Issuer Specific Summary (EN)

Introduction and Warnings

CF Crypto Web 3.0 ETP (Ticker: CFWB3) seeks to track the investment results of Ethereum, Ethereum Classic, Cardano, Polygon, Polkadot, Solana, Uniswap, Avalanche, Chainlink, Algorand, Tezos, Fantom, Eos, Cosmos, Aave, Near .

Product Name	Ticker	ISIN	Valor	Currency	Units	Collateral
CF Crypto Web 3.0 ETP	CFWB3	CH1263519386	126351938	USD	10 000 (19.03.2024)	Ethereum, Ethereum Classic, Cardano, Polygon, Polkadot, Solana, Uniswap, Avalanche, Chainlink, Algorand, Tezos, Fantom, Eos, Cosmos, Aave, Near

The issuer and offeror of the securities is issuance.swiss AG (LEI: 5067000950889C27EM46, Swiss Company Number: CHE-340.510.964, a Swiss based stock corporation. The base prospectus was approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("FMA"), on 11 July 2023 and renewed on 11 July 2024, 11 July 2025. The FMA approval of the base prospectus should not be understood as an endorsement of these securities.

issuance.swiss AG	FMA
Untere Roostmatt 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland admin@issuance.swiss +41 44 552 00 51	infor@fma-li.li +423 (0) 236 73 73

Warnings:

(a) this issue-specific summary should be read as an introduction to the base prospectus and the final terms in respect of these securities;

(b) any decision to invest in the securities should be based on a consideration of the base prospectus as a whole by the investor and together with the final terms in respect of these securities;

(c) the investor could lose all or part of the invested capital;

(d) a claim relating to the information contained in a prospectus is brought before a court, the plaintiff investor might, under national law, have to bear the costs of translating the prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated;

(e) civil liability attaches only to those persons who have tabled this issue-specific summary, including any translation thereof, but only where the summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent, when read together with the other parts of the base prospectus and the relevant final terms, or where it does not provide, when read together with the other parts of the base prospectus and such final terms, key information in order to aid investors when considering whether to invest in these securities;

(f) you are about to purchase a product that is not simple and may be difficult to understand

Key Information on the Issuer

Who is the issuer of the securities?

Domicile and legal form etc.
issuance.swiss AG is the issuer of these securities. issuance.swiss AG was established (at a meeting of its founders) on 26 January 2023 and was incorporated and registered in Zug, Switzerland on 24 February 2023. If a delisting would occur the Issuer will exercise its right to redeem the ETPs early. Such early settlement will only occur following a notice period and investors risk that the market price and liquidity as well as the final settlement amount are negatively impacted in such a scenario as a stock corporation (Aktiengesellschaft) under article 620 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations for an unlimited duration. issuance.swiss AG is registered in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zug, Switzerland, under the number CHE-340.510.964. Its LEI is 5067000950889C27EM46. issuance.swiss AG has its registered address at Untere Roostmatt 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

Principal activities
issuance.swiss AG was set up to issue exchange traded products and other financial products linked to the performance of Underlyings or a basket of Underlyings providing exposure to the price development of a range of Crypto Assets, Commodity Assets and/or other eligible Underlyings. Such Products may have long or short exposure to the daily performance of the referenced index. The Issuer will also engage in other activi ties related to the maintenance of the Programme and the creation of new crypto-linked financial products. It does not have any other revenue generating business activities.

Major shareholders and control
issuance.swiss AG is a wholly owned subsidiary of stakeholder.swiss Stiftung, a Foundation registered in in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zug, Switzerland, under Number CHE-340.510.964.

Key management
The board of issuance.swiss AG consists of: Damjan Cosic, Pavel Izmaylov and Laurent Kssis.

Auditors
The board has appointed the following statutory auditors: RSM Audit Switzerland SA, Boulevard Georges-Favon 26-28, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

What is the key financial information regarding the issuer?

