Sun (SUN)
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><th colspan="3">Summary</th></tr>
<tr><td>07</td><td>Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114</td><td>Warning
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>SUN is a fungible TRC-20 token native to the TRON blockchain and serves as the governance and incentive token of the Sun.io DeFi platform. Holders can lock SUN to obtain veSUN, which grants voting rights on protocol decisions and entitles them to a share of trading fees from stablecoin swap pools. SUN may also be used to boost liquidity mining rewards. It is freely transferable, and all associated rights follow the token upon transfer.

SUN has a maximum supply of 19 900 730 000 which is distributed as follows:
<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Total Supply</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sun DAO Governance</td><td>47,16%</td></tr>
<tr><td>V2 Governance Mining</td><td>19,05%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Genesis Mining (V1)</td><td>9,35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Genesis Mining (V2)</td><td>4,2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Official Mining</td><td>15,59%</td></tr>
<tr><td>JustLend Mining Campaigns</td><td>1,18%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Century Mining Campaigns</td><td>2,47%</td></tr>
<tr><td>veCRV Airdrop</td><td>1%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

09	Information about the quality and quantity of goods or services to which the utility tokens give access and restrictions on the transferability	N/A
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	Kraken seeks admission to trading of the SUN 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** The admission to trading of crypto-assets, including SUN, is subject to general risks inherent to the broader cryptocurrency market. **Market Volatility** The value of SUN may experience substantial fluctuations driven by investor sentiment, macroeconomic developments, and market conditions. **Regulatory Risks** Changes in legislation, applicable laws, compliance requirements or the implementation of new regulatory frameworks could affect the availability, trading, or use of such assets. **Security Risks** The risk of exploitation, hacking or security vulnerabilities of the underlying protocol and/or contracts of the token leading to a loss. **Reputational Risks** The potential for damage to an organization's credibility or public trust, which can negatively impact stakeholder confidence and overall business viability**.**
I.2	Issuer-Related Risks	**Legal and Regulatory Compliance** The issuer must comply with complex legal requirements in multiple jurisdictions. Failure to adhere to applicable laws or adverse regulatory actions could limit Sun's operations or expose it to penalties.

		Absence of a Legal Entity: There is no incorporated legal entity formally recognized as the issuer of SUN. The token was distributed via on-chain mechanisms and is governed by the SUN DAO, a decentralized community of veSUN holders. As such, there is no identifiable legal person that assumes liability or accountability for the token or the platform. This limits regulatory oversight and reduces legal recourse in the event of disputes, mismanagement, or platform failure. **Governance Risk:** Although the SUN DAO manages protocol decisions, governance power is weighted by veSUN holdings. This may lead to influence by large stakeholders or coordinated groups, which could result in decisions that do not reflect the broader community's interests or expectations. **Operational Continuity Risk:** The SUN DAO relies on community proposals, developer coordination, and voluntary participation. Without a formal operating entity, the continuity of development and response to technical or security issues may depend on the sustained engagement of contributors. Delays or inactivity in DAO processes could impact platform maintenance and token utility. **Dependence on Key Ecosystem Contributors** Although SUN DAO governs the platform, ongoing development and infrastructure maintenance depend heavily on the TRON ecosystem and affiliated developer teams. If core contributors disengage or if TRON deprioritizes support, the protocol may face delays, stagnation, or technical issues.
I.3	Crypto-Assets-related Risks	**Market Volatility** The crypto-asset market is subject to significant price volatility, which may affect the value of SUN. 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. **Liquidity** Liquidity refers to the ability to buy or sell a crypto-asset without causing significant price impact. SUN 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.

