Open Proprietary Protocol

TOC

Glossary

Access Control	In information technology, access control is the selective restriction of access to a place or other resource.
Application Programming Interface (API)	A software or intermediary method that allows two applications to communicate with each other.
Blockchain	First introduced by Bitcoin, it refers to a peer-to-peer network with consensus mechanism with the synchronized digital data spread across the globe.
CAP Theorem	Also named Brewers theorem after computer scientist Eric Brewer, it states that a distributed data store can simultaneously provide only two of the three qualities – consistency, availability, and partitiontolerance.
Content Delivery Network	Aims to provide high availability and performance through geographically distributed network of proxy servers and their data centers.
Digital Rights Management	A set of technologies for restricting the use of proprietary hardware and copyrighted materials.
Distributed LedgerTechnology	See Blockchain.
ERC 20	Ethereum token standard for smart contracts that provides a set of rules that all Ethereum-based tokens must follow.
ERC 721	See NFT
Ethereum	A decentralized open-source blockchain featuring smart contract written in Solidity programming.

Glossary

Extensible Markup Language (XML)	Better known as XML, it is a form of markup language that defines a set of format rules for encoding documents.
E2E	Short for End-to-End .
High Availability	Describes systems that are dependable enough to operate continuously without failing, thus providing high uptime of the system.
JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)	Open standard and data interchange format that is human – readable consisting of key-value pair.
Non-Fungible Token (NFT)	a.k.a ERC721. A special type of Ethereum improvement protocol representing something unique without the possibility of substitution
Open Proprietary Protocol (OPP)	Data interchange and content rights protocol defined by this document.
Open Proprietary Protocol Token (OPP-Token)	An ERC20 based utility token.
Open Proprietary Identity Token (OPI-Token)	A symbol given to the NFT token issued by OPP platform.
Proof-of-Work	Zero-knowledge proof in which a certain amount of computational effort has been expanded. In Ethereum, it involves solving difficult mathematical problem.
Queries Per Second	A measure of the output of data retrieved in one second from the input qurery.

Glossary

Risk Management	Assessment of risks to control threats.
Search Engine Results Page	Output by search engines in response to a query by a user.
Social Networking Service	An online platform which people use to build social networks or social relationships with other people.
Software Package Data Exchange (SPDX)	Standard format for communicating licenses and copyrights.
Steganography	Practice of concealing data within another data.
Technical Protection Measures	Devices or software or other technologies used to block or limit access to a work.
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time is the primary time standard by which the world regulates clocks and time.
Virtual Private Cloud	A pool of shared resources allocated within a public cloud providing a certain level of private access control between infrastructure.

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Open Proprietary Protocol (OPP) aims to define a standard set of data structure used to identify ownership on digital assets in public domain. Unlike Digital Rights Management (DRM) that requires external application to utilize proper protection on copyrighted content, OPP can be viewed Technical Protection Measures (TPM) at its simplistic form in which content protection is asdone at a data level leading to a broader content control without any Access Control (AC) applications or apparatus.
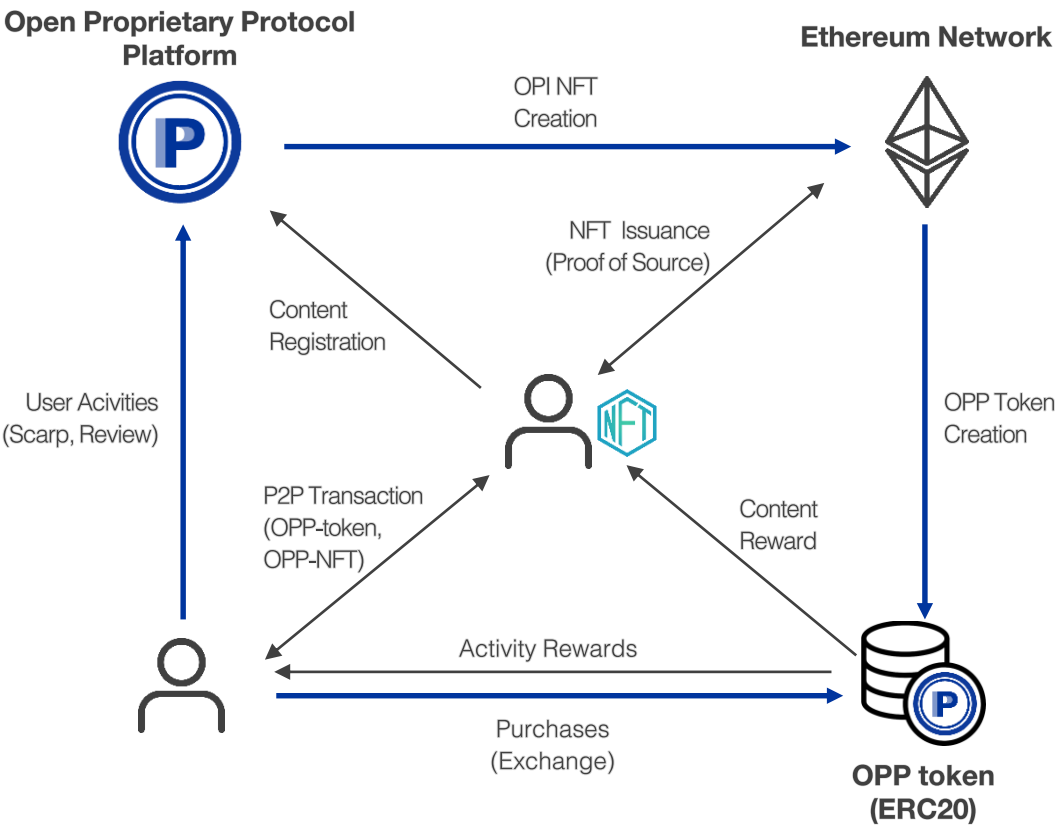
OPP Platform, or simply OPP platform, provides – along with others - content registration services online using OPP standards. OPP was designed with flexibility in data exchange. It is an interface-only open protocol and its contextual approach is open to interpretation of where it is being used. This design paradigm follows the best practice of separation of business logic and data leading to a wider range of applications contingent on
implementation.

Here are some use cases.

- Content rights of video uploaded on social media like Youtube and Twitch
- Writings and images posted on newsgroup, blogs, and Social Networking Service (SNS)
- Diploma, license, and certificates
- Steganography

Chapter 1. Introduction

Open Proprietary Protocol Platform

Ethereum Network

OPI NFT Creation

NFT Issuance (Proof of Source)

Content Registration

User Acivities (Scarp, Review)

OPP Token Creation

P2P Transaction (OPP-token, OPP-NFT)

Content Reward

Activity Rewards

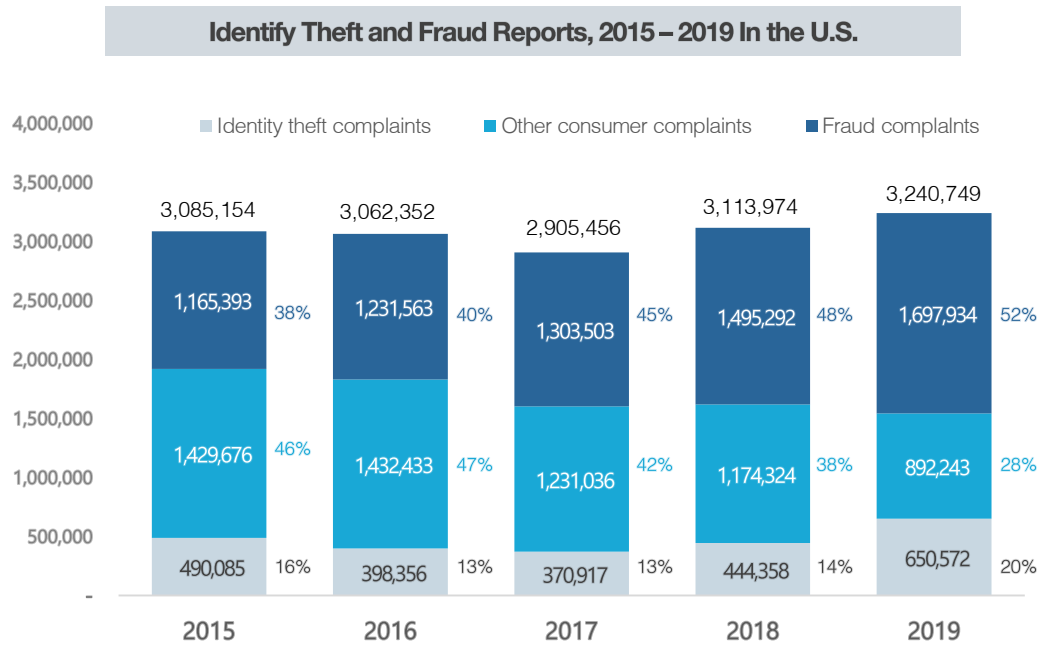Purchases (Exchange)

OPP token (ERC20)

Chapter 1. Introduction

1.2 Background

OPP was first conceptualized with one simple goal in mind – make the internet a better place to communicate by preventing theft on digital content. Digital content is data and its integrity is directly correlated with information trustworthy. If data integrity is breached, the information is not trustworthy. It is imperative, then, that the data be stored in medium where not only theoretically impossible but technically irrecoverable to falsely alter data. Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT) known as Ethereum is most suitable candidate and is the storage choice by OPP platform on which crucial data of content registration service is kept.

Emphasis be made on how important it is to protect digital content as there are many unsuspecting victims who fall prey to crimes shown below

Identify Theft and Fraud Reports, 2015 – 2019 In the U.S.

