



OPOS: A Token for Discipline in Public Procurement

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Abstract. Contracting authorities breach procurement law at almost no cost to themselves, because the bidder who challenges a breach bears the cost of the challenge alone. We propose a system in which each breach confirmed by a supervisory authority becomes a black mark: a case recorded on BNB Chain as a set of ERC-1155 lots, whose documentary evidence is fingerprinted with SHA-256 and advanced stage by stage only as new documents are published. The team challenges breaches, claims the cost of the challenge from the infringer under civil law, and distributes the sum recovered to holders of the public lots of that case. A separate BEP-20 token, OPOS, has a fixed supply of 100,000,000 and can leave its vault only in proportion to the nominal value of open cases, so that circulation cannot outrun decisions of the supervisory authority. As of 21 September 2026, 107 cases have been confirmed.

1. Introduction

OPOS is the token of a movement for discipline in public procurement. The team's lawyers identify breaches of procurement law, challenge them before the competent supervisory authority (in Russia, the Federal Antimonopoly Service, FAS), and, once a complaint is upheld, claim from the infringing contracting authority the costs incurred in bringing the challenge. Each case is recorded as a black mark on BNB Chain: a lot in the case whose documentary evidence is fingerprinted and written to a smart contract.

Participation in OPOS is a contribution to this effort, with a possible but not guaranteed return. As of 21 September 2026, 107 cases have been confirmed by decisions of the supervisory authority.

2. The Problem

Contracting authorities breach procurement procedures at almost no cost to themselves. An administrative fine, where one is imposed, accrues to the state budget; the bidder who was unlawfully rejected bears the cost of the challenge alone. Because challenging a breach is unprofitable, breaches recur.

Federal Law No. 44-FZ grants a bidder the right to challenge the actions of a contracting authority before the supervisory authority, FAS (Articles 105–106) [1], and Article 15 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation entitles the injured party to recover its losses from the infringer [2]. For eleven years the team has pursued this path systematically. The resulting body of 107 violations confirmed by the supervisory authority constitutes an empirical base that no researcher or non-governmental organisation in Russia currently possesses [3, 4].

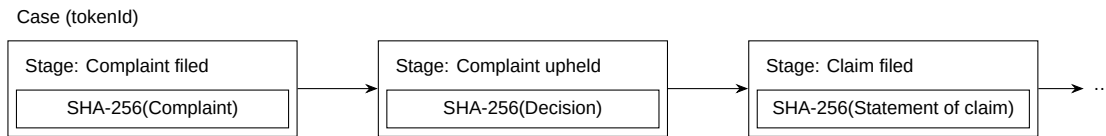
3. Track Record

- Eleven years of procurement challenges, financed by the team at its own expense and risk.
- 107 decisions of territorial FAS offices, each finding the complaint well-founded.
- Each decision is published as a PDF on opos.band; its SHA-256 hash is recorded in the CaseLots contract.
- A public register at opos.band/market lists, for every case, the contracting authority, the procurement notice number, the contract value, the subject matter, the current stage, and the underlying document [5].

Illustrative case. Decision No. 005/06/105-512/2026 of the Dagestan Office of FAS, dated 23 April 2026. The contracting authority was the Republican Children’s Dental Clinic (a state budgetary institution of the Republic of Dagestan); the procedure was request for quotations No. 0103200008426002322 with an initial contract price of RUB 160,000. The commission found the complaint of Vektor LLC well-founded, established a violation of paragraph 2, part 3, Article 50 of Law No. 44-FZ, issued a binding order, and referred the materials for administrative proceedings against the responsible officials. The period for judicial appeal expired on 23 July 2026; the decision is final. The case is listed as black mark No. 002, tokenId 5.

4. The Black Mark

A black mark is a lot in a single case, issued as an ERC-1155 token in the CaseLots contract on BNB Chain. One case comprises 70 lots of 10 USDT each, or 700 USDT in total. Half of the lots are reserved for the team; the other half are offered for public purchase.



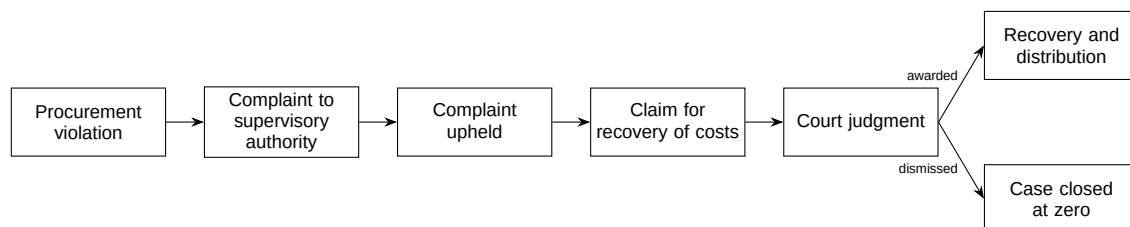
Stage	What it certifies	Document recorded on-chain
Complaint filed	A violation has been alleged before the supervisory authority	Complaint
Complaint upheld	The violation has been established by the supervisory authority	Decision of the supervisory authority
Claim filed	A claim for recovery of challenge costs has been brought before a court	Statement of claim; ruling on admission
Court judgment	The claim has been awarded or dismissed	Court judgment
Recovered	Funds have been received from the infringer	Writ of execution; payment order
Closed	Distribution to holders has been completed, or the case has closed at zero	Distribution report

