

issuance.swiss AG

(Registration Number CHE-340.510.964)

**Financial reporting according to §
115 of the German Securities
Trading Act
(Wertpapierhandelsgesetz)**

for the 6 months ended 30 June 2025

issuance.swiss AG

(Registration Number CHE-340.510.964)

Interim Financial Statements for the 6 months ended 30 June 2025

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Interim Financial Statements for the 6 months ended 30 June 2025

Statement of Financial Position

Figures in USD

	Notes	30 Jun 2025	31 Dec 2024
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
Intangible assets	4	104,717	121,166
Total Non-current Assets		104,717	121,166
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	77,639	86,292
Trade and other receivables	5	562,390	327,075
Digital Assets	6	18,730,003	19,788,233
Total Current Assets		19,370,032	20,201,600
Total Assets		19,474,749	20,322,766
Equity			
Issued capital	8	110,170	110,170
Retained Earnings / (Accumulated loss)		(36,315)	(71,964)
Total Equity		73,855	38,206
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	670,891	496,326
Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets	10	18,730,003	19,788,234
Total Current Liabilities		19,400,894	20,284,560
Total Liabilities		19,400,894	20,284,560
Total equity and liabilities		19,474,749	20,322,766

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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Figures in USD

	Jan-Jun 2025	2024
Revenue		
Service Fees	545,320	990,597
Total Revenue	545,320	990,597
Operating expenses		
Crypto Finance Rebalancing	(1,952)	(15,502)
Digital Security	(8,333)	-
Exchange Related Fees	(11,108)	(17,345)
Index Provider Fee	(15,000)	(3,799)
Paying Agent Fee	(62,029)	(145,425)
Services Charges	(175,666)	(22,167)
Total Operating expenses	(274,088)	(204,238)
Net (loss)/gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Realized Gain / Loss on Financial Liabilities	(21,821)	-
Unrealized Gain / Loss on Financial Liabilities	4,435,719	(2,574,696)
Total Net (loss)/gain on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	4,413,898	(2,574,696)
Profit / (Loss) from operating activities	4,685,130	(1,788,337)
Administrative expenses		
Advertising / Electronic Media	(6,228)	(331)
Audit	(77,973)	(71,612)
Bank Charges	(2,848)	(1,383)
Depreciation and Amortization	(16,449)	(32,897)
Directorship	(11,316)	(17,049)
Domiciliation	(1,728)	(5,683)
Fund Administration	(81,127)	(169,140)
Legal advice	-	(170,692)
Legal Fee	(58,068)	(8,908)
Media	-	(9,931)
Postage	-	(2)
Travel Expense	-	(3,643)
Exceptional Charge	-	(19,298)
Other Administrative Expense	(767)	(293,298)
Total Administrative expenses	(256,504)	(803,868)
Profit / (Loss) before exchange differences	4,428,626	(2,592,205)
Net foreign exchange differences		
Realised Currency Gains	(7,358)	-
Unrealised Currency Gains	(3,761)	(14,611)
Bank Revaluations	32,040	-
Total Net foreign exchange differences	20,921	(14,611)
Net Profit / (Loss)	4,449,547	(2,606,816)
Other comprehensive income net of tax		
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Realized Gain / Loss on Digital Assets	21,821	-
Unrealized Gain / Loss on Digital Assets	(4,435,719)	2,574,696
Total Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(4,413,898)	2,574,696
Total Other comprehensive income net of tax	(4,413,898)	2,574,696
Total comprehensive income	35,649	(32,120)

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Statement of Changes in Equity

Figures in USD

	Issued capital	Accumulated loss	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	110,170	(39,844)	70,326
Changes in equity			
Profit / (Loss) for the year	-	(2,606,816)	(2,606,816)
Other comprehensive income	-	2,574,696	2,574,696
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(32,120)	(32,120)
Balance at 31 December 2024	110,170	(71,964)	38,206
Changes in equity			
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	4,449,547	4,449,547
Other comprehensive income	-	(4,413,898)	(4,413,898)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	35,649	35,649
Balance at 30 June 2025	110,170	(36,315)	73,855

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Statement of Cash Flows

Figures in USD

	Note	Jan-Jun 2025	2024
Cash flows (used in) / from operations			
Profit / (Loss) for the year		35,649	(32,120)
Adjustments to reconcile loss			
Net fair value decrease/(increase) on digital assets		(4,435,719)	(2,574,696)
Net decrease/(increase) on financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		4,435,719	2,574,696
Adjustments for increase in trade accounts receivable		(16,594)	(106,926)
Adjustments for increase in other operating receivables		(218,722)	(49,251)
Adjustments for increase in trade accounts payable		116,483	226,082
Adjustments for decrease in other operating payables		58,082	(106,282)
Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expense		16,449	32,897
Total adjustments to reconcile loss		(44,303)	(3,480)
Net cash flows (used in) / from operations		(8,653)	(35,600)
Net foreign exchange differences		20,921	(14,611)
Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities		20,921	(14,611)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes		12,268	(50,211)
Net foreign exchange differences		(20,921)	14,611
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(8,653)	(35,600)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		86,292	121,892
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	7	77,639	86,292

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Interim Financial Statements for the 6 months ended 30 June 2025

Accounting Policies

1. General information

The Company was incorporated and registered in Untere Roostmatt 8,6300 Zug, Switzerland on 24 February 2023, as an Aktiengesellschaft, a corporation limited by shares, under the Swiss Code of Obligations. The Company has been established for an indefinite duration. The Company established a program (the "Program") under which the Company may, from time to time and subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, issue Exchange Traded Products and non Exchange Traded Products (the "Products"). The Company may issue securities (the "Securities") for the Products.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value.
- Digital Assets at fair value measured in accordance with the revaluation model under IAS 38 (intangible assets).

