PAYWARD LTD

CRYPTO ASSET RISK DISCLOSURE

Creditcoin (CTC)

Last updated on September 2, 2026

Disclaimer

Please note that this risk disclosure is not exhaustive of all risks associated with trading CTC. 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 Creditcoin and how does it work?

Creditcoin is a blockchain protocol designed to enable real-world credit transactions on a public, immutable ledger. It aims to bridge traditional lending and digital assets by facilitating credit access without intermediaries. The project's documentation describes CTC as the native token used for credit operations and ecosystem participation .

Creditcoin (CTC) has two primary token formats: CTC (Native), which operates on the Creditcoin Layer 1 blockchain, and CTC (ERC20), also known as G CRE, which exists on Ethereum. The native chain was previously built on Substrate; in August 2024 the project launched an EVM compatible version of the native chain, and the original Substrate based chain, now referred to as CC Enterprise, is being wound down, with the project stating it will end support for CC Enterprise on August 31, 2026. The native token is used for core network operations, including paying gas fees, staking in the Nominated Proof of Stake (NPoS) system, securing the network, and participating in governance. The ERC20 version is primarily used for trading on centralized and decentralized exchanges and can be transferred between the Creditcoin chain, Ethereum, and BNB Smart Chain. Additional token uses include interacting with smart contracts, participating in DeFi applications, tokenizing real world assets (RWAs), and enabling decentralized applications (dApps) within the Creditcoin ecosystem.

Who is behind the project?

The Creditcoin Foundation oversees protocol governance. Development is led by Gluwa, Inc., which built the original Creditcoin network and continues to lead core development.

Tokenomics of Creditcoin

With the 2.0+ update, the CTC (Native/mainnet) token no longer has a fixed maximum supply, though the project states the effective issuance rate was reduced by approximately 71 percent, meaning it would take roughly 300 years at the new issuance rate to reach the previous maximum supply. The CTC

(ERC20), also known as G CRE, retains a maximum issuance of 600,000,000 tokens. As of early 2026, the circulating supply is approximately 549.6 million CTC according to CoinMarketCap.

General Risks

Like all other digital assets, there are some general risks to investing in *CTC*. 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 Creditcoin

Competition

The Creditcoin Network faces competition from other credit-scoring and lending protocols such as Centrifuge (CFG), Goldfinch (GFI), and others. CTC's value derives from its broader adoption in the market. If the Creditcoin Network fails to achieve sufficient adoption compared to the other options in the market, this could negatively impact the value of CTC.

Due Diligence

Prior to listing on the Kraken platform, Kraken performed due diligence on CTC and determined that CTC 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 CTC, including the source code, security and roadmap for growth in the developer community and, if available, the background of the developer(s) that created CTC;
- The supply, demand, maturity, utility and liquidity of CTC;
- Material technical risks associated with CTC, including any code defects, security breaches and other threats concerning CTC 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 CTC, including (i) any pending, potential, or prior civil, regulatory, criminal, or enforcement action relating to the issuance, distribution, or use of CTC, 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 CTC about whether CTC, or generally about whether the type of crypto asset, is a security and/or derivative.

as up, gains may be subject to Capital Gains Tax and there may be extra charges when paying via credit card from your provider.