

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

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED
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TABLE 1: MANDATORY INFORMATION ON PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED

		IMPACTS ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS OF THE CONSENSUS MECHANISM S.01 - Name S.02 - Relevant Legal Entity Identifier S.03 - Name of the Crypto-Asset S.04 - Consensus Mechanism S.05 - Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees S.06 - Beginning of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates S.07 - End of the Period to which the Disclosed Information Relates S.08 - Energy Consumption S.09 - Energy Consumption Sources and Methodologies
1	Date of notification	2025-08-08
2	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.
3	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.
4	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.
5	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	FALSE
6	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		
7	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	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.
8	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The CAMP Token is designed as the native utility token of the Camp Network, with a fixed initial supply of 10,000,000,000 tokens with no additional minting planned beyond the genesis allocation. This token is a crypto-asset as defined under Article 3(1)(5) of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114 ("MiCA") and will serve core functions within the Camp Network.

9	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility token gives access and restrictions on transferability	N/A
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	Camp Issuer Inc. is seeking admission to trading of the CAMP Token on multiple trading platforms, which have been detailed in E.33 below of this whitepaper. The objective is to broaden access to a wider user base, enabling greater participation within the Camp Network ecosystem. Once admitted to trading, the token's liquidity is expected to increase, facilitating easier and more efficient exchange for users.

Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading		
A.1	Name	Camp Issuer Inc.
A.2	Legal form	N/A
A.3	Registered address	N/A
A.4	Head office	N/A
A.5	Registration date	2024-03-19
A.6	Legal entity identifier	254900LAQJPX16P9JG90
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	N/A
A.8	Contact telephone number	+1 284 495 8155
A.9	E-mail address	info@harkombvi.com
A.10	Response time (Days)	2
A.11	Parent company	N/A
A.12	Members of the management body	The member of the management body for Camp Issuer Inc. is the Camp Foundation for which Wayne Flanagan is director. Therefore, Wayne will be acting as the representative of Camp Issuer Inc. The registered address for Camp Foundation is: International Corporation Services Ltd., PO Box 472, 2nd Floor, Harbour Place, 103 South Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman KY1-1106, Cayman Islands.
A.13	Business activity	Camp Issuer Inc is the entity seeking admission to trading and is responsible for issuing the CAMP token. Its core activities include managing token issuance and entering into exchange and market-making agreements
A.14	Parent company business activity	Camp MidCo is the parent company of Camp Issuer Inc. It serves as a non-operating holding company positioned between Camp Issuer Inc and Camp Foundation. Camp MidCo was established to facilitate governance, legal structuring, and ownership consolidation within the Camp ecosystem. It does not engage in any direct commercial activities.
A.15	Newly established	TRUE
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	N/A
		Although Camp Issuer Inc. is a recently incorporated entity and does not yet

A.17	Financial condition since registration	Although Camp Issuer Inc. is a recently incorporated entity and does not yet have a three-year operating history, it has been established with a clear strategic purpose and disciplined financial oversight to support the Camp ecosystem and the issuance of the CAMP token. Since incorporation, Camp Issuer Inc. has received \$500,000 in funding from LabsCo, a key stakeholder in the Camp Network. This capital injection is part of a long-term strategic commitment to support the development and sustainability of the Camp token economy. The funding has been allocated towards: - Legal and regulatory structuring for token issuance and exchange listings - Development and deployment of the \$CAMP token smart contracts - Market maker engagement and exchange listing fees To this end, key financial highlights include: Capitalisation: The company is has a revolving credit facility with only \$500k drawn up so far. Liquidity Position: The \$500,000 funding remains largely unspent, with the majority held in USD stablecoins in a multi-signature wallet structure. The funds are reserved for near-term execution milestones. Expenditure Discipline: Camp Issuer Inc maintains lean operational expenditure and engages only specialised vendors critical to token lifecycle management (e.g., legal, exchange listings, and market makers). No Revenue Yet: As a non-operating foundation entity, Camp Issuer is not designed to generate commercial revenue. Its function is to facilitate token issuance and governance, and to manage contractual obligations related to the CAMP token. With prudent capital management and focused deployment of resources, Camp Issuer Inc. is well-positioned to fulfil its mandate as the token issuing entity. The company expects increased financial activity over the coming quarters, primarily related to token distribution, market maker arrangements, and exchange integrations.
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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	N/A
B.2	Name	N/A
B.3	Legal form	N/A
B.4	Registered address	N/A
B.4	Head office	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	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	N/A
C.4	Head office	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	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 Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	N/A
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 the crypto-asset project

D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Camp Network
D.2	Crypto-asset name	CAMP Token
D.3	Abbreviation	CAMP

