Kor - The Creative Asset Clearinghouse (Whitepaper)

Verify · Route · Settle

Abstract

Every large market clears through a clearinghouse. Payments clear through Visa. Equities clear through DTCC. Foreign exchange clears through CLS. The clearing function is always the same: establish what is real, match the parties who should transact, and settle the value between them. The creative economy has never had one.

KOR is building it. KOR is an onchain protocol that coordinates three functions across the lifecycle of a creative work. **Verify** establishes origin, ownership, and clearance state. **Route** moves verified assets toward demand-side counterparties through specialised agents. **Settle** clears value across participants and writes commercial state back to the asset.

The protocol is deployed on Base and composes against open standards rather than reinventing infrastructure. The KOR token is the bonded asset across the protocol's trust functions and the governance asset of the network.

Five consumer products are live today, with more than one million lifetime sign-ups, 285,000 creative assets minted onchain, over one thousand IP partners, and more than $2 million in gross product revenue to date.

This document describes what KOR is, how it works, and what the token does.

1. Introduction: The Shift

Artificial intelligence has collapsed the *marginal* cost of creative output toward zero, shifting cost away from studios, equipment, and labour and toward compute.

The barrier to *create* has fallen sharply. The barrier to *be discovered* has not.

Supply has expanded faster than the systems that price it. Talent is globally distributed and instantly productive, but the institutions that convert talent into commercial outcomes, including labels, agencies, MCNs, curators, and brand partners, still discover through relationships, intuition, and inbound. The scouting layer did not scale when the creation layer did.

And when a deal does happen, the money still moves through correspondent banking on invoice terms measured in weeks, even as stablecoin infrastructure makes global, programmable, near-instant settlement technically routine.

The result is a structural mismatch. Three layers are missing from the market:

No layer proves what is real. What is missing is a trusted, machine-readable way to establish origin, ownership, and authenticity, particularly as generative systems produce work whose provenance is ambiguous by default.

No layer reaches demand. Nothing systematically connects a creator to the institutions that would pay. Signal is fragmented across platforms and rarely reaches buyers in time to matter.

No layer moves the value. Nothing routes the money that follows attention back to creators and rights-holders quickly, cheaply, or programmatically.

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2. The Problem

2.1 For creators

The acute problem sits in the middle of the distribution, among creators with real audiences who fall below the threshold at which institutions engage. A producer with the technical output but no route to a major electronic label. A filmmaker with a catalogue but no path onto an agency's radar. A creator with genuine viewership but no MCN willing to underwrite them at fifty thousand subscribers rather than fifty million.

When a deal does land, payment terms typically run 30 to 90 days, with a material percentage lost to banking intermediaries and foreign exchange before it reaches the creator.

2.2 For the demand side

The mirror problem is more expensive. Labels, agencies, MCNs, and brands are not short of capital. They are short of *timing*. Universal reportedly committed approximately $400 million to Drake in 2022.[1] Hipgnosis Songs Capital, the Blackstone-backed private fund, acquired Justin Bieber's catalogue for a reported $200 million-plus in 2023.[2] Taylor Swift reacquired her masters for a reported $360 million in 2025, having grossed $2.08 billion from the Eras Tour.[3]

These figures describe the price of engaging talent at the top of its arc rather than the start of it. The cost of late discovery is borne on both sides: by the institution that pays a premium, and by the creator who spent years unmonetized before the premium was available.

Settlement compounds it. When deals close, clearing them across dozens of markets, currencies, and counterparties remains a quarterly accounting exercise rather than a transaction.

2.3 The size of the market

Goldman Sachs Research estimated the creator economy at approximately $250 billion as of its April 2023 publication, projecting roughly $480 billion by 2027 against a base of approximately 50 million creators.[4]

Adjacent markets are well measured. The global value of music copyright reached $47.2 billion in 2024.[5] IFPI reported recorded music revenues of $31.7 billion for 2025, up 6.4%, against 837 million paid subscribers.[6] The global art market cleared $59.6 billion in 2025.[7]

Concentration within these markets is severe. SignalFire's analysis counts approximately 2 million creators earning a full-time professional living against a base of roughly 50 million active creators, under 4%.[8]

The gap between creators who produce value and the minority who capture it is KOR's market.

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3. The Solution: A Clearing Layer

The market does not need another creator app, brand CRM, fan subscription product, or talent-insights dashboard. Those categories exist and are well served. Analytics describe outcomes. They do not create them. The core loop breaks at the point of *action*: getting found, routed, represented, distributed, booked,

licensed, promoted, and paid. Today those steps happen across disconnected systems with no shared state.

KOR is not a system of record for the creative economy. It is a system of action.

The clearinghouse comparison is structural rather than exact. KOR performs the informational functions of a clearinghouse, establishing validity, matching counterparties, and settling value, across a market that has none of them.

Market	Clearing institution	Function performed
Payments	Visa	Authorizes, routes, and settles card transactions globally
Equities	DTCC	Verifies, nets, and settles securities transactions
Currencies	CLS	Settles foreign exchange on a payment-versus-payment basis
Commodities	CME Group	Clears and guarantees derivative contracts
Creative assets	**KOR**	**Verifies, routes, and settles creative transactions**

One distinction should be stated plainly, because it matters to anyone who works in these markets. Central counterparties such as DTCC, CLS, and CME perform *novation*: they interpose themselves between the parties and absorb counterparty risk, backed by margin and a guarantee fund. **KOR does not novate and is not a central counterparty.** It establishes verifiable state, matches counterparties, and executes settlement atomically across the participants, rather than absorbing credit risk through capital.

