

Fineqia FTSE Cardano Enhanced Yield ETN

Tracking the FTSE Cardano Index Issue-Specific Summary.

A. INTRODUCTION AND CAVEATS

The Issuer Fineqia AG ("Fineqia"), Werdenbergerweg 11, 9490 Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein, info@fineqia.com, Tel. +423 237 69 63, (LEI 529900ZDMIOSP3BMZD86) is issuing Notes pursuant to a Base Prospectus dated March 22, 2024 and the Final Terms specific to the issuance of each Series of Notes. This summary refers specifically to the issuance of the Fineqia FTSE Cardano Enhanced Yield ETN.

The Base Prospectus was approved by the Liechtenstein Financial Market Authority (FMA), Landstrasse 109, PO Box 279, 9490 Vaduz (info@fma-li.li) on March 22, 2024.

This summary contains a description of the main characteristics and risks associated with the Issuer, the security offered, and the counterparties. The summary should always be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus and Final Terms. A thorough review of the entire Base Prospectus and Final Terms is recommended prior to any decision to purchase or subscribe to Fineqia Notes. Investors should be aware that they are about to invest in a complex financial product that is not easy to understand and could result in a partial or total loss of the principal invested.

The Issuer points out that in the event that claims are brought before a court on the basis of the information contained in the Base Prospectus, the Final Terms or this summary, the plaintiff investor may, under the national laws of the member states, have to bear the costs of translating the Base Prospectus and the Final Terms (including the issue-specific summary) before the proceedings can be initiated.

In addition, the Issuer notes that Fineqia AG, which submitted the summary including any translations thereof in its capacity as Issuer, may be held liable if the summary is misleading, inaccurate, or inconsistent if read together with the Base Prospectus or Final Terms, or if it fails to provide, when read together with the Base Prospectus or Final Terms, key information to help investors decide whether to invest in the securities.

B. KEY INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSUER

I. Who is the Issuer of the Securities?

The Issuer Fineqia AG is a public limited company (Aktiengesellschaft) incorporated and existing under the laws of the Principality of Liechtenstein. The registered office of the company is Werdenbergerweg 11, 9490 Vaduz. The company has been registered in the Commercial Register of Liechtenstein under register number FL 0002.692.050-7. The Issuer was formed specifically to issue several Series of Notes. The Issuer is a wholly owned subsidiary of FINEQIA INTERNATIONAL INC. a Canadian company, publicly listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE).

II. What is the key financial information regarding the Issuer?

| | <u>2022</u> | <u>2023</u> |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Conto Economico: | (41,263) | (138,483) |
| Debito Finanziario Netto (Debito a Lungo Termine + Debito a Breve Termine - Liquidit | 41,263 | 636,034 |
| Indice di Liquidità Corrente (Attività Correnti / Passività Correnti): | 1.45 | 0.57 |
| Rapporto Debito/Patrimonio Netto (Passività Totali / Patrimonio Netto Totale): | 2.20 | 31.11 |
| Indice di Copertura degli Interessi (Risultato Operativo / Oneri Finanziari): | n/a | n/a |
| Rendiconto Finanziario: | | |
| Flusso di Cassa Netto da Attività Operative: | 0 | (71,569) |
| Flusso di Cassa Netto da Attività di Finanziamento: | (60,000) | (596,641) |
| Flusso di Cassa Netto da Attività di Investimento: | 60,000 | 729,095 |

Risks related to the Issuer

C. KEY INFORMATION ABOUT THE NOTES

I. What are the main features of the Notes?

The Notes (ISIN: LI1408648106) are intended to be issued on 12/16/2024 (the "Issue Date"). The Notes will be issued under the laws of Liechtenstein. These Notes do not have a scheduled maturity date. The Issuer will issue up to 5,000,000,000 Notes. Additional Notes in this Series of Notes may be issued at any time. Each Note represents the Noteholder's right to demand from the Issuer (a) the "Cryptoasset Right" or (b) the Reference Price in USD or EUR under certain conditions as described in the Base Prospectus. The obligations under the Notes constitute direct, unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer ranking pari passu with each other and with all other unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer. The Notes are freely transferable, provided that the Notes may not be acquired, transferred or held by U.S. Persons.

