Sustainability Indicators Report

Mandatory information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

N	Field	Content
General Information		
S.1	**Name**	Socios Europe Services Limited
S.2	**Relevant legal entity identifier**	984500EBA2E9980CDD80
S.3	**Name of the crypto-asset**	AC Milan
S.4	**Consensus Mechanism**	AC Milan is present on the following networks: Base, Chiliz, Solana. Base is an OP Stack optimistic rollup. A sequencer orders and executes Layer-2 transactions, while transaction data and state commitments are submitted to Ethereum for settlement. Invalid state claims can be challenged through the OP Stack fault-proof process. The Chiliz Chain operates on a Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) consensus model, a hybrid that combines Proof of Stake (PoS) and Proof of Authority (PoA) to secure the network through both economic and reputational incentives. Core Components: Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA) Validator Selection: Validators are selected based on their stake of CHZ tokens and their reputation within the network, enhancing security and trustworthiness. Collateral Requirement: Validators must lock a portion of CHZ as collateral, which can be slashed if they act maliciously or fail to meet network standards, ensuring alignment with network security. Solana uses stake-weighted Proof of Stake with Tower BFT. A scheduled leader orders transactions and produces block entries using Proof of History as a cryptographic clock, while validators replay the entries and submit stake-weighted votes. Confirmed votes and lockout rules determine finality.

S.5	**Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees**	AC Milan is present on the following networks: Base, Chiliz, Solana. Base has no native protocol token. Transaction fees are paid in ETH and comprise a Layer-2 execution fee and a Layer-1 fee reflecting the cost of publishing transaction data to Ethereum. Both components vary with the applicable network conditions. Chiliz incentivizes validators and delegators to contribute to network security through rewards and transaction fees in CHZ. Incentive Mechanisms: Staking Rewards Validator Rewards: Validators earn CHZ tokens for validating transactions and maintaining network integrity. Delegator Rewards: CHZ holders who delegate their tokens to validators share in staking rewards, allowing passive participation in network security. Applicable Fees: Transaction Fees CHZ-Based Fees: Transaction fees are paid in CHZ and are distributed to validators as additional compensation, supporting validator incentives and covering network operational costs. Validators and delegators receive inflation-funded staking rewards after validator commission. Each transaction pays a base fee in SOL and may include a prioritization fee. Half of the base fee is burned and half is paid to the validator, while the prioritization fee is paid to the validator. Accounts may also require a refundable rent-exempt reserve.
S.6	**Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates**	2025-11-13 00:00:00
S.7	**End of the period to which the disclosure relates**	2026-11-13 00:00:00
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption		
S.8	**Energy Consumption**	42.47177 Kwh
Sources and Methodologies		
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) base, chiliz, 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.
Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism		

S.10	**Renewable energy consumption**	Not applicable as the energy consumption value (S.8) does not exceed 500 000 kilowatt-hours as set forth in article 4.2 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/422 of 17 December 2024 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards specifying the content, methodologies and presentation of information in respect of sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts.
S.11	**Energy intensity**	Not applicable (see S.10)
S.12	**Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions – Controlled**	Not applicable (see S.10)
S.13	**Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions – Purchased**	Not applicable (see S.10)
S.14	**GHG intensity**	Not applicable (see S.10)
Sources and Methodologies		
S.15	**Key energy sources and methodologies**	Not applicable (see S.10)
S.16	**Key GHG sources and methodologies**	Not applicable (see S.10)