

USD-REFERENCED DIGITAL ASSET · ERC-20 · ETHEREUM

TIGER ASSETS

A fiat-referenced stablecoin built as one integrated model of issuance, redemption, reserve disclosure and compliance control.

TIG

1 TIG = 1 USD

6 DECIMALS

FULL-RESERVE MODEL

Key Facts

The reference parameters below are fixed public information. Users should always confirm the official website and disclosure materials before interacting with TIG.

<p>TOKEN NAME</p> <p>TIGER ASSETS</p>	<p>SYMBOL</p> <p>TIG</p>
<p>CHAIN</p> <p>Ethereum Mainnet ERC-20 standard token</p>	<p>DECIMALS</p> <p>6</p>
<p>CONTRACT ADDRESS</p> <p>0x8e544D489C93652Ce9f403419a686827EB86D643</p>	
<p>MAXIMUM SUPPLY CAP</p> <p>1,000,000,000,000 TIG ≈ 1 trillion USD at target value — a technical ceiling, not an issuance commitment</p>	<p>OFFICIAL WEBSITE</p> <p>tig-official.com</p>

Document status. This is an external review draft summarising the design principles, operating policy, disclosure policy and control policy of TIGER ASSETS. It aligns with the issuance, redemption, reserve-disclosure, compliance and administrative-control systems planned for the project, and emphasises consistency, verifiability and accountability as an issuer document rather than comparison with any specific third-party token.

Table of Contents

01 Executive Summary

Issuance purpose · USD-peg design · key features

02 Market Background & Problems Addressed

Need, role, market issues, value provided

03 Overview of TIGER ASSETS

Identity, contract, supply cap, value design

04 Basic Principles of the USD Peg Design

Peg target, full-reserve, stabilisation, three principles

05 Reserve Policy

Holding policy, Phase 1 & 2 composition, safeguarding

06 Issuance Mechanism

Eligibility, application flow, execution, suspension

07 Redemption Mechanism

Requests, KYC/AML, burn & transfer, interest

08 Transparency & Disclosure

Supply, reserves, Proof of Reserve, update cadence

09 Risk Management

Liquidity, counterparty, market, operational, contract, regulatory

10 Compliance & Regulatory Response

KYC/KYB, AML/CFT, wallet control, audit logs

11 Technical Architecture

ERC-20, six decimals, admin functions, upgrades

12 Governance & Operating Structure

Issuer duties, multisig, emergency response

13 Use Cases

Payments, preservation asset, on-chain base, fiat transfer

14 Environmental & Sustainability Expansion

Palm-oil RWA, green energy, data centers

15 Roadmap

Launch, transparency, liquidity, RWA expansion

16 Disclaimers

Forward-looking statements, peg assumptions, advice

1.1 Issuance Purpose

TIGER ASSETS (“TIG”) is an Ethereum-based token designed as a digital asset that references the U.S. dollar as its unit of value.

The purpose of TIG is to enable on-chain transfer of fiat-denominated value while providing an operating foundation that integrates issuance, redemption, reserve management, transparency disclosure and compliance controls.

TIG is not intended to be only a payment token. The project emphasises continuous management of the relationship between outstanding supply and reserves, and enables users to confirm the assumptions behind backing value, redemption procedures and risk management. Through the official website, reserve summaries, Proof of Reserve, attestations, administrative dashboards and internal approval flows, the project clarifies the operating controls required of the token issuer.

1.2 Basic Design as a USD-Pegged Stablecoin

TIG is designed as a USD-referenced token with a target value of 1 TIG = 1 USD. Value stability is supported by reserves corresponding to outstanding supply, the capacity to process redemption requests, and controls over issuance and redemption flows. TIG is implemented as an ERC-20 token with 6 decimals so that fiat-denominated accounting, reserve aggregation and issuance / redemption quantity management can be handled in clear units.

Issuance is conducted for users who have passed the required review and funding confirmation through an approved process. Redemption is expected to proceed through application, identity verification, destination confirmation, token receipt, burn and fiat transfer. Secondary-market prices may be affected by market conditions, but the issuer’s policy is to maintain consistency with the USD reference value through appropriate reserve management and redemption execution capability.

RESERVE COMPOSITION AT A GLANCE

Phase 1 — U.S. Treasuries 40% · collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds 10% · reserves 50%.

Phase 2 — U.S. Treasuries 40% · collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds 10% · data centers and energy storage plants 20% · reserves 30%. These ratios are managed and disclosed under formal operating policies, with redemption liquidity as the priority principle.

