

MiCA White Paper  
STAGE POINT EUROPE TOKEN (\$SPET)

- Version 1.0

April 2025

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

Purpose: seeking admission to trading in the EU/EEA.

NOTE: 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 IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MARKETS IN CRYPTO-ASSET REGULATION (MICA).

Stagepointeurope.com is filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for STAGE POINT EUROPE TOKEN (\$SPET) as \$SPET is classified as "Other Crypto-Assets" under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR or MiCA). MiCA allows service providers to publish a whitepaper voluntarily to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. As a new innovative RWA project which integrates blockchain networks, Stage Point Europe Token plays a critical role in the Stage Point Group ecosystem, powering a smart legal network which binds Real world project and blockchain technologies. This whitepaper aims to provide a comprehensive regulatory disclosure, ensuring market participants have clear insights into \$SPET's functionality, risks, and role within the MiCA framework.

This document provides essential information about \$SPET's characteristics, risks, and the framework under which STE facilitates \$SPET-related services in compliance with MiCA's standards.

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**01 Date of Notification**

2025-04-13

**02 Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**

This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The 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 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 and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.

**04 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.

**05 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**

This crypto-asset may not be exchangeable for the goods or services promised in the white paper—especially if the project fails or is discontinued.

**06 Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114**

The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. 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 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 (36) or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.

### **08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset**

The project integrates non-fungible tokens (hereinafter “NFTs”) issued by Stage Point Europe (hereinafter “SPE”) with tokenized assets, establishing a direct link between real-world assets and blockchain-based instruments. The NFTs and tokens function together to connect traditional real estate with digital assets.

The process is structured as follows: Stage Point Europe issues NFTs, which can be staked by holders. Staked NFTs are used as collateral for crypto loans provided to Stage Point Capital (hereinafter “SPC”). SPC, as a debt investor and manager of Stage Point Fund (hereinafter “SPF”), allocates these funds to real estate investments. The profits generated by SPF from its real estate assets are used to repay SPC, which, in turn, settles its obligations to SPE in cryptocurrency, including interest.

A portion of the interest received by SPE is distributed as staking rewards to NFT holders. Additionally, SPE provides further incentives through \$SPET tokens, which offer:

- (a) NFT staking rewards;
- (b) Early access to new NFTs; and
- (c) Membership in an exclusive community.

\$SPET also functions as the exclusive payment method for acquiring NFTs issued by SPE and related projects. Over time, SPE will facilitate NFT purchases solely in \$SPET, binding the token’s utility to the ecosystem.

The connection between tokenized assets and real-world investments is further strengthened by the fact that interest generated from staked NFTs contributes to SPE’s revenue. This revenue is used to repurchase and burn \$SPET tokens, reducing supply and supporting value. Simultaneously, these funds sustain NFT staking opportunities, with rewards backed by real estate profits.

This model makes a structured and transparent financial ecosystem, where NFTs and tokens derive tangible value from real estate investments.

### **09 Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability.**

\$SPET serves multiple functions within the Stage Point Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

- (a) A medium of exchange for participation in real estate-linked NFT offerings and other digital

asset services;

- (b) A reward token, distributed to users who stake NFTs issued by the project, with yields calculated monthly and linked to the token's market value;
- (c) A loyalty and access token, used to unlock premium features such as exclusive NFT drops, AI-generated investment insights, and community channels;
- (d) An ecosystem growth mechanism, whereby profits generated from real estate projects may be partially reinvested into \$SPET through buyback and burn strategies.

\$SPET is not designed to offer voting rights or governance functionality at this stage, and does not entitle holders to interest or income from Stage Point Group's financial operations unless explicitly structured via smart contract.

No restriction on the transferability is imposed by Stage Point Europe.

#### **10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading.**

The public offering consists of 1,000,000 \$SPET tokens at a price of \$0.48 per token. The subscription period will last 10 calendar days, after which the offer will be closed. Early investors will benefit from a discounted purchase price, giving them access to tokens at a lower rate than the general public.

A total of 8,000,000 \$SPET tokens have been allocated for the Initial DEX Offering and Initial Exchange Offering — with 3,000,000 tokens allocated to IDO and 5,000,000 tokens to IEO. In addition, 2,500,000 \$SPET tokens will be pre-offered to a limited group of internal investors at a discount price negotiated individually.

Following the public offer, \$SPET tokens are planned to be listed on both centralized and decentralized exchanges, including but not limited to BitMart, BingX, MEXC, Uniswap, ByBit, Coinbase, Bynance, Kraken.

Admission to trading will be pursued on these platforms after the offering ends, with specific timelines and conditions to be announced.

## **Part A Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading**

### **A.01. Name**

Stage Point Europe s.r.o.

### **A.02. Legal Form**

Limited liability company (společnost s ručením omezeným)

### **A.03. Registered Address**

Vikova 532/8, Zizkov, 130 00, Praha 3, Czech Republic.

### **A.04. Head Office**

Vikova 532/8, Zizkov, 130 00, Praha 3, Czech Republic.

### **A.05. Registration Date**

October 31, 2024

### **A.06. Legal Entity Identifier**

Legal entity identifier as defined in ISO 17442, 64889R2I97R9LYXO5441

### **A.07. Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law**

Identification number 222 11 594

### **A.08. Contact Telephone Number**

+39 327 384 9279

### **A.09. E-mail Address**

legal@stagepointeurope.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          |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITNEY STAPLES QUILLEN | Vikova 532/8, éíûkov, 130 00 Prague 3,<br>Czech Republic | Managing Director |

### **A.13. Business Activity**

The Company operates as a Virtual Asset Service Provider pursuant to the license granted on November 7, 2024, by the competent authority under Section 71 of the Trade Licensing Act—namely, the Municipal Office of Prague 3. The Company is authorized to carry out activities classified as "Production, Trade and Services Not Listed in Annexes 1 to 3 of the Trade Licensing Act," specifically in the following fields:

- (a) Mediation of trade and services
- (b) Wholesale and retail trade
- (c) Provision of services related to virtual assets
- (d) Provision of software, IT consulting, and data processing services
- (e) Hosting, related activities, and operation of web portal

Stage Point Europe operates as a digital platform facilitating the issuance and sale of NFTs, as well as the Stage Point Europe Token. In addition to these services, the platform enables users to participate in staking programs, whereby holders of the NFTs may lock their tokens for a defined period in exchange for potential rewards or benefits, subject to the platform's terms and conditions.