D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Camp Network is a purpose-built Layer-1 blockchain designed to modernise intellectual property infrastructure and power AI agents to operate on verifiable, user-owned IP. The platform addresses the critical challenge of creators losing control, attribution, and compensation as AI models are trained on content without consent or proper attribution. Through its innovative Proof of Provenance (PoP) Protocol, Camp Network enables users to register IP on-chain with traceable origin, usage rights and automated attribution while facilitating derivative creation, licensing and monetisation through AI agents. The platform's core value proposition centers on three pillars: enabling users to own and control their IP in an AI-native world, allowing AI agents to train on user-owned IP across a global registry, and ensuring transparent attribution with automated royalty distribution to all contributors. Camp Network's technical architecture consists of BaseCAMP, the primary Layer-1 optimised for IP management and settlement, and SideCAMPs, which are application-specific chains providing dedicated blockspace and enhanced performance. The Origin Framework streamlines IP registration and on-chain management, while the mAltrix Framework serves as an AI agent launchpad enabling training and deployment on user-owned IP.
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	Advisors: - Autonomous Limited (Domiciled in BVI) - Conyers (Bermuda) - Horizons Global (Cayman Islands) Crypto-assets service providers: - Liquifi (Delaware, USA) Development team: - Campaign Labs Inc. (Delaware company) (New York, USA)
D.6	Utility Token Classification	FALSE
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	N/A
D.8	Plans for the token	Q2 2025: - Launched L1 testnet Q3 2025: - Launch L1 mainnet - TGE and public token distribution - Launch Origin (IP) and mAltrix (AI Agent) frameworks, \$CAMP as the native token for settling licensing terms and distributing royalties Q4 2025: - Launch SideCAMPs for most popular dApps
D.9	Resource allocation	N/A
D.10	Planned use of Collected funds or crypto-Assets	The funds received will be used to manage the token issuance process and enter into exchange and market-making agreements.

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	The primary objective of seeking admission to trading for the CAMP Token is to increase its accessibility and liquidity. Enabling secondary market trading supports price discovery by facilitating transparent and efficient trading. Broader market access not only encourages wider participation from investors but also strengthens the token's overall utility and market presence.
E.3	Fundraising target	N/A

E.4	Minimum subscription goals	N/A
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	N/A
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	N/A
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	N/A
E.8	Issue price	N/A
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	N/A
E.10	Subscription fee	N/A
E.11	Offer price determination method	N/A
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	10,000,000,000
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL
E.14	Holder restrictions	Individuals wishing to acquire or hold the token must ensure full compliance with all regulatory obligations applicable to the respective regulated trading platforms where the token is intended to be listed within the EU. These obligations typically include, but are not limited to, completion of KYC/AML checks, observance of jurisdictional restrictions, fulfilment of any platform-specific eligibility criteria, and acceptance of the terms and conditions governing each platform. Prospective holders are strongly advised to carry out their own due diligence beforehand to confirm they meet the necessary regulatory requirements.
E.15	Reimbursement notice	N/A
E.16	Refund mechanism	N/A
E.17	Refund timeline	N/A
E.18	Offer phases	N/A
E.19	Early purchase discount	N/A
E.20	Time-limited offer	N/A
E.21	Subscription period beginning	N/A
E.22	Subscription period end	N/A
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto-Assets	N/A
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	N/A
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	N/A
E.26	Right of withdrawal	N/A
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	N/A
E.28	Transfer time schedule	N/A
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	The process for acquiring CAMP Tokens depends on the method selected by the user. Those using centralised exchanges must typically first register for an account, use a compatible device with stable internet access, and follow the platform's specific onboarding requirements. Each exchange may set its own operational criteria, which users must comply with before making a purchase. Alternatively, if the token is purchased through a decentralised exchange, purchasers must use compatible third-party cryptocurrency wallets to hold CAMP tokens. Support is provided for various wallet types including custodial, non-custodial, desktop, mobile, and hardware wallets (such as MetaMusk, Ledger, Fortmatic). These wallets services are considered Third-Party Services and users must comply with the respective wallet provider's terms and conditions. Users are to maintain proper security practices for their chosen wallet solution, and remain solely responsible for keeping their wallet secure. Therefore, they should have a working knowledge of digital assets and understand the inherent risks associated with using cryptographic and blockchain-based systems.

