CopyrightPass

Intellectual Property & Digital Rights

CopyrightPass (CRP)
Litepaper

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A Digital Tool Token for IP Licensing

PLR/PPR Rights Verification | HKDAA Certification | DAO Governance | Merkle Tree Records

Contents

Project Name	CopyrightPass
Token Name	CopyrightPass
Token Symbol	CRP
Project Sector	Intellectual Property & Digital Rights
Network	BNB Smart Chain (BSC)
Token Standard	BEP-20
Official Website	https://copyrightpass.org
Technical Contact	dev@copyrightpass.org

1. Executive Summary

CopyrightPass (CRP) is a Digital Tool Token designed for functional use in IP licensing. CRP is not designed for financial yield, profit distribution, or investment return. Its core purpose is to support IP licensing, production permission verification, PLR/PPR rights records, DAO governance, and Merkle Tree-based ecosystem registration.

CRP enables small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access certified IP production permissions through an on-chain and off-chain verification framework. IP owners or authorized rights holders may submit IP licensing agreements for off-chain certification by HKDAA. After certification, eligible licensing entries may be submitted to DAO governance and, if approved, recorded in the CRP ecosystem registry. Related PLR/PPR rights data may then be registered, verified, and updated through the CRPEcosystemRegistry, Merkle Tree records, and on-chain governance procedures.

CRP has completed the deployment and testing of its six core contracts. PLR verification, Merkle Tree voting, community base user token distribution, and initial voting lock-up have also been completed. The initial ecosystem registry includes 20 certified IP licensing entries. Additional IP licensing entries may be added through certification, DAO governance, and registry update procedures.

The objective of CRP is to provide a verifiable, governable, traceable, and scalable digital rights infrastructure for IP licensing and production permission management. CRP is designed to help SMEs access certified IP production permissions with lower entry barriers while reducing the upfront guarantee-fee burden, inventory risk, license expiration risk, and verification cost associated with traditional IP licensing models.

2. What is CopyrightPass (CRP)

CopyrightPass is an ecosystem for IP licensing and digital rights verification. CRP is the functional Digital Tool Token within this ecosystem. It is designed to support SME access to certified IP production permissions.

CRP’s core functions include:

- supporting SMEs in verifying whether they hold production permissions for certified IP licensing entries;
- supporting authorization records and production permission management under the PLR/PPR rights model;
- supporting HKDAA certification of off-chain IP licensing documents and related rights documents;
- supporting DAO governance for deciding whether IP licensing entries should be included in the ecosystem;
- supporting Merkle Tree records for PLR/PPR rights data verification;
- supporting the on-chain exercise(amount) process for production permission exercise and CRP consumption/burning;
- supporting voting lock-up, governance execution, Timelock delay, and ecosystem registry updates.

CRP does not represent ownership of the underlying IP. It does not transfer copyright ownership. CRP represents a functional access tool for production permissions as defined by the CRP ecosystem rules and the applicable PLR/PPR terms.

3. CRP as a Digital Tool Token

CRP is designed as a Digital Tool Token, meaning a digital asset with practical functionality. Its primary functional use is IP licensing and production permission access, not passive yield, profit distribution, or investment return.

3.1 Functional Use

CRP is used for verifying, exercising, consuming, and registering IP production permissions. It is not designed to promise yield or profit return.

3.2 No Enterprise Rights

Holding CRP does not grant any equity, debt, revenue share, dividend right, profit participation right, ownership interest, or claim to assets of CopyrightPass, HKDAA, IP owners, or any other related entity.

3.3 No Passive Yield

CRP is not designed to generate passive yield, staking yield, profit distribution, or future income distribution.

3.4 No Transfer of IP Ownership

CRP itself does not transfer copyright, trademark rights, IP ownership, or ownership of any underlying intellectual property.

3.5 Production Permissions Are Subject to Terms

When SMEs use CRP to access or exercise production permissions, they must comply with the applicable PLR/PPR terms, product scope, royalty rules, compliance requirements, and other relevant licensing conditions.

