

SUPRO Finance

Public Product Whitepaper

A guide to stablecoin investing in maritime credit

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This whitepaper explains how your USDT enters the Vault, how capital finances maritime cash flows, where returns come from, and how to monitor and redeem your holding. It also describes credit controls, legal rights, Lagoon infrastructure and the risks that can affect your principal.

Return objectives

The underlying steady-state target is approximately 8% annualized net yield. Eligible early participants may receive limited-period SUPRO-funded incentives bringing the total target annualized yield to up to 15%. Referral rewards are governed separately by the program terms.

Before you use this document

These are targets, not guaranteed returns. Share value can rise or fall, redemptions require settlement, and principal can be lost. Subsidies are separate from underlying asset income.

This edition describes the intended initial product framework and does not establish that subscriptions are open. Before allocating funds, check the live product status, contract addresses, eligibility requirements, fees and binding terms.

suprofinance.xyz

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Terms used in this document

A Vault pools investment capital. An LP is an investor supplying that capital. NAV means net asset value and PPS means price per share. Controls described here form the intended operating framework; the live product and disclosures identify the features actually available.

1 What is SUPRO

SUPRO Finance connects stablecoin capital with financing backed by maritime cash flows. Its initial product is a USDT-denominated Vault designed for eligible investors who want exposure to private credit supported by identifiable shipping contracts and a monitored collection process. A liquidity provider, or LP, is an investor who supplies capital to the Vault.

Shipping businesses may receive charter payments over several months while needing working capital earlier. SUPRO assesses the borrower, the charterer that owes the payments, the contract and the available payment rights before approving financing. The borrower pays interest for using the capital. Those interest receipts, together with income from approved liquid assets, support the Vault's underlying return.

Product feature	Initial framework
Network and asset	BNB Smart Chain and USDT; use only the token contract published for the live Vault.
Vault shares	supUSDT represents a holding in the Vault at a variable net asset value.
Underlying assets	Primarily verified charter-hire cash flows; other eligible maritime receivables require specific approval.
Underlying return	Approximately 8% target annualized net yield at steady state, before any personal transaction costs or taxes.
Early participation	Up to 15% total target annualized yield during an eligible incentive period, including SUPRO-funded support.
Exit mechanism	Request redemption, wait for settlement, then claim available USDT after T+7.
Access	Subject to applicable eligibility, wallet screening and product terms.

What your shares represent

An LP participates in the pooled economic performance of the Vault under its subscription documents. A share does not give the holder direct ownership of a vessel or a right to collect a particular charter payment personally. supUSDT is a Vault share token, not a promise that one token will always redeem for one USDT. Its value can rise or fall.

The initial structure uses one equally ranked LP class. Gains and losses are reflected proportionately through share value, subject to the product's accounting and legal terms. Early or referral rewards do not create repayment priority or principal protection.

2 How money moves through the Vault

The operating model connects an on-chain record of investor holdings with an off-chain lending and collection process. SUPRO is responsible for selecting and servicing the credit assets. Lagoon provides the Vault contract framework used to record shares and process investment requests. [\[1\]](#)

From subscription to deployment

You connect an eligible wallet and submit a USDT subscription through the official application. Depending on the live configuration and whether the current valuation is valid, the subscription may

complete immediately or enter a pending queue. A pending asynchronous deposit is held separately until settlement and is not yet part of the invested portfolio. Once the deposit is settled, you receive the corresponding economic interest in Vault shares. [2]

SUPRO allocates settled capital between approved loans and a liquidity sleeve. Financing is deployed through the documented asset-holding or financing vehicle after approval and completion of the required security and payment-control arrangements. Where stablecoins need to be converted to bank money, the conversion provider, receiving account and onward payment are part of the transaction record and reconciliation process.

From charter payment to investor value

The charterer or other approved payer pays the assigned cash flows into the designated controlled collection account. Receipts are checked against the relevant contract and repayment schedule. The documented payment waterfall determines permitted expenses, debt service and other allocations. Principal repayments restore lending capital; they are not investment income. Interest and approved liquid-asset earnings contribute to income.

Collections attributable to the Vault are reconciled back into its asset records and, where required, returned through the approved banking and stablecoin conversion route. Net income, expenses and changes in asset recoverability are reflected in the approved net asset value, or NAV. Cash can then support redemptions or be redeployed into new eligible assets, subject to liquidity and credit controls.