Audited Financial Statements (USD) as of 31.12.2024	
Assets	
Current Assets	
Digital assets	19‘788‘233
Cash and cash equivalents	86‘292
Other receivables	327‘075
Total current assets	**20‘201‘600**
Non-current assets	
Intangible fixed assets	121'166
Total Non-current assets	121'166
Total assets	**20‘233‘766**
Liabilities and Shareholder’s equity	
Non-current liabilities	**0**
Current liabilities	
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	19‘788‘234
Other payables	496‘326
Total liabilities	**20‘284‘660**
Shareholders equity	
Share capital	110‘170
Capital contribution reserve	0
Currency translation difference	(71‘964)
Total equity	38‘206
Total Liabilities and Shareholder’s equity	**20‘233‘766**

What are the key risks that are specific to the issuer?

Market risk
Market volatility reflects the degree of instability and expected instability of the performance of, for example, the market for structured products over time. The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of actual market volatility, but is largely determined by the prices for derivative instruments that offer investors protection against such market volatility. The prices of these derivative instruments are determined by forces such as actual market volatility, expected market volatility, other economic and financial conditions and trading speculations. Market volatility may result in the Issuer incurring losses despite hedging arrangements.

Risk Rating: High

Risks related to the short business history and limited business objective of the Issuer
The business activities of the Issuer concerns securities related to the Crypto Assets. The Issuer is a special purpose vehicle within the meaning of the applicable Swiss laws and regulations. The protocols for the Crypto Assets are publicly available which means that further innovation is possible meaning that these crypto-currencies may not mark the end of the evolution of digital currencies. If the Crypto Assets do not become successful or become less successful going forward and if the Issuer cannot adapt to such changed circumstances, the Issuer may be unsuccessful in carrying out its business which may lead to a decrease in the value of the ETP.

Risk Rating: Medium

Credit risk
Investors are exposed to the credit risk of the Issuer and the Custodian. An Investor’s ability to obtain payment in accordance with the General Terms and Conditions is dependent on the Issuer’s ability to meet these obligations. The Products are not, either directly or indirectly, an obligation of any other party. As a result, irrespective of the collateralisation, the creditworthiness of the Issuer may affect the market value of any Products and, in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy, Investors may not receive the amount owed to them under the General Terms and Conditions. In addition to direct credit risks, the Investors are indirectly exposed to any credit risk that the Issuer is exposed to. For example, the Issuer may incur losses and/or fail to obtain delivery under any arrangements in place in respect of any crypto-denominated assets held as Collateral.

Risk Rating: Medium

Key Information on the Securities

What are the main features of the securities?
CF Crypto Web 3.0 ETP (CFWB3) is a non-interest bearing, open-ended debt security. Each series of the product is linked to an index or a specific underlying asset Ethereum, Ethereum Classic, Cardano, Polygon, Polkadot, Solana, Uniswap, Avalanche, Chainlink, Algorand, Tezos, Fantom, Eos, Cosmos, Aave, Near . CFWB3 has 10 000 aggregate number of products represented. The ISIN of the product is CH1263519386 with USD as settlement currency. No series of this product has a scheduled maturity date or a maximum number of securities. Additional units of the products may be issued at any time. The securities carry an annual put option and a continuous creation/redemption mechanism for authorised participants. These securities are senior secured debt obligations of the issuer. Investors are first lien creditors against allocated pools of crypto assets on a per series basis. The notes are considered transferable securities under MIFID II and do not carry any transferability restrictions.

Where will the securities be traded?

The products are traded on: Deutsche Boerse Xetra, BX Swiss Exchange and a number of other MTFs. Additional MTF venues may be added from time to time without Issuer knowledge or consent. For the most current list of available trading venues, see www.issuance.swiss

No guarantor

The Products will be obligations solely of the Issuer and will not be guaranteed by, or be the responsibility of, any other entity.

What are the key risks that are specific to the securities?

