

This white paper has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Commission Implementing Regulation 2024/2984 of 29 November 2024 implementing technical standards for the application of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to forms, formats and templates for the crypto-asset White Paper

Ethereum Name Service (ENS) Token White Paper

This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The operator of the trading platform of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.

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01	Date of notification	2025-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD
02	Statement in accordance with Article 6(3) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Regarding offerors: This crypto-asset white paper has not been approved by any competent authority in any Member State of the European Union. The operator of the trading platform of the crypto-asset is solely responsible for the content of this crypto-asset white paper.	Predefined alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
03	Compliance statement in accordance with Article 6(6) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	This crypto-asset white paper complies with Title II of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council and, to the best of the knowledge of the management body, the information presented in the crypto-asset white paper is fair, clear and not misleading and the crypto-asset white paper makes no omission likely to affect its import.	Predefined alphanumerical text
04	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (a), (b), (c), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this crypto-asset white paper may lose its value in part or in full, may not always be transferable and may not be liquid.	Predefined alphanumerical text
05	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), point (d), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	true The utility token referred to in this white paper may not be exchangeable against the good or service promised in this white paper, especially in the case of a failure or discontinuation of the crypto-asset project.	'true' – Yes 'false' – Not applicable If Yes, Predefined alphanumerical text
06	Statement in accordance with Article 6(5), points (e) and (f), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	The crypto-asset referred to in this white paper is not covered by the investor compensation schemes under Directive 97/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or the deposit guarantee schemes under Directive 2014/49/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.	Predefined alphanumerical text
SUMMARY			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
07	Warning in accordance with Article 6(7), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Warning This summary should be read as an introduction to the crypto-asset white paper. The prospective holder should base any decision to purchase this crypto-asset on the content of the crypto- asset white paper as a whole and not on the summary alone. The offer to the public of this crypto-asset does not constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase financial instruments and any such offer or solicitation can be made only by means of a prospectus or other offer documents pursuant to the applicable national law. This crypto-asset white paper does not constitute a prospectus as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 of the European Parliament and of the Council or any other offer document pursuant to Union or national law.	Predefined alphanumerical text
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Ethereum Name Service (“ENS”) token is a utility token as defined by Article 3(1)(9) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets (“MiCA”). The ENS token is a decentralised naming system on the Ethereum blockchain that governs the Ethereum Name Service, a protocol for human-readable crypto addresses and decentralised domain names.	Free alphanumerical text
09		Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://www.coingecko.com/en/coins/ethereum-name-service As of 2025-09-14, there are 33,165,585 ENS are circulating on a total/maximum supply of 100,000,000 ENS.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	ENS Labs Ltd (formerly known as True Names Limited)	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	11 Collyer Quay #17-11 The Arcade Singapore 049317	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	11 Collyer Quay #17-11 The Arcade Singapore 049317	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	2018-05-21	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Not applicable	{LEI}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	UEN: 201817210G	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	support@ens.domains	Free alphanumerical text
A.10	Response time (Days)	Information not publicly available	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	Nick Johnson (co-founder) Alex Van de Sande (co-founder)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	ENS Labs Ltd. (formerly True Names Ltd.) is a Singapore-based, non-profit / public company limited by guarantee, whose principal business activity is the development of software and applications (except games and cybersecurity). It focuses on core software development of the Ethereum Name Service (ENS) protocol—including the ENS app, open-source libraries and smart contracts.	Free alphanumerical text
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumeric text
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumeric text
<i>Part B - Information about the issuer, if different from the offeror or person seeking admission to trading</i>			
Not applicable			
<i>Part C- Information about the operator of the trading platform in cases where it draws up the crypto-asset white paper and information about other persons drawing the crypto-asset white paper pursuant to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114</i>			
C.1	Name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumeric text
C.2	Legal form	Legal entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
C.3	Registered address	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumeric text
C.4	Head office	Pikioni, 10 Flat/Office 5, 3075, Limassol, Cyprus	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumeric text
C.5	Registration date	2022-08-09	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
C.6	Legal entity identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
C.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Company registration number: HE430310	Free text
