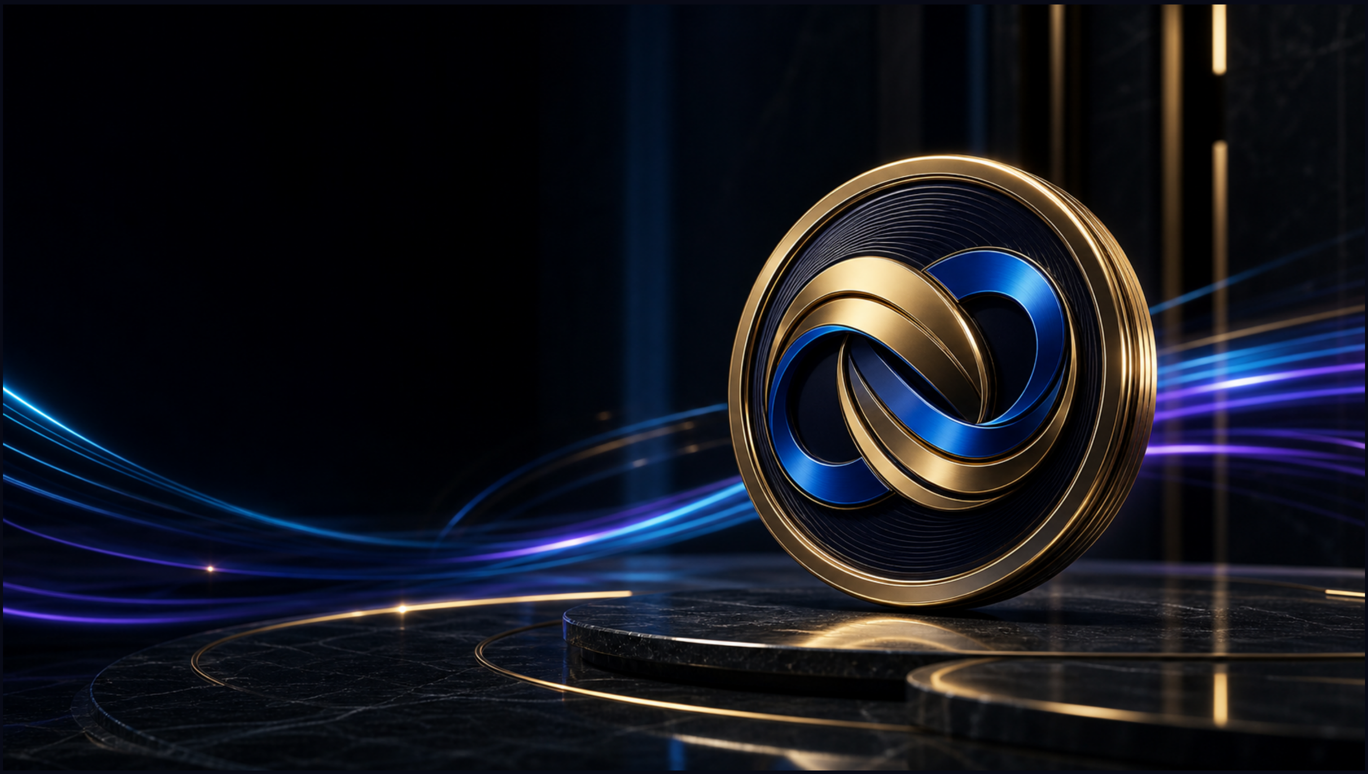
DRAVYA / BOVILLUS FINANCE

DRAVYA v2
Institutional Utility Token Whitepaper

VERSION 3.0 / MARKET AND COMMERCIAL RELEASE / 2 AUGUST 2026



Version 3.0 — Market and Commercial Release — 2 August 2026

Issuer and service ecosystem: BOVILLUS FINANCE

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1. Executive summary

DRAVYA v2 (DRYV2) is the Ethereum utility token used as an optional payment and access rail for eligible Bovillus Finance services. Its purpose is practical: a client receives a defined service scope and priced invoice, elects an approved payment method, and may settle the invoice in DRYV2 when the engagement expressly permits it.

