# Melania Meme (MELANIA)
# White paper

## In accordance with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA)

| N | Field | Content |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | Table of content |  |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 01 | Date of notification | 2025-06-19 |
| 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 operator of the trading platform of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper. |
| 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 | false |
| 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. |

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Summary</td></tr>
<tr><td>07</td><td>Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114</td><td>Warning<br>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 admission to trading 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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>08</td><td>Characteristics of the crypto-asset</td><td>Melania Meme (MELANIA) is a Solana-based fungible crypto-asset token. It is freely transferable on the Solana network and can be traded or held by participants. The token’s value is entirely driven by community sentiment and market demand, as it carries no inherent utility or claim on assets.<br><br><table><tr><td>Allocation Type</td><td>Total Supply</td></tr><tr><td>Team</td><td>35%</td></tr><tr><td>Treasury</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Community Rewards</td><td>20%</td></tr><tr><td>Public Distribution</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>Liquidity</td><td>10%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>09</td><td>Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10 | Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading | Kraken seeks admission to trading of the MELANIA token so as to be compliant with MiCA and in keeping with its mission to make available for trading to its clients a wide range of assets. |
| **Part I – Information on risks** | | |
| I.1 | Offer-Related Risks | **General Risk Factors Associated with Crypto-Asset Offerings**<br>The admission to trading of crypto-assets, including MELANIA, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market.<br><br>**Market Volatility**<br>The value of MELANIA may experience substantial fluctuations driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic developments, and market conditions.<br><br>**Regulatory Risks**<br>Changes in legislation, applicable laws, compliance requirements or the implementation of new regulatory frameworks could affect the availability, trading, or use of such assets.<br><br>**Security Risks**<br>The risk of exploitation, hacking or security vulnerabilities of the underlying protocol and/or contracts of the token leading to a loss. |
| I.2 | Issuer-Related Risks | **Reputational Risks**<br>The MELANIA project is associated with a high-profile individual (Melania Trump). This could attract regulatory scrutiny or political and public attention. Changes in laws, regulations, or political sentiment could negatively affect the issuer's ability to continue the project or the willingness of platforms to support the token. Additionally, any reputational issues or controversies involving the issuer or related personalities may indirectly impact the token's value and acceptance.<br><br>**Concentration of Holdings**<br>MKT World LLC and wallets it directly controls hold at least 55 % of the total MELANIA supply (35 % team-vesting plus 20 % treasury). An additional 20 % reserved for community rewards remains under issuer custody until distribution. In total, up to 75 % of all tokens can be influenced by the issuer, which may affect market liquidity and price stability if large portions are released or sold. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I.3 | Crypto-Assets-related Risks | **Market Volatility**<br>The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of MELANIA. Prices can fluctuate rapidly and unpredictably due to various factors, including market sentiment, economic indicators, technological developments, regulatory news, and macroeconomic trends. This high level of volatility may lead to sudden gains or losses and can impact the liquidity and tradability of the crypto-asset.<br><br>**Liquidity**<br>Liquidity refers to the ability to buy or sell a crypto-asset without causing significant price impact. MELANIA may experience periods of low liquidity, meaning that it could be difficult to enter or exit positions at desired prices or volumes. Reduced liquidity may result from limited market participation, exchange restrictions, or broader market conditions. This can lead to increased price volatility, slippage, and difficulty in executing transactions.<br><br>**Cybersecurity & Technology Risks**<br>Risks arising from vulnerabilities in the blockchain technology used by the project or platforms. Example risks include smart contract exploits, compromise of platforms, forking scenarios, compromise of cryptographic algorithms.<br><br>**Adoption Risks**<br>The risk associated with the project not achieving its goals leading to lower than expected adoption and use within the ecosystem, the impact leading to a reduced utility and value proposition.<br><br>**Custody & Ownership Risk**<br>The risk related to the inadequate safekeeping and control of crypto-assets e.g. loss of private keys, custodian insolvency leading to a loss. |
