

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

Uniswap (UNI) 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

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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			

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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 alphanumeric text
08	Characteristics of the crypto-asset	The Uniswap (" UNI ") 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 ").	Free alphanumeric text
09		Not applicable.	Free alphanumeric text
10	Key information about the offer to the public or admission to trading	https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/uniswap/ As of 2025-09-16, 630.33 million UNI are circulating, on a total supply of 1,000,000,000 UNI.	Free alphanumeric text

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<i>Part A - Information about the offeror or the person seeking admission to trading</i>			
A.1	Name	Uniswap Labs	Free alphanumerical text
A.2	Legal form	Legal Entity	ISO standard 20275 'Financial Services – Entity Legal Forms (ELF)'
A.3	Registered address	Information not publicly available.	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.4	Head office	228 Park Avenue South, PMB 44753, New York, NY 10003, United States	ISO standard 3166-1 alpha 2 country codes and codes for their subdivisions and Free alphanumerical text
A.5	Registration date	Information not publicly available.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
A.6	Legal entity identifier	Information not publicly available.	{LEI}
A.7	Another identifier required pursuant to applicable national law	Information not publicly available.	Free text
A.8	Contact telephone number	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text
A.9	E-mail address	support@uniswap.org	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
A.10	Response time (Days)	Information not publicly available.	{DURATION}
A.11	Parent company	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
A.12	Members of the management body	• Hayden Adams (Founder & CEO) • Mary-Catherine Lader (COO) • Marvin Ammori (CLO)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
A.13	Business activity	Uniswap Protocol is an automated market maker (AMM) running on Ethereum and multiple Layer 2 networks. It allows users to swap tokens directly without intermediaries, using liquidity pools instead of traditional order books.	Free alphanumerical text
A.14	Parent company business activity	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
A.15	Newly established	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
A.16	Financial condition for the past three years	Uniswap Labs generated approximately \$52.75 million in protocol fee revenue between April and September 2024, with independent estimates placing its annual revenue at roughly \$35.6 million.	Free alphanumerical text
A.17	Financial condition since registration	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

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<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)
C.6	Legal entity identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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: • exchange of crypto-assets for funds • exchange of crypto-assets for crypto-assets	Free alphanumerical text

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		- 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	Uniswap	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	Uniswap is a decentralised exchange (DEX) protocol built on the Ethereum blockchain, enabling automated, permissionless token swaps through smart contracts. The protocol eliminates the need for traditional order books by utilising liquidity pools, where users	Free alphanumerical text

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		contribute assets to earn fees. Uniswap is a key player in the decentralised finance (DeFi) ecosystem, offering an open-source, censorship-resistant, and community-governed trading infrastructure. The UNI token serves as a governance tool, allowing holders to vote on protocol upgrades, fee structures, and treasury management.	
D.5	Details of all natural or legal persons involved in the implementation of the crypto-asset project	• Uniswap Labs (Development Team & Core Contributor) • Hayden Adams (Founder and CEO) • Uniswap Foundation (Ecosystem Growth & Governance Support) • Governance Delegates (Review and vote on governance proposals)	Free alphanumerical text presented in a tabular format
D.6	Utility Token Classification	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
D.7	Key Features of Goods/Services for Utility Token Projects	1. Governance Token • UNI's primary function is protocol governance. • Holders can vote on proposals to update Uniswap's smart contracts, fee structures, treasury spending, and other protocol parameters. • Proposals may be submitted by anyone with at least 0.25% of UNI supply delegated to their address. 2. Decentralised Control • UNI empowers the Uniswap community, rather than Uniswap Labs, to direct the	Free alphanumerical text

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		protocol's future. - Governance decisions include matters such as deploying Uniswap on new chains, enabling fee switches, and funding ecosystem growth. 3. Treasury Management - A large treasury of UNI tokens (held in the Uniswap governance contract) can be allocated by community vote. - This allows UNI holders to fund grants, research, partnerships, and development. 4. Liquidity Provider (LP) Incentives - At launch (September 2020), UNI was distributed partly through liquidity mining. - LPs could earn UNI by providing liquidity to certain pools, incentivising adoption of the DEX. - While mining incentives are not always active, UNI can still be used as a reward mechanism. 5. Distribution & Supply Total supply: 1 billion UNI minted at launch. Vesting: Allocated to community, team, investors, and advisers, with a vesting schedule. Ongoing supply growth: After 4 years, a 2% annual perpetual inflation rate applies, designed to keep governance incentives sustainable.	