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), being the Company's functional currency. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The issued share capital of the Company is denominated in CHF. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest whole number, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and in future periods affected.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Income and Expenses

Income and expenses are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Service Revenue

Originators will be charged an annual administration fee for the services of the Company regarding issuance assistance and life cycle management of the Products.

Investor Fees Revenue

Investors will be charged a fee in respect of the Products in the amount specified in the relevant Final Terms (the "Investor Fee"). The rate will be set out in the relevant Final Terms, and is applied to the Collateral on a daily basis, each following calendar day after the issue date (including holidays and weekends) until redemption.

The Investor Fee is paid from the Collateral, thus affecting the Collateral calculation for the subsequent trading day. Because the Collateral forms the basis for determining the value of each Security, the aggregate effect of the Investor Fee will increase or decrease in a manner directly proportional to the value of each Security and the amount of Securities.

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Accounting Policies

Significant Accounting Policies continued...

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash held at bank which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Company in the management of its capital.

There are no restrictions on cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position.

(c) Share Capital

Share capital is issued in CHF.

(d) Trade and other receivables

Other receivables do not carry any interest, are short-term in nature and have been reviewed for any evidence of impairment.

Other receivables are accounted at amortised cost.

(e) Trade and other payables

Other payables are accounted at amortised cost.

(f) Financial Instruments

Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies its Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

The exchange quoted price of the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets is determined by reference to the underlying digital assets. Changes in the fair value of the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets have been designated as at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate an accounting mismatch, that would otherwise arise with the underlying digital assets, enabling both the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets and the underlying digital assets to be measured at fair value with gains or losses on both being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities (including financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially on the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company issues Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets to offer investors means of gaining market exposure to digital assets. Each Product has a continuous issue and redemption process, under which additional Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets may be issued by the Company to Authorized Participants and Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets may be redeemed by the Company from the Authorized Participants on a daily basis on any business day. The value of an investor's entitlement for the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets equals the aggregate value of assets held as Collateral for the relevant Product converted into the currency in which the issues and redemptions will be settled divided by the number of outstanding Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets for the Product.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

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Accounting Policies

Significant Accounting Policies continued...

Subsequent measurement

After initial measurement, the Company measures financial liabilities which are classified as at fair value through profit or loss at their fair value. Subsequent changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss are recognised directly in the statement of comprehensive income.

Fair value measurement principles

The fair value of the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets is determined by reference to the underlying digital assets. Changes in the fair value of the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets are valued using valuation techniques, as detailed in the fair value hierarchy note to the financial statements.

Net changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

Net changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss relates to Scytale, CFMOM, CFWB3, Sermont Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets issued and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes.

(g) Digital assets

The Company holds digital assets (representing the underlyings in the products from Matrix Port, Scytale and Sermort) equal to the amount due to holders of Digital Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets solely for the purposes of meeting its obligations under the terms of the Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets.

The Digital Assets represent intangible assets as defined in IAS 38. The Board of directors have determined to account for digital assets at fair value (as permitted by the remeasurment model in IAS 38) on the basis there is an active market for the transfer and sale of the digital assets that the Company holds. The digital assets are held to provide the security holders with the exposure to changes in the fair value of digital assets and therefore the Board of directors consider that carrying the digital assets at fair value reflects the objectives and the purpose of holding the asset.

Fair value measurement principles

Digital assets held in custody are measured at fair value using either custodian price fixing values or index pricing linked to the products as an input where applicable.

Net changes in fair value of digital assets

Net changes in fair value of digital assets relates to movement in prices of the digital assets and includes all realised and unrealised fair value changes.

(i) Issue and redemption

Upon initial recognition and the receipt of digital assets, they are recorded at fair value using the Quoted Price.

Upon redemption of Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets and the transfer out of digital assets, the attributable cost shall be calculated in accordance with the average cost methodology, and the overall cost reduced accordingly to represent the de-recognition of the digital assets. Any previously recognised gains on the digital assets de-recognised as a result of the transfer are reclassified to retained earnings.

(ii) Subsequent measurement

An increase in fair value is recorded first through profit or loss in respect of any previous losses below the original cost recognised being reversed, with any further gains being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

A decrease in fair value is recorded first through profit or loss in respect of any previous gains recognised being reversed, with any further loss being recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

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Accounting Policies

Significant Accounting Policies continued...

(h) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity). The Company currently operates in a single operating segment.

(i) Foreign currency transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the reporting currency at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the reporting currency at the beginning of the financial period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the financial period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the financial period.

