

PAYWARD LTD
CRYPTO ASSET RISK DISCLOSURE
Casper Network (CSPR)

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Disclaimer

Please note that this risk disclosure is not exhaustive of all risks associated with trading CSPR. Investors should perform their own assessment to determine the appropriate level of risk for their personal circumstances. Be sure to do your own research and due diligence while taking into account your own financial situation and risk tolerance. Please review the [Risk Summary](#) for additional discussion of general risks associated with the assets made available in the platform. These materials are for general information purposes only and are not investment advice or a recommendation or solicitation to buy, sell or hold any crypto asset or to engage in any specific trading strategy. The information contained in this risk disclosure is based on publicly available information that may be inaccurate, incomplete, or change at any time.

What is Casper Network and how does it work?

Casper is a public, proof-of-stake (PoS) smart-contract platform launched on mainnet in March 2021. It uses WebAssembly (Wasm) for contract execution, so developers can write code in familiar languages such as Rust, JavaScript and Go. Key design goals include upgradeable smart contracts, predictable gas fees and on-chain permissioning features that can meet enterprise compliance needs.

Casper introduced Zug, a deterministic finality consensus protocol that settles transactions almost instantly once they enter a block, as part of the Casper 2.0 mainnet upgrade activated May 6, 2025. The network roadmap supports multiple virtual machines, allowing, for instance, both an Ethereum style EVM and Wasm contracts to run side by side on the same chain. Typical use cases include asset tokenization, royalty and IP management, supply chain records and other business workflows that benefit from transparent yet adaptable on chain data. The native token, CSPR, plays several core roles: Gas, every on chain transfer or contract call requires CSPR fees, and since the Casper 2.1 upgrade activated December 11, 2025, all transaction fees are permanently burned rather than paid to validators, reducing circulating and total CSPR supply with every transaction. Staking and Delegation, validators stake CSPR to produce blocks; holders who do not run nodes can delegate tokens to validators and share in rewards. Governance, CSPR weight may influence protocol level decisions and upgrades, currently coordinated by the Casper Association.

Who is behind the project?

Casper was created by CasperLabs, founded in 2018 by Mrinal Manohar (CEO) and Medha Parlikar (CTO). CasperLabs wrote the original codebase and raised early funding through venture investors and accredited-investor token-rights agreements. Today, overall stewardship rests with the non-profit Casper Association in Zug, Switzerland. The Association coordinates upgrades, validator standards and ecosystem grants, while the open-source repo accepts contributions from independent developers.

Tokenomics of Casper Network

CSPR has no fixed maximum supply set at genesis; new tokens are minted to fund staking rewards while, since the Casper 2.1 upgrade activated December 11, 2025, one hundred percent of transaction fees are permanently burned, a deflationary mechanism approved by an on chain validator governance vote. As of early 2026, the circulating supply is approximately 16.7 billion CSPR according to CoinMarketCap.

General Risks

Like all other digital assets, there are some general risks to investing in *CSPR*. These include short history risk, volatility risk, liquidity risk, demand risk, forking risk, code defects, cryptography risk, regulatory risk, concentration risk, electronic trading risk and cyber security risk. For more information on general risks associated with smart contracts and digital assets, see Kraken's Risk Statement.

Risks specific to Casper Network

Due Diligence

Prior to listing on the Kraken platform, Kraken performed due diligence on CSPR and determined that CSPR is unlikely to be a security or derivative under UK securities legislation. Our analysis generally includes, but is not limited to, reviewing publicly available information on the following:

- The creation, governance, usage and design of CSPR, including the source code, security and roadmap for growth in the developer community and, if available, the background of the developer(s) that created CSPR;
- The supply, demand, maturity, utility and liquidity of CSPR;
- Material technical risks associated with CSPR, including any code defects, security breaches and other threats concerning CSPR and its supporting blockchain (such as the susceptibility to hacking and impact of forking), or the practices and protocols that apply to them; and
- Legal and regulatory risks associated with CSPR, including (i) any pending, potential, or prior civil, regulatory, criminal, or enforcement action relating to the issuance, distribution, or use of CSPR, and (ii) consideration of statements made by any regulators or securities regulatory authorities in the UK, other regulators of the International Organization of Securities Commissions, or the regulator with the most significant connection to CSPR about whether CSPR, or generally about whether the type of crypto asset, is a security and/or derivative.

Don't invest unless you're prepared to lose all the money you invest. This is a high-risk investment and you should not expect to be protected if something goes wrong. [Take 2 mins to learn more.](#)

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