$UON
The Native Cryptocurrency of the Unova Network
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1. Introduction

Unova is a native blockchain network designed to address fundamental challenges in decentralized coordination, data integrity, and execution across complex, multi-stakeholder environments. Across many industries, critical operational data remains fragmented across organizational silos due to the absence of scalable, privacy-preserving data distribution infrastructure. This fragmentation introduces systemic risk, high operational overhead, compliance complexity, audit inefficiencies, and costly manual reconciliation.

These challenges are particularly visible in globally connected production and supply networks, where limited data sharing results in traceability gaps, recalls, waste, reduced trust, and increasing regulatory pressure for transparency. However, the same structural limitations also exist across financial systems, compliance and assurance frameworks, asset management, energy networks, and emerging AI-driven automation, where independent actors must coordinate trusted data and execution without relying on centralized intermediaries.

Unova introduces a novel Web3-based approach to decentralized data distribution, coordination, and innovation. It provides a trustless infrastructure leveraging smart contracts and blockchain technology, enabling decentralized applications to be built directly on verified data flows. Rather than serving a single industry, Unova is designed as horizontal infrastructure, supporting multiple application layers including supply chain coordination, decentralized finance (DeFi), non-fungible token (NFT) based asset and service models, and AI-driven automation.

More specifically, Unova is a blockchain network that combines a privacy-enabled data distribution protocol, cross-cluster data sharing, and a multi-layered architecture to support real-world use cases at scale. The network has been designed based on extensive input from organizations operating in globally connected environments, with requirements spanning operational coordination, financial execution, regulatory compliance, and automation. A key distinction of Unova is that blockchain is not used solely for immutability, but as an execution and coordination layer through smart contracts that govern both on-chain and off-chain processes.

Contrary to incumbent solutions, all applications, databases, and APIs are hosted by the users of the network themselves, ensuring full data sovereignty and eliminating centralized platform control. This results in a pure Web3 architecture where organizations remain in control while participating in shared, auditable, and privacy-preserving workflows. For a more extensive and technical overview of the Unova network, reference is made to the Unova documentation and website.

UON is the native token of the Unova network, rather than a token deployed on an existing blockchain. This ensures that the utility of UON extends beyond individual applications or smart contracts built by Unova itself. Any smart contract deployed by developers, enterprises, or institutions on Unova Mainnet requires UON for execution, data distribution, and network participation. This enables not only operational coordination, but also financial settlement, automated payments, decentralized finance applications, NFT-based ownership and service models, and AI-triggered smart contract execution.

The crypto-economic model of Unova is designed to incentivize node operators to secure and operate the network while enabling predictable usage costs for real-world organizations. Through staking, rewards, and transaction mechanisms, UON aligns network security, decentralization, and long-term sustainability. The decentralized nature of the network democratizes both infrastructure and value creation, allowing developers, enterprises, and innovators to become active stakeholders and contributors.

Unova enables the emergence of new business models across multiple layers: DeFi solutions such as trade finance, insurance, and asset-backed lending; NFT-based service and production models linking ownership, data, and automated payments; and AI-driven systems that consume trusted data and execute decisions through smart contracts. Supply chain coordination represents one vertical among many, rather than the defining use case.

The end goal is not the creation of a single industry platform, but the establishment of Unova as a global Web3 infrastructure for decentralized coordination, execution, and innovation across the real-world economy.

2. Token Distribution

To fuel the adoption of the Unova network and grow a community of blockchain innovators, UON will be distributed to various stakeholders. This section describes the different stages from the initial token distribution towards early stakeholders to the initial exchange offering (IEO), which are subject to change, among relevant stakeholders.

2.1. Private, Enterprise & Validator Sales

Financing will be raised through a private token sale and a VC token sale which will be used for commercial activities, community development, and R&D activities. The list of commercial activities includes fueling business development through pilot validation and demonstration projects, establishing growth through blitzscaling marketing and sales expenses. Furthermore, Unova will capitalize on the community by a combination of content sharing through the appropriate communication channels and presenting at conferences. Finally, The R&D activities include increasing smart contract and decentralized application (DApp) availability, increasing privacy granularity options, and proof of stake beta testing on live Testnet.

Next, the enterprise sales to early adopters who will leverage the utility of UON are expected to take place. This will be fueled by both the current users switching from Unova's Testnet to Mainnet, as well as the new users connecting to the ecosystem as a result of the commercial activities mentioned above. The network effect inherently present in Unova's infrastructure design should not be underestimated.