### **A.14. Parent Company Business Activity**

Not applicable

### **A.15. Newly Established**

True

### **A.16. Financial Condition for the past three Years**

Not applicable

### **A.17. Financial Condition Since Registration**

The Company is a newly incorporated legal entity and, since the date of its registration, has not commenced any commercial, economic, or business activities. Therefore, there are currently no financial statements evidencing operational revenues, expenses, or liabilities arising from business conduct.

The Company was incorporated with a fully paid-in registered share capital of CZK 10,000. In addition to the initial capital contribution, the Company has been granted a shareholder loan in the amount of USD 20,000. This loan has been provided by the sole shareholder for the purpose of financing the Company's preliminary administrative, regulatory, and operational setup. The loan is unsecured, non-interest-bearing (unless otherwise agreed in writing), and repayable under the terms and conditions mutually agreed between the Company and the shareholder.

At present, the Company maintains sufficient financial resources to support its formation, licensing, and preparatory activities in accordance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

**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**

False

**B.2. Name**

Not applicable

**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

**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**

Not applicable

**C.2. Legal Form**

Not Applicable

**C.3. Registered Address**

Not Applicable

**C.4. Head Office**

Not Applicable

**C.5. Registration Date**

Not Applicable

**C.6. Legal Entity Identifier**

Not Applicable

**C.7. Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law**

Not Applicable

**C.8. Parent Company**

Not Applicable

**C.9. Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation**

Not Applicable

**C.10. Members of the Management Body**

Not Applicable

**C.11. Operator Business Activity**

Not Applicable

**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

## **Part D: Information about the crypto-asset project**

### **D.1. Crypto-asset project name**

Stage Point Europe Token

### **D.2. Crypto-assets name**

Stage Point Europe Token

### **D.3. Abbreviation**

\$SPET

### **D.4. Crypto-asset project description**

Stage Point Europe is a crypto-asset project built around two core components: the issuance and sale of NFTs, and the launch and use of a utility token — the Stage Point Europe Token (\$SPET). Together, these elements are designed to bridge blockchain-based digital assets with real-world economic activity, primarily through real estate development.

The mission of the project is to establish a connection between real-world assets and blockchain technologies. Through the involvement of verified guarantors and strategic partners, the initial phase of the project — focused on NFTs — is expected to generate financial inflows that will be allocated toward real estate development projects. These projects are intended to support the value and utility of the NFTs, enabling holders to benefit from unique staking conditions and returns linked to the underlying real estate assets.

Beyond financial returns, NFT holders will be granted exclusive access to a private community of other holders and privileged insights related to the underlying RWA initiatives, including AI-generated analyses and project developments.

The \$SPET token plays a central role in the Stage Point ecosystem. It is a multifunctional utility token that operates as both the medium for NFT staking rewards — calculated at an equivalent of 1% per annum, assessed monthly based on a seven-day rolling average of \$SPET's market price — and as an access token granting holders rights to limited NFT drops and exclusive RWA-related initiatives. \$SPET is to become the exclusive currency for the acquisition of assets in future real estate tokenization projects.

\$SPET is engineered as part of a broader loyalty and reward infrastructure aimed at businesses with sizable user bases. It provides these companies and their partners a way to incentivize long-term user engagement, promote customer retention, and streamline digital transactions involving goods and services. \$SPET is expected to be offered to the public and admitted to trading to allow wider public participation in the Stage Point projects.

\$SPET serves multiple functions within the Stage Point Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

- (e) A medium of exchange for participation in real estate-linked NFT offerings and other digital asset services;
- (f) A reward token, distributed to users who stake NFTs issued by the project, with yields calculated monthly and linked to the token's market value;
- (g) A loyalty and access token, used to unlock premium features such as exclusive NFT drops,

AI-generated investment insights, and community channels;

(h) An ecosystem growth mechanism, whereby profits generated from real estate projects may be partially reinvested into \$SPET through buyback and burn strategies.

A key mechanism supporting the sustainability and value of the \$SPET token lies in its connection to tangible real-world profits. Revenues derived from real estate developments will periodically be allocated to repurchasing \$SPET tokens from secondary markets. These repurchased tokens will then be permanently removed from circulation ("burned"). This deflationary model is designed to increase the relative value of the circulating supply of \$SPET in direct proportion to the growth in assets under the management of the Stage Point Ecosystem.

Each buyback and burn operation will be conducted in alignment with prevailing market conditions and in accordance with the project's long-term strategy to establish \$SPET as a stable and valuable token. This approach is aimed at reinforcing investor confidence, stimulating long-term holding, and enhancing the overall financial strength of the ecosystem.

#### Technical Framework and Implementation

The Stage Point project is a decentralized application (dApp) built using the Solidity programming language and deployed on both the Ethereum and Polygon blockchains. Its primary function is to enable user interaction with NFTs in a secure and transparent on-chain environment.

Implemented Smart Contracts include:

(a) NFT Generation and Distribution (ERC-721 Standard): This contract uses the OpenZeppelin ERC-721 framework. NFTs are created with randomly generated parameters to ensure uniqueness. Ownership of these NFTs provides access to exclusive features such as private Discord communities.

(b) NFT Staking Contract (With Reentrancy Protection): Developed using the ReentrancyGuard module to mitigate the risk of reentrancy attacks, this contract enables users to stake their NFTs securely, manage staking periods, and receive tokenized rewards.

#### Core Technical Standards and Values

(a) ERC-721: Ensures each NFT is unique and represents a verifiable digital or physical asset.

(b) ReentrancyGuard: Protects smart contracts from recursive function vulnerabilities, ensuring operational security.

(c) On-chain Transparency: All user interactions are executed via smart contracts on-chain, making it fully transparent to the public.