Where control sits

You control your personal wallet and authorize your own transactions. Depositing transfers capital into the Vault structure, where authorized operators manage deployment and settlement. Off-chain accounts and payment rights are controlled through legal documents and account mandates. Wallet connectivity and on-chain records do not remove reliance on those operators, banks, counterparties or enforceable contracts.

3 Maritime assets and credit selection

The cash flows we assess

Charter hire is the payment made by a charterer for the use of a vessel under a charter contract. SUPRO's initial focus is verifiable charter-hire cash flows with an identifiable payer, a defined payment schedule and a practical route for controlled collection. Other maritime receivables, including freight payments, enter the portfolio only when their distinct performance, documentary and collection risks have been approved.

A signed charter is not the same as cash already earned and payable. Future hire can depend on continuing vessel performance and may be affected by off-hire, termination, disputes, deductions or set-off. Our review separates earned unpaid amounts from future contractual payments and checks the remaining eligible period. Renewing a loan facility does not automatically make a replacement charter eligible.

Underwriting before funding

- Verify the borrower's identity, beneficial owners, authority and sanctions status through know your business checks, or KYB. Assess repayment capacity and the reason for financing.

- Assess the charterer or other obligor, the contract, payment history and supporting evidence. Review operational factors that could interrupt the expected cash flows.
- Check existing financing, prior assignments and security interests. Obtain the necessary consents or priority arrangements before relying on a payment right as collateral.
- Stress the expected collections, test coverage of required operating and debt-service needs, and review exposure to related borrowers, charterers and vessels before transaction approval.

The 65 percent advance discipline

Target funding is no more than 65% of Eligible Net Charter Cash Flow. This is the approved net amount for the assessed period after applicable commissions, essential operating needs, prior-ranking payments, amounts already received and required risk deductions. It is not 65% of gross annual revenue or vessel value. Other transaction limits may reduce the amount further.

For illustration, USDT 1,000,000 of approved eligible net cash flows supports at most USDT 650,000 of funding before further limits. If eligibility later falls to USDT 800,000, that ceiling becomes USDT 520,000. A USDT 650,000 outstanding balance would then exceed the ceiling by USDT 130,000. Further advances stop and the borrower must provide additional eligible collateral or repay the excess under the agreed remedies.

This borrowing base is monitored as contracts age and collections, disputes or eligibility change. The unadvanced 35% provides a contractual cash-flow cushion; it is not a cash reserve, insurance policy or funded loss guarantee. Any reliance on vessel security requires a separately effective security arrangement.

4 Where the target yield comes from

SUPRO targets approximately 8% annualized net yield from the underlying Vault portfolio at steady state. This is a portfolio objective, not a fixed coupon, a guaranteed minimum or a historical SUPRO performance claim. Your outcome depends on when you invest, how long your capital participates, the actual portfolio and the share price at settlement.

The underlying income sources

Borrowers pay interest on approved loans. Standard Lending and Enhanced Lending describe lending categories on the asset side, with pricing and terms determined by borrower quality, contract strength and transaction risk. They do not create different LP repayment ranks. The Vault may also earn income on approved money market fund holdings or other permitted liquid assets. Cash awaiting deployment may earn less or no income.

A simple explanation of the 8 percent target

Underlying LP net yield = portfolio loan interest + liquid-asset income – credit losses – Vault-borne fees and operating costs.

The steady-state planning mix is approximately 90% in loans and 10% in a liquidity sleeve. In broad terms, we weight the average loan interest rate by the deployed share of capital, add the smaller contribution from liquid assets, then allow for credit losses and costs. The loan portfolio must earn enough above the LP target to absorb those deductions. Under suitable pricing, deployment and loss outcomes, that process is intended to support approximately 8% net annualized yield.

The target can be missed. A larger cash balance during launch, lower borrower rates, delayed collections, impairment or higher expenses will reduce the result. A 65% advance rate limits initial lending against approved cash flows; it does not determine the investment return or prove that credit losses will be negligible.