E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	N/A
E.31	CASP identifier	N/A
E.32	Placement form	NTAV
E.33	Trading platforms name	The following is a non-exhaustive list of trading platforms for which admission to trading of the CAMP token is currently being pursued. It should be noted that the person seeking admission to trading reserves the right to pursue listing of the CAMP token on additional trading platforms in the future, subject to strategic and regulatory considerations: - OKX - Coinbase - Bybit - Kraken - Binance - Kucoin - Gemini - Bitget - Bitmart - Gate.io
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	N/A
E.35	Trading platforms access	Investors interested in trading CAMP tokens must begin by selecting a supported exchange and registering an account on its official website. This process typically involves completing mandatory identity verification procedures in line with the platform's compliance protocols. Once verification is successful, users can fund their accounts using either fiat currency or supported cryptocurrencies. With funds available, users can access the exchange's trading interface, choose the appropriate trading pair, and proceed to buy or sell CAMP tokens. To support a smooth user experience, most platforms provide onboarding resources, such as detailed guides, video tutorials, and access to dedicated customer support for assistance throughout the trading journey.
E.36	Involved costs	The listing and trading of CAMP tokens on third-party platforms are subject to the independent fee structures established by each respective trading platform. These may include, but are not limited to, transaction fees, withdrawal charges, and service-related costs. Such fees are determined solely at the discretion of the trading platforms and are not influenced or governed by Camp Issuer Inc in any way. Users should be aware that the cost of accessing these platforms may vary and is subject to change based on the commercial decisions of the service providers. Camp Issuer Inc has no control over these fee policies, including any future adjustments or the introduction of additional charges. Accordingly, users are strongly advised to review and understand the full fee schedule of their chosen trading platform prior to initiating any transactions involving the CAMP token.
E.37	Offer expenses	N/A
E.38	Conflicts of interest	The persons overseeing the admission to trading of CAMP tokens to trading platforms are not aware of any conflicts of interest that could influence the listing process or outcome. Should any such conflict arise, they will be promptly disclosed and managed in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and industry best practices.
E.39	Applicable law	British Virgin Islands Law
E.40	Competent court	Courts of the British Virgin Islands

Part F - Information about the crypto-assets		
F.1	Crypto-asset type	The CAMP Token is classified as a "crypto-asset other than an asset-referenced token or e-money token" under Title II of the Markets in Crypto-Assets regulation (EU) 2013/1114, in accordance with the legal opinion prepared in conjunction with this whitepaper.
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	The CAMP Token is the native utility token of Camp Network with multiple core functionalities designed to power the blockchain's intellectual property and AI agent ecosystem. These include: Transaction Fees: CAMP tokens are required to pay gas and network fees when users interact with the Camp Network across any application or transaction. Thus, the token serves as the fundamental medium of exchange for accessing Camp Network's services and infrastructure. Staking and Network Security: CAMP tokens enable network security participation through a delegated staking mechanism. Token holders can stake their CAMP to validators who are responsible for processing transactions and maintaining network consensus. This staking systems includes slashing conditions that penalise validators for malicious behaviour, creating economic incentives for honest network operation. Governance: CAMP token holders possess governance rights that allow them to propose and vote on protocol upgrades and network parameters through on-chain governance mechanisms. This includes decisions regarding network improvements, parameter adjustments and other protocol-level changes, thereby enabling decentralised decision-making for the Camp Network's evolution and development. Incentives: The token facilitates incentive distribution to early contributors, developers, ecosystem partners and participants in the IP and AI agent economy.
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	Reference can be made to F.2 which outlines the functionality of the CAMP token. Any anticipated modifications or enhancements to the functionality of the CAMP token are outlined in Section D.8 above.
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		
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	The CAMP Token is designed as the native utility token of the Camp Network, with a fixed initial supply of 10,000,000,000 tokens with no additional minting planned beyond the genesis allocation. This token is a crypto-asset as defined under Article 3(1)(5) of the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (EU) 2013/1114 ("MiCA") and will serve core functions within the Camp Network.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	Camp Network
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://www.campnetwork.xyz/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2025-09-11
F.10	Publication date	2025-09-10

F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	The issuer conducts its activities in accordance with the regulatory framework set out under MiCA (Regulation (EU) 2013/1114), with its operations presently limited to crypto-asset activities linked to the CAMP token. At this stage, the issuer does not engage in services that would fall under other EU or national regulatory regimes. If, in the future, the issuer chooses to broaden its range of services beyond the scope of MiCA, it will take the necessary steps to notify the relevant authorities and comply with all applicable legal and regulatory obligations. In such instances, the issuer will also ensure transparent communication regarding the nature of the additional services and identify the specific regulatory framework under which they will operate.
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset 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	N/A
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	N/A
F.15	Voluntary data flag	FALSE
F.16	Personal data flag	TRUE
F.17	LEI eligibility	TRUE
F.18	Home Member State	Malta
F.19	Host Member States	Austria Belgium Bulgaria Croatia Cyprus Czechia Denmark Estonia Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Latvia Liechtenstein Lithuania Luxembourg Netherlands Norway Poland Portugal Romania Slovakia Slovenia Spain Sweden