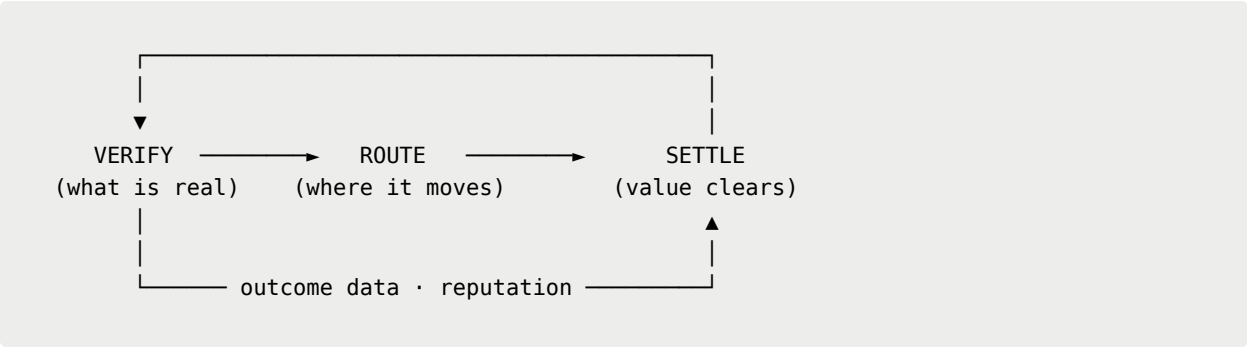
KOR performs three functions in one system:

- **Verify** establishes origin, authenticity, ownership, and clearance, determining whether an asset is *clear to move*.
- **Route** moves talent, output, and opportunity toward demand through agentic workflows.
- **Settle** clears payments, splits, and commissions programmatically on stablecoin rails.

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4. Protocol Architecture

The protocol is organized into three engines. Each composes against external open standards rather than rebuilding infrastructure, and each writes state the others read.



The loop is closed. Registration creates verifiable state. Verified state makes an asset routable. Routing produces matches. Matches settle. Settlement writes commercial state back into the asset's record and updates the reputation of every participant who contributed. The system's intelligence compounds because every clearing event is also a training signal.

4.1 Verify Engine

The Verify Engine establishes what is real, who it belongs to, and whether it is clear to move.

Asset registration. Each registered asset has a canonical onchain identifier implemented as an ERC-721 token, an off-chain content pointer (IPFS or Arweave hash), and a signed metadata blob describing format, creation context, and AI-provenance status where available.

The registration is the index into protocol state. The token itself does not carry commercial state. Commercial state lives in the attestation graph and is queried separately by downstream contracts. This separation is intentional. The token gives the asset a stable identifier and standard tooling compatibility, while the graph carries the data that changes as the asset accumulates licenses, derivatives, and relationships.

Attestation graph. The attestation graph is the data structure the rest of the protocol queries when it needs to know anything about an asset. It holds signed claims of four types, each backed by a different trust mechanism.

Sample and derivative clearance claims reference other registered assets. Because the referenced asset exists in the graph, the protocol mechanically verifies whether the licensor was authorized to grant the sample and whether terms are consistent with the source's clearance state. Bonding deters fraudulent claims about external, off-protocol sources where mechanical verification is not possible.

AI provenance claims. Where the creating model has signed its output in a C2PA-compatible format, the model's signature is the attestation. Where the model has not signed, the registrant bonds a provenance claim subject to challenge.

Authorship and co-creation claims are self-asserted and backed by economic stake. The asserter bonds KOR behind the claim, and counter-claims may be filed during a challenge window. After the window closes, the highest-bonded uncontested claim becomes canonical.

Commercial-state claims, meaning licenses, deals, splits, and royalty obligations, are written into the graph atomically by settlement contracts. The settlement is the attestation. Ordinary settlements require no additional bonding because the parties have already exchanged value. High-value settlements are separately validator-attested as to terms, as described in Section 4.3.

Clearance state. Clearance state is a derived property of the attestation graph. An asset is "clear to move" for a given action when the graph satisfies that action's conditions, and different actions require different conditions. A transient, agent-initiated licence requires only unambiguous ownership. A sample license requires unambiguous ownership plus consistency with the source's terms. A full transfer of rights requires both plus the absence of conflicting authorship claims.

Downstream contracts in Route and Settle check clearance state before acting. An agent will not route an asset whose authorship is contested. A settlement contract will not clear a license payment if the licensor cannot be unambiguously identified.

4.2 Route Engine

The Route Engine determines where talent and output should move, then coordinates the workflows that get them there. Each agent has an onchain identity, a declared capability surface, and a reputation score.

Signal ingestion. A unified data layer pulls from four sources: streaming platform APIs; social signal, including engagement velocity, follower growth curves, and sentiment; onchain activity, including mints, secondary trades, and cross-protocol references; and KOR-native usage data, including registrations, license requests, and agent-initiated micropayments. Signal is normalized into a feature store. Agents and the match engine read from the feature store rather than raw APIs, so new sources can be added without retraining the match engine.