DRYV2 is not a stablecoin, deposit, bank account, security, share, bond, fund interest or claim against physical reserves. It is not pegged, asset-backed or redeemable. Its market price floats according to available liquidity and market activity and may fall to zero.

The current product retains the verified Ethereum contract at 0x016e54Fd2F06D5B56c1DD86415d09307045e5423. The discontinued legacy DRY contract is a separate historical product. There is no migration, conversion ratio or holder exchange between legacy DRY and DRYV2.

Item	Canonical record
Token	DRAVYA v2 (DRYV2)
Network / standard	Ethereum mainnet / ERC-20
Decimals	18
Contract	0x016e54Fd2F06D5B56c1DD86415d09307045e5423

Item	Canonical record
Total supply observed	1,001,000,000 DRYV2
Contract maximum	5,000,000,000 DRYV2
Canonical market	Uniswap v4 DRYV2/USDT, 0.25% fee
Pool ID	0x740d305de2e016be6b8efe7e369e46de71096daf3a3e7fd713e2125192e74d44
Position	352531

2. The commercial problem

Cross-border financial and project services can involve fragmented invoices, slow settlement confirmation, inconsistent access rights and a poor connection between payment and service delivery. DRYV2 provides a single digital utility rail that can link an eligible invoice, on-chain payment record and service entitlement without turning the token into a deposit or investment contract.

The design follows three boundaries. First, the written service agreement determines what the client receives. Second, the invoice determines the amount due. Third, the blockchain records the token transfer. None of these elements alone replaces the others.

3. DRAVYA v2 product identity

DRAVYA is the brand. DRYV2 is its current utility token. Bovillus Finance is the service ecosystem in which the token may be accepted for specified fees and services.

The token conveys no equity, voting right, profit share, dividend, interest, governance entitlement, creditor claim, reserve interest or redemption promise. Holding DRYV2 does not itself create a client relationship, guarantee onboarding or entitle a holder to a regulated service.

The legacy DRY contract at 0x966c73aeb257f314b6b4034699cda5143f260ed9 is discontinued. Public references must identify DRYV2 by its full current contract address.

4. How DRYV2 works

1. The client chooses an eligible Bovillus Finance service.
2. Bovillus completes the required onboarding and issues a written scope and invoice.
3. The invoice states the reference currency and accepted payment methods.
4. If DRYV2 is permitted, the client obtains a live amount-specific quote or uses existing DRYV2.
5. The client verifies Ethereum mainnet, contract, recipient and amount before signing.
6. Bovillus confirms the required on-chain confirmations and matches the transaction to the invoice.
7. The service is activated or delivered and the applicable receipt is retained.

The DRYV2 amount should be fixed only for a short quote-validity window. If the quote expires, a new amount is calculated. Overpayments, underpayments and payments from unapproved wallets follow the exception procedure rather than being silently accepted.

5. Eligible utility and service catalogue

Subject to written eligibility and availability, DRYV2 may be accepted for platform and account setup, service administration, subscriptions, institutional reports, research, data-room access, project evaluation, technology integration, document processing, transaction support and other published Bovillus Finance fees.

Utility category	Commercial event	Evidence of delivery
Setup and onboarding	Approved engagement and setup invoice	Activated client or project record
Subscription	Subscription order and billing period	Access entitlement and receipt
Research and reports	Defined report scope	Delivered report and acceptance record
Controlled access	Approved room or dataset	Time-stamped access entitlement
Administration	Mandate or transaction work order	Completion record and invoice reconciliation
Integration	Technical statement of work	Tested milestone or production acceptance

DRYV2 acceptance is an additional payment option. Bovillus Finance may also accept USDT, BTC, ETH, bank transfer or another expressly approved method.

6. Ethereum contract architecture

The verified token implements a capped ERC-20 supply with administrative functions. Administrative authority must be exercised only through approved wallets and recorded instructions. Public source verification allows market participants to inspect the deployed bytecode relationship, functions and events.

The contract does not contain an oracle-enforced peg and does not create an automatic claim on Bovillus Finance assets. A Uniswap pool is a market venue, not a reserve account. Website pricing is descriptive and must not be represented as guaranteed execution.

7. Tokenomics and supply reporting

The immutable protocol ceiling is 5,000,000,000 DRYV2. The observed on-chain total supply is 1,001,000,000 DRYV2. These figures do not establish circulating supply or market capitalization.