3.6 On-chain Governance and Off-chain Certification

CRP combines HKDAA off-chain certification, DAO governance voting, and on-chain Merkle Tree records to support verifiable management of IP licensing entries.

4. Problems in the IP Licensing Market

Traditional IP licensing commonly uses a time-period-based licensing model, such as authorization by country, region, year, product category, or sales channel. This model may be suitable for long-term cooperation between large brands and large licensees, but it often creates high entry barriers, capital pressure, and inventory risk for SMEs.

4.1 Complex Licensing Process

SMEs typically need to contact different IP rights holders separately and confirm licensing scope, licensing term, fees, territory, product category, sales channel, contract terms, and approval procedures. Each IP license may involve commercial negotiation, legal review, qualification review, contract execution, payment arrangement, and ongoing license management. For SMEs seeking to test multiple IP product markets quickly, the traditional licensing process is often slow, costly, and inflexible.

4.2 High Minimum Guarantee Fees

Traditional IP licensing often requires the licensee to pay a minimum guarantee fee in advance. If an SME wants to obtain a one-year license for an IP in a specific country or region, it may need to pay a guarantee fee at the level of hundreds of thousands or even millions of RMB. If the SME wants to add a new sales territory, channel, or product category, it may need to pay additional guarantee fees for the expanded scope. This model is not friendly to SMEs with limited cash flow and may cause licensing costs to become mismatched with actual sales capacity.

4.3 Inventory and License Expiration Risk

Under the traditional licensing model, the licensee usually needs to complete production, sales, and inventory handling within the license period. For example, if the minimum guarantee fee is RMB 1,000,000 and the royalty rate is calculated at 8% of the retail price of licensed products, the licensee would need to generate approximately RMB 12,500,000 in licensed product retail sales to cover the minimum guarantee fee. This can pressure SMEs into large-scale production and sales, creating inventory risk. If products remain unsold when the license term expires, the licensee may need to renew the license and pay a new guarantee fee, or stop sales, remove products from channels, or otherwise handle unsold licensed products according to the agreement.

4.4 High Verification Cost and Difficulty Identifying Unauthorized Products

Traditional IP licensing records often rely on paper contracts, offline documents, centralized systems, or manual review. Market participants, consumers, channels, and regulators may find it difficult to quickly verify whether a product is genuinely authorized. Counterfeit and unauthorized products may create market conflicts for legitimate licensees, including price disruption, channel confusion, brand damage, and reduced consumer trust. For IP rights holders, identification, evidence collection, and enforcement can be costly. For legitimate licensees, unauthorized products may weaken the value of their market investment and licensed rights.

4.5 High Cost of Multi-IP Testing

In real markets, SMEs often need to test multiple IPs, product styles, and sales channels to determine which IP products fit their target customers. Under the traditional model, each additional IP usually means new contract negotiation, licensing fees, guarantee costs, approval procedures, and inventory risk. This makes it difficult for SMEs to test multiple IP product markets through small-batch, low-cost, and fast-iteration methods.

4.6 CRP's Production-Quantity-Based Licensing Model

CRP uses a production-quantity-based licensing model rather than a traditional time-period-based licensing model. Under the CRP model, SMEs do not need to pay a high minimum guarantee fee in advance for an annual or regional IP license. Instead, they pay royalties based on actual production quantity. The number of licensed products an SME intends to produce determines the corresponding exercise amount and royalty payment.

Comparison Item	Traditional Time-Period-Based Licensing	CRP Production-Quantity-Based Licensing
Licensing Unit	Time, territory, category, or channel	Production quantity
Upfront Cost	Usually requires a high minimum guarantee fee	No minimum guarantee fee
Production Model	May pressure licensees into large-scale production	Supports production based on actual demand and small-batch testing
Inventory Risk	License expiration may require renewal, product removal, or inventory handling	Licensed products produced after completed exercise are not invalidated merely by the end of a time-based licensing period
Multi-IP Testing	High cost and long process	Supports small-batch and multi-style testing
Rights Verification	Relies on offline contracts and manual verification	Verified through on-chain credentials, identifiers, and registry records
Unauthorized Product Identification	Evidence collection and identification can be costly	Products that cannot be verified may have difficulty proving their authorization source

Through production-quantity-based licensing, SMEs can test IP product markets with lower upfront cost. An SME may start with small-batch production, observe market feedback, and decide whether to expand production without bearing high guarantee fees or large-scale inventory risk at an early stage.