Fees and how returns appear

The borrower-paid origination fee, currently intended to be 1% per loan origination, belongs to SUPRO and is excluded from Vault income. Any management, servicing, performance, entry, exit, protocol or other expenses charged to the Vault or directly to investors must be disclosed in the applicable fee schedule. A fee supported by Lagoon is not automatically a fee charged by SUPRO. [7]

Underlying net performance is intended to accrue through NAV and share value rather than a promised daily cash payment. Annualized yield expresses a rate over a year; it is not the cash return for a shorter holding period. Wallet gas costs, personal conversion charges and taxes can further reduce your own result. SUPRO-funded early and referral incentives are reported separately from underlying portfolio yield.

5 Investing from a desktop browser

This guide explains the intended customer journey. Screen labels may change as the application is finalized. Start from suprofinance.xyz and follow its official application link. Use the network, accepted USDT contract, Vault address and share token shown on the live product page. The initial production plan is BNB Smart Chain; test-network balances and test-token symbols are not investable product assets.

Prepare and connect

Use a supported browser wallet, such as MetaMask where supported, holding the accepted stablecoin and enough native network currency for transaction fees. On BNB Smart Chain this gas currency is BNB. Click Connect Wallet, select your wallet and confirm the site connection. If prompted, switch to the required network. Connecting a wallet alone does not transfer your funds.

Read the terms and complete access checks

Review the product terms, risk disclosure, fees, current NAV date and redemption conditions. Complete any eligibility or identity checks requested. The intended interface requires a wallet signature acknowledging the risk disclosure before enabling a first deposit, and may request renewed acknowledgement when the disclosure changes. This acknowledgement is a message signature, separate from a token approval or transfer.

Enter an amount and review the transaction steps

Enter the subscription amount and review your available balance, any subscription limit and the transaction steps shown. Where a token approval is needed, the intended interface requests an allowance matching the entered amount rather than an unlimited allowance. Check the asset, spender and amount in the wallet. Approving an allowance permits a subsequent transfer; it does not itself complete the subscription.

Submit and follow the displayed status

Confirm the deposit transaction separately in your wallet. If the current valuation permits immediate subscription under the live configuration, shares can be issued during that flow. Otherwise, the interface shows a pending deposit awaiting valuation and settlement. A pending deposit starts participating in portfolio performance when settled into shares, not merely when you authorize the token transfer. [2]

After asynchronous settlement, use the Claim action if the interface requires you to collect your shares. Check your share balance, the applicable price per share and transaction links. An illustrative 10,000 USDT subscription at a share price of 1.02 would acquire approximately 9,803.92 shares before any applicable entry fee and rounding. The number of shares differs from the USDT value of your position.

If you reject a deposit after approving the token, the subscription is incomplete and the allowance may remain. Check confirmed transactions before retrying. Keep wallet recovery words and private keys private; neither a product subscription nor legitimate support requires you to disclose them.

6 Redemptions and liquidity

Maritime loans return cash according to contractual collections, not whenever an LP clicks Withdraw. The Vault therefore uses a request, settlement and claim process. Holding a liquidity sleeve helps meet exits, but it does not make the entire loan book immediately liquid.

Stage	What it means for you
Request	Choose the shares to redeem and confirm the wallet transaction. Those shares move out of your available wallet holding into the redemption process.
Pending	Wait for the applicable settlement cycle, an approved valuation and available cash. The displayed amount is an estimate until the settlement price is fixed.
Settled and claimable	The processed portion has a determined asset amount available to claim. Any unprocessed portion remains pending under the applicable rules.
Claimed	Confirm the claim transaction and check receipt of the accepted stablecoin in your wallet.

The planned redemption request cannot be cancelled after submission. Read that condition before confirming. The intended workflow requires you to return to the application and claim after settlement. A successful request transaction is not evidence that the redemption proceeds are already in your wallet. Lagoon’s asynchronous flow supports this separation of request and settlement. [2]

Timing and capacity

SUPRO’s operating objective is a target settlement around T+7. The live terms must specify the start point T, whether days are business or calendar days, cut-offs and the applicable settlement schedule. This is an operating target rather than a guaranteed seven-day withdrawal. Lower available cash, delayed collections, review requirements or suspension events can extend the wait.

The amount processed in a cycle is constrained by cash available for settlement and any disclosed redemption gate. If requests exceed capacity, only part may settle and the balance carries forward. The live policy must explain ordering and any proportional allocation within a batch. No test-environment gate percentage or operating schedule in this whitepaper is a promised production setting.

