SUPERVIZION

Supervizion Coin (SUV)

Whitepaper: A Proposed Buyback-and-Burn Framework Funded by Eligible Business Funds

SEE BEYOND. LEAD AHEAD.

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1. Executive Summary

Supervizion Coin (SUV) is a single token planned for deployment on BNB Smart Chain (Chain ID 56) and is intended to provide utility within the Supervizion ecosystem. Subject to a formally approved and publicly disclosed policy, a portion of Eligible Funds calculated from specified business operations may be allocated to open-market purchases of SUV (buybacks) and subsequently to verifiable on-chain burns. No allocation is guaranteed, and Eligible Funds may be zero depending on business performance, costs, taxes, legal obligations, reserves, and market liquidity.

The real-world axis of the SUV ecosystem consists of two business domains. The first is independent solar power production (IPP), carried out by Genesis IPP (genesisipp.com), covering plant development, acquisition, operation, and power sales. The solar segment is currently represented by a development pipeline; no solar revenue is treated as available for buybacks unless and until commercial operation and actual settlement are evidenced. The second is mobile commerce, carried out by Genesis Mobile Direct (genesismobile.shop), covering handset price comparison and activation, unlocked device sales, internet and IPTV bundling, and rental distribution. Both business sites publicly state that they are operated by Genesis Holdings Co., Ltd. (Business Registration No. 769-88-01784).

The digital platforms of both businesses are already built and publicly operating. On that foundation, the Supervizion growth strategy is as follows: where funds are raised through a token sale conducted only under formal approval and prior disclosure, those proceeds are to be used to construct solar power plants and to build a large-scale CRM (customer relationship management) system, targeting a customer base in the hundreds of thousands and, as a long-term management target, a platform generating KRW 100 billion in annual revenue — with Eligible Funds from the two platforms' actual revenue then used to purchase SUV on the market and burn it, completing a simple, verifiable cycle. The customer-base and revenue figures above are management targets, not projections or guarantees.

The central thesis of this whitepaper is simple: trust in a token comes from verifiable records, not narratives. SUV promises no yield and provides no deposit-and-reward financial features. Instead, the entire five-stage pipeline — business operations reporting, the calculation basis for burn funding, buyback execution records, on-chain burn transactions, and periodic public reporting — is made subject to disclosure.

> *Throughout this document, items marked as Confirmed represent design facts finalized by the issuer as of this writing. Items marked as To Be Disclosed will be finalized following legal review, technical implementation, and audit, and will then be published through official channels. This document does not present any figure or condition for such items in a definitive manner.*

2. Background: The AI Economy and the Repricing of Real Infrastructure

2.1 The AI Economy Is an Electricity Economy

The global digital economy is entering a new phase. Where the prior internet era was driven by software, users, and data, the binding constraint of the AI era is increasingly physical infrastructure: semiconductors, data centers, grid capacity, cooling, and electricity. The International Energy Agency has projected that global data center electricity consumption could more than double to approximately 945 TWh by 2030, with AI identified as the most important driver of that growth.

In this environment, verifiable generation assets and stable power sales contracts are being repriced from ESG holdings into productive real assets generating recurring cash flow. In the Korean market, wholesale power is settled at the System Marginal Price (SMP), while renewable generation can capture additional revenue through Renewable Energy Certificates (REC), creating a dual revenue structure (REC issuance is based on 1 MWh as the base unit, with actual issued volume varying by facility-specific weighting). Specific SMP and REC price levels are those published by Korea Power Exchange (KPX); this whitepaper cites no single-day figures that have not been independently reproduced and evidenced. Prices actually applied in settlement will be cited in future business reports together with source files and as-of dates.

2.2 Digital Consumer Infrastructure: The Mobile Distribution Market

Another axis of the AI economy is the individual digital consumption touchpoint. Following the July 22, 2025 repeal of Korea's Mobile Device Distribution Act, consumers may face a greater need to compare device, plan, subsidy, and contract terms on a total-cost basis. Any resulting market effect and the actual performance of Genesis Mobile will be reported separately based on operating data.

