



A verification layer for tokenized real-world assets

Sectora is a Layer 3 blockchain with asset tokenization built into the network itself, custody protected by quantum-grade cryptography, a validation market and a multi-asset exchange. This document sets out its architecture, the \$SECT supply policy and the roadmap to mainnet.

DOCUMENT	SF·WP·001
VERSION	1.0
ISSUED	Q1 2026
ISSUER	Sectora Foundation IL
JURISDICTION	Illinois, US
NETWORK	Testnet live
UNISWAP	Live
SECTIONS	20
READING TIME	~26 min

Verification as a protocol guarantee

Sectora is a Layer 3 network purpose-built for the verification, custody and exchange of tokenized real-world assets.

Where general-purpose chains treat asset tokenization as something built on top of the chain, Sectora treats verification as a protocol-level guarantee: every custodied asset is anchored to a dedicated attestation layer, secured by a distributed validator set, and made liquid through a native exchange.

This document describes the network's architecture, its verification and custody protocol, the \$SECT token and its supply policy, the buyback mechanism that ties token scarcity to real usage, and the roadmap carrying Sectora from its current testnet phase to mainnet launch and cross-chain expansion.

A bridge of trust, not a proof

Real-world assets moving on-chain today generally rely on off-chain custody with an on-chain claim layered on top of it. Holders are asked to believe an attestation instead of verifying one. That gap is tolerable for low-stakes use cases; it is not tolerable for institutional capital.

Sectora starts from a different premise: verification should be a primitive of the network, not a feature bolted onto it after the fact. Custody, attestation and settlement are handled by infrastructure designed for that single purpose, rather than shared with unrelated general-purpose activity.

The entity behind the protocol

Sectora is operated by the entity below. The company is registered in the State of Illinois under file number **18523639**, which can be checked against the Illinois Secretary of State's business entity records by anyone, without asking us.

LEGAL NAME

Sectora Foundation IL

LOCATION

Chicago, Illinois, United States

FILE NUMBER

18523639

STATE REGISTRY

Illinois Secretary of State

SEARCHABLE BY FILE NUMBER

How to verify it yourself

The registration is a public record. Four steps, no account and no fee:

- 01 Open the state registry.** Go to [ilsos.gov](https://www.ilsos.gov/departments/business-services/business-searches.html) (<https://www.ilsos.gov/departments/business-services/business-searches.html>), section Business Services, and choose Business Entity Search. The search application itself is at apps.ilsos.gov/corporatellc/ (<https://apps.ilsos.gov/corporatellc/CorporateLlcController>).
- 02 Search by file number.** The portal offers several search modes — name, registered agent, officer, keyword. Select File Number; it returns an exact match rather than a list to sift through.
- 03 Enter 18523639.** Submit. The result opens the entity's File Detail Report.
- 04 Read the report.** Confirm the entity name reads Sectora Foundation IL, that Status is active, that Jurisdiction is IL, and note the organisation date and registered agent. A Certificate of Good Standing can also be purchased directly from that page if a counterparty requires one.

Access note. The Illinois Secretary of State portal is served primarily to traffic originating in the United States and may not load from other countries. If the page does not open, connect through a VPN with a United States exit node and repeat the steps – the record itself is public and identical either

way; only the route to it is restricted. The file number above is what matters: it returns the same report from any connection that can reach the site.

\$03 ————— AUDIT CONTRACT - SECT

\$SECT token contract

\$SECT is a standard ERC-20 token deployed on the Ethereum network. Ownership of the contract has been renounced, permanently removing any privileged address capable of altering its core parameters after deployment.

NETWORK	Ethereum — ERC-20
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CONTRACT OWNERSHIP	Renounced
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INITIAL SUPPLY	50,000,000 \$SECT
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FINAL SUPPLY	25,000,000 \$SECT
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BUY TAX	0%
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SELL TAX	0%
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SECURITY AUDIT	In progress — Cyberscope ↗ (https://www.cyberscope.io/audits/sect)
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CONTRACT ADDRESS	0x8C9984B06281f1CA9416e493c2E602AaB08513db ↗ (https://etherscan.io/token/0x8C9984B06281f1CA9416e493c2E602AaB08513db)
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ETHERSCAN VERIFICATION	View on Etherscan ↗ (https://etherscan.io/token/0x8C9984B06281f1CA9416e493c2E602AaB08513db)
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LIVE MARKET DATA	View on Dexscreener ↗ (https://dexscreener.com/ethereum/0xa12a11fc202827b7c734cf2019f2c7a6cf061d69)
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The token is deployed on Ethereum mainnet at the address above. The contract source, the holder list and every transaction can be read on Etherscan without asking the foundation for anything.