Agent registry. Route agents are registered against the ERC-8004 registry pattern for AI agents, covering Identity, Reputation, and Validation, authored by contributors from the Ethereum Foundation, MetaMask, Google, and Coinbase.[9] The specification remains in Draft status. Reference Identity and Reputation registries were deployed to Ethereum mainnet in January 2026, and the Validation registry is still evolving. KOR's implementation of the Identity and Reputation patterns predates those reference deployments and tracks the specification as it develops.

Agents are specialized by role. **A&R agents** scan signal for emerging talent matching a partner's discovery brief. **Release-planning agents** orchestrate delivery, scheduling, campaign coordination, and partner outreach. **Sync-licensing agents** match assets to brand briefs and music supervision needs, then draft terms. **Audience-intelligence agents** translate signal into views of listener behavior, geography, and growth. **Partner-matching agents** route assets to demand-side counterparties based on stated appetite.

The agent registry is open. Third parties can register agents, declare capability surfaces, and earn from successful routings. Reputation is portable and stake-weighted.

Match engine. The match engine produces a ranked list of (partner, agent, confidence) tuples for a given asset, composed of three layers. *Latent-space embeddings* place assets and demand-side parties in a shared space derived from signal history, attestation metadata, and prior outcomes, and similarity is the first-pass filter. *Learned ranking* re-ranks candidates on outcome data: which matches closed, at what value, which performed downstream, and which were declined. *Reputation weighting* multiplies routing weight by agent reputation.

Because KOR spans registration, routing, and settlement, outcome data accrues to one protocol rather than fragmenting across separate discovery, workflow, and

payment vendors. A competitor that owns only discovery cannot observe whether a match converted. One that owns only payments cannot observe what produced the deal. The full loop is what trains the system, and observing the full loop is the protocol's principal compounding advantage.

Curation rails. Curation operates alongside the match engine. Humans and agents bond KOR behind explicit calls about talent, matches, or briefs. Successful calls earn from clearing fees on deals that close. Unsuccessful calls bleed stake over time. Curation supplies routing weight before the match engine has accumulated enough outcome data to be reliable. In the network's early period curators carry more weight. As outcome data accumulates, the engine carries more.

Agent-to-agent commerce. Route agents interoperate with the broader agentic-commerce stack through AP2 (Agent Payments Protocol), announced by Google in September 2025 with more than sixty participating organizations including Coinbase, Mastercard, PayPal, Salesforce, American Express, and the Ethereum Foundation.[10] AP2 defines Intent, Cart, and Payment Mandates for agent-to-agent transactions, allowing a KOR partner-matching agent to transact with a procurement agent deployed elsewhere.

4.3 Settle Engine

The Settle Engine clears value across the participants in a transaction.

Programmable splits. Splits are declared at asset registration and updated by attestation as commercial relationships evolve. A track with three producers, one vocalist, a manager on 10%, and a label on a 15% revenue share has those splits encoded from registration. When revenue arrives, whether from a license, brand deal, streaming payout, or micropayment, the settlement contract distributes value to all parties atomically. Split updates are themselves signed attestations, so split state at any moment is queryable and auditable.

Stablecoin denomination. All settlement is stablecoin-denominated, with USDC as the primary asset given native deployment on Base, deep liquidity, and an established regulatory posture in the protocol's principal operating markets. The protocol supports additional stablecoins where they matter for off-ramp partners or local preference. Creators receive dollar-denominated value without being required to hold volatile assets.

The rail is proven at scale. a16z's *State of Crypto 2025* reported approximately $46 trillion in total stablecoin transaction volume over the trailing twelve months, roughly $9 trillion adjusted for organic activity, with issuers collectively holding over $150 billion in US Treasuries, ranking them the seventeenth-largest holder globally.[11]

Validator attestation on high-value settlements. On high-value settlements, such as catalogue acquisitions, large brand campaigns, and contested sync licenses, validators bond KOR to attest that deal terms are clean. Validators earn fees on validated settlements and are slashed on settlements later proven invalid through dispute resolution.

Agent-ready payments via x402. x402 is an open standard for HTTP-native stablecoin payments, released by Coinbase in May 2025. Coinbase and Cloudflare established the x402 Foundation in September 2025. Governance moved to the Linux Foundation, announced in April 2026 and operationally launched in July 2026 with approximately forty member organizations including AWS, Circle, Cloudflare, Google, Mastercard, Shopify, Solana Foundation, Stripe, and Visa.[12]

Every registered KOR asset exposes an x402-compatible endpoint for transient licensing and usage payments. An agent that wants to use an asset issues an HTTP request, receives a 402 response carrying payment requirements, executes a USDC payment, and receives the resource with a verifiable receipt. The settlement writes a commercial-state attestation into the asset's graph atomically.

This matters because a class of transaction exists that legacy rails cannot serve at all. An autonomous agent licensing a fraction of a second of audio for a generated video cannot open a bank account. The transaction is too small, too fast, and too frequent for any system that assumes a human approver.