Only Authorized Participants may purchase Notes directly from the Issuer in the primary market, and these Notes may only be subscribed for in ADA and as tendered by Authorized Participants.

II. Rights attached to the Notes

The Notes are perpetual and have no fixed maturity date. The Notes do not accrue interest.

III. Mandatory Redemption by the Issuer.

The Issuer may at any time and for reasons it deems important (such as the enactment of new laws or regulations requiring the Issuer to obtain a license; service providers cease to provide essential services for the Notes and the Issuer is unable to find a replacement, etc.) terminate the Notes (except for Notes whose redemption has already been requested by the Note Holder by notice of termination) in whole, but not in part, by posting a Redemption Notice on the Issuer's website.

IV. Procedure for Termination and Redemption of Notes via Authorized Participant.

A Noteholder may redeem Notes only through an Authorized Participant, unless they are directly redeemed with the Issuer as described in the Base Prospectus.

The Issuer may at any time and for reasons it deems important (such as the enactment of new laws or regulations requiring the Issuer to obtain a license; service providers cease to provide essential services for the Notes and the Issuer is unable to find a replacement, etc.) terminate the Notes. In the event of termination by the Issuer, the Note Holder must (i) submit a Form of

Mandatory Redemption on the Issuer's website and any other documents required in such form for verification of the Note Holder's identity to the Issuer. Such Mandatory Redemption Form shall include (among other information) the number of Notes being redeemed and information about the Note Holder's Digital Portfolio(s).

The Notes are redeemed in units of ADA at the Right on the Cryptoasset or in USD or EUR in an amount corresponding to the Reference Price in USD or EUR.

V. Extraordinary Termination and Redemption in the Event of Default.

The Notes provide for events of default that entitle each Noteholder to demand immediate repayment of their principal amount in the event of extraordinary termination. Such events of default include the Issuer's failure to perform an obligation under the Notes, the Issuer's announcement that it is unable to meet its financial obligations or to cease its payments generally, the commencement of insolvency proceedings against the Issuer, or the Issuer's entry into liquidation (unless in connection with a merger or other form of combination with another company).

VI. Guarantee

The Issuer has pledged to have an amount in the underlying Cryptocurrency or Cryptocurrencies comprising the Basket, or any other eligible Underlying Assets relating to the respective Series of Notes, pledged in favor of the Noteholders as security for the Issuer's indebtedness to the Noteholders of each Series of Notes. These Series Assets, consisting primarily of Crypto Assets, are pledged to provide security for the obligations of the respective Series and may be held either with third-party custodians or in self-custody by the Issuer. While the pledge of assets held with third-party custodians benefits from established legal frameworks and independent oversight, a portion of the Series Assets held in self-custody by the Issuer may present challenges regarding enforceability (see in detail VIII c).

VII. Where will the Notes be traded?

It is intended to apply for the Notes to be admitted to trading on a European Regulated Exchange, ETP segment. There is no guarantee that such application(s) will be successful or, if successful, that such admissions to trading will be maintained. The Issuer may decide to list the Notes on other or additional regulated markets and/or arrange for trading of the Notes on multilateral trading facilities, organized trading facilities or through systematic internalisers, all pursuant to Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 15, 2014 on markets in financial instruments.

VIII. What are the main risks specific to the Notes?

Risks related to the nature and Terms of a Series of Notes.

a. Limited Recourse Obligation

Holders of the Notes will have recourse only to the Series Assets with respect to these Notes, subject to the pledge under the Pledge Agreement and not to other assets of the Issuer or other Series Assets. If, following the complete distribution or realization of the Series Assets (whether by sale, liquidation or otherwise) and available cash, any outstanding claim against the Issuer with respect to the Series Assets remains unpaid, then such outstanding claim of the Noteholder shall be extinguished and no debt, liability or obligation shall be owed by the Issuer with respect thereto. Following such extinguishment, none of the

Noteholders or any other person acting on behalf of any of them or any other person acting on behalf of any of them shall have the right to take any further action against the Issuer or any of its officers, shareholders, corporate service providers or directors to recover any additional amount with respect to the extinguished claim and no debt, liability or obligation shall be owed to any such person by the Issuer with respect to such additional amount.