		Cybersecurity & Technology Risks 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. **Adoption Risks** 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. **Custody & Ownership Risk** 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	**Roadmap execution risk** Sun.io has publicly outlined ongoing developments. Delays, underperformance, or cancellation of certain features may reduce SUN's perceived utility and weaken user confidence in the project's direction. **Regulatory-compliance risk** Sun.io operates without a central legal entity, and its governance mining and SunPump launchpad models may face evolving regulatory scrutiny. Future guidance could require changes such as identity verification, transaction reporting, or limitations on permissionless token creation. **Competitive pressure** The DeFi and meme-token sectors are highly competitive. Platforms on other blockchains, such as Solana's Pump.fun or Ethereum-based protocols, could attract users and liquidity away from Sun.io, limiting the ecosystem's growth and SUN's relevance.
I.5	Technology-Related Risks	**Smart contract risks** SUN 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. **Blockchain Network Risks** SUN 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 SUN. **Risk of Cryptographic Vulnerabilities** Technological advancements, such as quantum computing, could pose potential risks to cryptocurrencies. **Privacy** Transactions involving SUN 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. Participants should be aware that 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 Standard** SUN is implemented using the TRC-20 token standard on the TRON blockchain. This standard is widely adopted and well-tested within the TRON ecosystem. By using proven token infrastructure, the project reduces the likelihood of unknown bugs or compatibility issues. **Open-Source Codebase** Sun.io's core smart contracts are open source and published in public repositories. This transparency enables independent security review, community auditing, and external contributions to protocol development. Open access helps detect vulnerabilities early and promotes trust in the system. **Time-Locked Governance Actions** Key administrative functions, such as updates to pool weights or contract parameters, are controlled through time-locked governance mechanisms. This gives the community advance visibility of changes and reduces the risk of sudden or malicious contract alterations.
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	Not available
B.3	Legal form	Not available
B.4	Registered address	Not available
B.5	Head office	Not available
B.6	Registration Date	Not available
B.7	Legal entity identifier	Not available

B.8	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Not available
B.9	Parent Company	Not available
B.10	Members of the Management body	Not available
B.11	Business Activity	Not available
B.12	Parent Company Business Activity	Not available
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	Payward Global Solutions LTD
C.2	Legal form	N/A
C.3	Registered address	N/A
C.4	Head office	N/A
C.5	Registration Date	11-07-2023
C.6	Legal entity identifier of the operator of the trading platform	9845003D98SCC2851458

<table>
<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 SUN 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>
<tr><td>C.12</td><td>Parent Company Business Activity</td><td>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.

Payward, through its various affiliates, offers a number of other services and products, including:</td></tr>
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		* A trading platform for futures contracts on virtual assets (“Kraken Derivatives”); * A platform for buying and selling NFTs; * An over-the-counter (“OTC”) desk; * Extensions of margin to support spot trading of virtual assets; * A benchmark administrator; and * 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	Sun
D.2	Crypto-assets name	Sun Token
D.3	Abbreviation	SUN
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	SUN is a decentralized finance (DeFi) platform built on the TRON blockchain that integrates stablecoin swaps, token exchanges, liquidity mining, and on-chain governance. It offers users a permissionless protocol to trade and earn yield on TRON-native assets, including TRX, USDT, USDD, and SUN. The platform

		features algorithmic AMMs, and concentrated liquidity options. In 2024, Sun.io expanded its ecosystem with SunPump, a memecoin launchpad enabling users to create and trade tokens on-chain without writing code or providing upfront liquidity.
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	The Sun.io platform and the SUN token were originally launched as part of the TRON ecosystem in September 2020. The platform is now governed by the SUN DAO, a decentralized autonomous organization composed of veSUN holders.
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	The SUN token was launched in 2020 through a fair-launch mechanism and later redenominated in 2021 to a maximum supply of 19 900 730 000 SUN. Since then, it has become central to SUN's governance, incentive structure, and liquidity mining system. Key past milestones include: 2021: SUN 2.0 redenomination and expanded mining campaigns. July 2024: Launch of SUN DAO, enabling fully decentralized governance through veSUN voting. August 2024: Launch of SunPump, a live memecoin launchpad tied to SUN-based revenue burn. Going forward, the SUN DAO continues to manage token utility and emissions via governance proposals. Please refer to the project team website or SUN DAO forum for any further information regarding future milestones.