Why hold \$SECT

Everything this document describes is still ahead of the token. That is the whole of the case, and it is a matter of record rather than opinion.

Where the sequence stands today

\$SECT trades on Uniswap, on Ethereum. The supply reduction has not happened. No centralised exchange has listed it. The DEX, the blockchain and the hash node market are not yet in production. The rewards have not begun. The NYSE process has not started.

A holder today is positioned **before every one of those events**, not after them. Nothing about that is a forecast — it is simply where the calendar is.

What is scheduled

MARCH 15, 2027 Supply reduction 50,000,000 → 25,000,000, PERMANENT	AFTER THE REDUCTION Exchange listings FIRST-TIER VENUES, FINAL SUPPLY VISIBLE	Q2 2027 ONWARD Products in production MAINNET, DEX, HASH MARKET, USD-SEC
AT REVENUE Rewards activate 14.9% APY, PAID DAILY	APRIL 2027 NYSE process opens FINANCING ROUND AND PUBLIC LISTING	

Why the supply gets this small

The March 15, 2027 reduction from 50,000,000 to 25,000,000 \$SECT is not incidental — it is a deliberate positioning move, placing \$SECT's total supply among the lowest of any established network.

Why supply size matters

A token's total supply sets how much demand a given price move actually requires. Fixing \$SECT's supply at 25,000,000 — permanently, after the one-time reduction — puts a low ceiling on dilution.

Where 25,000,000 sits

Twenty-five million units places \$SECT below nearly every large cryptocurrency by supply — orders of magnitude below XRP, Cardano, Dogecoin or Chainlink, and in the same range as Bitcoin's own 21,000,000 cap. Among tokenized real-world-asset networks, a category still mostly measured in the billions, it puts Sectora at the scarce end by a wide margin.

What the starting price means

At \$0.10, \$SECT is inexpensive to acquire in absolute terms, and that price applies to a supply of only 25,000,000 tokens — a combination few assets offer, since a low unit price usually comes from a very large supply, not a scarce one.

What 50,000,000 tokens imply at other networks' valuations

Below, the market capitalization of several established networks, each paired with what \$SECT would be priced at if Sectorsa reached a selected share of that network's market cap — a deliberately conservative reference point.

Pick the assumed share of each network's market cap — **1%, 5% or 10%** — and the \$SECT price column recalculates instantly. Prices and market caps update live, refreshed every second from the same feed used across sectoraorg.com.

ASSET	MARKET CAP	\$SECT @ 5%
XRP XRP	\$87.35B	\$87.35
Solana SOL	\$59.27B	\$59.27
Dogecoin DOGE	\$13.37B	\$13.37
Cardano ADA	\$7.90B	\$7.90
TRON TRX	\$32.13B	\$32.13
Hyperliquid HYPE	\$18.46B	\$18.46
Chainlink LINK	\$8.76B	\$8.76
Sectorsa \$SECT	\$5.00M	\$0.10

Illustrative only, not a price prediction or financial advice. The \$SECT @ 5% column divides the selected share of each reference asset's market cap by Sectorsa's supply at the selected reduction stage. Sectorsa's own row shows its initial price of \$0.10, not a scenario. It assumes valuation parity with each network, which is not guaranteed, and ignores differences in token utility, unlock schedules and liquidity depth. Reference prices and market caps update live from the same feed used across sectoraorg.com.

A complete chain, with tokenization built in

Sectora is a Layer 3 blockchain in the full sense: everything you would expect from Ethereum, Solana or BNB Smart Chain, plus asset tokenization as a native function rather than an application built on top.

Transfers, smart contracts, applications, block production and finality all work as they do on any general-purpose chain. A developer arriving from another ecosystem finds the same primitives and the same mental model.

The difference is what the chain adds. On other networks, tokenizing a real-world asset means writing a contract that represents a claim and asking users to trust it. On Sectora, tokenization, custody and verification are **functions of the network itself** — the chain knows what an asset is, who holds it, and when it was last verified.

Running as a Layer 3 means Sectora settles above a general-purpose base layer and inherits its security and finality, while executing custody and verification in an environment built for that workload alone. Custody attestations never compete for capacity with unrelated activity.