Year	Identity theft complaints	Other consumer complaints	Fraud complaints	Total
2015	490,085 (16%)	1,429,676 (46%)	1,165,393 (38%)	3,085,154
2016	398,356 (13%)	1,432,433 (47%)	1,231,563 (40%)	3,062,352
2017	370,917 (13%)	1,231,036 (42%)	1,303,503 (45%)	2,905,456
2018	444,358 (14%)	1,174,324 (38%)	1,495,292 (48%)	3,113,974
2019	650,572 (20%)	892,243 (28%)	1,697,934 (52%)	3,240,749

Chapter 1. Introduction

< Source : Federal Trade Commission, Consumer Sentinel Network>

Top Five of Identify Theft in 2019

Type of identity theft	Number if reports	Prnecet of total top five
Credit car Fraud – new accounts	246,763	45.7%
Miscellaneous identity theft (2)	166,875	30.9%
Mobile telephone – new accounts	44,208	8.2%
Business or personal loan	43,919	8.1%
Auto loan or lease	38,561	7.1%
Total	540,326	100.0%

Identify theft reports by age

Age	Identity theft reports in 2018	Identity theft reports in 2019	Change
19 and under	14,251	14,211	-0.3%
20 to 29	76,760	110,769	+44.3%
30 to 39	107,367	170,255	+58.6%
40 to 49	84,165	122,752	+45.8%
50 to 59	63,229	77,350	+22.3%
60 to 69	42,704	44,679	+4.6%
70 to 79	16,462	17,161	+4.2%
80 and over	5,989	5,687	-5.0%
Total	410,927	540,326	+37..0%

Chapter 1. Introduction

< Source : Korea Cyber Police Agency Cyber Crime Statistics>

Information amd Communication Network Use Crime

		Total	Cyber fraud	Cyber Financial crime	Infringement of personal location information	Cyber Copyright Infringement	etc
2014	occur	89,519	56,667	15,596	939	14,168	2,149
	arrest	56,461	40,657	6,567	635	7,198	1,404
2015	occur	118,362	81,849	14,686	609	18,770	2,448
	arrest	86,658	68,444	7,886	296	8,832	1,200
2016	occur	121,867	100,369	6,721	2,410	9,796	2,571
	arrest	103,271	89,364	4,034	2,125	5,616	2,033
2017	occur	107,271	92,636	6,066	413	6,667	1,489
	arrest	88,779	80,740	2,632	298	4,134	975
2018	occur	123,677	112,000	5,621	246	3,856	1,954
	arrest	93,926	87,714	2,353	142	2,467	1,250

Contents Crime

		Totla	Porno	Gambling	Defamation and insults	Stoking	etc
2014	occur	18,299	4,354	4,271	8,880	363	431
	arrest	14,643	3,739	4,047	6,241	300	316
2015	occur	23,163	4,244	3,352	15,043	134	390
	arrest	17,388	3,475	3,365	10,202	124	222
2016	occur	28,438	3,777	9,538	14,908	56	159
	arrest	23,539	3,435	9,394	10,539	53	118
2017	occur	21,307	2,646	5,130	13,348	59	124
	arrest	17,312	2,329	5,080	9,756	52	95
2018	occur	23,039	3,833	3,012	15,926	60	208
	arrest	17,305	3,282	2,947	10,889	50	137

✓ Crimes are committed in many different ways. Embezzlement, identity theft, stealing blog posts and illegal reproduction of video are just a tip of the iceberg of rising crimes. We propose simple data model – Open Proprietary Protocol - to. facilitate systematic preventive measures

Chapter 2. Protocol Specification

2.1 JSON Data Model

OPP is a simple data interchange model expressed in JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) with limited byte size. Unlike Extensible Markup Language (XML), JSON does not require Document Type Definition (DTD) and is far less complicated. Open Proprietary Protocol JSON (OPP-JSON) interface only requires minimal data needed to distinguish unique digital content making it storage efficient.

2.2 Anatomy

OPP-JSON has mutable and immutable properties. These two can be further categorized into four key-value groups. Such distinction is made for two reasons – minimalism and implementation defined paradigm. Data storage is limited on Ethereum thus data redundancy must be avoided. Applications of OPP is vast and is not bounded to singular use. Its usage reaches from the online to the offline, to industrial areas where content protection and identification can be put to good use.

- **Version**
  Requiem. OPP-JSON version

- **Meta**
  Optional. Blockchain and content identification data.

- **Data**
  Required. Content and time data.

- **Aux**
  Optional. This section is implementation specific. Any additional information deemed fit goes here.

Chapter 2. Protocol Specification

```
{
  "ver" : "10"
  "meta" : {},
  "data" : {},
  "aux" : {}
}
```

| Version |
| Meta |
| Data |
| Aux |

OPP-JSON Diagram

2.3 Parameters

Data type in OPP is string . Strings are a series of UTF-8 based characters that can be represented in bytes. Since bytes have different bit count, string in OPP-JSON is represented in chars rather than bytes. Due to key-value nature of JSON, actual string size of the data that can be used is less than the total characters

Version Parameters   R = Required

Key	Default	Chars	R	Description
Ver	10	2	Y	OPP-JSON version

Chapter 2. Protocol Specification

Meta Parameters

Key	Default	Chars	R	Description
Meta	JSON	-	N	Requires child JSON data if the key is present.
Net	10	2	N	Type of the blockchain the protocol is running on. Currently, only the Ethereum is defined. Code 10 – Ethereum
Ext	Ub	4	N	Type of digital content that the protocol is applied. Recommended code is to use file extension. The code must be less than four characters long. Note that the file extension may not always defines its actual type. Code ub – undefined. vid – video (avi, mpeg, webm, etc) img – image txt – utf-8 plain text

Data Parameters

Key	Default	Chars	R	Description
Data	JSON	-	Y	This is where key content registration data is stored.
Opc	-	64	Y	Sha256 hash of the content
Utc	-	14	Y	Registration date (UTC 0). It's immutable and the transfer of Ownership does not change this value. Fortmat Year + Month + Day + Hour/Minutes/Seconds (YYYYMMDDHHmmSS) Ex) 20210202111159
Name	-	12	Y	Registration title
Lic		16	N	License type. Can be any alphanumeric strings but the recommend way is to use short SPDX identifiers.

Chapter 2. Protocol Specification

Aux Parametrs				
Key	Default	Chars	R	Description
Aux	JSON	98	N	Requires child JSON data if the key is present. Has max size of 98 characters long. Custom data goes here.

2.4 Example

As an example, here is the hypothetical JSON data on the content registration of the plain text "foobar" completed at 11:11 am on February 2nd , 2021.

```
"ver" : "10"
"meta" : {
        "ext","txt"
},
"data" : {
        "name","Winter"
        "utc";"20210202111159",
        "lic";"cc-by-nc-4.0",
"opc","c3ab8ff13720e8cd9047dd39466b3c8974e592c2fa383d4a3960714ccef0c4f2"
},
```

OPP-JSON Sample data

Chapter 3. Proprietary

3.1 Scope

OPP does not bestow intellectual property rights on digital content. The Platform has no legal authority to give copyrights to digital content submitted through registration process. It is not practical if not impossible to filter, analyze, determine and constitute authenticity of the work underlying the content in conjunction with applicable laws. Therefore, the term 'proprietary' should not have any connotation and that its sole meaning should be made clear and directly interpreted as 'source' of the content bound by explicit descriptions as in the followings.

- Proof of Origin
- Data and content type
- Registration time

Explicit meaning listed above and hereinbefore is structured into data model using OPP. Upon successful registration, these data are stored on Ethereum with the issuance of Open Proprietary Identity (OPI) token based on ERC721 Non-Fungible Token (NFT) to the registrar as a proof which by its definition, replication is not possible.
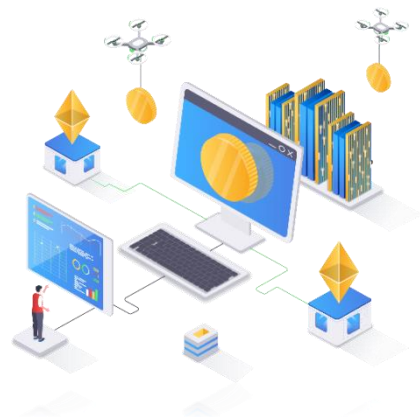
Chapter 3. Proprietary

3.2 Rewards

There are three rewards given to the OPP platform member.

- Content Registration Reward
- Content Evaluation Reward
- Content Scrap Reward

Content Registration Reward is a one time only reward given to the member who has successfully registered content on The Platform. Any member can review registered content and performs an evaluation on it to receive Content Evaluation Reward.

Content Scrap Point Reward is given to the member token of the content when some other member scraps the content. The owner must be a member of The Platform and hold a valid OPI token. For example, If a member named "Foo" has registered content called "Bar" backed by valid OPI token and "Bar" gets scrapped by five other members, then the member "Foo" would have received five Content Scrap Reward points. These same members can scrap "Bar" as many times as they wish but only five points would be generated as the Content Scrap Reward point is generated only once per member-to-OPI. Content Scrap Reward along with other rewards can be exchanged for OPP utility token.

3.3 Transfer of Ownership

Registered users can exchange OPI tokens with one another via the exchange system on The Platform. Rewards and benefits associated with the OPI tokens are not honored on the trades occurred outside The Platform including OTC and P2P transactions. These trade regulations are put in effect to ensure open, fair and equal trades and keep the OPI record keeping at optimal level on the system.

Chapter 3. Proprietary

3.4 Content Registration

Content registration undergoes many different subroutines. One of the process is the method of evaluation of authenticity using SERP filtering provided by a trusted third-party. Filtered content, then, must be made clear of any kind of forgery and pass the plagiarism examination. Once all is complete, an OPI token is issued to the registration applicant. As mentioned in section 3.3, The Platform does not keep the real-time status of the OPI registry. but does perform update on regular basis

3.5 Content Revocation

Registered contents are revoked, but not limited to, on the following conditions.

- Breach of Terms and Service Contents

- Infringement of Applicable Laws

- Arbitration of Denial

Furthermore, any improper use of the content, member's misconduct and any illegal and immoral activities will cause revocation and any rights associated with it. People who conceptualized OPP have visions to make the internet a better place to communicate and share ideas so that the legacy left today to the posterity tomorrow
will help the humanity continue to move forward as one.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.1 Platform Basic Composition

OPP platform is a collaboration application with common features like direct messaging, public and private group channels, voice talk, video conferencing and file sharing and more. OPP platform also has features not found in competition. On top of OPI NFT token system, members can create mini-homepage. This two-in-one is our most distinctive feature as it reduces – if not eliminates – the total Cost of Ownership (TOC) on running a standalone homepage and a collaboration work space

All information in social media platform are saved in blockchain and provides different information based on personal setting and web 3.0. Also, various decentralized programs and apps including NFT are connected through EIMP(Extensible Interface-First Multi-purpose System). This is the optimum decision to reduce the data volume of the OPP platform and to increase the speed and efficiency of saving and operation.

