HyperLend (HPL)

Tokenholder Report

This research report has been funded by HyperLabs Inc. By providing this disclosure, we aim to ensure that the information reported in this document is conducted with objectivity and transparency.

Blockworks Advisory makes the following disclosures:
1) Report Funding: The information reported in this document has been funded by HyperLabs Inc. The sponsor may have input on the content of the report, but Blockworks Advisory maintains editorial control over the final report to retain data accuracy and objectivity. All published token holder reports by Blockworks Advisory are reviewed by internal independent parties to prevent bias. 2) Researchers submit financial conflict of interest (FCOI) disclosures on a monthly basis that are reviewed by appropriate internal parties. Readers are advised to conduct their own independent research and seek advice of qualified financial advisor before making investment decisions.

Q1 2026

Blockworks Advisory

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

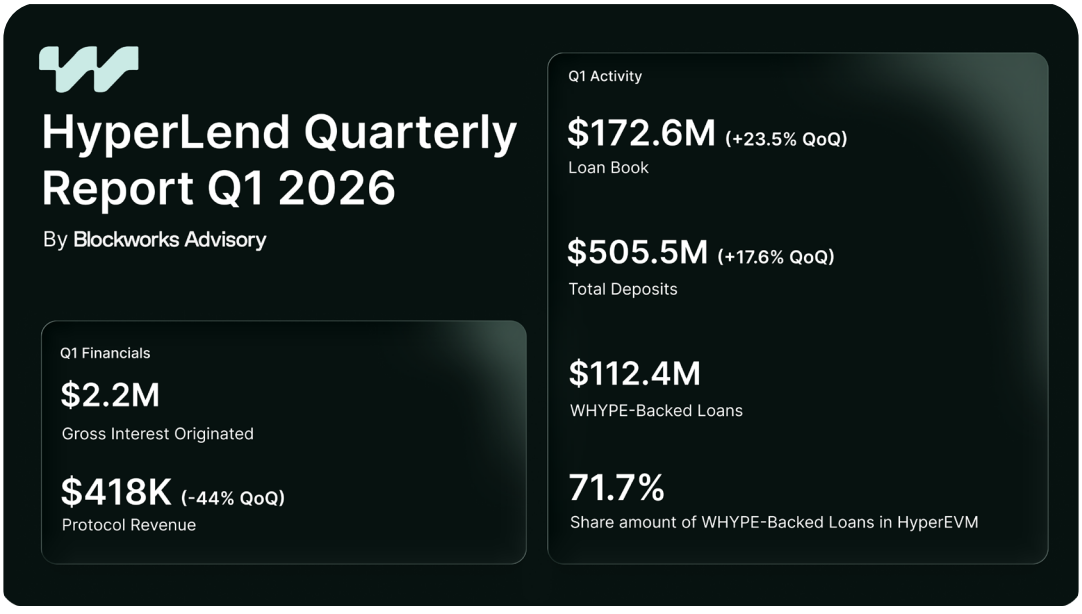
HyperLend grew through Q1's compression rather than retreating with it. The loan book grew more than 23% quarter-over-quarter to $172.9M and total deposits expanded 18% to $505.5M. The DeFi lending sector compressed 150 basis points on stablecoin borrow APY, driving revenue lower across protocols. On this point, HyperLend saw total protocol revenue reaching ~$420K, a 44% decline from Q4 2025's ~$750K peak.

On the competitive dimension, HyperLend ended Q1 as the leading active credit market on Hyperliquid by loans outstanding, with $172.6M against Morpho's $134.0M on the same chain. HPL staking launched on March 18, and while this report only covers 13 days of the program, it still reached 11.4% of circulating supply staked by quarter-end, an early indicator of program traction.

Q1 was also the quarter in which HPL launched, along with the staking and rebate program that activates the protocol's economic loop.

As the native lending market of the fastest-growing onchain derivatives venue, HyperLend's trajectory is structurally tied to Hyperliquid's continued ecosystem expansion. Hyperliquid was the standout L1 of 2025: ~$2.95T in cumulative trading volume, ~$844M in revenue, and a user base that grew to ~1.4M. The launch of HyperEVM created the smart-contract surface on which the chain's onchain credit stack is now being built, and HyperLend is the largest money market built on it.

HyperLend enters Q2 with a larger balance sheet, an active staking program, and a pipeline oriented toward the private credit business.



Management Commentary

HyperLend grew its loan book 23.5% in Q1, to $172.6M, while the DeFi lending sector contracted 20.4%. Revenue declined 44% on a 150 basis point compression in stablecoin borrow rates that moved the entire industry. Both numbers describe the same quarter. Demand for credit on Hyperliquid expanded while the price of credit fell. Franchises whose books grew through that environment are franchises that are working.

We ended the quarter as the largest active credit market on Hyperliquid, $38.6M ahead of Morpho on the same chain, with a WHYPE-collateralized book roughly three times the size of theirs. Our borrowers paid a structural 200 basis point premium for stablecoin credit and stayed. Capital aligned to HYPE will not fragment its position architecture for a marginal rate saving when the integration is the franchise. The premium is the proof. Morpho's deployment on Hyperliquid is the only meaningful comparable, and it operates under a different model with curators who have underperformed against ours. On Hyperliquid today, we are the leading active operator by every metric that matters.

The borrower side is one half of the market. The supply side is the other, and it grew faster than the loan book. Total deposits expanded 17.6% to $505.5M, available liquidity reached $332.6M, and lender survival rates on HYPE-derivative deposits exceeded those of any stablecoin on the platform. A credit market is durable to the extent that both sides return through cycles. Both sides returned in Q1, and they returned at scale.

Gross interest originated of $2.2M in Q1 produced $415K of net interest income at a blended 18.8% reserve factor, with the remainder distributed to lenders. The protocol retains the reserve factor and uses it to fund the HPL staking rebate program, which returns up to 80% of that share to stakers in proportion to their position and lock duration. The flywheel is mechanical. Borrow demand generates reserve factor revenue. Reserve factor revenue funds rebates. Rebates reduce net borrow cost for staked users, which sustains demand. The architecture closes.