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		6. On-Chain Utility - Beyond governance, UNI can be delegated to other community members for voting. - It acts as a coordination tool to align stakeholders across Uniswap's ecosystem. 7. Non-Equity Design - UNI does not represent ownership in Uniswap Labs or any claim to profits. - Its purpose is functional: enabling decentralised governance and incentivising ecosystem participation.	
D.8	Plans for the token	1. Inflationary Supply Model - UNI was launched in September 2020 with a fixed supply of 1 billion tokens. After the initial four-year distribution period, UNI will be subject to a 2% annual inflation rate, intended to sustain long-term governance participation and ecosystem support. 2. Expansion via Unichain - Uniswap Labs has launched Unichain, a Layer-2 scaling solution. UNI is expected to gain further functionality within this ecosystem, including potential use in staking and validator participation. 3. Fee-Sharing Mechanism - Governance discussions continue around activation of the long-anticipated "fee switch", which would reallocate a portion of Uniswap protocol fees to UNI	Free alphanumeric text

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		holders or stakers, rather than exclusively to liquidity providers. 4. Ecosystem Funding - Under the “Uniswap Unleashed” initiative (March 2025), approximately US\$165 million has been allocated to grants, liquidity incentives, and other ecosystem development measures, with a portion to be managed directly in UNI. 5. Governance Infrastructure and Legal Certainty - Proposals have been advanced to establish a legal wrapper for Uniswap Governance in Wyoming (as a “DUNA”), designed to provide regulatory clarity, enforceability, and risk management for DAO decisions. Additional enhancements to governance tooling are also in progress to improve user experience in voting and delegation.	
D.9	Resource allocation	UNI Allocation (Genesis – 1 billion UNI total) 60% (600,000,000 UNI) – Community / Community Treasury / Genesis Community Members - Includes governance treasury for grants, incentives, and ecosystem support. 15% of total supply (150,000,000 UNI) was distributed immediately via airdrop to early users, liquidity providers, and SOCKS holders (snapshot as of 1 September	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		2020). ○ 43% (430,000,000 UNI) reserved for the governance treasury, to be allocated through community governance over time. ● 21.266% (c. 212,660,000 UNI) – Team ○ Allocated to founders and future employees. ○ Subject to a four-year vesting schedule. ● 18.044% (c. 180,440,000 UNI) – Investors ○ Allocated to early venture capital backers and funders. ○ Also vests over four years. ● 0.69% (6,900,000 UNI) – Advisers ○ Allocated to project advisers. ○ Subject to four-year vesting.	
D.10	Planned use of collected funds or crypto-assets	The UNI treasury is being directed towards ecosystem growth, operational funding, and governance enhancements. Key allocations include grants and developer programmes, liquidity incentives for Uniswap V4 and Unichain, and a multi-year budget for the Uniswap Foundation's operations. In addition, preparations are under way for a potential fee-sharing mechanism and the establishment of a legal entity to provide greater regulatory clarity and accountability in treasury management.	Free alphanumeric text

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<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	By listing UNI on public exchanges: • The project increases token visibility and user adoption. • It supports the growth of a global community of traders, developers, and investors. • Public trading enhances transparency, discoverability, regulatory clarity, and investor confidence.	Free alphanumeric 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}
E.6	Oversubscription acceptance	false	'true' - Yes 'false' - No

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.7	Oversubscription allocation	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.8	Issue price	Not applicable.	Amount in monetary value{DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.9	Official currency or any other crypto-assets determining the issue price	Not applicable.	{CURRENCYCODE_3} or {DTI}
E.10	Subscription fee	0	Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3} Or Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.11	Offer price determination method	The offer price of the UNI token is typically determined based on a combination of market conditions, project valuation, supply and demand, investor sentiment, early-stage investor pricing, and the pricing of similar projects in the market.	Free alphanumerical text
E.12	Total number of offered/traded crypto-assets	https://coinmarketcap.com/currencies/uniswap/ As of 2025-09-16, 630.33 million UNI are circulating, on a total supply of 1,000,000,000 UNI.	Numerical {INTEGER-n}
E.13	Targeted holders	ALL	'RETL' – retail investors 'PROF' – professional investors 'ALL' – all types of