1.3 Key Features of TIGER ASSETS

The first key feature of TIG is that issuance, redemption and reserve disclosure are designed as one integrated operating model. The official website is structured to disclose supply, reserves, ratios, official contract address and related information in stages. The second feature is that KYC / KYB, AML / CFT, sanctions screening, wallet management, audit logs and related controls are assumed before issuance and redemption. The third feature is that administrative authority, emergency stop functions, restricted address management, internal approval flows

and multisig operations are included as part of the technical specification to prepare for operational incidents and fraud risk.

TIG also plans to grant interest upon redemption. The interest level, calculation basis, application conditions and payment method will be separately defined in line with reserve management policy, liquidity requirements, regulatory response and the terms of use. Interest is therefore one source of added value, but it is not an unconditional fixed guarantee and will be operated according to applicable conditions and disclosure standards.

This whitepaper sets out the basic principles for operating TIG as a USD-referenced digital asset. The following chapters describe reserves, issuance and redemption, transparency, risk management, technical structure, governance, and the approach to real-asset-related expansion including palm oil, data centers and energy storage plants.

02 Market Background & Problems Addressed

2.1 Need for Fiat-Linked Digital Assets

Methods for transferring value on blockchains have diversified, but crypto assets with large price volatility are often unsuitable as reference units for payments, balance management, accounting and redemption obligation management. Businesses and operating entities need a digital asset that can be understood in fiat-denominated terms and used as a unit for money movement, bookkeeping, balance confirmation and liability management.

In a model where the issuer receives user funds, issues tokens in exchange and later responds to redemption requests, token transfer functionality alone is insufficient. The issuer must continuously manage surrounding information such as issued supply, reserves, pending redemption requests, transfer execution status, sanctions screening results and audit trails. For this reason, fiat-linked digital assets require not only price reference design but also operating systems that support the business process.

2.2 Role of Global USD-Referenced Digital Assets

USD-referenced digital assets have become one of the common foundations of on-chain markets because the U.S. dollar is widely understood as an international settlement unit, easy to handle on exchanges and wallets, and easy to connect to accounting and treasury management. For users, a clear value scale also supports temporary asset parking, intermediary settlement and reference units for asset management.

The important point in practice is not merely stating that a token references USD. The key is the issuer's reserve policy, issuance and redemption controls, disclosure practice and audit trail. The role of a USD-referenced token is therefore to provide a usable market unit and the operating capability required to maintain that unit over time.

2.3 Issues in the Existing Stablecoin Market

In the market for fiat-referenced tokens, reserve transparency, redeemability, compliance level, location of administrative authority and emergency response capability are evaluated together with price stability. From the perspective of users and listing reviews, at least the following points are important: continuous confirmation of the relationship between outstanding supply and reserves; clear conditions and settlement procedures for redemption requests; KYC / KYB, AML / CFT, sanctions screening and audit logs implemented in systems, not only in documents; and safety mechanisms such as emergency stop, address restrictions, authority segregation and approval flows.

Even if a smart contract exists, user trust remains limited if public information, redemption intake, screening, audit, reserve reconciliation and operating records are fragmented and responsibility boundaries are unclear. The market requires an operating foundation that connects issuance, redemption, transparency and controls.

2.4 Value Provided by TIGER ASSETS

TIGER ASSETS is designed on the assumption that issuance, redemption, transparency disclosure, compliance and administrative control systems will be developed as one operating model in addition to the basic functions of a USD-referenced token. The model connects an ERC-20 token on Ethereum, issuance application and approv-

al flows, redemption application, token receipt and transfer execution flows, reserve summaries and public information, attestation management, Proof of Reserve disclosure paths, KYC / KYB and sanctions screening, emergency stop and authority controls.

Through this structure, TIG aims to make the issuer's obligations, users' redemption expectations, reserve backing and operational controls traceable in the system. Additional designs such as interest on redemption, reserve management through U.S. Treasuries and collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds, and Phase 2 allocation to data centers and energy storage plants will be implemented and disclosed only in a manner consistent with liquidity, transparency and regulatory compliance, and on the premise that they do not impair price stability.

3.1 Token Name, Symbol, Chain and Decimals

The token name is TIGER ASSETS and the symbol is TIG. TIG is implemented as an ERC-20 token issued and circulated on Ethereum Mainnet. The token precision is 6 decimals. This design is intended to keep issuance quantities, redemption quantities, reserve-matched quantities and accounting records in relatively consistent units.

3.2 Contract Address and Public Information

The official contract address is 0x8e544D489C93652Ce9f403419a686827EB86D643. Users should confirm the official website and public disclosure materials before interacting with TIG. The issuer should maintain a disclosure path that enables users and business partners to distinguish the official token from impersonation or incorrect contracts.