Chain-abstracted settlement. KOR's participants live across chains, stablecoin denominations, and fiat off-ramps. The protocol resolves cross-chain settlement through the ERC-7683 cross-chain intents pattern, currently in Draft status, with production implementations including Across.[13] A participant signs an intent, such as *pay me*, *license this catalogue*, or *transfer ownership*, and a solver network competes to fulfill it across whatever combination of chains, stablecoins, and off-ramp partners produces the best execution. Chains are an implementation detail beneath the intent.

Royalty memory. Each settlement against an asset writes a record to that asset's history. Over time, every license, brand deal, sync, and micropayment becomes queryable with timestamps and counterparties.

Royalty history is a primitive for downstream financial products: advances against future royalties priced on real data rather than estimates, collateralized lending against catalogues, secondary markets for revenue-bearing assets, and automated accounting flows. **KOR does not build these products. KOR exposes the data layer that makes them possible.**

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5. Infrastructure and Standards

5.1 Why Base

KOR is deployed on Base for three reasons. USDC is native, fiat off-ramps are mature, and consumer-grade wallet surfaces are available without bespoke integration. Account-abstraction infrastructure is well established, which is what allows the protocol to keep crypto out of the user's path. And x402 payment activity, the settlement standard the Settle Engine depends on most directly, has its deepest live deployment on Base.

KOR is not a chain. The protocol does not run a sequencer, make data-availability decisions, or operate validator infrastructure. It selects the chain that already has the users, the liquidity, and the payment standards.

5.2 Account abstraction

The protocol's transaction layer supports account abstraction. Participants interact with Verify, Route, and Settle by signing intents, such as registering an asset, filing an attestation, licensing a sample, or accepting a settlement, which the execution layer resolves into onchain transactions.

New users are provisioned ERC-4337 smart accounts with social or passkey authentication. Existing externally-owned account holders delegate to smart-account code via EIP-7702, which shipped in Ethereum's Pectra upgrade in May 2025, retaining their address while gaining smart-account execution. Gas is abstracted through paymasters. Transactions can be sponsored by the protocol or by partners, and fees can be denominated in stablecoin rather than the chain's

native asset. The execution layer handles nonce management, batching, and chain selection.

The effect is that crypto is not the front door. A creator registers an asset without needing to know they have signed an onchain transaction.

5.3 KOR ID

KOR ID is the protocol's identity layer. It authenticates users via Sign-In with Ethereum (EIP-4361) across EVM chains and issues each user a permanent identifier, optionally resolvable as an ENS subname.

KOR ID is also a full OAuth 2.0 and OpenID Connect provider. Third-party applications integrate "Sign in with KOR ID" using the standard authorization-code flow with PKCE, receiving a verified identity payload of wallet address, identifier, and consented claims as an OIDC ID token. Scopes can request access to wallet addresses, linked social platforms, registered assets, and derived reputation signals, each granted explicitly by the user.

For the protocol, KOR ID is the binding between a user and their onchain footprint: registered assets, attestation history, settlement records, and reputation. Downstream contracts and agents resolve a user's full protocol state through their KOR ID. Consent is managed at the dashboard level, and every data connection and OAuth session is revocable.

5.4 Standards reference

Standard	Function in KOR
ERC-721	Canonical asset identifier
EAS-style attestations	Claim graph
ERC-8004	Agent identity, reputation, and validation
C2PA	AI provenance signatures
ERC-4337	Smart accounts
EIP-7702	EOA delegation to smart-account code
EIP-4361	Sign-In with Ethereum
x402	HTTP-native stablecoin payments
AP2	Agent-to-agent commerce

Standard	Function in KOR
ERC-7683	Cross-chain intents

KOR composes rather than invents. Where a standard is in Draft, KOR's implementation tracks the specification and is designed to migrate. The protocol's core clearing functions do not depend on any single external standard reaching Final status, though integration surfaces may change as specifications settle.

6. Business Model

KOR earns revenue at two layers. The application layer generates revenue today. The protocol layer generates revenue as settled value grows.

6.1 Application layer

Revenue today comes from the five consumer surfaces described in Section 8: Pacer, Streamline, VRSNS, Korus, and KOR Hubs.

AI workflows are becoming the dominant usage pattern across the product suite, which makes compute the primary recurring cost of operating them and the primary recurring charge to the user. That charge is denominated in KOR, and staking KOR discounts it on the tiered model. This converts a running cost into a reason to hold and lock the token.

6.2 Protocol layer

The protocol charges a clearing fee on value that clears through its engines. Licenses, sync placements, brand settlements, catalogue transfers, and agent-initiated usage payments all pass through the Settle Engine, and clearing fees are levied on that flow.

This is the line that scales with the network rather than with the team's own products, and it is why third-party surfaces are additive rather than competitive. An application built by someone else that registers assets and settles through KOR contracts contributes clearing volume without the team having built the surface.

Clearing fees are the source of every participant reward described in Section 7. Attestors, curators, routing agents, and validators are paid from them, which is what makes the protocol's trust functions worth performing.

6.3 How the two layers relate

The application layer proves the clearing functions in market and supplies the protocol with its initial flow: registered assets, routing outcomes, and settlements. The protocol layer monetizes that flow, including flow the team did not originate.

The strategic consequence is that KOR does not need to win every creator surface. It needs the surfaces that exist to clear through its rails. Application revenue funds the network's early period. Clearing-fee revenue is where the model scales.