(d) NFT Value Proposition: Each NFT is algorithmically generated to be one-of-a-kind, offering both collectible and functional value.

#### Project Strengths and Differentiators

(a) NFT ownership provides entry to gated communities and exclusive content.

(b) Reliance on tested standards like OpenZeppelin and ReentrancyGuard provides strong technical foundations.

- (c) Blockchain-based operations offer clear, immutable records of transactions and rewards.
- (d) The architecture allows for the integration of new features and expansion into additional services or blockchains as the ecosystem evolves.

**D.5. Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project**

| Full Name               | Business Address                                      | Function                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Whitney Staples Quillen | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Managing Director                |
| Elijah Khasanov         | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Project Manager                  |
| Vladyslav Makarchuk     | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Chief Technical Officer          |
| Stephen Gluck           | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Advisor                          |
| Roman Matskevich        | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Solidity Developer               |
| Yura Pilipchuk          | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Full-stack Developer             |
| Rahim Hairullin         | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | UI Designer                      |
| Veronika Kuratoff       | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | UX Designer                      |
| Elina Goriunova         | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Coordination Manager             |
| Shavasp Quillen         | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Marketing Manager                |
| Andrew Katasonov        | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Technical Advisor                |
| Grant Manookian         | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Financial Strategist / Visionary |
| Dmitrii Levitanski      | Vlkova 532/8, éiûkov, 130 00 Prague 3, Czech Republic | Financial Advisor                |

## **D.6. Utility Token Classification**

True

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

\$SPET serves multiple functions within the Stage Point Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

- (i) A medium of exchange for participation in real estate-linked NFT offerings and other digital asset services;
- (j) A reward token, distributed to users who stake NFTs issued by the project, with yields calculated monthly and linked to the token's market value;
- (k) A loyalty and access token, used to unlock premium features such as exclusive NFT drops, AI-generated investment insights, and community channels;
- (l) An ecosystem growth mechanism, whereby profits generated from real estate projects may be partially reinvested into \$SPET through buyback and burn strategies.

\$SPET is not designed to offer voting rights or governance functionality at this stage, and does not entitle holders to interest or income from Stage Point Group's financial operations unless explicitly structured via smart contract.

## **D.8. Plans for the token**

### **Q2 2025 – Token Launch**

Official launch of the \$SPET token, including initial listing on selected exchanges and commencement of public offer.

### **Q3 2025 – Utility Launch**

Introduction of key token functionalities, including NFT staking rewards, access to exclusive community features, and limited content.

### **Q4 2025 – Ecosystem Integration**

Expansion of \$SPET utility through integration with partner platforms and use as a means of access to RWA-linked projects.

### **Q1 2026 – Token Buyback & Burn Program**

Initiation of the buyback and burn mechanism, funded by revenues from real-world asset projects, to enhance token value and stability.

## **D.9. Resource Allocation**

The Stage Point Ecosystem benefits from an allocation of institutional, technical, legal, and human resources that together provide the necessary infrastructure for the lawful and sustainable development of the project, particularly in compliance with the European regulatory framework applicable to crypto-assets, including MiCA.

**Institutional Support.** The project is supported by Stage Point Capital, a corporate guarantor and management company, which oversees the Stage Point Fund, a real estate investment vehicle with an actively managed portfolio exceeding USD 70 million in assets. The Fund is primarily allocated across diversified segments of commercial and residential property and serves as the principal financial engine behind the project's RWA integration. This backing ensures financial stability and

long-term viability of the tokenization model envisioned by the project.

**Corporate and Legal Framework.** The project is operated through a duly incorporated legal entity in the Czech Republic, which holds a valid Virtual Asset Service Provider (VASP) registration, issued pursuant to Section 71 of Act No. 455/1991 Coll., the Trade Licensing Act. The license authorizes the provision of services in connection with virtual assets, including but not limited to: Custody of virtual assets on behalf of third parties; Facilitation of the purchase, sale, and exchange of virtual assets; Operating platforms for the issuance and distribution of NFTs and utility tokens.

Legal and regulatory oversight is conducted by an internal legal department with cross-border experience in financial regulation, digital asset compliance, AML/CTF frameworks, and EU crypto-asset legislation. The project's legal infrastructure is further reinforced by cooperation with external legal counsel and regulatory consultants based in Europe.

**Technical Capabilities and Infrastructure.** The project's digital architecture is built on a multi-chain infrastructure, utilizing the Ethereum and Polygon networks to ensure scalability, efficiency, and interoperability. All smart contracts are developed in Solidity, in line with industry-standard protocols, including ERC-721 and ReentrancyGuard security mechanisms. Code audits and contract verifications are conducted periodically to mitigate technological and security risks. The platform operates on a decentralized application (dApp) model, with hosting provided by Tier III data centers within the European Union to ensure compliance with data protection and operational continuity standards. Technical operations are maintained by a dedicated IT department composed of blockchain developers, cybersecurity engineers, and DevOps personnel.

**Human Capital.** The organizational structure consists of the experienced professionals across key divisions, including:

- (a) Legal & Compliance Department: Specialists in MiCA, crypto asset structuring, and AML regulatory regimes; Technology Department:
- (b) Blockchain engineers and smart contract developers with prior experience in DeFi and NFT infrastructure projects;
- (c) Executive and Operations Team: Responsible for strategic oversight, corporate governance, and investor relations;
- (d) Marketing and Ecosystem Growth: Experts in user engagement, strategic partnerships, and product positioning.

**Strategic Partnerships and External Engagement.** The project has established preliminary cooperation with several crypto asset service providers and blockchain consulting firms. Ongoing discussions are in place with potential institutional investment partners to support token distribution and liquidity formation.

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

The funds and crypto-assets generated from the sale of \$SPET tokens will be predominantly reinvested to support the overall growth of Stage Point Europe and its real estate-backed token economy. The project is long-term in nature, and thus the majority of the raised capital, estimated to be around 80%, will be used for the project's asset improvements and strategic development activities.