3.3 Maximum Supply Cap and Supply Policy

The maximum supply cap is 1,000,000,000,000 TIG, equivalent to 1 trillion USD at the target reference value. This cap is a technical and operating upper limit, not a commitment to issue the full amount. Actual issuance is executed only when the required application, review, funding confirmation and internal approval have been completed.

3.4 Value Design Targeting 1 TIG = 1 USD

TIG adopts a value design that targets 1 TIG = 1 USD. The important point is that price maintenance should not depend on a single market activity. TIG uses a structure in which issuance requires confirmation of USD-equivalent value, and redemption requires review, token receipt, burn and fiat or equivalent value transfer. The project manages categories such as U.S. Treasuries, collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds, reserves, and data centers and energy storage plants in order to balance backing value, redemption liquidity and operating efficiency. These additional elements remain subordinate to the principles of liquidity and redemption priority.

04

Basic Principles of the USD Peg Design

4.1 Peg Target and Reference Unit

The reference unit of TIG is USD, and the target value is 1 TIG = 1 USD. This target is the basis for issuance, redemption, reserve calculations and public disclosure. It does not mean that the secondary-market price is guaranteed to remain exactly at 1 USD at all times.

4.2 Full-Reserve Model

TIG adopts a full-reserve concept in which reserves corresponding to the issued token supply are maintained. The model does not rely on issuer-created credit alone, but on reserve assets and redemption execution capability. Even if U.S. Treasuries, collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds, and data center or energy storage-related assets are included, redemption priority and liquidity maintenance must not be impaired.

4.3 Price Stabilization Through Issuance and Redemption

Issuance and redemption are the core mechanisms for aligning TIG with its USD reference value. When demand increases, issuance may occur after the approved process and receipt of corresponding assets. When holders seek redemption, the issuer receives and burns tokens and transfers fiat or equivalent value according to the applicable procedures. This cycle is intended to align outstanding supply and reserve backing.

4.4 Relationship Between Market Price and Redemption Price

Market prices may temporarily deviate from the target value due to liquidity, exchange-specific supply and demand, user behaviour or broader market conditions. The redemption process provides an official reference path, but it is subject to eligibility, review, compliance, operating hours, destination confirmation and liquidity management.

4.5 Three Principles: Liquidity, Trust and Transparency

The TIG peg design is based on three principles, which govern every other policy in this document.

PRINCIPLE 01

Liquidity

Maintaining assets and operations capable of responding to redemption requests under ordinary conditions.

PRINCIPLE 02

Trust

Clear issuer responsibilities, compliance controls and governance over every administrative action.

PRINCIPLE 03

Transparency

Supply, reserves, reserve composition, reference dates and key policies confirmable through official disclosure.

5.1 Purpose and Holding Policy of Reserves

The primary purpose of reserves is to preserve redeemability. Reserve management must therefore prioritise safety, liquidity, transparency and compliance over yield. Investment or business expansion elements may be considered only if they do not undermine the redemption-first principle.

5.2 Positioning of Cash and Reserve Assets

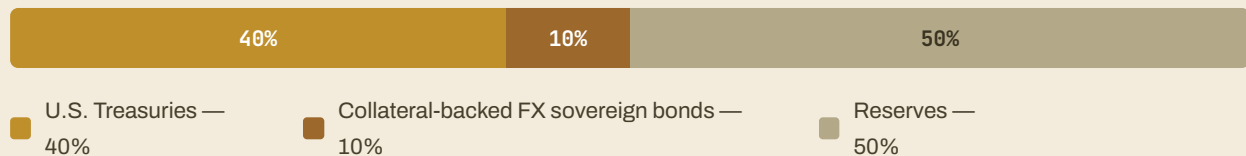
Cash and reserve assets serve as the liquidity base for redemption. Highly liquid assets such as U.S. Treasuries may be used as core operating categories, while less liquid real-asset-related categories must be clearly distinguished from immediately available reserves.

5.3 Phase 1 Reserve Asset Composition

The Phase 1 base reserve composition is U.S. Treasuries 40%, collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds 10%, and reserves 50%. U.S. Treasuries are positioned as a core category because of USD-denominated credit quality, liquidity, market infrastructure and clarity of custody management.