2.2. Initial Exchange Offering

Finally, an initial exchange offering (IEO) will take place where UON can be distributed to the broader public and traded on various exchanges. This IEO would ensure necessary liquidity for various stakeholders (investors, miners, enterprises etc.) to be able to sell and purchase the token without needing to buy it from Unova (otherwise serving as a gatekeeper). The IEO is an integral part of Web3, decentralization, and the vision of global impact while at the same time raising funds for Unova to grow the network and its adoption. Figure 3 shows a benchmark distribution after the IEO.

The funds raised during this stage are planned to be allocated for expanding commercial activities, community growth, and R&D activities in support of the Unova ecosystem & application hub. This includes setting up Unova's development challenges, support and grant programs, transition to proof of stake on Unova Mainnet, and implementation of automated supply chain regulatory compliance monitoring, to mention a few.

3. Tokenomics

The value of the UON token will be driven by demand and supply dynamics, due to its utility within the Unova ecosystem. Initially, the demand side will be fueled by companies that use the DApps, and therefore need UON for bundle creation, smart contract creation and distribution.

In the next stage, more companies will join the network and Unova will expand towards different industries, beyond the ones initially targeted in the go-to-market. Additionally, different business models are likely to be built on the Unova infrastructure resulting in a rise in the demand for UON to facilitate financial transactions, deployment, and execution of new smart contracts, and whitelisting of type 1 nodes.

All the above will result in a shift of the demand curve, while the (circulating) supply side will not be affected as the Base fee (part of the transaction fee) is initially credited to the Unova wallet. This is further elaborated on in the next section on transaction fees.

Moving forward, the aforementioned demand-side effects would continue shifting the demand curve. This effect is strengthened by the implementation of the proof-of-stake (POS) consensus mechanism that allows earning rewards by staking UON. The implementation of a deflationary burning mechanism through the Base fee would result in the circulating supply curve shifting in the opposite direction. Moreover, the size of the shift will be proportional to the number of transactions as a result of the Base fee mechanism.

In doing so, there will be an increasing scarcity of the available UON. For companies, however, it is essential that they have predictable pricing (in fiat currency) for data distribution, to leverage the smart contracts and applications within the network. Companies will not introduce a new technology to their business if they cannot predict the price of this technology for the coming years. As mentioned before, the UON token acts as the means of transaction within the Unova network, and the price predictability of the transaction fees is an important consideration. So, what happens if the price of the token increases over time or becomes volatile due to ever-changing market conditions?

Each organization has a different degree of utility of the technology. This will result in different configurations while using the solution, by comparing willingness to pay per unit of data[1] distribution (or per transaction for other smart contracts) with the price of a unit of data distribution (or the price for a general transaction to execute the smart contract). To understand the choices to be made, specifically with respect to the configuration of the data distribution aspect, the transaction price per unit of data P_u can be defined as

$$P_u = \frac{G_u\left(B_f + P_f\right) + A_f}{B_s} \quad (1)$$

$$B_s = U_d T_p \min\{x \in \mathbb{N} \mid x\, U_d T_p \geq M_{Bs}\} \quad (2)$$

[1] a unit of data could be a supply chain asset (e.g. a piece of meat) or event (e.g. an inbound transport)

where, G_u represents the Gas used for a transaction, B_f represents the Base fee of a transaction, P_f represents the Priority fee of a transaction, A_f represents the application fee, B_s represents the bundle size, i.e number of units of data put inside a bundle that is hashed (bundleID) and put inside a transaction. U_d represents units of data creation per second, T_p represents the time period chosen between bundle creations in seconds, and M_{Bs} represents the minimum bundle size chosen.

Hence, the configuration decision to be made by organizations, in order to receive the needed utility relative to P_u[2], will be with respect to the distribution timing ($B_f + P_f$), T_p, and M_{Bs}. The timing of distribution chosen determines whether the creation of the bundles happens when the network is congested (or blocks are full). Creating bundles when the network is less congested results, ceteris paribus, in lower ($B_f + P_f$) in the competitive market for transactions and thus a lower P_u, as can be seen in Eq.(1). The configured T_p determines how often the protocol checks if M_{Bs} has been reached. Choosing a larger T_p results, ceteris paribus, in larger bundles distributed less frequently (as can be seen in Eq.(2).) and thus a lower P_u (as can be seen by substitution of Eq.(2). in Eq.(1).). Under the assumption that U_d results in the number of units of data created in T_p, being smaller than M_{Bs}, reducing M_{Bs} would, ceteris paribus, result in more frequent and smaller bundles (as can be seen in Eq.(2).) and thus a higher P_u (as can be seen by substitution of Eq.(2). in Eq.(1).).