C.8	Parent company	Revolut Group Holdings Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
C.9	Reason for crypto-asset white paper Preparation	This crypto-asset white paper has been drawn up in accordance with the requirements of Article 4, Article 6 and Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114.	Free alphanumerical text
C.10	Members of the Management body	Mr Costas Michael (CEO) Mr Christos Drakos (CFO) Mr Ioannis Ashiotis (NED) Mr Konstantinos Adamos (NED)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
C.11	Operator business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a financial technology company registered as a crypto-assets services provider by the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd provides crypto-asset services across the European Union, including buying, selling, and exchange of crypto-assets. Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd has applied to the Cyprus Securities and Exchange Commission for a crypto-asset services provider (CASP) authorisation under Regulation (EU) 2023/1114. The authorisation is expected to cover the following crypto-asset services:	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		• exchange of crypto-assets for funds • exchange of crypto-assets for crypto-assets • operation of a Trading Platform • custody and administration of crypto-assets • transfer of crypto-assets	
C.12	Parent company business activity	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, a private company limited by shares registered in England and Wales (company number: 12743269)	Free alphanumerical text
C.13	Other persons drawing up the crypto-asset white paper according to Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
C.14	Reason for drawing the white paper by persons referred to in Article 6(1), second subparagraph, of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part D- Information about the crypto-asset project</i>			
D.1	Crypto-asset project name	Ethereum Name Service	Free alphanumerical text
D.2	Crypto-assets name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
D.3	Abbreviation	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
D.4	Crypto-asset project description	Ethereum Name Service is a distributed, open, and extensible naming system based on the	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Ethereum blockchain that aims to map human-readable names to machine-readable identifies, such as Ethereum addresses, other cryptocurrency addresses, content hashes, and metadata. ENS also supports reverse resolution, making it possible to associate metadata with Ethereum addresses. ENS has similar goals to the Internet's Domain Name Service (DNS) but has significantly different architecture due to the capabilities and constraints provided by the Ethereum blockchain. Like DNS, ENS operates on a system of dot-separated hierarchical names called domains, with the owner of a domain having full control over subdomains.	
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	• ENS Foundation — a Cayman Islands Foundation Company Limited by Guarantee serving as the DAO's legal wrapper; directors are Nick Johnson, Kevin Gaspar, and Alex Van de Sande, and the foundation's supervisor is DS Limited (Cayman). The DAO can instruct, appoint/remove directors, and otherwise direct the Foundation's actions. • ENS DAO — the on-chain governance community of ENS token holders that proposes and votes on protocol decisions (e.g., via Snapshot/Tally/Agora); it is the "council" that instructs the ENS Foundation under the Articles. • ENS Labs Ltd (formerly True Names Ltd, UEN 201817210G) — Singapore-based core developer of the ENS protocol and apps; principal activity: development of software and applications (except games and cybersecurity); registered address in	Free alphanumeric text presented in a tabular format

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Singapore. • Nick Johnson — Founder/lead developer of ENS and a director of the ENS Foundation. • Kevin Gaspar — Director of the ENS Foundation (foundation governance/administration role). • Alex Van de Sande — Director of the ENS Foundation (foundation governance/administration role). • DS Limited (Cayman) — Supervisor of the ENS Foundation, tasked with ensuring the directors act in accordance with Cayman law.	
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	ENS is an open-source project that aims to become a piece of infrastructure as vital to Web3 as the DNS is to the Internet. Moreover, ENS does not have a single point of failure thanks to blockchain technology and is, by design, more censorship-resistant and secure.	Free alphanumerical text
D.8	Plans for the token	ENS is planning to develop a layer 2 network called Namechain to improve scalability and efficiency by reducing costs and increasing speed for managing blockchain identities and domain names.	Free alphanumerical text
D.9	Resource allocation	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part E - Information about the offer to the public of crypto-assets or their admission to trading</i>			
E.1	Public offering or admission to trading	ATTR	'OTPC' - offer to the public 'ATTR' - admission to trading
E.2	Reasons for public offer or admission to trading	ENS was offered/admitted to trading to (i) decentralise control of the Ethereum Name Service by creating the ENS DAO and giving token holders on-chain governance rights; (ii) distribute governance power to users and contributors via a retroactive airdrop rather than a fund-raise; and (iii) provide liquidity and price discovery so holders can participate, delegate, and align incentives around protocol stewardship and the community treasury.	Free alphanumerical text
E.3	Fundraising target	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.4	Minimum subscription goals	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.5	Maximum subscription goals	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} or Numerical {INTEGER-n}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	false	'true' - Yes 'false' – No
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.8	Issue price	18.02	Amount in monetary value{DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	USD	{CURRENCYCODE_3} or {DTI}
E.10	Subscription fee	Not applicable	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	Information not publicly available	Free alphanumerical text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	Information not publicly available	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	There are currently no formal restrictions on who may hold or trade ENS tokens. However,	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		access may be restricted by exchange platforms or national laws.	