Phase 1 — Base Reserve Composition

LIQUIDITY-FIRST / PRE-EXPANSION



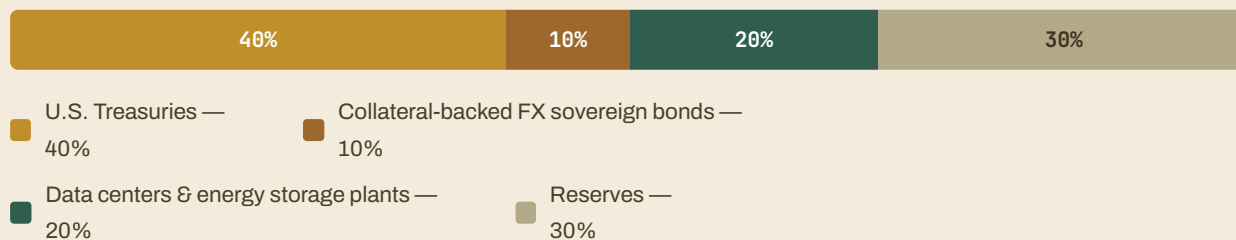
The 10% allocation to collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds mainly considers bonds issued by emerging-market governments with collateral or credit enhancement such as agricultural production rights. Palm oil is positioned as one of the key candidate areas in the project's materials. This category involves issuer, country and liquidity risk, and must be managed under the principles of redemption priority, segregation and transparent disclosure.

5.4 Phase 2 Reserve Asset Composition and Real-Asset Linkage

The Phase 2 base reserve composition adds real infrastructure exposure for the AI era while preserving a substantial liquid base.

Phase 2 — Base Reserve Composition

REAL-ASSET LINKAGE / AI-ERA INFRASTRUCTURE



Phase 2 reflects demand for large-scale data centers, power stabilisation, energy storage facilities and renewable-energy linkage in the AI era. The 20% data center and energy storage plant category may include investment forms linked to real infrastructure, such as data center REITs, securitised power sales receivables and income rights related to energy storage plants. This category is not reserve cash and involves risks such as price fluctuation, valuation, monetisation period, operator and offtaker credit, and project execution. Holding ratio, valuation method, liquidity classification and monetisation policy upon redemption should be clearly disclosed.

5.5 Policy for Securing Redemption Liquidity

Redemption liquidity must be secured before pursuing yield or business expansion. The issuer should manage asset maturity, liquidity classification, cash buffers, settlement routes and operating capacity so that redemption requests can be processed under ordinary conditions. If Phase 2 assets are introduced, their slower monetisation profile must be reflected in liquidity planning.

5.6 Safeguarding, Segregation and Access Control of Reserves

Reserves should be safeguarded through segregation from the issuer's general business funds, clear authority management, approval workflows, custody controls and audit trails. Access to reserve movement and disclosure records should be limited to authorised personnel and controlled through internal approvals and operational safeguards.

6.1 Eligible Participants and Participation Conditions

Issuance is available only to participants who satisfy the issuer's eligibility requirements, including identity verification, business verification where applicable, sanctions screening, AML / CFT checks and wallet confirmation. The issuer may restrict regions, user categories or transaction types in accordance with applicable policies.

6.2 Issuance Application Flow

An issuance applicant submits the required information, wallet details and funding information through the prescribed process. The issuer reviews the application, confirms compliance status and funding arrangements, and executes issuance only after internal approval.

6.3 Confirmation of Receipt of USD-Equivalent Assets

Before minting TIG, the issuer confirms receipt of USD or USD-equivalent assets according to the applicable policy. The confirmation record should be linked to the issuance request, approval record, amount, date and wallet address.

6.4 Token Issuance Execution

Token issuance is executed through controlled administrative authority after the required checks are completed. The issued amount must correspond to the confirmed value and be recorded for reconciliation with outstanding supply and reserves.

6.5 Conditions for Suspension, Hold or Refusal of Issuance

The issuer may suspend, hold or refuse issuance if required information is insufficient, funds are not confirmed, compliance issues arise, a wallet is restricted, sanctions concerns exist, system issues occur, or other risks are identified. These measures are intended to protect the integrity of the token and the reserve system.

7.1 Basic Principles of Redemption Requests

Redemption is the process by which eligible holders submit TIG to the issuer and receive fiat or equivalent value under the prescribed conditions. Redemption is central to the credibility of a USD-referenced token, but it is subject to eligibility, review, destination confirmation, operational capacity and legal or regulatory restrictions.

7.2 Redemption Application Flow

The redemption flow generally includes application submission, identity and wallet confirmation, destination account verification, token transfer to the designated address, issuer confirmation, token burn and fiat transfer. Each step should be recorded so that status, pending cases and completed cases can be audited.

7.3 KYC / AML and Destination Confirmation

Before redemption is completed, the issuer verifies the applicant, wallet, transfer source, destination account and sanctions status as necessary. The issuer may reject or hold a redemption request when the requested destination cannot be confirmed or compliance risk is identified.