The accounts at year-end are prepared in USD. The company translates its statement of comprehensive income at yearly average rate into USD. Equity items are valued at historical rate. The balance sheet is translated by the year-end rate into USD. The Company is applying foreign exchange rates published by the European Central Bank.

(j) Statement of cash flows

The indirect method has been applied in the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

(k) Intangible fixed Assets

Development of the Program

Costs incurred for the development of ETP products relate to costs such as product design, development of Base Prospectus, review of the Base Prospectus by SIX Exchange and set-up services. Development costs are capitalised considering that the products have been developed and put on the market. These assets, by its nature, do not have an identifiable market on which the intangible assets could be recovered.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation.

Amortisation of the program is recognised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, being 5 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

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31 Dec 2024

4. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets

Capitalised development expenditure

Balance at 1 January

Cost	175,709	175,709
Accumulated amortisation	(54,543)	(21,646)
Carrying amount	121,166	154,063

Movements for the period

Additions	-	-
Amortisation	(16,449)	(32,897)
Intangible assets at the end of the period	104,718	121,166

Closing balance at the end of the period

Cost	175,709	175,709
Accumulated amortisation	(70,992)	(54,543)
Carrying amount	104,718	121,166

5. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables comprise:

Trade receivables	241,311	224,718
Other receivables	321,079	102,357
Total trade and other receivables	562,390	327,075

6. Digital Assets

6.1 Digital Assets comprise the following balances:

Investments: Matrix Port (CFMOM)	2,883,658	3,552,899
Investments: Matrix Port (CFWB3)	511,935	783,029
Investments: Matrix Port (Scytale)	1,811,135	3,921,024
Investments: Sermont (DABI)	1,390,063	1,322,966
Investments: Figment	110,417	1,347,712
Investments: Hemmca Capital	1,107,890	1,098,320
Investments: Alpha Swiss	10,528,992	7,301,385
Investment: Liqwid (CASL)	385,912	460,898
	18,730,002	19,788,233

6.2 Movements in value of digital assets are as follows:

At the beginning of the year	19,788,233	7,938,866
Additions and disposals	(5,493,950)	9,274,672
Net movement in fair value	4,435,719	2,574,695
At the end of the year	18,730,002	19,788,233

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets:

Cash

Balances with banks	305,017	86,292
	305,017	86,292

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Notes to the Financial Statements continued...

8. Issued capital

Authorised and issued share capital

Authorised

100 Ordinary shares of CHF 1,000 each

110,170

110,170

110,170

110,170

Issued

100 Ordinary shares with a par value of CHF 1,000 each

110,170

110,170

110,170

110,170

9. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables comprise:

Trade payables

426,828

310,345

Other payables

244,063

185,981

Total trade and other payables

670,891

496,326

10. Financial liabilities

10.1 Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets

Investments: Matrix Port (CFMOM)

2,883,658

3,552,899

Investments: Matrix Port (CFWB3)

511,935

783,029

Investments: Matrix Port (Scytale)

1,811,135

3,921,024

Investments: Sermont (DABI)

1,390,063

1,322,966

Investments: Figment

110,417

1,347,712

Investments: Hemmca Capital

1,107,890

1,098,320

Investments: Alpha Swiss

10,528,992

7,301,385

Investment: Liqwid (CASL)

385,912

460,898

18,730,002

19,788,233

10.2 Movements in value of Financial Liabilities in connection with the Issuance of Digital Assets

At the beginning of the year

19,788,233

7,938,866

Additions and disposals

(5,493,950)

9,274,672

Net movement in fair value

4,435,719

2,574,695

At the end of the year

18,730,002

19,788,233

11. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

The Company had no commitments or contingencies as at 30 June 2025.

12. Subsequent Events

There are no significant events after financial period end up to the date of signing this report that require disclosure and/or adjustment to the financial statements.

13. Employee numbers and costs

The Company has 0 (2024: 0) employees as at 30 June 2025.

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Interim Management Report For the Period 1 January to 30 June 2025

The Directors of issuance.swiss AG (“issuance.swiss” or “the Company”) present the interim report and the interim financial statements for the 6 months ended 30 June 2025.

Directors' responsibility statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing this Management Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Applicable company laws require the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under the law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union. The Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standards (IAS 1) require that Directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Fundamentals of the Company

The Issuer was established (at a meeting of its founders) on January 26, 2023 under the name issuance.swiss AG and was incorporated and registered in Zug on February 24, 2023 as a stock corporation (Aktiengesellschaft) under article 620 et seq. of the Swiss Code of Obligations for an unlimited duration. As from that day, the Issuer is registered in the Commercial Register of the Canton of Zug, Switzerland, under the number CHE- 340.510.964. The Company changed in May 2025 the registered office to Untere Roostmatt 8, 6300 Zug, Switzerland.

Since its establishment, issuance.swiss AG is a fully owned subsidiary of stakeholder.swiss Foundation a foundation incorporated in Switzerland and registered at Untere Roostmatt 8, 6300 Zug.

The Board of Directors currently consists of three members, Damjan Cosic (Chairman), Pavel Izmaylov and Laurent Kssis. First two directors are executive directors.

