NB × TURBO RADAR

Ecosystem, Technology and Tokenomics Whitepaper

WHITEPAPER V4.0 | October 12, 2026

For the public, product users, developers, partners and independent reviewers.

Product First · Transparent Rules · Verifiable Data

Document status: Professional Public Review Edition. Certain economic-model parameters have been confirmed by the project designer; on-chain facts, lockup deployment, LP ownership, independent audits and legal opinions remain subject to evidentiary verification. This document does not constitute a securities offering document, investment advice, a capital guarantee or regulatory approval.

Document Notes and Important Statements

This document integrates the NB × Turbo Radar V3.1 Public Review Whitepaper, the V3.2 On-Chain Disclosure Supplement, and the website tiers, Credits and participation mechanisms subsequently provided by the project designer. To prevent designs from being presented as facts, four statuses are used throughout: Confirmed Design, Project-Provided Information, Proposed Mechanism, and Facts Pending Verification.

Item	Status	Explanation
Planned total supply: 200 million NB	Confirmed Design	Does not mean verified on-chain
TGE initial circulating supply cap: 10 million NB	Confirmed Design	Maximum 5%; actual circulation must be calculated
Team lockup: 12 months + 24-month release	Confirmed Design	No publicly verifiable on-chain lockup proof yet
Membership tiers and Credits	Project-provided website rules	Feature availability is subject to service requests and the status page
60-month non-team release	Proposed Mechanism	Pending approval and deployment
NB Mint, LP, audits, legal opinions	Facts Pending Verification	Must not be described as completed

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01 Executive Summary

Turbo Radar aims to turn digital-asset market data, on-chain fund flows, DEX liquidity, prediction markets and public information into clear, traceable market information services. Its core proposition is “making crypto understandable even to beginners”: explaining the meaning, scope and risks of data, rather than guaranteeing trading outcomes for users.

NB is planned as a utility token in the Solana ecosystem, connecting product access, wallet tiers, monthly Credits and future roadmap participation mechanisms. Platform services and the market price of NB are independent of each other. The token confers no company equity, fixed dividends, buybacks or price guarantees.

Confirmed economic design: a total supply of 200,000,000 NB and a TGE initial circulation budget cap of 10,000,000 NB (5%); a team allocation of 20,000,000 NB, fully locked for the first 12 months after TGE and then released linearly over 24 months. Other release schedules are proposals and do not constitute effective on-chain facts.

02 Market Problems, Mission and Principles

Digital-asset users face differences in definitions and methodologies across exchanges, blockchain explorers, DEXs, prediction markets and news sources. Even when prices are visible, users may be unable to distinguish data facts, calculated indicators, AI inferences and marketing narratives.

Turbo Radar organizes complex information into an explanatory path: “What happened - What data supports it - What uncertainties exist - Where the risks lie.” Its product principles are traceable sources, traceable timestamps, reproducible indicators and trackable anomalies.

The project does not promise that any arbitrage is necessarily executable, and does not substitute high leverage, profit screenshots or price targets for product value.

03 Product System and Use Cases

Existing V3.7 product screenshots show product directions including Coin Radar, prediction-market entry points, fund flows and news, and simulated trading; screenshots do not prove that all backend interfaces and third-party data sources are operating reliably. The website should label each feature “Available / In Testing / Planned.”

Product module	Questions users can understand	Key limitations
Coin Radar	Prices, price changes, volume, market strength	Exchange, asset and update time must be stated
Prediction Radar	Event probabilities, price differences and rule differences	Different settlement conditions cannot be treated directly as arbitrage
Fund Flows and News	On-chain activity and event context	News association is not proof of causation
Simulated Trading	Practicing positions, fees and liquidation risks	Virtual performance is not live trading returns
AI Explanations	Explaining indicators in natural language	Models make mistakes; sources must be shown
History / API	Reviewing changes and obtaining structured data	Historical gaps, rate limits and failures must be marked

Typical User Journey

A user opens the market overview and selects BTC or SOL → reads market data and timestamps → reviews plain-language AI explanations and risks → practices in a simulated environment → decides whether to use advanced services according to their own needs. NB holding tiers are neither investment advice nor a prerequisite for using basic educational features.

04 Technical Architecture and Data Reliability

The following architecture is a target design and does not indicate that all modules are live. The system uses independent data connectors, normalization, an indicator engine, an AI explanation layer, service APIs and wallet entitlement services; key data pipelines must have traceable timestamps and failure statuses.

External sources
Exchange market data / DEX / Solana RPC / Prediction markets / Public news
Collection layer
Connectors → Rate limiting/retries → Raw event archive → Collection time
Data layer
Asset mapping → Deduplication → Historical storage → Quality flags
Computation and AI
Market indicators / Risk rules / Evidence linking / Natural-language explanations
Products and identity
Dashboard / Radar / Alerts / API / Wallet signatures / Credits
Independent on-chain domain
NB Mint / Vesting / Treasury multisig / LP positions

Security boundaries: cached data must not be labeled real-time when third-party data is unavailable; AI inferences must not be conflated with on-chain facts; signature-based login should use domain binding, a random nonce, an expiration time and replay protection; administrator write operations must leave audit logs.

05 AI Explanations and Model Risk

The task of the AI Radar Engine is to translate complex indicators into readable information. It should not claim to determine future market trends with certainty. Outputs must include, at minimum, data sources, time, key facts, inference assumptions, counterexamples and risk warnings.

Prediction-market difference analysis must check event descriptions, deadlines, settlement authorities, YES/NO prices, trading fees, slippage and order-book depth. Unverified price differences may only be labeled “observed differences,” not “profitable arbitrage.”

Simulated trading must distinguish gross returns, transaction fees, slippage, funding rates, realized/unrealized profit and loss, and liquidation assumptions. Unverifiable fees must be shown as “Pending Verification” and cannot be included in actual net returns.

06 NB Ecosystem Pass

NB is intended for membership holding verification, product access, Credits quotas and eligible roadmap participation. Holding NB does not represent company ownership, a creditor's claim, a right to cash redemption or a right to fixed returns.

Project-provided address: DA4GMbSPHWznvACwx4DL9J1GDpd9NJbixgTbce44dhqB. This document has not obtained raw mainnet RPC verification results and cannot confirm whether this address is the official Mint, an ordinary wallet or another on-chain account. Final identification of the contract address must be cross-checked against an official signed statement, mainnet account type, supply and authority status.

Whether old NVB and NB have an exchange, migration or entirely independent relationship remains unconfirmed. Any migration plan must separately disclose its snapshot, ratio, deadline, eligibility, dispute handling and security warnings.

07 Wallet Identity, Membership and Credits

The following tiers use the website definitions provided by the project designer, replacing the old thresholds in historical drafts. Tiers are verified against actual NB holdings of the signature-authenticated account and are not equivalent to mandatory lockup; service access and real-time service availability are two different concepts.

Tier	Minimum holding	Monthly Credits	Entitlements
Free Basic User	0	0	Public introduction
L1 Explorer	10,000 NB	0	Basic Radar
L2 Observer	50,000 NB	0	Advanced Radar
L3 Advanced User	100,000 NB	30	AI analysis
L4 Navigator	300,000 NB	100	Prediction markets
L5 Co-builder	500,000 NB	300	Higher quotas
L6 Governance Member	10,000,000 NB	1,000	Roadmap voting (rules to be announced)

Credits are product usage quotas, not NB, USDC or cash; they cannot be withdrawn or redeemed under the current rules. Monthly quotas do not roll over. The current product description states that a successful AI analysis deducts 1 point and a failed analysis deducts none. A reconcilable ledger should be maintained by user tier, calendar month and request result. The L6 threshold represents 5% of the planned total supply; roadmap voting should assess concentration and conflicts of interest.

08 Computing Contributions, Contribution Center and Promotion

Computing contributions: device registration and credential submission are open; automatic task scheduling is not open. Registration does not mean tasks or remuneration have already been obtained; purchasing NB is not required to submit contributions.

Ecosystem contributions: users can submit data, bug reports, product testing, research or development contributions and check review progress. Review approval and on-chain reward distribution are two different statuses; fixed rewards must not currently be promised.

Referral promotion: the referral entry point is available; formal reward mechanisms are yet to be announced. An account may bind only one direct inviter. Self-referrals, cycles and duplicate claims are prohibited. Downline teams may be displayed, but team levels must not be described as multilevel commissions.

Users may sign in with a signature to view holdings, tiers, Credits and participation records. Seed phrases or private keys must not be requested, nor may transfers to personal wallets be required to activate accounts.

09 Tokenomics and Initial Circulation

NB has a planned total supply of 200,000,000 tokens. Allocations are long-term budgets, not balances already distributed. Only portions that are unlocked, transferable and actually in a tradable state may be counted toward actual circulation.