Risk rating: high

b. Guarantee

The Notes are structured as limited recourse bonds, which means that the Noteholders have rights only against the specific Series Assets pledged as security for that particular Series of Notes. These Series Assets are segregated from other Series and general assets of the Issuer. However, if the Series Assets prove insufficient to satisfy all claims, the Noteholders have no further recourse against the Issuer or any other assets, resulting in the settlement of any outstanding claims and potentially leading to a total loss of the investment.

In the event of default or insolvency of the Issuer, the realization of the Pledged Series Assets carries inherent risks. The market value of the pledged assets, which are often linked to volatile Cryptoassets, could decrease significantly during the liquidation process, reducing the recovery amounts for Noteholders. In addition, the liquidity of some Cryptoassets could be limited, particularly in difficult market conditions, which could further delay or decrease recoveries. Legal and procedural challenges could also arise, especially in jurisdictions with evolving or unclear regulatory frameworks for Cryptoassets. These complications could delay enforcement or impair Noteholders' ability to recover their claims. For assets held with third-party custodians, the safety and segregation of these assets depend on the custodian's operational integrity and financial stability. If a custodian becomes insolvent, Noteholders could face delays or, in extreme cases, loss of assets, even though custodians generally segregate client assets. In addition, operational risks, such as fraud, errors, or cybersecurity breaches at the custodian level, could compromise the security of the collateral.

In addition, the value of the Series Assets is directly linked to the performance of the underlying Crypto Assets. Market volatility, operational risks, and ongoing deductions such as the Rate of Reduction in Entitlement (DER) can reduce the value of the collateral over time, further decreasing the potential for recovery for Noteholders.

Risk rating: high

c. Underlying in Self-Custody and Guarantee Issues Regarding Assets in Self-Custody A portion of the Underlying in this Series is held in self-custody by the Issuer, meaning that they are managed and controlled directly by the Issuer rather than being deposited with a third-party custodian. In this arrangement, the Issuer guards, manages, and administers these assets without relying on an outside custodian to maintain or validate their security and segregation. Self-Custody of the Underlying Assets introduces significant legal and operational risks, particularly with respect to the enforceability of the collateral pledged in favor of the Noteholders.

For Underlyings (Assets) held in self-custody by the Issuer, the legal enforceability of the pledge is inherently uncertain. Unlike assets held with third-party custodians, where control mechanisms and legal frameworks are well defined, assets in self-custody present unique challenges. The absence of control

external control over these assets makes it difficult to establish a legally enforceable security interest. The law, courts, and regulators in various jurisdictions may not recognize the lien on self-custody assets as valid because of the lack of independent oversight or separation of control, which are often required for a lien to be enforceable under applicable law.

In addition, self-custody arrangements place a significant reliance on the Issuer's operational integrity and fiduciary responsibilities. Any operational failures, negligence or malicious actions on the part of the Issuer could jeopardize the security of the pledged assets. In the event of the Issuer's insolvency or default, the assets in self-custody may not be considered adequately segregated or protected, potentially resulting in their inclusion in the general assets of the Issuer's estate. This could lead to disputes over ownership and priority, further complicating the enforcement of Noteholders' rights.

Investors should be aware that although the Issuer recognizes its fiduciary duty to safeguard assets in self-custody, these assets do not benefit from the same level of legal protection as assets held with third-party custodians. In the event of default or insolvency, recovery of assets in self-custody could be delayed or completely unsuccessful, as their treatment under the relevant legal framework remains ambiguous. The absence of enforceable security over the assets in self-custody exposes Noteholders to additional risks, including limited or no recourse to these assets and the potential for a total loss of the pledged assets.

Risk: medium/high

d. Redemptions

Note redemptions are subject to the standard redemption mechanisms outlined in the Base Prospectus and within this document.

However, investors should be aware that redemptions may occasionally face delays or temporary impossibility due to technical problems or unusual market conditions. Such circumstances may include, but are not limited to, network congestion, protocol-specific challenges, or extraordinary liquidity constraints in the underlying markets. These potential disruptions are inherent risks associated with blockchain-based financial instruments.