| I.4 | Project Implementation-Related Risks | **Dependence on a single public persona**<br>Interest in the token is closely tied to Melania Trump's personal brand; reduced engagement or negative publicity could quickly diminish community enthusiasm and trading activity.<br><br>**Issuer's operational capacity**<br>MKT World LLC is primarily a merchandise and collectibles company, so limited in-house engineering resources may hinder ongoing maintenance, marketing, or user support. |
| I.5 | Technology-Related Risks | **Smart contract risks**<br>MELANIA uses smart contracts to facilitate automated transactions and processes. While these contracts enhance efficiency and decentralization, they also introduce specific technical risks. Vulnerabilities such as coding errors, design flaws, or security loopholes within the smart contract code may be |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | exploited by malicious actors. Such exploits could result in the loss of assets, unauthorized access to sensitive information, or unintended and irreversible execution of transactions.<br><br>**Blockchain Network Risks**<br>MELANIA operates on a public blockchain infrastructure, which is maintained by a decentralized network of participants. The functionality and reliability of the crypto-asset are dependent on the performance and security of the underlying blockchain. Risks may include network congestion, high transaction fees, delayed processing times, or, in extreme cases, outages and disruptions. Additionally, vulnerabilities or failures in the consensus mechanism, attacks on the network (e.g., 51% attacks), or protocol-level bugs could impact the operation and availability of MELANIA.<br><br>**Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities**<br>Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies.<br><br>**Privacy**<br>Transactions involving MELANIA are recorded on a public blockchain, where transaction data is transparent and permanently accessible. While public addresses do not directly reveal personal identities, transaction histories can be analyzed and, in some cases, linked to individuals through data aggregation or external information sources. This transparency may pose privacy concerns for users seeking confidentiality in their financial activity. Transaction data on public blockchains is not inherently private and could be subject to scrutiny by third parties, including regulators, analytics firms, or malicious actors. |
| I.6 | Mitigation measures | **Use of Established Standards**<br>MELANIA is implemented using a well-tested token standard, SPL on Solana, which has been widely used and vetted. By adhering to a standard protocol and not using unproven custom code where unnecessary, the project reduces the likelihood of unknown bugs. |
| **Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading** | | |
| A.1 | Name | N/A |
| A.2 | Legal form | N/A |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A.3 | Registered address | N/A |
| A.4 | Head office | N/A |
| A.5 | Registration Date | N/A |
| A.6 | Legal entity identifier | N/A |
| A.7 | Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law | N/A |
| A.8 | Contact telephone number | N/A |
| A.9 | E-mail address | N/A |
| A.10 | Response Time (Days) | N/A |
| A.11 | Parent Company | N/A |
| A.12 | Members of the Management body | N/A |
| A.13 | Business Activity | N/A |
| A.14 | Parent Company Business Activity | N/A |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A.15 | Newly Established | N/A |
| A.16 | Financial condition for the past three years | N/A |
| A.17 | Financial condition since registration | N/A |
| **Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading** | | |
| B.1 | Issuer different from offeror or person seeking admission to trading | true |
| B.2 | Name | MKT World, LLC |
| B.3 | Legal form | HZEH - Limited Liability Company |
| B.4 | Registered address | 3505 Summit Blvd, West Palm Beach, FL 33406 |
| B.5 | Head office | N/A |
| B.6 | Registration Date | 2021-07-30 |
| B.7 | Legal entity identifier | Not available |

<table>
<tr><td>B.8</td><td>Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law</td><td>FEI/EIN Number: 61-2020872</td></tr>
<tr><td>B.9</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>B.10</td><td>Members of the Management body</td><td><table><tr><th>Full Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr><tr><td>Melania Trump</td><td>3505 Summit Blvd, West Palm Beach, FL 33406</td><td>sole officer and person in control of MKT World LLC</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>B.11</td><td>Business Activity</td><td>Not available</td></tr>