Whether it compounds at the rate the design implies is an empirical question. We have thirteen days of data. We will not pretend that is enough to draw conclusions, and we will publish the operating metrics quarterly so that token holders can evaluate the flywheel as it matures.

What can be said now is that 11.4% of circulating HPL was staked within thirteen days of program launch. Adoption at that rate, against a balance sheet of $658.7M

and a loan book that grew more than 23% in a contracting sector, is a directional signal worth taking seriously. Q1 revenue was generated at the trough of a 150 basis point compression cycle. Each basis point of borrow APY recovery flows through the reserve factor more efficiently in our pooled model than in the curated vault models that hold the closest comparable book on this chain. The loan book against which that recovery applies is now 23% larger than it was entering the quarter. We will know in Q2 whether the flywheel and the rate environment compound together or separately.

The risks to this trajectory are visible to us and we will name them. HYPE price volatility moves collateral values and borrow demand, and a sharp drawdown would compress both. Institutional credit products are legal constructs before they are financial ones, and timing is not fully within our control. Multi-chain protocols with native teams may yet calibrate Hyperliquid deployments more aggressively than the current set has. We are managing against each of these and we are committing capital and attention against the position on the basis that the principles that produced Q1's book are the principles that produce franchises through cycles.

The case for HyperLend tracks the case for Hyperliquid. $634B in perpetual futures volume in Q1, $156M in revenue against $64M in issuance, a 2.44x ratio that places the chain second in onchain revenue generation. Hyperliquid is where finance is moving onchain. Derivatives now, then equities, commodities, FX, and fixed-income. Every asset class that lists expands the collateral universe we lend against. We intend to be the credit primitive that finances all of it, and we will remain a lending franchise while doing so. We do one thing. We are the premier money market on Hyperliquid, and we are built to stay that way.

Our objective is to be the Credit Layer of Hyperliquid, and that phrase carries obligations we accept. A credit layer prices risk through cycles, holds parameters when growth tempts it not to, and earns the trust of the capital that uses it. We run pooled markets that mutualize risk by design. Conservative parameters, native integration with HyperEVM and HyperCore, and liquidation paths routed through Hyperliquid's central limit order book are the operating commitments behind the position.

The natural extension of this thesis is institutional credit. We are building permissioned facilities designed for counterparties operating outside the addressable market of the public pools, with terms and structures appropriate for institutional-grade participants. The market we are building toward begins with institutional-grade onchain credit and expands as Hyperliquid's asset universe expands. Over time, these facilities are expected to integrate with the HPL rebate program, aligning institutional borrowers with the protocol's growth rather than treating them as arms-length counterparties. We will have more to say in due course.

The principles that produced Q1's book are the principles we bring to everything that follows. Purpose-built design. Native integration. Mutualized risk. Conservative parameters. Discipline through the cycle. The position we operate is the one we intend to scale, and the standard that built it is the standard that will define how we scale it. The discipline visible in these numbers is the discipline of the team that operates the protocol every day, and the credit for the quarter belongs to them.

Q1 held under compression and grew through it. Q2 is when the franchise begins to show what it supports.

Shimon

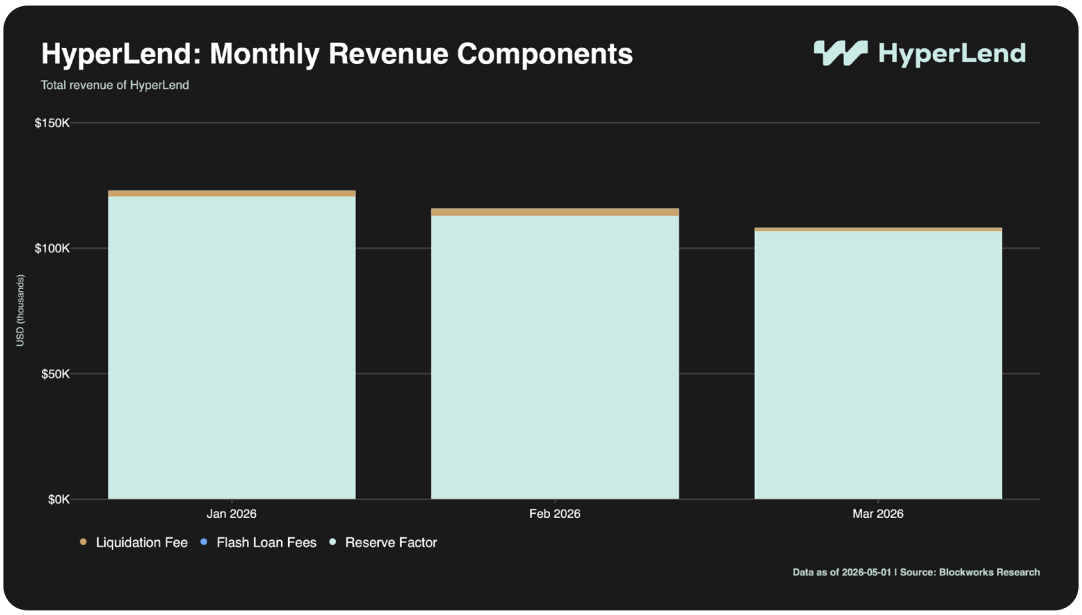
Chief Operating Officer, HyperLend

Financials

Revenue and Income Statement

Total protocol revenue in Q1 2026 was $417,929, a 44.2% decline from $749,276 in Q4 2025. Net interest income accounted for $415,347 of the total, with liquidation fees contributing $2,580 and flash loan fees de minimis at $2. Gross interest originated of $2.2M flowed through the protocol during the quarter. Of that, 18.8% was retained as net interest income and the remainder was distributed to depositors as yield.

Monthly revenue declined steadily through the quarter, from $121,056 in January to $113,604 in February and $107,106 in March. The consistent step-down indicates structural rate compression rather than event-driven disruption. Sector-wide data confirms this: average stablecoin borrow APY across DeFi fell from approximately 4.8-4.9% in early January to 3.3% by early March, a 150 basis point compression. The Q1 revenue composition reflects the protocol's structural reliance on net interest income, with liquidation and flash loan activity remaining minor revenue contributors. This is consistent with the protocol's design intent and matches behavior in prior quarters.



