

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	Dream Finance OÜ		
S.2	Relevant legal entity identifier	2549006U276JQTTXHL24		
S.3	Name of the cryptoasset	XRPL		
S.4	Consensus Mechanism	Byzantine-Fault Tolerant (BFT)		
S.5	Incentive Mechanisms and	Byzantine-Fault-Tolerant (BFT) consensus		
	Applicable Fees	mechanisms, such as Proof of Authority (PoA), Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT),		
		Byzantine Agreement (BA) or similar mechanisms,		
		secure the network through a predefined set of		
		validators who are trusted to validate transactions		
		and add blocks to the ledger. Unlike open networks		
		where anyone can participate (as in Proof-of-Work		
		or Proof-of-Stake), BFT and similar mechanisms		
		operate with known and vetted participants, often		
		selected by a governing entity. Validators are		
		incentivized to maintain the network's integrity		
		through monetary rewards or external motivations, such as institutional trust or regulatory obligations.		
		Malicious actions, such as submitting invalid		
		transactions or failing to participate in consensus,		
		can result in penalties, removal from the validator		
		set, or other repercussions, creating an economic		
		and reputational deterrent to dishonest behavior.		
		Validators reach consensus by verifying		
		transactions and proposing blocks, and, as long as		
		a majority of validators act honestly, the network		
6.6	B : : (:)	remains secure.		
S.6	Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2025-03-18		
S.7	End of the period to which the	2025-03-31		
	disclosure relates			
	Mandatory key ind	licator on energy consumption		
S.8	Energy consumption (per year)	467910.79179		
	in kWh			
Sources and methodologies				
S.9	Energy consumption sources	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a		
	and methodologies	set of assumptions and thus represent estimates; methodology description and overview of input		
		data, external datasets and underlying assumptions		
		available at:		
		https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-		
		methods-2024 and https://docs.mica.api.carbon-		
		ratings.com. We do not account for any offsetting		
		of energy consumption or other market-based		
		mechanism as of today.		
	Supplementary key indicators on energy and GHG emissions			

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S.10	Renewable energy consumption	29.338691806	
	(share of energy from		
	renewable generation		
	resources) in %		
S.11	Energy intensity	0.00002	
	(energy used per validated		
	transaction) in kWh		
S.12	Scope 1 DLT GHG emissions –	0	
	Controlled (per year) in t CO2eq		
S.13	Scope 2 DLT GHG emissions –	191.81634	
	Purchased (per year) in t CO₂eq		
S.14	GHG intensity	0.00001	
	(emissions per validated		
	transaction) in kg CO₂eq		
Sources and methodologies			
S.15	Key energy sources and	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a	
	methodologies	set of assumptions and thus represent estimates;	
		methodology description and overview of input	
		data, external datasets and underlying assumptions	
		available at:	
		https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-	
		methods-2024 and https://docs.mica.api.carbon-	
		ratings.com. We do not account for any offsetting	
		of energy consumption or other market-based	
		mechanism as of today.	
S.16	Key GHG sources and	Data provided by CCRI; all indicators are based on a	
	methodologies	set of assumptions and thus represent estimates;	
		methodology description and overview of input	
		data, external datasets and underlying assumptions available at:	
		https://carbon-ratings.com/dl/whitepaper-mica-	
		methods-2024 and https://docs.mica.api.carbon-	
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		of energy consumption or other market-based	
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