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			investors
E.14	Holder restrictions	As of 2025-09-16, there are no public UNI token holders' restrictions. However, access may be restricted by exchange platforms or national laws.	Free alphanumerical text
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	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.19	Early purchase discount	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.20	Time-limited offer	Not applicable.	'true'- Yes 'false' – No
E.21	Subscription period beginning	Not applicable.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.22	Subscription period end	Not applicable.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.23	Safeguarding arrangements for offered funds/crypto- Assets	1. Smart Contract Design & External Audits Uniswap's core smart contracts prioritise simplicity and transparency, reducing potential vulnerabilities by keeping logic minimal and easily auditable. These contracts have undergone multiple formal audits 2. Bug Bounty Programme Uniswap runs an ongoing bug bounty initiative, offering substantial rewards to ethical hackers who report security flaws. This enables broad community participation in ongoing vulnerability detection. 3. Governance Safety Protocol upgrades and changes are governed through a timelock system controlled by the governance module. Approved proposals are queued with a minimum 2-day delay—and up to 30 days for major updates—allowing time for review or cancellation if necessary. 4. Treasury Oversight & Vesting Schedules UNI holders govern a substantial treasury, which is released gradually over a four-year vesting schedule. This ensures long-term alignment by limiting immediate liquid control by insiders and enabling controlled, community-driven use of treasury funds. 5. Active Monitoring & Governance Uniswap maintains continuous monitoring of protocol operations, alongside transparent governance channels. This includes incident	Free alphanumeric text

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		response plans and community oversight to promptly address any anomalies	
E.24	Payment methods for crypto-asset purchase	When purchasing crypto-assets, the available payment methods can vary depending on the platform, the nature of the offering (such as an initial coin offering, centralised exchange, or decentralised exchange), and the specific project's infrastructure. 1. Centralised Exchanges (CEX) Centralised exchanges are platforms where users can buy and sell crypto-assets using a variety of payment methods. Common options include: • Bank Transfers: Many exchanges support direct bank transfers (SEPA, SWIFT, etc.), allowing users to deposit fiat currency (such as GBP, EUR, or USD) to purchase crypto-assets. • Credit/Debit Cards: Some exchanges accept major credit and debit cards for instant purchases, though fees may be higher. • Other Cryptocurrencies: Users can often trade one cryptocurrency for another. • Third-Party Payment Providers: Some platforms integrate with services like PayPal or Apple Pay, though this is less common. 2. Decentralised Exchanges (DEX) Decentralised exchanges operate without intermediaries and typically require users to connect a crypto wallet. Payment methods here are more limited: • Cryptocurrency Swaps: Users	Free alphanumeric text

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		exchange one crypto-asset for another directly from their wallet. • Stablecoins: Many DEXs support stablecoins (such as USDT, USDC, or DAI) as a medium of exchange. 3. Direct Purchases via Project Platforms Some projects, especially during initial offerings or token sales, allow direct purchases: • Cryptocurrency Payments: The most common method is payment in established cryptocurrencies (e.g., ETH, BTC, USDT). • Fiat Payments: Occasionally, projects may accept fiat payments via bank transfer or card, but this is less frequent and often subject to regulatory requirements. 4. Wallet Integration Modern platforms increasingly support direct wallet integration. This allows users to connect wallets. Users can connect their wallets to the platform and purchase or swap tokens using the assets already held in their wallets. 5. Platform-Specific Tokens Some platforms require the use of their native token for certain features or advanced functionalities.	
E.25	Value transfer methods for reimbursement	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
E.26	Right of withdrawal	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
E.27	Transfer of purchased crypto-assets	Access Your Wallet or Exchange Account - Centralised exchange: Log in to your account. - Personal wallet: Open your non-custodial wallet holding your UNI tokens. Go to the 'Withdraw' or 'Send' Section - On exchanges, navigate to the "Withdraw" or "Assets" page. - In your wallet, select the UNI token, then tap or click "Send". Enter the Recipient's Wallet Address - Paste the correct wallet address of the recipient. - Double-check that the wallet supports UNI tokens on the Ethereum blockchain. - Sending to the wrong address or incompatible chain may result in permanent token loss. Specify the Amount - Enter how many UNI tokens you want to send. - Note that some platforms might have a minimum transfer amount. Select the Network (if applicable) - If UNI tokens exist on multiple chains, make sure you pick the correct network matching the	Free alphanumeric text