HyperLend Monthly Net Revenue components, Q1 2026. Source: Blockworks

HyperLend Income Statement

	Q1 2026	Q4 2025	Q3 2025	QoQ
Interest Revenue	$2,209,467	$3,737,360	$217,235	-40.9%
Interest Expense	$(1,794,120)	$(2,989,892)	$(173,818)	+40.0%
Net Interest Income	$415,347	$747,468	$43,417	-44.4%
Liquidation Fees	$2,580	$1,807	$3	+42.8%
Flash Loan Fees	$2	$1	$0	+13.9%
Total Revenue	$417,929	$749,276	$43,420	-44.2%

Data as of 2026-03-31 | Source: Blockworks Research

HyperLend Income Statement. Source: Blockworks

Balance Sheet & Liquidity

HyperLend's balance sheet expanded in Q1 2026 against a sector that contracted, with total assets growing 4.1% quarter-over-quarter to $658.7M. The loan book (loans collectible) increased 23.5% to $172.9M, while total deposits grew 17.6% to $505.5M. Available liquidity expanded 14.8% to $332.6M, representing 1.9x outstanding loan obligations.

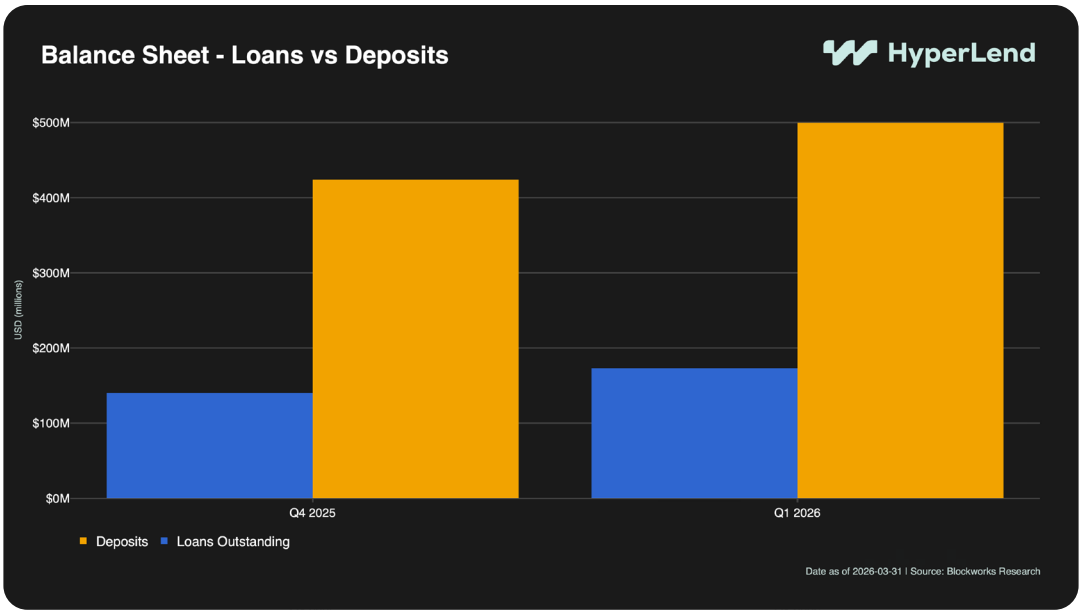
The divergence between balance sheet growth (+23% loans, +18% deposits) and revenue contraction (-44%) is the defining financial tension of Q1. Demand grew on both sides of the market while effective rates fell. The protocol attracted more borrowers and depositors simultaneously, at lower yields and lower borrow costs across the board. Spreads compressed, but demand did not.

HyperLend Balance Sheet Summary

	Q4 2025	Q1 2026	Change
Total Assets	$425.1M	$500.9M	+17.8%
Loans Collectible	$140.0M	$172.8M	+23.5%
Available Liquidity	$284.2M	$326.9M	+15.0%
Treasury	$0.9M	$1.3M	+33.5%
Total Deposits	$424.1M	$499.7M	+17.8%
Total Equity	$0.9M	$1.3M	+33.5%

Data as of 2026-03-31 | Source: Blockworks Research

HyperLend Balance Sheet. Source: Blockworks

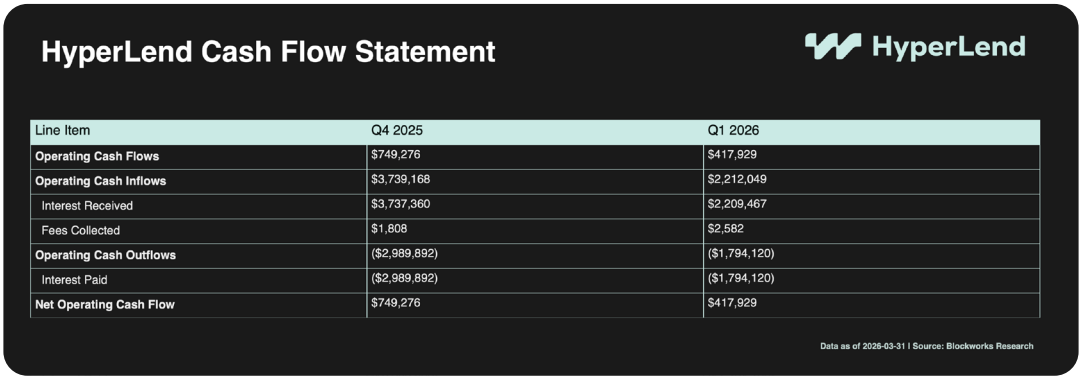


HyperLend Loans vs Deposits. Source: Blockworks

Cash Flow & Capital Allocation

HyperLend's cash flow statement mirrors its income statement. The operating model is direct. Gross interest received, less interest paid to depositors, plus fee income. There is no duration mismatch or material working capital movement. Operating cash inflows totaled $2,212,049 in Q1, comprising $2,209,467 of interest received and $2,582 of fees. Operating outflows of $1,794,120 reflected interest paid to depositors, yielding net operating cash flow of $417,929.