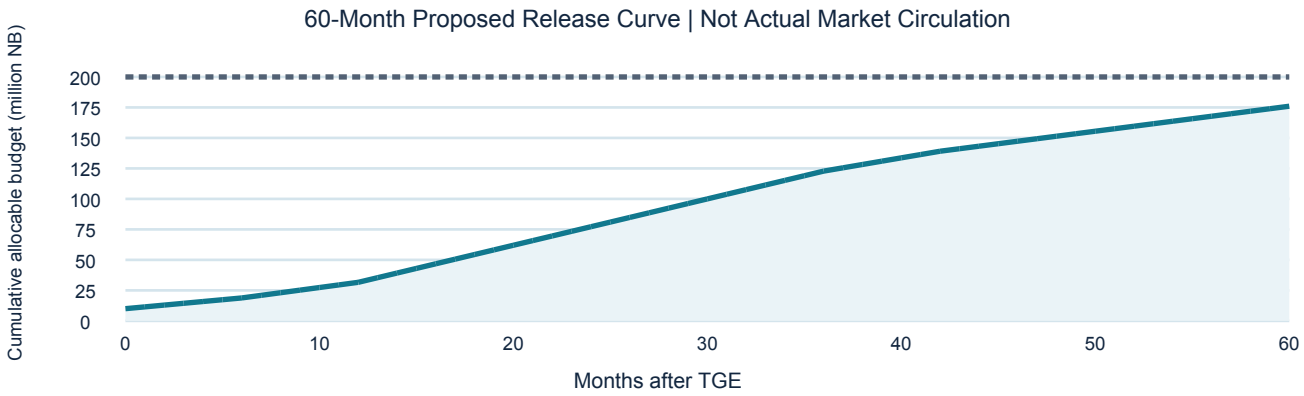
Budget pool	Percentage	Amount NB	Main purpose
Ecosystem and user incentives	30%	60,000,000	Real usage and contributions
Ecosystem reserve	20%	40,000,000	Long-term budget
Liquidity	15%	30,000,000	DEX pool provisioning
Product development	12%	24,000,000	Data, AI, R&D
Team	10%	20,000,000	Long-term team incentives
Marketing and partnerships	8%	16,000,000	Partnership deliverables
Community contributions	5%	10,000,000	Testing, research, community
Total	100%	200,000,000	Fixed planned total

The initial circulation cap of 10,000,000 NB (5%) is confirmed. Proposed budget sources are DEX LP 6,000,000, ecosystem launch 2,000,000, community 1,000,000, and marketing partnerships 1,000,000 NB. This breakdown remains subject to approval and wallet proof and does not mean the amounts have actually been distributed.

10 60-Month Release Policy

The team budget is confirmed: no release for the first 12 months, followed by linear release in 24 installments in months 13-36. Other pools use the following model pending approval, intended to provide reproducible budget ceilings. Actual on-chain lockups, delivery conditions and distributed amounts must be based on post-deployment data.

Budget pool	M0 initial budget	Proposed subsequent mechanism
Ecosystem incentives	2M	Remaining 58M: M1-M60, based on actual contributions
Ecosystem reserve	0	40M: M13-M60, multisig and budget approval
Liquidity	6M	Remaining 24M has no automatic release date
Development	0	24M: M7-M42, R&D milestones
Team	0	20M: M13-M36, Confirmed Design
Marketing partnerships	1M	Remaining 15M: M1-M60, after acceptance
Community contributions	1M	Remaining 9M: M1-M36, after review



According to the proposed budget model above, the cumulative allocable budget at M60 is 176M NB; another 24M NB of liquidity budget has no scheduled automatic release. Together, these total 200M NB. Cumulative allocable budget is not market circulating supply. Appendix A lists monthly data for M0-M60.

11 Team Lockup Technical Specifications

A reviewed Solana Vesting program is recommended, with separate beneficiary accounts for the team pool. The contract must record the Mint, total amount of 20,000,000 NB, TGE start time, a 12-month Cliff, 24 linear release installments, claimed amount, beneficiary wallets and administrative authorities.

Each month's release amount must be calculated in the token's smallest unit, with rounding residuals settled in the final installment. Administrators must be prohibited from bypassing the Cliff, shortening the lockup or transferring unvested tokens. If upgrades or emergency pauses are permitted, upgrade authorities, timelock mechanisms and multisig thresholds must be disclosed in advance.

Genuine lockup proof must include the program ID, deployment transaction, funding transaction, lockup account, source code and build hash, actual balance, beneficiaries, authority status and third-party security review. Currently, only a design exists; there is no on-chain proof that this document can claim has been completed.

12 Liquidity Mechanism and LP Ownership

A liquidity budget of 30M NB is not equivalent to 30M NB already committed. A transparent, phased pool-creation model is recommended: the project provides NB according to announcements, while the source of paired assets and participation eligibility are determined after applicable legal review. If the community contributes SOL/USDC, custody, conversion routes, fees, LP rights and exit methods must be explained before transfer.

A dedicated project multisig or reviewed custody contract is recommended to hold LP Tokens or concentrated-liquidity Position NFTs. Disclose the DEX, trading pair, Pool ID, pool-creation transaction, paired amounts, position-holding address, fee ownership, lock/unlock dates, withdrawal approvals and exit conditions.

No verifiable Pool ID, LP holder, lockup transaction or third-party asset custody certificate has currently been provided; therefore “liquidity is locked” must not be claimed. LP locking does not guarantee NB price stability or any participant's principal or exit value.

13 On-Chain Proof and Public Verification

The minimum evidentiary standard for on-chain proof is raw mainnet data independently reviewable by third parties, not project promotional images. Verification must record the query date, block height/slot, RPC response, explorer page, signed transaction and statements identifying project-controlled wallets.

Verification target	Fields to disclose	Current status
NB Mint	Account owner, decimals, supply, mint/freeze authorities	Pending Verification
Token-2022 extensions	Transfer fees, freezing, permanent delegate and other extensions	Pending Verification
Project wallets	Team/reserve/liquidity/development addresses and control relationships	Pending Disclosure
Vesting	Program, beneficiary accounts, funding, unlock times	Pending Deployment / Proof
DEX LP	Pool ID, position NFT/LP Token, holder, lock proof	To Be Provided
Old NVB	Announcement of migration, snapshot, exchange or independent relationship	Pending Confirmation

A website “On-Chain Transparency” page is recommended, providing clickable mainnet explorer verification links and update times for each item. Where evidence is incomplete, “Pending Verification” must be clearly displayed; simulated screenshots cannot serve as proof.

14 Security Governance and Independent Audits

The security audit scope should cover SPL/Token-2022 authorities, Vesting, LP custody, multisig, wallet signatures, replay protection, Credits billing, cycle prevention in referral relationships, API authentication, database access, key management, monitoring and alerts.

Formal reports must state the independent organization's name, audit scope, source-code commit hash, date, severity levels, issue list, remediation retesting and residual risks. Mainnet-deployed code should match the audited version.

As of the preparation of this document, no publicly verifiable third-party audit report has been obtained. “Passed an audit” must not be claimed. Internal testing, code review and vulnerability scanning cannot replace an independent audit.

15 Legal Compliance and Risk Disclosure

This whitepaper is not a legal opinion and does not constitute legal authorization to issue, sell or promote NB in any jurisdiction. Self-identification as a utility token does not automatically exclude securities, payment, virtual-asset service, fundraising or other regulatory requirements.

Before formal operation, appropriately qualified legal counsel must assess licensing, KYC/AML, sanctions screening, taxation, data privacy, consumer protection and cross-border marketing restrictions, based on the operating entity, user regions, token distribution methods, trading arrangements, membership rights and promotion system.

Major risks include sharp price fluctuations and total loss, insufficient market depth and slippage, LP impermanent loss, contract vulnerabilities or abuse of upgrade authority, RPC/API failures, AI hallucinations and misjudgments, concentrated governance power, third-party service interruptions and changes in legal rules.

As of the preparation of this document, no public legal opinion issued by a named lawyer has been obtained. The project cannot claim regulatory approval or lawful sales in all regions.

16 Business Model and Development Roadmap

The business model is based on real product services: advanced radar, AI quotas, historical data and alerts for individuals; and APIs, research tools and team workspaces for professional users and institutions. Product revenue should not be conflated with returns to NB holders.

Stage	Product focus	Verifiable delivery criteria
Stage One	Basic Radar, explanations, simulated trading	Data-source status, reproducible ledgers
Stage Two	DEX, on-chain tracking, prediction markets	Source tracing, event-matching tests
Stage Three	Wallet tiers, Credits, membership center	Holdings verification, point-deduction ledger
Stage Four	Contribution Center, API, team services	Review workflow, access control
Stage Five	Governance and third-party ecosystem	Proposal rules, audits, separation of authorities

17 Governance, Transparency and Change Control

Project governance should distinguish roadmap advisory rights, budget approval authority, on-chain authority and the responsibilities of the legal entity. The roadmap voting described for L6 is currently only a proposed entitlement. Quorum, proposal eligibility, voting-power calculations, scope of execution and conflict-of-interest rules must be published before launch.

Economic-model changes must use public version records stating the reason for change, effective time, affected wallets and user notification method. Already locked user or team assets must not be arbitrarily released early through backend rule changes.

The project should regularly disclose actual circulation, vested and unvested tokens, unlock events, LP changes, authority changes, product uptime, security incidents and remediation status following independent audits.

18 Acceptance Checklist Before Official Website Publication

Until all evidence is complete, this document may serve as a professional public review draft with transparent disclosures, but must not carry labels such as “Audit Passed,” “Regulatory Approval,” or “On-Chain Lockup Completed.”