2.3 The Supervizion Approach

Supervizion connects these two domains — long-horizon infrastructure revenue (solar) and fast-cycle operating revenue (mobile commerce) — into one transparent burn ecosystem. Where Eligible Funds actually arise from both businesses, the aim is to reduce dependence on any single business, and recording every use of funds through disclosure and on-chain records is the starting point of the SUV design.

3. Vision and Design Principles

What Supervizion aims to build can be stated in one sentence: a simple yet strong, trust-based platform. Instead of complex financial structures, the ecosystem earns trust through actually operating platforms and published records alone.

3.1 Five Design Principles

The Supervizion ecosystem is built on five principles.

- Real-World Basis — The token ecosystem must connect to actually operating businesses and their revenue flows, not to market narratives.
- Verifiability — A burn is not something to claim; it is something to verify through an on-chain transaction. Off-chain data is published through reports and supporting evidence.
- No Guarantee — Token price, returns, buyback size, and exchange listings are not guaranteed, and this ecosystem provides no profit distribution, interest, or dividends of any kind.
- Single-Token Simplicity — The ecosystem consists of SUV alone. Complexity and opacity arising from multi-token conversion or cross structures are excluded by design.
- Disclose First, Execute Later — Uses of funds, including buybacks and burns, are executed only after the governing criteria are disclosed, and verifiable records are published after execution.

3.2 Growth Strategy and Use of Proceeds

Current state: the digital platforms of the solar segment (genesisipp.com) and the mobile commerce segment (genesismobile.shop) are already built and publicly operating. The solar generation assets themselves, however, remain at the development-pipeline stage described in Section 5, and this distinction is maintained throughout this whitepaper.

Expansion plan: where a token sale is conducted and funds are raised, the designated uses of proceeds are twofold. First, construction of solar power plants — funding the permitting, construction, and entry into commercial operation of the published development pipeline. Second, construction of a large-scale CRM system — targeting, in compliance with applicable data-protection law, a customer database in the hundreds of thousands to expand the customer base and revenue of the mobile commerce platform. Through this, the long-term management target is a platform generating KRW 100 billion in annual revenue. This target is a management target only; neither its achievement nor its timing is assured, and it is not a projection of returns of any kind.

Reservation regarding any token sale: whether a sale is conducted, and its structure, eligible participants, schedule, size, and detailed use of proceeds, will be determined following legal review and disclosed before implementation. If a sale is conducted, the application of proceeds becomes a post-execution reporting item. This whitepaper is not a solicitation of any offer, and the plans in this section may be changed, delayed, or reduced if a sale is not conducted or is conducted only in part.

3.3 The Trust Cycle

The Supervizion cycle runs as follows: disclosed fundraising (if conducted) → platform expansion (plant construction; CRM-driven commerce growth) → real-world revenue → Eligible Funds calculated under published criteria → open-market SUV purchases → on-chain burns → public reporting → accumulated trust. Each stage leaves a disclosure or an on-chain record, and this cycle constitutes no promise regarding the token's price or value.

4. Supervizion Coin (SUV) Overview

4.1 Token Facts

Item	Detail	Status
Token Name	Supervizion Coin	Confirmed
Ticker	SUV ($SUV)	Confirmed
Network	BNB Smart Chain (Chain ID 56)	Confirmed
Total Planned Issuance	100,000,000 SUV	Confirmed
Contract Structure	Upgradeable	Confirmed
Token Standard / Decimals	BEP-20-compatible token standard and decimals	To Be Disclosed
Contract Address	Published after deployment and source verification	To Be Disclosed
Allocation / Vesting	Allocation table and lockup policy	To Be Disclosed
Audit	External audit firm and report	To Be Disclosed
Official Gateway	Supervizion Wallet	Confirmed

4.2 Precise Language on Supply

The initial planned issuance of SUV is 100,000,000 SUV. This whitepaper deliberately avoids absolute phrases such as "fixed supply" or "no further issuance possible." Because SUV adopts an upgradeable structure for maintenance and security response, confidence in supply must be supported by disclosure rather than declaration. Accordingly, the issuer treats the existence or absence of minting authority, the composition of upgrade administration, control mechanisms such as multisignature and timelock, and the full upgrade history as disclosure items. Details will be published upon contract deployment and verification.