The Company's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) in its capacity as an issuer of exchange traded products (“ETPs”) is 5067000950889C27EM46. The Company's websites are available at issuance.swiss.

issuance.swiss is a turn-key solution designed to facilitate the creation and launch of financial products across a wide range of assets, powered by the technical expertise and regulatory knowledge of an expert team, ensuring security and compliance throughout the process.

On May 13, 2023, the Company launched its first pure whitelable crypto ETPs on the BX Swiss Exchange

for Crypto Finance AG, a part of the Deutsche Borse Group, and leading provider of institutional-grade investment portfolios, custody and brokerage for digital assets, for its two novel ETPs – CF Crypto Momentum ETP (CFMOM) and Crypto Web 3.0 ETP (CFWB3)

As at 31 December 2024, issuance.swiss offered 8 exchange-traded products available across Europe, in CHF, EUR and USD. Currently, the products are listed on the following exchanges: SIX Swiss Exchange, Deutsche Börse, Wiener Börse, BX Swiss and made available on a number of other Multilateral Trading Facilities (“MTFs”).

The Issuer's exchange-traded products are issued and admitted to trading on the SIX Stock Exchange pursuant to a prospectus as amended from time to time. Products available and admitted to trading on regulated markets within the European Union are available pursuant to a prospectus as amended from time to time (the “EU Prospectus”). The EU Prospectus has been approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Markets Authority, in accordance with European Union Regulation (EU) 2017/1129. In addition, the Company has chosen Germany as its Home Member State pursuant to section 4 of the WpHG for the purposes of the EU Transparency Directive 2004/109/EG.

issuance.swiss is not authorised or regulated by FINMA or any other regulatory authority.

Economic Report

Economic framework conditions and outlook

In 2025, global economic conditions have grown more complex and volatile:

- Growth has shown signs of fragility as trade frictions, supply chain stress, and elevated debt burdens weigh on sentiment worldwide. Global debt recently hit a record of nearly \$338 trillion, emphasizing mounting fiscal risks.
- On the other hand, major financial institutions have become more constructive. For example, Goldman Sachs upgraded its global equities outlook, citing improving momentum and policy tailwinds.
- The macro backdrop has seen interest rates remain elevated, but markets are increasingly pricing in rate cuts later in the cycle, which could benefit risk assets, including crypto.
- Inflation, especially sticky core inflation, remains a risk, and central banks have thus far maintained guarded communication.
- In addition, liquidity conditions remain a central driver: excess money supply growth and accommodative policies continue to underpin rebound potential in speculative markets.

Thus, the macro picture is mixed — structural stress exists, but there remains credible upside if policymakers ease and investor risk appetite returns.

In 2025, the regulatory landscape for digital assets has become even more dynamic and pivotal to sector prospects:

- In the U.S., SEC Chair Paul Atkins (appointed April 2025) has catalyzed a fresh wave of regulatory initiatives under his “Project Crypto” vision, directing staff to draft clear rules on crypto distributions, custody, trading, and classification of tokens.
- In September 2025, the SEC formally laid out a sweeping agenda to overhaul crypto policies, including potential exemptions, safe harbors, and clarification of how broker-dealer rules apply to digital assets.
- Meanwhile, in Congress, the GENIUS Act (2025) was passed, offering a more explicit regulatory framework for stablecoin issuance and oversight.
- The push to pass the CLARITY Act (Digital Asset Market Clarity Act) continues, aiming to resolve long-standing ambiguities around when a digital asset is a security and to define federal authority over crypto markets.

- Regulatory coordination is also evolving: in September 2025, Chair Atkins and Acting CFTC Chair Caroline Pham announced a joint industry roundtable on DeFi, perpetual contracts, and harmonization between securities and derivatives oversight.
- That said, tensions remain. The CFTC is facing leadership constraints and enforcement strain amid a contested confirmation process for its top leadership.
- On the global front, the EU's MiCA regulatory regime is being implemented (having laid down one of the first all-encompassing frameworks for crypto in a major region). Markets are watching how member states and regulators interpret and enforce these rules.
- Meanwhile, China has quietly advanced a regulated offshore yuan-linked stablecoin (AxCNH) to support blockchain innovation in international trade, signaling how competing jurisdictions are exploring stablecoins as strategic tools.

Overall, the regulatory trajectory is tilting toward clarity and support, though implementation and cross-jurisdictional coherence remain work in progress.

Market outlook and strategic considerations:

- Bitcoin's core fundamentals remain strong. The network hash rate continues to reach new highs, a signal of miner confidence and network resilience.
- Institutional adoption is evolving beyond headline allocations. While firms like MicroStrategy (now "Strategy") continue to accumulate, institutional flows have also shifted toward structured products and derivatives, showing more sophisticated engagement.
- On the sector level, Q3 2025 saw positive price returns across all six crypto sectors per Grayscale's framework, indicating that altcoins and thematic tokens are finding strength beyond just Bitcoin.
- In Q1 2025, while prices were mixed, several on-chain and institutional indicators stood out: stablecoin assets under management hit record highs (>\$218 billion), and tokenization of real-world assets surged ~37% quarter-over-quarter.
- Academic research underscores the changing role of Bitcoin in institutional portfolios: correlation with major equity indices has intensified, suggesting Bitcoin is becoming more integrated with traditional markets rather than acting solely as an uncorrelated diversifier.
- Meanwhile, on the innovation front, stablecoins are emerging as a foundational layer in a "Banking 2.0" paradigm, blending crypto-led architecture into traditional finance and payments systems.