G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	CAMP token purchasers acquire specific rights within the Camp Network ecosystem, including governance participation rights that allow them to propose and vote on protocol upgrades, network parameter changes, and other governance matters proportional to their token holdings. Token holders have network utility access rights to use CAMP tokens for all network functionalities, including paying transaction fees, accessing IP registration services, deploying AI agents and utilising cross-chain bridge services. They possess economic participation rights to earn staking rewards when delegating tokens to validators, participate in liquidity provision programs, access ecosystem incentive distributions, and benefit from automated royalty distributions when contributing IP to the platform. Additionally, purchasers have transfer and trading rights to freely transfer, trade, or sell their CAMP tokens on supported trading platforms and use wrapped versions for cross-chain functionality, subject to applicable laws. Purchasers are subject to several obligations, including technical compliance requirements to maintain compatible wallet infrastructure, possess working knowledge of digital assets, secure their wallet credentials and private keys, and ensure stable internet connectivity. They must comply with regulatory and legal obligations, including determining applicable taxes on transactions and ensuring compliance with local cryptocurrency laws and any KYC/AML requirements. Network participation obligations include compliance with staking rules and validator requirements, with potential slashing penalties for supporting malicious validators. Users must also comply with third-party service terms when using external wallets or services, given that the issuer has no control over such services.
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	The exercise of governance rights follows Camp Network's on-chain governance system, where token holders can submit proposals through the designated governance interface and vote on proposals during specified voting periods using their staked or held tokens. Voting weight is proportional to token holdings, and proposals require minimum thresholds for submission and passage as defined by the protocol parameters. To exercise staking rights, token holders must delegate their CAMP tokens to active validators through compatible wallet interfaces, with staking rewards distributed automatically according to the protocol's reward schedule and validator performance. The staking process includes lock-up periods during which tokens cannot be freely transferred, and unstaking may require waiting periods as defined by network parameters. Economic participation rights are exercised through direct interaction with Camp Network's protocols and applications, with eligibility for ecosystem incentives determined by participation levels in IP registration, agent deployment, or other qualifying activities as defined in the incentive programs carried out. Trading and transfer rights can be exercised immediately upon token acquisition through compatible wallets and supported exchanges, though users must complete any required verification processes imposed by exchange platforms. Cross-chain functionality requires interaction with authorised bridge contracts and compliance with bridge-specific requirements and security measures. All rights exercise is subject to network functionality, with potential limitations during maintenance periods, upgrades, or emergency situations as determined by network validators or governance decisions.

G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Rights and obligations associated with CAMP tokens may be modified through the formal on-chain governance process, where token holders can propose and vote on changes such as protocol parameters or governance structures according to established voting thresholds and procedures. Network upgrades approved through governance may alter technical requirements, staking mechanisms, reward structures, or other fundamental aspects of token functionality, with changes typically implemented through protocol upgrades that may require user action such as wallet updates or re-staking. Regulatory changes in jurisdictions where Camp Network operates may necessitate modifications to rights, obligations, or operational procedures to ensure continued compliance with applicable laws, including potential changes to token classification, trading restrictions, or reporting requirements. Third-party service dependencies may result in modifications when wallet providers, exchange partners, or infrastructure providers change their terms, availability, or functionality, potentially affecting how users can exercise their rights or fulfil their obligations. Emergency situations, security threats, or technical vulnerabilities may trigger temporary or permanent modifications to protect network integrity and user assets, including potential limitations on transfers, staking, or other functionalities until issues are resolved. The evolving nature of blockchain technology and the regulatory landscape means that changes to the underlying technical architecture, legal framework, or operational environment may require corresponding modifications to user rights and obligations. Users acknowledge that participation in an emerging technology platform involves inherent uncertainty and that modifications may be necessary to ensure network sustainability, regulatory compliance, and security. All modifications will be communicated through official channels, and users are responsible for staying informed about changes that may affect their token holdings, rights, or obligations within the Camp Network ecosystem.
G.4	Future public offers	N/A
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	N/A
G.6	Utility token classification	FALSE
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	N/A
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	N/A
G.9	Non-trading request	TRUE
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	N/A
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	The trading platforms on which the CAMP Token is intended to be listed may enforce specific restrictions on who can buy or sell the token. These restrictions will differ from one platform to another, depending on each platform's internal policies and the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in their respective jurisdictions.
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	TRUE
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	The crypto-asset has a fixed maximum supply that is hardcoded into the protocol at genesis. There are no mechanisms in place to dynamically increase or decrease supply in response to market demand. All tokens will be minted at genesis and allocated to predetermined addresses in accordance with the token distribution plan. The total supply is immutable, and no further minting or burning is possible under the current protocol rules. This fixed supply model ensures long-term predictability, transparency, and resistance to inflationary dilution, in line with the principles adopted by sovereign rollups operating on a modular architecture.
G.14	Token value protection schemes	FALSE

G.15	Token value protection schemes description	N/A
G.16	Compensation schemes	FALSE
G.17	Compensation schemes description	N/A
G.18	Applicable law	British Virgin Islands Law
G.19	Competent court	Courts of the British Virgin Islands