<tr><td>B.12</td><td>Parent Company Business Activity</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">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</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.1</td><td>Name</td><td>Payward Global Solutions LTD</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.2</td><td>Legal form</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.3</td><td>Registered address</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.4</td><td>Head office</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>C.5</td><td>Registration Date</td><td>2023-07-11</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.6</td><td>Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform</td><td>9845003D98SCC2851458</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.7</td><td>Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.8</td><td>Parent Company</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.9</td><td>Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation</td><td>Kraken seeks admission to trading of the MELANIA token so as to be compliant with MiCA and in keeping with its mission to make available for trading to its clients a wide range of assets.</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.10</td><td>Members of the Management body</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Full Name</th><th>Business Address</th><th>Function</th></tr>
<tr><td>Shannon Kurtas</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Andrew Mulvenny</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shane O'Brien</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Laura Walsh</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
<tr><td>Michael Walsh</td><td>70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland</td><td>Board Member</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>C.11</td><td>Operator Business Activity</td><td>PGSL is the operator of a Trading Platform for Crypto Assets, in accordance with Article 3(1)(18) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 (MiCA).</td></tr>
</table>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C.12 | Parent Company Business Activity | Payward, Inc., a Delaware, USA corporation, is the parent company of a worldwide group of subsidiaries (the following paragraphs use the term "Payward" or "Payward Group" to refer to the group) collectively doing business as "Kraken." Payward's primary business is the operation of an online virtual asset platform that enables clients to buy and sell virtual assets on a spot basis, including the transfer of crypto-assets to and from external wallets.<br><br>Payward, through its various affiliates, offers a number of other services and products, including:<br>* A trading platform for futures contracts on virtual assets ("Kraken Derivatives");<br>* A platform for buying and selling NFTs;<br>* An over-the-counter ("OTC") desk;<br>* Extensions of margin to support spot trading of virtual assets;<br>* A benchmark administrator; and<br>* Staking services. |
| 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 | Melania Meme |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D.2 | Crypto-assets name | Melania Meme (MELANIA) |
| D.3 | Abbreviation | MELANIA |
| D.4 | Crypto-asset project description | Melania Meme (MELANIA) is a meme-themed crypto-asset launched on 20 January 2025 by MKT World LLC, the company that manages Melania Trump's branded merchandise and digital-collectible ventures. The project's stated aim, as set out on the official website, is to serve as "the official meme-coin of Melania Trump," giving supporters a purely symbolic digital collectible rather than an investment product. |
| D.5 | Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project | **Issuer/Developer**<br>The project is developed and issued by MKT World LLC, a Delaware limited-liability company registered in Florida under filing number M21000009822 with its principal place of business at 3505 Summit Blvd., West Palm Beach, FL 33406, USA. The company is wholly owned and managed by Melania Trump, who is listed as the sole Managing Member and controlling person in the state filing. |
| 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 | Not available |
| D.9 | Resource Allocation | **Token Allocation as Resource**<br>Treasury 20 % (200 M): retained for listings, marketing and legal.<br>Community Rewards 20 % (200 M): future airdrops / incentives (no schedule yet). |
| D.10 | Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets | N/A |

| 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 | Making secondary trading available to the consumers on the Kraken Trading platform in compliance with the MiCA regulatory framework |
| E.3 | Fundraising Target | N/A |
| E.4 | Minimum Subscription Goals | N/A |
| E.5 | Maximum Subscription Goal | 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 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 | 1 000 000 000 maximum supply |
| E.13 | Targeted Holders | ALL |
| E.14 | Holder restrictions | N/A |
| 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 | N/A |
| 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 | N/A |
| E.34 | Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC) | N/A |
| E.35 | Trading Platforms Access | N/A |
| E.36 | Involved costs | N/A |
| E.37 | Offer Expenses | N/A |