Pricing during the wait

Redemption value is based on the applicable settlement price per share, less any disclosed redemption charges. Changes in income, expenses or impairment before that price is fixed can change the amount received. Submitting a request does not lock in the balance shown beforehand. Shares queued for redemption are excluded from the intended points and referral-reward calculation; those incentive rules are separate from Vault valuation. [3]

7 NAV and information you can verify

NAV is the value of the Vault’s assets after recognized liabilities, costs and valuation adjustments. It combines the approved value of loans and accrued income with cash and permitted liquid assets, and reflects credit impairment where appropriate. The price per share, or PPS, is the NAV attributable to issued shares divided by the corresponding share supply. Pending subscriptions and settled claims must be treated consistently so the same money is not counted twice.

How SUPRO prepares and approves a valuation

The designed operating process starts with the credit ledger: loan balances, contractual accruals, receipts and approved impairment adjustments. Cash and collection records are reconciled with account evidence and on-chain balances. The issued share count comes from the blockchain. A preparer submits the valuation and another authorized person reviews it before an on-chain proposal is generated.

Material reconciliation differences or unusual share-price movements are intended to block routine approval and trigger investigation. Exceptional approval requires the designated authority and a recorded explanation. Approved proposals go through the authorized signing process, and the resulting transaction is checked before the application marks the valuation as published on-chain. These controls address errors and unauthorized changes; they do not establish the commercial truth of a borrower’s documents by themselves.

Reading the dashboard

Information	How to read it
Your position	Separate available shares, pending subscriptions, pending redemptions and claimable amounts.
NAV and share price	Check the valuation date and update status; a live web page can display the most recent approved valuation rather than a new real-time asset appraisal.
Liquidity and deployment	Review cash or liquid assets alongside outstanding credit; portfolio value is different from cash available for immediate settlement.
Assets and collections	Review disclosed exposure, maturity, repayment and arrears information, including relevant concentration and exceptions.
Reports and transactions	Use published reports and blockchain transaction links to check the record and follow changes over time.

The reporting framework includes a monthly asset report and material risk updates. Borrower identities and sensitive contracts may be redacted, while useful portfolio information remains available under the disclosure policy. A document hash can help verify that a downloaded report matches the published file;

it does not certify the accuracy of the underlying assets. Accrued interest is also different from interest already collected.

8 Legal rights and control of collections

The proposed operating structure identifies Supro Global Holdings Limited in the BVI, or a designated Vault or transaction vehicle, as the relevant issuer or operator. SUPRO also has a Canadian technology and development entity. Formation, appointments and the exact issuer, asset holder and servicing responsibilities must be completed and identified in the subscription and transaction documents before funds are accepted. Incorporation alone is not a licence or an assurance of investor protection.

Rights follow the legal documents

The subscription documents define the economic rights represented by Vault shares, the parties responsible to investors, permitted investments, expenses, transfer restrictions, redemption rules and procedures for disputes or termination. Loan, assignment, security and account-control documents establish the rights over underlying cash flows. A blockchain share record does not by itself create a perfected security interest in a charter receivable.

Before lending against a receivable, the credit and legal review must establish whether it can be assigned or pledged, who already has rights over it, and what notices, acknowledgements or consents are required. Where a payer acknowledgement cannot be obtained, the transaction needs a documented assessment of the resulting collection and enforcement risk and any acceptable alternative controls.

Collection accounts and the payment waterfall

Assigned payments are directed to a controlled collection account under the transaction documents. The account mandate defines who may instruct payments and how permissions are exercised. The waterfall sets the order for permitted costs, essential operating needs where agreed, debt service and any residual release to the borrower. Borrower-paid origination fees belong to SUPRO and do not become LP investment income.

An SPV, or special purpose vehicle, is intended to hold defined assets and keep records and funds separate from unrelated business activity. The effectiveness of that separation depends on its actual governance, accounts, contracts and local law. It does not eliminate insolvency, competing-creditor or enforcement risk. Security can vary by transaction; shareholders' interests, guarantees or vessel mortgages are relied on only when specifically obtained and legally effective.

Access and investor eligibility

Borrowers and assets require approval. Investor access is also subject to applicable law, sanctions and wallet screening, and any required identity, source-of-funds or jurisdiction checks. A publicly accessible website is not a statement that every person or wallet may invest. The product page and subscription process must state the restrictions that apply to the live Vault.