However, short-term volatility remains a reality. For example, in late September 2025, Bitcoin fell ~2% following a Fed rate cut, amid signs of excess leverage in crypto positions.

Given the evolving macro, regulatory, and technological landscape, here is an updated forward-looking view:

- Tailwinds from regulation and clarity
As the U.S. regulatory regime matures — via Project Crypto, the SEC's rule agenda, the GENIUS and CLARITY Acts — investor confidence and institutional participation should deepen. This clarity will likely reduce structural drag and open new product pathways.
- Macro as a gating factor
While demand-side drivers are supportive, macro conditions (growth, inflation, central banking policy) remain crucial. If central banks successfully pivot toward easing, crypto markets may benefit strongly; but if inflation surprises, rates may stay higher longer, compressing risk asset performance.
- Greater coupling with global markets
Bitcoin's rising correlation with equities means it may become more sensitive to equity market cycles, broad sentiment, and macro shocks. Diversification benefits may shrink, but portfolio alignment to broader risk-on environments may increase.
- Tokenization and stablecoins as structural growth levers

The rapid growth of tokenized real-world assets and the institutional adoption of stablecoins point toward deeper utility beyond speculation. These layers may drive sustained demand, especially as DeFi and hybrid finance models mature.

- Volatility and regime shifts

The path will not be smooth. Near-term downside risks—including regulatory missteps, geopolitical shocks, or macro surprises—remain elevated. Volatility should be expected, and first-mover risk for projects in nascent areas is significant.

- Strategic positioning matters

In navigating this cycle, focus should be on scalable infrastructure, regulatory-compliant infrastructure providers, and protocols with demonstrated resilience and product-market fit.

In summary, despite global uncertainties and macro headwinds, the structural foundations of the crypto industry are stronger than before: regulatory clarity is advancing, institutional engagement is maturing, and infrastructure momentum is accelerating. These conditions suggest a positive medium- to long-term outlook, tempered by the need for active risk management in the near term.

The Board of Directors remains optimistic in the face of global uncertainty. With ongoing regulatory advancements, sustained institutional interest, and expanding real-world use cases for tokenization and stablecoins, the crypto ecosystem is positioned for continued growth, innovation, and investor protection.

Business results of the Company

The Company made a USD 35.6 thousand profit for the period. It generated gross revenues of USD 545.3 thousand (12 months of 2024: USD 990.6 thousand), mainly from service fees related to product issuance and lifecycle management. Despite ongoing economic uncertainty and digital asset market volatility, the Company was able to operate efficiently and minimize losses.

Service fees remained the primary revenue stream, influenced by the issuance volume and the associated administrative and investor fee structures of the respective ETPs. In 2025, the Company earned USD 545.3 thousand in revenue, reflecting a marked improvement over the prior year. This amount represents gross revenue before considering intercompany cost allocations and direct issuance costs.

Operating costs were contained, with total administrative expenses amounting to USD 256.5 thousand (12 months of 2024: USD 975.2 thousand). These included audit fees of USD 78 thousand, professional services of USD 139.1 thousand, and other operational expenses. The Company also recorded amortization of USD 16.4 thousand on capitalized development costs.

The most significant accounting impact was a net fair value gain of USD 4.41 million on financial liabilities related to the issuance of digital assets (12 months of 2024: loss of USD 2.57 million). This was fully offset by a corresponding fair value loss of USD 4.41 million on digital assets held (12 months of 2024: gain of USD 2.57 million), reflecting the hedged structure of the Company's ETP product design.

The Company ended the 6 months period with digital assets valued at USD 18.73 million and total financial liabilities of USD 18.73 million, ensuring a balanced structure and proper asset-liability matching. Cash and cash equivalents stood at USD 77.6 thousand as of 30 June 2025.

The Board of Directors remains optimistic, given the strengthening regulatory landscape, increasing investor engagement in digital asset products, and the Company's capacity to deliver issuer services effectively. These trends are expected to support ongoing product innovation and growth in the ETP

market.

Financial position of the Company

The Company's total assets slightly decreased from USD 20.3 million at 31 December 2024 to USD 19.5 million at 30 June 2025, primarily driven by the decrease in digital asset holdings associated with ETP issuances. This growth reflects decreasing value of underlying cryptocurrencies. Of these assets, USD 18.7 million as at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 19.8 million) are represented by digital assets held at the Company's custodians, serving as collateral pledged as security for the benefit of the ETP holders.

The equity of the Company stood at USD 73.9 thousand at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 38.2 thousand). Equity consisted of USD 110.2 thousand paid-up share capital (31 December 2024: USD 110.2 thousand) and accumulated losses of USD 36.3 thousand (31 December 2024: USD 72 thousand). The Company recorded a net profit for the 6 months period of USD 35.6 thousand (12 months of 2024: loss of USD 32.1 thousand). No additional capital contributions or changes to the Articles of Association were made in 2025.