4.3 The Functional Position of SUV

SUV is designed to provide utility within the Supervizion ecosystem. This description does not determine its legal characterization in any jurisdiction, which may depend on its final implementation, distribution, use, and applicable law. SUV represents and confers no claim on revenue and no equity interest, and holding SUV confers no legal claim on the sales or profits of the proposed issuer or any affiliated company. Its position in the ecosystem is as follows: a portion of real-world business revenue may be used, under disclosed policy, to purchase SUV on the market, and purchased SUV is burned on-chain, leaving a record anyone can verify. The link between SUV and the businesses is therefore not distribution — it is a disclosed burn procedure.

5. Business Funding Source I — Solar IPP (Genesis IPP)

5.1 Operator and Business Model

The solar segment is carried out by Genesis IPP (genesisipp.com), an independent power producer that secures and operates solar generation assets. The business lines published on its site are:

- Solar IPP — independent solar power production with directly held and operated generation assets
- Solar Development — full-cycle plant development from site review and permitting to grid interconnection, financial structuring, and completion
- Plant Acquisition — acquiring and converting operating plants to enhance asset value and generation efficiency
- Digital O&M — data-driven operations combining real-time monitoring, anomaly detection, and generation forecasting
- RE100 / PPA — corporate renewable supply design through direct PPA, third-party PPA, VPPA, and REC-linked structures
- EV Charging Infrastructure — phased build-out of solar- and ESS-linked charging infrastructure (roadmap stage)

Genesis IPP publicly presents an integrated five-stage value chain — Develop, Own, Operate, Trade, Charge — and discloses its own business roadmap running from foundation building in 2026 (Phase 1) to an integrated energy platform in 2030 (Phase 5).

5.2 Revenue Structure

Revenue in Korean solar power generation is generally composed of wholesale market sales settled at SMP, REC sales, corporate PPA income, and power brokerage-related income. Conceptually, generation revenue can be expressed as generation (kWh) x SMP plus issued RECs x REC price (with applicable weighting); actual settlement follows market rules and contract terms. Actual revenue streams further depend on the market route and contractual structure applicable to each project: SMP settlement, REC transactions, fixed-price arrangements, direct and third-party PPAs, and brokerage-related revenue should not be assumed to arise simultaneously in every project, and the contracts and settlement bases applied to each project will be disclosed in business reports.

5.3 An Honest Statement on the Current Stage

> *Important: as of 17 July 2026, the Genesis IPP project page lists nine solar projects totaling approximately 149 MW, all marked as planned under provisional names (EV-charging hubs and an ESS pilot are registered separately). These figures describe a development pipeline rather than operating capacity, and the number and size of projects may change as the project register is updated — the official project page should be consulted for the latest status. The site's capacity, generation, and carbon-reduction indicators are likewise*

> *published as targets. Revenue that could fund burns from the solar segment can therefore exist only after plants reach commercial operation and actual settlement occurs, and this whitepaper provides no projection of its timing or size.*

6. Business Funding Source II — Mobile Commerce (Genesis Mobile)

6.1 Operator and Business Model

The mobile segment is carried out by Genesis Mobile Direct (genesismobile.shop). The services published on the site are:

- Handset comparison and activation — carrier and plan-level monthly cost comparison and activation for number porting, device changes, and new subscriptions
- Unlocked device sales — direct sales of devices independent of carrier contracts
- Internet and IPTV bundling — consultation and connection for bundled subscriptions with mobile
- Rental distribution — device and product rental channels
- AI Concierge (beta) — a deterministic calculator comparing devices, plans, official subsidies, the 25% contract discount, and other discounts on a 24-month total-cost basis
- Quote Safety Check — a consumer-protection service that reviews offline quotes submitted as photos or text

The site expressly states that displayed prices are comparison results rather than recommendations and may change in actual consultation depending on carrier policy, inventory, and subscription conditions. This distribution-level disclosure discipline runs in the same direction as Supervizion's disclose-first principle.