OPP platform is operated under three different definitions.

OPP Platform Lay-Out

SNS	Asset	EIMP
1:1, 1: Many, Group etc. Communication Space	Cryptocurrency, NFT, Fiat, points, etc. User Asset Management	DApp, program, etc. Connected System Management
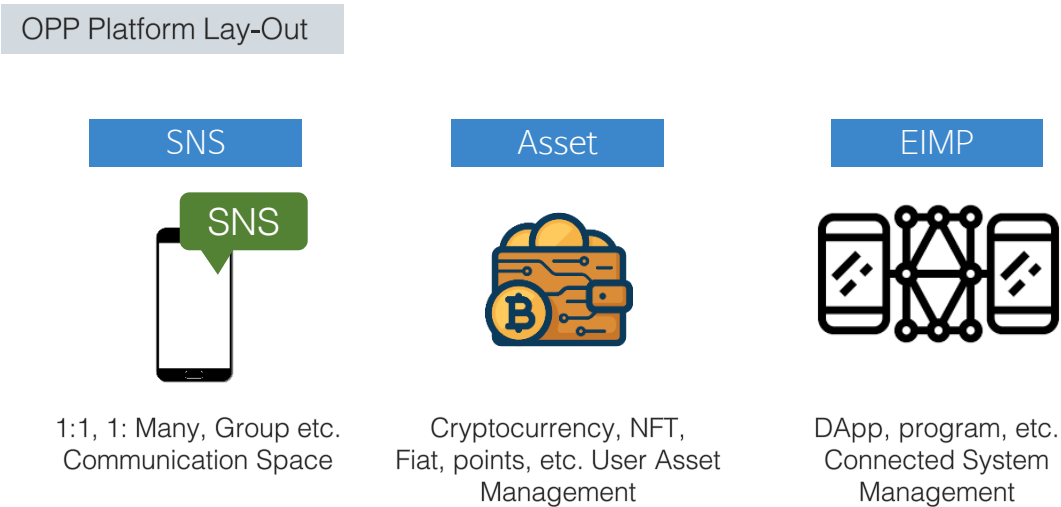
Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.1 Platform Basic Composition

OPP Platform Function Category

SNS

The social media service includes a function that provides information in the form of the existing blog type, and a function that notifies the real-time chat function through push alarm.

Not only 1:1 chat function, but also group chat that designates contents and themes of preference is also available. Also, it is set to share and promote the information about the DApp one uses. The SNS service provides a history page that shows all information at a glance, from the activities operated from the connected ETMP to purchase information through the asset, other than the basic activities.

Asset

Asset includes a function that displays all assets possessed by the user and makes purchase.

Various types of ERC-based cryptocurrencies and NFTs pre-negotiated with the OPP foundation can also be saved and purchased, and everything will be saved to Multi-Wallet.

Multi-Wallet prefers saving and using various types of assets other than ERC-based cryptocurrencies, such as Fiat, Point, etc.

EIMP & API

The user activity of OPP platform is based on SNS service, and programs and apps necessary for any additional services, managements, and operations are connected through decentralization.

Accordingly, it can be edited, complemented, attached, and detached independently if necessary for the update and extension of the program and app later on.

The representative decentralization app can be NFT service,

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.2 User Process

Create an account, log in, and go through personal information update and additional verification process necessary for SNS activity compensation. Then, create a Multi-Wallet and start using the SNS service.

OPP Token, which is the key currency for OPP platform can be purchased from the virtual asset service provider, transferred to the wallet, and used within the platform when necessary.

Use DApp for minting and purchasing NFT by connecting various contents and OPP platform.

Use SNS ----- OPP Token compensation according to the operation detail (recommendation/registration/evaluation /scrap, etc.)

DApp -----
• Include NFT service for various content, including image, text, video, etc.
• Activate NFT through additional API connection
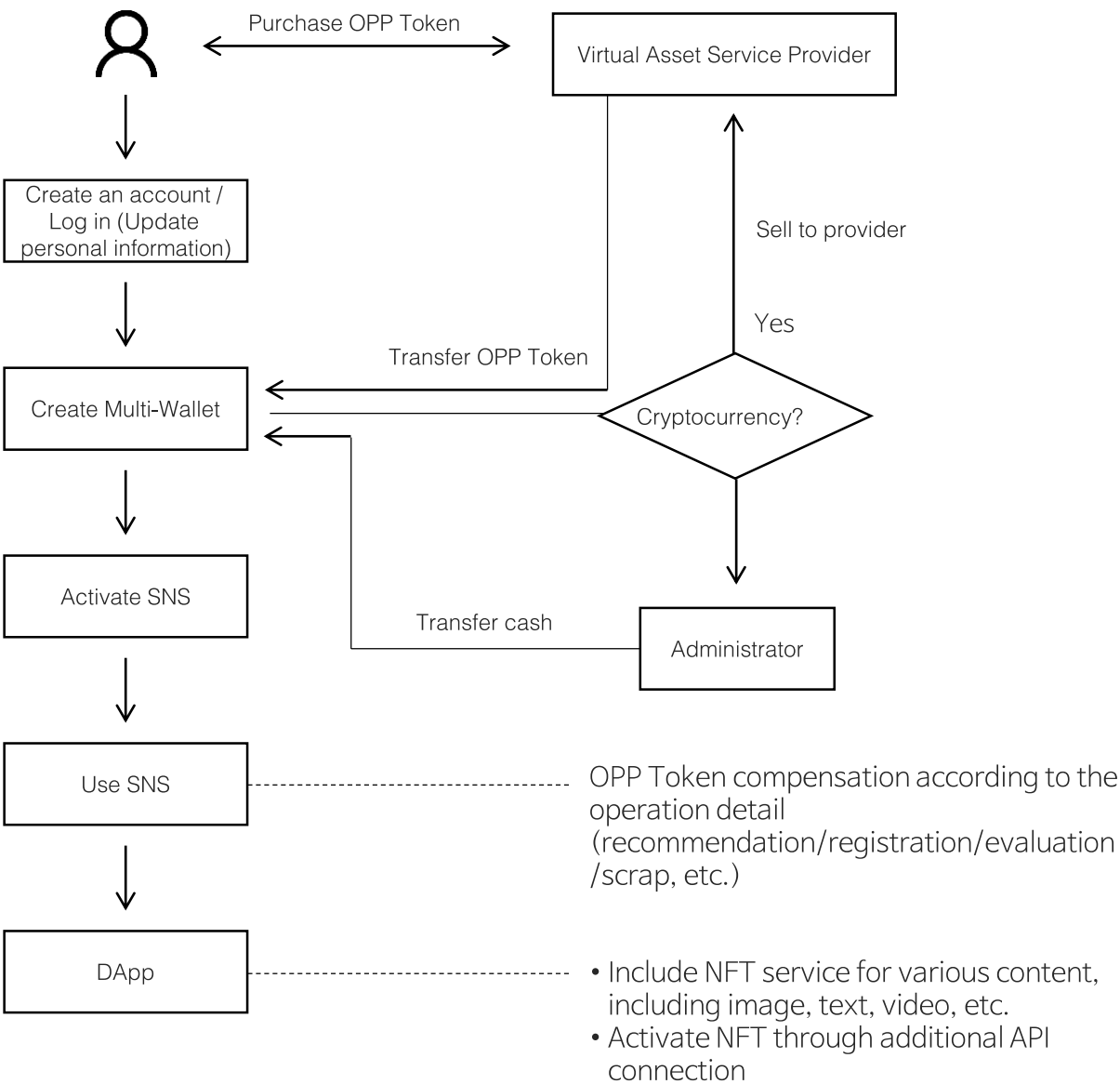
Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface UI & UX)_1/12

1) Create an account and log in
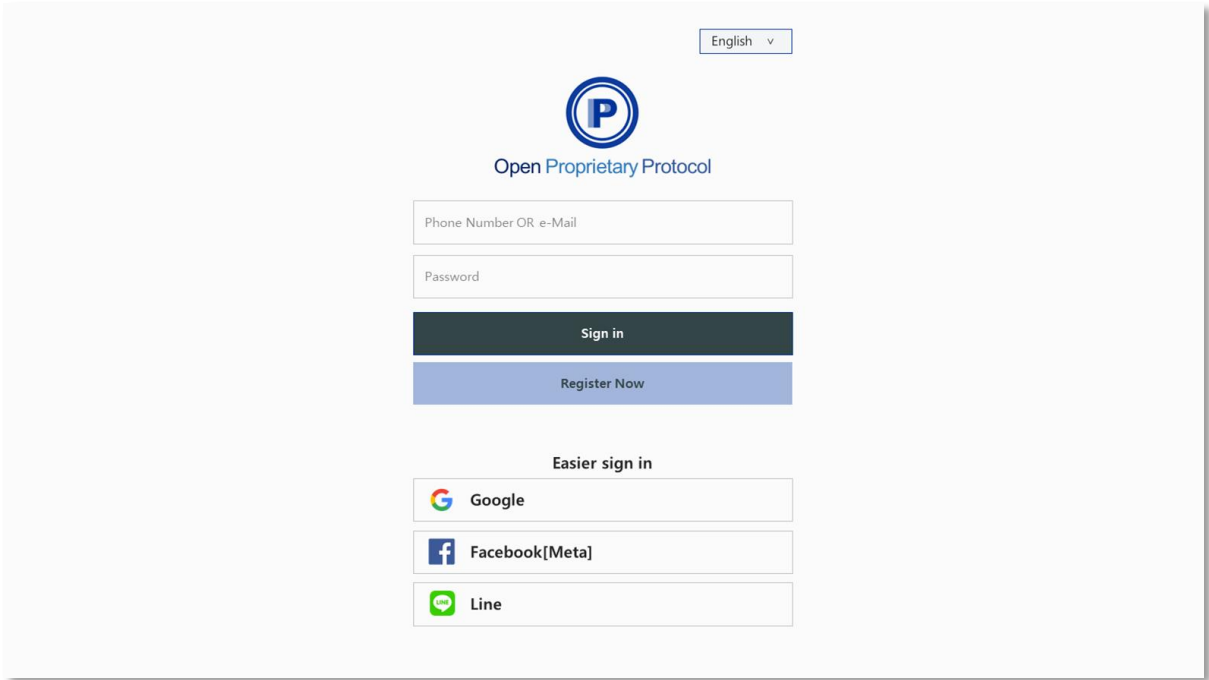
OPP is based on SNS.