The majority of the funds will be reinvested in real estate project under the direct control of Stage Point Capital. Such investments, which form a portfolio of real-world assets in particular residential, commercial, or mixed-use property. The funds can also be used for strategic buybacks of \$SPET tokens from the market. The bought-back tokens can be burned in regard to market

conditions and strategic objectives. Some of the reinvestment strategy will also include the purchase of NFTs launched under the Stage Point Europe platform. The remaining amounts, up to a maximum of 20%, will be allocated for financing operational needs. This includes the establishment and maintenance of the technical infrastructure, legal and compliance costs (especially MiCA regulatory compliance costs), marketing, and other business operations.

Every reinvestment option will be considered with a view to supporting token value, strengthening the ecosystem, and aligning with the long-term interests of the platform and its contributors. The team is committed to ensuring that funds are expended responsibly and transparently, with appropriate oversight and in compliance with applicable regulations.

## **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 offering the Stage Point Europe Token (\$SPET) to the public and seeking its admission to trading is to facilitate broader participation in the underlying real-world asset project. By granting token holders the ability to access and trade \$SPET, we establish a direct link between traditional asset-backed value creation—such as income-generating real estate—and a decentralized financial ecosystem.

Enabling public trading provides a mechanism for participants to monetize the tokens they have earned through engagement in the project, including NFT staking. This initiative seeks to guarantee that individuals who contribute to the ecosystem are able to obtain tangible value from their activities.

Listing the token on public markets allows us to attract new capital into the RWA projects. This is an important aspect of the economic model: the public offering serves as a means to expand the investment portfolio, with a focus on generating consistent cash flows from real assets. These proceeds, in turn, contribute to supporting the token's long-term value, whether through reinvestment, buybacks, or controlled supply reduction via token burns.

While public offer and admission to trading serves a capital-raising objective, it is not speculative in nature. It is grounded in tangible, income-generating assets. The overarching aim is to establish an economic foundation for the token, one that scales in accordance with the growth of the portfolio and reflects the real-world performance of the underlying project. In essence, we are creating a financial cycle where the adoption of the token and RWA investment reinforce one another, making the business model long-term sustainable and of value for all stakeholders involved.

### **E.3. Fundraising Target**

The target fundraising amount is 480,000 USDC, based on the sale of 1,000,000 \$SPET tokens at a price of \$0.48 per token.

### **E.4. Minimum Subscription Goals**

Not applicable

### **E.5. Maximum Subscription Goal**

Not applicable

### **E.6. Oversubscription Acceptance**

False

### **E.7 Oversubscription Allocation**

Not applicable

**E.8. Issue Price**

0.48

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

U.S. Dollar

**E.10. Subscription Fee**

Not applicable

**E.11. Offer Price Determination Method**

The offer price has been pre-determined and fixed at 0.48 USDC per token based on internal financial modeling, market analysis, and project valuation.

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

100,000,000 units.

**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**

One phase of the public offer for 10 calendar days with a target fundraising amount of 480,000 USD, based on the sale of 1,000,000 \$SPET tokens at a price of \$0.48 per token.

**E.19. Early Purchase Discount**

Not applicable

**E.20. Time-Limited Offer**

True

**E.21. Subscription Period Beginning**

2025-06-01

**E.22. Subscription Period End**

2025-06-12

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

Not applicable

**E.24. Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase**

Crypto

**E.25. Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement**

Not applicable

**E.26. Right of Withdrawal**

Retail holders who purchase \$SPET from an SPE have a right of withdrawal.

Retail holders shall have a period of 14 calendar days within which to withdraw from their agreement to purchase \$SPET without incurring any fees or costs and without being required to give reasons. The period of withdrawal shall begin from the date of the agreement of the retail holder to purchase \$SPET.

All payments received from a retail holder including, if applicable, any charges, shall be reimbursed without undue delay and in any event no later than 14 days from the date on which the offeror or the crypto-asset service provider placing crypto-assets on behalf of that offeror is informed of the retail holder's decision to withdraw from the agreement to purchase those crypto-assets.

Such reimbursement will be carried out using the same means of payment as that used by the retail holder for the initial transaction, unless the retail holder expressly agrees otherwise. The retail holder does not incur any fees or costs as a result of such reimbursement.

**E.27. Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets**

Unrestricted

**E.28. Transfer Time Schedule**

2025-07-01

**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**

BingX, BitMart, MEXC.

**E.34. Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)**

BitMart: The MIC for BitMart is BMT.

**E.35. Trading Platforms Access**

\$SPET will be available for trading on both decentralized exchanges and centralized exchanges, offering broad accessibility to retail and institutional investors globally. As a decentralized crypto-asset, \$SPET is not restricted to a single platform, providing flexibility for users to trade across various venues.

\$SPET will be accessible on multiple supported trading platforms, including the official Stage Point Europe platform, as well as prominent DEX and CEX platforms. To trade \$SPET, users must register, complete KYC verification, and adhere to the platform-specific requirements, whether on a DEX or CEX.

**E.36. Involved Costs**

Not applicable

**E.37. Offer Expenses**

Not applicable

**E.38. Conflicts of Interest**

Not applicable

**E.39. Applicable Law**

Laws of the Czech Republic as well as laws applicable to the appropriate trading platforms.

**E.40. Competent Court**

Courts appropriate under Laws of the Czech Republic as well as laws applicable to the appropriate trading platforms.

## **Part F: Information about the crypto-assets**

### **F.1. Crypto-Asset Type**

#### Other Crypto-Asset

The \$SPET token is a digital token built on Ethereum blockchain, utilizing Solidity-based smart contracts and ERC-20 standards. It is deployed as a fundamental unit within the Stage Point Ecosystem and is integrated into the technical and economic infrastructure of the project.

Key characteristics include:

- (a) Token name: Stage Point Europe Token
- (b) Token symbol: \$SPET
- (c) Blockchain networks: Ethereum
- (d) Smart contract address: 0x8cb4Ed715FDC3216A71Bb0Ad4DE84F85315a8440
- (e) Unit multiplier:  $10^{18}$  (for ERC-20 divisibility)
- (f) Token utility reference: <https://stagepointeurope.com/>

\$SPET does not represent a legal claim to underlying financial instruments or rights of redemption but functions within a closed ecosystem to provide access to services and reward mechanisms.