Risk: Medium

e. Risk of dependence on cryptocurrency exchanges if the Note Holder is not allowed to receive cryptocurrency assets

If a Note Holder is not permitted to receive the relevant underlying Cryptoasset for legal or other reasonable reasons, in particular due to regulatory provisions applicable to it and due to or if the Issuer chooses not to redeem in kind, whether the Notes are redeemed in USD or EUR, the Noteholders face the risk that the Notes may not be redeemed in the respective currency as defined and the Noteholders have no mechanism to monetize the Notes (except to sell the Notes by fiat currency (e.g. USD, EUR) in the secondary market, if a liquid market exists). In addition, Noteholders bear the risk that the exchange rate between the Cryptocurrency and the mentioned fiat currency changes to the disadvantage of Noteholders. In any case in which a redemption is made in the mentioned fiat currency to the Note Holder, the Note Holder bears the full risk of the exchange rate of the underlying Cryptocurrency to which it would be entitled to receive as a redemption in the fiat currency in which the Note is denominated. This includes in particular the risk that an exchange of the Cryptoasset into the mentioned fiat currency is not possible at all or only at substantial discounts, as well as all costs associated with the exchange of the

Cryptocurrency in fiat currency.

Risk assessment: medium/high

f. The Issuer is authorized at any time to execute a mandatory redemption if certain events as specified in the Terms and Conditions materialize

The Issuer may at any time, in its sole and absolute discretion, elect to terminate and redeem all but not some of the Notes to their Cryptocurrency Right upon the occurrence of certain events as further specified in the Terms and Conditions (the "Mandatory Redemption"). In exercising this discretion, the Issuer is not required to have any regard for the interests of Noteholders, and Noteholders may receive less, or substantially less, than their initial investment. In addition, the Mandatory Redemption could result in the actual disposition of the Notes for tax purposes by some or all Noteholders at an earlier date than planned or expected, which may result in less favorable tax treatment of an investment in the Notes for such Noteholders than would otherwise be available if the investment were held for a longer period.

Risk assessment: medium

g. Asset Management.

The market value and settlement amount of the Notes also depend on the fluctuation of the Underlying or the management of the Underlying by the Issuer and the Investment Advisor as specified in the relevant Final Terms. The Issuer makes investment decisions based on fundamental, technical, and market data, including the recommendations of the Investment Advisor, with the goal of achieving a positive total return. The Issuer makes decisions independently, at its sole discretion, but within the limits set forth in the Final Terms and any agreement entered into in this regard. The Issuer, by managing the Underlying of the Notes, is not bound by any investment strategy and Noteholders have no direct right against the Issuer to invest in any particular asset.

There is a risk that investment decisions will not result in a positive total return. As a result, Noteholders bear the risk of a loss of some or all of their investment.

Risk assessment: high

Here is the Italian translation of the text provided:

h. Credit Risk

The Issuer may be exposed to the credit risk of the Custodian with whom it directly or indirectly holds the underlying Cryptoasset. Credit risk, in this case, is the risk that the Custodian holding the Underlying Cryptoasset or the Underlying Cryptoassets that make up the Basket will not fulfill an obligation or commitment to the Issuer. The Underlying Cryptoasset is maintained by the Custodian in segregated accounts, which are intended to be protected in the event of the Custodian's insolvency. However, any insolvency of the Custodian may result in delayed access to the Underlying Cryptoasset or the Underlying Cryptoassets comprising the Basket provided as collateral. In such a situation, Noteholders may suffer a (total) loss due to fluctuations in the price of the asset. The same applies to self-custody by the Issuer.

Risk Rating: medium/high

Risks related to the underlying Cryptoasset(s) that make up the Basket

i. Volatility of the price of the underlying Cryptoasset or underlying Cryptoassets that make up the Basket

The value of the Notes is affected by the price of the underlying Cryptoassets, which fluctuates widely and is influenced by many factors. The amount received by Noteholders (i) upon redemption of the Notes in USD or EUR, in the event that a Noteholder is prevented from receiving the underlying Cryptoasset for legal reasons, or (ii) upon sale on the Exchange depends on the performance of the underlying Cryptoasset.