To use more services, we recommend creating an account using an e-mail address or phone number, but for those who simply want the SNS service or information acquisition, we also provide 'Easier sign in' process.

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_2/12

2) My Favorite
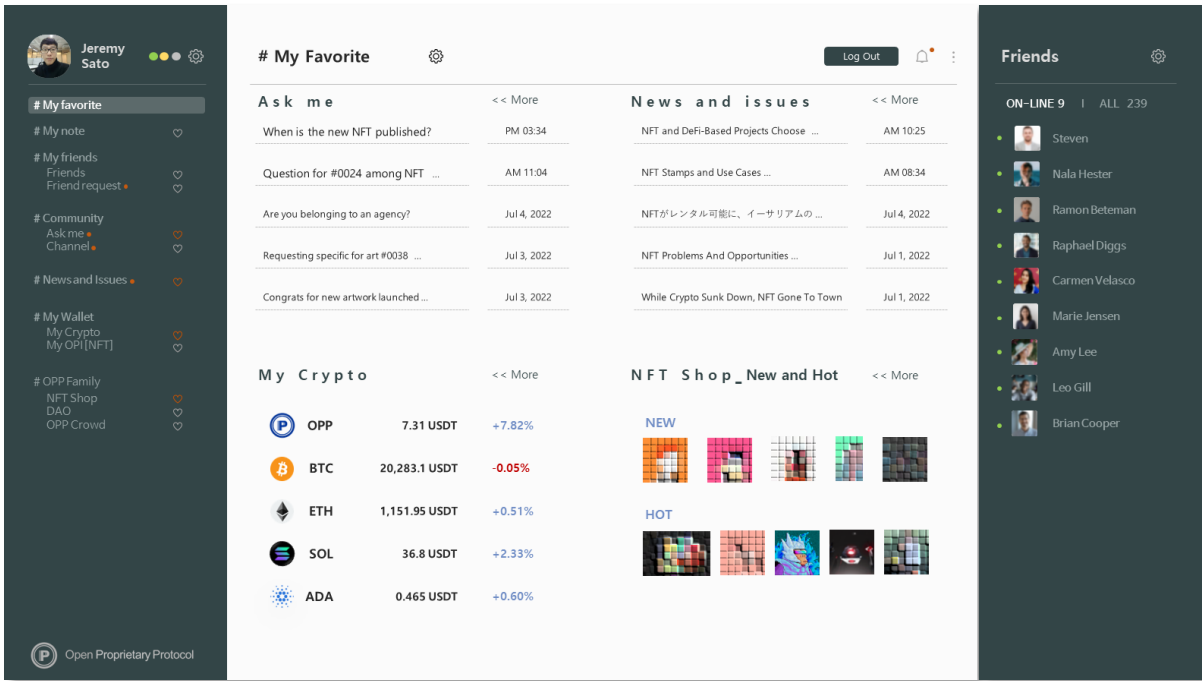
When first logged in, we display seven menu options and eleven sub-menu options of OPP and enable users to choose four-six menus of their preference from the first page. The menus can change in real-time.

You can check friends online in real-time, and your availability can also be shown to your friends but you may also change your status to off-line while using the SNS service to block other people's disruption.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_3/12

3) My Note
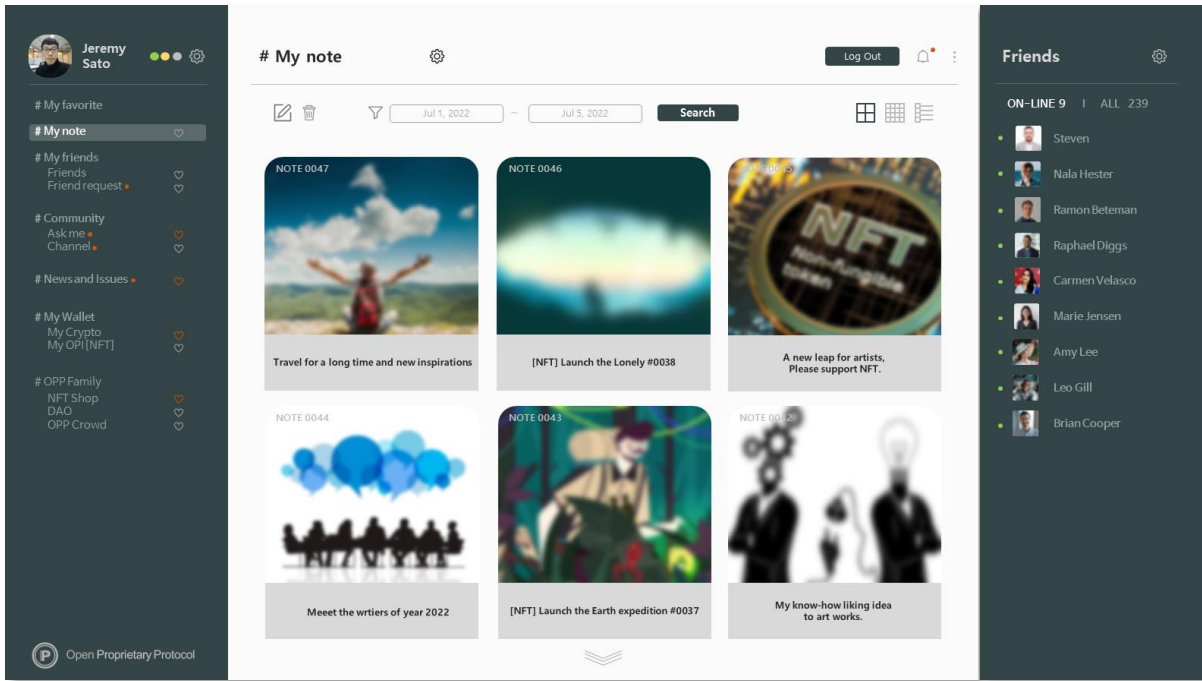
'My Note' is a blog for the users to freely upload any texts, images, music, and videos.
Users may choose a topic of their interest and style.
A unique feature is that the OPP Token will be provided as a compensation for you when other members scrap or share your posts.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_4/12

4) My Friends
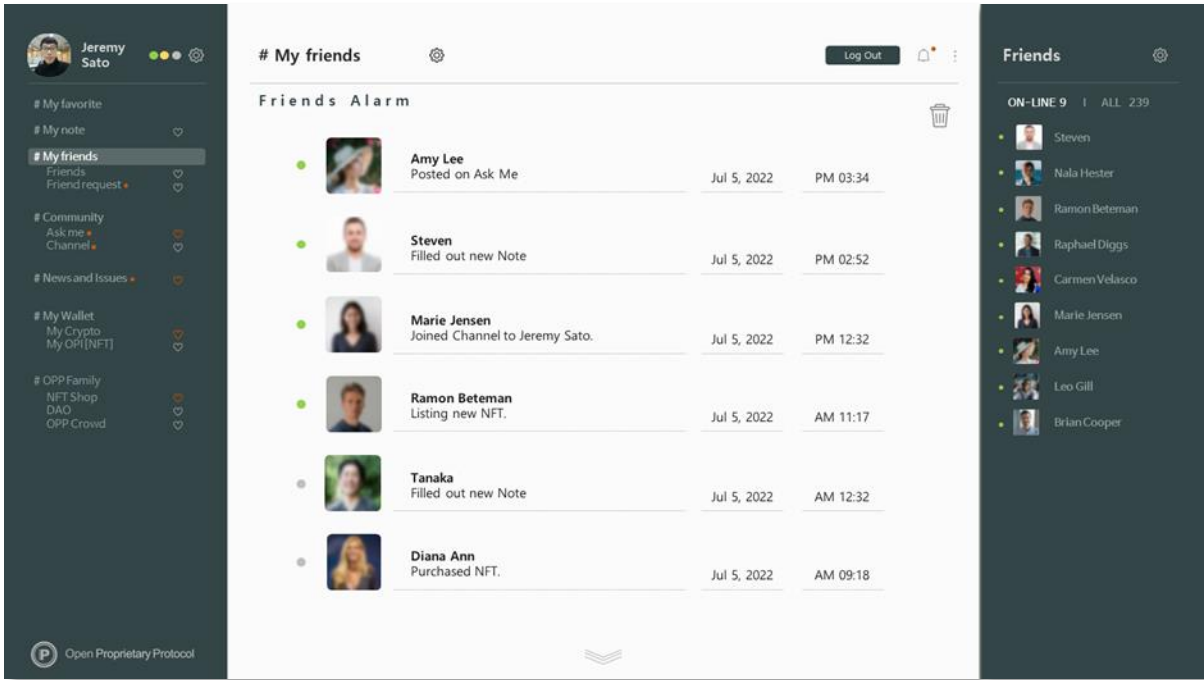
Any activities of members registered as your 'Friend' will be updated in real-time.
News about 'Friends' can be categorized by activities, and the selected activities
will be connected to push alarm.
The news about 'Friends' on the list can be deleted selectively.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_5/12