E.15	Reimbursement notice	Not applicable	Predefined alphanumerical text
E.16	Refund mechanism	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.17	Refund timeline	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.18	Offer phases	Launch & DAO formation announcement (early Nov 2021): ENS unveiled the governance token and the ENS DAO, with details of allocations and the claim process. Airdrop claim window (8 Nov 2021 → 4 May 2022): Eligible .eth registrants could claim their ENS; unclaimed tokens after the deadline were directed to the DAO treasury. Governance kick-off (Nov 2021 onward): Delegation/voting began, and the community ratified the ENS Constitution, initiating on-chain governance. Admission to trading / exchange listings (from 8–9 Nov 2021): ENS began trading on major exchanges following the airdrop, providing liquidity and price discovery.	Free alphanumerical text
E.19	Early purchase discount	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.20	Time-limited offer	false	'true' - Yes 'false' – No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	2021-11-08	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.22	Subscription period end	2022-05-04	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	1. Centralised Exchanges (CEXs) • Credit/Debit Cards: Certain platforms may allow users to purchase ENS tokens directly with credit or debit cards. • Bank Transfers: Certain exchanges support bank transfers, by linking the bank account to the platform, selecting ENS and confirming the transaction. • Third-Party Payment Services: Certain payment providers are sometimes integrated with exchanges to facilitate purchases through various local payment options. • Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Trading: Certain exchanges offer P2P trading, where users can buy ENS directly from other holders using local payment methods, including bank transfers and digital wallets.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		2. Decentralised Exchanges (DEXs) • Cryptocurrency Swaps: On DEXs, users can swap tokens for ENS tokens. This requires a compatible crypto wallet and familiarity with gas fees and slippage. 3. Fiat On-Ramp Services • Payment Gateways: Certain services act as fiat on-ramps, enabling purchases of ENS tokens through card payments, bank transfers, and other local payment methods.	
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable	Free alphanumeric text
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	1. Access Wallet or Exchange Account • Centralised exchange: Log in to your account. • Personal wallet: Open your non-custodial wallet that holds your ENS tokens. 2. Navigate to the 'Withdraw' or 'Send' Section • On exchanges, go to the "Withdraw" or "Assets" page. • On personal wallets, select the ENS token and then tap or click "Send".	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		3. Enter the Recipient's Wallet Address • Copy and paste the correct wallet address of the recipient. • Double-check that the wallet supports ENS tokens on the correct blockchain. • Using the wrong chain or incorrect address could result in permanent loss of the tokens. 4. Specify the Amount • Input the number of ENS tokens you wish to transfer. • Some platforms may require a minimum transfer amount. 5. Select the Network (if applicable) • If your ENS tokens are available on multiple networks, make sure you select the correct network that matches the recipient's wallet. 6. Review and Confirm the Transfer • Check all details: recipient address, network, and amount. • On centralised platforms, you may need to complete 2FA verification or enter a withdrawal password. 7. Pay the Network Fee Blockchain transactions require a network fee (gas fee), paid in the native currency of the chosen network. 8. Wait for Confirmation The transaction will be processed and	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		broadcast to the blockchain.	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	Not applicable	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	To participate in the acquisition and management of ENS tokens, purchasers must meet the following technical requirements. 1. Wallet requirements To begin using ENS, the first step is to connect to an adequate wallet. Before interacting, users should review ENS's contractual and protocol documentation. Once connected, users gain full access to ENS via compatible interfaces. 2. Network Connectivity A stable internet connection is required to maintain wallet connectivity, submit transactions, and interact with the network without interruption. 3. Access to Supported Exchanges ENS tokens are listed on several centralised and decentralised exchanges. To trade or provide liquidity, users typically need accounts on these platforms. Some centralised exchanges require KYC/AML verification for deposits, withdrawals, or trading.	Free alphanumerical text
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.31	CASP identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING																
E.32	Placement form	NTAV	‘WITH- with a firm commitment basis ‘WOUT’ - without a firm commitment basis ‘NTAV’ - Not applicable																