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of USD 77.6 thousand as of 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 86.3 thousand), maintained in deposit accounts at financial institutions. As of the reporting date, all digital assets were tied to the Company's ETP obligations, and the Company did not hold any digital assets outside of this structure.

Trade and other receivables amounted to USD 562.4.1 thousand at 30 June 2025 (31 December 2024: USD 327.1 thousand), comprising receivables, prepayments, and other current assets, including disputed administrator fees recognized in other receivables.

Despite the challenging conditions in 2025—marked by macroeconomic headwinds and digital asset market volatility—the Company's financial position and net asset base remain sound. The Company has consistently met its financial obligations throughout the financial year and continues to do so into the remainder of 2025.

Risk report

As a special purpose entity, the Company's sole objective and operational focus is the issuance of ETP products backed by digital assets and other qualifying instruments. Its main risks stem from maintaining this business model and the inherent volatility and uncertainties of the digital asset market.

Should interest in digital assets decline in the future, and the Company is unable to effectively respond or adjust its strategy, it may face challenges in sustaining its operations. This could negatively impact the value of its issued ETP products.

Credit risk

The Company ensures that it holds collateral equal to at least 100% of its liabilities to ETP holders. However, even with full collateralisation, the Issuer's credit standing can influence the market valuation of the ETP products. In the case of a default, insolvency, or bankruptcy, investors might not recover the full value tied to their entitlement in the underlying digital assets.

As the Issuer, the Company faces credit exposure to various counterparties involved in the issuance and operation of its ETPs. These counterparties include, but are not limited to, the Administrator, Wallet Provider, Custodians, Paying Agents, Market Makers, Authorised Participants, and Exchanges.

Accordingly, the Company is subject to several risks—such as credit, reputational, and settlement risks—arising from any failure by these parties to fulfill their obligations. Should such failures occur, they could significantly impact the Company’s business operations and financial stability.

Regarding the safekeeping of assets, the Company is also exposed to the credit risk of depository institutions that hold its cash and crypto assets. This refers to the possibility that a custodian may be unable to meet its obligations, such as returning assets when required. While the Company’s crypto assets are kept in segregated accounts intended to safeguard them in the event of custodian insolvency, any such insolvency could delay access to these assets. During this time, investors might incur losses due to price fluctuations in the underlying digital assets.

Importantly, no entity—neither the depositories nor the Company acting as ETP Issuer—bears responsibility for the loss of underlying assets, even with robust control systems in place. In the event of theft or similar events, any resulting losses are solely borne by the investor.

If the Company defaults, it may need to liquidate the collateral backing the ETPs to satisfy its obligations to investors. ETP holders have rights to the underlying digital assets or to the security interests managed by an independent collateral agent. Any proceeds from the sale of these assets will be distributed according to the priority of claims, with ETP investors ranked first. However, those proceeds might not be sufficient to cover all liabilities, meaning investors may face partial losses on their investments.

Management assesses credit risk at a medium level.

Regulatory risks

The regulatory treatment and legal classification of crypto assets differ widely across countries. In many jurisdictions, there is still considerable uncertainty about how digital assets should be defined—whether as securities, currencies, commodities, or property. In some cases, various government bodies within the same country have issued conflicting definitions, contributing to a fragmented and unclear regulatory environment. This uncertainty is further amplified by the rapid pace of legislative and regulatory developments in the crypto space. Looking ahead, some jurisdictions may introduce measures that restrict, limit, or outright ban the acquisition, trading, or use of digital assets. If such restrictions are implemented, securities linked to digital assets—such as the Company’s ETP offerings—could be considered non-compliant and potentially subject to legal or regulatory penalties. Nonetheless, the broader financial industry has increasingly embraced digital assets. In recent years, numerous major banks and asset managers have invested in crypto-related businesses or entered the digital asset market themselves. This indicates a broader shift and growing recognition of cryptocurrencies as a legitimate asset class. In response, regulators in regions such as the European Union and the United Kingdom have begun to develop structured regulatory frameworks—such as the EU’s MiCA regulation and the UK’s ongoing consultation on crypto market oversight.

The global regulatory landscape for crypto-assets remains fragmented and inconsistent, with differing classifications and enforcement approaches across jurisdictions. In 2024, notable progress was made with the European Union’s MiCA Regulation, which established a unified legal framework within the EEA, improving legal clarity and market access for crypto service providers. Meanwhile, U.S. regulators, especially the SEC and CFTC, escalated enforcement actions against major players like Binance and Coinbase. Countries like Switzerland, Singapore, and the UK signaled support for innovation-friendly regulation, while others, including India and China, maintained or tightened restrictions. A general shift toward stricter regulation could negatively impact demand for crypto-linked products and the Company’s operations.

At the same time, mainstream finance keeps moving deeper into digital assets. Major banks and asset

managers expanded custody, market-making, tokenisation projects, and ETF products. The EU's Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) regime is now in force: stablecoin provisions (Titles III/IV) have applied since June 30, 2024, and the broader CASP regime since December 30, 2024, creating a single passport across the EEA.