Market risk due to lack of capital protection

The ETPs issued under this Base Prospectus do not provide for any capital protection of any amount payable under the ETPs. This causes a risk for investors in the ETPs since parts of or the entire invested amount may be lost due to the market risk associated with the exposure of the ETPs. In other words, if the price of the relevant Index, Underlying or Underlying Components develops in a manner which is unfavourable for the Investors then the terms do not provide for any level of protected capital and the Investors will sustain the full loss corresponding to the unfavourable development of the relevant Index, Underlying or Underlying Components. Where the ETPs provide a long exposure (i.e. the relevant ETPs have been designed to benefit in the event of a rise in the price of the relevant index, Underlying or Underlying Component) and the relevant price instead remains flat or falls this would have a material adverse effect on the market value of such ETPs and the Investors would sustain losses. Conversely, where the ETPs provide a short exposure (i.e. the relevant ETPs have been designed to benefit in the event of a fall in the price of the relevant index, Underlying or Underlying Component) and the relevant price instead remains flat or rises this would have a material adverse effect on the market value of the ETPs and the Investors would sustain losses. Depending on the performance of the relevant Index, Underlying or Underlying Components Investors may sustain a loss up to their entire investment.

Risk Rating: High

Risk factors relating to digital assets: Regulatory risks

The legal status of crypto assets varies widely from country to country. In many countries, the legal status is not yet defined or is changing. Some countries have made the use of crypto-assets such as Bitcoin illegal. Other countries have banned crypto-assets or securities or derivatives relating to them (including for certain categories of investors, e.g., products such as those offered by the Company may not be sold to retail investors in the United Kingdom), prohibited local banks from working with crypto-assets or otherwise restricted crypto-assets. In addition, the legal treatment of crypto-assets is often unclear, and there is uncertainty as to whether the underlying crypto-assets are a security, money, commodity or property (although a counter-example to this is, for example, German law, which has included so-called crypto-assets as financial instruments in German law since the beginning of 2020). In some countries, such as the United States, different government agencies define crypto assets differently, leading to regulatory conflict and uncertainty. This uncertainty is exacerbated by the rapid evolution of regulations. Some countries may explicitly restrict, prohibit or limit the acquisition, use, trading or redemption of crypto-assets in the future. In such a scenario, the ownership or trading of securities replicating or linked to crypto-assets, such as the Company's products, could be deemed illegal and subject to sanctions.

However, in recent years, numerous large and established banks and asset managers have invested in companies in the cryptocurrency space or have become involved with investments in cryptocurrencies. This trend is to be significant and ongoing in nature these days. Numerous financial regulators have now generally accepted that cryptocurrencies are likely to remain as an asset class and, accordingly, have adopted a pragmatic stance to address this growing interest in cryptocurrencies by the investment community. The Company is therefore pursuing the objective of making its products more geographically accessible to a wider audience in part as a diversification strategy to mitigate this risk.

However, it is visibly difficult to predict how the regulatory outlook and policies regarding cryptocurrencies could and will change. A shift to a generally more negative view could lead to risk for investors as tightening regulations may restrict access for investors.

Risk Rating: High

The value of a Crypto Asset can change quickly and could even drop to zero

The price of any Crypto Asset can be volatile and may be affected by a variety of factors. Should demand for a Crypto Asset decrease, e.g. due to a sudden loss of confidence in such crypto Asset attributed to it by market participants, or should it fail to achieve adoption among the Crypto Asset community or should it suffer technological or coding failures or hacks, for example, then its value could drop sharply and permanently, which in turn would adversely affect the price at which investors are able to trade the ETPs in the secondary markets. Such a course of events would probably wors en the liquidity, disposal opportunities and the market value for the ETPs and thus create risks of losses for investors. The value of a Crypto Asset and consequently the relevant ETPs could even drop to zero and Investors may experience significant difficulties in divesting their positions in the relevant ETPs.

Risk Rating: High

Valuation

Crypto Assets do not represent an underlying claim on income or profits, nor do they represent a liability that must be repaid. Their price reflects the assessment of value by market participants (or a particular marketplace) and supply and demand dynamics. As a result, the value of Crypto Assets may be more speculative and more volatile than traditional assets which represent claims on income, or profits or debts.

The speculative nature of the underlying Crypto Assets can make it difficult to apply consistent valuation methods for the Crypto Assets and thereby the ETPs. Furthermore, extreme volatility can impact the ability of market participants to provide reliable, consistent pricing, which, in turn, could adversely affect the price at which investors are able to trade the ETPs in the secondary markets.