| E.38 | Conflicts of Interest | All listings decisions made by Payward Global Solution Ltd are made independently by staff of the entity in line with internal policies. PGSL publishes a conflicts of interest disclosure on its website advising of potential conflicts that may arise. |
| E.39 | Applicable law | Any dispute relating to this white paper shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of Ireland without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of Ireland or any other jurisdiction) that would cause the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction, irrespective of whether MELANIA tokens qualify as right or property under the applicable law. |
| E.40 | Competent court | Any disputes or claims arising out of this white paper will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Irish courts. |
| **Part F - Information about the crypto-assets** | | |
| F.1 | Crypto-Asset Type | MELANIA is classified as a crypto-asset other than an asset referenced token or e-money token under MiCA, (EU) 2023/1114. |
| F.2 | Crypto-Asset Functionality | MELANIA functionality is to operate as a transferable meme collectible on the Solana blockchain. Holding MELANIA confers no governance, staking, or utility rights; instead, it simply allows the owner to: (1) store the token in any Solana-compatible wallet, (2) transfer or gift it to other addresses, and (3) trade it on decentralised or centralised exchanges that list SPL assets. In effect, MELANIA acts purely as a community-driven digital collectible whose value is |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | dictated solely by market demand and brand sentiment, rather than by functional utility. |
| F.3 | Planned Application of Functionalities | There are currently no known additional token functionalities pending activation or launch for MELANIA. |
| **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 white paper | OTHR |
| F.5 | The type of submission | NEWT |
| F.6 | Crypto-Asset Characteristics | MELANIA is a fungible digital token with a fixed total supply of 1 000 000 000 that was defined at the time of its creation. |
| F.7 | Commercial name or trading name | MKT World, LLC |
| F.8 | Website of the issuer | https://melaniameme.com/ |
| F.9 | Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading | 2025-01-19 |
| F.10 | Publication date | 2025-07-17 |
| F.11 | Any other services provided by the issuer | N/A |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F.12 | Identifier of operator of the trading platform | PGSL |
| F.13 | Language or languages of the white paper | English |
| F.14 | Digital Token Identifier | TC417FPLR |
| F.15 | Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier | N/A |
| F.16 | Voluntary data flag | Mandatory |
| F.17 | Personal data flag | true |
| F.18 | LEI eligibility | N/A |
| F.19 | Home Member State | Ireland |
| F.20 | Host Member States | Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway |
| **Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets** | | |
| G.1 | Purchaser Rights and Obligations | **Transferability and Trading**<br>Holders have the ability to transfer their MELANIA tokens to others (on-chain) or to trade them on available markets at will.<br><br>**Obligations of Holders** |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | There are no mandatory obligations imposed on MELANIA purchasers. |
| G.2 | Exercise of Rights and obligations | The primary right associated with MELANIA, the ability to transfer or trade the token, is exercised through standard blockchain transactions. |
| G.3 | Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations | The rights and obligations attached to MELANIA as described in this white paper reflect information available at the time of issuance. This white paper is issued by Kraken and does not constitute a commitment or guarantee by Melania Meme or any other party regarding future modifications. No promises, warranties, or assurances are made herein regarding future token functionality, and this section is provided solely for informational purposes. |
| G.4 | Future Public Offers | N/A |
| G.5 | Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets | 750 000 000 MELANIA (75 % of the total supply) were held by the issuer at genesis, compromised by:<br>Team-vesting pool (350 M) *30-day cliff* after launch (no transfers), then **10 % of this pool (35 M)** unlocks on day 30; the remaining **315 M** vests **linearly over months 2-13**<br>Treasury reserve (200 M) held in cold wallets for future operational needs (exchange-listing fees, marketing, legal/compliance). No fixed vesting schedule; transfers occur solely at the issuer's discretion and are publicly traceable on Solana.<br>Community-rewards pool (200 M) reserved for airdrops, contests and incentive programmes. Tokens remain locked until specific campaigns are announced; no timetable has been published. |
| G.6 | Utility Token Classification | false |
| G.7 | Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens | false |
| G.8 | Utility Tokens Redemption | N/A |