There were no investing or financing cash flows in Q1. Other venues, such as the institutional market with the Hyperion private credit facility, were closed during the period and so don't generate a separate cash flow line under the current reporting framework, but will likely accrue in the next two quarters.



Line Item	Q4 2025	Q1 2026
Operating Cash Flows	$749,276	$417,929
Operating Cash Inflows	$3,739,168	$2,212,049
Interest Received	$3,737,360	$2,209,467
Fees Collected	$1,808	$2,582
Operating Cash Outflows	($2,989,892)	($1,794,120)
Interest Paid	($2,989,892)	($1,794,120)
Net Operating Cash Flow	$749,276	$417,929

HyperLend Cash Flow Statement. Source: Blockworks

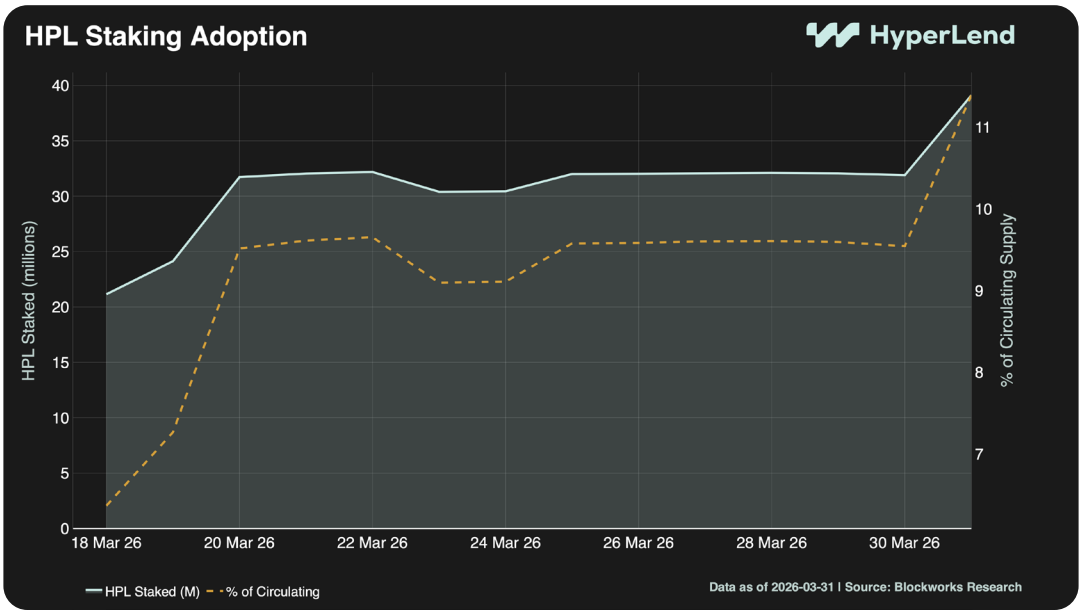
Token Financials & Staking

HPL launched via TGE on February 19-20, 2026, at a fully diluted valuation of approximately $24M. The HPL staking program went live on March 18, 2026, 13 days before the end of Q1. This report captures only the program's launch dynamics. A full quarter of staking data will be available in the Q2 2026 report.

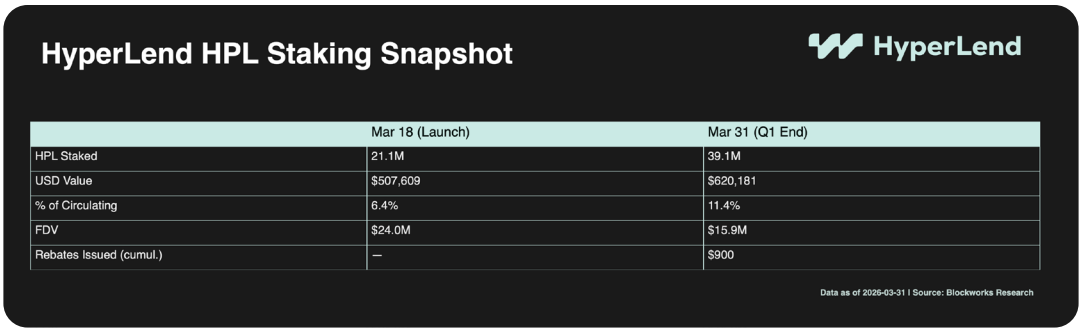
At program launch on March 18, 21.1M HPL was staked (6.4% of circulating supply). By March 31, the staked balance had grown to 39.1M HPL ($620,181 USD; 11.4% of circulating supply), reflecting net inflows of approximately 38.5M HPL in 13 days. The FDV declined from $24.0M at launch to $15.9M at quarter-end, reflecting broader market weakness in March.

Rebate issuance began March 25. The first weekly batch issued $899.78, of which $96.16 was claimed by quarter-end, with the remainder pending claim. WHYPE, USOL, and USDC were the top assets by rebate value issued in Q1. The program is nascent. With one week of distribution data, the rebate program's effect on protocol economics cannot yet be evaluated. The rebate-to-borrow demand relationship will be the key metric to track in Q2.

The dataset is small and the program is too young for definitive conclusions. The rebate program's effect on borrow demand will be the primary operating signal to track as the data matures.