Part H – information on the underlying technology		
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	Camp Network utilises a sophisticated distributed ledger technology built on the ABC Stack, a high-performance sovereign rollup framework that operates as its own settlement layer while leveraging Celestia's Data Availability layer for decentralized verification. The distributed ledger architecture consists of two primary components: BaseCAMP, which serves as the main Layer-1 blockchain optimised for intellectual property (IP) management and acts as the settlement layer for the entire ecosystem, and SideCAMPs, which are application-specific chains providing dedicated blockspace for individual applications while settling their state back to BaseCAMP. This dual-layer distributed ledger design eliminates the limitations of traditional rollup solutions by decoupling bridge functionality from the execution layer and avoiding the overhead of enshrined Ethereum bridges, enabling modular bridging tailored to specific application needs while maintaining optimized execution performance. The distributed ledger technology achieves performance specifications with throughput reaching up to approximately 1 Gigagas per second (100x higher than competing blockchain stacks), processing capacity of 50,000 transactions per second, and block times of 250ms recommended with a lower bound of 100ms and ongoing improvements targeting sub-100ms performance. The ledger maintains 100% Ethereum Virtual Machine compatibility, supporting all the latest opcodes and ensuring seamless integration with existing Ethereum-based applications and development tools. Data availability and verification are ensured through Celestia's public, decentralised DA layer, allowing anyone to download and verify the state of the Camp network using data availability sampling without relying on centralised infrastructure, thus maintaining the decentralized properties essential to distributed ledger technology.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	Camp Network implements the Proof of Provenance Protocol as its core consensus and verification mechanism, which establishes a novel approach for registering intellectual property on-chain with traceable origin, usage rights, and attribution while enabling derivative creation, licensing, and monetisation. The platform includes zero-knowledge readiness for future integration, being future-proofed for zero-knowledge supporting zkVMs and using EIP-4844 opcodes for verifying KZG commitments, with precompile functions that revert if zero-knowledge proofs are invalid. The distributed ledger maintains 100% Ethereum Virtual Machine compatibility, supporting all the latest opcodes and ensuring interoperability with existing Ethereum development frameworks and tools. The platform's modular architecture enables bridging functionality tailored to application needs whilst maintaining focus on optimised execution. Interoperability between the Camp ecosystem and external networks is secured by a Decentralised Verifier Network that monitors transactions, votes on their validity, and achieves consensus through majority agreement, with verifiers deriving economic security from the native token. The ABC Stack operates as its own settlement layer, avoiding the overhead of enshrined Ethereum bridges and eliminating limitations of traditional rollup solutions through its decoupled bridge functionality from the execution layer.

H.3	Technology used	Camp Network integrates Trusted Execution Environments (TEE) technology to ensure secure hosting of large language models, protecting user data and cryptographic keys during fine-tuning operations, with fine-tuning occurring within a TEE to ensure private data and models remain protected. The platform implements two specialised technological frameworks: the Origin Framework, which streamlines registering and managing IP on-chain and enables users to define custom parameters on how their IP can and should be used on-chain, and the mAltrix Framework, which acts as an AI agent launchpad within Camp Network providing a single SDK for training, developing, and generating IP on-chain with embedded training logic that allows agents to fine-tune on existing IP while automatically distributing royalties. The technology stack incorporates modular runtime environment support, enabling SideCAMPs to support various runtime environments where runtimes such as the Solana Virtual Machine or Cosmos WASM can be settled on Camp using state roots, similar to optimistic rollups, creating opportunities for developers from different ecosystems to integrate with Camp Network. Security infrastructure includes a Decentralised Verifier Network that monitors all transactions, votes on their validity, and achieves consensus through majority agreement, with these verifiers deriving economic security from the native token. The platform is future-proofed for zero-knowledge supporting zkVMs and uses EIP-4844 opcodes for verifying KZG commitments, with precompiles that revert if zero-knowledge proofs are invalid.
H.4	Consensus mechanism	CAMP is a sovereign rollup that is built using the Abundance (ABC) Stack. Rollups that are built this way use the consensus mechanism of the ABC-Stack's data availability layer, which is the Celestia network. The Celestia network itself is a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) network built using the Cosmos SDK and has stake delegation enabled. This means that validators are selected based on the amount of native Celestia token (TIA) that they have staked plus the amount that was delegated to them by regular users. Selected validators are then responsible for ordering transactions and ensuring data availability within the network.
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	CAMP is a sovereign rollup that is built using the Abundance (ABC) Stack. Rollups that are built this way use the consensus mechanism of the ABC-Stack's data availability layer, which is the Celestia network. Storing the networks rollup data on Celestia incurs fees for the storage, which need to be funded by the fees paid on CAMP itself. Unlike the more widely used L2 rollups, CAMP does not rely on fault proofs and challenge periods (and their associated incentives) to validate transaction settlements through the underlying network. Instead, the CAMP network contains full nodes that independently validate transactions.
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	TRUE
H.7	DLT functionality description	A detailed description of the functioning of such distributed ledger technology has been provided in Section H.1 above of this whitepaper, and may be referred to for further detail.
H.8	Audit	FALSE
H.9	Audit outcome	N/A