Supply concept	Definition
Maximum supply	Contractual ceiling that cannot be exceeded by ordinary minting
Total supply	Existing minted supply less burned tokens
Controlled inventory	Treasury, operational, restricted, locked or affiliated holdings
Liquidity inventory	Tokens committed to a disclosed market position
Circulating supply	Tokens available to unrelated market participants under the published methodology
Burned supply	Tokens permanently removed through the contract burn mechanism

There is no represented free team or marketing allocation. Any future treasury release, incentive or service inventory must come from classified inventory or a separately authorized mint within the contract ceiling and must be reflected in the supply report.

Market capitalization equals a qualifying market price multiplied by confirmed circulating supply. Fully diluted valuation is a scenario using maximum supply; it is not treasury value, revenue, reserve value or an amount raised.

8. Market and liquidity architecture

The canonical market is the Uniswap v4 DRYV2/USDT pool identified in this paper. The existing pilot position is intentionally small and is intended to establish an observable route, not to guarantee depth or continuous execution.

The older v3 pool at 0x01c76597F93c9ab876ca62733e1fD3063CDFB756 is inactive and non-canonical. Website, listing and partner materials should not direct users to it.

Before signing, a user must review the token address, direction of trade, amount, price impact, minimum received, pool fee, network fee and recipient. A displayed 0.05 USDT reference is historical or indicative unless the live interface produces the same executable quote.

Liquidity may be scaled in measured stages based on organic demand, service-payment requirements, market-maker capacity, volatility, inventory limits and treasury authorization. Wash trading, circular trading, self-dealing designed to fabricate volume and misleading price support are prohibited.

9. Pricing, invoicing and settlement

Services are priced in a reference currency such as USD or EUR. If a client elects DRYV2, the token amount is calculated from an approved executable quote at the time of payment. The invoice records the source, observation time, validity window, token quantity, receiving address and network.

Settlement operations match transaction hash, sender, recipient, token, quantity, network, block status and invoice identifier. Revenue is recognized under the applicable accounting policy when the service-performance and payment conditions are satisfied; token receipt alone does not determine accounting treatment.

10. Commercial revenue model

DRYV2 creates commercial utility when it is accepted for a service clients already value. Principal revenue lines may include onboarding and setup fees, recurring subscriptions, research and reports, project and document administration, technology integration, transaction coordination and institutional retainers.

The token is not itself booked as revenue merely because a treasury wallet holds it. Revenue arises from a completed sale of service, an earned subscription period or another documented performance obligation. Treasury gains or losses on retained tokens are classified separately under the approved accounting policy.

Commercial discounts should be specific, budgeted and time-limited. A DRYV2 discount is a customer-acquisition cost and should be measured against gross margin, repeat usage and collection speed.

11. Wallet, treasury and administrative controls

Treasury inventory, contract administration, day-to-day service receipts and market-liquidity operations should be separated by function. Hardware-wallet or multi-signature control is preferred for high-impact authority. A browser hot wallet should not be the sole holder of mint, pause, ownership or treasury powers.

Every privileged action should have a preparer, an independent checker where practical, an approved instruction, transaction simulation, signer verification and post-transaction reconciliation. Seed phrases and private keys are never placed in source code, chat, email, cloud documents or server environment files.

12. Mint, burn, pause and restriction procedures

A mint requires documented business purpose, quantity, destination, effect on classified supply and confirmation that the contract maximum will not be exceeded. A burn requires source authorization, amount, reason and post-burn reconciliation. Pause and restriction controls are incident and compliance tools, not routine substitutes for customer support.

Address restrictions may be used for confirmed sanctions exposure, stolen keys, legal process, material fraud indicators or another documented policy basis. False positives require escalation and review. Actions must preserve an audit trail and applicable due-process obligations.

13. Client onboarding and financial-crime controls

Access to Bovillus Finance services may require entity identification, beneficial ownership, authorized signer evidence, source-of-funds or source-of-wealth information, wallet screening, sanctions and politically exposed person screening, adverse-media review and jurisdictional eligibility.

The programme does not onboard U.S. Persons. Website acceptance, token ownership or an on-chain transfer does not override geographic, sanctions, service or client-acceptance restrictions. Screening is risk-based and may be refreshed during the relationship.