E.33	Trading platforms name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text																
E.34	Trading platforms Market identifier code (MIC)	Not applicable	{MIC}																
E.35	Trading platforms access	Investors can access trading platforms where ENS tokens are listed by creating an account on the respective platform, completing the required identity verification (KYC) processes, if applicable, and funding their accounts with supported cryptocurrencies or fiat currencies.	Free alphanumerical text																
E.36	Involved costs	<table><thead><tr><th>Platform Type</th><th>Fee Type</th><th>Cost Estimate</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td rowspan="2">Centralised Exchange (CEX)</td><td>Trading Fee</td><td>0.1%–0.2% per trade</td></tr><tr><td>Withdrawal Fee</td><td>platform-specific</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Decentralised Exchange (DEX)</td><td>Swap Fee</td><td>~0.3%</td></tr><tr><td>Gas Fee</td><td>\$5-\$30</td></tr><tr><td>Fiat On-Ramp</td><td>Service/Processing Fee</td><td>not applicable</td></tr></tbody></table>	Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate	Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade	Withdrawal Fee	platform-specific	Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3%	Gas Fee	\$5-\$30	Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate																	
Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade																	
	Withdrawal Fee	platform-specific																	
Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3%																	
	Gas Fee	\$5-\$30																	
Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	not applicable																	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.37	Offer expenses	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}
E.38	Conflicts of interest	There are no conflicts of interest.	Free alphanumerical text
E.39	Applicable law	Singapore	Drop-down list of applicable laws
E.40	Competent court	Binding arbitration before the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), pursuant to the SIAC Rules	Drop-down list of applicable laws
<i>Part F - Information about the crypto-assets</i>			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Utility token	Free alphanumerical text
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	See D.8	Free alphanumerical text
F.3	Planned application of functionalities	See D.8. Timelines subject to change and development times.	Free alphanumerical text
<i>A description of the characteristics of the crypto-asset, including the data necessary for classification of the crypto-asset white paper in the register referred to in Article 109 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1114, as specified in accordance with paragraph 8 of that Article</i>			
F.4	Type of crypto-asset white paper	OTHR	OTHR
F.5	The type of submission	NEWT	NEWT = New MODI = Modify EROR = Error CORR =

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
			Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Total supply of 100,000,000 tokens	Free alphanumerical text
F.7	Commercial name or trading name	See DTI in F.13	Free alphanumerical text
F.8	Website of the issuer	https://ens.domains/	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2021-11-09	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	XXXX-XX-XX	YYYY-MM-DD
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
F.12	Language or languages of the crypto-asset white paper	English	Closed list of EU languages
F.13	Digital token identifier code used to uniquely identify the crypto-asset or each of the several crypto assets to which the white paper relates, where available	B70SMJ5DQ	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	7GTNZH1VL; 9WKT78ZW7	ISO 24165 FFG DTI

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
F.15	Voluntary data flag	false	'true' – voluntary 'false' – mandatory
F.16	Personal data flag	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
F.17	LEI eligibility	true	'true' – eligible 'false' – not eligible
F.18	Home Member State	Republic of Cyprus	Closed list of EU Member States
F.19	Host Member States	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.	Closed list of EU Member States
<i>Part G - Information on the rights and obligations attached to the crypto-assets</i>			
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	Users of ENS can register and manage a domain name that is built on the Ethereum blockchain, which can be used to receive ETH and ERC-20 tokens, as long as the users comply with the smart contracts' rules and regulations. Holders of ENS tokens can submit proposals and vote on the future development of the ENS decentralised autonomous organization (DAO).	Free alphanumeric text
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Holders can access advanced platform features, participate in governance through voting, and engage with the community. In return, holders must comply with platform	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		terms, respect intellectual property, act lawfully, remain aware of investment risks, and participate responsibly in governance, ensuring a secure and inclusive environment.	