Organizations with lower utility needs could decide to make larger bundles and distribute less frequently at times when the network is less congested, for a given production and distribution need. Post making this decision, an organization can determine the time duration for which they wish to set this fixed price (by purchasing x number of UON at once). This dynamic enables companies to take into account potential volatility in UON price, expressed in fiat, by covering their need for a certain period and de facto experiencing a stable transaction price. The respective time duration and number of UON purchased by each organization will depend on the level of belief in the utility of the Unova network. There is an early mover advantage, but over time the utility of the solution will also increase as more organizations adopt the technology. Each organization will have a different perception about this, leading to early adopters vs late adopters, with the former expecting to have cheaper prices and the opportunity to fix their price for a long duration, by purchasing large amounts of UON. After the covered time period has passed, the same exercise as explained above will repeat after which organizations potentially choose a different configuration.

Early movers or investors of UON have additional benefits. Even if they don't end up being users of the system, they can still contribute to growing the ecosystem and could potentially benefit from monetary gains. Organizations expanding on the offering (initially for

[2] Please note that only the companies for which this is possible will join the system

themselves) could also benefit from sharing their newly created Dapps or smart contracts with their business partners or other organizations leading to new revenue streams.

4. Unova Transaction Fees

First of all, it should be noted that Unova has used the Ethereum Network as inspiration for the pricing and transaction fee model, and proper credit is hereby given to the Ethereum community. Similar to Ethereum, the Unova network uses the concepts of Gas and Gas price for the execution of transactions. Gas refers to the unit that measures the amount of computational effort required to execute specific operations on the network. Since transactions on the Unova network require computational resources for execution, a fee is charged as a means of fair compensation for these computational services. The amount of Gas of a transaction impacts the required fee to execute a transaction on the Unova network. For example, a standard financial transaction requires 21000 Gas whereas the execution of more computationally heavy transactions, such as smart contracts, would require more Gas depending on the complexity. The transaction fee to be paid for a blockchain transaction is then equal to Gas * Gas price. Gas price (the price for each unit of Gas) is denoted in Gwei (10^{-9} UON).

During the execution of a transaction, the network will determine what the actual 'Gas used' is. Therefore, a user willing to execute a transaction (or a smart contract) can use the concept of Gas limit to set a limit. As long as the Gas limit is larger or equal to the Gas used, the transaction will be executed successfully. If the Gas limit set by the user exceeds the Gas used, the remaining part will be paid back to the user. If the Gas limit is set too low, the transaction will fail and the UON could be lost.

The Gas price is constituted of a Base fee and a Priority fee. The Base fee is calculated independently of the current block, and is determined by the blocks before it, making transaction fees more predictable for users. More precisely:

$$B_f(t) = max\left\{50,\ B_f(t-1)\left(12{,}5\%\ \frac{G_u(t-1) - \frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}}{\frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}} + 1\right)\right\} \qquad (3)$$

where $B_f(t)$ represents the Base fee of block t (in Gwei), $G_u(t)$ represents the Gas used in block t i.e., the total amount of Gas used for all transactions in block t, $B_l(t)$ represents the Block Gas limit of block t i.e., the maximum size of the block, and E represents the Elasticity multiplier i.e., the ratio between maximum and target block size

meaning that:

I. if $G_u(t-1) < \frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}$,

$B_f(t) = max\{50, B_f(t-1)(12,5\%\, a + 1)\}$

$$with\ a < 0\ and\ min\{a\} = \frac{0 - \frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}}{\frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}} = -1$$

II. if $G_u(t-1) > \frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}$,

$B_f(t) = B_f(t-1)(12,5\%\, b + 1)$

$$with\ b > 0\ and\ max\{b\} = \frac{B_l(t-1) - \frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}}{\frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}} = E - 1$$

III. if $G_u(t-1) = \frac{B_l(t-1)}{E}$,

$B_f(t) = B_f(t-1)$

Hence, Eq.(3). shows that with the current parameters, $B_f(t-1)$ decreases by a maximum of 12,5% if the target block size is not met, until a minimum of 50 Gwei. $B_f(t-1)$ increases by a maximum of 12.5% if the target block size is exceeded.

This design allows for market dynamics where $B_f(t-1)$ is automatically adjusted when $G_u(t-1)$ is larger (or smaller) than its target block size to avoid congestion and long execution waiting times. The aim is to have $G_u(t)$ approach the target block size. Whenever the network gets too congested, $B_f(t-1)$ increases which incentivizes users to execute transactions when blocks are closer to their target block size (and thus at lower Base fees). If $G_u(t-1)$ is below its target block size, $B_f(t-1)$ decreases, incentivizing more users to execute their transactions at this time. These dynamics lead to transactions being spread evenly throughout the day (or between all blocks) and thus all blocks being equally utilized.