9 Lagoon and the on chain architecture

Lagoon is an on-chain vault infrastructure protocol based on ERC-7540. That standard extends the tokenized-vault model with asynchronous requests, allowing an investment to remain pending before it becomes claimable. It suits strategies where valuations and asset liquidity cannot always be updated

within one wallet transaction. It does not prescribe a guaranteed exit date or underwrite the assets. [1]
[3]

Shares and settlement

Lagoon contracts maintain the share record and the accounting states needed to process requests. In an asynchronous cycle, the valuation provider submits a proposed asset value and the curator accepts the valuation when executing settlement. This separates valuation proposal from settlement execution at the contract-role level. Effective human independence still depends on who holds those roles and controls their keys. [4]

Role or component	Purpose
Curator	Controls strategy allocation and the timing of settlement. This is where investment discretion sits. [5]
Valuation provider	Proposes the NAV used to price shares. Valuation can rely on off-chain information. [4]
Vault admin	Controls sensitive settings and key role appointments and may have pause or closure powers. [6]
Access manager	Applies the configured wallet participation rules, such as approved-address or blocked-address controls. [8]
Security council	Where supported and configured, manages valuation guardrails and exceptional overrides. [9]
Safe multisignature	A wallet control requiring the configured signer threshold for the actions assigned to it. Scoped permission modules are a separate configuration choice. [10]

The SUPRO application and credit system

The customer application presents wallet actions, holdings, request status, NAV, reports, points and referral rewards. The operating system maintains the loan ledger, repayments, borrowing-base checks, reconciliation and approval records. Critical transaction proposals are prepared in the operating system and signed through the designated wallet process; the system is designed not to request operators’ private keys.

Lagoon’s published documentation covers multiple releases and optional capabilities. SUPRO’s live contract version, active roles, fee settings and access mode determine the actual product. This whitepaper does not assume every Lagoon feature is enabled. In particular, use of Lagoon does not mean Lagoon independently verifies SUPRO’s loans, provides a credit guarantee or has been appointed to calculate SUPRO’s NAV. Any separate valuation service must be expressly disclosed. [1]

10 Security and operating controls

Security depends on the combined controls over contracts, signing authority, application access, asset records and off-chain cash. The following describes SUPRO’s designed control framework. Production implementation and the scope of completed reviews must be shown in the live security disclosures. The customer UAT document is a description of acceptance cases, not an independent audit report or proof that production launch checks have passed.

Signatures and separation of duties

The UAT design uses a two-of-three Safe signing threshold for specified critical on-chain actions. NAV preparation and review use separate operating users, with signed execution outside the administration application. Relevant transaction hashes are checked for successful execution and matching instructions before being recorded as complete. These measures reduce unilateral action and clerical error, while signer collusion, key compromise and incorrectly assigned roles remain risks.

Application access and records

The designed back office requires two-factor authentication and role-based permissions, with additional wallet-signature authentication for configured accounts. Users cannot approve their own designated review steps. Changes to permissions, valuations, records and disclosures leave an audit trail. Financial corrections use reversals and replacement records rather than silently removing the original entries.

Monitoring and incident response

Monitoring covers delayed collections, borrower or sanctions events, falling borrowing-base coverage, liquidity shortages, valuation staleness and unusual account activity. The relevant response can include stopping new advances, restricting an affected account, obtaining more information, adjusting eligible collateral or invoking documented pause powers. A front-end or business-system pause is different from a pause enforced by the Vault contract; the live disclosure must describe the layer affected.

Valuation guardrails flag unusual changes so they can be investigated. They are not a floor under NAV and must not be used to hide a valid impairment. Privileged roles may have override, reconfiguration or upgrade powers. SUPRO’s referral and reward contracts are designed to be upgradeable under designated administrative control; this creates maintenance flexibility and an administrative risk that must be disclosed.

What an audit covers

Lagoon publishes protocol audit reports for specified releases in its official audit index. Those reports are relevant evidence about the reviewed code and scope, not a certification of every later deployment. SUPRO must identify the version deployed and distinguish protocol audits from reviews of its own contracts, website, operating system, permissions and off-chain assets. This edition makes no claim that all SUPRO components have received independent audit coverage. [11]

11 Risks and what happens when problems arise

A real contract and a controlled collection route can strengthen a credit transaction, but principal and returns remain at risk. Losses can reduce NAV and the amount redeemed, including a substantial or total loss. Several risks can occur together, especially in a small initial portfolio.