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7. The KOR Token

7.1 Token utility

The protocol's settlement asset is USDC, deliberately, because creators should be paid in dollars. The token's necessity therefore does not rest on settlement. It rests on **bonding**, the class of protocol functions where a participant makes a claim that cannot be mechanically verified, and where the protocol needs that claim to be economically costly to make falsely.

Verify. Attestors bond KOR behind authorship, sample-clearance, and AI-provenance claims about off-protocol sources. Successful attestations accrue rewards from clearing fees on downstream activity tied to the asset. Attestations proven false by counter-evidence are slashed.

Route. Agents bond KOR to participate in routing, and reputation is stake-weighted. Curators bond KOR behind explicit calls about talent and matches. Successful curation earns from clearing fees on deals that close. Unsuccessful agents and curators bleed stake over time.

Settle. Validators bond KOR on high-value settlements to attest that deal terms are clean, earning fees on validated settlements and slashed on settlements later proven invalid.

In each case, the bond is the mechanism that makes an unverifiable claim expensive to fabricate. Token demand is demand for the right to participate in the protocol's clearing functions. Velocity comes from protocol use, not from speculation.

Beyond bonding, the token carries three further functions, summarized below and detailed in the sections that follow.

Utility	Function
Bonding and slashing	Collateral behind unverifiable claims across Verify, Route, and Settle
Fee discount	Staking reduces AI workflow spend on a tiered lock model
Governance	Voting on protocol parameters
Incentives	Creator rewards across the ecosystem

7.2 Access and governance

Staking for fee discounts. As AI workflows become the dominant usage pattern across the product layer, compute becomes the primary recurring cost, denominated in KOR. Staking KOR earns a discount on that spend, on a tiered model where longer lock commitments earn deeper discounts. This is the fee-discount mechanism used by dYdX and GMX for trading fees, applied to compute.

Tier	Stake requirement	Lock period	Fee discount
Bronze	X KOR	30 days	10%
Silver	3X KOR	90 days	20%
Gold	10X KOR	180 days	35%
Platinum	25X KOR	365 days	50% (hard cap)

Unstaking before the lock period ends decays or forfeits the accrued discount, on the same basis at every tier. Illustrative pending finalization against modeled compute costs. The 50% cap bounds maximum subsidy.

Governance. KOR holders vote on protocol parameters.

Incentives. KOR funds creator rewards across the ecosystem.

7.3 Clearing fees and value accrual

Every reward described above is paid from clearing fees, the protocol fee charged on a clearing function as set out in Section 6.2. Attestors, curators, routing agents, and validators earn from them, which is what makes performing the protocol's trust functions worth doing.

7.4 Token

Parameter	Value
Ticker	$KOR
Total supply	10,000,000,000 KOR
Supply model	Fixed. No further issuance beyond total supply
Chain of issuance	Base
Token type	ERC20

7.5 Distribution

Allocation, vesting terms, and the unlock schedule are set out in the KOR tokenomics specification and published at the token generation event.

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8. Product Layer and Traction

KOR Protocol is the infrastructure layer described above: registry, attestation graph, settlement contracts, agent registry, staking, and slashing.

Five consumer surfaces operate on the protocol today, built and operated by the KOR team. Each proves a clearing function in market and feeds data back into the protocol.

Korus is a music remixing and creation platform where artists and fans collaborate on tracks. Output flows into the Verify Engine through registration, with authorship and AI-provenance attestations seeded at creation.

VRSNS generates and repurposes content across social platforms. Output is registered with provenance metadata and becomes routable and licensable on registration.

Pacer is an AI operating system for a music career, covering release planning, pitching, content, and distribution. Pacer is the music-side surface for Route.

Streamline is an AI operating system for creators more broadly, turning a creator's data and a corpus of over 800,000 trending videos into data-backed recommendations. Streamline extends the Pacer pattern across video, visual art, and multi-format workflows.

KOR Hubs is the community and demand-side surface, covering stem packs, remix competitions, courses, and paid feedback, and the venue where partners and audiences connect to creators and assets routed through the protocol. Hubs is the settlement venue for community-level monetization.

8.1 Traction

Metric	Figure	Definition
Lifetime sign-ups	**1M+**	Registered accounts across the product suite
Creative assets minted	**285K**	Creative assets registered onchain
IP partners	**1K+**	Labels, artists, and rights-holders
Gross product revenue	**$2M+**	Gross, from live products to date

Partners span music, media, and technology, including artists with audiences ranging from fifty thousand to over twenty-five million monthly listeners.

Operating the surfaces is how the team validates the protocol. Opening the protocol is how the network compounds beyond the team's own surfaces.

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9. Roadmap

Development proceeds in phases. Each phase deepens the protocol underneath surfaces that are already in market.

Building out the application layer. The five consumer surfaces are live and continue to expand: more creation and remixing capability in Korus and VRSNS, deeper release and campaign workflows in Pacer, broader multi-format coverage in Streamline, and more monetization surface in Hubs. Every product improvement adds registered assets, routing outcomes, and settlements to the protocol beneath, which is what makes the clearing layer worth building on.