When the block is mined, this Base fee will currently be credited to the Unova wallet removing it from current circulation. This allows Unova, in an initial phase, to use these Base fees to fund development within the Unova community. Later this will change, and the Base fee will be “burned”, permanently removing it from circulation. This would create deflationary pressure on the token supply and inflationary pressure on the price of the UON token.

Next, a Priority fee (or tip) for miners can be set. If transactions need to get preferentially executed ahead of other transactions in the same block, a higher tip can be given to attempt to outbid competing transactions. The tip also incentivizes miners to include transactions in the block and avoids the creation of empty blocks by miners. Since the user does not set the Base fee but can set a Priority fee, and the Base fee is variable between blocks, the user can set a 'Max Fee' representing the maximum total Gas price for his transaction.

The smart contracts, as part of the Unova DApps, have an additional value 'Application fee' added to the transaction fee, which is a reward for developers within the Unova ecosystem. These smart contracts are executed by the type 1 nodes and could, for example, be used for data distribution between several stakeholders.

5. Block reward

The block reward is the number of UON that is rewarded each time a block is successfully mined. This creates appropriate incentives for the network to reach sufficient decentralization by rewarding miners for providing their computational service. The block reward is given regardless of the number of transactions within the block. This mechanism would incentivize miners in the initial stages when Priority fees (or competition for block space) might be lower. Therefore, the block reward is at its highest in the initial stage and practically phases out when the Unova network grows. More specifically, consider :

$$i = \left\lfloor \frac{B_n}{6311836} \right\rfloor + 1 \tag{4}$$

$$where \ \lfloor x \rfloor = max\{ n \in \mathbb{Z} \mid n \le x \}$$

then

$$B_r(i) = \frac{6}{2^i} \tag{5}$$

where i represents the reward period, B_n represents the block number, and $B_r(i)$ represents the block reward in reward period i.

Note that in the above setup, the block reward diminishes over time. More precisely, consider an average block time of 5 seconds and each year to be 31 556 926 seconds, then substitution of Eq.(4). in Eq.(5). shows that the block reward is approximately halved every year, allowing for the maximum supply of UON still to be capped at 319 118 316 (as can be seen in Eq.(6).).

$$T_u(k) = 281\,250\,000 + \sum_{i=1}^{k} 6\,311\,386 \ \frac{6}{2^i} \tag{6}$$

where $T_u(k)$ represents the total UON at the end of each k[th] (k ∈ ℕ) reward period.

$$Hence\ for\ k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$T_u(k) = 281\,250\,000 + 37\,868\,316 \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 319\,118\,316$$

$$where\ it\ is\ used\ that\ for\ |a| < 1,\ \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a^k = \frac{a}{1-a}$$

The block reward dynamics throughout time are visualized in Figure 4 below.