A case advances to the next stage only upon the upload of a new document, whose SHA-256 hash is written to the contract. A case in which the court dismisses the claim is closed at zero: holders of its lots receive nothing.

The holder of a public lot receives a pro-rata share of the sum recovered in that case. The target distribution is 16 USDT per lot, or 1,120 USDT per case. This figure is an estimate of the size of the claim, not a promise.

5. Sources of Funding

Distributions are funded from losses recovered from the infringing contracting authority: for the current portfolio, under Article 15 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation [2]; as the model is extended, under the equivalent provisions of the applicable jurisdiction. The subject of the claim is the cost of challenging the procurement; its amount is substantiated by commercial offers from providers of legal services on the open market [3]. For a case with an initial contract price of RUB 160,000, the estimated claim is approximately RUB 100,000 (1,120 USDT).



As of 21 September 2026, all 107 cases are at the stage “Complaint upheld”.

All work on complaints, claims, and enforcement is carried out by the team's Russian companies, Vektor LLC among them; holders of black marks take no part in the proceedings. The team's undertaking to distribute recovered sums to holders of public lots is formalised by [agreement / public offer: document and link to be provided].

Participation in OPOS is therefore a position on the team's legal argument and its eleven years of practice.

6. The OPOS Token

Parameter	Value	Status
Network	BNB Chain, BEP-20	immutable
Maximum supply	100,000,000 OPOS; no mint function	immutable
Decimals	18	immutable
Nominal value	0.10 USDT	derived from the unlock rate
Unlock rate	1 USDT of base = 10 OPOS	immutable
Unlocked at launch	3,000,000 OPOS against an initial base of 300,000 USDT	set by the multisig

Unlock gate. No more may leave the vault than the recorded base permits:

$$totalUnlocked \leq backingBase \times 10$$

backingBase is the aggregate nominal value of open cases. The counter totalUnlocked only increases: burning tokens does not reopen the unlock, and closing a case does not lower the ceiling. The purpose of the gate is not collateralisation but a commitment: beyond the initial tranche, the team cannot release into circulation more than has been confirmed by decisions of the supervisory authority.

Initial tranche. The initial base of 300,000 USDT is recorded by the team's multisig as an advance against the case pipeline. At launch, 107 confirmed cases (74,900 USDT) are listed; the team undertakes to bring the confirmed case base up to 300,000 USDT within four months of launch by listing further confirmed cases. No further unlock takes place until the confirmed case base exceeds the initial 300,000 USDT. In version 1, the base is recorded by the multisig from the data of the public register; in CaseLots v5, it is computed by the contract itself.

Allocation. Each unlock tranche is divided pro rata according to the following shares; the team does not exit ahead of the market.

Purpose	Share	Terms
Liquidity (DEX, then CEX)	20%	LP locked for 12 months
Market: sales and distributions	30%	
Ecosystem: cashback to purchasers of black marks	20%	
Treasury and operations	15%	multisig; address disclosed
Team	15%	6-month cliff, then linear over 18 months

Burning. A black mark may be purchased with OPOS at a discount to its USDT price (a parameter in the range 0–15%; 10% at launch). OPOS so received are burned irrevocably. No more than 25% of the daily issuance of black marks may be paid for in OPOS (a parameter in the range 0–40%). Lots purchased with OPOS cannot be returned; the holder's only entitlement is the distribution upon closure of the case.

Function of OPOS. OPOS is the sole means of participating in cases at a discount and a token of contribution to the movement; future versions will add voting on case selection. Extensions are deployed as separate contracts; the supply and the gate remain unchanged.

7. What OPOS Is Not

- It is not backed by funds: backingBase is the nominal value of cases, not USDT held in a vault.
- It has no price floor: the market price is determined by supply and demand.
- It is not a deposit, a share in the team's companies, or a right to the profits of EL Group SRL or Vektor LLC.

- Distributions from cases accrue to holders of the black marks of a specific case, not to holders of OPOS.
- It promises no yield: target distributions from cases are estimates.