As part of its strategy to mitigate regulatory risk and build resilience, the Company is working to broaden the international availability of its products. Expanding its geographic presence serves as a diversification measure against jurisdiction-specific legal uncertainties.

Still, the future regulatory landscape for digital assets remains highly unpredictable. A move toward more restrictive or unfavourable regulatory policies could dampen investor interest and negatively impact overall market activity.

Management assesses the regulatory risk as high.

Market risk

The value of the Company's issued products is largely shaped by factors such as current and anticipated market liquidity, broader macroeconomic and political events, and speculative trading trends. In 2024, the digital asset market continued to experience high volatility, driven by shifting monetary policy expectations, geopolitical instability, and significant interest rate uncertainty, all of which contributed to sharp price swings in cryptocurrencies.

At the same time, increased engagement from institutional investors, evolving asset allocation strategies by family offices, and mandates from major asset managers are enhancing the market outlook for niche issuers. Additionally, rising retail adoption and integration of digital assets into traditional financial platforms—such as the listing of crypto ETPs on regulated exchanges—are expanding distribution channels.

The Company is actively adapting to these trends by broadening its product range and strengthening its footprint in key markets. Despite this strategic positioning, the Board of Directors continues to view market risk as high, given the inherent volatility of the crypto sector and its significant influence on both revenue and product valuation.

The management assesses the market risk as high.

Operational risk

Operational risks refer to potential losses the Company may face due to flawed or insufficient internal processes, human or system errors, or legal issues such as litigation.

Weaknesses in internal controls could impair the effectiveness of hedging strategies, potentially impacting the Company's financial performance and stability. Therefore, the Company's operations and overall financial health are exposed to operational risk. Nevertheless, the Company has implemented robust risk management procedures to mitigate these risks.

The management assesses the operational risk as low.

Business risk

If the Company does not pass a compliance audit or is found to be in breach of existing regulations, newly implemented laws, or official directives—and if there are restrictions on crypto asset transfers or disruptions at approved exchanges—it may be unable to issue new securities. Such limitations could

negatively impact the Company's performance and credit standing as an issuer. To address this, the Company has established appropriate risk control measures. The Company is strategically positioned to benefit from the increasing integration of digital assets into traditional portfolio structures.

Management classifies the business risk as low.

Risks Associated with Staking

Some crypto assets are eligible for staking, but they carry the risk of token loss due to penalties from events known as slashing. The main causes of slashing are system downtime and double-signing of transactions. When issuance.swiss receives staking rewards, it is also exposed to these risks. To manage this, issuance.swiss has developed a strong staking infrastructure and employs continuous monitoring to reduce operational risk. Additionally, the share of assets committed to staking is carefully controlled to minimize potential losses. To further protect against slashing incidents, issuance.swiss has secured partial insurance coverage.

The Board of Directors assesses the risks associated with staking as low

Opportunities and outlook

Given the momentum from recent price performance and increasing institutional acceptance, the Directors continue to expect the crypto ecosystem to evolve strongly—and for the Company to grow meaningfully through 2025 and beyond.

Recent momentum:

- By July 2025, global digital asset ETPs reached a record \$207.82 billion in assets under management (AUM), marking the first time the market closed a month above \$200 billion. That represented ~17.6 % monthly growth, underscoring robust net inflows.
- Bitcoin-backed ETPs remain the dominant segment, with ~\$170.66 billion in AUM, while Ethereum-based ETPs saw outsized growth (an 87.3 % jump) amid ETH price appreciation.
- The U.S. spot Bitcoin ETF market continues to attract capital, though flow dynamics show variability. As of mid-July 2025, total global AUM for U.S.-listed Bitcoin ETFs had surged to ~\$179.5 billion, with U.S. products accounting for most of that growth.
- However, flows have become more volatile. At the start of 2025, Bitcoin ETFs recorded record single-day outflows (e.g. the iShares Bitcoin Trust, IBIT, saw \$332.6 million redeemed in a single session).
- More recently, Bitcoin ETFs experienced ~\$902.5 million in net outflows in one week, ending a four-week streak of inflows.
- Despite episodic pullbacks, long-term institutional interest remains solid. In EY's 2025 Institutional Investor Survey, 59 % of respondents indicated plans to allocate more than 5 % of their AUM to cryptocurrencies.
- In Europe, crypto ETPs have also seen steady inflows. For example, in August 2025, European crypto ETPs added \$102.2 million, with Bitcoin ETPs leading and total European crypto ETP AUM rising 3.5 % that month.
- Meanwhile, crypto ETP adoption among European fund-of-funds has surged: AUM in fund-of-fund vehicles tripled between Q1 2023 and Q1 2025.
- Market structure changes are also ongoing. In September 2025, the U.S. SEC announced streamlined rules to shorten the approval process for crypto ETFs from up to 270 days to about 75 days—removing the requirement for unique SEC staff reviews for ETFs meeting certain criteria. This is expected to catalyze a wave of new filings and product launches.