5) Community and Ask me
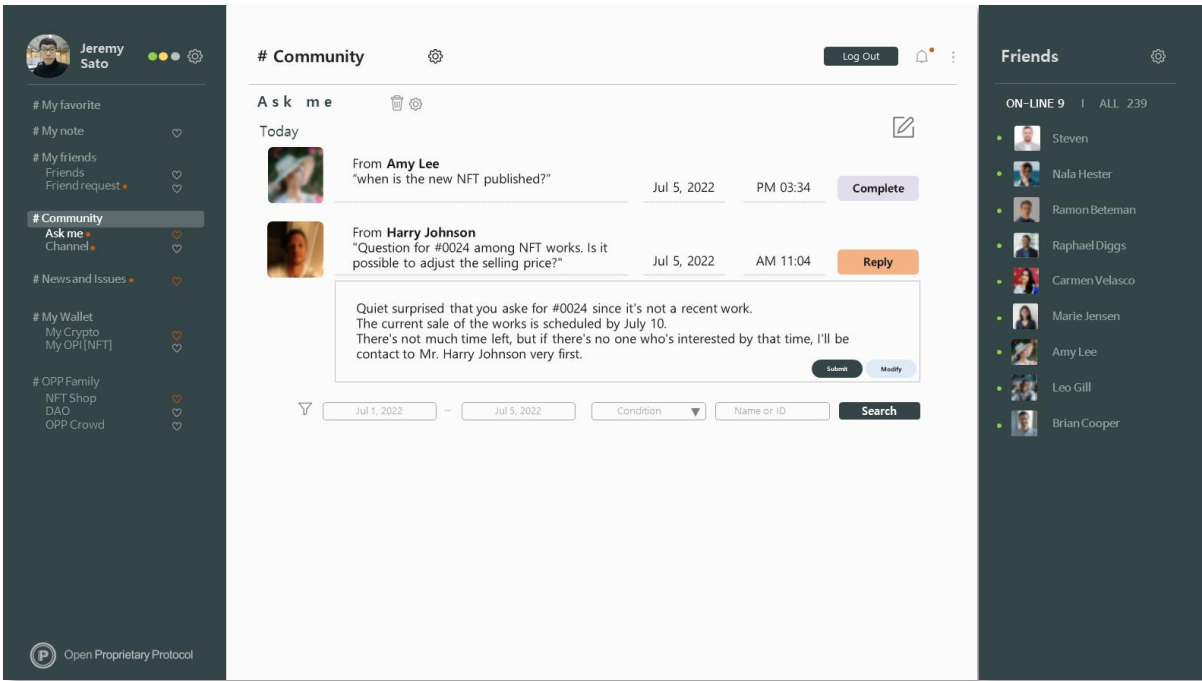
Community includes other platform's DM function and chat program's channel operation function.
However, any users who send out commercial/inappropriate DMs will get warnings twice, and those who receive over three accumulated warnings will not only be blocked by checking the ID and IP (MAC address for mobile phones) but also required a compensation for loss as an intensive penalty.

The menu of 'Community' includes the ' Ask me ' section and 'Channel'.
For any inquiries about general consumer and friends from the user's NFT activities, please use the 'Ask me' section.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_6/12

6) Community and Channel
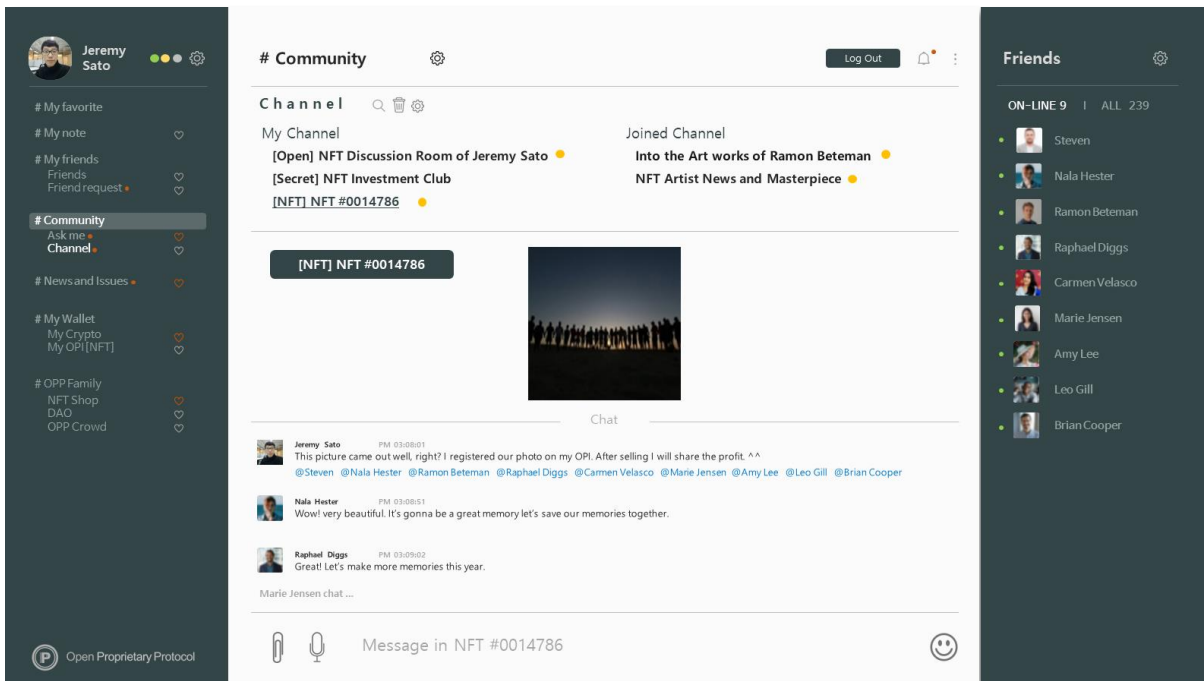
1:1 or 1:multiple chats are available with various topics including the NFT of the user. Each chat can either be open or closed, and other users can visit your channel to participate in the conversation selectively.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

## 4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_7/12

7) News and Issues
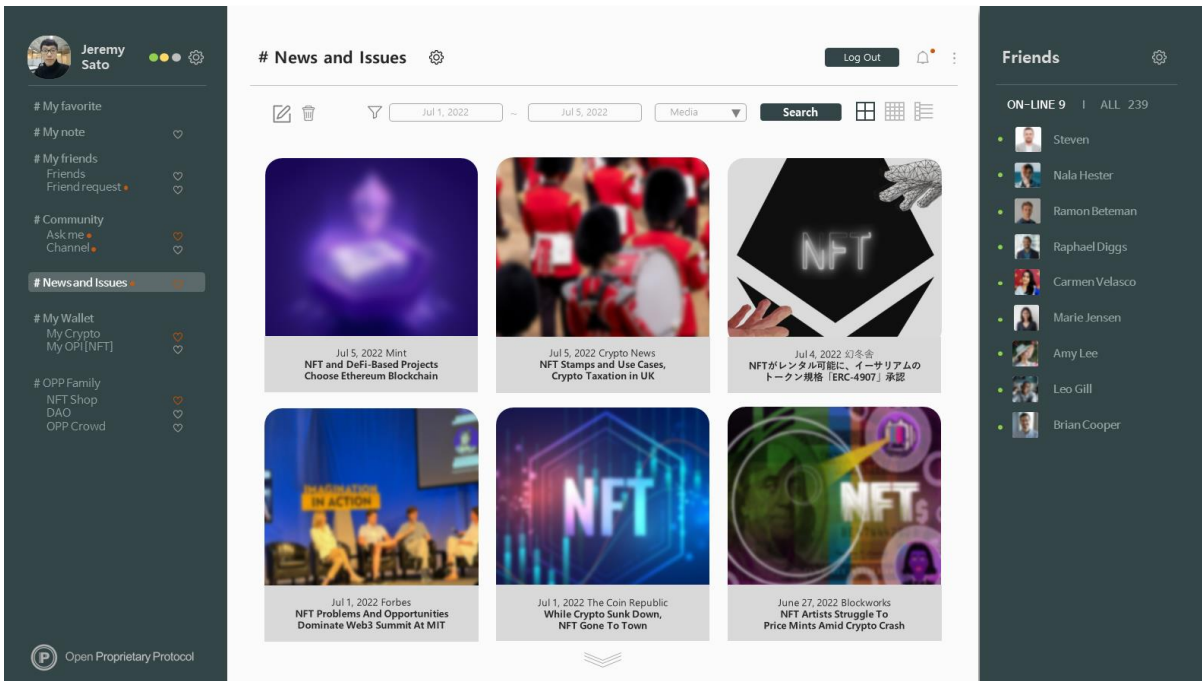
You may selectively check news and blogs (notes) from 20 countries all over the world. From 'News and Issues' a user can be updated with real-time news selected through the categories and details selected by the user initially. When the user scraps or shares the news, it will be automatically transferred to my note and the users will receive a compensation.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_8/12