6.2 Revenue Structure and Market Background

Mobile commerce revenue consists of distribution fees and sales margins arising from activation, sales, bundling, and rental. Actual segment-level sales, profit, and the Eligible Funds calculated from them are not presented in this whitepaper and will be disclosed through periodic business reports with supporting evidence. Where the solar segment is a long-horizon infrastructure structure, the mobile segment is a comparatively fast-cycle operating structure; any actual complementary effect between the two is a matter to be evidenced by future operating results.

7. The Revenue-to-Burn Ecosystem: Buyback and Burn Framework

7.1 The Five-Stage Pipeline

The SUV burn ecosystem consists of five stages, each designed to leave publishable records.

No.	Stage	Description	Record Basis
1	Real-World Operations	Revenue arises from solar generation and power sales and from mobile commerce operations	Business reporting
2	Eligible Funds	Funds available for buybacks are calculated under disclosed criteria	Business reporting
3	Disclosed Buyback	SUV is purchased on the market under pre-disclosed policy	Market / on-chain-linked
4	On-Chain Burn	Burn transactions are executed for purchased SUV	On-chain verifiable
5	Public Reporting	Periodic publication of operations, funding, and burn records	Reports / dashboard

7.2 Defining Eligible Funds

Buyback funding comes not from gross revenue but from Eligible Funds — an amount calculated after reflecting operating costs, taxes, legal obligations, and reserves required for business continuity. The specific calculation formula, buyback allocation ratio, and execution cadence will be disclosed before implementation, following legal review and finalization of financial policy. This whitepaper presents none of those figures in advance, and no buyback will be executed prior to disclosure.

7.3 Execution Discipline

- Disclose first — no buyback is executed before the calculation basis, ratio, and cadence are published.
- Evidence after — buyback execution records and burn transactions are published after execution, and burns must be verifiable by on-chain hash.
- Method disclosure — the burn method (protocol burn or burn-address transfer) will be published when the contract implementation is finalized, and public wording will be differentiated accordingly. Under the burn-address method, totalSupply does not decrease and will not be described as a reduction in total supply.
- No commitment — no buyback at any specific price, size, or time is promised in advance. Funding varies with results and may be zero.

7.4 What This Structure Does Not Promise

Buyback and burn is a mechanism that can affect circulating supply; it is not a device that guarantees the maintenance or appreciation of the token price. The ecosystem provides holders no profit distribution, interest, dividend, or principal protection, and intends to create no such expectation.

8. Transparency and Verification Framework

8.1 The Triple-Evidence Frame

Rather than asserting trust, Supervizion aims to make it verifiable through three layers of evidence.

Evidence	What It Verifies	Publication Form
Proof of Operations	Actual operation of the real-world businesses — generation and settlement records, commerce performance	Periodic business reports
Proof of Funds	The basis for Eligible Funds calculations and buyback execution	Published criteria + execution reports
Proof of Burn	Burn quantity, method, and transaction hashes	On-chain records + burn ledger

8.2 Separating On-Chain and Off-Chain Data

Every published data point carries a provenance label. Items directly verifiable on-chain (burn transactions, contract state) are labeled VERIFIED ONCHAIN; items based on business reporting (generation and sales performance, funds calculation) are labeled REPORTED OFFCHAIN; externally audited items are labeled AUDITED; items in verification are labeled PENDING VERIFICATION; and planned items are labeled PLANNED. In early stages where data does not yet exist, no figures are invented — the no-data state itself is published.