### **F.2. Crypto-Asset Functionality**

\$SPET serves multiple functions within the Stage Point Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

- (m) A medium of exchange for participation in real estate-linked NFT offerings and other digital asset services;
- (n) A reward token, distributed to users who stake NFTs issued by the project, with yields calculated monthly and linked to the token's market value;
- (o) A loyalty and access token, used to unlock premium features such as exclusive NFT drops, AI-generated investment insights, and community channels;
- (p) An ecosystem growth mechanism, whereby profits generated from real estate projects may be partially reinvested into \$SPET through buyback and burn strategies.

\$SPET is not designed to offer voting rights or governance functionality at this stage, and does not entitle holders to interest or income from Stage Point Group's financial operations unless explicitly structured via smart contract.

### **F.3. Planned Application of Functionalities**

The core functionalities outlined in section F.3. are either operational or will be deployed progressively throughout 2025 and 2026, as described in section D.8 "Planned Use and Milestones." Smart contracts governing staking, rewards, and access control are either under audit or in final development stages.

As the Stage Point Ecosystem matures, additional use cases may include integration with third-party platforms, tokenized access to physical RWA-backed services, and expansion of financial primitives built around \$SPET.

### **F.4. Type of white paper**

OTHR

**F.5. The type of submission**

NEWT

**F.6. Crypto-Asset Characteristics**

\$SPET is based on Ethereum which is a decentralized blockchain-based platform that enables smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps). It operates on a peer-to-peer network, allowing users to execute programmable transactions without intermediaries. Under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA), \$SPET is classified as an “Other Crypto-Asset” (OTHR).

**F.7. Commercial name or trading name**

Stage Point Europe Token

**F.8. Website of the issuer**

Stagepointeurope.com

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

2025-05-14

**F.10. Publication date**

2025-05-14

**F.11. Any other services provided by the issuer**

NFT Sale and Staking

**F.12. Identifier of operator of the trading platform**

Not applicable

**F.13. Language or languages of the white paper**

English, Czech

**F.14. 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**

Not Applicable

**F.15 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available**

Not applicable

**F.16. Voluntary data flag**

True

**F.17. Personal data flag**

False

**F.18 LEI eligibility**

True

**F.19. Home Member State**

Czech Republic

**F.20. Host Member States**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland,

Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Liechtenstein.

## **Part G: Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets**

### **G.1. Purchaser Rights and Obligations**

Purchasers of \$SPET acquire a digital asset that provides specific functional rights within the Stage Point ecosystem. These include the right to transfer the token, use it as a means of interaction on the Stage Point Europe Platform and access reward mechanisms and platform privileges.

Ownership of \$SPET does not confer equity rights, claims to profits, or voting authority within the Stage Point Group. No obligations are intrinsically embedded in the token itself outside of regulatory and contractual constraints. The user thus holds the right to utilise the asset but does not hold a right to force others to run protocol implementations that they do not wish to run. Obligations are determined by the applicable legal system but there are no obligations intrinsic to the purchase of the asset itself.

### **G.2. Exercise of Rights and obligations**

Depends on the applicable legal system

### **G.3. Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations**

Rules to create or modify rights and obligations for \$SPET purchasers are determined by the applicable terms and conditions available on the STE platform.

### **G.4. Future Public Offers**

Not applicable

### **G.5. Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets**

The issuer obliges to allocate tokens as described below:

Amount – Allocation – Title – Vesting

- (a) 10,000,000 – 10% – Team – 12-month cliff, 35 months vesting
- (b) 5,000,000 – 5% – Advisors – n/a, 35 months vesting
- (c) 10,000,000 – 10% – Partners – n/a, 35 months vesting
- (d) 20,000,000 – 20% – Treasury – 12-month cliff, 35 months vesting
- (e) 45,000,000 – 45% – NFT Rewards – 12-month cliff, 35 months vesting
- (f) 1,000,000 – 1% – Public Offering – n/a, n/a
- (g) 3,000,000 – 3% – IDO – n/a, n/a
- (h) 1,000,000 – 1% – Airdrop – 12-month cliff, 35 months vesting
- (i) 5,000,000 – 5% – IEO – n/a, n/a

### **G.6. Utility Token Classification**

True

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

\$SPET serves multiple functions within the Stage Point Ecosystem, including but not limited to:

- (q) A medium of exchange for participation in real estate-linked NFT offerings and other digital asset services;
- (r) A reward token, distributed to users who stake NFTs issued by the project, with yields calculated monthly and linked to the token's market value;
- (s) A loyalty and access token, used to unlock premium features such as exclusive NFT drops, AI-generated investment insights, and community channels;

(t) An ecosystem growth mechanism, whereby profits generated from real estate projects may be partially reinvested into \$SPET through buyback and burn strategies.

\$SPET is not designed to offer voting rights or governance functionality at this stage, and does not entitle holders to interest or income from Stage Point Group's financial operations unless explicitly structured via smart contract.

#### **G.8. Utility Tokens Redemption**

Retail holders who purchase \$SPET from an SPE have a right of withdrawal.

Retail holders shall have a period of 14 calendar days within which to withdraw from their agreement to purchase \$SPET without incurring any fees or costs and without being required to give reasons. The period of withdrawal shall begin from the date of the agreement of the retail holder to purchase \$SPET.

All payments received from a retail holder including, if applicable, any charges, shall be reimbursed without undue delay and in any event no later than 14 days from the date on which the offeror or the crypto-asset service provider placing crypto-assets on behalf of that offeror is informed of the retail holder's decision to withdraw from the agreement to purchase those crypto-assets.

Such reimbursement will be carried out using the same means of payment as that used by the retail holder for the initial transaction, unless the retail holder expressly agrees otherwise. The retail holder does not incur any fees or costs as a result of such reimbursement

#### **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**

Laws of Czech Republic

**G.19. Competent court**

Courts of Prague, Czech Republic

## Part H: Information on the underlying technology

### H.1. Distributed ledger technology

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which operates on a public, decentralized blockchain, which is a type of Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT). It enables the execution of smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps) in a trustless environment without intermediaries. The Ethereum blockchain is maintained by a global network of validators who secure the network through the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism.