Risk Rating: High

Risks associated with development of protocol

The protocols for cryptocurrencies such as the Crypto Assets are publicly available and under development. Further developmen t and acceptance of the protocols is dependent on a number of factors. The development of any of these digital currencies may be prevented or delayed, should disagreements between participants, developers and members of the network arise. New and improved versions of the source code will be "voted" in by a majority of the members/miners of the network carrying out the changes in their nodes, meaning upgrading their nodes to the latest version of the code. Should a situation arise where it is not possible to reach a majority in the network regarding the implementation of a new version of the protocol, this may mean that, among other things, the improvement of that protocol’s scalability may be restrained. Should the development of one of the Crypto Assets’ protocols be prevented or delayed, this may adversely affect the value of the currencies. Further, as the structure of the protocols for the Crypto Assets are public, there is no direct compensation for protocol developers, which may reduce incentives for further development. Without further development, the value of the associated digital currency may decrease, affecting the value of the ETPs.

Further, without direct compensation for protocol developers, it could lead to decreased incentives for continuous development of the protocols. Should these protocols not develop further, the value of the associated digital asset will decrease, which in turn would affect the value of the ETPs. As protocols develop and mature and adoption increases among developers, this reduces both the probability that this risk would occur and the magnitude of the consequences of this risk would occur.

The risk rating is assessed to be medium. In relation to Crypto Assets with the largest market capitalization, the risk rating is assessed to be low in light of the large number of developers. For Crypto Assets with fewer active developers, (which is often correlated to a low market capitalization), the risk rating is higher, assessed to be at medium.

Risk Rating: Medium

Secondary market risk
The market prices in the secondary market will become both higher and lower than the rate to which investors have purchased their ETPs. The market rates in the secondary market may not accurately reflect the price of the relevant Index or Underlying or Underlying Components. Although the price determination in the secondary market is based on established calculation models, it is dependent upon the underlying development of the market and the market's conception of the Issuer's credit status, the ETPs' probable remaining duration and the sales opportunities on the secondary market. In light of the volatility which can be observed in the historical prices for the Crypto Assets, it seems possible that the price determination of the ETPs in the secondary market may be very volatile. If one or more regulated markets decide that the ETPs no longer should be so admitted to trading, regardless of whether this is due to circumstances assignable to the Issuer, the ETPs, the Crypto Assets, the market maker and / or changed rules or any other reason, there is a risk that the Issuer will not succeed in having the ETPs admitted to trading on another regulated market, MTF or other marketplace. Such a course of events could reduce the liquidity, disposal opportunities and the market value for the ETPs and thus create risks of losses for investors. In the event of a delisting the Issuer may exercise its right to redeem the ETPs early. Such early settlement will only occur following a notice period and investors face the risk that the market price and liquidity as well as the final settlement amount are negatively impacted in such a scenario.

Risk Rating: High

Risk of the Occurrence of an Extraordinary Event
Condition 17 (*Extraordinary Event*) provides that, in the case of a fraud, theft, cyber-attack, change in regulations and/or a similar event (each, an **Extraordinary Event**) with respect to, or affecting any, Underlying or Underlying Component, including any Underlying or Underlying Component that serves as Collateral, the Issuer shall give notice to Investors in accordance with Condition 16 (*Notices*), and the Redemption Amount for such Products shall be reduced accordingly, potentially to zero (i.e., U.S.$0.00, C0.00, CHF 0.00, £0.00 or the equivalent in other Settlement Currencies) per Product. Accordingly, Investors bear the risks of the occurrence of an Extraordinary Event and of a partial or complete loss of their investment. Moreover, the risks of an Extraordinary Event are greater than for similar events with respect to other asset classes (such as investments in securities, funds and deposits) and, unlike in the case of other asset classes, are unable to be mitigated. In addition, it is not presently practical to insure against an Extraordinary Event.