Pre-publication condition	Current status
Verify that the Mint matches the 200-million supply plan and authorities are disclosed	Pending Verification
Determine the migration or independent relationship between NVB and NB	Pending Confirmation
Approve 60-month release rules for non-team pools and deploy lockups	Pending Approval / Deployment
Publish all budget wallets and actual initial circulation	Pending Disclosure
Disclose DEX Pool, LP ownership and locking transactions	To Be Provided
Complete an independent contract audit and publish a summary	To Be Obtained
Complete legal reviews for target jurisdictions	To Be Obtained
Check website membership thresholds, Credits and feature statuses	Launch Acceptance Required

Appendix A | Proposed Monthly Release Schedule for the Next 60 Months

Unit: million NB (M). “New This Month” and “Cumulative” in the table are theoretical ceilings on budget availability, not actual circulation. M0 is the initial budget; M1-M60 are proposed releases. Decimals in the table are display values; the final contract handles rounding residuals in the smallest unit.

Month	New This Month M	Cumulative Available M	Not Included in Available M
0	10.000	10.000	190.000
1	1.467	11.467	188.533
2	1.467	12.933	187.067
3	1.467	14.400	185.600
4	1.467	15.867	184.133
5	1.467	17.333	182.667
6	1.467	18.800	181.200
7	2.133	20.933	179.067
8	2.133	23.067	176.933
9	2.133	25.200	174.800
10	2.133	27.333	172.667
11	2.133	29.467	170.533
12	2.133	31.600	168.400
13	3.800	35.400	164.600
14	3.800	39.200	160.800
15	3.800	43.000	157.000
16	3.800	46.800	153.200
17	3.800	50.600	149.400
18	3.800	54.400	145.600
19	3.800	58.200	141.800
20	3.800	62.000	138.000

Month	New This Month M	Cumulative Available M	Not Included in Available M
21	3.800	65.800	134.200
22	3.800	69.600	130.400
23	3.800	73.400	126.600
24	3.800	77.200	122.800
25	3.800	81.000	119.000
26	3.800	84.800	115.200
27	3.800	88.600	111.400
28	3.800	92.400	107.600
29	3.800	96.200	103.800
30	3.800	100.000	100.000
31	3.800	103.800	96.200
32	3.800	107.600	92.400
33	3.800	111.400	88.600
34	3.800	115.200	84.800
35	3.800	119.000	81.000
36	3.800	122.800	77.200
37	2.717	125.517	74.483
38	2.717	128.233	71.767
39	2.717	130.950	69.050
40	2.717	133.667	66.333
41	2.717	136.383	63.617
42	2.717	139.100	60.900
43	2.050	141.150	58.850

Month	New This Month M	Cumulative Available M	Not Included in Available M
44	2.050	143.200	56.800
45	2.050	145.250	54.750
46	2.050	147.300	52.700
47	2.050	149.350	50.650
48	2.050	151.400	48.600
49	2.050	153.450	46.550
50	2.050	155.500	44.500
51	2.050	157.550	42.450
52	2.050	159.600	40.400
53	2.050	161.650	38.350
54	2.050	163.700	36.300
55	2.050	165.750	34.250
56	2.050	167.800	32.200
57	2.050	169.850	30.150
58	2.050	171.900	28.100
59	2.050	173.950	26.050
60	2.050	176.000	24.000

Arithmetic check: cumulative 176.000M at M60, 24.000M not included in availability, totaling 200.000M. Team release is 0 in M1-M12 and totals 20.000M in M13-M36.

Appendix B | Terminology, Usage Notes and Responsibility for Evidence

Mint: a Solana token mint account; not equivalent to an arbitrary wallet address.

TGE: Token Generation Event; the exact start time of lockup must be separately specified.

Cliff: a full lockup period during which the agreed allocation cannot be claimed.

Vesting: gradual vesting and claiming of tokens according to public rules.

LP: a liquidity position and its ownership credential, which may be an LP Token or position NFT.

Credits: product usage quotas, not cash or token balances.

Actual circulation: the actual amount freely tradable; it cannot be equated directly with the unlocked budget.

On-chain proof: records independently reviewable through mainnet RPC, signed transactions and explorers.

Appendix C | Frequently Asked Questions

Is NB guaranteed to appreciate?

No. Price and liquidity risks exist.

Is buying NB equivalent to buying company shares?

No; the current design does not confer company equity.

Must holdings be locked?

Current tiers are verified against holdings in signature-authenticated accounts; mandatory membership lockup is not a confirmed rule.

Do contributions and referrals carry fixed rewards?

No. The relevant formal reward distribution rules are not yet open.

Has the team lockup been deployed?

This document contains only a confirmed design, with no on-chain deployment proof yet.

Can L6 decide all project matters?

No; governance authority, voting rules and execution boundaries are yet to be published.

Have audits and legal reviews already been passed?

No publicly verifiable third-party audit report or legal opinion has been obtained.

Document version V4.0 | Professional Public Review Edition | 2026-10-12. Main sources: V3.1 Ecosystem Whitepaper, V3.2 Evidence Supplement, and membership and participation rules provided by the project designer. If subsequent on-chain verification, audit or legal conclusions differ from this draft, a new version with a change log should be published.

V4.3 Professional Policy Supplement

NB × TURBO RADAR | Implementation Specifications for Promotion Rewards, Team Management, Lockups and Ecosystem Participation

This supplement is formally incorporated into the V4.0 main whitepaper as the product-rule basis for the subsequent Team Center, Lock Center, contribution review and management remuneration systems. To preserve the original technical and tokenomics chapters, this document takes the complete merged form of "V4.0 Main Text + V4.3 Policy Supplement."

Item	Current status
Plan A: multilevel team display, without multilevel token-purchase commissions	Confirmed Rule
Free-L6 holding tiers, S1-S4 lockup terms	Confirmed Rule
T0-T5 thresholds and management remuneration amounts	Proposed budgets acknowledged in discussions; pending formal approval
Draft 1% first-level referral reward and distribution mechanism	Not activated; calculation base undetermined
On-chain lockups, reward distribution, audits and legal opinions	Pending actual deployment and independent verification

Reading principle: all numerical examples below explain how the rules are calculated. They do not mean users have obtained rewards and do not constitute promises of fixed returns.

19 | Boundaries and Objectives of the Promotion Mechanism

NB adopts Plan A: referral relationships may be tracked across multiple levels, and organizational management may cover downline teams, but rewards arise only from actual contributions completed by the individual and approved through review, or management services personally performed. The platform does not generate commissions at successive levels based on downline members purchasing NB, locking NB or making further referrals. Team relationships, holding tiers and lockup choices are accounted for separately.

Users without an inviter may register independently, obtain their own referral entry point, submit contributions and register computing resources. Promotion eligibility is not conditional on purchasing or locking NB. The project should prioritize education, real services and verifiable contributions over growth metrics.

19.1 | Organizational Relationship Illustration

You directly invite A and B; A directly invites C and D; C directly invites E; B directly invites F. Your direct invitees are two people, A and B, and your downline consists of six members, A, B, C, D, E and F. A's direct invitees are two people, C and D, and A's downline consists of three members, C, D and E. Member counts exclude the person being counted for by default.

Account	Direct invitees	Downline count (excluding self)	Receives commissions on downline transactions?
You	A, B	6	No
A	C, D	3	No
C	E	1	No
B	F	1	No

19.2 | Binding, Corrections and Anti-Cheating

Each account may bind only one direct inviter. Self-referrals, referral cycles, duplicate bindings, fabricated identities and the use of related accounts to farm eligibility are prohibited. Referral relationships should generally remain stable. Corrections require reasons, evidence and administrator approval, with the before-and-after relationships, operator, time and audit records retained.

20 | Team Tiers T0-T5 and Assessment

Team tiers represent community operational responsibilities and management qualifications, not asset tiers, and confer no fixed returns. The promotion headcount thresholds below are proposed values; formal activation requires project approval and publication of the version and effective date on the website.

Tier	Role	Direct valid members	Valid downline members	Assessment requirements
T0	General Promoter	0	0	Complete basic training
T1	Promotion Specialist	3	10	Meet monthly standards
T2	Team Leader	5	30	Meet monthly standards
T3	Team Supervisor	8	100	Meet standards for 2 consecutive months
T4	Regional Lead	10	300	Meet standards for 3 consecutive months
T5	Ecosystem Partner	15	1,000	Meet standards for 3 consecutive months and pass review

Valid members must have records of genuine participation and cannot be counted solely by the number of wallets created. Headcount thresholds qualify users to apply for management roles; they do not automatically generate remuneration. Five assessment components are recommended: valid contributions by direct members 30%, team activity 25%, product education quality 20%, community service and data contributions 15%, and compliance management 10%. Assessment data sources, samples, scoring criteria, objection handling and reviewers must be recorded.

20.1 | Tier Promotion and Demotion

Assessment settlement by calendar month is recommended. Users may apply for promotion after meeting headcount and task requirements; promotion becomes effective after manual review. Persistent failure to meet standards may result in suspension of management permissions or an improvement period; users' NB holdings, unexpired locked assets or lawfully earned labor remuneration must not be automatically confiscated. An appeal channel and processing deadline should be provided for assessment disputes.