#### Ethereum Blockchain Characteristics

**Decentralization:** Ethereum is a permissionless blockchain with no central authority. Anyone can run a node, participate in validation, or develop smart contracts and dApps.

**Security:** Transactions and smart contracts are secured through cryptographic techniques, and blocks are linked in an immutable ledger. The transition from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) via “The Merge” has significantly enhanced energy efficiency and network security.

**Scalability & Layer 2 Solutions:** Ethereum supports scaling solutions such as rollups (Optimistic and ZK-Rollups) and sidechains, improving transaction throughput and reducing costs.

#### Proof-of-Stake (PoS) Consensus Mechanism

As \$SPET operates on Ethereum which transitioned from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) with “The Merge” in September 2022, eliminating mining and replacing it with staking.

- (a) Validators propose and finalize blocks by staking ETH as collateral.
- (b) The Beacon Chain coordinates validators and ensures security through a randomized selection process.
- (c) Staking rewards incentivize honest participation, while penalties (slashing) deter malicious behavior.
- (d) This PoS mechanism significantly reduces Ethereum’s energy consumption compared to PoW.

#### Further Information Sources and Links:

- (a) Ethereum Whitepaper: <https://ethereum.org/en/whitepaper/>
- (b) Ethereum Main Repository: <https://github.com/ethereum>
- (c) Ethereum Blockchain Explorer: <https://etherscan.io>
- (d) Ethereum Wiki: <https://eth.wiki>

### H.2. Protocols and Technical Standards

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum which Protocol and Network Architecture

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum which operates on a decentralized, peer-to-peer (P2P) network, enabling smart contracts and decentralized applications (dApps). Transactions and blocks are propagated across the network using the Ethereum Wire Protocol, ensuring consensus and security. Nodes follow the Ethereum protocol specifications, implemented in clients such as Geth (Go Ethereum), Nethermind, Besu, and Erigon.

#### Consensus Mechanism – Proof-of-Stake (PoS)

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which is transitioned from Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) with The Merge in 2022. Validators replace miners by staking ETH to propose and attest to new blocks. The Beacon Chain coordinates validators, with a randomized selection process

ensuring fairness. Slashing penalties deter malicious behavior, while the Epoch Finality System secures the blockchain.

#### Stage Point Europe Improvement Proposals (EIPs) & Protocol Upgrades

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which evolution follows an open development process through Ethereum Improvement Proposals (EIPs). Key EIPs include:

- (a) EIP-1559: Introduced a transaction fee-burning mechanism to optimize gas pricing.
- (b) EIP-3675: Transitioned Ethereum from PoW to PoS.
- (c) EIP-4844 (Proto-Danksharding): Introduces “Blob Transactions” for scalability.
- (d) EIP-721 & EIP-1155: Defined NFT standards for unique and multi-token assets.

#### Transaction and Address Standards

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which supports multiple address types and transaction models:

- (a) Externally Owned Accounts (EOAs): Standard Ethereum wallets controlled by private keys.
- (b) Smart Contract Accounts: Deployed contracts with programmable execution logic.
- (c) Ethereum Name Service (ENS): Converts human-readable names into Ethereum addresses.
- (d) EIP-2718 & EIP-2930: Enabled transaction types such as access lists and optional gas optimizations.

#### Layer 2 Scaling – Rollups and Sidechains

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which scales through Layer 2 solutions that enhance transaction efficiency:

- (a) Optimistic Rollups (e.g., Arbitrum, Optimism): Aggregate transactions and use fraud proofs.
  - (b) Zero-Knowledge Rollups (ZK-Rollups) (e.g., zkSync, StarkNet): Compress data using cryptographic proofs.
  - (c) State Channels & Plasma: Enable off-chain transactions while ensuring on-chain finality.
- #### Security & Cryptography Standards

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which uses the Keccak-256 hashing algorithm for block validation and Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm (ECDSA) for securing private keys. Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKPs) and BLS Signatures improve transaction privacy and consensus efficiency.

#### Interoperability & Data Standards

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which employs ERC token standards to ensure compatibility across dApps and exchanges:

- (a) ERC-20: Standard for fungible tokens.
- (b) ERC-721 & ERC-1155: Standards for NFTs and multi-token assets.
- (c) ERC-4337: Enables account abstraction for smart contract wallets.
- (d) Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM): Ensures execution consistency across all Ethereum-compatible chains.

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum, modular upgrades and rollup-centric roadmap aim to optimize scalability, security, and usability while maintaining decentralization.

### H.3. Technology Used

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which operates on a decentralized blockchain network utilizing the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism via Ethereum’s Beacon Chain and validators to secure the network and validate transactions. The Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM) executes smart

contracts, enabling decentralized applications (dApps) and tokenized assets.

Wallets and key management infrastructure play a critical role in Ethereum's ecosystem. Users can store ETH and interact with smart contracts using custodial or non-custodial wallets. Non-custodial wallets, such as MetaMask, Ledger, and Trezor, provide users with full control over their private keys. Multi-signature (multi-sig) wallets enhance security by requiring multiple approvals for transactions.

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum which transactions use an account-based model, and addresses follow the Ethereum standard (0x-prefixed addresses). Gas fees are paid in ETH, with Ethereum's EIP-1559 upgrade introducing a base fee mechanism to improve fee predictability.

For scalability and efficiency, Ethereum supports Layer 2 solutions, such as Optimistic Rollups and zk-Rollups, which enable faster and cheaper transactions. Smart contract standards, including ERC-20 (fungible tokens), ERC-721 (NFTs), and ERC-1155 (multi-token standard), facilitate diverse blockchain applications and interoperability.

#### **H.4. Consensus Mechanism**

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum which operates using the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, which enhances security, scalability, and energy efficiency compared to Proof-of-Work. Validators replace miners, staking ETH as collateral to propose and validate blocks. Honest participation is incentivized with staking rewards, while malicious behavior can result in slashing (loss of staked ETH).