Cryptoasset prices fluctuate widely and, for example, may be affected by the following factors:

- Global or regional political, economic or financial events-global or regional political, economic and financial events may have a direct or indirect effect on the price of Cryptoassets;
- Regulatory events or statements by regulators - although a basic consensus has been reached on the regulation of Cryptoassets in the EEA, there is a lack of global or even intercontinental consensus regarding the regulation of Cryptoassets and there is uncertainty regarding their legal and tax status, and Cryptoasset regulations continue to evolve in different jurisdictions around the world. Any change in regulation in a particular jurisdiction may affect supply and demand in that specific jurisdiction and in other jurisdictions because of the global trading network for Cryptoassets, as well as the composite prices used to calculate the underlying value of those Cryptoassets (if any), as data sources span multiple jurisdictions;
- Impact on the price, supply, and demand for crypto assets - markets for crypto assets are local, national, and international and include an increasingly wide range of products and participants. Significant exchanges can occur on any system and platform, or in any region, with resulting impacts on other systems, platforms and regions;
- Fork in the underlying protocols - The underlying Cryptoassets are each open-source projects. As a result, any individual can propose refinements or improvements to a network's source code through one or more software updates that could alter the protocols governing the network and the properties of each underlying Cryptoasset. When a change is proposed and a majority of users and miners agree to the change, it is implemented and the network remains uninterrupted. However, if less than a majority of users and miners agree to the proposed change, the consequence could be what is known as a "fork" (i.e., a "split") of the network (and the blockchain), with one side running the pre-modified software and the other side running the modified software. The effect of such a fork would be the existence of two versions of the network running in parallel and the creation of a new digital asset that lacks interchangeability with its predecessor. In addition, a fork could be introduced by an unintentional and unforeseen software defect in multiple versions of otherwise compatible software that users run. The circumstances of each fork are unique and their relative importance varies. It is not possible to accurately predict the impact that any anticipated fork might have in terms of price, valuation, and market disruption. Newly forked assets in particular may have less liquidity than more established assets, resulting in greater risk;
- Disruptions in the infrastructure or means by which each of the underlying Cryptoassets is produced, distributed, and stored are capable of causing substantial price movements in a short period of time - Cryptoasset infrastructure operators or 'miners' who use computers to solve mathematical problems to verify transactions are rewarded for

these efforts with an increase in the supply of that Cryptoasset. The computers that make up the infrastructure that supports each of the underlying Cryptoassets are decentralized and belong to a combination of individuals and large corporations. If a significant subset of the pool of each of the underlying Cryptoassets chose to discontinue operations, the price, liquidity, and ability to transact in each of those Cryptoassets could be limited. Since each of the underlying Cryptoassets is designed to have a finite supply pool of units of each of the underlying Cryptoassets, this finite supply pool will eventually be fully mined (meaning the creation of new Cryptoasset units through a predetermined mathematical process within a computer network) at some point in the future. This makes mining unsustainable because block rewards would no longer be available to miners, thus leading to a reduction in the number of miners. This could trigger the collapse of the network since no miner would want to validate blocks without any economic incentive. In addition, as block rewards decrease at a rate that was built into the network when it was created (as a result of the finite supply pool), the economic incentives for miners of each of the underlying Cryptoassets may not be sufficient to match their block validation costs, potentially leading miners to switch to other networks, in turn slowing down validation and transaction utilization. This can negatively affect the price of each of the underlying Cryptoassets. Other critical infrastructures that could be negatively affected include storage solutions, exchanges, and custodians for each of the underlying Cryptoassets. For example, the potential instability of Cryptoasset exchanges and the temporary closure or shutdown of exchanges due to business failure or malware could affect the liquidity, demand, and supply of the underlying Cryptoasset or the underlying Cryptoassets comprising the Basket (and other crypto assets). In addition, volatility in the price of the underlying Cryptoasset or underlying Cryptoassets that make up the Basket leads to increased opportunities for speculation and arbitrage, which, in turn, contribute to the fluctuations of prices;

- It may be impossible to execute trades in the Underlying Cryptoasset(s) that make up the Basket at the quoted price. Any discrepancy between the quoted price and the execution price may be the result of asset availability, any relevant spreads or fees at the exchange, or price discrepancies between exchanges.