21 | Reward System: Three Categories Must Be Kept Separate

Reward category	Reason generated	Calculation basis	Prohibitions
Individual contribution rewards	Personally completing product education, data or community tasks	Task prices announced in advance, evidence and review	Must not be calculated on others' token-purchase amounts
Team management remuneration	Personally providing training, Q&A, coordination and compliance management	Management task acceptance and monthly assessment	No automatic percentage of downline token purchases
Long-term ecosystem entitlements	Eligibility to apply for work and cooperation after team promotion	Job responsibilities, approvals and available resources	No promises of certain returns or dividends

The current website status of first-level promotion rewards is PENDING. The historical discussion of “1%, monthly cap of 20,000 NB, at least 30 days locked” did not define qualifying behavior, calculation base or funding source and cannot serve as effective terms or be displayed as earned rewards.

21.1 | Monthly Management Remuneration Budget (Proposed)

Tier	Monthly cap	Nature
T0	0 NB	No management remuneration
T1	500 NB	Maximum when a task exists and passes review
T2	1,500 NB	Maximum when a task exists and passes review
T3	4,000 NB	Maximum when a task exists and passes review
T4	8,000 NB	Maximum when a task exists and passes review
T5	15,000 NB	Maximum when a task exists and passes review

Illustrative calculation: candidate management remuneration = min(approved task budget, tier monthly cap × approved completion percentage). An amount payable arises only after the budget is open, the task is authorized in advance, the work is actually completed, evidence is reviewed and final approval is granted. Separate caps may be set for specific tasks to prevent double counting.

22 | Key Case: How Much Does A Earn for Managing C, D and E?

Assume A's direct invitees are C and D, and C invites E. A's downline team consists of 3 people: C, D and E. Under the proposed T2 promotion threshold, 3 downline members alone are insufficient to qualify for T2. The calculation below assumes that “the T2 conditions have been met separately and an appointment has been made”; it does not imply that these 3 people alone enable promotion.

Management task	Weight	Completion rate	Weighted score
Newcomer training and guidance	30%	100%	30%
Team issue resolution	25%	100%	25%
Product education and user support	25%	80%	20%
Compliance records and work documentation	20%	100%	20%
Total	100%	-	95%

If A has obtained T2 management eligibility, the task budget approved in advance for the month is 1,500 NB, and all work passes review, candidate remuneration is 1,500 × 95% = 1,425 NB. The actual amount payable remains subject to the budget balance, explicit rules for misconduct deductions and final approval.

If A has only recruited C, D and E but has not completed any approved training, support or management tasks, management remuneration is 0 NB. Even if C, D and E purchase or lock large amounts of NB in aggregate, this does not trigger transaction commissions for A.

22.1 | Individual Contributions Alongside Management Remuneration

Further assume A independently completes a product usage tutorial announced in advance at 200 NB, which passes review, and A's candidate management task remuneration is 1,425 NB. If the two tasks have independent content, evidence and budgets and no duplicate reimbursement, the candidate total is 1,625 NB (1,425 + 200). Individual tasks do not automatically count against the management cap; the approved budget categories and rules still govern.

23 | More Reward Calculation Examples: No Exaggeration or Misleading Claims

Scenario	Facts	Eligible candidate remuneration
Case One: T1 full score	Appointed, budget 500 NB, 100% accepted	500 NB
Case Two: T3 80% completion	Appointed, budget 4,000 NB, 80% accepted	3,200 NB
Case Three: T4 insufficient budget	Cap 8,000 NB, 90% completion, approved budget only 5,000 NB	At most 5,000 NB
Case Four: no tasks, only downline token purchases	10 downline members buy NB; individual has no approved task	0 NB
Case Five: task fails review	Claim of 1,500 NB, but key evidence invalid	0 NB or assessed on the accepted portion
Case Six: downline recruits further	C invites E; A completes no management task	A receives no multilevel commission

Case Three: 8,000 × 90% = 7,200 NB, but the budget approved in advance is only 5,000 NB, so the candidate amount payable is capped at 5,000 NB. Review is still required before actual distribution; the “tier cap” must not be advertised as monthly income.

Special note on Cases Four and Six: team headcount may affect eligibility to apply for roles, but does not constitute commissions on token purchases, lockups or further downline referrals. Promoters must not imply to customers in any way that “the more people you recruit, the higher the token price and the more stable your income.”

23.1 | Individual Contribution Reward Example

If the project approves in advance a “create a beginner's user guide” task with a budget of 200 NB, a participant who submits a verifiable work product and passes manual acceptance may have a 200 NB record created pending approval. If the task was not published, the work has not been reviewed or the reward budget is not open, display “Contribution Submitted / Under Review,” not “Earned 200 NB.”

24 | Reward Ledger, Budgets and Distribution Workflow

Complete workflow: publish task → accept task → submit proof of work → initial review → secondary review → calculate candidate amount → budget approval → execute distribution → verify transaction hash. Approval does not mean funds have arrived; statuses such as submitted, verified, approved, payable, paid, rejected and reversed, and their timestamps, should be stored separately.

Field	Minimum requirement
Reward record ID	Globally unique; idempotent processing
Beneficiary account	Bound to a signature-authenticated wallet or authorized settlement entity
Task evidence	Task number, content summary, attachment hash and reviewer
Budget source	Operating budget category, approved cap and remaining amount
Calculation basis	Assessment version, score, tier cap and final approved amount
Distribution proof	Chain, token Mint, transaction hash and confirmation status
Audit record	Time, operator and reason retained for every status change

“Pending Review,” “Approved,” and “Pending Distribution” must not be displayed as “Received.” Rewards must not be generated automatically based on downline transactions or lockups. All reward distributions require an explicit budget source, authorized approval, multisig or separation of permissions, and a mechanism to pause on anomalies.

24.1 | Consistency Between Reward Budgets and the Economic Model

The whitepaper plans an ecosystem and user incentive budget, but this does not allow unlimited distribution. Before formal launch, annual/monthly budgets, spending wallets, budget attribution and accounting definitions must be approved and reconciled against the token unlock schedule and actual available balances. Management remuneration denominated in NB carries token price volatility risk; a compliant contract may specify the settlement currency and tax obligations.

25 | Voluntary Lockups S1-S4

Lockup tier	Term	Basic rule
S1	1 month	Voluntary lockup; claim under the contract at maturity
S2	3 months	Voluntary lockup; claim under the contract at maturity
S3	6 months	Voluntary lockup; claim under the contract at maturity
S4	9 months	Voluntary lockup; claim under the contract at maturity

The four terms above are confirmed; the previous day-based proposal no longer applies. Lockup is not mandatory and promises neither fixed returns nor principal safety. It cannot be a prerequisite for obtaining a referral link, submitting contributions or receiving remuneration for actual management labor. The lockup term should explicitly specify calendar months or a fixed number of days, and the exact maturity time should be displayed before signing to avoid disputes over the calculation of “one month.”

The contract should specify the lockup beneficiary, token Mint, locked amount, start time, maturity time, claim permissions, emergency pause conditions and restrictions against unauthorized asset transfers. Risks and transaction fees must be displayed before signing. “Audit Passed” must not be claimed without an independent security assessment.

25.1 | Locked Balances and Holding Tiers

Ordinary wallet holdings are verified against actual on-chain balances; lockup is not mandatory. If official locked balances are allowed to count toward Free-L6 tiers in the future, the beneficiary, contract ownership, asset ownership and prevention of double counting must be verified. This rule remains a proposed feature pending development and should not be described as effective.

25.2 | Separation of Team Lockups and Rewards

Team tiers T0-T5 are not determined by lockup duration; lockups generate no downline commissions. NB held or locked by team members does not count toward an upline member's personal holdings or automatically increase that upline member's Credits.

26 | Participation Center and Token-Holding Membership System

Two participation paths: the product path is “Hold NB → Verify by Signature → Use Corresponding Features”; the independent contribution path is “Sign In by Signature → Submit Data or Register Computing Resources → Verification and Manual Review.” The contribution path does not require prior NB purchases or Radar use.

Tier	Minimum NB holding	Credits/month	Main features
Free Basic User	0	0	Public introduction
L1 Explorer	10,000	0	Basic Radar
L2 Observer	50,000	0	Advanced Radar
L3 Advanced User	100,000	30	AI analysis
L4 Navigator	300,000	100	Prediction markets
L5 Co-builder	500,000	300	Higher quotas
L6 Governance Member	10,000,000	1,000	Roadmap voting

Credits are product points, not NB, USDC or cash; they refresh monthly and do not roll over. Each successful AI event analysis deducts 1 point; failures deduct none. L3 and above may use Polymarket or Kalshi event ID analysis according to actual service status.

The Contribution Center accepts type, title, content and HTTPS evidence links. Its workflow is “Submission → Verification → Manual Review → Reward Approval → Distribution Verification.” Reward distribution is not yet connected. Computing registration is open; automatic scheduling is planned. First-level promotion rewards are PENDING; joint liquidity is PLANNED; reward budgets are PENDING.

26.1 | Governance

The L6 threshold is 10,000,000 NB; holdings are verified on mainnet at voting time, with one vote per wallet per proposal and no changes after submission. Votes inform roadmap decisions and do not automatically transfer funds. Risks of multi-wallet voting, concentrated holdings and proposal administration should be disclosed.