D.9	Resource Allocation	The SUN token was distributed entirely through on-chain mechanisms with no private sale, venture capital allocation, or team pre-mine. Token allocation 47,16% is allocated to the Sun DAO governance lock, 19,05% to governance mining rewards, 15,62% to official liquidity mining, 9,30% to genesis mining, 2,41% to Century Mining campaigns, and 1,20% to JustLend mining.
D.10	Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets	Sun DAO Governance Lock (47,16%) Allocated to a time-locked smart contract, these tokens are released linearly over four years to support governance mining. Governance Mining Rewards (19,05%) Set aside to incentivize long-term governance participation. Official Liquidity Mining (15,62%) Used to reward users who provide liquidity to Sun.io's swap and stablecoin pools. Century Mining Campaigns (2,41%) Deployed in partnership with other TRON ecosystem platforms to incentivize cross-platform activity.
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	19 900 730 000 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 SUN 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	SUN 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	SUN is a fungible TRC-20 token issued on the TRON network. In addition to standard on-chain transferability, SUN serves as a governance and incentive token within the Sun.io platform. Holders can lock SUN to receive veSUN, which enables voting on protocol decisions, boosts liquidity mining rewards, and entitles holders to a share of stablecoin swap fees.
F.3	Planned Application of Functionalities	All core functionalities of SUN are currently live.
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	SUN allows holders to participate in platform governance, access fee-sharing and reward-boosting features, and is freely transferable and fully fungible; all associated usage rights and obligations follow the token upon transfer.
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	Sun DAO
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://sun.io/
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2020-09-16
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	DRSV113K4
F.15	Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier	N/A

F.16	Voluntary data flag	Mandatory
F.17	Personal data flag	false
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	**Governance Rights** SUN holders can participate in the governance of the Sun.io protocol by locking their tokens to receive veSUN, which grants voting power on protocol proposals, including liquidity mining allocations and platform fee parameters. **Rewards and Utility** Holders who obtain veSUN may earn a share of stablecoin swap fees and receive boosted rewards from Sun.io's liquidity mining programs. SUN also plays a central role in the broader ecosystem, including eligibility for governance mining and participation in SunPump-related incentives. **Obligations** Holding SUN does not carry mandatory obligations and does not confer debt or equity rights. However, token holders are expected to comply with applicable laws and platform terms when interacting with Sun.io or transferring SUN, including refraining from unlawful or abusive behavior.
G.2	Exercise of Rights and obligations	**Exercise of Governance** SUN governance rights are exercised through the SUN DAO using the official Sun.io platform. Token holders are required to lock SUN in the voting escrow contract to obtain veSUN, which determines their voting power. Participation in governance involves connecting a wallet to the voting interface and casting votes on proposals. Voting power corresponds to the amount of veSUN held. **Claiming Rewards**