8) My Wallet and My Crypto
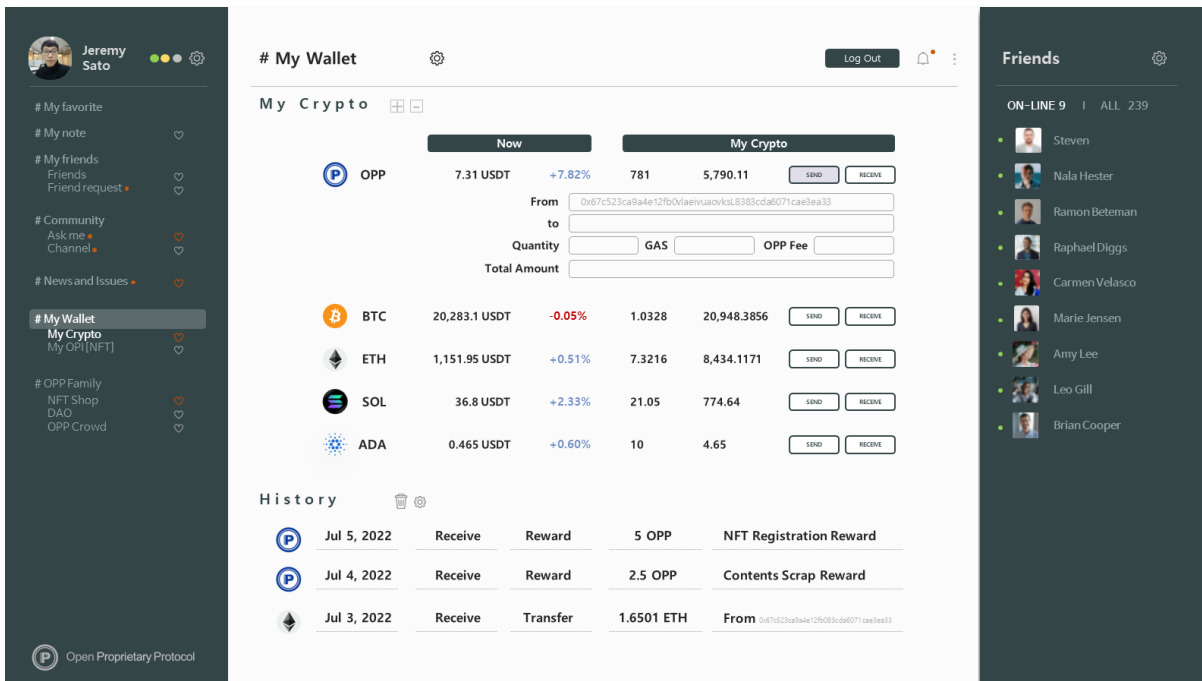
From 'My Wallet', users can check the cryptocurrencies they possess at a glance. Not only Ethereum Token, which is the main net of OPP and OPI Token, but also Bitcoin, Solana coin, and Token can be saved and used.
We will be additionally developing a service to save Defi Coin and CBDC, which are verified and are usable in the market.
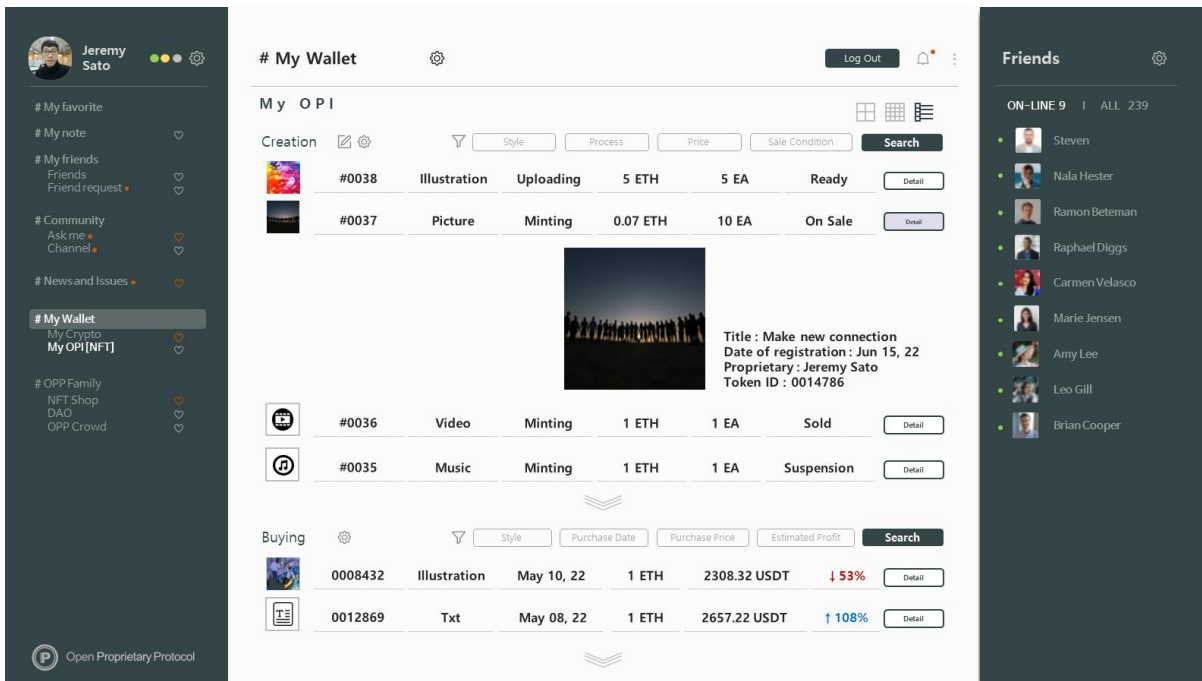
Just like how you can check your transfer history from banks, the transfer history for the cryptocurrency can increase convenience by being saved to 'History'.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_9/12

9) My Wallet and My OPI

From My OPI of My Wallet, users can check the NFT at a glance.
The status of NFTs created and sold by the users themselves can be checked form 'Creation' section, and the expected value of the purchased NFT can also be displayed.

One of the advantages of using OPP is that when the existing NFT provider processed minting and selling through image and small-volume videos, OPP enables text-based NFT (novels, scenario, etc.)and sound (album, music, etc.).

Any texts, images, and videos that are created from OPP will be controlled with steganography technique and provides severe penalty by verifying the initial distributor when distributed without any verification.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_10/12

10) OPP Family
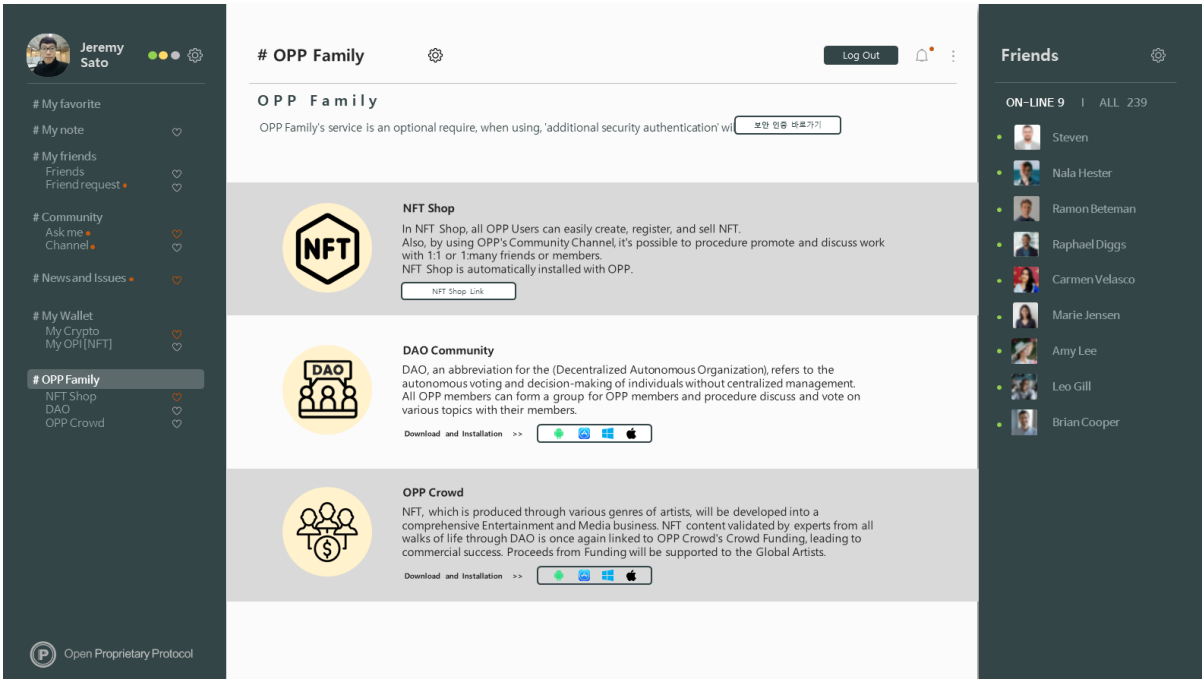
OPP Family is basically installed with NFT Shop, which enables them to introduce their NFTs and make purchases. DAO Community and OPP Crowd will be developed and operated consecutively.

DAO Community is an app-in-app service that enables any users to operate DAO (Decentralized Autonomous Organization) for various on/offline businesses, contents, an services with NFT as its basis.

OPP Crowd is a crowd funding service that enables the result of DAO to operate the provision of goods for real businesses (service, contents) more transparently and easily.
Also, even the result is not through DAO, users can still introduce their businesses and attract investment.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_11/12

11_1) OPP Family and NFT Shop
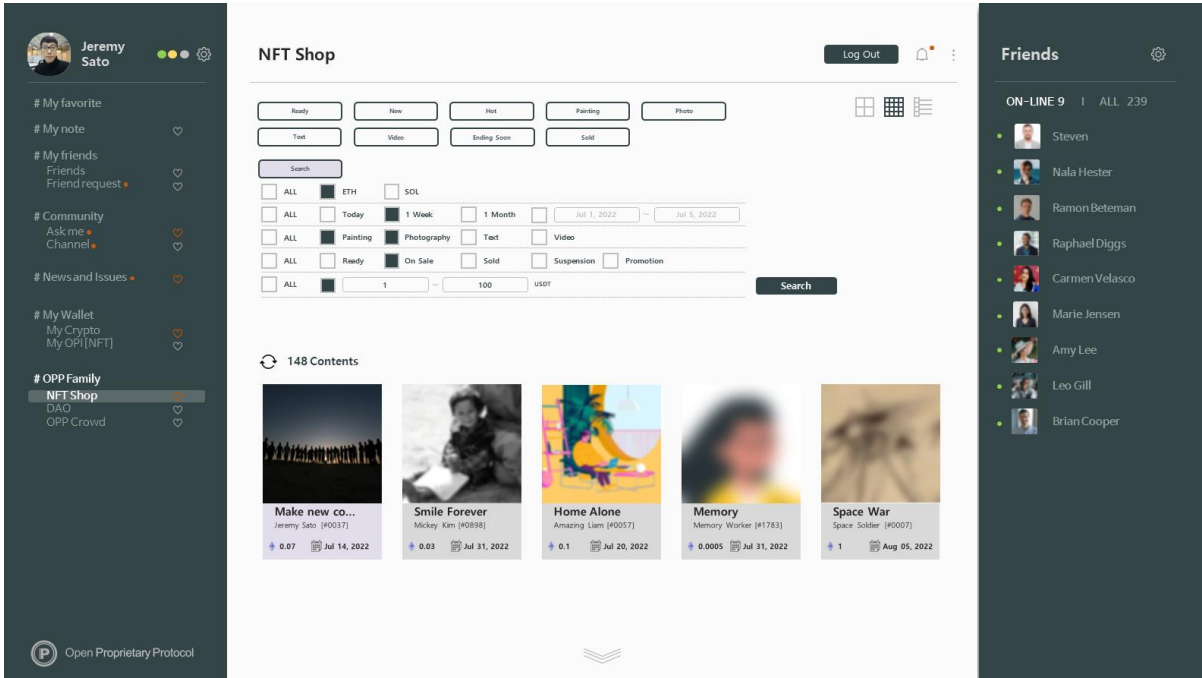
NFT Shop, which is the foundation of OPP, can not only be searched easily with basic keywords, but also with options like main net / purchase period / genre / operation status / purchase volume depending on the style of users to lead to purchasing and selling of NFT.