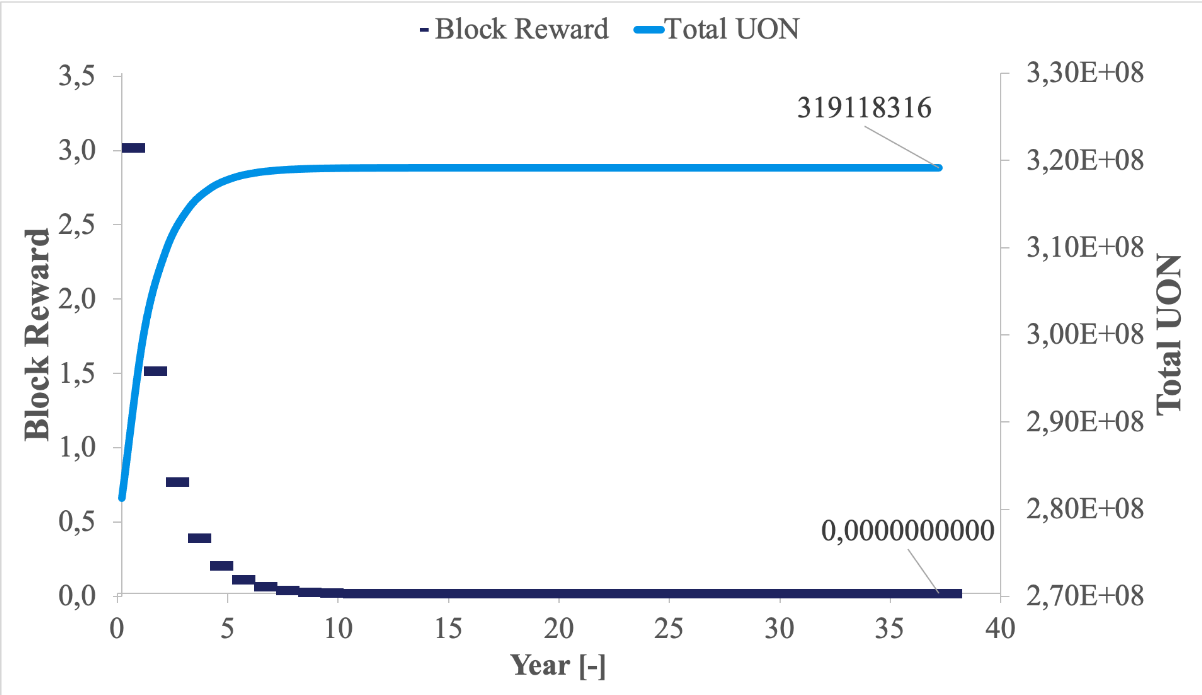

Figure 4: Block Reward Dynamics

It should be noted that the implementation of a deflationary mechanism through increased transactions could result in a lower total supply.

All parameters described above are chosen to reach the desired level of decentralization by considering the cost-to-benefit ratio of the miners. Note that the used consensus mechanisms (initially POA and later POS) are relatively computationally light and thus less costly for miners to execute transactions. In addition to incentivizing decentralization, the block reward is likely to serve as a tool to guarantee sufficient market liquidity as miners are more likely to sell their block rewards as they have to Maintain their operational expenses, as opposed to investors who may hold UON token for a longer period. However, there is no way to know with sufficient certainty whether the miners receiving this block reward will hold these tokens or sell them in exchanges. Therefore, abstraction is made of the block reward in the discussions (including distribution) above.

6. Governance

Since blockchain networks are dynamic ecosystems, evolution over time is imminent. Not only can the network innovate through technical improvements, but also the dynamics within the ecosystem can change. To facilitate and coordinate these changes with various relevant stakeholders a governance protocol is required. Different voting rights will be assigned to the token holder, based on whether it is an organization with a whitelisted type1 node, holder of the coin, coin staker, or type 2 node operator after some conditions are met (to be determined and announced in the governance paper), solely investing will not grant voting rights.. This accounts for the differences in the incentives over a short and a long time frame, at the same time accounting for the needs of the organizations already leveraging the technology.

Type 1 node operators:	a voting rights per UON
Type 2 node operators:	b voting rights per UON
Staking pool:	c voting rights per UON
General token holders:	d voting right per UON

where a > b > c > d with values to be determined and announced at a later stage when sufficient distribution and decentralization has taken place. A governance proposal will be created taking into account community and early adopter input, after which the voting on the government protocol will take place. Once important decisions are made and approved, the voting will happen on a Web3 governance platform with complete transparency.

Voting will be possible with regards to:

- Changes to the Unova blockchain network
- Changes to the Unova ecosystem and operations
- Grant proposals (external developments of applications built on the network)
- Funding Proposals (may include funding future platform development, developing new capabilities or integrations)
- Improvement proposals (blockchain & network related improvements)

This accounts for growing the ecosystem and incentivizing external organizations, supply chain innovators or developers to build additional applications on the network, enhancing existing Unova applications & smart contracts and improvements to the overall network. The combination of utility, governance, and incentive structures results in a stakeholder economy where all members benefit.

7. Scaling the Web3 vision

The true value of the smartphone was unlocked when the app store was launched which pointed people to opportunities in creating apps and building entire business models. These newly created apps increased the value of the smartphone as the backbone infrastructure, enriched our lives, and solved many problems.

In a similar fashion to the Apple app store controlling the distribution of apps in a centralized web2 way, the Unova infrastructure creates a decentralized Web3 operating system for block chain applications and solutions. To promote the usage, utility, and availability of these solutions, Unova envisions a platform that allows blockchain stakeholders to find extensions, applications, protocols, smart contracts, and tools that are built on or leverage the Unova network and its nodes. This platform or "Unova Application Hub" will be built in a Web3 fashion with a basis of smart contracts and wallet authentication. The applications that are promoted through this Web3 application store need to follow standards and rules to maintain compatibility and comply with principles set by the ecosystem.

By creating a place where both creators and users can come together to promote and find the technologies which bring their blockchain operations to a higher level, the following is achieved:

- Network effects and mass adoption of the technology is promoted and fueled.
- The general utility of the token is increased as the smart contracts and business models that leverage are paid in UON.
- More developers, entrepreneurs, and visionary community members are attracted and incentivized to start building on the network.
- An open innovative culture is provided, which benefits the overall production and supply chain industry resulting in better products, operations, and standards for everyone.

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