HyperLend HPL Staking Adoption Metrics, Mar 18 to Mar 31. Source: Blockworks



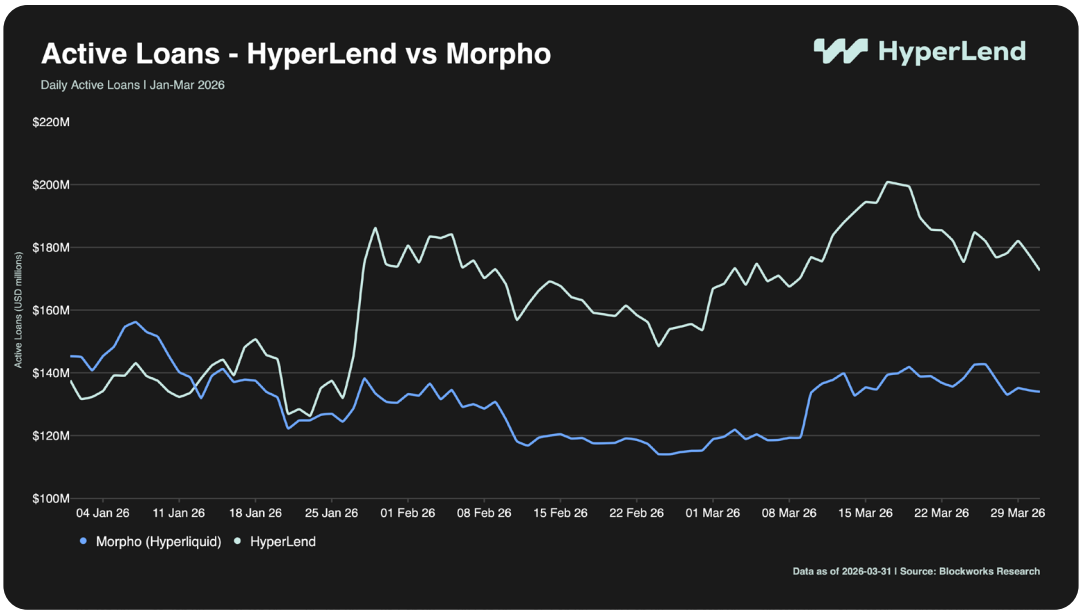
HyperLend HPL Staking Adoption Metrics, Mar 18 to Mar 31. Source: Blockworks

Loan and Rates Analysis

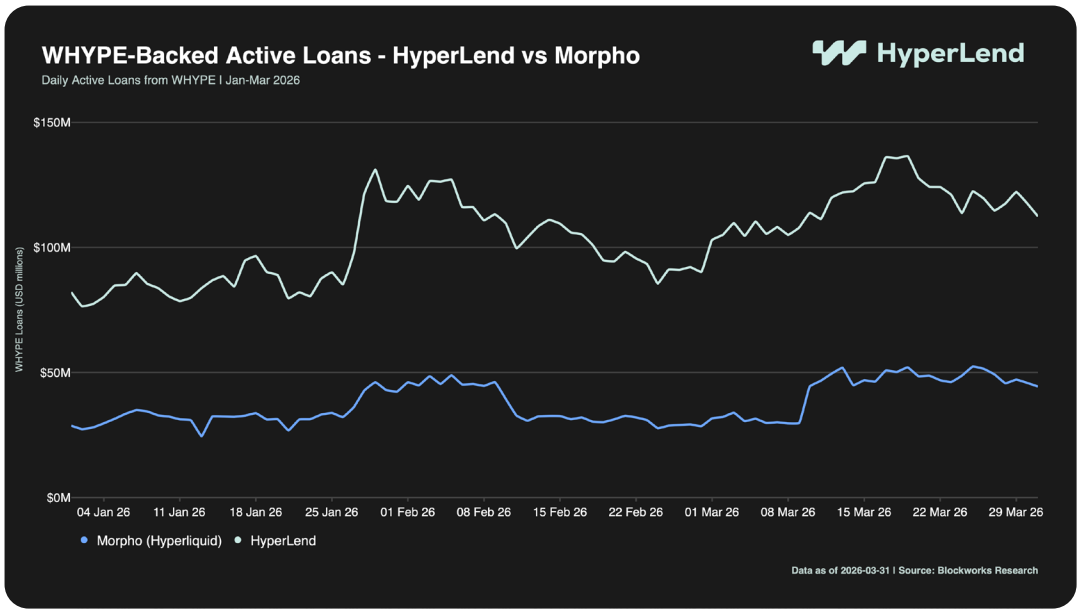
Outstanding Loans

HyperLend ended Q1 2026 with $172.6M in active loans, the highest outstanding loan balance among Hyperliquid lending protocols. Morpho's Hyperliquid deployment carried $134.0M at quarter-end, a figure that declined 8.4% quarter-over-quarter as HyperLend's loan book grew 23.5% over the same period. The divergence reflects HyperLend's structural advantage in WHYPE-collateralized lending. HyperLend held $112.4M in WHYPE-backed loans against Morpho's $44.3M on the same chain, making it the primary venue through which Hyperliquid participants leverage their native asset.

The composition of each protocol's loan book makes the asymmetry more pronounced. WHYPE-collateralized loans represent 65.1% of HyperLend's active book, against 33.1% of Morpho's $134.0M Hyperliquid deployment. The remaining two-thirds of Morpho's Hyperliquid book is concentrated in stablecoin and ETH-collateralized borrowing. This matches the use cases its multi-chain codebase was originally calibrated for, while HyperLend's book is concentrated in native-asset leverage. HYPE-collateralized credit dominates HyperLend's mix in a way that has no equivalent on Morpho's Hyperliquid market. The lead is both absolute and structural. The protocol functions as the venue where HYPE-aligned capital accumulates and is borrowed against. This positioning, rather than category-wide competition for stablecoin lending, defines HyperLend's role in the Hyperliquid ecosystem.