At the same time, each authorization and licensed product may correspond to an identifier, on-chain credential, and verifiable registry record. For IP rights holders, licensees, channels, and consumers, this mechanism can improve the identification efficiency of legitimately licensed products and reduce market confusion between authorized and unauthorized goods.

CRP does not aim to replace all traditional IP licensing models. Its purpose is to provide SMEs with a more flexible, lower-barrier, and more verifiable IP production permission tool.

5. PLR / PPR Rights Verification Model

The CopyrightPass ecosystem uses the PLR/PPR rights model to represent IP production permissions.

5.1 PLR

PLR may be understood as an IP license right record. Each PLR corresponds to a specific IP licensing entry and may include licensing scope, territory, term, product category, rights holder information, certification records, and Merkle Tree records.

5.2 PPR

PPR may be understood as the rights record after the production of an authorized product. After an SME completes royalty payment, production quantity confirmation, and CRP exercise/consumption, the corresponding PPR production permission or product rights record may be generated or recorded.

5.3 Relationship Between CRP and Production Permissions

The current CRP ecosystem includes 20 certified IP licensing entries. Under the current rule: 1 CRP corresponds to 1 licensed product production permission for each IP in the currently certified IP set. Therefore, with the current 20 IPs included in CRP, 1 CRP corresponds to 1 licensed product production permission for each of the 20 IPs. As more IP licensing entries are certified by HKDAA and added through DAO governance, the IP licensing set associated with CRP may expand according to ecosystem registry updates.

5.4 Holding, Verification, Exercise, and Burning

After holding CRP, an SME may verify its production permission for certified IPs in the CRP ecosystem according to the applicable IP licensing agreements. Before actual production exercise, the SME must confirm the retail price, pay royalties under the applicable licensing agreement, confirm production quantity, execute exercise(amount) on-chain, and complete the corresponding PPR production permission or record. The current base royalty rule is 8% of retail price, but the applicable rate may differ by IP and should be determined by the specific PLR/PPR terms.

5.5 Handling of Unused Rights

After exercise, CRP is consumed or burned, and the remaining rights are represented through the PLR/PPR framework. SMEs may produce, retain, or transfer unused PLR/PPR rights within supported platforms according to ecosystem rules and relevant legal documents. The production, transfer, and circulation of unused rights remain subject to the applicable IP licensing agreements, platform rules, and legal requirements.

6. HKDAA Certification Process

HKDAA is the first certification institution in the CRP ecosystem.

Item	Information
English Name	Hong Kong Data Asset Appraisal Limited
Abbreviation	HKDAA
Official Website	https://hkdaa.com.hk

HKDAA’s role is to certify off-chain IP licensing documents, copyright authorization agreements, rights holder information, and related rights documents, providing a certification basis for on-chain registration and DAO governance.

- certifying IP licensing agreements off-chain;
- verifying IP rights holders, licensing scope, authorization documents, and related rights information;
- forming certifiable and verifiable records for authorized content;
- supporting certified IP licensing entries entering the DAO governance process;
- providing off-chain certification basis for CRPEcosystemRegistry and Merkle Tree records.

HKDAA does not guarantee CRP’s market price, trading liquidity, investment value, or future returns. HKDAA’s role is limited to certification of IP licensing documents and related rights verification materials. Additional certification institutions may be added to the CRP ecosystem through DAO governance.

7. DAO Governance and VotingEscrow

CRP uses DAO governance to manage core ecosystem matters. CRP holders may lock CRP through VotingEscrow to obtain veCRP voting power and participate in proposals, voting, governance execution, and ecosystem updates.

7.1 VotingEscrow Lock-up Mechanism

CRP holders may lock CRP to generate veCRP. Longer lock-up periods result in higher voting power multipliers. The maximum lock-up period is 36 months. Initial lock-up has been completed, and approximately 39,000,000 CRP has been locked through VotingEscrow.