27 | Codex Technical Implementation: Data Models and Permission Boundaries

Team Center requires users, wallet_bindings, referral_edges, team_closure, team_rank_snapshots, task_assignments, contribution_submissions, assessment_periods, assessment_scores, reward_budgets, reward_ledger and audit_logs. A database uniqueness constraint on invitee in referral_edges is recommended. team_closure may cache ancestor relationships, but these must be recalculated and verified from direct referral edges; cycles are prohibited.

Lock Center requires lock_positions, lock_contract_registry, lock_claim_events and chain_verification_snapshots. On-chain records should distinguish pending, confirmed and finalized; the frontend must not substitute local database status for actual on-chain asset status.

Roles should include, at minimum, ordinary users, team managers, reviewers, budget approvers, payout operators and auditors. Managers may view only authorized team statistics and cannot directly change user holdings, reward receipt status or locked assets. Distribution should require two-person approval and records.

27.1 | Recommended APIs (Target Design)

API	Function
GET /api/team/me	Own referral link, direct invitees and downline summary
GET /api/team/tree	Hierarchical tree and pagination within authorized scope
GET /api/team/rank	T0-T5, assessment and gaps to promotion
GET /api/team/assessments	Assessment history, evidence and appeals
GET /api/rewards	Reward records with statuses separated
GET /api/locks	On-chain lockup positions and maturity times
POST /api/locks/prepare	Generate a lockup transaction awaiting wallet signature
POST /api/locks/verify	Verify a submitted on-chain transaction

These interface paths are only Codex development recommendations. Existing project routes, authentication and databases must be read first; existing interfaces must not be forcibly overwritten.

28 | Acceptance Tests and Formal Release Gates

Scenario	Expected result
Team statistics for A→C→E	A directly invites only C; downline includes C and E
A in connection with E purchasing NB	Reward ledger generates no commission
A assessment 95%, T2 cap 1,500	Candidate 1,425 NB if the advance task budget is sufficient
A completes no tasks but meets team headcount	Management remuneration 0 NB
User directly invites self / creates a cycle	Reject binding and record anomaly
Same wallet claims the same task repeatedly	Idempotent processing; no duplicate distribution
Review approved but on-chain distribution fails	Status must not show Received
User selects a 3-month lockup	Show exact maturity time and contract address before signing
Third-party RPC disconnects	Show verification failure or stale status; do not fabricate balances
User drops from L3 to L2	Adjust features at the next valid verification; retain historical audit records

28.1 | Evidence Required Before Launch

NB Mint identity and supply, Mint/Freeze authorities, deployed lockup contract address and source code, locked balances and beneficiaries, LP ownership, actual reward budgets and distribution transactions, third-party security audit results, and legal opinions for applicable markets. Where proof is missing, label “Pending Verification / Not Live”; design diagrams must not substitute for proof.

28.2 | Rule Changes and Version Management

Any change to T0-T5 promotion thresholds, reward caps, assessment weights or lockup rules should generate a rule version, effective date, historical snapshot and user notification. Settlement conditions for approved tasks must not be changed retroactively. Contract rules governing locked assets, in particular, must not be changed solely through backend configuration.

Status of this supplement: a basis for public review and development. Formal reward activation still requires budget approval, system acceptance, independent security assessment and applicable legal review.

NB × TURBO RADAR

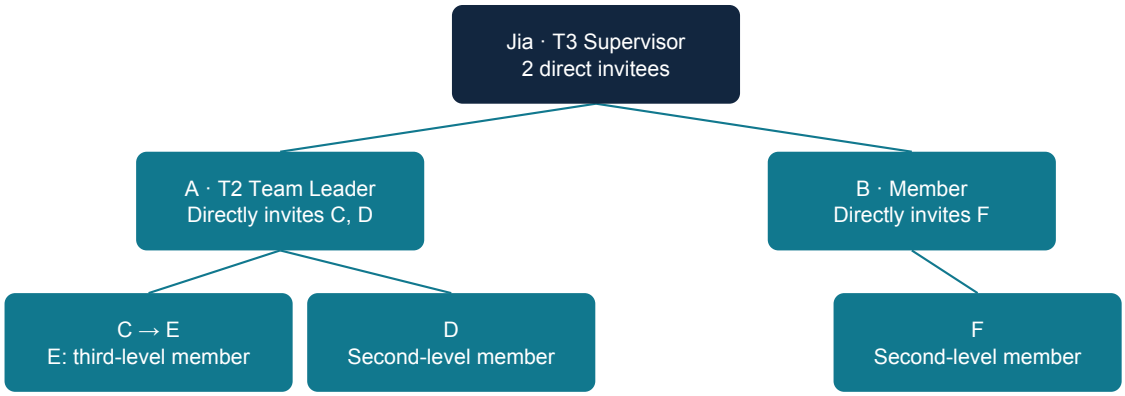
V4.4 Professional Policy and Technical Implementation Supplement

Promotion hierarchy diagram · T0-T5 promotion thresholds · Reward budgets and calculation cases · 1/3/6/9-month lockup technical specifications · Codex engineering acceptance

Document attribute	Explanation
Nature	Formal supplement to the V4.3 main whitepaper; public review, pending implementation approval
Confirmed design	Plan A; Free-L6 holdings; T0-T5 teams; voluntary 1/3/6/9-month lockups; multilevel commissions prohibited
Newly proposed in this version	Promotion thresholds, assessment rules, monthly reward budgets, role quotas, lockup contract parameters, launch gates
Important boundaries	On-chain verification, contract deployment, security audit and legal opinions are incomplete; rewards must not be claimed as distributed or lockups as live

Version governance: the original V4.3 remains the main whitepaper. This supplement contains implementation rules proposed for approval. In a conflict with the main whitepaper, confirmed project rules take precedence; any new funding commitment requires budget, compliance and release approval.

01 | Promotion Organization: Relationship Structure and Earnings Boundaries



Relationship Explanation

Person Jia directly invites A and B; A directly invites C and D; C directly invites E; B directly invites F. Person Jia has 2 direct invitees and 6 downline members (excluding Jia). A has 2 direct invitees and 3 downline members (C, D and E). The team tree serves management and contribution statistics and creates no claim to commissions on indirect members' transactions.

Situation	What A obtains	Does NB arise automatically?
A personally completes approved product training	Individual contribution reward, priced per task	No; submission and review required
A handles training, Q&A and compliance for C, D and E	May apply for team management remuneration	No; tasks and assessment required
E purchases or locks NB	Team statistics do not turn into commissions	Absolutely no automatic commissions
C continues by inviting E	A can see E belongs to the downline team	No multilevel commissions

Self-referrals, circular bindings, batches of fake wallets, token-purchase commissions and percentages based on downline lockup amounts are prohibited. Each account may have at most one direct inviter. Administrator corrections must retain before-and-after relationships, reasons, approvers and times.

02 | Team Tiers T0-T5: Formally Proposed Thresholds

The following thresholds are parameters proposed in this version and may be displayed as “Effective” on the website only after signed approval by the project's operations and compliance leads. A “valid member” is an independent account that passes anti-cheating verification and has completed at least one genuine product use or compliant contribution activity in the past 30 days; purchasing NB is not a condition.

Tier	Direct valid count	Valid downline count	Other promotion conditions
T0 General Promoter	0	0	Pass basic product and compliance training
T1 Promotion Specialist	≥3	≥10	Current-month assessment ≥80 points
T2 Team Leader	≥5	≥30	Current-month assessment ≥85 points; complete 2 training sessions
T3 Team Supervisor	≥8	≥100	≥85 points for 2 consecutive months; pass management review
T4 Regional Lead	≥10	≥300	≥90 points for 3 consecutive months; no major violations
T5 Ecosystem Partner	≥15	≥1000	≥90 points for 3 consecutive months; partnership committee review

Promotion and Demotion Controls

Freeze snapshots at month-end; changes take effect the following month after review. Member deduplication, shared devices/funding links and abnormal growth all undergo manual review. If a tier's assessment or valid-member standards are not met for 2 consecutive months, first issue a remediation notice; demotion may follow review in the next month. Violations may independently trigger suspension. Team tiers do not affect Free-L6 membership holding entitlements.

03 | Assessment Scoring: Auditable Work

Indicator	Weight	Verification evidence
Newcomer training and guidance	30%	Class attendance, compliance training records, user feedback
Team issue resolution	25%	Ticket closure times, issue resolution records
Product education and user support	25%	Product demonstrations, Q&A materials, satisfaction
Work records and compliance checks	20%	Work logs, anti-fraud checks, violation remediation

Assessment score = sum of each weight × completion rate; each completion rate is limited to 0%-100%. Where actual service quality is inadequate, materials are fabricated or a major violation is triggered, management remuneration for the period may be reduced to zero and sent for review. Scores must include a reviewer, evidence index and appeal channel.

T2 Example with 95 Points

Item	Weight	Completion rate	Score
Training	30%	100%	30
Issue resolution	25%	100%	25
Product education	25%	80%	20
Compliance checks	20%	100%	20
Total	100%	-	95 points

Approved T2 monthly management task budget: 1,500 NB; score: 95. Candidate remuneration = 1,500 × 95% = 1,425 NB. No automatic distribution is permitted if the task was not published or accepted, evidence failed review, the funding budget is insufficient or compliance review is incomplete.