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	ENS requires owners to renew their domain annually to bar others from claiming a domain. Moreover, the owners can renew their domain any time before it expires by paying the renewal fee in Ether (ETH).	Free alphanumerical text
G.4	Future public offers	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Information not publicly available.	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
G.6	Utility token classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.7	Key features of goods/services of utility tokens	See D.7.	Free alphanumerical text
G.8	Utility tokens redemption	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.9	Non-trading request	false	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	ENS tokens can be acquired primarily through participation in public token sales or by purchasing on supported cryptocurrency exchanges. Buyers must use compatible wallets supporting the relevant blockchain (Ethereum). Transactions typically involve paying the token price plus applicable fees,	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		including trading and network (gas) fees. Transfers require accurate recipient addresses and correct network selection to avoid loss. Sales and purchases follow exchange-specific procedures, often involving account creation, KYC verification, and adherence to trading rules. Users can also trade tokens peer-to-peer using compatible wallets.	
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	There are no token-level restrictions on the transferability of ENS. It is fully transferable across the supported blockchains (Ethereum), and holders can freely send or receive ENS between compatible wallets. However, transfer and trading activities may be subject to platform-level restrictions based on legal, regulatory, or operational requirements. Jurisdictional Restrictions ENS tokens must not be sold or transferred to individuals or entities located in jurisdictions subject to international sanctions, or where trading or holding digital assets is prohibited under applicable laws. Users are responsible for ensuring compliance with their local legal frameworks. Exchange-Imposed Restrictions When using centralised platforms transfers of ENS tokens may be restricted or delayed if the user fails to complete required AML/KYC procedures. Transactions from unverified accounts may be limited, blocked, or reversed to ensure compliance with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing (CTF) regulations.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.14	Token value protection schemes	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.15	Token value protection schemes description	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.16	Compensation schemes	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.17	Compensation schemes description	Not applicable	Free alphanumerical text
G.18	Applicable law	Singapore	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Binding arbitration before the Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC), pursuant to the SIAC Rules	Free alphanumerical text
<i>Part H – information on the underlying technology</i>			
H.1	Distributed ledger technology (DTL)	Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) refers to a decentralised digital infrastructure used for recording transactions across multiple locations simultaneously. Unlike traditional, centralised databases, DLT systems operate without a central authority, relying instead on a network of independent nodes, each maintaining a synchronised copy of the ledger. Transactions are validated through consensus mechanisms, promoting	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		transparency, security, and resistance to tampering. One of the most widely adopted forms of DLT is blockchain, which consists of sequentially linked blocks containing timestamped transaction data. Each block is cryptographically connected to the previous one, making it virtually immutable and resistant to retroactive alteration. Blockchains can also support smart contracts, self-executing agreements that automate processes and enforce rules without intermediaries, thereby increasing trust and efficiency in decentralised systems. Blockchain-based DLT enhances transparency, consumer choice, and interoperability within the broader digital economy. Users can inspect open-source blockchain code, independently verify data integrity, and choose platforms that align with their preferences. The permissionless nature of public blockchains promotes seamless integration and innovation across applications, wallets, and services.	
H.2	Protocols and technical standards	ENS is implemented via Ethereum smart contracts; .eth names are issued as ERC-721 tokens and the ENS governance token is an ERC-20 token on Ethereum.	Free alphanumerical text
H.3	Technology used	ENS uses Ethereum smart contracts (primarily Solidity) to manage name registration, renewal, resolution and governance; .eth names are issued as ERC-721 NFTs, the ENS token is an ERC-20, and resolution is handled via standard resolver contracts with support for off-chain/CCIP-Read and DNSSEC integration.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Governance runs through the ENS DAO (delegation/voting off-chain tooling with on-chain execution), all secured by Ethereum's proof-of-stake network.	
