

MiCA White Paper

Non-Playable Coin (NPC)

Version 1.1
Nov 2025

White Paper in accordance with Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR)
for the European Economic Area (EEA).

Purpose: seeking admission to trading EEA.

Prepared and Filed by LCX.com

NOTE: THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY ANY COMPETENT AUTHORITY IN ANY MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA. THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTENT OF THIS CRYPTO-ASSET WHITE PAPER ACCORDING TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA'S MARKETS IN CRYPTO-ASSET REGULATION (MICA).

This white paper has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/2984, ensuring that all relevant reporting formats, content specifications, and machine-readable structures outlined in Annex I of this regulation have been fully mapped and implemented, particularly reflected through the Recitals, to enable proper notification under the Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCAR).

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01 DATE OF NOTIFICATION

2025-11-17

COMPLIANCE STATEMENTS

- 02 This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Economic Area. The offeror of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

Where relevant in accordance with Article 6(3), second subparagraph of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, reference shall be made to 'person seeking admission to trading' or to 'operator of the trading platform' instead of 'offeror'.

- 03 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 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 Not Applicable
- 06 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.

SUMMARY

07 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 offer to the public 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.

08 Characteristics of the crypto-asset

Non-Playable Coin (ticker: NPC) is a hybrid crypto-asset combining features of meme coins and NFTs, described by the project as a "Meme Fungible Token" (MFT). It is primarily deployed on Ethereum using the ERC-20 standard, with full interoperability allowing conversion to ERC-1155 NFTs through a 1:1 mechanism via the project's dApp. The total supply of NPC is fixed at 8,050,126,520 tokens, mirroring the estimated global human population as of July 2023, and the circulating supply is nearly fully diluted. NPC is actively traded across numerous centralized and decentralized exchanges, with its ERC-20 form being the most liquid. The token has no built-in transaction tax, aligning with its fun, community-driven approach. While its core utility is limited and primarily speculative, the project emphasizes cultural value, meme engagement, and community interaction. Future plans include enabling users to customize their NPCs, export them as profile images, and enhance liquidity infrastructure between token and NFT forms.

09 Not applicable

10 Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading

Here are the key information about the Non-Playable Coin (NPC):

<i>Total offer amount</i>	Not applicable
<i>Total number of tokens to be offered to the public</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Subscription period</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Minimum and maximum subscription amount</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Issue price</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Subscription fees (if any)</i>	Not Applicable

<i>Target holders of tokens</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Description of offer phases</i>	Not Applicable
<i>CASP responsible for placing the token (if any)</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Form of placement</i>	Not Applicable
<i>Admission to trading</i>	LCX AG, Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A. PART A - INFORMATION ABOUT THE OFFEROR OR THE PERSON SEEKING ADMISSION TO TRADING

A.1 Name

LCX

A.2 Legal Form

AG

A.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

A.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

A.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

A.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

A.8 Contact Telephone Number

+423 235 40 15

A.9 E-mail Address

legal@lcx.com

A.10 Response Time (Days)

020

A.11 Parent Company

Not applicable

A.12 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

A.13 Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein's Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act ("Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz" in short "TVTG") also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). LCX is not yet formally supervised under MiCA until the license is granted by the competent authority.

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
- Token Issuer – Marketing and distribution of tokens.
- TT Transfer Service Provider – Crypto-asset transfers between ledger addresses.
- Token Generator & Tokenization Service Provider – Creation and issuance of tokens.
- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

A.14 Parent Company Business Activity

Not applicable

A.15 Newly Established

false

A.16 Financial Condition for the past three Years

LCX AG has a strong capital base, with CHF 1 million (approx. 1,126,000 USD) in share capital (Stammkapital) and a solid equity position (Eigenkapital) in 2023. The company has experienced fluctuations in financial performance over the past three years, reflecting the dynamic nature of the crypto market. While LCX AG recorded a loss in 2022, primarily due to a market downturn and a security breach, it successfully covered the impact through reserves. The company has remained financially stable, achieving revenues and profits in 2021, 2023 and 2024 while maintaining break-even operations.

In 2023 and 2024, LCX AG strengthened its operational efficiency, expanded its business activities, and upheld a stable financial position. Looking ahead to 2025, the company anticipates positive financial development, supported by market uptrends, an inflow of customer funds, and strong business performance. Increased adoption of digital assets and service expansion are expected to drive higher revenues and profitability, further reinforcing LCX AG's financial position.