04 | Team Management Remuneration: Monthly Budgets and Role Quotas

Tier	Monthly cap per person	Maximum approved roles that month	Full-cap budget
T0	0 NB	Unlimited	0
T1	500 NB	12	6,000 NB
T2	1,500 NB	10	15,000 NB
T3	4,000 NB	8	32,000 NB
T4	8,000 NB	3	24,000 NB
T5	15,000 NB	1	15,000 NB
Total	-	34 paid roles	92,000 NB

A monthly total ecosystem service reward budget cap of 120,000 NB is proposed: a team management remuneration pool of 100,000 NB (92,000 NB for roles at full caps and 8,000 NB reserved for approved temporary replacements and adjustments), and an individual contribution reward pool of 20,000 NB. Funds must not be moved between the pools without approval. The quarterly total cap is 360,000 NB and the theoretical annual maximum is 1,440,000 NB.

Rewards are proposed to be charged to the “Ecosystem Incentives” token allocation, but must be jointly constrained by actual available unlocked balances, the operating budget, legal compliance opinions and multisig approval. Tokens that have not yet unlocked must not be used early merely because an allocation exists on paper. No quota constitutes an automatic distribution obligation.

Hard Budget Constraints

Total actually approved for the month ≤ min(120,000 NB, approved budget for the month, unlocked and uncommitted reward fund balance). Management remuneration ≤100,000 NB; individual contributions ≤20,000 NB. An individual's monthly management remuneration must not exceed their tier cap. Unused quotas do not automatically roll over or become catch-up payments.

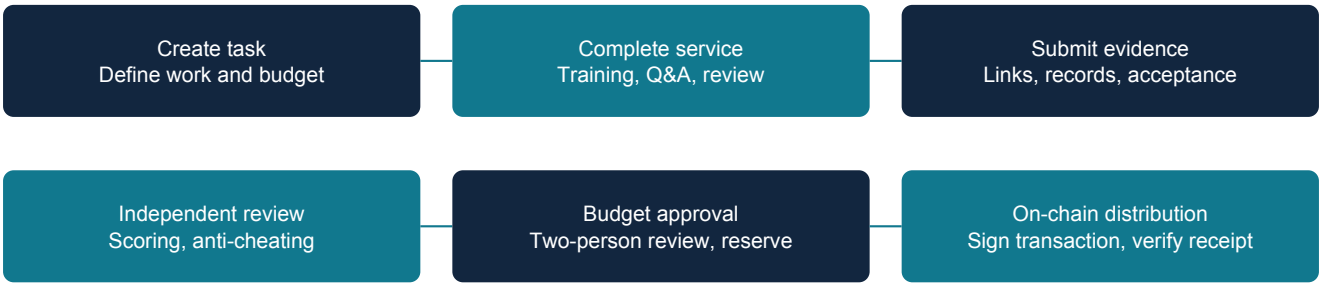
05 | Promotion Rewards: Four Calculable Cases

Case	Calculation	Result and explanation
A is T2; score 95	1,500 × 95%	Candidate 1,425 NB; payable only after review and budget approval
A also completes a product education task	Individual task approved in advance at 200 NB	Candidate total 1,625 NB; recorded independently in two ledgers
A performs no management task	No valid task budget	0 NB; even 100 downline members do not trigger automatic payment
C buys 50,000 NB; E locks for 90 days	Downline purchases/lockups are not a reward base	A receives 0 NB commission from this
A is T3; assessment 75 points	Below the period's 85-point qualifying line	Management reward for the period is not approved for now; enters review
Individual contribution pool has only 100 NB remaining	Approved individual task is 200 NB	No over-budget payment; defer approval or adjust under pre-established rules

Important Distinction: Reward Amounts and Token Value

NB quantities are budget measurement units, not guarantees of fiat wages; NB prices may fluctuate sharply. If an employment/service relationship is formed with an employee or contractor, lawyers and tax advisers should review contracts, minimum wages, taxation, token payments and applicable jurisdictional requirements.

06 | Distribution Workflow and Prevention of Fabricated Receipt



Statuses must be distinguished: Pending Review, Approved, Pending Distribution, Confirmed On-Chain, Failed / Reversed.

The database stores separately: task budget, assessment score, candidate amount, approved amount, amount pending distribution and on-chain confirmed amount. An administrator clicking “Approve” does not mean the wallet has received tokens. “Received” may be displayed only when the on-chain transaction succeeds and reaches the confirmation threshold.

Distribution status	Required evidence
DRAFT / SUBMITTED	Task number, recipient, evidence links
REVIEWED / APPROVED	Review score, approver, budget commitment record
QUEUED / SENT	Multisig signatures, transaction hash, destination address, amount
CONFIRMED	Final on-chain confirmation, recipient address balance verification
FAILED / RECONCILE	Failure reason, retry idempotency key, reversal record

Two-person approval and multisig wallets are recommended for reward payments. The task reviewer must not independently approve and execute transfers. Automatic distribution is disabled by default; testnet and small-value mainnet acceptance must be completed first. Project backends must not generate “fake balances” to impersonate on-chain receipt.

07 | Voluntary Lockups: Four Terms and Contract Parameters



User signs to lock → On-chain record → Beneficiary claims after maturity; no returns promised.

Lockup tier	Term definition	Early withdrawal	Maturity handling
S1	1 calendar month	Not supported	User actively claims
S2	3 calendar months	Not supported	User actively claims
S3	6 calendar months	Not supported	User actively claims
S4	9 calendar months	Not supported	User actively claims

Terms use UTC on-chain timestamps, starting when the lockup transaction is confirmed. “Calendar months” are calculated by the calendar; if the target month lacks the same day, use the last day of that month at the same UTC time. For example, a 3-month lockup on January 31 unlocks on April 30 at the same time. The frontend must display exact UTC and user-local times and obtain confirmation before signing.

An independent position PDA, a unique number for each position, locker/beneficiary addresses, Mint, amount, start and maturity times, claim status and program version are recommended. Locked assets enter a custody account governed by program rules; the beneficiary signs to claim at maturity. Project administrators should not have authority to transfer user assets arbitrarily.

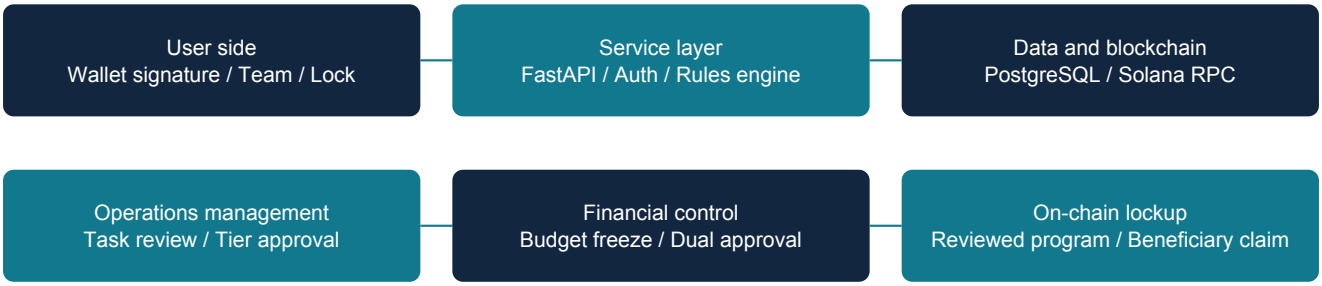
Tests must cover reentrancy-equivalent risks, duplicate claims, incorrect Mint, account substitution, time calculations, authority upgrades, pause switches and asset recovery boundaries. Complete code review, third-party security assessment and public disclosure of program upgrade authority before deployment. Until completed, display only “Planned” and keep the mainnet lockup entry point closed.

08 | Relationship Among the Three Systems: Lockups, Membership and Teams

System	Verification basis	Entitlements determined	Explicitly does not determine
Free-L6 membership	Actual wallet holdings; inclusion of locked balances requires separate approval	Radar features, Credits, roadmap voting eligibility	Team tiers, commissions
T0-T5 teams	Valid members, management duties, assessment results	Team management permissions, eligible task applications	Holding tiers, automatic remuneration
S1-S4 lockups	On-chain lockup positions and maturity times	Claims at maturity; possible non-yield participation eligibility	Principal guarantees, fixed returns, multilevel commissions

Default product implementation policy: until “locked balances may count toward membership holdings” is formally confirmed, calculate Free-L6 only from verifiable available wallet balances. This feature uses a configuration switch to prevent double counting of locked tokens. Users without an inviter may still register, submit contributions, register computing resources and lock voluntarily.

09 | Technical Architecture: Website, Backend and On-Chain Layers



Core Service Modules

Identity layer: wallet signature challenges (nonce, domain, validity period, one-time use), sessions and role permissions. Business layer: referral relationship graph, valid-member deduplication, team tier engine, monthly assessments, reward ledger, budget reservations and Contribution Center. On-chain layer: multiple Solana RPC nodes, Mint and Token Program verification, lockup position indexing and distribution transaction reconciliation. Governance layer: two-person administrator approval, operation logs, anomaly alerts and announcement version management.

Proposed Database Tables

wallet_accounts, referral_edges, team_snapshots, team_grades, work_tasks, task_evidence, score_reviews, reward_budgets, reward_ledger, payout_batches, chain_tx_receipts, lock_positions, lock_program_versions, audit_logs, policy_versions. All financial ledgers append status changes only and do not directly overwrite historical records.