Lock-up Period	Voting Power Multiplier
0 months	1x

Lock-up Period	Voting Power Multiplier
12 months	2x
24 months	3x
36 months	4x

7.2 Governance Categories

CRP DAO governance includes at least two major governance categories: Operational Root Update for daily operational Root updates, PLR inclusion, Merkle Tree updates, and related matters; and Protocol Delegates for protocol-level governance matters, including core protocol parameters, governance structure, certification institution admission, and other major protocol adjustments.

7.3 Operational Root Update Parameters

Parameter	Value
Proposal Threshold	100,000 veCRP
Quorum	20,000,000 veCRP
Passing Condition	50%
Timelock Delay	2 days

7.4 Protocol Delegates Parameters

Parameter	Value
Proposal Threshold	5,000,000 veCRP
Quorum	50,000,001 veCRP
Passing Condition	75%
Timelock Delay	7 days

7.5 Timelock Mechanism

CRP governance executes approved governance actions through Timelock contracts. The Timelock mechanism is designed to reduce the risk of sudden malicious updates, governance attacks, erroneous execution, or execution without sufficient community observation. The current system includes OperationalTimelock, a 2-day delay for daily operations and Root updates, and ProtocolTimelock, a 7-day delay for major protocol-level governance matters.

8. Merkle Tree Records and CRPEcosystemRegistry

The CRP ecosystem uses Merkle Tree records to record and verify PLR/PPR-related rights data. Instead of storing all complete licensing documents directly on-chain, the system records data summaries through Merkle Root, Root ID, Root Version, PLR Count, and related fields. The full off-chain data and Merkle Proof may then be used for verification.

CRPEcosystemRegistry is the ecosystem registry contract for CRP. It records and manages information related to PLR, Merkle Tree records, certification institutions, licensing entries, and ecosystem data.

8.1 Purpose of Merkle Tree Records

- reduce on-chain storage cost;
- maintain verifiability of licensing data;
- support large-scale expansion of PLR/PPR rights entries;
- allow users to verify whether a specific IP licensing entry has been included in the ecosystem through Merkle Proof;
- support Root updates after DAO governance approval.

8.2 Root Update Process

A standard Root update process includes submission of licensing documents by the IP owner or authorized rights holder, off-chain certification by HKDAA, entry of certified PLR data into the candidate registry process, DAO governance voting, Timelock execution, writing of the new Merkle Root into CRPEcosystemRegistry, and verification by users and SMEs through Merkle Proof. Merkle Tree voting has been completed, and the initial 20 certified IP licensing entries have been included in the CRP ecosystem registry.

9. Six-Contract Architecture

CRP’s current core architecture consists of six BNB Smart Chain mainnet contracts:

Contract Name	Address	Function
CopyrightPass / CRP Token	0x2059b3cdb31abaeBc9E313246795b754F8A2784c	Main CRP token, BEP-20, fixed supply, functional Digital Tool Token
VotingEscrow	0xf34376DED6806afD98fc5CA164582459D0A62bF3	CRP lock-up and veCRP voting power generation
CRPGovernor	0x7F115028C2E1f70cb4A8E84062e1803e8AfA080b	DAO governance, proposals, voting, queueing, and execution
ProtocolTimelock	0x955262f7ED80708d09643195c2a4Cf45abdee3eC	Protocol-level governance delay, 7-day delay period
OperationalTimelock	0xea9B9a25532481cd89236Ec5612282dA8d6E6305	Operational and Root update delay, 2-day delay period
CRPEcosystemRegistry	0x152E93dE6c1e02a726f11C672B641FDf4e3179C8	PLR, Merkle Tree, ecosystem rights data, and certification record registry

9.1 CRP Token Contract Features

- fixed total supply: 100,000,000 CRP;
- decimals: 18;
- network: BNB Smart Chain;
- token standard: BEP-20;
- no owner() function;
- no mint function;
- no blacklist function;
- no freeze function;
- no transfer tax mechanism;
- core governance operations are executed through DAO and Timelock mechanisms.