The network is currently **live on testnet**, open to validators, security researchers and early integration partners ahead of its mainnet launch.

Buying hash power to validate

Sectora's security nodes are validated by hash power — the same principle that secures Bitcoin, applied to the verification of real-world assets.

Anyone can acquire hash power directly from the interface. Once acquired, that power is put to work validating Sectora's security nodes, and the participant begins earning protocol rewards from the moment validation starts. The dashboard shows the share each participant holds against the network total, so contribution and reward are always legible.

Rewards come from protocol activity, not from issuing new tokens. That distinction matters: a network that pays validators by printing supply dilutes its own holders, while a network that pays from revenue does not.

Where the money goes

Every purchase of hash power is split by a fixed, protocol-enforced rule: **80% executes an open-market \$SECT buyback** and **20% funds APY rewards, protocol expansion and the team. Every \$SECT acquired through that buyback is burned automatically and permanently** — removed from circulating supply on-chain, never held in treasury or redistributed. This makes hash power sales a continuous deflationary mechanism layered on top of the one-time March 15, 2027 supply reduction: each sale compounds that reduction with a constant, verifiable burn, and as the validator base grows, the burn rate scales with it, applying sustained upward pressure on \$SECT's price.

How validators are paid

Validator earnings do not come from the sale of hash power. They come from the transaction fees the blockchain itself generates, under a rule of their own: **67% funds \$SECT buybacks** and **33% funds validator rewards, expansion and the team.** Every \$SECT bought back through this stream is burned the same way, automatically and on-chain.

The distinction matters. It means a validator is paid for securing a network that is actually being used, not for having bought hash power — and it ties the reward to the one measure no one can manufacture: real transaction volume.

HASH PURCHASES 80 BUYBACK & BURN	HASH PURCHASES 20 APY, EXPANSION & TEAM	NETWORK FEES 67 BUYBACK & BURN
NETWORK FEES 33 VALIDATORS, EXPANSION & TEAM		

Real-world assets and USD-SEC

Asset tokenization is what the whole network exists for. Everything else described in this document serves it.

Real-world assets are verified, custodied and represented as on-chain instruments by the network itself. Every asset listed on the DEX and every attestation the validators sign refers back to that record.

USD-SEC

USD-SEC is the protocol's most recent development: a fully collateralized stablecoin that serves as the network's unit of account.

A tokenization network needs a stable denominator. Without one, the value of a custodied asset moves with whatever token it is priced against, and an attestation stating what is held becomes harder to read. USD-SEC gives custody attestations, DEX settlement and validator rewards a single stable base — one against which both cryptocurrencies and tokenized real-world assets are priced and settled.

The security layer beneath every product

Sectora's cybersecurity software protects every product on the network, not just custody — the same quantum-resistant engine secures the DEX, the hash market and the dashboard's live data.

Tokenized real-world assets carry a custody record that has to remain valid for as long as the underlying property does, often decades. Software built for today's threat model is not enough — it has to outlast what it protects.

Built to be shared

Post-quantum cryptography is moving from research to requirement industry-wide — firms like IBM, Google and Microsoft are already investing in it for their own infrastructure. Sectora is building its security software to be used the same way: available to technology companies and high-level cryptographic projects that need this class of protection without building it from scratch.

One venue for eight markets

The Multi-trade DEX exists first for real-world assets. Everything else it lists is there so that a single account can hold a whole portfolio.

Most venues force a choice: one platform for tokenized assets, another for crypto, a third for derivatives. Sectora settles all of them through the same custody-verified infrastructure, so a position in tokenized gold and a perpetual on an index live under one balance and one set of rules.

What can be traded

Real-world assets are the venue's purpose and its largest market. Alongside them: **equities, indices, futures, perpetuals, options, metals** and **cryptocurrencies** — each quoted live and settled on the same verified rails.

Because every tokenized asset carries a live custody record, the DEX can list it beside a crypto pair without asking the trader to trust a separate, off-chain attestation. The verification is the listing requirement.

Where the money goes

Trading fees follow the same rule as hash power: **80% funds \$SECT buybacks** and **20% funds APY rewards, expansion and fees**. Every trade on the venue therefore reduces the circulating supply of the network's own asset. **Every \$SECT bought back this way is burned automatically, the same as hash-power buybacks.**

USD-SEC: the network's stable unit

USD-SEC is Sectora's fully collateralized stablecoin — the fixed unit every custody attestation, DEX settlement and validator reward is priced against.