9. Supervizion Wallet

Supervizion Wallet is planned as the official gateway to the SUV ecosystem. The wallet aims to provide SUV balance management together with access to burn history, disclosures, and official links. The web version and Google Play / App Store distribution links will be published through official channels when ready.

- Public disclosure of the custody and key-management model (including whether it is non-custodial) — To Be Disclosed
- Platform distribution links (web, Google Play, App Store) — To Be Disclosed
- Security principle — Supervizion staff and customer support will never, under any circumstances, ask users to transmit recovery phrases (seed phrases) or private keys. If the official app offers local wallet import, whether entered data remains on-device and is never transmitted to operating servers will be disclosed through security documentation and verification results. Warnings against look-alike services and phishing outside official links are provided at all times.

10. Technical Architecture

10.1 Four Layers

Layer	Composition
Real-World Business Layer	Solar generation assets and contracts (develop / own / operate / trade) and the mobile commerce platform
Data and Evidence Layer	Collection and reporting of generation and settlement data, commerce performance, funds-calculation bases; burn ledger management
Smart Contract Layer	The SUV token contract (upgradeable), burn execution, and control mechanisms (multisignature, timelock — composition to be disclosed)
Application Layer	Official website, transparency dashboard, Supervizion Wallet

10.2 Network Choice

SUV is planned for deployment on BNB Smart Chain (Chain ID 56). BSC is an EVM-compatible environment with a broad ecosystem of wallets, explorers, and audit tooling, and its low transaction costs suit continuous verification of burn records. The contract address will be published only through official channels after deployment and source-code verification through BscScan; addresses communicated outside official channels must not be trusted.

10.3 Upgradeability and Control Disclosure

The SUV contract adopts an upgradeable structure for maintenance and security response. Because upgradeability is itself a potential risk factor, Supervizion treats the upgrade pattern, administrator composition, multisignature threshold, timelock delay, the existence or absence of minting and pause authority, and the full upgrade history as disclosure items. Until the control composition is published, this whitepaper makes no definitive statement on those items.

11. Security Architecture

> *Controls described in this section are planned security controls unless separately marked as Implemented or Verified. They are not to be treated as operating controls before actual application and supporting evidence are published.*

11.1 Smart Contract Security

- External audit — an independent external audit is targeted before deployment, with re-audit of the changed scope upon any material implementation change or upgrade (Status: Planned / firm and scope to be disclosed)
- Administrative controls — multisignature and timelock on privileged functions (Status: Planned / composition to be disclosed)
- Upgrade controls — separated upgrade authority and full public upgrade history (Status: Planned)
- Standard protections appropriate to the implementation — e.g., reentrancy guards are function-level controls applied to functions with external calls; the actual scope of application is confirmed in the audit report (Status: Planned)

11.2 Treasury and Wallet Security

- Segregation of operating accounts from burn-funding accounts (Status: Planned)
- Advance disclosure of large fund movements (Status: Planned — thresholds to be disclosed)
- Cold-wallet segregation and least-privilege access (Status: Planned)
- Periodic balance reporting with phased introduction of third-party verification (Status: Planned)

11.3 Data Integrity

- Explicit calculation bases and reporting periods for business data
- Reconciliation between the burn ledger and on-chain records
- Preservation and publication of correction history for any revised public data

12. Compliance and Disclosure Framework

12.1 Regulatory Environment

In Korea, the Virtual Asset User Protection Act took effect on July 19, 2024, establishing protections for user deposits and virtual assets, regulation of unfair trading, and supervisory authority over virtual asset service providers. Supervizion adopts as principle the observance of applicable law and regulatory intent across service structure and marketing, proceeding on the basis of legal review of appropriate scope. The issuing entity, governing law and jurisdiction, and tax treatment policy will be disclosed once finalized.

12.2 Disclosure Documents

- Token — contract address and source verification, audit reports, allocation and vesting, upgrade control composition
- Funding — Eligible Funds calculation criteria, buyback policy (ratio and cadence), execution reports
- Business — periodic operating reports for the solar and mobile segments
- Legal — issuing entity, terms of service, privacy policy, full risk disclosure

12.3 Language Control Principles

All external communication by Supervizion follows these language principles.

