value of the Client's Crypto Assets.
- **Risk of exploitable breakthroughs in the field of cryptography, e.g. development of quantum computers:** The state-of-the-art in cryptography, including digital encryption, may evolve over time. Advances in code decryption techniques and technical advances (including with regard to the computing power required to deploy such techniques) could pose risks to the security of Crypto Assets and, if exploited, may lead to the theft, loss of units or reduction in value (including reduction to zero) of the Client's Crypto Assets.
- **Risks inherent to consensus mechanisms and concentration risk:** DLT may be contingent on independent validators or other forms of consensus formation or validation susceptible to external attacks. Potential attacks include e.g. collision attacks, 51% attacks, dusting attacks and censorship attacks. If successful, such attacks may e.g. enable a perpetrator to take control of Crypto Assets, engage in double spending of the same Crypto Asset and/or otherwise abuse the identity or personal data of other users. Furthermore, any such attack may adversely affect the functionality, convertibility or transferability or result in a full or partial loss of units or reduction (including reduction to zero) of value of the Client's Crypto Assets. The risk of a successful attack is elevated in Crypto Assets based on DLT architecture with a high degree of concentration of unit ownership or network functions with a small number of parties.

2. Legal and regulatory risks

Risks of Crypto Assets relating to the legal and regulatory environment may include, without limitation:

- **Risk of non-compliance or change of legal and regulatory framework:** The legal and regulatory framework governing Crypto Assets in and outside of the European Union is far from settled and continuously evolving. Existing laws and regulations, changes to the legal and regulatory framework and related measures by regulators or other governmental authorities may affect the compliant issuance, domestic and international tradability and transferability or convertibility of the Client's Crypto Assets and may potentially result in a full or partial loss of units or reduction of value (including reduction to zero) thereof.
- **Risk of supervisory measures in one or more jurisdictions:** Crypto Assets, their issuers or other involved parties, financial and other service providers may become subject to regulatory investigations, injunctions or other measures which may potentially result in a full or partial loss or reduction of value of the Client's Crypto Assets, impact the ability to offer Crypto Assets to the Client or otherwise affect the Client. Further, such measures may impede, restrict or prohibit the Client from holding or transacting in Crypto Assets.
- **Risk of seizure of Crypto Assets:** The technology underlying Crypto Assets enables thorough forensic investigations that may be able to reach back and cover a period of time and number of transactions that would not be possible with similar effort in the context of traditional assets. Depending on the individual case, such forensic investigations could cover a period reaching back to the generation of the relevant Crypto Asset. As a result, the Client's Crypto Assets may be subject to a risk of seizure by courts or governmental authorities where they have been previously used for or in

connection with criminal activities or may otherwise be considered "tainted". Depending on the way the Client invests in or holds Crypto Assets (e.g. in specific, segregated storage arrangements, by investing in a financial product with one or several Crypto Assets as base value, or in a non-segregated account representing a contractual claim for delivery of a specific amount of a Crypto Asset) and/or on the types of trades or transactions regarding Crypto Assets that the Client engages in, the Client may from time to time hold be assigned, or receive in exchange, different units in the same Crypto Asset, some of which may be subject to an elevated risk of seizure or may be "tainted" to differing degrees. Release of seized Crypto Assets may be subject to foreign laws or regulations and the relevant procedures may result in costs, delays or other adverse effects to the Client.

3. Market risks

Risks of Crypto Assets relating to the relevant markets, trading platforms and systems may include, without limitation:

- **Markets in Crypto Assets are evolving:** The markets in Crypto Assets are evolving and may be subject to elevated volatility and limited transparency and reliability, execution delays or failures, all of which may potentially result in losses or other adverse effects for the Client.
- **Limited regulation:** Trading platforms and systems in Crypto Assets and their participants may be unregulated or subject to limited regulation and may not provide for the same or similar safeguards as would apply in traditional financial markets, including with respect to market manipulation or insider trading. All of these inherent particularities may potentially result in losses or other adverse effects for the Client.
- **Delays in execution or settlement of transactions in Crypto Assets:** Execution and settlement of transactions in Crypto Assets may be dependent on particularities of the relevant distributed ledger or on the participation of third parties on the relevant network, in particular on the availability of miners or other processing entities. Delays or failures to execute or settle transactions may potentially result in losses or other adverse effects for the Client.
- **Valuation risk of Crypto Assets:** Crypto Assets are not typically linked to any national or supranational currency or to any asset or commodity traded on a regulated market and may be subject to elevated volatility. Market exchange rates of Crypto Assets may change between issuance of an instruction for sale or purchase and execution.

By trading, transacting, investing and holding positions in Crypto Assets, the Client acknowledges and accepts the risks described in this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure. Clients that do not understand this Crypto Asset Risk Disclosure should retain competent counsel or refrain from engaging in activities involving Crypto Assets.

AMINA is not responsible for any loss or damage resulting from the realisation of risks specific to Crypto Assets that are outside the sphere of influence of AMINA or that cannot be attributed to any noncompliance by AMINA with its duties of care pursuant to the GTC, the Custody Regulations and any other general or special terms of AMINA, as applicable. Further, AMINA is under no obligation to inform the Client of the realisation or possibility of realisation of any of the risks described above or any other risks relating to Crypto Assets.