Part I – Information on risks

I.1	Offer-related risks	The issuer does not control, operate, or oversee the trading platforms on which the Camp Token may be admitted. As such, it cannot influence how these platforms function or enforce their policies. While not exhaustive, the following outlines key risks associated with the token's admission to trading: Regulatory and Compliance Risks: Failure to meet the requirements set out under MiCA or other applicable national regulations may result in enforcement actions, including fines, delisting, or trading suspensions. There is also a risk of regulatory reclassification, triggering additional compliance obligations. Furthermore, access restrictions may apply in certain jurisdictions due to sanctions, securities laws, or other legal limitations, which could limit the token's market reach. Market Integrity Risks: Newly listed tokens are often subject to high volatility and low liquidity, increasing the likelihood of speculative trading and price manipulation. In the absence of mature market surveillance systems, risks such as wash trading, spoofing, and pump-and-dump schemes may arise. Insider trading may also occur if individuals trade based on material non-public information prior to or during the listing process. Operational Risks: Token admission may face technical challenges, including smart contract vulnerabilities, integration failures with trading platforms, or wallet compatibility issues. Centralised exchanges and custodial providers may also experience outages, cyberattacks, or key management failures. Additionally, reliance on third-party service providers (e.g. market makers, oracles) introduces further risks of disruption or error. Reputational and Legal Risks: Unsuccessful token listings or negative trading experiences can damage the issuer's credibility. Legal liabilities may arise if marketing materials or whitepapers contain false, misleading, or incomplete information. Liquidity Risks: Insufficient trading activity may result in wide bid-ask spreads and limited exit opportunities for token holders. Without adequate market maker support or community engagement, the token may struggle to maintain stable liquidity. Tokens that fail to meet a platform's ongoing listing requirements may be subject to suspension or delisting.
I.2	Issuer-related risks	N/A - the issuer is the same as the person seeking the admission to trading