Prohibited Expression	Principle
Guaranteed principal / guaranteed return / risk-free	Never used — no return or protection of any kind is promised
Confirmed listing / target price	Never used — listings and prices are not subjects of guarantee
Language implying price support, defense, or appreciation	Never used — burning is not a price mechanism
Definitive claims of "fixed supply" or "no further issuance"	Not used before control disclosure and audit conditions are met
Purchase-solicitation phrasing	Never used — this ecosystem does not solicit purchases

13. Operating and Decision-Making Structure

In the initial stage, decisions are made by the proposed issuer, with the exercise of that authority checked by disclosure. Disclosure treatment is differentiated by action type as set out below, and the composition of technical controls such as multisignature and timelock is published. Whether and to what extent holder-participatory decision-making (proposals, voting) is introduced will be reviewed later in light of the regulatory environment and ecosystem maturity; this whitepaper makes no definitive commitment to it.

Action	Disclosure Treatment
Establishing or changing the Eligible Funds formula	Advance disclosure
Establishing or changing buyback ratio and cadence	Advance disclosure
Routine buyback execution	Executed under published policy; transaction records published after execution
Routine burn execution	Transactions published immediately after execution
Contract upgrades	Advance disclosure plus timelock
Emergency security upgrades	Pre-defined grounds and authority; post-execution reporting within a defined time limit
Large fund movements	Pre-defined thresholds and exceptions; advance disclosure where applicable
Corrections to published data	Original text, reason for correction, and change history published

14. Roadmap

The Supervizion roadmap is managed by state, not by date promises. Each milestone is published as Planned, In Progress, Pending Review, or Live/Verified (completed with published evidence), and nothing is marked complete without evidence.

Milestone	Status (as of 2026-07-17)
Brand review	In Progress
Legal review (issuer, classification, terms)	In Progress — conducted separately
SUV token contract design and deployment	Planned
BscScan source-code verification	Planned
External audit and published report	Planned
Disclosure of upgrade controls (multisignature, timelock)	Planned
Supervizion Wallet web release	Planned
Supervizion Wallet on Google Play and the Apple App Store	Planned
First solar segment business report	Planned
First mobile commerce segment business report	Planned
First market buyback and on-chain burn + live transparency dashboard	Planned
Reporting framework expanded alongside business growth	Planned

Completed and Live/Verified statuses are shown only where an evidencing document or transaction link has been published.

> *Note: Genesis IPP, the solar-segment partner, separately publishes its own business roadmap running from foundation building in 2026 to an integrated energy platform in 2030. That roadmap is Genesis IPP's business plan and is distinct from SUV ecosystem milestones.*

15. Risk Factors

SUV is designed in connection with real-world businesses, but it is not a risk-free asset. Each of the following risks, alone or in combination, could materially and adversely affect token value and ecosystem operation.

15.1 Business-Stage Risk

As of 17 July 2026, the entire solar pipeline (nine projects totaling approximately 149 MW) is at a planned stage. Delays, downsizing, or cancellation may occur at each step of permitting, grid interconnection, financing, and construction. In such cases, burn funding from the solar segment may not arise or may fall far short of plan.

15.2 Market Risk

SMP and REC prices fluctuate with fuel costs, policy, supply and demand, and grid conditions. The mobile distribution market is likewise sensitive to carrier policy, subsidy structures, and competition. Broad crypto-market volatility directly affects the price of SUV.

15.3 Operational Risk

In generation, weather, equipment failure, curtailment, and maintenance issues can affect revenue; in commerce, platform outages, partner and supply policy changes, and customer disputes can do the same.

15.4 Regulatory Risk

Virtual asset legislation, securities-classification standards, renewable energy and REC policy, telecom distribution regulation, and tax rules may change, and such changes may require modification of the ecosystem structure itself.