Risk Rating: high

Risks related to the admission of the Notes to trading.

j. The Notes do not have an established trading market and an active trading market may not develop for the Notes

Each Series of Notes represents a new issue of debt securities for which there is currently no established trading market. Although the Issuer intends to have the Notes admitted to trading on a European Regulated Exchange and may also apply to any other exchange within or outside the European Economic Area for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the regulated markets of that exchange, there can be no assurance that a market for the Notes will develop, that admission to trading will be granted and not withdrawn or, if a market develops, that it will continue or be liquid, thereby enabling investors to sell their Notes when desired, or at all, or at prices they find acceptable or at prices that are expected because of a particular price of the underlying Cryptoasset. The specific risk is that Noteholders may not be able to sell their Notes or only at prices that will not allow investors to realize the anticipated return.

No U.S. Person will be permitted to acquire or hold the Notes, including transferees in secondary market transactions. The Notes may be offered and sold, acquired and held, and transferred only to persons or entities that are not U.S. Persons.

Risk Assessment: medium

A. KEY INFORMATION ON THE OFFERING OF THE NOTES TO THE PUBLIC

I. Under what conditions and timing can I invest in the Notes.

Only Authorized Participants may purchase Notes directly from the Issuer in the primary market, and these Notes may only be subscribed for with units of ADA (the relevant underlying Cryptoasset). As of the date of the Prospectus, Flow Traders BV has been appointed as an Authorized Participant. The offering period is expected to begin on 12/16/2024 and will be open until 03/23/2024 (the expiration date of the Prospectus) subject to shortening of the period. Other Investors may not subscribe for or purchase the Notes directly from the Issuer but are free to invest through Authorized Participants.

The Minimum Subscription Amount is defined by the Authorized Participant. The minimum creation and redemption order for Authorized Participants is 50,000 Notes. No maximum subscription amounts have been specified, however, financial intermediaries (including Authorized Participants) offering the Notes may determine minimum or maximum subscription amounts when offering the Notes in their sole and absolute discretion.

II. Method of Determining the Issue Price

If an investor wishes to purchase Notes, an Authorized Participant will subscribe for the relevant number of Notes (Subscription Amount) on the relevant Subscription Date at the relevant Issue Price per Note. On the Issue Date, the Initial Issue Price will be as stated in the Final Terms, i.e., Authorized Participants purchasing Notes from the Issuer would receive one Note per ADA.

The Issue Price for Authorized Participants will be equal to the Right on the Cryptoasset plus a Subscription Fee (as specified in the relevant Final Terms).

Fees charged to the Note Holder.

Investors in the Notes are subject to a Subscription Fee of up to 0.50% (unless waived by the Issuer). In addition, a Redemption Fee and/or Early Redemption Fee may be charged as outlined in the Final Terms. In addition, the Issuer is paid a Management Fee as well as the Net Yield Share and must bear any other costs and expenses as described in the Final Terms.

III. Why this prospectus is produced.

Unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, the reason for issuing Notes under the Program is primarily to finance the general business development of the Issuer. The Issuer intends to realize profits through the issuance of the Notes. The Issuer makes profits by charging different types of fees such as the Subscription Fee, the Management Fee, any Net Yield Fee that may be earned and the Redemption Fee, etc.

The applicable fees and rates and the applicable Diminishing Right rate are determined in the Final Terms of the Notes. The Issuer does not have to nor does it guarantee investment in any particular underlying and is free to invest the proceeds of the issue of the Notes as the Issuer sees fit-the performance and redemption of the Notes are, however, linked directly or indirectly to the performance of the relevant

underlying even if the Issuer does not invest in the underlying.

Material conflicts of interest relating to the offering or admission to trading.

There are no material conflicts of interest with respect to the Offering. However, the Issuer wishes to disclose that the Issuer's principal shareholder, Fineqia International Inc. holds shares in the Investment Adviser.