I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	The risks relating to crypto-assets include but are not limited to the following: Extreme Price Volatility: Crypto-assets are risky and often extremely volatile, with their value dropping as quickly as it can rise, and investors should be prepared to lose all the money they invest in crypto-assets. The performance of most crypto-assets can be highly volatile, with higher levels of volatility relative to more traditional investment assets, meaning that price swings and any investment value may go up and down dramatically and unpredictably, and the risk of losing all of your investment is significant. Limited Liquidity and Market Structure: Crypto-assets are less liquid than more traditional financial instruments like stocks and bonds, which can exacerbate price volatility and make it more difficult to sell. Low liquidity, unusual price spikes and erratic trading behaviour in the round-the-clock market contribute to the challenges of pricing crypto-assets, with the crypto-asset market operating 24 hours per day with no standardised "close of business" time. Regulatory and Legal Risks: The regulatory landscape for crypto-assets remains subject to rapid change. New laws, regulations, or enforcement actions, at the EU level or internationally, may impact the legality, classification, taxation, or use of crypto-assets. There is also a risk that tokens may be retrospectively deemed financial instruments or other regulated products, triggering unforeseen compliance obligations or legal restrictions on their transfer or utility. Technological Risks: Crypto-assets rely on complex distributed ledger technologies (DLT), which may contain vulnerabilities or defects. Risks include smart contract bugs, consensus failures, network forks, and protocol exploits. Users may also face compatibility issues when interacting with wallets, exchanges, or other infrastructure providers. In the event of a critical flaw or attack, user funds could be lost, frozen, or rendered inaccessible. Cybersecurity and Custody Risks: Crypto-assets are often targeted by cyberattacks, including phishing, malware, exchange hacks, and wallet breaches. Holders who fail to secure their private keys or use compromised platforms risk irreversible loss of their assets. Even reputable service providers may be vulnerable to internal fraud, software bugs, or third-party breaches. Operational Risks: Users bear responsibility for correctly managing their wallets and private keys. Errors in transaction execution, such as sending assets to the wrong address or interacting with malicious smart contracts, can lead to permanent loss. Unlike traditional financial systems, there are no central intermediaries to reverse or recover mistaken transactions. Adoption and Utility Risks: There is no guarantee that a given crypto-asset will achieve sustained adoption or retain its intended utility. Changes in user behaviour, platform relevance, or competing technologies may erode demand. A token's long-term viability depends on continued ecosystem development, governance, and community engagement. Liquidity Risks: Some crypto-assets may suffer from limited market liquidity, making it difficult to buy or sell large amounts without significant price impact. Thin trading volumes increase exposure to manipulation and may hinder holders from exiting their positions efficiently, especially during periods of market stress.
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I.4	Project implementation-related risks	The risks relating to project implementation include but are not limited to the following: Network Launch and Adoption: The CAMP Token's success depends on successful deployment of both BaseCAMP and SideCAMP networks with their complex multi-layer architecture. Delays in network launch, technical issues during deployment, or insufficient initial adoption by developers and users could significantly impact the token's utility and value proposition. The platform must achieve critical mass across IP creators, AI developers, and general users to realise the automated royalty distribution and ecosystem incentive mechanisms that drive token demand. Ecosystem Development and Integration: The token's utility is fundamentally tied to adoption of the Origin Framework for IP registration and the mAltrix Framework for AI agent deployment. Limited uptake by content creators, slow developer adoption, or competition from alternative IP management solutions could reduce demand for CAMP tokens. The complex integration requirements for existing AI and content creation workflows may create adoption barriers that affect the platform's growth trajectory. Validator Network Establishment: The platform requires a network of validators who stake CAMP tokens to secure the network and process transactions. Insufficient validator participation during launch, difficulty attracting quality validators, or centralisation of staking power amongst a few large holders could compromise network security and decentralisation. The economic model for validator rewards must balance sustainability with attractive incentives to maintain long-term network security. Governance Implementation and Participation: The on-chain governance system requires active participation from CAMP token holders to make critical decisions about protocol upgrades and network parameters. Low voter turnout, concentration of voting power, or contentious governance decisions could lead to network forks, delayed upgrades, or suboptimal protocol changes. The complexity of technical proposals may limit informed participation by token holders. Economic Model Validation: The tokenomics design with fixed supply allocation and automated royalty distributions has not been tested at scale. The economic incentives may not align with actual user behaviour, potentially leading to insufficient network activity, unsustainable reward structures, or unintended economic consequences. Market dynamics may not support the projected value accrual mechanisms for CAMP tokens. Partnership and Integration Dependencies: The platform's success relies on establishing partnerships, such as with exchanges for token liquidity. Failure to secure the necessary partnerships, changes in partner terms, or partner failures could significantly impact user accessibility and platform adoption.
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I.5	Technology-related risks	The risks relating to the technology used include but are not limited to the following: ABC Stack and Sovereign Rollup Architecture: The CAMP Token operates on the ABC Stack, a relatively new sovereign rollup framework that decouples bridge functionality from execution layers. As an emerging technology, the ABC Stack may contain undiscovered vulnerabilities, performance limitations under high load, or compatibility issues with future blockchain developments. The complexity of maintaining 100% Ethereum Virtual Machine compatibility whilst achieving promised performance improvements introduces technical risks that could affect token operations. Celestia Data Availability Dependencies: The platform relies on Celestia's Data Availability layer for decentralised verification and state sampling. Technical failures, network congestion, or security vulnerabilities in Celestia's infrastructure could impact the CAMP network's ability to verify transactions and maintain data integrity. Dependency on external data availability solutions creates systemic risks beyond the platform's direct control. Cross-Chain Bridge Technology: Cross-chain bridging technology has historically been subject to cyberattacks and exploits. The CAMP Token's interoperability features through customisable bridge implementations expose users to smart contract vulnerabilities, economic attacks, or bridge failures that could result in permanent token loss or network isolation. Trusted Execution Environment Limitations: The platform uses TEE technology to secure AI model training and protect user data during sensitive operations. TEE hardware may contain vulnerabilities, side-channel attacks, or implementation flaws that could compromise the security guarantees. The limited availability of TEE-capable hardware could create bottlenecks for platform scaling and increase centralisation risks. Smart Contract and Protocol Vulnerabilities: The complex smart contract infrastructure supporting automated royalty distributions, IP management, and AI agent interactions creates multiple attack surfaces. Bugs in smart contract code, reentrancy attacks, or logic errors could result in token loss, incorrect distributions, or platform exploitation. The immutable nature of blockchain deployments makes correcting such issues challenging and potentially costly. Zero-Knowledge Proof Implementation: The platform includes zero-knowledge readiness with EIP-4844 opcodes for verifying KZG commitments. ZK-proof systems are mathematically complex and implementation errors could compromise privacy guarantees or create verification failures. The cryptographic assumptions underlying zero-knowledge proofs may be challenged by future mathematical breakthroughs or quantum computing advances. Consensus Mechanism and Validator Security: The delegated staking mechanism with slashing conditions relies on validator honesty and proper implementation of penalty mechanisms. Consensus failures, validator collusion, or implementation bugs in the slashing logic could compromise network security or result in unfair penalties for honest participants.
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I.6	Mitigation measures	Mitigation measures for the above risks mentioned pertaining to the technology used include but are not limited to the following: Multi-Layer Security Architecture: The platform implements a security framework combining multiple technologies. The ABC Stack operates as its own settlement layer, avoiding the overhead and vulnerabilities of enshrined Ethereum bridges by decoupling bridge functionality from the execution layer. The Decentralised Verifier Network monitors all cross-chain transactions, votes on their validity, and achieves consensus through majority agreement, with verifiers deriving economic security from native token staking to align incentives with network security. Trusted Execution Environment Protection: The platform addresses sensitive computation risks through Trusted Execution Environments (TEE) that ensure secure hosting of large language models, protecting user data and cryptographic keys during operations. Fine-tuning of AI models occurs within TEE environments to ensure private data and models remain protected throughout the process, providing hardware-level security guarantees for critical operations. Zero-Knowledge Proof Validation: The platform implements zero-knowledge readiness with EIP-4844 opcodes for verifying KZG commitments, using precompile functions that automatically revert if zero-knowledge proofs are invalid. This provides cryptographic verification of computational integrity whilst maintaining privacy, with the system being future-proofed for zero-knowledge supporting zkVMs to enhance security as the technology matures. Modular and Scalable Architecture: The dual-layer architecture with BaseCAMP as the settlement layer and SideCAMPs as application-specific chains provides scalability whilst maintaining security. Each application operates on its own SideCAMP to avoid congestion, with applications maintaining control over transaction flow and block production for performance optimisation. This modular approach allows the system to scale horizontally whilst isolating potential failures to specific applications rather than affecting the entire network. Ethereum Virtual Machine Compatibility: Maintains 100% Ethereum Virtual Machine compatibility with support for all the latest opcodes ensures interoperability with existing Ethereum development frameworks and tools. This reduces implementation risks by leveraging well-tested and audited smart contract standards whilst enabling developers to use familiar development environments and security practices. Economic Security Incentives: The staking mechanism with slashing conditions creates economic incentives for honest validator behaviour whilst penalising malicious actions. Validators derive economic security from native token staking, aligning their financial interests with network security and proper operation.
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Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts

General Information

J.1	Adverse impacts on climate and other environment related adverse impacts	CAMP is a sovereign rollup built using the Abundance (ABC) Stack, leveraging the consensus mechanism of the Celestia network, which operates on a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) model. Validators on Celestia are selected based on their own stake in the native TIA token, along with delegated stakes from users. CAMP does not rely on fault proofs or challenge periods for transaction validation; instead, it employs full nodes that independently verify transactions. The rollup stores its data on Celestia, and associated storage fees are covered by fees collected on the CAMP network. The estimated energy consumption for the CAMP network over the reporting period (21 July to 31 December 2025) is 27,838 kWh, with approximately 25.5% of that coming from renewable energy sources. The energy intensity is estimated at 0.00010 kWh per transaction, while greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are estimated at 9.43 tonnes of CO₂e (Scope 2), with negligible Scope 1 emissions. GHG intensity per transaction is approximately 0.00003 kg CO₂e. All energy and emissions data are based on conservative projections using a bottom-up methodology focused on node usage, referencing CAMP testnet activity and comparable networks. Geographic assumptions about future node distribution were merged with public data from sources such as Our World in Data, Ember, and the Energy Institute to estimate renewable energy use and carbon intensity.
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Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

S.1	Name	Camp Issuer Inc.
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	254900LAQJPX16P9JG90
S.3	Name of the crypto-asset	CAMP Token
S.4	Consensus mechanism	CAMP is a sovereign rollup that is built using the Abundance (ABC) Stack. Rollups that are built this way use the consensus mechanism of the ABC-Stack's data availability layer, which is the Celestia network. The Celestia network itself is a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) network built using the Cosmos SDK and has stake delegation enabled. This means that validators are selected based on the amount of native Celestia token (TIA) that they have staked plus the amount that was delegated to them by regular users. Selected validators are then responsible for ordering transactions and ensuring data availability within the network.
S.5	Incentive mechanism and applicable fees	CAMP is a sovereign rollup that is built using the Abundance (ABC) Stack. Rollups that are built this way use the consensus mechanism of the ABC-Stack's data availability layer, which is the Celestia network. Storing the networks rollup data on Celestia incurs fees for the storage, which need to be funded by the fees paid on CAMP itself. Unlike the more widely used L2 rollups, CAMP does not rely on fault proofs and challenge periods (and their associated incentives) to validate transaction settlements through the underlying network. Instead, the CAMP network contains full nodes that independently validate transactions.
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-07-21
S.7	End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-12-31
<i>Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption</i>		
S.8	Energy consumption	27838.00000
<i>Sources and methodologies</i>		

S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	Since the crypto-asset is not yet been fully implemented at the time of writing the white paper, estimates regarding the expected activity have been made. These are based primarily on reference networks and the CAMP testnet. 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. The main determinants for estimating the hardware used within the network are the requirements for operating the client software. In addition, a portion of the Celestia network used for rollup technology is taken into account. As a precautionary principle, the assumptions are made on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts.
<i>Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism</i>		
S.10	Renewable energy consumption	25.5000000000
S.11	Energy intensity	0.00010
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled	0.00000
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased	9.43402
S.14	GHG intensity	0.00003
<i>Sources and methodologies</i>		
S.15	Key energy sources and methodologies	To determine the proportion of renewable energy usage, due to the lack of empirical network structure data, assumptions are made regarding the future distribution of nodes. This geo-information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal energy cost with regards to one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Share of electricity generated by renewables – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/share-electricity-renewables.
S.16	Key GHG sources and methodologies	To determine the GHG Emissions, due to the lack of empirical network structure data, assumptions are made regarding the future distribution of nodes. This geo- information is merged with public information from Our World in Data, see citation. The intensity is calculated as the marginal emission wrt. one more transaction. Ember (2025); Energy Institute - Statistical Review of World Energy (2024) – with major processing by Our World in Data. “Carbon intensity of electricity generation – Ember and Energy Institute” [dataset]. Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data Europe”; Ember, “Yearly Electricity Data”; Energy Institute, “Statistical Review of World Energy” [original data]. Retrieved from https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/carbon-intensity-electricity Licenced under CC BY 4.0

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