Risk Rating: High

Risk factors relating to Basket ETPs and Index ETPs
Please refer to the foregoing risk factors for the relevant Crypto Assets within the relevant basket or, as the case may be, index. In addition, a small basket or index composition will generally be more vulnerable to changes in the value of the relevant Crypto Assets and a change in composition of a basket or an index may have an adverse effect on the basket's or index's performance. Given the higher weighting of each component in a small basket or small index composition, the impact of an unfavourable development for one or more single components will be greater on the basket's or index's performance compared with a more diverse basket or index. A high correlation of components, i.e. where the values of the relevant components tend to fluctuate in a similar direction and magnitude as the other components, may have a significant effect on amounts payable on the ETP since all of the correlated components may move in the same unfavourable manner at the same time and thus not achieve diversification of the market risk. The negative performance of a single component, i.e. a single Crypto Asset, may outweigh positive performance on the part of one or more other components and may have a negative impact on the return of the ETP. If the Index provides a leveraged exposure to the relevant Crypto Assets referenced by the Index, the effect of any negative or positive changes in the price thereof on the level of such Index will be magnified as compared to the effect of any such negative or positive changes on the level of an otherwise identical Index that does not employ leverage. Prospective investors should note that such leverage will mean that any fall in the level of the Index will lead to a magnified negative impact on the return on the ETP.

Risk Rating: Medium

Risks associated with Commodity Asset prices
The value of a Product which is linked to an index which also includes one or more Commodity Assets as Underlying Component(s), will be related to the value of an equivalent investment in the relevant Commodity Asset(s). Commodity Asset prices generally may fluctuate widely and may be affected by numerous factors, including:

a) global or regional political, economic or financial events and situations, particularly war, terrorism, expropriation and other activities which might lead to disruptions to supply from countries that are major bullion producers;

b) global metal supply and demand, which is influenced by such factors as exploration success, mine production and net forward selling activities by metal producers, jewelry demand, investment demand and industrial demand, net of any recycling and any shortages of a particular type of bullion could result in a spike in prices of that type of bullion. Price spiking can also result in volatile forward rates and lease rates which could result in the bid-offer spread on any exchange where Products are traded widening, reflecting short-term forward rates in the relevant bullion;

c) financial activities including investment trading, hedging or other activities conducted by large trading houses, producers, users, hedge funds, commodities funds, governments or other speculators which could impact global supply or demand; and

d) financial market factors such as investors' expectations with respect to the future rates of inflation, movements in world equity, financial and property markets, interest rates and currency exchange rates, particularly the strength of and confidence in the US dollar. Adverse movements in the price of Commodity Assets may negatively affect the return to Investors who sell their securities when the price of the relevant Commodity Asset has decreased since the time they purchased their Products. General movements in local and international markets and factors that affect the investment climate and investor sentiment could all affect the level of trading and, therefore, the market price of the Products and this may lead to a fall in the price of Products which will have an adverse impact on any Investor that purchased Products at a higher price.

Risk Rating: Medium

Realisation of Collateral
If the amounts received upon the realisation of Collateral are not sufficient to fully cover the fees and expenses of the Collateral Agent and the Issuer's payment obligations to Investors, then there is a risk that Investors may incur a loss, which may be significant. Realisation of Collateral only takes place in the Event of Default or an Insolvency Event. Thus, the collateralisation can mitigate the credit risk of the Issuer only to the extent that the proceeds cover the Investors' claims. However, the contractual claims of the Investors are not limited to the value of the Collateral although in an insolvency of the Issuer a loss would occur if the Collateral does not suffice. On the other hand, the Investors are not entitled to receive a surplus from the realisation of Collateral, should it exceed their contractual claims.

Risk Rating: Medium

Short, long and/or leveraged exposure risk
The Settlement Amount and the market value of each ETP will be affected by the nature of the exposure being provided under the relevant final term sheets. Where the ETPs provide a long exposure (i.e. the relevant ETPs have been designed to benefit in the event of a rise in the pr ice of the relevant index, Underlying or Underlying Component) and the relevant price instead remains flat or falls this would have a material adverse effect on the market value of such ETPs and the Investors would sustain losses. Conversely, where the ETPs provide a short exposure (i.e. the relevant ETPs have been designed to benefit in the event of a fall in the price of the relevant index, Underlying or Underlying Component) and the relevant price instead remains flat or rises this would have a material adverse effect on the market value of the ETPs and the Investors would sustain losses. Where the exposure, irrespective if it is long or short, is also leveraged, the leverage will further magnify such risk.