7.4 Token Receipt, Burn and Fiat Transfer

After receiving TIG from the redeemer, the issuer confirms the amount and burns the token or otherwise removes it from circulation according to the token design. Fiat or equivalent transfer is then executed under the approved process. Records of token receipt, burn and transfer should be linked for reserve and supply reconciliation.

7.5 Concept of Interest Granted Upon Redemption

CONDITIONAL BENEFIT – NOT A FIXED GUARANTEE

TIG plans to grant interest upon redemption, subject to separately defined terms. Interest may depend on reserve yield, liquidity requirements, holding or redemption conditions, applicable regulations and the issuer's disclosure policy. It is not an unconditional fixed guarantee and should be understood as a conditional benefit operated under formal rules.

7.6 Treatment During Redemption Suspension, Delay or Hold

Redemption may be suspended, delayed or held due to compliance reviews, system incidents, banking or settlement delays, sanctions screening, liquidity management, legal restrictions or emergency conditions. In such cases, the issuer should manage status clearly, record the reason, and communicate according to applicable policy.

8.1 Disclosure Policy for Outstanding Supply

The issuer should disclose outstanding supply and related information through official channels. Disclosure should allow users to confirm the official contract, issued amount and basic token information without relying on unofficial sources.

8.2 Disclosure Policy for Reserve Composition

Disclosure of only total reserves is not sufficient for understanding liquidity and asset composition. TIG should disclose reserve breakdowns where possible, including phase, reference time, U.S. Treasuries, collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds, data center and energy storage-related assets, reserves, unsettled items, valuation method and liquidity classification.

8.3 Attestation and Proof of Reserve

Attestation and Proof of Reserve are expected to support external verification. The issuer should maintain procedures for linking disclosed figures, reference dates, supporting evidence and third-party confirmation where available.

8.4 Update Frequency and Reference Time

Reserve and supply information should identify update frequency and reference time. Distinguishing preliminary figures from finalised figures is important for avoiding misunderstanding. The official website and any public API should remain consistent.

8.5 Disclosure Path on the Official Website

The official website should provide clear access to the token contract address, supply information, reserve summary, reserve composition, attestations, Proof of Reserve information, redemption-related explanations and key risk disclosures. This path should be easy for users, partners and review bodies to verify.

TIG identifies six principal risk categories. For each, the whitepaper discloses the exposure and the control design intended to reduce its impact — it does not guarantee the credit of any specific party.

RISK	EXPOSURE & CONTROL DESIGN
9.1 Liquidity	Arises when reserves cannot be converted or transferred quickly enough to meet redemption requests. Addressed by maintaining reserves and high-liquidity assets as important categories, aligning asset ratios and maturity profiles with redemption demand, and clearly distinguishing Phase 2 data center and energy storage assets from immediately monetisable assets.
9.2 Counterparty	Exists in custody, banking, settlement, sovereign bond issuers, collateral structures, REITs, receivable transferees, power purchasers, operators and service providers. Managed through segregation, approval procedures, multiple routes where practical, periodic review and audit trails.
9.3 Market	Although TIG targets 1 TIG = 1 USD, secondary-market prices may deviate due to thin liquidity, exchange-specific supply and demand, holder behaviour, general market stress or regulatory news. Reserve assets may also be affected by interest rates, credit, valuation, monetisation terms and market demand.
9.4 Operational	Includes errors in issuance, redemption, screening, transfer execution, reserve reconciliation, disclosure updates and authority management. Reduced through approval workflows, audit logs, role separation, monitoring, incident response procedures and periodic review.
9.5 Smart contract	Includes vulnerabilities, implementation errors, permission misconfiguration and unexpected behaviour in token, issuance or redemption functions. Audits, testing, cautious authority management, emergency stop functions and upgrade safeguards are important controls.
9.6 Regulatory & compliance	Digital assets are subject to different rules and interpretations across jurisdictions, and these rules may change. TIG operates with policies for user eligibility, restricted regions, KYC / KYB, AML / CFT, sanctions screening, redemption controls and disclosure updates. Regulatory changes may lead to changes in conditions, procedures or availability.

10.1 KYC / KYB

KYC and KYB are required to confirm the identity, business status and risk profile of participants in issuance or redemption. Required information may differ depending on user category, transaction size, jurisdiction and risk assessment.

10.2 AML / CFT / Sanctions Screening

The issuer should conduct AML / CFT and sanctions screening for relevant users, wallets, transfer sources and destinations. Screening outcomes should be reflected in issuance, redemption, hold, rejection and reporting workflows.

10.3 Wallet and Redemption Destination Management

Wallet addresses and redemption destinations should be managed in a way that links user identity, approval status, transaction history and compliance checks. The issuer may require additional confirmation or restrict a wallet or destination when risk is identified.