| G.9 | Non-Trading request | This white paper reflects a request to admit the token to trading. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| G.10 | Crypto-Assets purchase or sale modalities | N/A |
| G.11 | Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions | Kraken may, in accordance with applicable laws and internal policies and terms, impose restrictions on buyers and sellers of these tokens. |
| G.12 | Supply Adjustment Protocols | false |
| G.13 | Supply Adjustment Mechanisms | N/A |
| 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 | Any dispute relating to this white paper shall be governed by and construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of Ireland without regard to conflict of law rules or principles (whether of Ireland or any other jurisdiction) that would cause the application of the laws of any other jurisdiction, irrespective of whether MELANIA tokens qualify as right or property under the applicable law. |
| G.19 | Competent court | Any disputes or claims arising out of this white paper will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Irish courts. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Part H – information on the underlying technology** | | |
| H.1 | Distributed ledger technology | N/A |
| H.2 | Protocols and technical standards | The MELANIA token is based on the Solana network, which utilizes decentralized Distributed-Ledger Technology. This protocol provides the foundation for secure transactions and smart contracts. SPL Token Standard: The SPL standard is a technical protocol for issuing and managing tokens, ensuring that the MELANIA token is compatible with most wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (DApps). |
| H.3 | Technology Used | The MELANIA token uses the existing SPL token standard on Solana. |
| H.4 | Consensus Mechanism | Solana uses Proof-of-Stake with Tower BFT and Proof-of-History, where leaders are pre-selected by stake and transactions, including MELANIA transfers, receive sub-second confirmation and high throughput. |
| H.5 | Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees | MELANIA relies on the existing incentive mechanisms and fee structures of the Solana blockchain. |
| H.6 | Use of Distributed Ledger Technology | false |
| H.7 | DLT Functionality Description | N/A |
| H.8 | Audit | false |
| H.9 | Audit outcome | N/A |
| **Part J - Information on the suitability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts** | | |
| S.1 | Name | Payward Global Solutions Limited |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.2 | Relevant legal entity identifier | 9845003D98SCC2851458 |
| S.3 | Name of the crypto-asset | Melania Meme |
| S.4 | Consensus Mechanism | Solana uses a unique combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS) to achieve high throughput, low latency, and robust security.<br><br>Core Concepts:<br>1. Proof of History (PoH):<br>- Time-Stamped Transactions: PoH is a cryptographic technique that timestamps transactions, creating a historical record that proves that an event has occurred at a specific moment in time.<br>- Verifiable Delay Function: PoH uses a Verifiable Delay Function (VDF) to generate a unique hash that includes the transaction and the time it was processed. This sequence of hashes provides a verifiable order of events, enabling the network to efficiently agree on the sequence of transactions.<br>2. Proof of Stake (PoS):<br>- Validator Selection: Validators are chosen to produce new blocks based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. The more tokens staked, the higher the chance of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.<br>- Delegation: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, earning rewards proportional to their stake while enhancing the network's security.<br><br>Consensus Process:<br><br>1. Transaction Validation:<br>Transactions are broadcast to the network and collected by validators. Each transaction is validated to ensure it meets the network's criteria, such as having correct signatures and sufficient funds.<br>2. PoH Sequence Generation:<br>A validator generates a sequence of hashes using PoH, each containing a timestamp and the previous hash. This process creates a historical record of transactions, establishing a cryptographic clock for the network.<br>3. Block Production:<br>The network uses PoS to select a leader validator based on their stake. The leader is responsible for bundling the validated transactions into a block. The leader validator uses the PoH sequence to order transactions within the block, ensuring that all transactions are processed in the correct order. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | 4. Consensus and Finalization:<br>Other validators verify the block produced by the leader validator. They check the correctness of the PoH sequence and validate the transactions within the block. Once the block is verified, it is added to the blockchain. Validators sign off on the block, and it is considered finalized.<br><br>Security and Economic Incentives:<br>1. Incentives for Validators:<br>- Block Rewards: Validators earn rewards for producing and validating blocks. These rewards are distributed in SOL tokens and are proportional to the validator's stake and performance.