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum which consensus is maintained by the Beacon Chain, which coordinates validators and ensures block finality. Blocks are proposed and confirmed in slots (~12 seconds each), grouped into epochs (~32 slots per epoch). The Casper FFG and LMD-GHOST algorithms govern finality and fork choice rules, ensuring a secure, decentralized ledger.

As Stage Point Europe operates on Ethereum which PoS mechanism significantly reduces energy consumption and enhances network decentralization, as participation does not require costly mining equipment. The transition from PoW to PoS was completed through The Merge (September 2022), solidifying Ethereum's long-term sustainability.

#### **H.5. Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees**

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which incentive mechanism is based on the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) model, where validators secure the network by staking ETH and proposing or attesting to blocks. Validators earn staking rewards in the form of newly issued ETH and priority transaction fees. To discourage dishonest behavior, malicious validators risk having their staked ETH slashed (partially or fully forfeited).

\$SPET operates on Ethereum which fee model follows the EIP-1559 upgrade, introducing a base fee that is burned, reducing ETH supply, and a priority fee (tip) that incentivizes validators to prioritize transactions. The base fee adjusts dynamically based on network congestion, optimizing gas costs.

Gas fees are measured in gwei (fractions of ETH) and depend on transaction complexity.

High-demand periods result in increased fees, while Layer 2 scaling solutions like Optimistic and ZK-Rollups offer lower-cost alternatives for users. This model enhances security, ensures long-term sustainability, and gradually reduces ETH inflation through the burning mechanism.

**H.6. Use of Distributed Ledger Technology**

False

**H.7. DLT Functionality Description**

Not applicable

**H.8. Audit**

False

**H.9. Audit Outcome**

Not applicable

## **Part I: Information on the risks**

### **I.1. Offer-Related Risks**

The admission to trading of \$SPET carries risks related to market volatility, regulatory uncertainties, and trading conditions. Although the token is backed by real-world assets, features a limited total supply, and includes mechanisms for secondary market rebuying and periodic token burning aimed at supporting price stability, volatility remains a possibility.

Market fluctuations can still occur due to changes in investor sentiment, broader economic trends, or speculative activity. The combination of fixed supply and deflationary mechanisms may help mitigate extreme price swings, but cannot fully eliminate short-term or unexpected volatility. Regulatory developments or changes in market infrastructure could also affect trading and token accessibility in certain jurisdictions.

### **I.2. Issuer-Related Risks**

Stage Point Europe Token (\$SPET) is issued by a defined legal entity, and while it benefits from asset backing and transparent tokenomics, it remains subject to issuer-related risks. These may include:

- (a) The functioning of the project depends on the ongoing operations, competence, and financial soundness of the issuer and its affiliated entities. Disruptions in business continuity, management decisions, or external events affecting the issuer could impact the token's viability and performance. As the issuer operates under applicable EU and local financial regulations, changes in the regulatory landscape may affect the issuer's ability to continue offering services or require significant compliance adjustments. Jurisdictional restrictions or evolving classification of tokens could also affect accessibility for users or trading platforms.
- (b) While the issuer may implement defined governance procedures, including reporting and audit practices, centralised control can give rise to concerns around decision-making transparency, potential conflicts of interest, or lack of stakeholder representation.
- (c) The issuer's responsibility for managing the reserve assets and operational infrastructure entails risks such as cybersecurity breaches, loss or mismanagement of funds, and dependency on third-party custodians or service providers.

Although \$SPET is structured to mitigate some of these risks through real-asset backing, controlled issuance, and buyback mechanisms, these protections cannot fully eliminate the risks inherent to a centralised issuer framework.

### **I.3. Crypto-Assets-Related Risks**

\$SPET carries risks, including:

**Market Risk:** \$SPET price is volatile, influenced by macroeconomic factors, regulatory developments, and technological advancements. Price fluctuations can result in significant gains or losses.

**Liquidity Risk:** \$SPET has deep liquidity across multiple exchanges and DeFi platforms, but extreme market conditions or regulatory actions could impact market accessibility and trading volumes.

**Custodial and Self-Custody Risk:** \$SPET ownership requires secure private key management. Loss of private keys results in permanent loss of assets. Users storing \$SPET on centralized platforms face

counterparty risks, including exchange insolvency, hacks, or regulatory intervention.

**Regulatory and Taxation Risks:** \$SPET operates in multiple regulatory jurisdictions, each with different rules regarding taxation, securities classification, and compliance requirements.

**Network Security and Governance Risks:** \$SPET operates on a Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism that relies on validators securing the network. Risks include potential validator centralization, governance disputes over protocol upgrades, or unforeseen security vulnerabilities in smart contract execution.

**Quantum Computing Threats:** Advances in quantum computing may pose long-term risks to cryptographic security, potentially impacting \$SPET that relies on Ethereum's key management and transaction signing mechanisms.

#### **I.4. Project Implementation-Related Risks**

While \$SPET is backed by real-world assets and designed with mechanisms to enhance long-term value stability, its implementation is still susceptible to a number of inherent risks pertaining to both blockchain infrastructure and integration of real assets.

**Governance and Protocol Risks:** Although \$SPET does not depend on a permissionless, decentralized network like Ethereum, it is nevertheless constructed on a technology stack that may evolve over time. Upgrades to the smart contract infrastructure of the token or underlying platform technology may necessitate the coordination of stakeholders, which may lead to technical delays or governance tensions.

**Operational Risk in Bridging RWAs:** The bridging of the off-chain real-world assets and the tokenized units entails linking and maintaining the links, which carries operational risks. These include the accuracy of asset valuation, custodial risk, enforceability of claims, and administrative expenses of regular audits and asset rebalancing. Any failure in these processes would undermine the integrity of the token's backing mechanism.

**Regulatory Uncertainty:** As an RWA-related token, \$SPET operates at the intersection of traditional finance and emerging digital asset regulation. Evolving legislation in jurisdictions—particularly in the realms of tokenized securities, custodial obligations, and consumer protection—can introduce new compliance obligations or affect market availability in certain jurisdictions.