H.4	Consensus mechanism	ENS relies on the Ethereum Proof-of-Stake consensus mechanism for validating transactions and securing the network.	Free alphanumerical text
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	ENS applies annual registration and renewal fees for .eth names and requires Ethereum gas fees for all contract interactions. ENS token holders are incentivised through governance rights and DAO treasury participation, but there is no built-in staking or compensation scheme attached to the ENS token itself.	Free alphanumerical text
H.6	Use of distributed ledger technology	false	'true' – Yes, DLT operated by the issuer or a third-party acting on the issuer's behalf 'false' – No, DLT not operated by the issuer or a third-party acting on the issuer's behalf
H.7	DLT functionality description	DLT is a digital system for recording transactions in which the transactions and their details are recorded in multiple places at the same time. Unlike traditional databases, distributed ledgers have no central data store or administration functionality. Instead, the ledger is decentralised, and consensus on the transactions is achieved through a process that involves multiple nodes, each maintaining its own copy of the ledger. The benefits of DLT include increased transparency, enhanced security, improved traceability, and greater efficiency of transactions.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
H.8	Audit	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
H.9	Audit outcome	Cyberscope conducted an audit of ENS and considers the ENS token as low risk.	Free alphanumerical text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	The offering and trading of ENS tokens involve several risks typical of the broader crypto-asset market, especially within centralised exchange environments and liquidity platforms. Market Volatility The value of ENS tokens may experience significant volatility due to market sentiment, macroeconomic events, exchange activity, or project-specific news. These price fluctuations could result in financial losses for token holders or short-term traders. Liquidity Risk There is no guarantee that ENS will maintain sufficient liquidity or high trading volumes on supported exchanges. Liquidity can be affected by trading behaviour, token distribution, or changes in market demand, potentially making it harder to buy or sell tokens efficiently. Regulatory Risk As regulatory frameworks around centralised exchanges and crypto-assets continue to evolve globally, ENS tokens may face new or unforeseen legal and compliance obligations. These could restrict exchange access, impact token functionality, or limit availability in certain jurisdictions. AML/KYC Compliance	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Purchasing or trading ENS tokens on centralised platforms typically requires users to complete anti-money laundering (AML) and know-your-customer (KYC) checks. Failure to comply may result in restricted account access, limitations, or denial of services according to local laws. Market Manipulation Like many publicly traded digital assets, ENS tokens may be vulnerable to speculative or manipulative behaviours such as pump-and-dump schemes, wash trading, or spoofing. Such practices can distort fair price discovery and increase volatility. Operational Risk Disruptions affecting the Ethereum blockchain or Layer 2 networks, smart contract vulnerabilities, or platform outages may impact token usability and trade execution. Centralised infrastructure supporting ENS trading adds operational risks distinct from fully decentralised protocols. Token Utility Risk The value and utility of ENS depends on the ongoing development and adoption of the ENS ecosystem. Delays, technical issues, reduced developer or user engagement, or loss of interest in the platform could negatively affect the token's utility and perceived value.	
I.2	Issuer-related risks	Issuer and Governance The ENS token is not issued by a regulated financial institution. Governance of the ENS platform and token depends largely on the core development team and any applicable protocol governance structures, which may	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		evolve over time. Project Continuity Risk A significant reduction in funding, development efforts, or user adoption could lead to scaling back or discontinuing operations, which may adversely affect the token's utility and long-term sustainability. Brand and Ecosystem Dependency The value of the ENS token is closely linked to the reputation, adoption, and growth of the ENS platform and its related services. A decline in platform usage, negative publicity, or stronger competition in the crypto trading and automation space could negatively impact the market value and utility of ENS. Regulatory Exposure ENS tokens are subject to varying and evolving regulatory regimes that may impose restrictions on exchange listings, trading, or platform operations. Competition The future success and value of the ENS token depend on the continued popularity and innovation of the ENS ecosystem. User migration to competing platforms or loss of interest could reduce liquidity and limit future development opportunities for the token.	