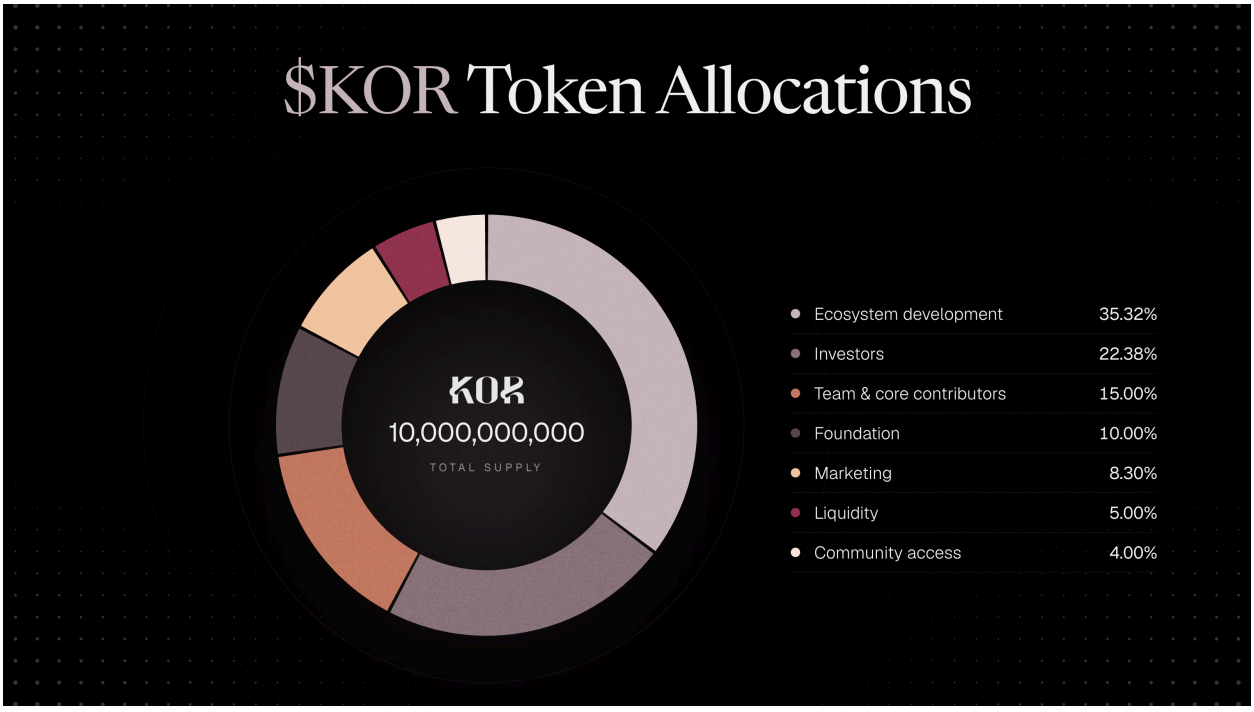
Launching $KOR. The token generation event is set for early Q4. Launch activates the parts of the protocol that require a bonded asset: staked attestation with slashing across Verify, curation rails where humans and agents bond behind explicit calls, validator attestation on high-value settlements, staking tiers and workflow fee discounts, and the clearing fees that pay participants for performing trust functions.

Onboarding global IP partners. Growth on the demand side is a commercial process rather than an engineering one. The priority is expanding beyond the current base of labels, artists, and rights-holders into agencies, MCNs, brands, and catalogue owners across more territories, with particular attention to markets where creators are numerous and monetization infrastructure is thin. Each partner added is both a source of demand signal and a counterparty for settlement.

Deepening the onchain infrastructure. The protocol layer continues to build out: broadening the open agent registry so more third-party agents route through it, extending developer tooling so external applications can register, route, and settle through KOR contracts, and widening the settlement surface across additional chains, stablecoins, and off-ramp partners as demand requires.

Moving to governance. Over time, parameter control passes to token holders. Alongside this, work continues on the open problems the protocol has not yet solved: dispute resolution for genuinely ambiguous IP claims, cold start for the match engine, calibration of slashing curves, cross-jurisdictional royalty law, and selective disclosure so that commercial terms can stay confidential while provenance stays public.