**Market and Liquidity Risks:** Despite the asset-backing, \$SPET remains exposed to general digital asset market volatility, especially in secondary markets. Changes in investor sentiment, macroeconomic uncertainty, or technology events affecting token platforms can affect liquidity, trading dynamics, and perceived value.

**Centralization Risks:** Depending on the custody arrangement of the backing assets and the administrative structure of token issuance and redemption, centralization risks may emerge. These may be relevant to the concentration of control within key operational entities, which creates dependencies requiring robust governance and oversight.

**Technological and Security Risks:** Smart contract-based systems, while audited and constructed with safeguards in place, can still remain susceptible to unidentified bugs, exploits, or compatibility issues with other systems. Additionally, the long-term implications of advancements in cryptographic attack vectors, including quantum computing, remain an evolving threat to all blockchain-based systems.

## **I.5. Technology-Related Risks**

\$SPET is based in Ethereum which operates on a decentralized Proof-of-Stake (PoS) blockchain, enhancing energy efficiency and security. However, several technology-related risks remain. Private Key Management is crucial, as loss or theft results in permanent loss of funds. Smart Contract Vulnerabilities pose significant risks, as flawed or exploited code can lead to hacks and irreversible financial losses.

Network congestion can cause high gas fees and slow transaction processing, impacting usability during peak demand.

Ethereum's PoS consensus model mitigates 51% attacks but introduces validator centralization risks, as staking is dominated by large entities. Protocol Upgrades & Governance depend on community consensus, which can lead to delays or contentious forks. Security Risks include potential bugs in protocol updates, reliance on Layer 2 solutions, and the long-term challenge of quantum computing threats to cryptographic security.

Additionally, Ethereum's pseudonymous transactions can be analyzed, reducing privacy. Dependence on third-party services, such as centralized exchanges and custodians, introduces counterparty risks, including hacks, insolvency, and regulatory restrictions.

## **I.6. Mitigation Measures**

The Stage Point Europe Token has a systematic structure of mitigation measures that are designed to address major risks typical of digital asset issuance and secondary market price volatility. Firstly, the token is collateralized with real-world reserves, which constitute the economic foundation of its worth. This is a kind of anchoring mechanism that distinguishes \$SPET from totally speculative tokens and provides greater market confidence.

Also, the supply of \$SPET is limited in total and a buyback and burn protocol is employed on a systematic basis to reduce circulating supply over time. The buyback and burn protocol is doing two things: it supports long-term pricing by combating inflationary pressure, and it creates an economic incentive for holding the token by maintaining scarcity over the long term.

Regulatory and governance levels, the issuer has adopted a compliance approach, subjecting its business and pools of assets to periodic external audits and legal oversight. This ensures ongoing alignment with applicable financial regulations, particularly the European legal framework. Internal corporate governance arrangements are in place for protection against operational risk and conflict of interest.

Smart contract design is subject to third-party review and includes fallback and recovery provisions that minimize the incidence and impact of technical failures. The issuer similarly depends on diversified custodial arrangements and exercises rigorous internal controls to protect reserve assets and investor interests.

Collectively, these provisions are intended not just to contain systemic and project-related risks, but to create conditions for sustainable development and responsible secondary market trading.

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

### **J.1. Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism**

\$SPET is based on Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus which drastically reduces energy consumption by eliminating mining, making it far more energy-efficient than Proof-of-Work (PoW) systems. Validators secure the network by staking ETH, requiring minimal computational power.

The network's annual energy consumption is 2,390,166 kWh, with 17.41% sourced from renewable energy. Scope 2 emissions total 795.48 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per year, while energy intensity per transaction is 0.00010 kWh, and GHG intensity per transaction is 0.00003 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e.

Ethereum's environmental impact continues to improve through staking decentralization, Layer 2 scaling solutions, and increased adoption of renewable energy for validator operation.

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

### **S.1. Name**

Stage Point Europe S.R.O.

### **S.2. Relevant legal entity identifier**

64889R2I97R9LYXO5441

### **S.3. Name of the crypto-asset**

STAGE POINT EUROPE TOKEN

### **S.4. Consensus Mechanism**

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Ethereum's PoS mechanism significantly reduces energy consumption and enhances network decentralization, as participation does not require costly mining equipment. The transition from PoW to PoS was completed through The Merge (September 2022), solidifying Ethereum's long-term sustainability.

### **S.5. Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees**

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Gas fees are measured in gwei (fractions of ETH) and depend on transaction complexity. High-demand periods result in increased fees, while Layer 2 scaling solutions like Optimistic and ZK-Rollups offer lower-cost alternatives for users. This model enhances security, ensures long-term sustainability, and gradually reduces ETH inflation through the burning mechanism.

### **S.6. Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates**

2025-05-01

## **S.7. End of the period to which the disclosure relates**

2025-05-14

## **S.8. Energy consumption**

As \$SPET is fully based on Ethereum which incentive mechanism is based on the Proof-of-Stake (PoS) model, where validators secure the network by staking ETH and proposing or attesting to blocks. Validators earn staking rewards in the form of newly issued ETH and priority transaction fees. To discourage dishonest behavior, malicious validators risk having their staked ETH slashed (partially or fully forfeited).

Ethereum's fee model follows the EIP-1559 upgrade, introducing a base fee that is burned, reducing ETH supply, and a priority fee (tip) that incentivizes validators to prioritize transactions. The base fee adjusts dynamically based on network congestion, optimizing gas costs.

Gas fees are measured in gwei (fractions of ETH) and depend on transaction complexity. High-demand periods result in increased fees, while Layer 2 scaling solutions like Optimistic

## **S.9. Energy consumption sources and methodologies**

As \$SPET is fully based on Ethereum energy consumption which is minimal following its transition to Proof-of-Stake (PoS), this eliminates mining. Estimates are based on validator node operations, hardware efficiency, and electricity usage. Unlike Proof-of-Work (PoW), PoS drastically reduces energy demand, making \$SPET significantly more sustainable.