How it's backed

Each USD-SEC in circulation is backed 1:1 by reserve assets held outside the protocol's own balance sheet — cash and short-duration instruments, never \$SECT or anything the network itself custodies.

Minting and redemption

USD-SEC is minted when a verified party deposits qualifying reserve assets, and burned on redemption — a 1:1, on-chain process with no discretionary step and no promise standing in for the deposit.

Where it's used

Every tokenized real-world asset on the DEX is priced and settled in USD-SEC, and hash-power purchases are denominated in it before conversion to \$SECT — one unit, nothing to convert through.

Custody protected at quantum grade

Every asset held on Sectora is guarded by quantum-resistant cybersecurity software — cryptography chosen to withstand attacks that current standards may not.

Most of the cryptography securing blockchains today was designed before quantum computing was a practical concern. An asset tokenized for a decade is exposed to whatever arrives during that decade, and an institution custodying real property cannot treat that as someone else's problem.

Sectora therefore protects custody with a dedicated quantum-grade security layer, applied to the records that matter most: which asset is held, by whom, and against what backing.

Verification is a cycle, not a certificate

Custodied assets are represented on-chain only after passing a verification cycle — an auditable process that ties the on-chain instrument to its off-chain backing at defined intervals, rather than at issuance alone.

The result is a continuously verifiable claim instead of a one-time attestation, giving holders and counterparties a live cryptographic record rather than a static certificate.

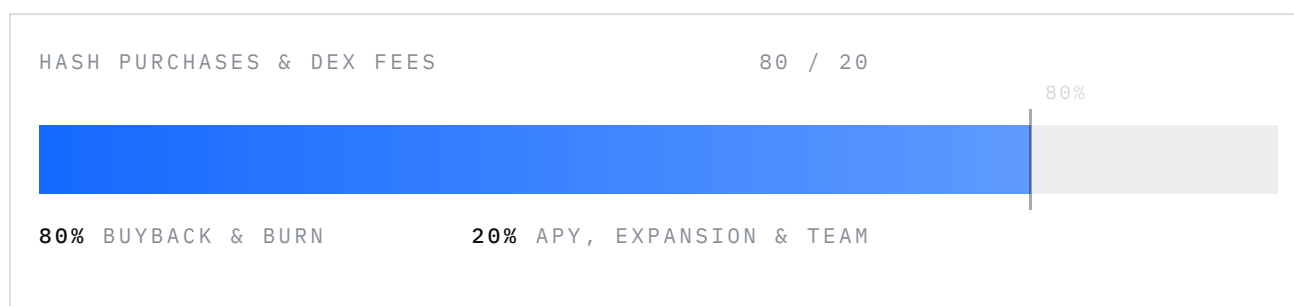
Revenue buys the token back

The protocol earns from three sources. The greater part of every one of them goes to the same place: buying \$SECT on the open market. That \$SECT is burned, not held.

Rather than accumulating revenue in a treasury, the protocol returns most of it to the token. Two rules govern that return, and neither varies with market conditions.

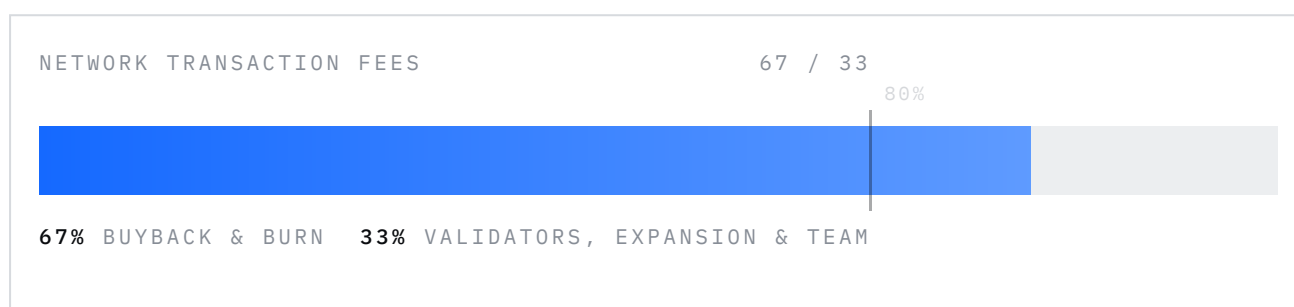
Hash purchases and DEX fees

Hash power sales and trading fees on the DEX follow the same split: **80% funds buybacks, 20% funds APY rewards, protocol expansion and the team**. Every \$SECT this buys back is burned automatically, on-chain.