10 | Codex Delivery Requirements and Acceptance Cases

Delivery stage	Main outputs	Launch gate
Stage 0: Code inventory	Gap report, database backup, existing interface inventory	Read-only; no handling of funds
Stage 1: Team Center	Referral tree, T0-T5, assessments, appeals, permission tests	Tests pass; management rules approved
Stage 2: Reward system	Budget pools, score calculation, approval, ledger, export	Two-person approval; budget caps; no token distribution by default
Stage 3: Lockup system	Contract design, testnet, frontend display, RPC verification	Independent review, authority audit, manual mainnet approval
Stage 4: Release acceptance	Monitoring, announcements, compliance records, rollback plan	Launch after all evidence is verified

Tests That Must Pass

1) A invites C and D; C invites E: A has 2 direct invitees and 3 downline members. 2) Self-referrals, circular referrals and duplicate bindings are rejected. 3) T2 score 95 and task budget 1500 yield candidate 1425. 4) No task, downline token purchases and downline lockups generate no rewards. 5) Management and individual pools cannot overspend. 6) Repeated payment clicks do not cause duplicate transfers. 7) Approved status must not be shown as Received. 8) Claims before lockup maturity fail; after maturity the beneficiary may claim, with no duplicate claims. 9) RPC failures display Pending Verification rather than false confirmation. 10) Historical referral and reward data remain consistent after migration.

11 | Public Disclosure, Legal and Audit Boundaries

The budgets and thresholds in this version are proposed project policies and have not formed payment commitments to users. Before website launch, publish the formal effective date, budget sources, reward campaign conditions, review and appeal channels, tax explanations, and suspension and modification conditions. Treatment of already approved service remuneration must comply with contracts and applicable law.

Token incentives, hierarchical organizations, community promotion and lockups may trigger securities, virtual-asset, consumer protection, advertising, labor and tax laws in different regions. Even without multilevel referral commissions, this does not imply the project is necessarily compliant. Independent legal opinions, actual contract audits and on-chain asset proof must still be issued by qualified organizations.

Public status labels: Confirmed Design / Draft Pending Approval / In Development / Tests Passed / Live and Verifiable On-Chain. “Audit Passed,” “LP Locked,” and “Rewards Distributed” must not substitute for facts not yet established.

Proposed approval checklist before V4.4 formally takes effect: operations lead approves roles and assessments; finance lead approves monthly budgets and sources; technical lead approves contracts and authorities; security reviewer confirms tests and audits; legal counsel issues opinions for applicable markets; project lead signs the launch decision.

NB × TURBO RADAR | WHITEPAPER V4.5

Professional Consolidated Revision · October 12, 2026 · Public Review / Codex Development Baseline

This revision unifies the previous V4.4 main whitepaper with the latest confirmed T0-T5 promotion standards, doubled management remuneration, voluntary lockup terms, referral relationships, entitlements and reward cases. Where old reward amounts in the original V4.4 conflict with this supplement, this version prevails.

Version Boundaries and Statement of Factual Status

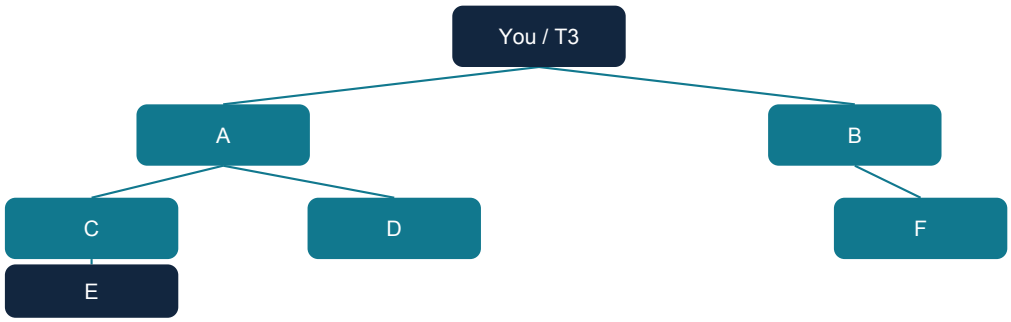
The project designer has determined Team Plan A: display of multilevel organizational relationships, remuneration for real management work, and no commissions on downline purchases/lockups; T0-T5 headcount thresholds and the latest monthly remuneration caps; and voluntary lockups of 1/3/6/9 months. Verifiable completion evidence has still not been provided for specific role appointments, reward budget funding, mainnet contract deployment, actual distribution, third-party audits or legal opinions. The following policies are confirmed product designs and proposed implementation budgets, not live promises of returns.

01 | Overall Project Structure

Turbo Radar is the product layer for market data, prediction markets, risk explanations and AI-assisted analysis; NB is the ecosystem utility pass; Credits are non-redeemable product points; Participation is the entry point for contributions, promotion and governance; Team Center is the entry point for team organization and assessment of real management work; Lock Center is the entry point for users' voluntary lockups. Subsystems connect through signature-based identity, permission services, audit logs and on-chain proof.

System	What it determines	What it does not determine
Free-L6 holding tiers	Product features and monthly Credits	Team roles, team remuneration
T0-T5 team tiers	Management duties, eligibility to apply for tasks, remuneration caps	Holding entitlements, commissions on downline token purchases
S1-S4 lockups	Lock duration, claimable status at maturity	Automatic returns, automatic promotion

02 | Promotion Organization Chart: Who Directly Invites Whom?



Example: you directly invite A and B; A directly invites C and D; C directly invites E; B directly invites F. Your direct invitation count is 2 and valid downline count is 6 (A, B, C, D, E and F, excluding yourself). A's direct invitation count is 2 and downline count is 3 (C, D and E). A does not automatically earn commissions because E purchases, transfers or locks NB.

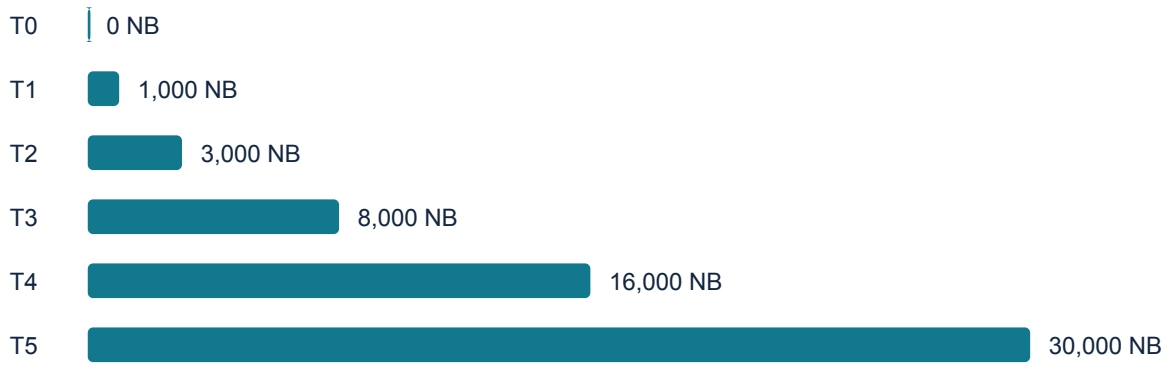
Promotion Tiers, Advancement and Entitlements

03 | T0-T5 Headcounts and Management Remuneration (Latest Unified Standards)

Tier / role	Direct valid invitees	Valid downline count	Monthly remuneration cap
T0 General Promoter	0	0	0 NB
T1 Promotion Specialist	3	10	1,000 NB
T2 Team Leader	5	30	3,000 NB
T3 Team Supervisor	8	100	8,000 NB
T4 Regional Lead	10	300	16,000 NB
T5 Ecosystem Partner	15	1,000	30,000 NB

Both “headcount” conditions must be met simultaneously, together with anti-cheating verification, appointment to a real role and review of management tasks for the current period. Valid members are not all registered wallets: they should at least satisfy unique-account, no-self-referral, anti-cycle and compliant valid-participation conditions. Specific activity standards must be published before launch, with the rule version fixed.

04 | Monthly Management Remuneration Cap Comparison Chart



The chart shows the maximum candidate amount of management service remuneration per person per month, not a fixed salary or income already earned.

05 | Management Duties and Entitlements at Each Tier

Tier	Work duties and permissions that may be requested
T0	Use a personal referral link; submit individual contributions; no management remuneration cap.
T1	Apply for newcomer guidance tasks; view direct invitees and personal work records.
T2	Apply for group training and Q&A tasks; view team statistics within the authorized scope.
T3	Apply for team management, training organization and issue escalation tasks.

Tier	Work duties and permissions that may be requested
T4	Apply for cross-group regional operations, training quality and compliance management tasks.
T5	Apply for ecosystem partnerships, training standard development and major operational project tasks.

Role permissions follow least privilege. Promotion only means eligibility to apply for more responsibilities; it creates no unconditional salary, dividends or percentage of any team transactions.

Reward Calculation, Review and Budgets

06 | Precise Calculation of Management Remuneration

Proposed assessment weights: newcomer training 30%; team issue resolution 25%; product education and user support 25%; compliance management and work records 20%. Each item requires a task published in advance, verifiable outcomes, an acceptance reviewer and assessment criteria.