A.17 Financial Condition Since Registration

LCX AG has been financially stable since its registration, supported by CHF 1 million in share capital (Stammkapital) and continuous business growth. Since its inception, the company has expanded its operations, secured multiple regulatory registrations, and established itself as a key player in the crypto and blockchain industry.

While market conditions have fluctuated, LCX AG has maintained strong revenues and break-even operations. The company has consistently reinvested in its platform, technology, and regulatory compliance, ensuring long-term sustainability. The LCX Token has been a fundamental part of the ecosystem, with a market capitalization of approximately \$200 million USD and an all-time high exceeding \$500 million USD in 2022. Looking ahead, LCX AG anticipates continued financial growth, driven by market uptrends, increased adoption of digital assets, and expanding business activities.

B. 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

Unknown

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

Unknown

B.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Unknown

C. 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

LCX AG

C.2 Legal Form

AG

C.3 Registered Address

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

C.4 Head Office

Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein

C.5 Registration Date

24.04.2018

C.6 Legal Entity Identifier

529900SN07Z6RTX8R418

C.7 Another Identifier Required Pursuant to Applicable National Law

FL-0002.580.678-2

C.8 Parent Company

Not Applicable

C.9 Reason for Crypto-Asset White Paper Preparation

LCX is preparing this MiCA-compliant whitepaper for NPC to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. While NPC has its classification as "Other Crypto Asset," under MiCA, LCX is providing this document to support its role as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) and ensure compliance with MiCA regulations in facilitating NPC trading on its platform.

C.10 Members of the Management Body

Full Name	Business Address	Function
Monty C. M. Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	President of the Board
Katarina Metzger	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Board Member
Anurag Verma	Herrengasse 6, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein	Director of Technology

C.11 Operator Business Activity

LCX provides various crypto-asset services under Liechtenstein's Token and Trusted Technology Service Provider Act ("Token- und Vertrauenswürdige Technologie-Dienstleister-Gesetz" in short "TVTG") also known as the Blockchain Act. These include custody and administration of crypto-assets, offering secure storage for clients' assets and private keys. LCX operates a trading platform, facilitating the matching of buy and sell orders for crypto-assets. It enables both crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchanges, ensuring compliance with AML and KYC regulations. LCX also supports token placements, marketing crypto-assets on behalf of offerors.

Under MiCA, LCX is classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP).

Under the TVTG framework, LCX provides:

- TT Depositary – Custody and safekeeping of crypto-assets.
- TT Trading Platform Operator – Operation of a regulated crypto-asset exchange.
- TT Exchange Service Provider – Crypto-to-fiat and crypto-to-crypto exchange.
- Token Issuer – Marketing and distribution of tokens.
- TT Transfer Service Provider – Crypto-asset transfers between ledger addresses.
- Token Generator & Tokenization Service Provider – Creation and issuance of tokens.
- Physical Validator – Enforcement of token-based rights on TT systems.
- TT Verification & Identity Service Provider – Legal capacity verification and identity registration.
- TT Price Service Provider – Providing aggregated crypto-asset price information.

C.12 Parent Company Business Activity

Not Applicable

C.13 Other persons drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA

Not Applicable

C.14 Reason for drawing up the white paper under Article 6 (1) second subparagraph MiCA

Not Applicable

D. PART D - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSET PROJECT

D.1 Crypto-Asset Project Name

Non-Playable Coin

D.2 Crypto-Assets Name

NPC

D.3 Abbreviation

NPC

D.4 Crypto-Asset Project Description

- NPC positions itself as a cultural / meme experiment that bridges the worlds of memecoins and NFTs.
- The name / concept is inspired by the “non-playable character (NPC)” meme and meme culture in general.
- The project introduces a “Meme Fungible Token” (MFT) architecture: every NPC token has an associated JPEG (or metadata) and can be converted to an ERC-1155 “NFT version” at a 1:1 rate, and back.
- The dApp allows switching between the fungible and NFT forms (“respawn as an NFT” / “transform into a meme coin”) for each token.
- The project’s vision includes:
 1. Allowing users to customize their NPC (traits, accessories) and export them as profile pictures (PFPs).
 2. Building infrastructure / tooling to better link liquidity between the ERC-20 and ERC-1155 markets (so NFT and token markets feed one another).
 3. Scaling communities: the team argues that traditional NFT collections (e.g. 10,000 PFP projects) may hit limits in exclusivity and gas cost; NPC aims to scale to millions via this hybrid approach.
 4. The project describes itself more like an “art / culture / social experiment” than a serious utility protocol.