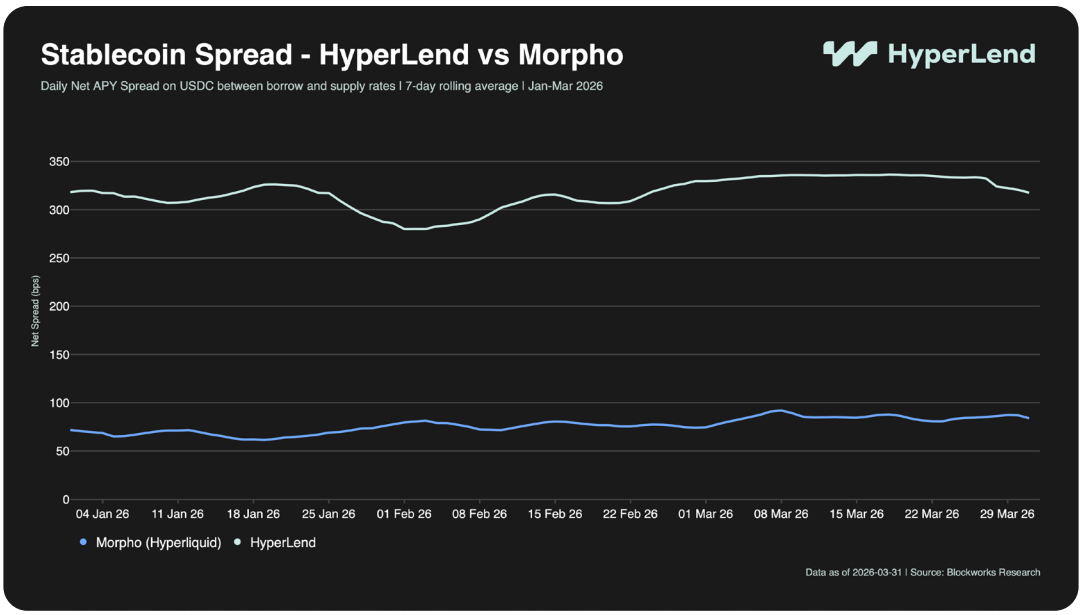
HyperLend vs Morpho, Active Loans, Q1 2026. Source: Blockworks



HyperLend vs Morpho, WHYPE-Backed Active Loans, Q1 2026. Source: Blockworks

Stablecoin Rate Dynamics

USDC stablecoin rates on HyperLend and Morpho's HyperEVM deployment diverged structurally over Q1.



HyperLend vs Morpho, Borrow-Supply Rate Spread on USDC, Q1 2026. Source: Blockworks

Across the quarter, HyperLend borrowers paid an average of 197 bps more than Morpho borrowers for stablecoin credit on Hyperliquid, while HyperLend depositors earned 42 bps less. The resulting net spread on HyperLend (~317 bps) was approximately four times wider than Morpho's (~77 bps). The gap is partly a function of how each protocol is structured. It is also evidence of revealed preference, since capital paying the wider spread is making a competitive choice.

HyperLend operates a pooled lending model. All depositors and borrowers in a given asset share a single utilization-driven rate curve, excluding isolated markets, with the protocol retaining a reserve factor that accrues to the treasury. Risk is mutualized across the pool. Morpho's HyperEVM deployment operates as a set of curated, segregated vaults where capital is matched peer-to-peer where possible and risk is segregated by collateral pair rather than mutualized. The vault model is more capital-efficient under normal conditions and compresses the borrow-supply spread mechanically. The pooled model retains a wider spread by design and can be more resilient to vault-level stress, since liquidity is not committed to a single collateral type.

The trajectories through Q1 sharpen the contrast. HyperLend's USDC borrow APY fell from 8.54% on January 1 to 6.68% on March 31, a 186 bps compression broadly consistent with the sector-wide ~150 bps move. Morpho's HyperEVM

USDC borrow APY rose from 5.28% to 5.95% over the same period, reflecting growing relative demand for Morpho's HyperEVM vaults and curator-driven repricing as vault utilization tightened. The rate gap therefore narrowed somewhat through Q1 but remained materially wider than cross-sector compression alone would suggest. HyperLend's higher absolute rates also produced higher volatility (1.18% borrow APY standard deviation vs 0.81% on Morpho), a direct consequence of utilization-curve sensitivity in pooled markets relative to the dampening effect of curated vault parameters.

The persistence of the borrow premium is the substantive finding. Hyperliquid borrowers continued to pay HyperLend a structural premium for stablecoin credit even as cheaper alternatives were available on the same chain. The explanation is composability. HyperLend's WHYPE-, kHYPE-, and wstHYPE-based collateral universe makes it the natural venue for users running HYPE-aligned strategies. Migrating a WHYPE-collateralized borrow to a Morpho USDC vault for a 200 bps saving is uneconomic when the entire position depends on HyperLend's integrated HYPE collateral framework. The 65.1% WHYPE share of HyperLend's loan book is the loan-side expression of the same dynamic visible on the rate side.

First, the broad credit crunch hit HyperLend harder in absolute revenue terms because the protocol started the quarter with materially higher borrow rates and therefore had more spread to compress. The -44% revenue print reflects this mechanic, not a deterioration in relative demand. Second, the structural spread advantage produces a steeper recovery path. As rates stabilize, more of the recovery flows to the protocol treasury through the reserve factor than would flow through Morpho's compressed peer-to-peer spread. The pooled model that mutualized risk through the Q1 credit contraction is also the model that mutualizes the upside as borrow demand returns.

Product Updates and Strategic Positioning

TGE

HPL launched the 19th of February at an initial FDV of approximately $24M. The TGE established the economic foundation for the rebate program and introduced HPL as the protocol's core economic asset. Governance functionality is part of the token's design and will activate in future phases.

HPL Staking Launch - March 18, 2026

The staking program, launched the 18th of March, activated the rebate architecture. Borrowers who stake HPL receive rebates on their effective borrow cost. The program uses a maximum rebate of 80% of the reserve factor. Staking reduces net borrow cost for participants, which supports loan volume. Loan volume generates the reserve factor revenue that funds future rebate distributions. 11.4% of circulating HPL was staked within thirteen days of program launch. The dataset is too small to assess the flywheel's net economic effect on protocol revenue.

Institutional Credit Pipeline

HyperLend is building a new business line around permissioned lending pools for institutional participants on Hyperliquid, with HYPE Digital Asset Treasuries among the early client categories. The facilities are designed for borrowers outside the protocol's current addressable market, offering fixed-rate credit terms structured for institutional-grade access. Future integration with the HPL rebate program is planned, allowing institutional participants to access favorable credit economics while contributing to the protocol's economic loop. The structure mirrors relationship-based pricing in traditional banking, where institutional clients with deeper engagement receive better credit terms than arms-length counterparties.