Candidate management remuneration = min(role monthly cap × score/100, remaining individual task budget approved in advance, remaining project monthly budget).

A liability record pending distribution arises only after genuine acceptance, authorized approval and budget availability; “Distributed” appears only after on-chain confirmation.

07 | Case A: Remuneration for a T2 Team Leader

Task	Weight	Completion rate	Contribution score
Newcomer training	30%	100%	30
Team issue resolution	25%	100%	25
Product education	25%	80%	20
Compliance records	20%	100%	20
Total	100%	-	95

A holds a T2 role, manages C, D and E, has a monthly management remuneration cap of 3,000 NB, and scores 95 this month. If the task was approved in advance, the budget is sufficient and review is passed: 3,000 × 95% = 2,850 NB. A also completes a separately published product education task with an approved amount of 200 NB, giving total candidate remuneration of 3,050 NB. Of this, 2,850 NB is management remuneration and 200 NB is an individual contribution reward. They are recorded separately; the same work must not receive duplicate rewards.

08 | Case B: T3 Supervisor, Budget Limits and Zero-Reward Situations

B has been appointed T3, has 8 direct valid invitees and 120 valid downline members, a monthly cap of 8,000 NB and an assessment score of 90. The theoretical candidate amount is 8,000 × 90% = 7,200 NB; if the individual task budget approved in advance is only 5,000 NB, the maximum approvable amount is 5,000 NB. A guaranteed 7,200 NB must not be claimed afterward.

Case C: A's downline member E buys 50,000 NB and locks for 9 months; if A undertakes no approved management task, A's management remuneration is 0 NB. Case D: C further invites E; A does not earn a second-level commission from this. Case E: task evidence is invalid or fails acceptance; the relevant task reward is 0.

09 | Project Budget Control and Cost Scenarios

For the initial period, a total pilot management remuneration budget cap of 300,000 NB per month is recommended, plus a separate individual contribution task budget cap of 50,000 NB per month. Run the pilot for 3 months and publicly disclose the budget, approved amount and actual on-chain distributed amount each month. This is a budget-cap design, not a promise to distribute the entire amount, nor a guarantee that the project has sufficient reserves. Budget sources must explicitly correspond to approved allocation pools in the tokenomics to avoid double counting.

Simulated role headcounts	Sum of tier caps (full amount)	Handling principle
T1×20, T2×10, T3×5, T4×2, T5×1	20,000 + 30,000 + 40,000 + 32,000 + 30,000 = 152,000 NB	Within the 300,000 NB management budget

Simulated role headcounts	Sum of tier caps (full amount)	Handling principle
T3×40	320,000 NB	Over budget; full amounts cannot all be approved

When the budget is exhausted, rewards not approved in advance must not automatically become amounts owed. Accepted paid management tasks should be performed and paid in accordance with written agreements, avoiding harm to established contractual rights through unilateral retroactive changes.

Lockup Policy, Entitlements and Security

10 | User Voluntary Lockups S1-S4

Lockup tier	Term	Maturity handling	Returns / rewards
S1	1 calendar month	User signs to claim after maturity	Not guaranteed
S2	3 calendar months	User signs to claim after maturity	Not guaranteed
S3	6 calendar months	User signs to claim after maturity	Not guaranteed
S4	9 calendar months	User signs to claim after maturity	Not guaranteed

Lockup is voluntary and is not a mandatory prerequisite for obtaining referral links, submitting contributions or normal product use. The locked amount, beneficiary, correct Mint, UTC unlock time, program address, administrator authorities and transaction fees must be clearly displayed before signing. A uniform calculation using UTC calendar-month addition is recommended; for example, when adding 1 month to January 31, use the last valid date of the target month and codify this rule in the contract and test cases.

11 | Asset Security Model for the Lockup Contract

The lockup contract should create an independent lockup account/PDA for each lockup, recording owner, beneficiary, mint, vault, amount, start_at, unlock_at, claimed_at and version. Deposits must verify the user signature, token Mint, amount, token program and custody account; claims at maturity must again verify beneficiary signature, time and unclaimed status, using idempotency and replay protection.

The ordinary administrative backend must not be able to bypass maturity times, transfer locked assets without authorization or replace beneficiaries. Any emergency pause mechanism must disclose its specific authorities and limits and must not conceal a backdoor allowing administrators to withdraw user funds arbitrarily. Testnet acceptance, authority review and independent security review must precede mainnet launch.

12 | Locked Balances and Membership Tiers

Token-holding membership Free-L6 is determined by the individual's actual verifiable eligible NB balance. If balances attributable to users in an official lockup contract are included in membership entitlements in the future, a formal announcement must precede implementation, and the beneficiary, balance and unclaimed status must be technically proven to prevent double counting of wallet and locked balances. Lockups do not automatically increase T0-T5 team tiers.

13 | Token-Holding Membership and Credits Comparison

Tier	Minimum NB holding	Monthly points	Entitlements
Free	0	0	Public introduction
L1	10,000	0	Basic Radar
L2	50,000	0	Advanced Radar
L3	100,000	30	AI analysis
L4	300,000	100	Prediction markets

Tier	Minimum NB holding	Monthly points	Entitlements
L5	500,000	300	Higher quotas
L6	10,000,000	1,000	Development roadmap voting

Credits refresh monthly and do not roll over; they are not NB, USDC or cash. A successful AI event analysis call consumes 1 point; failures deduct none. Holding tiers and team tiers are independent.

Technical Architecture, Codex Development and Acceptance

14 | Target Technical Architecture (Design Diagram)

Layer	Components	Core responsibilities
Frontend	Participation / Team Center / Lock Center	Wallet signatures, team tree, tasks, rewards, lockup display
API	Auth / Referral / Team / Reward / Lock	Authentication, parameter validation, rule versions, permission control
Data layer	Relational database + non-deletable audit logs	Referral edges, tasks, scores, approvals, budgets, payout ledger
On-chain adapter	Solana RPC + indexer + on-chain event verification	NB Mint, balances, lockup accounts, transaction confirmation
Security layer	Multisig / role separation / rate limiting / monitoring	Budget approval, fund distribution authorization, anomaly alerts

15 | Complete Promotion Reward State Machine

Task publication → Acceptance → Evidence submission → Manual acceptance review → Candidate remuneration calculation → Budget reservation → Independent approval → Pending distribution → Authorized signing → On-chain confirmation → Verified. Approval does not mean distribution has occurred; failed transactions must remain Pending Verification or Failed. Ordinary administrators must not independently create, approve and distribute rewards alone.

16 | Data Tables and Key Fields (for Codex Implementation)

Table / entity	Core fields
referrals	invitee_id, direct_inviter_id, bound_at, status, audit_id
team_snapshots	user_id, rule_version, direct_valid, downline_valid, tier, as_of
management_tasks	task_id, assignee, deliverable, max_budget, period, status
performance_reviews	user_id, period, rubric_version, score, reviewer, evidence
reward_ledger	reward_id, source_task, amount_base_units, status, tx_signature, idempotency_key
budget_ledger	period, pool, approved_cap, reserved, paid, available
locks	lock_id, owner, beneficiary, mint, amount, start_at, unlock_at, tx_signature
audit_events	actor, action, before_hash, after_hash, timestamp, reason

Use unique constraints, transactions, idempotency keys that prevent duplicate distribution, and integer calculations in smallest units. Historical referral and reward records permit only appended correction events, never silent overwriting.

17 | Codex Development Stages and Delivery Gates

Stage One: read AGENTS.md, README, existing code and databases; perform read-only verification of referrals, membership, Credits and existing rewards. Stage Two: implement referral binding, prevention of self-referrals and cycles, team trees and tier snapshots. Stage Three: implement tasks, scores, budgets, reward ledgers and separation of administrator

duties. Stage Four: develop the lockup program and testnet workflows, verifying Mint, authorities and time rules. Stage Five: propose a mainnet deployment request only after independent review; mainnet assets must not be operated on without human authorization.

18 | Minimum Acceptance Test Set

Must cover: correct direct-referral and downline counts; one account cannot bind two inviters; rejection of cycles; T3's 8/100 thresholds; T2 at 95 points = 2,850 NB; T3 at 90 points = 7,200 NB, capped when budget is insufficient; downline token purchases/lockups = 0 commissions; duplicate task submissions do not produce duplicate distributions; no claims before lockup maturity, claims allowed at maturity, duplicate claims fail; RPC anomalies do not display false receipt; administrators cannot bypass approvals to distribute tokens.

19 | Public Proof and Legal Boundaries

The website should provide NB Mint identity and supply, Mint/Freeze authorities, actual lockup program addresses, beneficiaries and locked balances, LP ownership, distributed-reward transactions and budget usage. Where third-party audit reports or legal opinions have not been obtained, clearly label “Unaudited / Pending Legal Review.” Management remuneration may involve labor, taxation, token incentives and local promotion compliance requirements and requires review by professionals in applicable jurisdictions before formal implementation.

Conclusion: NB adopts an ecosystem participation model centered on product services. Promotion relationships may form multilevel team structures but do not create multilevel token-purchase commissions. Real contributions and real management work may earn remuneration under rules announced in advance, subject to successful acceptance and available budgets.