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		recipient's wallet. 6. Review and Confirm the Transfer • Verify recipient address, network, and amount are correct. • On centralised exchanges, you may need to complete 2FA or enter a withdrawal password. 7. Pay the Network Fee • Transfers require a network (gas) fee, paid in the blockchain's native currency (e.g., ETH for Ethereum). 8. Wait for Confirmation • The transaction will be broadcast to the blockchain and confirmed. • You can track progress using a block explorer (e.g., Etherscan for Ethereum).	
E.28	Transfer time schedule	Not applicable.	ISO 8601 date format (YYYY-MM-DD)
E.29	Purchaser's technical requirements	Digital Wallet • Blockchain Compatibility: UNI tokens run on the Ethereum blockchain. You must use a wallet that supports Ethereum-based tokens. • Wallet Setup: Ensure your wallet is properly set up and secured with a strong password and backup recovery phrase (seed phrase). You are solely responsible for keeping your private keys and recovery information safe.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Gas Fees • Transaction Fees: To send UNI tokens or interact with related smart contracts, you need ETH to pay gas fees on the Ethereum network. • Variable Fees: Gas fees fluctuate based on network congestion and transaction complexity. Always check you have enough ETH in your wallet to complete transactions successfully. Exchange Account (If Applicable) • Centralised Exchanges (CEXs): If buying or trading UNI tokens on platforms like Binance or KuCoin, you'll need to create an account. • KYC Verification: Most exchanges require completing Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures, including identity and address verification, to comply with regulations. Internet Connection • A stable internet connection is crucial for managing wallets, making transfers, and accessing exchange platforms securely. Software and Browser Requirements • Browser Extensions: Some wallets require supported browsers (e.g., Chrome, Firefox) with installed extensions. • Desktop or Mobile Apps: Others may need dedicated desktop or mobile apps for full token management and features.	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Security Measures • Private Key & Seed Phrase Storage: Store your seed phrase and private keys offline and confidentially. Losing these means losing access to your UNI tokens permanently. • Two-Factor Authentication (2FA): Always enable 2FA on centralised exchanges to protect your account from unauthorised access.	
E.30	Crypto-asset service provider (CASP) name	Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd	Free alphanumerical text
E.31	CASP identifier	549300ET4IUR6RCZOL84	{LEI}
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	Trading platforms where UNI tokens are sought to be admitted have their own web addresses where users can register to benefit from their services.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING																
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>~0.15 or 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>\$50-\$100</td></tr><tr><td>Fiat On-Ramp</td><td>Service/Processing Fee</td><td>~1.5-3.5</td></tr></tbody></table>	Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate	Centralised Exchange (CEX)	Trading Fee	0.1%–0.2% per trade	Withdrawal Fee	~0.15 or platform-specific	Decentralised Exchange (DEX)	Swap Fee	~0.3	Gas Fee	\$50-\$100	Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	~1.5-3.5	Free alphanumerical text
Platform Type	Fee Type	Cost Estimate																	
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	Gas Fee	\$50-\$100																	
Fiat On-Ramp	Service/Processing Fee	~1.5-3.5																	
E.37	Offer expenses	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text and Amount in monetary value {DECIMAL-18/3}																
E.38	Conflicts of interest	Information not publicly available.	Free alphanumerical text																
E.39	Applicable law	Information not publicly available.	Drop-down list of applicable laws																
E.40	Competent court	Information not publicly available.	Drop-down list of applicable laws																
Part F - Information about the crypto-assets																			
F.1	Crypto-asset type	Utility token	Free alphanumerical text																
F.2	Crypto-asset functionality	See D.8	Free alphanumerical text																

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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 = Correction
F.6	Crypto-asset characteristics	Fixed supply of 1,000,000,000 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://app.uniswap.org/	Free alphanumerical text
F.9	Starting date of offer to the public or admission to trading	2020-09-16	YYYY-MM-DD
F.10	Publication date	2025-[XX]-[XX]	YYYY-MM-DD
F.11	Any other services provided by the issuer	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
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	XMB84LZBZ	ISO 24165 Digital Token Identifier
F.14	Functionally fungible group digital token identifier, where available	Not applicable.	ISO 24165 FFG DTI
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>			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.1	Purchaser rights and obligations	UNI holders may exercise governance rights through the Uniswap DAO, as outlined in protocol rules. Participation is voluntary and subject to the DAO's procedures.	Free alphanumerical text
G.2	Exercise of rights and obligations	Uniswap users exercise rights through smart contracts and governance rules.	Free alphanumerical text
G.3	Conditions for modifications of rights and obligations	Material changes to token functionality, such as governance or staking rewards, must be disclosed. Governance rule modifications may require a formal approval process with clear voting outcomes. Smart contract upgrades are communicated in advance, with safeguards to prevent unfair modifications.	Free alphanumerical text
G.4	Future public offers	Not applicable.	Free alphanumerical text
G.5	Issuer retained crypto-assets	Not applicable.	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	Not applicable.	'true' – sought 'false' – not sought