15.5 Smart Contract and Technology Risk

Contract defects, exploits, key-management failures, and abuse of upgrade authority can lead to loss of assets. An upgradeable structure provides response flexibility while becoming a risk factor if controls fail.

15.6 Liquidity Risk

Sufficient market liquidity for SUV cannot be assured at all times, and holders may be unable to sell at their desired time or price. Buybacks are not a mechanism that promises liquidity provision.

15.7 Legal Classification Risk

The legal characterization of the token may differ by jurisdiction. Supervizion adopts a utility design that excludes profit distribution and redemption claims; nonetheless, the possibility of additional obligations arising from regulatory interpretation cannot be excluded.

15.8 Fundraising and Expansion Risk

If a token sale is not conducted or falls short of plan, the construction of solar plants and the CRM build-out may be delayed, reduced, or changed. Even where a sale is conducted, its structure, participants, and schedule may change with the regulatory environment. Building a CRM and customer database entails data-protection compliance burdens and costs, and customer-base and revenue targets (including KRW 100 billion in annual revenue) may not be achieved.

16. Legal Notice and Disclaimer

This whitepaper is prepared solely for informational and conceptual purposes. It does not constitute investment advice, financial advice, legal advice, or tax advice, and it is neither an offer of securities nor a solicitation to purchase any financial investment product. Nothing in this document guarantees returns, principal protection, exchange listing, redemption, or token price performance.

Targets, plans, and outlooks contained in this document (including customer-base size and the annual revenue target) are forward-looking statements subject to numerous uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially. The token functions, buyback and burn mechanisms, wallet features, and real-world business linkages described herein may be changed, delayed, or cancelled subject to final legal review, technical implementation, regulatory approval, financial condition, market liquidity, and official announcements. Every item marked To Be Disclosed has no effect until finalized.

Third-party data cited in this document (market prices, institutional projections, statements published on business sites) reflects public information as of the time of citation, and Supervizion does not warrant its completeness, accuracy, or currency. Prospective users must exercise independent judgment and obtain professional advice, and responsibility for compliance with the laws of each jurisdiction rests with each user.

17. Glossary

Term	Definition
SUV	Supervizion Coin — the single utility token of this ecosystem
IPP	Independent Power Producer
SMP	System Marginal Price — the settlement benchmark for wholesale power
REC	Renewable Energy Certificate. Issuance is based on 1 MWh of generation as the base unit; actual issued volume may vary with facility-specific weighting
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
Buyback	Purchasing SUV on the market under disclosed policy
Protocol burn	Tokens are destroyed through the token contract's burn function and totalSupply decreases
Burn-address transfer	Tokens are transferred to a publicly disclosed address; totalSupply does not decrease. Such tokens are described as removed from accessible circulation only where the address is demonstrably irrecoverable
Eligible Funds	Funds calculated under disclosed criteria as available for buybacks
Upgradeable	A contract structure allowing logic replacement, e.g., via proxy patterns

18. References and Data As-Of Dates

External sources cited in this whitepaper are listed below. Web sources may change over time and are therefore cited as of their access dates; original captures and files are preserved in an internal Source Register.

- International Energy Agency, Energy and AI — projection that global data center electricity consumption more than doubles to approximately 945 TWh by 2030, with AI as the most important driver (accessed 17 July 2026)
- Genesis IPP official site, genesisipp.com — company, business lines, value chain, roadmap, ESG indicators (accessed 17 July 2026)
- Genesis IPP project page, genesisipp.com/projects — nine solar projects totaling approximately 149 MW plus EV-charging and ESS registrations, all marked planned (accessed 17 July 2026)
- Genesis Mobile Direct, genesismobile.shop — service composition, pricing notices, operator identification (accessed 17 July 2026)
- Act on the Protection of Virtual Asset Users — effective 19 July 2024 (Korean National Law Information Center)
- Repeal of the Mobile Device Distribution Act — effective 22 July 2025 (Korean National Law Information Center)
- BNB Chain official documentation — BNB Smart Chain mainnet Chain ID 56
- Korea Power Exchange (KPX) — published SMP and REC market data (no single-day figures are cited in this whitepaper; future business reports will cite source files directly)

