

Two tokens. Two jobs. One enforceable relationship.

Most digital assets bundle ownership, control, and legal authority into one token, so when the token moves, the authority moves with it or falls away. **TrustLogic separates them deliberately.**

1 · TRUSTEE TOKEN

Authority stays put

Non-transferable. Holds or references the governing rules, enforcement powers, lifecycle controls, dispute routing, and revocation authority. It remains with the trustee or other authorized party.

2 · BENEFICIARY TOKEN

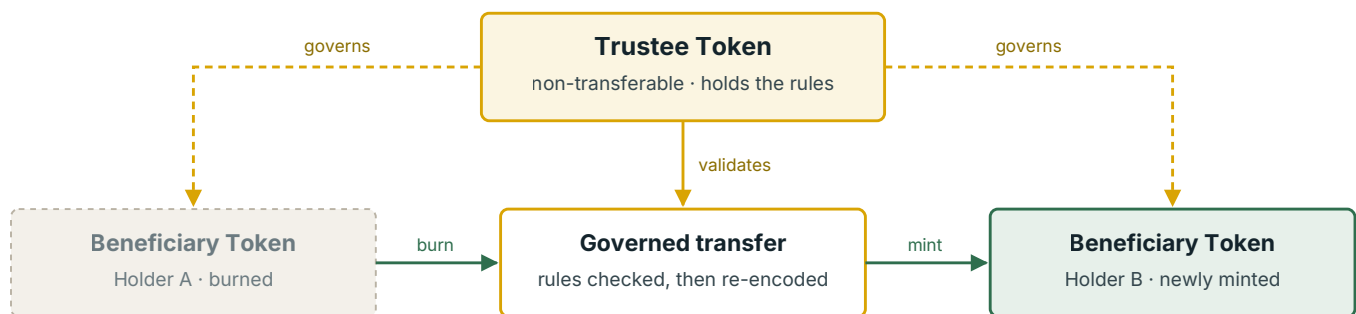
Rights can move

Revocable and soulbound. Carries the economic, access, or beneficial right. The right can change hands; the token cannot be handed off around the rules.

3 · TRANSFER

Burn and mint, not handoff

The trustee validates the transfer, burns the outgoing Beneficiary Token, and mints a new one to the approved acquirer under the current rule set.



WHY SOULBOUND, AND WHY BURN AND MINT?

If a token can be transferred like cash, it can land in a wallet, a wrapper, or another protocol that never checks the rules. The obligations are left behind and nothing records that they existed. **Soulbinding closes that bypass.** Burn and mint makes every change of hands a governed re-issuance: the rules are re-checked and re-encoded for the new holder, and the new token stays tied to the same trustee relationship. **The right moves. The authority does not.**

WHAT THE ARCHITECTURE ADDS

Works between transactions

Rules can respond to sanctions, eligibility, milestones, or court orders when no transfer is occurring.

Private by design

PII and raw KYC stay off-chain. Only required attributes or attestations reach the enforcement layer. ZK proofs can be added where privacy-preserving verification is required.

Human-governed

Oracles supply evidence or trigger a pause. A defined human authority reviews, restores, modifies, or revokes.

Rules can evolve

Existing rights keep referencing the trustee relationship while the governing rules change over time.

Existing stacks

Designed to work with token standards, custody, KYC, oracles, and DeFi.

Existing legal structures

Designed to map onto existing trust, fiduciary, custodial, and contractual relationships, not a new legal category.