Drivers of future growth:

Based on these observations and trends, several vectors stand out as key growth enablers for the Company's strategy:

- Scalable institutional entry points
The rise of regulated crypto ETPs offers a minimal-friction bridge for asset managers, wealth platforms, and institutional allocators to gain crypto exposure without needing custody infrastructure or deep technical capabilities. White-label issuance of such products—where infrastructure and regulatory compliance are largely outsourced—becomes more attractive as demand scales.
- Regulatory tailwinds
The easing of ETF approval processes (e.g., SEC's 75-day pathway) lowers time-to-market and regulatory overhead, making it more feasible for new digital-asset ETPs to launch.
- Asset class maturation and integration
Bitcoin's increasing correlation with equities—driven by institutional flows and macro alignment—is pushing crypto further into mainstream portfolio construction (less “niche alternative,” more integrated risk asset).
Growing interest in tokenization of real-world assets (RWA) and hybrid models (e.g. collateralized structures, programmable finance) points to expanding use cases beyond pure speculation.
- Risk premium capture during volatility regimes
Crypto's inherent volatility and dislocations remain a source of alpha (or risk premia) for tactical programs. As product ecosystems expand (options, leveraged ETPs, cross-asset overlay), more sophisticated strategies may find incremental return niches.

Risks, challenges, and caveats:

- Short-term outflows and volatility spikes (as seen in early 2025 and recent weeks) suggest that momentum is vulnerable to macro/regime shifts and profit-taking.
- As crypto becomes more correlated with traditional assets, downside drawdowns may sharpen in broad risk-off episodes.
- Regulatory or compliance delays (especially in jurisdictions with slower approval or differing requirements) may hamper new product launches or raise structural costs.
- Increasing competition in the ETP space could lead to margin compression.
- Infrastructure, custody, and operational robustness will be differentiators: white-label providers must maintain strong risk, audit, and compliance capabilities to remain credible.

On balance, the structural tailwinds of product adoption, regulatory evolution, and capital flows suggest a favorable multi-year opportunity for growth in crypto ETPs—and particularly for a white-label issuer that can combine agility with compliance.

Positioning of issuance.swiss AG

Within this high-growth landscape, issuance.swiss AG is uniquely positioned as a leading white-label ETP issuer. issuance.swiss offers a turnkey, end-to-end platform for launching and managing ETPs across a wide range of strategies and asset types.

The platform operates as a fully ring-fenced special purpose vehicle (SPV), providing legal and operational segregation for each product. Its robust regulatory framework, supported by a Swiss foundation and oversight from the Swiss federal monitoring authority, ensures institutional-grade compliance and investor protection.

The Company enters 2025 with a solid pipeline of innovative ETP launches scheduled throughout the year.

These developments highlight the Company's ability to attract high-profile sponsors and lead market

innovation in thematic and institutional-grade crypto products.

With multiple new product launches projected in 2025, issuance.swiss expects to generate \$6 million in revenue, with a further increase to \$20 million projected for 2026. This growth is underpinned by a sustainable and scalable fee model that includes setup fees, annual administration costs, and basis point-linked revenue based on AUM.

Key growth drivers include:

- Continued expansion of global crypto AUM.
- Rising interest from institutional and high-net-worth segments.
- Increasing demand for compliant and regulated product wrappers.
- The accelerating shift toward active ETFs, creating new opportunities for white-label issuance models.

The white-label ETP market is poised for significant expansion, and issuance.swiss AG is strategically positioned to lead this transformation. With a flexible, scalable platform and a growing client base, the Company is well-equipped to meet rising market demand and deliver strong financial performance. This segment is expected to become one of the most profitable areas of the market for digital asset services over the next two years, with projected growth in management fees of 200% in 2026 and 400% in 2027.

The Management Board remains confident in the long-term trajectory of issuance.swiss AG and sees continued momentum as the Company capitalizes on its leadership in ETP-as-a-Service. We look forward to a strong remainder of the year ahead.

issuance.swiss AG

29 September 2025, Zug, Switzerland

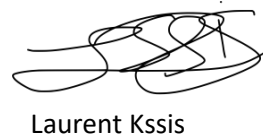
The Board of Directors



Pavel Izmaylov



Damjan Cosic



Laurent Kssis

issuance.swiss AG

Compliance statement (balance sheet oath) pursuant to sections 264 (2) sentence 3 and 289 (1) sentence 5 of the HGB

The Board of Directors of issuance.swiss AG (the 'Company') is responsible for preparing financial statements and Management Report of the Company.

These interim financial statements for 2025 were prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which are published by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), London, and have been endorsed by the European Union.

We have established effective internal control in order to ensure that the Company's Management report and interim 2025 financial statements comply with applicable accounting rules and to ensure proper corporate reporting.

To the best of our knowledge, and in accordance with the applicable reporting rules, we assure the financial statements of issuance.swiss AG give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company, and the Management report of the Company includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business as well as position of the Company, together with a description of the principal opportunities and risks associated with the expected development of the Company and its business.

issuance.swiss AG

Zug, Switzerland, 29 September 2025

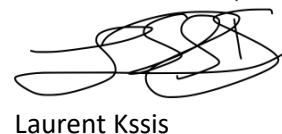
The Board of Directors



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