D.5 Details of all persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project

Not Available

D.6 Utility Token Classification

False

D.7 Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects

Not Applicable

D.8 Plans for the Token

Customization & Accessorization:

Users will be able to customize their NPC (traits, clothing, etc.) via a tool, and export them into profile pictures / avatars.

A limited collection of custom NPCs (on Base network) has been minted (~155,443) as part of the PFP subcollection.

Linking Liquidity Between Token & NFT Forms:

The team aims to build infrastructure that reduces friction between the ERC-20 and ERC-1155 markets, encouraging arbitrage or synergies between markets.

The transform dApp is central: users can convert between token and NFT forms.

Community / Meme Growth:

Because NPC is a meme / culture token, much of the plan depends on community engagement, social media virality, and meme adoption.

The project likely will continue to release new traits, generative features, and artistic expansions to sustain interest.

Further Technical / Ecosystem Features:

Possibly cross-chain expansion, deeper integration with NFT marketplaces, or more advanced tokenomics. (Not clearly documented).

Infrastructure to support conversions and trading in more efficient ways.

D.9 Resource Allocation

No precise information is publicly available.

D.10 Planned Use of Collected Funds or Crypto-Assets

No precise information is publicly available

E. 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

LCX is filing a MiCA-compliant whitepaper for NPC to enhance transparency, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence. While NPC is classified as “Other Crypto-Assets” under MiCA, this initiative supports compliance readiness and aligns with MiCA’s high disclosure standards. By doing so, LCX strengthens its position as a regulated exchange, ensuring a trustworthy and transparent trading environment for NPC within the EU’s evolving regulatory framework. Additionally, this filing facilitates market access and institutional adoption by removing uncertainty for institutional investors and regulated entities seeking to engage with NPC in a compliant manner. It further supports the broader market adoption and integration of NPC into the regulated financial ecosystem, reinforcing LCX’s role in shaping compliant and transparent crypto markets.

E.3 Fundraising Target

Not applicable

E.4 Minimum Subscription Goals

Not applicable

E.5 Maximum Subscription Goal

Not applicable

E.6 Oversubscription Acceptance

Not applicable

E.7 Oversubscription Allocation

Not applicable

E.8 Issue Price

Not applicable

E.9 Official Currency or Any Other Crypto-Assets Determining the Issue Price

Not applicable

E.10 Subscription Fee

Not applicable

E.11 Offer Price Determination Method

Not applicable

E.12 Total Number of Offered/Traded Crypto-Assets

The supply of NPC is fixed and capped at 8,050,126,520 tokens, which is defined on-chain based on the human population as of July 29, 2023.

E.13 Targeted Holders

ALL

E.14 Holder Restrictions

Not applicable

E.15 Reimbursement Notice

Not applicable

- E.16 Refund Mechanism**
Not applicable
- E.17 Refund Timeline**
Not applicable
- E.18 Offer Phases**
Not applicable
- E.19 Early Purchase Discount**
Not applicable
- E.20 Time-Limited Offer**
Not applicable
- E.21 Subscription Period Beginning**
Not applicable
- E.22 Subscription Period End**
Not applicable
- E.23 Safeguarding Arrangements for Offered Funds/Crypto-Assets**
Not applicable
- E.24 Payment Methods for Crypto-Asset Purchase**
Not applicable
- E.25 Value Transfer Methods for Reimbursement**
Not applicable
- E.26 Right of Withdrawal**
Not applicable
- E.27 Transfer of Purchased Crypto-Assets**
Not applicable
- E.28 Transfer Time Schedule**
Not applicable
- E.29 Purchaser's Technical Requirements**
Not applicable
- E.30 Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name**
Not applicable
- E.31 CASP identifier**
Not applicable
- E.32 Placement Form**
NTAV
- E.33 Trading Platforms name**
LCX AG
- E.34 Trading Platforms Market Identifier Code (MIC)**
LCXE

E.35 Trading Platforms Access

NPC is widely traded on multiple regulated and unregulated trading platforms globally. NPC is not restricted to a single exchange and can be accessed by retail and institutional investors worldwide.

LCX Exchange also provides access to NPC trading with the NPC/EUR pair. Investors can access NPC through [LCX.com](https://www.lcx.com), the official LCX exchange, as well as other supported cryptocurrency trading platforms. To trade NPC, users must register, complete KYC (Know Your Customer) verification, and comply with platform-specific requirements.