Network transaction fees

Fees generated by the blockchain itself carry a larger share for the people securing it: **67% funds buybacks, 33% funds validator rewards, expansion and the team**. This is the stream that pays validators, and it grows only with genuine use of the network. Every \$SECT it buys back is burned the same way.



The consequence is the same in both cases and it is direct: token scarcity becomes a function of how much the network is used — validators joining, assets being custodied,

trades being settled, transactions being processed — rather than of speculative demand alone.

A supply that moves once

Beyond the buybacks, the network commits to a single **Strategic Supply Reduction on March 15, 2027**, cutting total supply from 50,000,000 to 25,000,000. After that date the supply is fixed and never moves again.

From testnet to public markets

Aug 2026 · Phase 1

● COMPLETED

Foundation & audit

- Contract deployed — ownership renounced
- Uniswap listing live, \$1,000,000 initial liquidity locked
- Security audit in progress
- Legal registration completed in Illinois

Aug 2026 · Phase 2

Testnet & staking live

- Live staking open to all holders
- Testnet infrastructure deployed: Sectora L3 blockchain, node validation, DEX

15 Mar 2027 · Phase 3

Supply reduction & exchange listings

- Strategic supply reduction — 50%
- Exchange listing process begins

2027 · Phase 4

● LAUNCH · MAR 22, 2027

Mainnet infrastructure launch

- Public mainnet launch of the Sectora L3 RWA blockchain
- Mainnet deployment of Hash Nodes

2027 · Phase 5

DEX, tokenization & security software

- Multi-trade DEX mainnet launch
- Tokenization of custodied RWA assets
- Advanced Security Software released to the public and to technology companies

2027 · Phase 6

IPO / NYSE readiness

- Launch of the Sectora USD-SEC stablecoin

- Requirements, compliance and solvency preparation for an IPO / NYSE listing

Governance, foundation and risk

During the network's bootstrap phase, the Sectora Foundation IL stewards protocol development, treasury and the roadmap outlined in this document. As validator participation and \$SECT distribution mature, governance is intended to progressively decentralize toward the network's stakeholders.

Infrastructure built around verification

Tokenized real-world assets deserve infrastructure built around verification, not around trust.

A dedicated Layer 3 network, a validator set that secures every custody attestation, a native exchange that settles crypto and real-world assets through the same verified rails, and a supply policy tied to real usage rather than speculation — together, these are the pieces of a network designed to hold institutional-grade capital.

The testnet is live today. The Dashboard, Sectorascan and the DEX are open to explore now, ahead of the mainnet launch outlined in the roadmap above.

Listing a supply of 25,000,000

After the March 15, 2027 reduction, Sectora pursues listings on first-tier centralised exchanges — with the final supply already fixed and visible.

Why the order matters

A listing is not only a distribution event; it is the moment a market first prices an asset. An exchange that lists a token with a scheduled supply reduction still ahead of it is asking its users to price two things at once: the asset, and a future event that will change the asset.

Sectora removes that ambiguity by sequencing deliberately. **The reduction happens first.** By the time the token reaches a major venue, the 50,000,000 supply is history, no further emission is scheduled, and what the market sees on day one is what the supply will always be: **25,000,000 tokens, permanently.**

What a 25,000,000 supply makes possible

Price per token is market capitalisation divided by supply. That is arithmetic, not a forecast — but it is arithmetic that a small float changes profoundly. The table below shows what a given valuation implies at a fixed supply of 25,000,000.

NETWORK VALUATION	IMPLIED \$SECT PRICE
\$25M	\$1.00
\$100M	\$4.00
\$250M	\$10.00
\$500M	\$20.00
\$1B	\$40.00
\$2.5B	\$100.00

Arithmetic only, not a price prediction or financial advice. Each row divides the stated valuation by the fixed supply of 25,000,000. Reaching any given valuation is not guaranteed and depends on adoption, market conditions and factors outside the protocol's control.

Three consequences follow from a float this small, and all of them are structural rather than speculative.

Legibility

A token with tens of billions in supply trades at fractions of a cent, and the price stops being readable. At 25,000,000, a holder owns whole tokens and a valuation translates into a price anyone can hold in their head. Institutions read the same number the same way.