9.2 Treasury Safe

CRP Treasury Safe address: **0x2896024C4961102CcF6Da26c4F25c81Fdc94c7dc**. The Treasury Safe is used for ecosystem assets, reserves, and operational management. Core protocol-level changes and ecosystem registry operations should be executed through DAO governance and Timelock mechanisms.

10. Token Information

Item	Information
Token Name	CopyrightPass
Token Symbol	CRP
Network	BNB Smart Chain
Token Standard	BEP-20
Total Supply	100,000,000 CRP
Decimals	18
Contract Address	0x2059b3cdb31abaeBc9E313246795b754F8A2784c
Owner Function	No owner()
Mint Function	No mint function
Blacklist / Freeze	None
Transfer Tax Mechanism	None
Public ICO / IEO	None
Private / Seed Sale Disclosure	No public private sale or seed sale information disclosed
Burn Mechanism	CRP may be consumed/burned through exercise(amount) during production permission exercise

10.1 Tokenomics Allocation Framework

CRP has a fixed maximum supply of 100,000,000 tokens. The allocation framework is as follows:

Allocation Category	Percentage	Amount
PLR Reserve	40%	40,000,000 CRP
Ecosystem Operations	30%	30,000,000 CRP
Team & Advisors	10%	10,000,000 CRP
Strategic Investors	10%	10,000,000 CRP
Emergency Protection & Compliance Reserve	10%	10,000,000 CRP
Total	100%	100,000,000 CRP

10.2 Distribution and Lock-up Status

- community base user distribution has been completed;
- approximately 69,000,000 CRP has been distributed to community base users;
- approximately 30,000 community users/addresses are included in the base distribution;
- approximately 16,000,000 CRP remains in Treasury / Ecosystem reserves;
- approximately 39,000,000 CRP has been locked through VotingEscrow;
- Team & Advisors allocation exists, and 80% is subject to a 36-month lock-up;
- circulating supply should be interpreted according to each data platform’s methodology and on-chain verification records.

Based on current lock-up records, before applying platform-specific exclusions for Treasury, ecosystem reserves, team allocations, strategic allocations, or other non-circulating balances, up to approximately 61,000,000 CRP may be treated as unlocked supply. Final circulating supply should be determined according to each public data platform’s methodology.

11. Initial IP Registry Status

The initial CRP ecosystem registry includes 20 certified IP licensing entries recorded through Merkle Tree records. Information that may be publicly disclosed for the initial 20 IP entries includes IP name, PLR ID, PCO/copyright holder, HKDAA certification record, Merkle Root, Root ID, Root Version, licensing scope, licensed territory, licensing term, and applicable product category.

- the PCO holder is Hong Kong IP Design Limited;
- the licensed territory is global;
- the licensing term is based on production count and applicable PLR/PPR terms;
- the authorized product category covers all lawful products, subject to the specific PLR/PPR terms;
- future IP entries may set more specific product categories, scope restrictions, or licensing terms.

IP images, copyright registration certificates, authorization agreements, certification materials, and related metadata may be published through the official website, BNB Greenfield, IPFS, or other official verification channels.

12. Trading and Market Information

CRP is currently available for trading on PancakeSwap V2 through the CRP/USDT trading pair on BNB Smart Chain. Users should access the trading pair only through official CopyrightPass channels, the verified BscScan contract address, and officially published trading links.

Item	Information
Network	BNB Smart Chain
Decentralized Exchange	PancakeSwap V2
Trading Pair	CRP/USDT
CRP Contract Address	0x2059b3cdb31abaeBc9E313246795b754F8A2784c
USDT Contract Address	0x55d398326f99059fF775485246999027B3197955
Pair / LP Token Address	0x93Ac64a3aa9665EE03e0160C523947557a8c3b27
Official Liquidity Wallet	0xcB1F9D1D2c800889268085AA5F0F17DC347b8888
Initial Liquidity	100 CRP / 100 USDT
Initial Price	1 CRP = 1 USDT
Pool Creation Tx Hash	0x1403f489500629bb3db06cdc95 e9a72b2da1c89e94159922176dc0 6a513d6c6e
LP Lock Platform	PinkLock by PinkSale
LP Lock Record	https://www.pinksale.finance/pinklock/bsc/record/1653349
LP Approval Tx Hash	0xd5a3311f5a14e430976c12dbf8 702ec719814bda68ea44f1b46333 03bdc492e6
LP Lock Tx Hash	0x83e819ea3af398903e45532d70 42bec0a04ac4373231c143280a8a 84b05ad4f8
LP Lock Ratio	100% of the initial LP locked
Locked Amount	100 Cake-LP
Lock Date	2026-06-30 21:46:01 UTC
Unlock Date	2036-06-30 00:00:00 UTC