		To access fee-sharing and enhanced liquidity mining rewards, holders must lock SUN using the official Sun.io interface. These actions are optional. Holders who do not engage in staking or governance will not receive these benefits, but their ability to hold or transfer SUN remains unaffected. All rights are exercised through on-chain contracts managed by the protocol.
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	The rights and obligations attached to SUN 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 Sun 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	The project has allocated approximately 47,16% is retained in the governance contract (no current release schedule), to be utilized only via SUN DAO proposals.
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 SUN 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	SUN is implemented on Tron. Tron is a public blockchain that is EVM-compatible and uses a Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism maintained by a set of Super Representatives.
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	Tron Blockchain Protocol: The SUN token is based on the Tron protocol, which utilizes decentralized Distributed-Ledger Technology. This protocol provides the foundation for secure transactions and smart contracts. TRC-20 Token Standard: The TRC-20 standard is a technical protocol for issuing and managing tokens, ensuring that the SUN token is compatible with wallets, exchanges, and decentralized applications (DApps).
H.3	Technology Used	The SUN token uses the existing TRC20 token standard on Tron.
H.4	Consensus Mechanism	Tron uses Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS), where 27 Super Representatives are elected by TRX holders to produce blocks. This model allows for rapid block production, typically every 3 seconds, resulting in fast confirmation for SUN transactions.
H.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	SUN relies on the existing incentive mechanisms and fee structures of the TRON 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	SUN
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	The Tron blockchain operates on a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism, designed to improve scalability, transaction speed, and energy efficiency. Core Components: 1. Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS): Tron uses DPoS, where token holders vote for a group of delegates known as Super Representatives (SRs)who are responsible for validating transactions and producing new blocks on the network. Token holders can vote for SRs based on their stake in the Tron network, and the top 27 SRs (or more, depending on the protocol version) are selected to participate in the block production process. SRs take turns producing blocks, which are added to the blockchain. This is done on a rotational basis to ensure decentralization and prevent control by a small group of validators. 2. Block Production: The Super Representatives generate new blocks and confirm transactions. The Tron blockchain achieves block finality quickly, with block production occurring every 3 seconds, making it highly efficient and capable of processing thousands of transactions per second. 3. Voting and Governance: Tron's DPoS system also allows token holders to vote on important network decisions, such as protocol upgrades and changes to the system's parameters. Voting power is proportional to the amount of TRX (Tron's native token) that a user holds and chooses to stake. This provides a governance system where the community can actively participate in decision-making. 4. Super Representatives: The Super Representatives play a crucial role in maintaining the security and stability of the Tron blockchain. They are responsible for validating transactions, proposing new blocks, and ensuring the overall functionality of the network. Super Representatives are incentivized with block rewards (newly minted TRX tokens) and transaction fees for their work.
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees	The Tron blockchain uses a Delegated Proof of Stake (DPoS) consensus mechanism to secure its network and incentivize participation. Incentive Mechanism: 1. Super Representatives (SRs) Rewards: - Block Rewards: Super Representatives (SRs), who are elected by TRX holders, are rewarded for producing blocks. Each block they produce comes with a block reward in the form of TRX tokens.

		- Transaction Fees: In addition to block rewards, SRs receive transaction fees for validating transactions and including them in blocks. This ensures they are incentivized to process transactions efficiently. 2. Voting and Delegation: - TRX Staking: TRX holders can stake their tokens and vote for Super Representatives (SRs). When TRX holders vote, they delegate their voting power to SRs, which allows SRs to earn rewards in the form of newly minted TRX tokens. - Delegator Rewards: Token holders who delegate their votes to an SR can also receive a share of the rewards. This means delegators share in the block rewards and transaction fees that the SR earns. - Incentivizing Participation: The more tokens a user stakes, the more voting power they have, which encourages participation in governance and network security. 3. Incentive for SRs: SRs are also incentivized to maintain the health and performance of the network. Their reputation and continued election depend on their ability to produce blocks consistently and efficiently process transactions. Applicable Fees: 1. Transaction Fees: - Fee Calculation: Users must pay transaction fees to have their transactions processed. The transaction fee varies based on the complexity of the transaction and the network's current demand. This is paid in TRX tokens. Transaction - Fee Distribution: Transaction fees are distributed to Super Representatives (SRs), giving them an ongoing income to maintain and support the network. 2. Storage Fees: Tron charges storage fees for data storage on the blockchain. This includes storing smart contracts, tokens, and other data on the network. Users are required to pay these fees in TRX tokens to store data. 3. Energy and Bandwidth: Energy: Tron uses a resource model that allows users to access network resources like bandwidth and energy through staking. Users who stake their TRX tokens receive energy
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	145.14340 kWh/a
S.9	Energy consumption sources and methodologies	The energy consumption of this asset is aggregated across multiple components: To determine the energy consumption of a token, the energy consumption of the network(s) tron 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.