<br>- Transaction Fees: Validators also earn transaction fees from the transactions included in the blocks they produce. These fees provide an additional incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently.<br>2. Security:<br>- Staking: Validators must stake SOL tokens to participate in the consensus process. This staking acts as collateral, incentivizing validators to act honestly. If a validator behaves maliciously or fails to perform, they risk losing their staked tokens.<br>- Delegated Staking: Token holders can delegate their SOL tokens to validators, enhancing network security and decentralization. Delegators share in the rewards and are incentivized to choose reliable validators.<br>3. Economic Penalties:<br>Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as double-signing or producing invalid blocks. This penalty, known as slashing, results in the loss of a portion of the staked tokens, discouraging dishonest actions. |
| S.5 | Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees | Solana uses a combination of Proof of History (PoH) and Proof of Stake (PoS) to secure its network and validate transactions.<br><br>Incentive Mechanisms:<br>1. Validators:<br>- Staking Rewards: Validators are chosen based on the number of SOL tokens they have staked. They earn rewards for producing and validating blocks, which are distributed in SOL. The more tokens staked, the higher the chances of being selected to validate transactions and produce new blocks.<br>- Transaction Fees: Validators earn a portion of the transaction fees paid by users for the transactions they include in the blocks. This provides an additional financial incentive for validators to process transactions efficiently and maintain the network's integrity.<br>2. Delegators: |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | - Delegated Staking: Token holders who do not wish to run a validator node can delegate their SOL tokens to a validator. In return, delegators share in the rewards earned by the validators. This encourages widespread participation in securing the network and ensures decentralization.<br>3. Economic Security:<br>- Slashing: Validators can be penalized for malicious behavior, such as producing invalid blocks or being frequently offline. This penalty, known as slashing, involves the loss of a portion of their staked tokens. Slashing deters dishonest actions and ensures that validators act in the best interest of the network.<br>- Opportunity Cost: By staking SOL tokens, validators and delegators lock up their tokens, which could otherwise be used or sold. This opportunity cost incentivizes participants to act honestly to earn rewards and avoid penalties. Fees Applicable on the Solana Blockchain<br><br>Transaction Fees:<br>1. Low and Predictable Fees:<br>Solana is designed to handle a high throughput of transactions, which helps keep fees low and predictable. The average transaction fee on Solana is significantly lower compared to other blockchains like Ethereum.<br>2. Fee Structure:<br>Fees are paid in SOL and are used to compensate validators for the resources they expend to process transactions. This includes computational power and network bandwidth.<br>3. Rent Fees:<br>State Storage: Solana charges rent fees for storing data on the blockchain. These fees are designed to discourage inefficient use of state storage and encourage developers to clean up unused state. Rent fees help maintain the efficiency and performance of the network.<br>4. Smart Contract Fees:<br>Execution Costs: Similar to transaction fees, fees for deploying and interacting with smart contracts on Solana are based on the computational resources required. This ensures that users are charged proportionally for the resources they consume. |
| S.6 | Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates | 2024-05-28 |
| S.7 | End of the period to which the disclosure relates | 2025-05-28 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S.8 | Energy consumption | 227.09550 kWh/a |
| S.9 | Energy consumption sources and methodologies | The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components:<br><br>To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) solana is calculated first. For the energy consumption of the token, a fraction of the energy consumption of the network is attributed to the token, which is determined based on the activity of the crypto-asset within the network. When calculating the energy consumption, the Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier (FFG DTI) is used - if available - to determine all implementations of the asset in scope. The mappings are updated regularly, based on data of the Digital Token Identifier Foundation. The information regarding the hardware used and the number of participants in the network is based on assumptions that are verified with best effort using empirical data. In general, participants are assumed to be largely economically rational. As a precautionary principle, we make assumptions on the conservative side when in doubt, i.e. making higher estimates for the adverse impacts. |