Chapter 4. Platform Composition and Function

4.3 User Interface(UI & UX)_12/12

11_2) OPP Family and NFT Shop
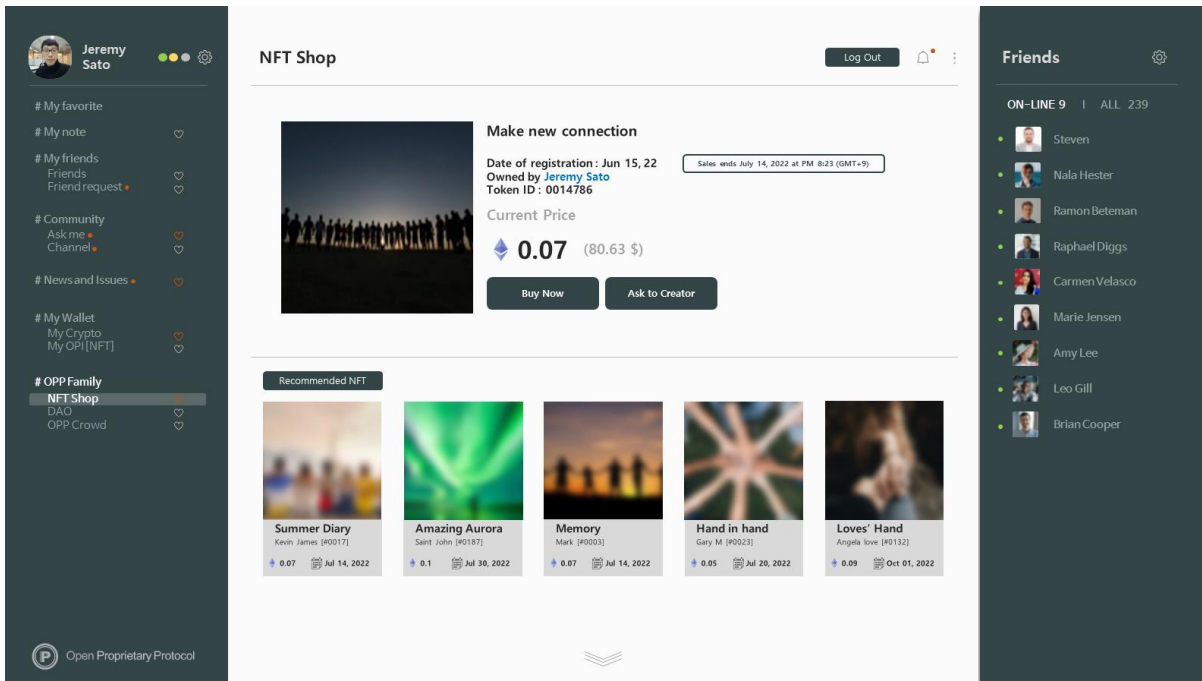
By selecting the NFT, users can check title / producer / purchase period / price and other NFTs with similar characters from the information below.

Chapter 4. Platform Architecture

4.4 Ethereum smart Contract

These are the two smart contracts deployed on the Ethereum main network.

- ERC20 Utility Token Smart Contract

    These tokens are created bty the members of OPP platform through their Activities. Also used as governance token.

- ERC721 NFT Token Smart Contract

    Proof of the registered content

The above smart contract increases the safety of code implementation through the source code audit

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4.5 Blockchain-As-An-Index (BAAI)Model

At the time of writing of this document, the Ethereum is based on Proof-of-Work (PoW) consensus model. Data storage is expensive and limited on PoW and is the reason why OPP platform stores minimal data on it. To store big data, OPP platform uses a reference-to-detail method known as indexing. As a side note, this simple method is how Ethereum maintains countless blocks intact. The drawback of this data indexing model is that OPP platform is that, although loosely coupled, there exists a mutual dependency between decentralized and centralized system. However, this dependency does not hinder functional outcome on both sides as OPP is defined at data level and can be easily referenced on the Ethereum network without OPP platform

Chapter 5. System Design

5.1 Extensible Interface-First Multi-purpose System

The best side of the centralized server-client and decentralized distributed ledger are put into OPP platform. This byproduct-like convergence yields a greater extensible implementation to meet contextual and functional requirements empowering purpose-driven system that consists of multiple layers of application protocol interface (API) modules. These API modules are contained in layer to separate the interface from task-specific implementations. The layers are abstracted as component to fashion systematic platform design namely Extensible Interface-First Multi-purpose (EIMP) system. There are three major components - blockchain, network and database, which
of each is further described below.

5.2 Network

EIMP system is holistic. It does not require one component to be physically located close to one another. It means the system needs a secure and reliable E2E communication resource thus is built on cloud computing offered by reputable provider with the following expectations

- Near-zeri downtime of servers

- Effective CI/CD

- Low latency

Chapter 5. System Design

5.3 Database

EIMP system is designed in a way that is agnostic to the choice of the database being used. Relational or graphed database model can be used – even a flat file, although not recommended. Database system used by OPP platform is built with CAP theorem in mind for High Availability (HA). Database is normalized to improve queries per second (QPS). Normalized database is easier to maintain, build queries and space efficient in comparison with non-normalized database. Database design principle is to keep minimal data, low redundancy and secure encryption.
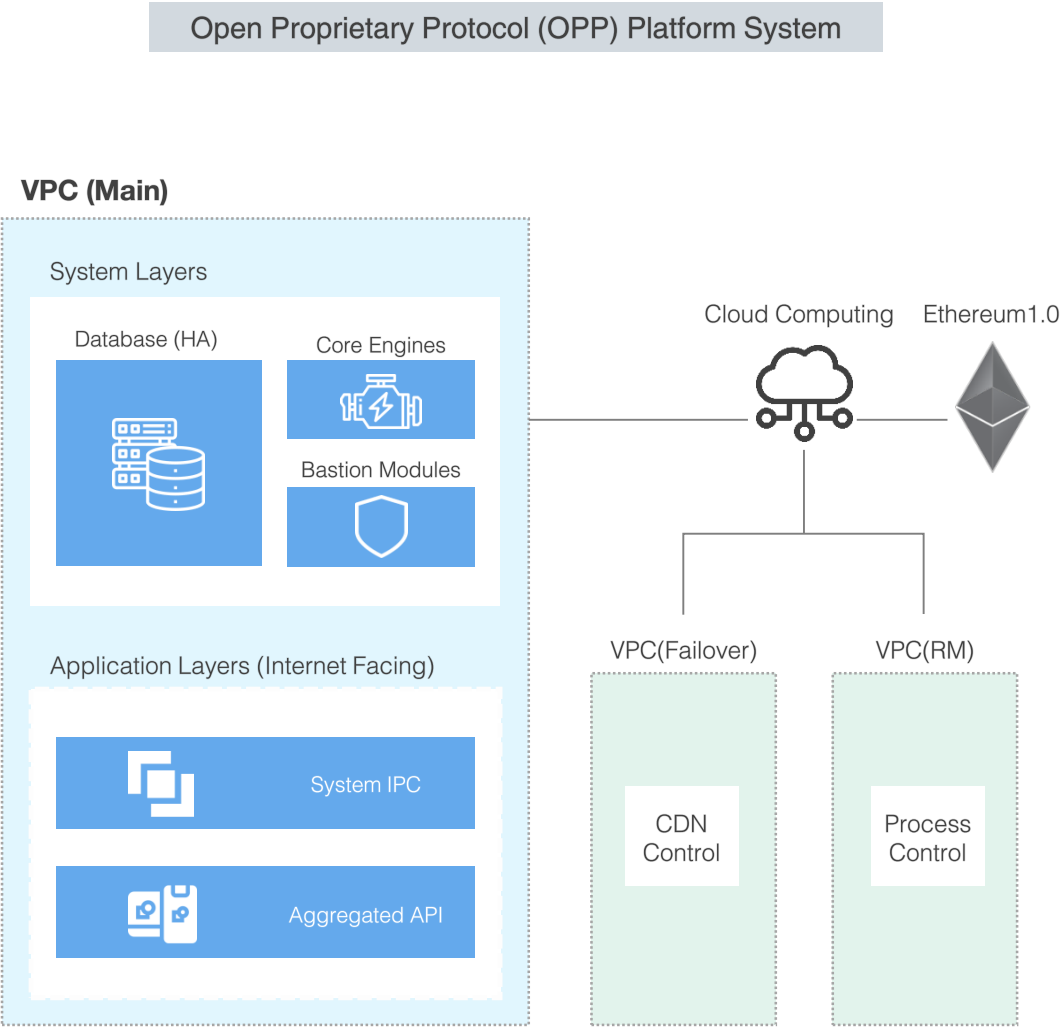
5.4 Risk Management

Risk Management (RM) is controlled on a segregated Virtual Private Cloud (VPC) that is different from the VPC main system is running on. This ensures a break in chain-failure of the main system and can act as a rescue system. RM system relies on Content Delivery Network (CDN) to alert and keep watch as CDN service is unlikely to fail in delivering current state through web service.

RM includes a set of automated process controllers. Their main job is to keep the main system running, restart if stopped and alert system administrators.

5.5 Diagram

Open Proprietary Protocol (OPP) Platform System

VPC (Main)

System Layers

Database (HA)

Core Engines

Bastion Modules

Cloud Computing   Ethereum1.0

Application Layers (Internet Facing)

System IPC

Aggregated API

VPC(Failover)

VPC(RM)

CDN
Control

Process
Control

Chapter 6. Token Economy

6.1 Sovereignty

By the common law, monetary sovereignty in respect to OPP and OPI cryptocurrencies is entrusted and bestowed upon OPP Platform with the following three exclusive rights

- The right of issuance and burning tokens
- The right of determination in token value and exchange rate
- The right of regulation and governance concerning all aspects of the tokens

Therefore, OPP Platform reserves all – but not limited to – the expressed rights. herein above.