Buyback leverage

The protocol commits the greater share of all revenue to buybacks. That removes a meaningfully larger proportion of a 25,000,000 float than it would of a supply hundreds of times bigger. The same revenue buys the same dollar amount — but against a small float, it withdraws a far greater share of the asset from circulation. Every \$SECT withdrawn this way is burned, not recycled.

No overhang

There is no vesting cliff, no scheduled unlock and no further emission after March 15, 2027. A market that lists \$SECT is pricing a supply that cannot grow.

Where \$SECT trades today

\$SECT is available now on **Uniswap**, on the Ethereum network, and has been since launch. This is the phase that precedes everything described above: the supply reduction has not happened yet, and no centralised listing has taken place.

Anyone acquiring \$SECT at this stage is doing so **before those two events rather than after them**. The protocol makes no claim about what that is worth — future price depends on adoption and market conditions that no document can promise — but the sequence itself is a matter of public record: open market first, reduction on March 15, 2027, listings after.

A phase that does not repeat

Every asset passes through a period before the market has priced its structure — before the supply is fixed, before major venues have listed it, before the mechanisms described

in this document have run a full cycle. **That period ends once, and does not return.**

\$SECT is in it now.

Whether that constitutes an opportunity is a judgment each participant makes alone, and it runs in both directions: the earliest phase of any protocol carries the widest range of outcomes, favourable and unfavourable alike. What this document states is the structural fact rather than the forecast — this is the point in the sequence that comes before the reduction and before the listings, and the sequence runs only once.

What first-tier venues require

Major exchanges apply consistent listing standards: a verifiable contract, renounced ownership, locked liquidity, transparent supply mechanics and demonstrable protocol activity. Sectora was built to satisfy those conditions rather than to negotiate them: the contract is renounced, liquidity is locked, the supply schedule is public and finite, and the network generates revenue from hash power and DEX fees.

Listings are subject to each exchange's own review and approval. No listing is confirmed or guaranteed by the publication of this document.

Toward the New York Stock Exchange

From April 2027, Sectora begins the formal process toward a financing round and a public listing on the New York Stock Exchange — as a cybersecurity and real-world asset tokenisation company.

Why a public listing

A great deal of institutional capital cannot hold digital assets, but can hold equities. Pension funds, insurers and regulated asset managers operate under mandates written before this industry existed, and those mandates are not waived for promising technology.

A public listing addresses that directly. It gives Sectora a second, entirely conventional route to institutional capital: an audited company, on a regulated exchange, in a jurisdiction those institutions already invest in — offering exposure to asset tokenisation and quantum-grade cybersecurity through an instrument their mandates already permit.

What the process requires

Listing on the NYSE is not a marketing exercise. It requires registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, financial statements audited by a PCAOB-registered firm, board and governance structures that meet exchange standards, underwriters willing to take the offering to market, and disclosure obligations that continue for as long as the company remains listed.

Sectora states the timeline as what it is: **April 2027 marks the beginning of that process, not its conclusion.** Preparation of this kind is measured in quarters, and admission is granted by the exchange and the regulator — never by the company that applies.

PROCESS BEGINS

April 2027

VENUE SOUGHT

New York Stock Exchange

CLASSIFICATION

Cybersecurity & RWA tokenisation

Equity and token are separate instruments

This point admits no ambiguity. **\$SECT is not a share.** Holding the token conveys no ownership of the company, no claim on its profits, no dividend and no vote in its affairs. Any equity issued in connection with a listing would be a different instrument, governed by securities law and acquired through regulated channels.

The two are connected by a common project, not by a common claim. \$SECT is the network's native asset and derives its economics from protocol activity — hash power, DEX fees and the buyback policy described in §12 — while equity, if and when issued, would represent ownership of the operating company.

Forward-looking statement. A listing on the New York Stock Exchange is subject to registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, to the exchange's own listing standards and approval, and to market conditions at the time of offering. Nothing in this document constitutes an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy securities, and no listing is confirmed, scheduled or guaranteed by its publication.

§— DOCUMENT CONTROL

Control and revision

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SF-WP-001

VERSION

1.0 — first public release

STATUS

Living document, revised as the protocol develops

ISSUED BY

Sectora Foundation IL
Chicago, Illinois, United States

REGISTRATION

Illinois file no. 18523639

CONTACT

support@sectoraorg.com
marketing@sectoraorg.com