E.36 Involved Costs

Not applicable

E.37 Offer Expenses

Not applicable

E.38 Conflicts of Interest

Not Applicable

E.39 Applicable Law

For admission to trading of NPC on LCX, the applicable law is Liechtenstein law, applied in accordance with MiCA and EU regulations. For decentralized, on-chain use of NPC outside LCX, applicable law depends on the user's jurisdiction.

E.40 Competent Court

Any disputes related to services provided by LCX fall under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Liechtenstein. For independent on-chain activities with NPC, no centralized legal recourse exists.

F. PART F - INFORMATION ABOUT THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

F.1 Crypto-Asset Type

Other Crypto-Asset

F.2 Crypto-Asset Functionality

NPC functions as a meme-fungible token (MFT), meaning it blends properties of both fungible tokens and NFTs: it operates as an ERC-20 token on exchanges, but can also be converted 1:1 into an ERC-1155 NFT form through its “Transform / Respawn” dApp. This dual nature allows NPC to access both token liquidity markets and NFT marketplaces seamlessly. Its internal logic ensures that whether in fungible or NFT form, each unit is interchangeable and retains equivalent value. Because of this architecture, NPC provides a bridge between two distinct ecosystems—liquid token trading and collectible/customizable assets.

F.3 Planned Application of Functionalities

The project plans to apply these functionalities by enabling users to customize their NPCs (choosing traits, accessories, visual attributes) and export them as profile images or NFTs. The conversion flexibility empowers holders to toggle between a liquid form (for trading or speculation) and a collectible form (for display, rarity, or community utility). The roadmap also intends to deepen liquidity integration between the ERC-20 and ERC-1155 markets—making arbitrage and cross-market flows more efficient—and to expand these mechanics across multiple chains so that the flexibility and dual usage extend beyond Ethereum.

F.4 Type of white paper

OTHR

F.5 The type of submission

NEWT

F.6 Crypto-Asset Characteristics

Non-Playable Coin (ticker: NPC) is a hybrid crypto-asset combining features of meme coins and NFTs, described by the project as a “Meme Fungible Token” (MFT). It is primarily deployed on Ethereum using the ERC-20 standard, with full interoperability allowing conversion to ERC-1155 NFTs through a 1:1 mechanism via the project's dApp. The total supply of NPC is fixed at 8,050,126,520 tokens, mirroring the estimated global human population as of July 2023, and the circulating supply is nearly fully diluted. NPC is actively traded across numerous centralized and decentralized exchanges, with its ERC-20 form being the most liquid. The token has no built-in transaction tax, aligning with its fun, community-driven approach. While its core utility is limited and primarily speculative, the project emphasizes cultural value, meme engagement, and community interaction. Future plans include enabling users to customize their NPCs, export them as profile images, and enhance liquidity infrastructure between token and NFT forms.

F.7 Commercial name or trading name

NPC

F.8 Website of the issuer

<https://www.npc.com/>

F.9 Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading

2025-12-17

F.10 Publication date

2025-12-17

F.11 Any other services provided by the issuer

Not applicable

- F.12 Language or languages of the white paper**
English
- F.13 Digital Token Identifier Code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available**
Not Available
- F.14 Functionally Fungible Group Digital Token Identifier, where available**
Not Available
- F.15 Voluntary data flag**
true
- F.16 Personal data flag**
false
- F.17 LEI eligibility**
false
- F.18 Home Member State**
Liechtenstein
- F.19 Host Member States**
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

G. PART G - INFORMATION ON THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS ATTACHED TO THE CRYPTO-ASSETS

G.1 Purchaser Rights and Obligations

Rights:

Access to goods/services on NPC's Website.

Participation in events and features requiring NPC (If any)

Use of tokens for staking or governance voting (non-binding)

Holders have the flexibility to exchange 1 NPC for its equivalent NPC-avatar NFT at any given time and vice versa.

Obligations:

No mandatory obligations.

G.2 Exercise of Rights and Obligation

Token rights are exercised via the NPC Platform interface:

In-Platform Use: NPC can be redeemed directly for services, items, or access.

Staking/Voting: Users can connect eligible wallets to participate in staking or polls (If any).

Conditions: Rights are contingent upon availability of services and compliance with platform rules.