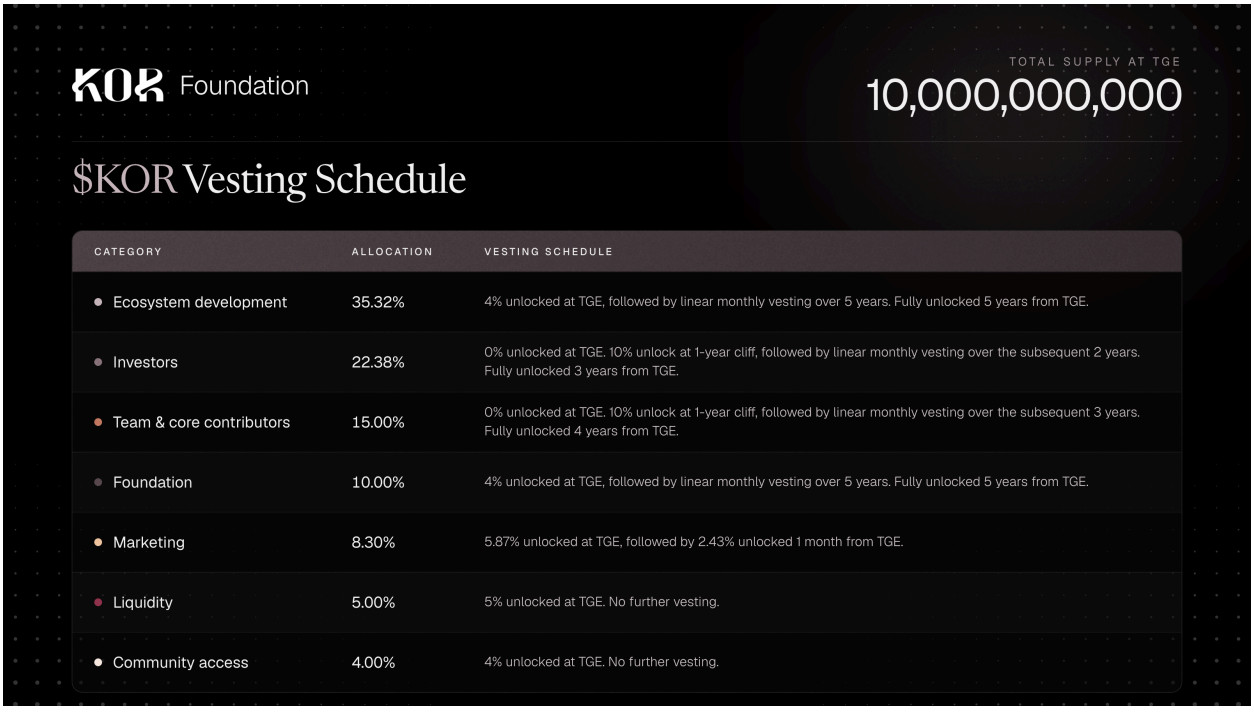
10. Token Distribution Plan



The total supply of $KOR is 10,000,000,000 (ten billion) tokens, fixed, with no issuance beyond that amount planned. KOR is committed to transparency regarding the distribution and release of $KOR. The allocation and vesting schedule is designed to ensure long-term alignment between protocol developers, investors, ecosystem contributors, and the broader community.

Ecosystem Development funds growth and incentives for ecosystem partners, distributed by the KOR Technologies Foundation against published guidelines. Investor allocations are reserved for strategic investors from the protocol's private funding rounds. Team and Core Contributors is reserved for the team building the protocol. Foundation allocations are reserved for foundation uses. Marketing covers exchange listing programs and ecosystem marketing activity. Liquidity is reserved for market-making and liquidity provision across venues where $KOR trades. Community Access is reserved for aligning long-term community members and is distributed via a KOR-hosted claim interface to qualified participants.

11. Vesting Schedule



At genesis, 22.87% of total supply unlocks, amounting to 2,286,666,667 $KOR. That figure is comprised of 4% from the Ecosystem Development allocation, 4% from the Foundation allocation, 4% from Community Access, 5% from Liquidity, and 5.87% from Marketing, together covering community rewards, exchange allocations, market-maker allotment, and liquidity incentives. The Investor and Team and Core Contributors allocations receive zero unlocked tokens at TGE.

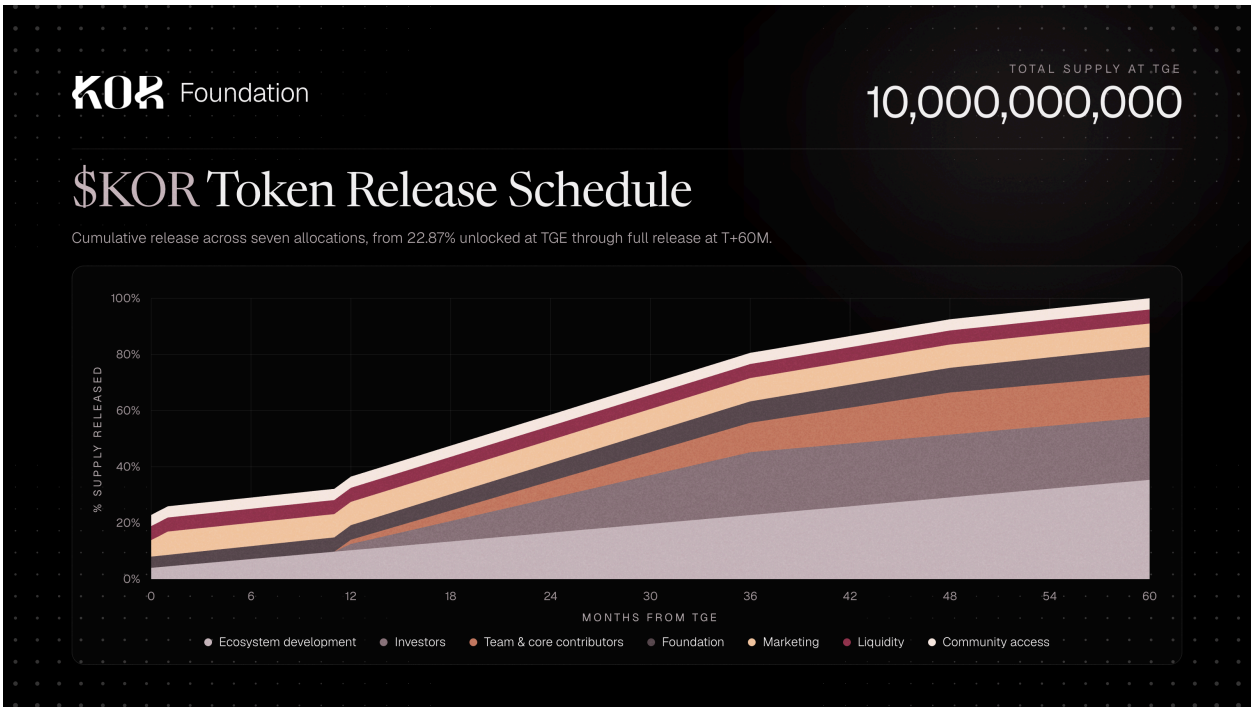
Team and Core Contributors allocations, covering the team building the protocol, carry a 1-year cliff. At the end of that cliff, 10% of the allocation is released, with the remainder vesting linearly on a monthly basis over the subsequent 3 years, reaching full unlock 4 years from TGE. Investor allocations follow the same structure on a shorter tail, carrying a 1-year cliff with a 10% release at the cliff and linear monthly vesting over the subsequent 2 years, reaching full unlock 3 years from TGE.