The long-term objective is to extend institutional credit infrastructure across the asset universe Hyperliquid will support, including tokenized real-world assets as those markets mature on HyperCore and the HyperEVM.

Sector Overview

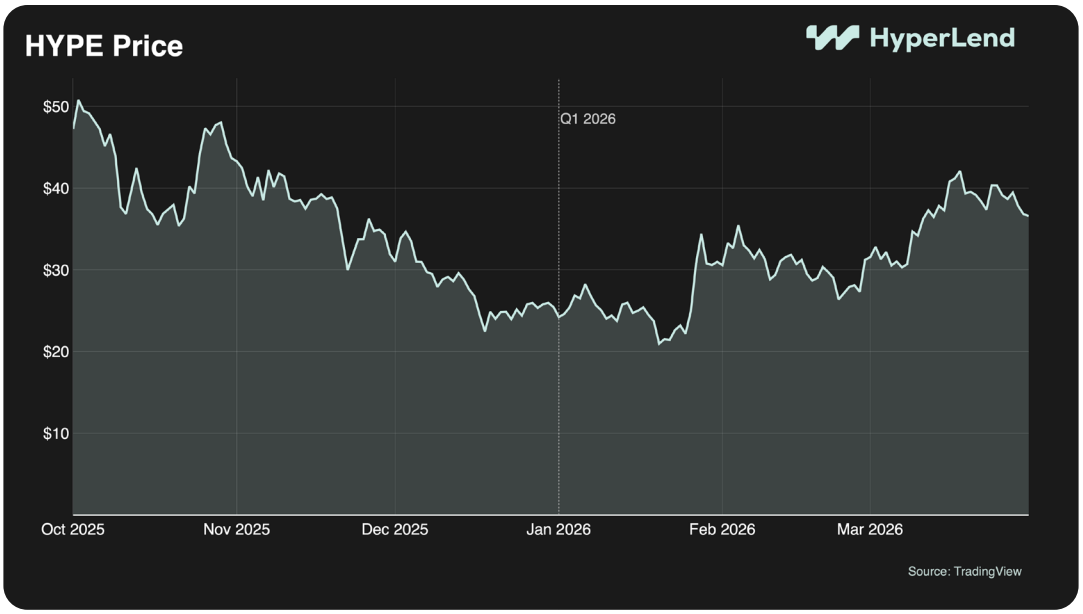
Crypto Market Conditions

Q1 2026 was a risk-off quarter for crypto assets. Total crypto market capitalization fell 20.8% quarter-over-quarter, from $2,934.6B at the end of Q4 2025 to $2,324.0B at March 31. The decline was broad-based. The ex-BTC index (TOTAL2) fell 19.2% and the ex-top-10 altcoin basket (OTHERS) fell 13.7%. The market troughed in mid-February (TOTAL at $2,144.4B, down 26.9% from Q4 end) before recovering modestly through March. The recovery was shallow relative to the prior drawdown, and Q1 ended below where it began.

Crypto Total Market Cap and Crypto Total Market Cap Ex-BTC, Q4 2025 - Q1 2026. Source: TradingView

HYPE and Hyperliquid Context

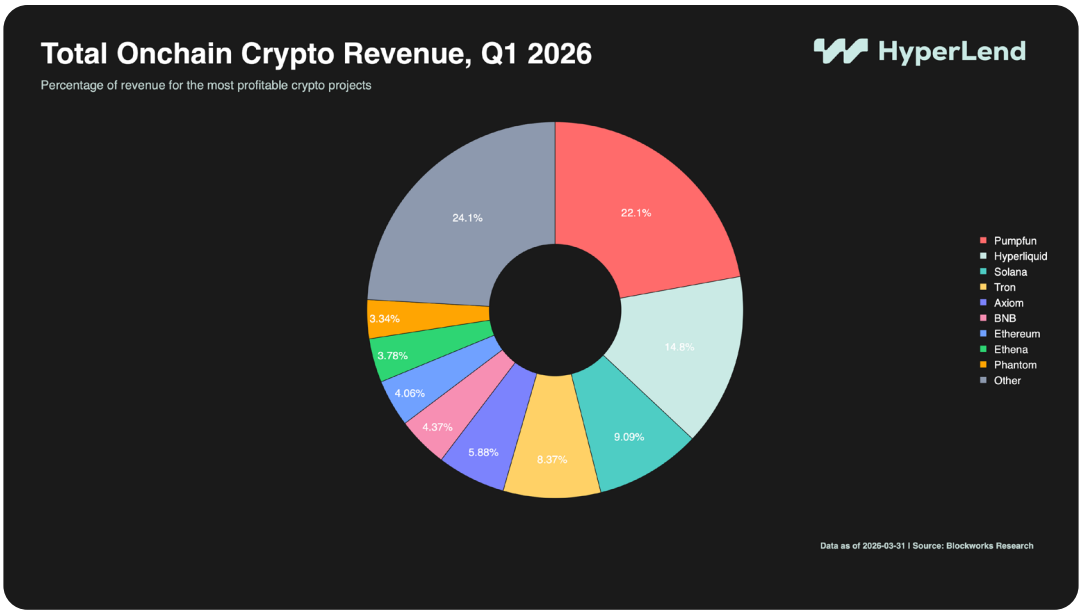
HYPE declined 46% during Q4 2025 (from $47.23 to $25.44), following a peak of $58.60 in Q3 2025 that coincided with HyperLend's maximum borrow volume. The Q3 2025 borrowing peak was substantially driven by demand to lever against elevated HYPE collateral values. In Q1 2026, HYPE recovered from $24.23 to $36.59 (+43.8% quarter-over-quarter), with the price trough at $20.97 in late January. Notably, HYPE's Q1 recovery did not translate into a revenue recovery for HyperLend. This confirms that the Q1 revenue decline is attributable to sector-wide rate compression and not a further collateral value deterioration; it positions HyperLend favorably if borrow demand responds to stabilizing HYPE prices in Q2.