10.4 Audit Logs and Internal Controls

Audit logs should record key actions such as application submission, review, approval, issuance, token receipt, burn, fiat transfer, reserve updates and administrative operations. Internal controls should define authority, review procedures and evidence retention.

10.5 Policy for Responding to Regulatory Changes

The issuer should monitor regulatory changes and update conditions, target regions, user restrictions, documentation, procedures and disclosure as necessary. The whitepaper and official website may be revised when operating assumptions change.

11.1 Implementation as an ERC-20 Token on Ethereum

TIG is implemented as an ERC-20 token on Ethereum Mainnet. This provides compatibility with existing wallets, block explorers and on-chain infrastructure, while requiring appropriate gas, contract and network-risk management.

11.2 Six-Decimal Design

TIG uses 6 decimals to align token quantities with fiat-denominated operational and accounting units. This precision is intended to simplify issuance, redemption and reserve reconciliation compared with excessive decimal granularity.

11.3 Role of Issuance and Redemption Contracts

Issuance and redemption-related contracts or controlled functions support the movement between off-chain value confirmation and on-chain token supply. They should be integrated with administrative approvals and operational records.

11.4 Administrative Functions Such as Pause, Blacklist and Freeze

Administrative functions such as pause, blacklist and freeze may be required to respond to incidents, sanctions, fraud, mistaken transfers or legal requirements. These functions must be governed by clear authority, approval rules and audit records.

11.5 Upgrade, Authority Management and Operational Safeguards

Upgrade and authority management should be designed cautiously, including multisig controls, authority separation, emergency procedures and review processes. Operational safeguards should reduce the risk of unilateral misuse or accidental execution.

12.1 Responsibilities of the Issuer

The issuer is responsible for operating issuance, redemption, reserve management, disclosure, compliance, technical controls and user communication according to the defined policies. The issuer should also maintain evidence and procedures that enable accountability.

12.2 Approval Authority and Multisig Operations

Important administrative actions should be subject to defined approval authority and, where appropriate, multisig operations. This includes minting, burning, pausing, address restrictions, reserve movements and disclosure approvals.

12.3 Emergency Response

Emergency response procedures should cover smart contract incidents, wallet compromise, operational errors, compliance concerns, reserve or settlement disruptions and external infrastructure failures. Actions should be documented, approved and communicated according to severity.

12.4 Policy Changes and Notification Policy

When important policies change, the issuer should update official disclosures and notify relevant users or partners as necessary. Policy changes may include reserve composition, redemption terms, user eligibility, supported regions, fees, interest conditions and technical controls.

13.1 Payments and Remittances

TIG may be used for payments and remittances where a USD-referenced on-chain unit is useful. Its utility depends not only on transferability but also on user eligibility, compliance controls, redemption availability and the ability to verify official information.

13.2 Preservation Asset and Waiting Asset

TIG may function as a preservation or waiting asset for users who need to temporarily hold USD-referenced value on-chain. This usefulness is supported by reserve backing, redemption paths and transparency disclosure, not merely by a stable displayed price.

13.3 On-Chain Transaction Base

TIG may serve as a base asset for on-chain transactions, wallets, settlement systems and applications. A USD-referenced ERC-20 token can support price display, balance comparison, fee design and user experience consistency. Applications must still evaluate compliance requirements, administrative functions and redemption conditions before integration.

13.4 Digital Transfer of Fiat-Denominated Value

The essential value of TIG is to provide a structure for transferring, recording and redeeming fiat-denominated value in digital form. This applies to business settlements, customer balance management, international remittance, internal clearing, waiting assets and reserve disclosure. Evaluation should include redeemability, transparency, controls and accountability in addition to ease of transfer.

14 Environmental & Sustainability Expansion

14.1 Positioning of This Chapter

This chapter does not change the basic design of TIG as a USD-referenced token. It organises the direction of real assets, environmental-related businesses and expanded disclosure. The value foundation, issuance, redemption, reserves, transparency and compliance principles of TIG follow the stablecoin design described in the earlier chapters. Palm oil, green energy, data centers and energy storage plants are positioned as reserve asset management, business linkage or disclosure layers added on top of that foundation.

AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION

If real-asset and environmental explanations are confused with reserve backing, USD peg principles or redeemability, users may misunderstand the product. TIG therefore distinguishes which elements are included in reserve assets and which elements are issuer business strategy or future disclosure items.

14.2 Palm Oil-Related RWA

In TIG's real-asset strategy, palm oil is positioned as one of the key target areas for collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds backed by agricultural production rights. The project is considering the purchase of collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds through direct discussions with emerging-market governments, using agricultural production rights and similar assets as collateral or credit enhancement. This should be understood as an allocation to collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds, not as a statement that TIG directly owns plantations.