Ecosystem Development and Foundation allocations carry no cliff and vest linearly on a monthly basis over 5 years following their initial TGE unlock. The remaining 2.43% of the Marketing allocation unlocks 1 month from TGE. Liquidity and Community Access unlock in full at TGE and carry no subsequent vesting.

All figures expressed as a percentage of total supply. TGE release percentages are likewise stated as a percentage of total supply rather than of the category allocation.

Locked and unvested tokens cannot be bonded into the protocol’s trust functions or staked into the fee-discount tiers, and they earn no rewards while locked, so no question arises as to whether rewards on locked tokens are themselves subject to the unlock schedule.

Vesting is enforced onchain by smart contract, so unlock schedules are independently verifiable once the token contract is deployed. Allocation addresses for each category are labelled on Basescan at deployment.



Glossary

Attestation graph. The data structure holding signed claims about a registered asset. Queried by downstream contracts to determine clearance state.

Bonding. Locking KOR behind a claim such that the stake is slashable if the claim is proven false.

Challenge window. The period during which a counter-claim may be filed against a newly filed attestation.

Clear to move. The condition in which an asset's clearance state satisfies the requirements of a specific intended action.

Clearance state. A derived property of the attestation graph indicating whether an asset is clear to move for a given action.

Clearing fee. The protocol fee charged on a clearing function, from which participant rewards are paid.

Commercial state. The set of attestations describing licences, deals, splits, and royalty obligations against an asset.

Curator. A participant who bonds KOR behind an explicit call about talent, a match, or a brief, earning from clearing fees on deals that close.

KOR ID. The protocol's identity layer, binding a user to their registered assets, attestation history, settlement records, and reputation.

Programmable split. A contract-encoded distribution of revenue across the parties to an asset, declared at registration and updated by attestation.

Route agent. A registered, specialised software agent with an onchain identity, declared capability surface, and reputation score.

Slashing. Forfeiture of bonded KOR when a claim is proven false by counter-evidence.

Validator. A participant who bonds KOR on a high-value settlement to attest that the deal terms are clean.

Notes and Sources

1. Reported; never officially confirmed by the artist or Universal Music Group. *Variety*, May 2022.
2. Hipgnosis Songs Capital (Blackstone-backed private fund), January 2023. Distinct from the LSE-listed Hipgnosis Songs Fund Ltd.
3. Masters reacquisition reported at approximately $360M, May 2025 (*Billboard*, per sources; not officially confirmed). Eras Tour final gross $2,077,618,725 across 149 shows (*Billboard* Boxscore, December 2024).
4. Goldman Sachs Research, April 2023. Cited as-dated; Goldman has not issued an updated forecast.
5. Will Page, *Global Value of Music Copyright*, December 2025 (figure for calendar 2024).
6. IFPI *Global Music Report 2026*, March 2026 (figure for calendar 2025). Recorded music only, and not a component of note 5, which is measured on a different basis and covers an earlier year.
7. Art Basel and UBS *Global Art Market Report 2026* (Dr. Clare McAndrew, Arts Economics), $59.6B for 2025, up 4%.

8. SignalFire creator economy analysis: approximately 2M full-time professional creators against a base of roughly 50M active creators. Broader self-identification estimates run considerably higher. The 50M base is used throughout this document for consistency with note 4.
9. ERC-8004, status Draft. Authors affiliated with the Ethereum Foundation, MetaMask, Google, and Coinbase in an individual capacity. Authorship does not constitute organisational endorsement.
10. Google Cloud announcement, 16 September 2025, and the AP2 specification.
11. a16z, *State of Crypto 2025*, October 2025. $46T total (unadjusted) transaction volume; $9T adjusted. Stablecoin issuers rank 17th among holders of US Treasuries.
12. Coinbase x402 whitepaper, May 2025; x402 Foundation announcement, September 2025; Linux Foundation announcements, April and July 2026.
13. ERC-7683, status Draft.

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