HYPE price, Q4 2025 - Q1 2026. Source: TradingView

In the broader context, Hyperliquid's ecosystem demonstrated underlying strength and market leadership in crypto derivatives throughout Q4 2025 and Q1 2026, despite the HYPE token price weakness noted above. Hyperliquid generated approximately $156M in revenue in Q1 against $64M in HYPE issued to validators and stakers, a 2.44x revenue-to-cost ratio. Perpetual futures volume reached approximately $634B alongside $15B in spot volume.

To put this in perspective, Hyperliquid accounted for 14% of total onchain crypto revenue of approximately $988M in Q1 2026, ranking second only to Pump.fun at $219M. Hyperliquid's consistent presence in the top three revenue-generating protocols over the past four quarters, alongside an expanding TAM through new markets and sustained volume, reflects the resilience and growth trajectory of the ecosystem across both crypto-native and broader financial contexts.



Total Onchain Crypto Revenue, Q1 2026. Source: Blockworks

DeFi Lending Sector

The DeFi lending sector entered a bear-market regime in Q1 2026. Outstanding loans across major protocols fell from a Q4 2025 average of approximately $84.0B to a Q1 2026 average of $66.9B, a 20.4% decline. Average stablecoin borrow APY fell from 4.8-4.9% in early January to 3.3% by early March; supply APY dropped from 3.2% to 2.0%. Net interest margins compressed from approximately 0.43% in January to 0.37% by mid-March. The DeFi lending vertical saw a broad 30% revenue decline quarter-over-quarter, in what observers have characterized as a transition to a more normalized, lower-activity environment. HyperLend's -44% revenue decline is steeper than the sector average, reflecting Hyperliquid's higher borrow demand sensitivity to HYPE price dynamics and the smaller absolute scale at which rate changes produce larger percentage effects.

The $HYPE Sinkhole Strategy

The integration with Kinetiq, Hyperliquid's liquid staking protocol, expanded HyperLend's collateral universe to include liquid-staked HYPE derivatives. This deepens the HyperCore connectivity thesis and broadens the addressable borrower base on Hyperliquid.

The combination of WHYPE loan-book dominance, kHYPE/wstHYPE deposit longevity, and persistently low HYPE borrow rates indicates that HyperLend functions as the primary onchain venue for HYPE-aligned capital, with capital being accumulated here and put to use, rather than shorted or held passively. WHYPE-backed loans are roughly 3x Morpho's Hyperliquid total; wstHYPE and

kHYPE deposit survival rates exceed those of any stablecoin on the platform; and HYPE supply rates trade at a structural discount consistent with persistent deposit pressure. This concentration is a function of its design, namely a collateral universe centered on HYPE derivatives, and risk parameters set against the volatility profile of HYPE-aligned assets. EVM-ported protocols can access the same chain primitives. The calibration gap comes from inheriting liquidation logic and risk frameworks from multi-chain deployments, which HyperLend's purpose-built design eliminates. HyperLend's competitive advantage is asset-specific, focused on HYPE and HYPE-derivatives, rather than category-wide across all DeFi lending. The protocol's revenue trajectory will be driven by HYPE-aligned credit demand, while Morpho's multi-chain capital base remains dominant in generic stablecoin lending.

Closing Summary & Outlook

HyperLend exits Q1 2026 as the leading lending venue in the Hyperliquid ecosystem, with an active staking program and an institutional credit pipeline in development. The most important operating signal is balance sheet growth against sector-wide rate compression. Revenue declined on the macro environment, and not on demand deterioration. This distinction matters for assessing the protocol's underlying trajectory.

Three factors will determine Q2 performance. First, rate stabilization. If DeFi lending rates recover from their Q1 trough, HyperLend's growing loan book will directly amplify revenue. The sector trough appears to have occurred in February, with March showing modest stabilization. Second, staking flywheel validation. A full quarter of HPL staking data will be available in Q2, allowing the first measurable assessment of the rebate program's effect on borrow demand. Third, institutional credit activation. Moving from pipeline to closed transactions will validate both the strategy and the team's execution capability in a new market, opening a distinct revenue line. The strategy is to establish HyperLend as the leading institutional credit venue on Hyperliquid, then scale these facilities into recurring revenue and a broader user base.

Risks to this outlook include HYPE price volatility moving collateral values and borrow demand, the legal-construct nature of institutional credit products and timing outside the team's full control, and continued macro weakness compressing DeFi borrow demand.

Q1 was a volume resilience quarter rather than a margin expansion one, consistent with the macro environment. HyperLend grew the loan book despite lower rates,

anchored by its position as the primary venue for HYPE and HYPE-aligned assets. Q1 was a foundation quarter. HPL launched, the rebate program activated, and the institutional credit pipeline was developed. Q2 will be the first opportunity to evaluate whether the foundation is producing durable economics.

Appendix

What is HyperLend

HyperLend is a non-custodial money market protocol built natively on HyperEVM, the smart-contract layer of Hyperliquid. The protocol operates two connected product lines, the core borrowing markets and the HPL token as a structural component of the protocol's economics, with a third institutional product line in development. Core lending markets allow lenders to supply assets, primarily stablecoins and HYPE-aligned collateral, and earn variable APY, while borrowers post collateral to draw against the same pools at utilization-driven rates. Liquidations can be executed across multiple paths. Liquidators may use traditional DEX-based execution on HyperEVM, or a HyperCore-routed path in which collateral is sold against Hyperliquid's central limit order book to access the chain's deepest spot liquidity. The protocol uses HyperCore price feeds directly via read precompiles, and its risk parameters are calibrated around HyperCore as a backstop liquidation venue, an integration depth that distinguishes natively-designed HyperEVM lenders from multi-chain protocols whose liquidation logic is inherited from their EVM-only deployments. The HPL token launched at TGE on February 19–20. The staking and rebate program followed on March 18, returning up to 80% of the reserve factor to stakers as a function of position size and lock duration. Rebates are funded by reserve factor revenue, establishing a direct economic link between protocol activity and token holders. Finally, we have the protocol's permissioned institutional credit platform, which sits alongside the public pools and is reserved for institutional facilities.