Project materials describe palm oil as a representative agricultural product used widely in food, cosmetics and biofuel, with continuing global demand. In Ghana in particular, the materials identify domestic production shortages against demand, import dependence, many small farmers and older processing facilities, and a gap with international yield levels.

Palm oil-related RWA therefore connects to themes such as improved agricultural productivity, smart agriculture, upgrading of processing equipment, reduced import dependence and structuring of collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds. At the same time, it involves risks including palm oil market prices, issuing-country credit, validity of collateral, weather, disease, logistics and policy changes. If treated as a reserve asset, valuation method, holding ratio, risk management and disclosure method must be clearly defined.

14.3 Green Energy

One pillar of TIG's environmental strategy is linkage with green energy and power stabilisation infrastructure. Energy storage facilities that store electricity generated at night and discharge it during daytime demand peaks can reduce wasted energy and smooth supply and demand. In the AI era, large-scale data centers require strong power supply for servers with high-performance GPUs and CPUs, making stable power and energy storage infrastructure increasingly important.

In developed markets, stabilisation through wind, solar and energy storage is a major theme. In developing markets, there is strong need for distributed facilities that do not require large construction projects or large budgets. Modular facilities that can function as solar power stations immediately when a container is opened are meaningful in that context. TIG is positioned as a digital value transfer foundation related to energy storage, distributed power, renewable energy and power stabilisation infrastructure.

TIG does not replace power generation or storage equipment. Its role is to support business value management, future settlement paths and business-linkage disclosure related to power, storage and distributed infrastructure. Themes such as power smoothing, distributed facilities and high-power demand in the AI era are explicitly positioned as environmental areas relevant to TIG.

14.4 Data Centers and Energy Storage Plants

In Phase 2, the project plans to include large-scale data centers and large-scale energy storage plants as part of the reserve asset composition, as essential infrastructure in the AI era. Project materials indicate that investment opportunities may expand due to demand for AI training and inference, cloud computing, GPUs, cooling facilities and power grids.

Data centers provide high-density computing resources while requiring stable and large-scale power supply. Energy storage plants help adjust renewable output fluctuation, peak demand, grid stabilisation and day-night supply-demand differences. Future investment targets should therefore be understood as integrated infrastructure combining data centers, clean power, energy storage and high-capacity transmission networks, not only as stand-alone data centers.

Potential investment forms include data center REITs, securitised power sales receivables and income rights related to energy storage plants. These involve real estate, equipment, power contracts, offtaker credit, regulation, construction and operating risks. For this reason, the Phase 2 allocation is limited to 20%, balancing it with 30% reserves and 40% U.S. Treasuries for liquidity and stability.

14.5 Relationship with Reserve Asset Management and Fund Circulation

Even when real-asset explanations are introduced, the highest priority of reserves remains maintaining redeemability. This principle does not change. Therefore, if palm oil-related collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds, data centers or energy storage plants are included in reserve assets or business explanations, they must not impair reserve safety, liquidity, transparency or regulatory compliance.

In Phase 1, the base composition is U.S. Treasuries 40%, collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds 10%, and reserves 50%. Palm oil-related elements are mainly organised in the context of target businesses or credit enhancement for collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds. In Phase 2, the base composition is U.S. Treasuries 40%, collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds 10%, data centers and energy storage plants 20%, and reserves 30%. Data centers and energy storage plants are managed as an independent reserve asset category.

The categories of “reserves,” “U.S. Treasuries,” “collateral-backed foreign-currency sovereign bonds,” “data center and energy storage-related assets,” “general issuer business” and “future investment” should be distinguished so that users do not misunderstand which funds are held or operated for which purpose. TIG’s backing value is explained through the integrated functioning of disclosure, valuation, liquidity management and redemption execution capability for each asset category.

14.6 Future Additional Disclosure Items

Possible future disclosure items for this chapter include outlines of real-asset and environmental businesses, their relationship with reserve assets, additional reporting indicators, calculation standards, third-party confirmation, update frequency, covered periods and related risks. Because these items may include undecided matters, they should not be stated conclusively in the whitepaper before they are finalised.

Potential future themes include disclosure of palm oil-related RWA by target country, target business, agricultural production rights or credit enhancement, relationship with the issuer, holding ratio, valuation method and production / import / export indicators; disclosure of solar power, wind power, storage facilities, power smoothing and distributed generation in the green energy area; disclosure of investment forms, facility capacity, utilisation, power purchase agreements, storage capacity, grid stabilisation involvement and valuation methods for income rights or REITs related to data centers and energy storage plants; and disclosure design for separating these businesses from TIG reserve assets, the issuer's general business and future investments.