Risk Rating: Medium

Large intra-day and overnight market movements
In the event of large movements in the value of any underlying asset(s) referenced by an Index during the course of a scheduled valuation day, it is possible that an intra-day reset may be triggered with respect to such Index. An intra-day reset is designed as a stop-loss to restrict (to a certain extent) the loss in value of an Index during periods of extreme market movement by providing a new base level for determining the movement in the value of any underlying asset(s). The effect of an intra-day reset is that an Index will for the remainder of that day provide relevant leveraged long or short exposure to the movement in the value of such underlying asset(s) measured from the time the intra-day reset took place (or thereabouts). If an intra-day reset were to take place then, for the reasons described above, an Index (and the corresponding ETPs which reference such Index) will not provide leveraged exposure to the movement in the value of the underlying asset(s) throughout the course of that day. If the value of the underlying asset(s) were to fall (or rise) significantly during the course of a day resulting in an intra-day reset occurring with respect to the corresponding Index but then during the remainder of the day the underlying asset(s) were to recover their losses (or lose their gains) then the relevant Index and, therefore, the corresponding ETPs would still incur a significant loss during such day due to the intra-day reset providing a lower (higher) base level for determining the movement in the value of the underlying asset(s) throughout the remainder of the day. As a result, where an intra-day reset occurs, an investor's losses may still be significant. The level of any intra-day reset triggers will vary between different Indices. An intra-day reset may not occur with respect to overnight movements in the value of the underlying asset(s) (i.e. from close of an exchange on one day to open of the exchange the following day). Accordingly, in the event of a large overnight movement in the value of the underlying asset(s) referenced by an Index, the value of the ETP could plummet. In such a scenario, an investor that holds a corresponding ETP could lose all or part of their investment.

Risk Rating: Medium

Key Information on the offer of securities to the public and/or the admission to trading on a regulated market

Under which conditions and timetable can I invest in this security?
These securities will be offered to the public in a number of EU countries (currently Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden). The offer for these securities is continuous until the expiry of the base prospectus (10 July 2024) (Offer Period) and additional investors may enter any given series at any time. Additional tranches of a series may be issued at any time pursuant to further final terms. However, these additional issuances are not dilutive and will be collateralized with an equivalent amount of digital assets as further described in the prospectus.

Who is the offeror and/or person asking for admission to trading?
The issuer has given its consent for the Authorised Participants to use the base prospectus in connection with any non-exempt offer of these securities in thecountries listed above during the Offer Period by or to each of the following financial intermediaries (each, an Authorised Offeror): The Issuer is issuance.swiss AG, Untere Roostmatt 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland (LEI: 5067000950889C27EM46, Swiss Company Number: CHE-340.510.964), a Swiss based stock corporation, place of jurisdiction: Switzerland.

The **Authorised Offerors** are:
- Flow Traders B.V. Jacob Bontiusplaats 9, 1018LL Amsterdam, The Netherlands. The legal form of this company is 54M6 and is subject to the jurisdiction of NL law.
- and any Authorised Participant expressly named as an Authorised Offeror on the Issuer's website www.issuance.swiss

An investor intending to acquire or acquiring any securities from an Authorised Offeror will do so, and offers and sales of the securities to such investor by an Authorised Offeror will be made, in accordance with any terms and other arrangements in place between that Authorised Offeror and such investor including as to price, allocations and settlement arrangements.

These securities contain a base annual fee of 1.59% for investors as well as a subscription/redemption fee to authorised participants. Investors in the product may pay additional brokerage fees, commissions trading fees, spreads or other fees when investing in these products.

Why is this prospectus being produced?
This base prospectus is being produced for the purpose of offering these securities to the public in a number of EU member states (currently Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden). The entire value of the proceeds from issuance of these securities will be used to acquire a corresponding amount of underlying assets relevant to that series.

Estimated use of proceeds
n/a

Indication of whether the offer is subject to an underwriting agreement
The offer of the securities is not subject to an underwriting agreement on a firm commitment basis.

Indication of most material conflicts of interest pertaining to the offer of admission to trading
No material conflict of interests exists.