Risk	Potential effect and control approach
Borrower and charterer credit	Non-payment, insolvency or disputes can interrupt collections. Underwriting, cash-flow deductions, advance limits and controlled accounts reduce exposure but cannot ensure payment.

Risk	Potential effect and control approach
Maritime operations and concentration	Off-hire, damage, detention, sanctions or exposure to related counterparties can affect several loans together. Monitoring and concentration limits help manage these dependencies.
Liquidity	Loan recovery or fund redemptions may take longer than LP exits. A liquidity sleeve, deployment controls and disclosed redemption gates manage timing; waiting periods can extend.
Valuation	Accrued income or expected recoveries may be overstated or out of date. Reconciliation, separate review and impairment procedures improve discipline but still require judgment.
Contracts and administration	Code defects, upgrades, compromised keys or privileged-role misuse can impair or transfer assets. Audits, multisignature controls and access restrictions reduce but do not eliminate the risk.
Stablecoins and payment providers	Depegging, issuer freezes, conversion delays, banking restrictions or fund-provider failures can affect value and access. The exact token and provider exposures matter.
Legal and enforcement	Assignments or security may be challenged, junior to another claim or costly to enforce across jurisdictions. Legal review and documentation do not guarantee recovery.
Systems and continuity	Network, RPC, website or operator outages can delay information and transactions. Monitoring and recovery procedures support continuity but may not prevent disruption.

Credit problems and recovery

When a collection is late or a material event occurs, SUPRO's servicing process investigates the cause and reassesses the borrower, contract eligibility and expected recovery. Further advances can be suspended. The borrowing base is recalculated and the borrower may be required to add eligible collateral, reduce the loan balance or direct more collections to repayment.

Where necessary, the authorized asset holder or enforcement party pursues contractual remedies, restructuring, collection or security enforcement with advisers. Recovery time and costs are uncertain. Approved impairment is reflected in NAV, and material effects on the portfolio or redemption process are communicated through the reporting channels. A later recovery can improve value, but a payment dispute does not become a recoverable asset merely because it has been recorded on-chain.

Selective insurance

Trade credit or loss-of-hire insurance may be considered for suitable transactions when available and economically appropriate. These policies address different risks: cover for an operational interruption does not automatically cover charterer non-payment. Insurance is counted only when actually obtained and applicable, with policy limits, exclusions, deductibles, waiting periods and the entitled beneficiary identified. No blanket portfolio insurance or insurance-backed guarantee is assumed.

12 Early participation and referral rewards

SUPRO may fund participation programs from its own project budget. Their purpose is to reward eligible participation and referrals. These payments are separate from borrower interest, liquid-asset income and the underlying Vault NAV return. The subsidy is not paid from other LPs' subscription principal and does not establish the lending portfolio's sustainable return.

Early participation incentives

Eligible early participants may receive a SUPRO-funded, limited-period incentive that brings the combined target annualized yield to up to 15%, including the approximately 8% underlying net yield target. The 15% is the total target during the applicable incentive window, not an additional 15 percentage points. Neither the underlying return nor the combined target is guaranteed.

The program terms will identify the eligible subscription window, funded holding amount, incentive rate, minimum holding conditions, payment method, duration and budget cap. Incentives may decline as the program progresses and the pool grows. A temporary annualized rate applies only to the eligible days and amount; it is not a promise to pay that percentage on the full balance for a whole year.

How referrals work

The designed referral journey lets a connected investor copy an invitation link from the referral centre. A new participant follows that link and confirms the recognized referrer during onboarding. The current design records the relationship on-chain and does not provide a normal rebinding option. Self-referrals and abusive participation are excluded under the program rules.

In the intended reward model, eligible deposits by referred users determine a boost rate, while the reward amount is calculated on the referrer's own eligible holding over the applicable days. A referrer with no eligible holding does not earn a holding-based boost merely by bringing in another depositor. The current qualifying amount, observation period, tiers and aggregate cap must be shown in the live program rules.

The referral centre is intended to show the invitation link, referral count, estimated reward, claimable reward and claim history. Estimates are subject to eligibility review, the published budget and final settlement. Approved rewards are made available through a separate claim process; small amounts may carry forward where the program has a minimum payout.