This draft positions the environmental and sustainability expansion chapter as a framework for future formal disclosure. The chapter is expected to be updated when specific business details, numerical indicators, disclosure policies and verification procedures are finalised.

The launch of TIG proceeds in stages, with issuance, redemption, reserves, transparency, compliance and authority control connected at each step rather than deployed in isolation.

15.1 · PHASE A

Toward Issuance and Circulation Launch

Deployment of the token and related contracts, transfer of administrative authority to a Safe or equivalent structure, publication of key addresses, official website preparation, internal confirmation of issuance and redemption paths, customer verification flows, approved destination management and basic audit trails. The project may then move to limited operations, gradual expansion of eligible use and fuller public disclosure.

15.2 · PHASE B

Expansion of Transparency and Audit Framework

Clearer, continuous disclosure of supply, total reserves, reserve breakdown, reference time, publication status and supporting evidence, plus attestations, Proof of Reserve information and hash-linked evidence management. The key is clarity of reference times, update frequency and finality — distinguishing preliminary from finalised figures, aligning public APIs with website display, and creating a path for users to confirm the Phase 1 composition (U.S. Treasuries 40% · FX sovereign bonds 10% · reserves 50%).

15.3 · PHASE C

Expansion of Liquidity and Redemption Framework

Phased strengthening of liquidity and redemption systems: increasing redemption processing capacity, stabilising transfer operations, clarifying review procedures for held cases, optimising reserve asset composition and preparing user terms. If redemption interest is formally operated, calculation conditions, eligible scope, accounting treatment and disclosure policy must be established. The structure should withstand redemption, transfer, review and operational load before usage expands.

15.4 · PHASE D

Expansion Plan for RWA & Sustainability Chapter

Defining target businesses for palm oil-related RWA, data centers and energy storage plants; selecting disclosure indicators; setting calculation methods; identifying third-party confirmation; organising the relationship with reserves; and finalising user-facing explanations. The premise is that the stablecoin foundation is already stable — real-asset explanations are added only after USD peg design, redeemability, transparency and regulatory response are established.

Disclaimers

This whitepaper explains principles and design for peg maintenance. It does not constitute an unconditional price or redemption guarantee, nor legal, tax, accounting, investment, listing or final regulatory advice.

16.1 Caution Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This whitepaper may contain forward-looking statements regarding future operations, expanded disclosure, redemption interest, reserve composition, real-asset-related expansion including palm oil, data centers and energy storage plants, user growth and external confirmation frameworks. These statements are based on assumptions, plans and policies as of the preparation date and do not guarantee future facts or results. Actual operations, schedules, conditions and external relationships may change due to regulation, audit, technology, funding, market conditions, business judgement or other circumstances.

Forward-looking statements should be understood as current policies or plans, not as confirmed matters. Nothing in this whitepaper guarantees future implementation, revenue, price stability, liquidity provision, listing, third-party approval or completion of audit.

16.2 Assumptions for Maintaining the Peg

TIG adopts a design targeting 1 TIG = 1 USD, but this target is pursued under certain assumptions and does not guarantee that the market price will remain fixed at 1 USD under all circumstances. Peg maintenance depends on reserve holdings, redeemability, continuity of operations, regulatory compliance, market confidence and normal functioning of external infrastructure.

Market disruption, insufficient liquidity, transfer delays, failures at custodians or settlement infrastructure, legal restrictions, external service outages, smart contract problems or other circumstances may cause price deviation or redemption delay.

16.3 Caution Regarding Regulatory, Tax and Legal Advice

This whitepaper is provided for informational purposes and does not provide legal, tax, accounting, investment, listing or final regulatory advice. Parties acquiring, holding, transferring, participating in issuance, requesting redemption, using TIG for business or reviewing listing should consult appropriate professionals and confirm applicable laws, tax, accounting and contractual conditions at their own responsibility.

Regulations and interpretations for digital assets differ by jurisdiction and may change over time. The statements in this whitepaper may not apply equally to all jurisdictions or all users. The issuer reserves the right to change conditions, target regions, usage restrictions and additional procedures as necessary.

TIGER ASSETS

A USD-referenced digital asset operated as one integrated model of issuance, redemption, reserve disclosure and compliance control — built on the principles of liquidity, trust and transparency.

TIG · ERC-20 ON ETHEREUM · 6 DECIMALS
CONTRACT `0x8e544D489C93652Ce9f403419a686827EB86D643`
OFFICIAL WEBSITE tig-official.com · WHITEPAPER v0.4 — EXTERNAL
REVIEW DRAFT