G.3 Conditions for Modifications of Rights and Obligations

The issuer reserves the right to modify token rights or obligations under the following conditions:

Regulatory Compliance: Changes required by law or MiCA regulations

Platform Updates: Adjustments due to technical or functional upgrades

User Notification: Material changes will be communicated in advance via official channels

User Agreement: Continued use of the platform or tokens implies acceptance of updated terms

G.4 Future Public Offers

Not applicable

G.5 Issuer Retained Crypto-Assets

Not applicable

G.6 Utility Token Classification

False

G.7 Key Features of Goods/Services of Utility Tokens

Not Applicable

G.8 Utility Tokens Redemption

Not applicable

G.9 Non-Trading Request

True

G.10 Crypto-Assets Purchase or Sale Modalities

Not applicable

G.11 Crypto-Assets Transfer Restrictions

Not applicable

G.12 Supply Adjustment Protocols

The NPC token follows a controlled and transparent supply policy:

Fixed Maximum Supply: The total supply of NPC is capped and cannot be exceeded.

Initial Distribution Plan: A defined allocation covers development, community rewards, liquidity, and reserves.

No Arbitrary Minting: No additional tokens can be created outside of the predefined supply schedule.

G.13 Supply Adjustment Mechanisms

Token Burn Events: The platform may permanently remove tokens from circulation (e.g., through burn-based redemption or penalties).

Vesting and Unlocks: Team and ecosystem allocations follow vesting schedules to ensure gradual supply release.

Treasury Management: Unused tokens held in treasury may be reallocated or locked, subject to governance decisions.

Transparency: All supply changes are recorded on-chain and disclosed through official channels.

G.14 Token Value Protection Schemes

False

G.15 Token Value Protection Schemes Description

Not Applicable

G.16 Compensation Schemes

False

G.17 Compensation Schemes Description

Not Applicable

G.18 Applicable Law

For admission to trading of NPC on LCX, the applicable law is Liechtenstein law, applied in accordance with MiCA and EU regulations. For decentralized, on-chain use of NPC outside LCX, applicable law depends on the user's jurisdiction.

G.19 Competent Court

Any disputes related to services provided by LCX fall under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Liechtenstein. For independent on-chain activities with NPC, no centralized legal recourse exists.

H. PART H – INFORMATION ON THE UNDERLYING TECHNOLOGY

H.1 Distributed ledger technology

NPC is built on Ethereum, a public, open-access blockchain that uses Proof-of-Stake (PoS) to achieve decentralized consensus. This ensures that all NPC transactions are securely recorded and validated.

H.2 Protocols and Technical Standards

NPC (Non-Playable Coin) utilizes a hybrid architecture built on Ethereum, combining both ERC-20 and ERC-1155 token standards. As an ERC-20 token, NPC operates as a typical fungible cryptocurrency, tradable on standard exchanges and decentralized platforms. In parallel, NPC can also exist as an ERC-1155 token—allowing users to convert their fungible tokens into unique NFTs and vice versa via a dedicated dApp. This dual structure enables NPC to function as what the team calls a “Meme-Fungible Token” (MFT), blending meme culture, liquidity, and NFT collectibility. To streamline this fusion, the developers are introducing a new token standard, ERC11, which seeks to unify the behaviors of ERC-20 and ERC-1155 under a single protocol. Additionally, NPC employs bridging contracts that lock tokens on Ethereum and mint equivalent representations on other networks such as Base, BNB Chain, and Solana. This cross-chain system maintains a constant total supply while allowing the token and its NFT counterparts to move seamlessly between blockchains. Through these combined technologies and standards, NPC delivers a scalable, meme-centric, and interoperable digital asset.

H.3 Technology Used

NPC is deployed on Ethereum as its primary chain.

NPC is designed as a hybrid / dual-form token: as a typical fungible token (ERC-20), and as an NFT (ERC-1155) — they are convertible 1:1.

The project uses a specialized dApp (“Transform / Respawn” interface) allowing users to switch between ERC-20 (fungible) and ERC-1155 (NFT) forms with minimal gas cost.

NPC aims to support cross-chain representations by using bridging contracts: locking NPC on Ethereum and minting equivalent versions on Base, BNB Chain, and Solana (so that the total supply remains fixed). (You referred to this in your earlier description.)

NPC’s design includes a newly coined standard the team calls ERC11, which is intended to combine ERC-20 and ERC-1155 capabilities into one unified “memecoin-NFT” standard.

H.4 Consensus Mechanism

NPC uses Ethereum’s proof of stake consensus mechanism.