Points and interaction between programs

Early participation may also be recognized through points or campaign multipliers. Points are participation records with no fixed cash value and do not promise a future token allocation or conversion rate. Queued redemption shares are excluded from the intended points and referral calculations. Early incentives and referral boosts do not automatically stack; the applicable terms specify their interaction and any combined cap.

13 Future evaluation of UPRO

SUPRO may evaluate a future token generation event, or TGE, for a project token currently referred to as \$UPRO (SUPRO TOKEN). Whether to proceed, and on what terms, will be decided after further evaluation of product usefulness, legal requirements, security, governance and operating readiness. This whitepaper sets no issuance date, valuation, token price, exchange listing or allocation commitment.

supUSDT represents Vault shares; \$UPRO would be a separate project token if issued. A Vault subscription does not automatically grant project-token rights. Any future token program would require its own published terms. The approximately 8% underlying yield target is based on lending and liquid-asset economics and does not depend on a TGE or an assumed token price.

14 Reader questions and product disclosures

Does a stablecoin deposit protect my principal

No. Stablecoin denomination does not remove credit or investment risk. Your share value depends on the Vault's net assets, and the stablecoin itself can lose value or become restricted. The Vault is not a bank savings account and no deposit-insurance protection is represented in this document.

Will my share count increase every day

The intended return mechanism is principally a changing share price as net performance accrues. Your share count need not increase for the value of your holding to change. Pending subscriptions, pending redemptions and separate rewards should be read separately from your available share balance.

Can I exit by selling supUSDT elsewhere

Do not assume there is an active secondary market or that another protocol will accept the shares. Transfers may be restricted by the contract or product terms. The product's documented redemption process is the route described in this whitepaper.

What if the website or a transaction fails

Check the transaction status and your request history before submitting again. A display error does not by itself mean that an on-chain transaction failed, and a pending request is different from an unsubmitted transaction. Use the support route linked from the official website and provide a public wallet address and transaction hash where relevant, never a recovery phrase or private key.

Which information should I review before subscribing

Review the live product page, current subscription documents, risk disclosure and fee schedule. They should identify the issuer and operator, accepted network and token contract, Vault and share addresses, eligibility requirements, current product status, valuation policy and redemption terms. Security disclosures should identify the deployed version, privileged roles, upgrade or pause powers and the scope of available audits. Any differences between the documents and the live interface should be resolved before you invest.

How this whitepaper should be used

This public product whitepaper explains SUPRO's intended framework as of 13 September 2026. It is educational product documentation and risk information, not a binding offer, an individual investment recommendation or a substitute for the definitive terms. Availability depends on completion of the applicable legal, technical and operating arrangements. Nothing in this edition establishes that the initial Vault is already open for subscriptions.

The definitive subscription documents and applicable law determine your legal rights; the deployed contracts determine what on-chain actions are technically possible. SUPRO must keep these aligned with public descriptions. Changes to product terms, rewards or material operating conditions should be

communicated through the official channels. Consider the financial, legal and tax consequences for your circumstances before allocating funds.

Glossary and official references

Term	Meaning
Eligible net cash flow	The approved contractual cash-flow amount after required deductions and exclusions.
Borrowing base	The current lending amount supported by eligible assets, after advance rates and other limits.
Impairment	A reduction in an asset's recognized value to reflect expected shortfalls in recovery.
Controlled collection account	An account operated under documented payment and authorization controls.
SPV	A special purpose vehicle used to hold defined assets or carry out a defined transaction.
TGE	A token generation event; any future UPRO issuance remains subject to evaluation.

Official documentation

Official documentation was reviewed on 13 September 2026. Lagoon documentation and features change between releases; check the production version.

- [1] Lagoon overview
 - [2] Lagoon deposit and redemption flows
 - [3] ERC 7540 asynchronous tokenized vault standard
 - [4] Lagoon vault valuation
 - [5] Lagoon curator role
 - [6] Lagoon vault admin role
 - [7] Lagoon fees
 - [8] Lagoon access manager
 - [9] Lagoon security council
 - [10] Lagoon Safe and Zodiac permission framework
 - [11] Lagoon protocol audit index
- Official SUPRO entry point suprofinance.xyz