14. Security, incidents and business continuity

Security controls include verified deployment source, role inventory, hardware-wallet custody, transaction simulation, recipient allowlists, approval separation, logging, monitoring, backups and tested recovery instructions.

An incident may involve a compromised signer, unexpected mint, abnormal transfer, website compromise, pool manipulation, sanctions match or incorrect public disclosure. The response sequence is detect, preserve evidence, contain, pause where appropriate, notify authorized decision-makers, assess obligations, remediate, reconcile and issue a controlled public correction when required.

15. Governance and approvals

Decision	Preparer	Independent review	Approver
Service catalogue or fee change	Commercial operations	Finance and compliance	Authorized executive
Client eligibility	Onboarding operations	Compliance	Authorized onboarding officer
Mint instruction	Token operations	Supply reconciliation	Authorized signer(s)
Burn instruction	Token operations	Supply reconciliation	Authorized signer(s)
Treasury release	Commercial or liquidity operations	Finance and compliance	Authorized signer(s)
Liquidity change	Market operations	Treasury and risk	Authorized signer(s)
Address restriction	Compliance or incident lead	Legal/risk where available	Authorized control owner
Public supply report	Token operations	Finance/compliance	Authorized executive

Conflicts are disclosed and managed. The person initiating a high-impact action should not be its only reviewer and signer where role separation is operationally available.

16. Market-data and listing readiness

CoinGecko, CoinMarketCap and other data providers require consistent identity, contract verification, active market links, official website and social channels, supply classification and evidence of genuine market activity. Submission does not guarantee acceptance.

The project should maintain one canonical listing dataset containing name, ticker, contract, network, decimals, supply, market, logo, descriptions, utility, official links, legacy-token notice and contact email. Corrections must be submitted when a provider displays the discontinued DRY identity or a non-canonical pool.

17. Scaling roadmap

Phase one establishes the website, verified identity, pilot liquidity, service catalogue, invoices and controlled client use. Phase two adds recurring subscriptions, supply reporting, market-data applications, analytics and larger demand-led liquidity. Phase three may add approved integrations, institutional custody, market making, additional venues and API-linked invoice settlement.

Scaling is driven by service demand and operational capacity. A larger nominal token inventory, unsupported market capitalization claim or artificial trading volume is not a substitute for users, revenue and dependable delivery.

18. Risk disclosures and legal notices

DRYV2 can lose all value. Market liquidity may be unavailable or insufficient. Smart contracts, wallets, interfaces, RPC providers, Ethereum, Uniswap and third-party data services may fail or be attacked. Transactions are generally irreversible. Regulatory, tax and accounting treatment may differ by person and jurisdiction and may change.

This paper is product and operating information, not legal, tax, investment or accounting advice and not an offer of securities or a promise of profit. DRYV2 is not offered or sold to U.S. Persons. No statement in this paper overrides the applicable service agreement, invoice, eligibility decision or law.

19. Operating appendices

Appendix A — Official links

- Website: https://dravya.bovillus.finance
- Contract: https://etherscan.io/token/0x016e54Fd2F06D5B56c1DD86415d09307045e5423
- Canonical pool: https://app.uniswap.org/explore/pools/ethereum/0x740d305de2e016be6b8efe7e369e46de71096daf3a3e7fd713e2125192e74d44
- Liquidity position: https://app.uniswap.org/positions/v4/ethereum/352531?sendChain=ethereum
- X: https://x.com/DRAVYA_ST
- Telegram: https://t.me/+GyIrtg2M8SowMGU0
- Contact: compliance@bovillus.finance

Appendix B — Invoice control fields

Invoice identifier; client identifier; service code; scope; reference currency; amount; permitted payment asset; quote source; quote timestamp; expiry; token amount; network; receiving wallet; confirmations required; transaction hash; reconciliation status; delivery status; approver.

Appendix C — Monthly management dashboard

Qualified prospects; approved clients; service proposals; invoices issued; invoices paid; fiat-equivalent revenue; DRYV2 settlement value; recurring revenue; gross margin; average collection time; repeat clients; unique external holders; organic market volume; liquidity depth; service-delivery exceptions; compliance exceptions.