8. Team and Structure

The project rests on the openness of its team: all key participants are public, with verifiable profiles and a record of work on corruption and public procurement.

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Organisation	Jurisdiction	Function
EL Group SRL	Argentina	Token issuer; operator of the opos.band register; procurement challenges in Argentina
Vektor LLC, Grand Invest LLC, Business Alliance LLC, and further companies	Russia	Procurement challenges, claims, and enforcement
Planned companies	Brazil, Mexico, Italy, Spain, England, Armenia, Kazakhstan	Extension of the model to other procurement markets

New companies will be added to this structure as the project develops.

9. Roadmap

Phase	Milestone
1	Deployment of OposToken, TeamVesting, and BackingOracle; verification on BscScan; administration transferred to a Safe multisig
2	Listing application to a centralised exchange; commissioning of an independent audit
3	IPFS mirror of case documents; static case pages linking to the supervisory authority's public register; procurement notice numbers recorded on-chain
4	Confirmed case base reaches 300,000 USDT; first claims for recovery of costs filed; audit report published; applications to CoinGecko and CoinMarketCap
5	First recovery and distribution to holders; CaseLots v5 with on-chain computation of the base
6	Companies established in new jurisdictions; listing on centralised exchanges upon reaching sufficient volume

The team's stated objective is a market capitalisation of USD 100 million. This does not follow from the token's mechanics: at full unlock the nominal value in circulation is USD 10 million, and the remainder is a market premium determined by the market alone.

10. Risks

- **Legal.** Courts may refuse to award challenge costs or may reduce the amount. For the holder of a black mark this means the loss of the sum invested in that case.
- **Regulatory.** A black mark and a token whose value depends on legal claims may be classified as securities in a number of jurisdictions.
- **Political and operational.** Challenges are brought against Russian state contracting authorities by the team's Russian companies; pressure on those companies is possible.

- **Technical.** At the time of deployment the contracts have not undergone an independent audit; BackingOracle v1 is controlled by the team’s multisig.
- **Backing.** At launch, the unlocked supply (3,000,000 OPOS) exceeds the case-confirmed base (749,000 OPOS equivalent); closing this gap depends on the team listing further confirmed cases within the stated period.
- **Liquidity.** The team does not fund the liquidity pool; price and volume depend on the market.
- **Concentration.** At launch, the greater part of the unlocked tokens is held by the team, the treasury, and the vesting contract.

11. Contract Addresses and Parameters

Contract	Address (BNB Chain)	Status
CaseLots (black marks, ERC-1155)	0xF70f291229657e7b393c5c65E63457F4d7064C25	deployed; source verified on BscScan
OposToken (BEP-20)	0x303d87a93bc3fbcf5c9194C578A893D14C5aa17	deployed; source verified on BscScan
TeamVesting	0x3ebedbB468b56E57C8ce90e0c0e987Dc4c2Ac08C	deployed; source verified on BscScan
BackingOracle v1	0x988E44AA023d3ea2591a60FCC22E1732692cCfB5	deployed; source verified on BscScan
Safe multisig (administration, treasury)	0xD95A2bc917eE435daab554B9f847233B9aD8C906	deployed; threshold 1 of 1, second signer pending
LP lock	[link: UNCX / Team.finance]	after creation of the pool

12. Disclaimer

Nothing in this document constitutes investment advice, an offer of securities, or a promise of return. The purchase of a black mark is the acceptance of the risk inherent in a legal dispute. The purchase of OPOS is participation in a project carrying the risk of total loss of the sum invested.

Figures marked “parameter” may be changed by decision of the multisig without replacing the contract; figures marked “immutable” are fixed in code. Version 1.0 of this document will be updated as contracts are deployed, the first claims are filed, and the audit is completed; the version history is published on opos.band.

References

- [1] Federal Law of the Russian Federation No. 44-FZ “On the Contract System in the Sphere of Procurement of Goods, Works and Services for State and Municipal Needs”, Articles 105–106.
- [2] Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Article 15.
- [3] I. Krukovskiy, “Cost Assessment of Procurement with Confirmed Violations at the Notice Publication and Bid Submission Stage”, 2026, <https://zenodo.org/records/22237028>.
- [4] I. Krukovskiy, “Bid Protests before FAS Russia under Laws 44-FZ and 223-FZ” (dataset), 2026, <https://zenodo.org/records/22236602>.
- [5] OPOS public register of cases, <https://opos.band/market>.
- [6] D. Limarau, “The Unprotected Reporter”, 2026, Zenodo.
- [7] D. Limarau, “Mechanisms of Corruption in Public Procurement: A Typology by Stage of the Procurement Cycle”, 2026, Zenodo.
- [8] D. Limarau, “A Dead-End Branch of Appeal”, 2026, Zenodo.