H.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees

NPC uses Ethereum’s existing incentive mechanisms and fee structure.

H.6 Use of Distributed Ledger Technology

True

H.7 DLT Functionality Description

The underlying DLT ensures:

Transparency: All token transfers and contract interactions are publicly verifiable

Security: Immutable ledger protects against unauthorized changes

Automation: Smart contracts enforce token logic without manual intervention

Interoperability: Compatible with major DeFi tools, exchanges.

H.8 Audit

True

H.9 Audit Outcome

The NPC token smart contracts have been audited by an independent third-party security firm. Key outcomes:

No critical vulnerabilities found

Medium and low-risk findings addressed prior to deployment

Audit reports once completed will be published at:

<https://www.cyberscope.io/audits/coin-non-playable-coin>

I. PART I – INFORMATION ON RISKS

I.1 Offer-Related Risks

Market Volatility: The value of NPC may fluctuate significantly after launch.

Insufficient Demand: The offering may not attract the expected user base or funding.

Limited Liquidity: There is no guarantee of active secondary markets for trading NPC.

I.2 Issuer-Related Risks

Operational Risk: The issuing entity may face financial, legal, or management issues.

Regulatory Risk: Future regulatory changes could impact the issuer's ability to operate.

Dependence on Key Personnel: Loss of core team members may affect the project's progress.

I.3 Crypto-Assets-Related Risks

Price Volatility: Crypto-assets in general are subject to high price fluctuations.

Cybersecurity Threats: Wallets, exchanges, or smart contracts may be vulnerable to attacks.

Lack of Legal Recourse: Users may have limited remedies in the event of token loss or theft.

I.4 Project Implementation-Related Risks

Delays: Project features or milestones may be postponed or fail to launch.

Resource Constraints: Funding shortfalls or technical challenges may affect delivery.

Integration Failure: Planned partnerships or features may not materialize as expected.

I.5 Technology-Related Risks

Smart Contract Bugs: Undiscovered flaws in deployed contracts could cause failures.

Blockchain Dependencies: Reliance on the underlying blockchain (e.g., Solana or other) may introduce external risks like congestion or forks.

System Downtime: Platform outages or infrastructure failure could disrupt service.

I.6 Mitigation Measures

Audits: Smart contracts are subject to independent security audits.

Vesting and Reserves: Controlled token releases reduce the risk of market shocks.

Regulatory Alignment: The project is designed to comply with MiCA and EU laws.

Transparency: Regular updates and on-chain data provide user visibility and trust.

Contingency Planning: A reserve fund and legal structure are in place to handle operational risks.

J. PART J – INFORMATION ON THE SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS IN RELATION TO ADVERSE IMPACT ON THE CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED ADVERSE IMPACTS

Adverse impacts on climate and other environment-related adverse impacts.

J.1 Information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

The NPC token operates on a user-friendly, scalable blockchain infrastructure, optimized for accessibility and low-cost transactions. The platform's low environmental impact and commitment to sustainable operations align with MiCA's standards for distributed ledger technologies. The network's annual energy consumption is 421.57671 kWh/a.

General information	
S.1 Name <i>Name reported in field A.1</i>	LCX
S.2 Relevant legal entity identifier Identifier referred to in field A.2	529900SN07Z6RTX8R418
S.3 Name of the crypto-asset Name of the crypto-asset, as reported in field D.2	Non-Playable Coin
S.4 Consensus Mechanism The consensus mechanism, as reported in field H.4	Ethereum's Proof of Stakes
S.5 Incentive Mechanisms and Applicable Fees Incentive mechanisms to secure transactions and any fees applicable, as reported in field H.5	Ethereum's existing incentive mechanisms and fee structure.
S.6 Beginning of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-05-18
S.7 End of the period to which the disclosure relates	2024-05-18
Mandatory key indicator on energy consumption	
S.8 Energy consumption Total amount of energy used for the validation of transactions and the maintenance of the integrity of the distributed ledger of transactions, expressed per calendar year	421.57671 kWh per year
Sources and methodologies	
S.9 Energy consumption sources and Methodologies Sources and methodologies used in relation to the information reported in field S.8	The energy consumption of the NPC token is calculated using a bottom-up approach, focusing on node activity. Public data, open-source tools, and certified lab tests inform estimates. Network-level energy use is attributed to the token based on its gas usage,

	using FFG DTI data to identify asset implementations.
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J.2 Supplementary information on principal adverse impacts on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts of the consensus mechanism

Not Applicable