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Speculative Nature The value of ENS tokens is highly speculative and may experience substantial price volatility. Factors such as user adoption, market demand, liquidity, and developments within the ENS ecosystem can cause rapid and significant fluctuations in the token's price. Custodial Risk	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Holders of ENS tokens are fully responsible for safeguarding their private keys, wallet passwords, and recovery phrases. Loss or compromise of these credentials can lead to permanent loss of access to the tokens. Risky Investment Investing in ENS tokens carries the risk of partial or total loss due to market volatility, potential security breaches, or mismanagement of private keys. Prospective investors should carefully evaluate these risks, especially given the varying liquidity across trading platforms supporting ENS.	
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	Technical Limitations The development and deployment of ENS's platform features may face technical challenges, security vulnerabilities, or delays. Constraints in development resources or unforeseen complexities could affect the timely rollout and reliability of ENS's trading automation services and token-related functionalities. Regulatory Developments Increasing regulatory scrutiny on blockchain projects and crypto-asset platforms may result in new compliance requirements or restrictions impacting ENS. Such regulatory changes could limit token usage, governance participation, or restrict availability on certain exchanges or in specific jurisdictions. Third-Party Reliance ENS depends on various third-party technologies and services, including blockchain infrastructure providers, decentralised oracles, and exchange platforms. Reliance on these external parties introduces	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		risks related to service disruptions, security, or integration issues. Competition The blockchain trading automation space is highly competitive. ENS faces significant competition from both established platforms and emerging projects, as well as traditional financial technology providers, which may affect its market position and user growth.	
I.5	Technology-related risks	Technology-Related Risks for ENS Token Smart Contract Vulnerabilities The ENS token relies on smart contracts deployed on the Ethereum blockchain. Bugs or security flaws in these contracts could be exploited, potentially resulting in loss of tokens or disruption of services. Blockchain Network Risks The Ethereum network may experience congestion, delays, or technical failures, which could impact transaction speed, increase gas fees, or temporarily hinder token transfers and trading. Dependence on Third-Party Infrastructure ENS's platform and ENS token functionalities depend on third-party blockchain infrastructure providers, oracles, and exchanges. Failures or disruptions in these services could affect token usability and platform operations. Upgrades and Forks Blockchain upgrades or forks can introduce compatibility issues, require timely updates, or cause temporary	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		network instability, potentially impacting token functionality and user experience. 5. Loss of Private Keys Users' inability to securely store private keys or recovery phrases can lead to permanent loss of access to their ENS tokens, with no possibility of recovery. 6. Technological Obsolescence Rapid technological advancements in blockchain and crypto space may render ENS's current technology outdated, requiring continuous innovation and adaptation to remain competitive and secure.	
I.6	Mitigation measures	Smart Contract Audits Regular independent security audits of ENS's smart contracts are conducted to identify and fix vulnerabilities before deployment, reducing the risk of exploits. Use of Established Blockchain Standards ENS follows recognised token standards (e.g., ERC-20) on the Ethereum network to ensure compatibility and reliability across wallets and exchanges. Bug Bounty Programme Implementing a bug bounty programme incentivises the community and security researchers to identify and report vulnerabilities proactively. ENS offers substantial rewards for discoveries that can prevent the loss of assets, the freezing of assets, or harm to users. All rewards are paid in USD, and the amount of compensation will vary depending on bug severity.	Free alphanumerical text

Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts			
J.1	Adverse impacts on climate and other environment- related adverse impacts	ENS runs entirely on Ethereum, which now uses proof-of-stake; this slashed network energy use by ~99.9% versus proof-of-work, but validator operation and data-centre cooling still consume electricity, so emissions depend on power sources. ENS interactions (register/renew/update names, token transfers, governance execution) incur on-chain gas and thus marginal additional network load. Off-chain and hybrid features (e.g., DNSSEC and off-chain resolution/CCIP-Read) shift some work to auxiliary servers, adding modest compute and storage overhead. Hardware lifecycle (validator machines, RPC nodes, user devices) also contributes indirect impacts such as e-waste. Overall, environmental footprint is materially lower than PoW systems but non-zero and varies with transaction volumes and infrastructure choices.	Free alphanumerical text