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
G.10	Crypto-assets purchase or sale modalities	UNI 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. Transactions typically involve paying the token price plus applicable fees, 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. UNI tokens can be bought and sold via centralised exchanges (CEXs).	Free alphanumeric text
G.11	Crypto-assets transfer restrictions	There are no token-level restrictions on the transferability of UNI. It is fully transferable across the supported blockchains (originally Ethereum, now also Base, Arbitrum, and Optimism), and holders can freely send or receive UNI between compatible wallets. However, transfer and trading activities may be subject to platform-level restrictions based on legal, regulatory, or operational requirements. Jurisdictional Restrictions UNI 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.	Free alphanumeric text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Exchange-Imposed Restrictions When using centralised platforms, transfers of UNI 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.	
G.12	Supply adjustment protocols	false	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
G.13	Supply adjustment mechanisms	false	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	Information not publicly available.	Drop-down list of applicable laws
G.19	Competent court	Information not publicly available.	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	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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 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	Uniswap operates on Ethereum's Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) and follows specific protocols and technical standards to ensure secure, transparent, and efficient	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		decentralised trading. 1. Protocols Used by Uniswap: - Automated Market Maker (AMM): Instead of using order books, Uniswap's AMM model facilitates peer-to-peer trading via liquidity pools, where prices are determined algorithmically based on supply and demand. - Smart Contracts: Uniswap's decentralised exchange (DEX) is fully governed by Ethereum-based smart contracts, enabling secure, self-executing transactions without intermediaries. - Governance Protocol: UNI token holders participate in protocol upgrades and governance decisions, ensuring decentralisation. 2. Technical Standards Implemented by Uniswap: - Ethereum Token Standards: - ERC-20: Supports fungible tokens used for trading on Uniswap. - ERC-721 & ERC-1155: Used for NFTs and liquidity positions in Uniswap V3. - Smart Contract Security Standards: Uniswap follows best practices for auditability, upgradability, and exploit prevention in smart contract design. - Interoperability & API Standards: Uniswap integrates off-chain data	