Appendix A. Confirmed Facts and Items Pending Disclosure

A.1 Confirmed Facts

- Brand: Supervizion / Token: Supervizion Coin / Ticker: SUV
- Network: BNB Smart Chain (Chain ID 56)
- Total planned issuance: 100,000,000 SUV
- Contract: upgradeable structure
- Single-token ecosystem (no multi-token or conversion structures)
- Business funding sources: Solar IPP (genesisipp.com) + Mobile Commerce (genesismobile.shop) — the digital platforms of both segments are built and publicly operating (per each site, as of 2026-07-17)
- Operator of both business sites: Genesis Holdings Co., Ltd. (Business Registration No. 769-88-01784, as published on each site)
- Official gateway (planned): Supervizion Wallet
- Tagline: SEE BEYOND. LEAD AHEAD.

A.2 Items Pending Disclosure

- Whether a token sale is conducted, and its structure, participants, schedule, size, and detailed use of proceeds
- Token contract address, standard details, decimals
- Allocation table and vesting policy
- Upgrade pattern, administrator, multisignature and timelock composition; existence of minting and pause authority
- Burn method (total-supply reduction vs. transfer to a burn address)
- Eligible Funds formula; buyback ratio and cadence
- External audit firm and report
- Supervizion Wallet custody designation and platform distribution links
- Issuing entity, governing law, and contact channels

Appendix B. Change Log

v1.1 to v1.2 (17 July 2026)

- Section 3 restructured — vision statement (a simple yet strong, trust-based platform); new 3.2 Growth Strategy and Use of Proceeds: both digital platforms built and publicly operating, designated uses of any sale proceeds (solar plant construction; large-scale CRM build-out), customer-base target in the hundreds of thousands and KRW 100 billion annual-revenue long-term management target (expressly non-guaranteed), and a reservation clause on any token sale
- New 3.3 The Trust Cycle — fundraising (if conducted) to expansion to revenue to Eligible Funds to purchases to burns to reporting; expressly no price promise
- Executive Summary: one paragraph added on platform status and growth strategy
- New 15.8 Fundraising and Expansion Risk; forward-looking-statements notice added to Section 16
- Appendix A updated — platform-operation fact (confirmed) and token-sale structure (pending disclosure)

v1.0 to v1.1 (17 July 2026)

- Solar pipeline corrected to the full official project register — six projects / ~125 MW revised to nine projects / ~149 MW (as-of date 17 July 2026 stated; register-change notice added)
- Token tense corrected — 'issued' revised to 'planned for deployment' throughout (present-tense issuance removed prior to deployment and verification)
- Segment naming adjusted — 'Real-World Revenue Engine' revised to 'Business Funding Source' to reflect the planned stage of the solar pipeline; subtitle revised accordingly
- Executive Summary rewritten to state planned deployment, no guarantees, possible zero Eligible Funds, and the planned stage of the solar segment
- Section 11 security controls marked Planned throughout with an introductory notice; reentrancy-guard description corrected to a function-level control
- Section 13 disclosure-treatment table added, separating advance-disclosure actions from post-execution publication
- Section 14 roadmap statuses assigned to every milestone; 'review completed' assertion removed
- Single-day KPX SMP/REC figures removed (unreproduced figures excluded by principle); REC definition corrected for facility weighting
- Burn definitions split into protocol burn and burn-address transfer, with totalSupply non-reduction stated for the latter
- Causal claims about demand growth after the Distribution Act repeal removed; mobile-segment generalizations softened

- Legal-characterization reservation added to the utility-token description; English phrasing corrections including 'post-execution reporting'
- Supervizion Wallet adjusted to 'planned official gateway'; seed-phrase security statement limited to staff transmission requests
- Section 18 References and as-of dates added; document status marked 'Institutional Review Draft — Not for Public Distribution'