The initial CRP/USDT PancakeSwap V2 liquidity pool has completed a 100% LP lock through PinkLock. This lock record is intended to improve initial liquidity transparency and demonstrate to users, the community, and data platforms that the initial LP cannot be directly withdrawn by the liquidity wallet during the lock period.

CRP liquidity pool information, pair address, LP lock record, trading links, and related transaction hashes should be verified through official channels and on-chain records. Users should independently verify the token contract address, pair address, and liquidity information before trading to avoid counterfeit tokens, fake trading pairs, or phishing links.

CRP does not guarantee any market price, liquidity, exchange listing, trading volume, resale value, or secondary market performance. Users should conduct independent review based on their own judgment and risk tolerance.

13. Official Links

Channel	Link
Official Website	https://copyrightpass.org
GitHub	https://github.com/copyrightpass
Technical Email	dev@copyrightpass.org
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/copyrightpass/
X	https://x.com/copyrightpass
LinkedIn	https://www.linkedin.com/company/copyrightpass
Discord	https://discord.gg/pc2XDTzF
BscScan Token Page	https://bscscan.com/token/0x2059b3cdb31abaeBc9E313246795b754F8A2784c

Users should rely only on information published through the official CopyrightPass website and verified official channels.

14. Risk, Legal, and Use Disclaimer

This Litepaper is provided for informational purposes only. It does not constitute legal, financial, tax, investment, or accounting advice.

CRP is designed for functional use in IP licensing and is not designed to generate passive yield.

CRP does not represent equity, debt, revenue share, dividend rights, profit participation, ownership interest, claim to business assets, or any right to future income of CopyrightPass, HKDAA, IP rights holders, or any other entity.

CRP itself does not transfer copyright ownership. Any IP production permission, PLR, PPR, or related right is subject to the applicable IP licensing agreement, PLR/PPR terms, certification records, and relevant legal requirements.

Users and SMEs are responsible for reviewing and complying with the applicable PLR/PPR terms before producing, selling, distributing, or transferring any IP-related product or right.

CRP does not guarantee any market price, liquidity, exchange listing, trading volume, resale value, or availability of any secondary market.

Users should verify contract addresses, trading links, official announcements, and governance actions only through official CopyrightPass channels.

Smart contracts, DAO governance, blockchain transactions, IP licensing, digital assets, and decentralized exchange interactions may involve technical, legal, operational, and market risks. Users should conduct independent review before interacting with CRP or related ecosystem services.

15. Summary

CopyrightPass (CRP) is a Digital Tool Token for functional use in IP licensing. It integrates certified IP authorization, PLR/PPR rights verification, HKDAA certification, DAO governance, Merkle Tree records, and SME production permission access into a unified rights infrastructure.

CRP uses a production-quantity-based licensing model to provide SMEs with a lower-barrier, more flexible, and more verifiable IP production permission tool. Compared with traditional time-period-based licensing, this model may help reduce minimum guarantee fee pressure, inventory risk, license expiration risk, and improve the verifiability of legitimately licensed products.

The CRP ecosystem has completed its initial contract deployment, testing, PLR verification, Merkle Tree voting, community base user distribution, and initial voting lock-up. The initial registry includes 20 certified IP licensing entries, and future IP entries must go through certification, DAO governance, and registry update procedures.

CopyrightPass aims to provide a verifiable digital rights infrastructure for IP licensing, production permission management, and rights-based ecosystem participation.