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		feeds (oracles) and supports cross-chain interoperability via layer-2 scaling solutions.	
H.3	Technology used	UNI is an ERC-20 governance token on Ethereum, enabling holders to participate in protocol governance and decision-making. It operates on Ethereum (Layer 1) for security and decentralisation but is also compatible with Layer 2 solutions like Optimism and Arbitrum for lower fees and faster transactions. UNI facilitates on-chain governance, allowing token holders to vote on protocol upgrades, fee structures, and liquidity incentives, with smart contracts enforcing decisions autonomously. Transactions and governance actions are recorded on Ethereum's immutable blockchain, ensuring transparency and security, while cross-chain interoperability enables UNI to be bridged to other blockchains for broader DeFi integration.	Free alphanumerical text
H.4	Consensus mechanism	Uniswap operates on Ethereum and Binance Smart Chain (BSC), both using different consensus mechanisms to validate transactions and secure the network. Ethereum uses Proof-of-Stake (PoS), where validators stake ETH to propose and validate new blocks. Validators earn staking rewards but face penalties (slashing) for malicious activity or inactivity, ensuring network security. BSC operates on Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA), combining staking and delegated voting to select validators. Validators stake BNB and earn transaction fees, while delegators can stake BNB to share rewards.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
H.5	Incentive mechanisms and applicable fees	Incentive Mechanisms: Liquidity Providers (LPs): Users earn a share of trading fees by providing liquidity to Uniswap pools, a system that must ensure fair rewards and transparent risk disclosures under MiCA. Governance Participants: UNI token holders influence protocol upgrades and fee structures, requiring clear governance disclosures to comply with MiCA's investor protection rules. Applicable Fees: Trading Fees: Swaps on Uniswap incur fees (e.g., 0.05% to 1%) depending on the liquidity pool. Network Fees: Transactions are subject to Ethereum or Binance Smart Chain (BSC) gas fees, which are dynamically adjusted based on network congestion. Smart Contract Fees: Deploying and interacting with smart contracts on Uniswap incurs gas fees.	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,	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		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.	
H.8	Audit	true	'true' – Yes 'false' – No
H.9	Audit outcome	Uniswap smart contracts have been independently audited by reputable third-party security firms. Audit reports are publicly available and reviewed by the Uniswap community as part of its open-source governance. Identified issues were addressed.	Free alphanumerical text
Part I – Information on risks			
I.1	Offer-related risks	Uniswap's regulatory status remains uncertain under MiCA, as its decentralised nature makes it unclear whether it qualifies as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP). Additionally, if UNI or liquidity provider (LP) tokens are classified as Asset-Referenced Tokens (ARTs) or Electronic Money Tokens (EMTs), Uniswap could face additional regulatory requirements and authorisation burdens. The platform's permissionless token listings also pose market manipulation risks, as fraudulent or Low-liquidity tokens can be introduced, leading to price manipulation and investor losses.	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
I.2	Issuer-related risks	Uniswap's decentralised governance relies on UNI token holders, which may lead to centralisation by large stakeholders (whales), governance attacks, or poor decision-making that negatively impacts users. Unlike centralised exchanges, Uniswap lacks a legal entity for compliance, dispute resolution, or regulatory accountability under MiCA. Additionally, while decentralised, Uniswap Labs and core developers influence protocol updates, creating a dependency risk, where unexpected changes or halted development could pose challenges for users and the platform's long-term stability.	Free alphanumerical text
I.3	Crypto-assets-related risks	Uniswap faces liquidity risks as shortages in liquidity pools can cause higher slippage, reduced market efficiency, and difficulty executing large trades. Liquidity providers (LPs) risk impermanent loss, where price fluctuations lead to lower returns than simply holding assets. Additionally, token volatility exposes users to sudden price swings and potential losses. Unlike regulated financial instruments, most tokens on Uniswap lack intrinsic value or legal backing, making them vulnerable to speculation and market manipulation.	Free alphanumerical text
I.4	Project implementation-related risks	Uniswap's periodic smart contract upgrades (e.g., V2 to V3) may introduce bugs, compatibility issues, or governance conflicts that impact users. Additionally, competition from other DEXs and centralised exchanges poses an adoption risk, where slower growth or better alternatives could affect Uniswap's long-term viability. Scalability remains a challenge, as high trading volumes on	Free alphanumerical text

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
		Ethereum can lead to network congestion and rising gas fees, reducing transaction efficiency and user experience.	
I.5	Technology-related risks	Uniswap relies on Ethereum and Binance Smart Chain (BSC) smart contracts, making it vulnerable to exploits, coding errors, or security breaches that could result in loss of user funds or protocol failure. Its dependence on blockchain networks means network congestion, high gas fees, or chain disruptions could impact trading efficiency and user experience. Additionally, if Uniswap integrates oracles for price feeds, it may face risks from manipulated data, oracle failures, or incorrect pricing information, potentially affecting market integrity and fair trading practices.	Free alphanumerical text
I.6	Mitigation measures	Uniswap enhances security through third-party smart contract audits and bug bounty programmes to identify vulnerabilities before exploitation. Governance protections, such as transparent voting mechanisms and community participation, help prevent centralisation risks. To maintain high liquidity and reduce slippage, Uniswap offers yield farming and staking rewards. If classified as a Crypto-Asset Service Provider (CASP) under MiCA, it may need to implement disclosure policies, risk warnings, and AML/CFT compliance measures. Additionally, scalability solutions like Layer 2 integrations helps reduce gas fees and improve transaction efficiency for users.	Free alphanumerical text
Part J – Information on the sustainability indicators in relation to adverse impact on the climate and other environment-related adverse impacts			

No	FIELD	CONTENT TO BE REPORTED	FORM AND STANDARDS TO BE USED FOR REPORTING
J.1	Adverse impacts on climate and other environment- related adverse impacts	The Uniswap protocol is deployed on multiple blockchain networks that utilise more energy-efficient consensus mechanisms, primarily Ethereum's Proof-of-Stake (PoS) and Binance Smart Chain's Proof-of-Staked Authority (PoSA). These consensus models are generally recognised as less energy-intensive than traditional Proof-of-Work (PoW) systems, such as Bitcoin. While these networks inherently require less energy per transaction compared to PoW blockchains, it is important to clarify that this does not amount to a net reduction in total energy consumption or environmental impact in absolute terms. Instead, these mechanisms offer comparatively lower energy demands, thereby providing a relatively more sustainable infrastructure.	Free alphanumerical text