Chapter 6. Token Economy

6.2 Macroeconomics

Cryptocurrency created with meager functionalities falls into degressive user activities that often culminates in the end of its lifespan. Inadequate policies over token governance, poor market consideration and sole purpose of making money without proper social responsibility in relation to the effects on people should be avoid at all costs. Emphasis should be made not only on functionalities cryptocurrency serves but on its intrinsic monetary value and the finance involved. It is crucial, then, that cryptocurrency creation should be founded on solid economic principles, for which without its functional operation will fail and the lifespan will be short lived. To obtain stability and prosperity aforementioned, systematic approaches are required in governing OPP utility token and OPI NFT token, given that renowned formulas and rules be applied. The foremost is to – as so in its counter-part fiat currency – find equilibrium within tolerance level which yields the following graph .
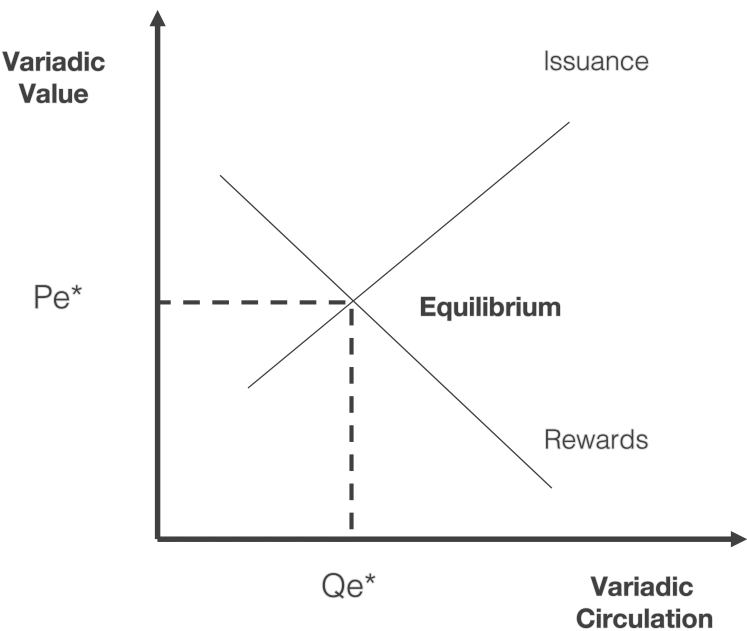
Token equilibrium applied as a supply and demand model

Chapter 6. Token Economy

Where as;

- •   Pe = Price Equilibrium in direct relation to current token value.

- •   Qe = Quantitative Equilibrium in direct relation to the sum of tokens in circulation.

To take into an account all determinant variance in token value, the following

Factors must be considered.

- • Sales and purchase in the market such as Decentralized Exchange (DEX) Fee as both income and expense
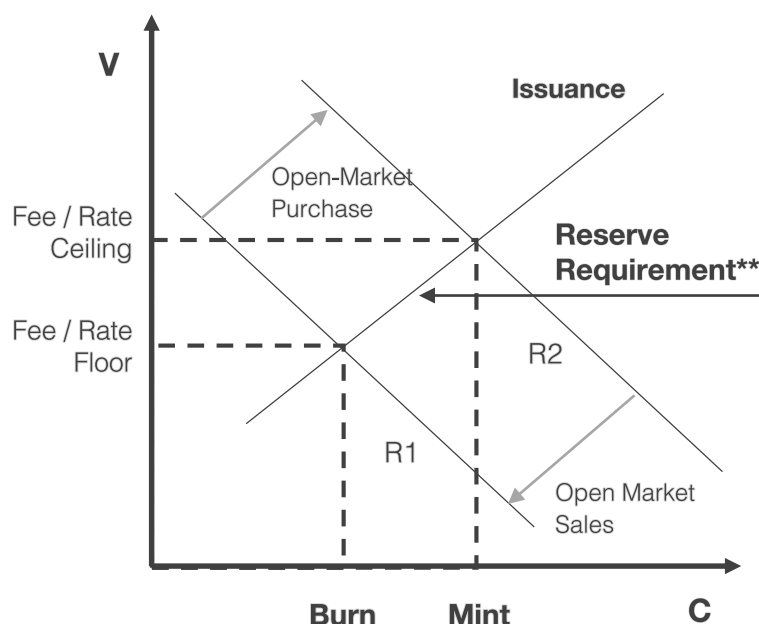
- • Fee as both income and expense

Likewise, to take into an account all determinant varian in token circulation

The following factors must be considered.

- • Velocity of circulation   • Reserve requirement

Which, accordingly, yields the following graph

** Reserve Requirement is reoresented as Ideal Model only

OPP and OPI Token governance applied to Open-Market Opration

Chapter 6. Token Economy

6.3 Circulation

There are two tokens in circulations OPP utility token and OPI NFT. OPI NFT is only issued by The Platform and is circulated off The Platform via third party wallet service that can process ERC721 standard and P2P transactions. OPP utility tokens are circulated in the same way as OPI NFT except that they can also be traded on any decentralized exchange with active OPP market.
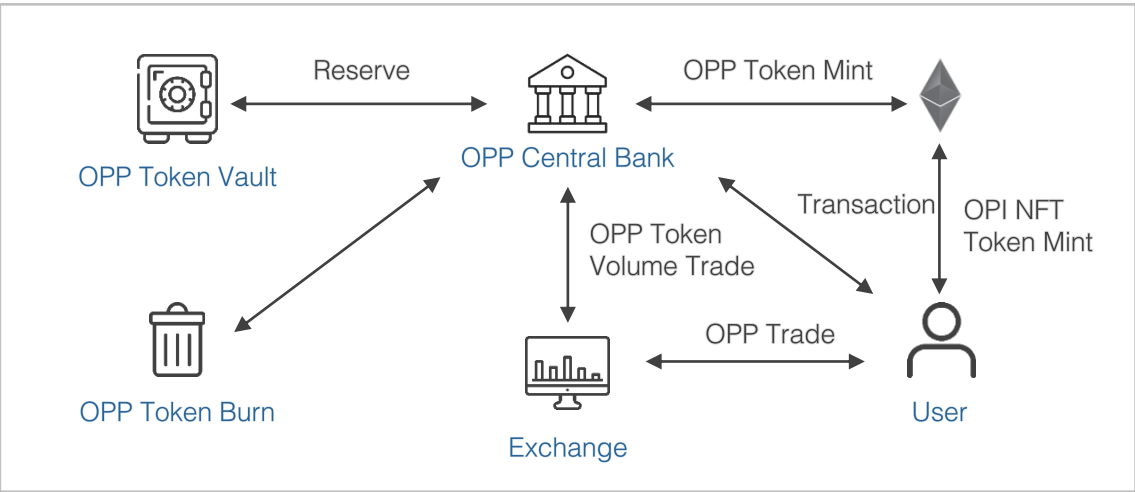
OPP Utility Token and OPI NFT Flows

As to recap, OPP utility tokens can be used in the following way.

- Content registration reward
- User activities (content review and scap)
- NFT Purchases
- P2P
- Buy/Sell on exchange

Chapter 6. Token Economy

6.4 Financial Integrity

OPP platform strives to comply with local, domestic and international laws and is in full efforts to meet highest standards relating to governance of OPP utility token and OPI NFT with regards to the followings.
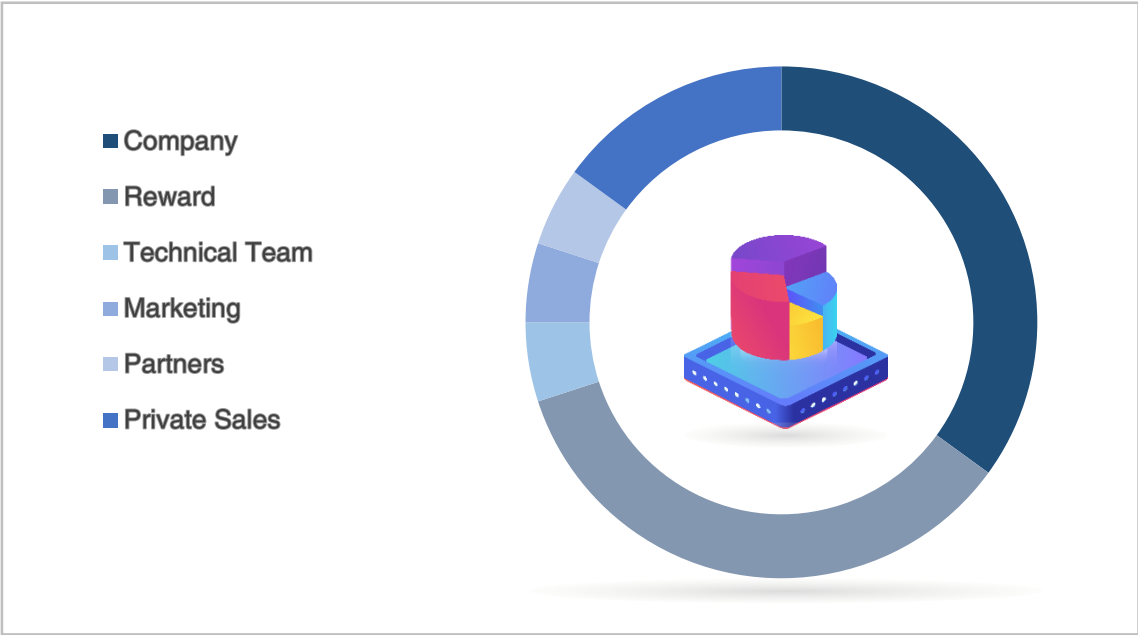
- Anti-Money-Laundering/Counter-Financial-Terrorism(AML/CFT)
- Know-Your-Client (KYC)

Transparent operations should be maintained and regulatory measures should be applied to all available services, members and transaction of digital contents in conjunction with reputable AML/CFT screening providers.

6.5 Token Distribution

	Quantity	Ratio (%)
Company	1,050,000,000	35%
Reward	1,050,000,000	35%
Technical Team	150,000,000	5%
Marketing	150,000,000	5%
Partners	150,000,000	5%
Private Sales	450,000,000	15%
Total	3,000,000,000	100.0%

DISCLAMER

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You may loose all monies that you spend and invest in token sales and purchasing of OPP and OPI tokens. High risk of loosing all monies is intrinsic in token purchases and investment. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that the utility of the OPP token or the project described in. this white paper will be delivered.

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Open Proprietary Protocol

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