StaFi DAO design scheme

1、Why do this

1.1、What is DAO

Decentralized Autonomous Organization, a new form of social organization.

1.2、What is POS

Proof of Stake, a blockchain consensus mechanism;

At this stage, most public chains adopt the POS consensus mechanism, and it is just necessary to use native tokens for staking to achieve consensus.

1.3、Where are the target customers

Long-term blockchain investors, blockchain practitioners, community members who are optimistic about blockchain development;

A node has been built, but there are not enough nominee votes for node builders to be elected;

Investors who want to invest in nodes and have enough funds but no technology;

Investors who want to invest in nodes, have technology but not enough funds;

Investors who want to invest in nodes without technology or sufficient funds;

Scattered community members who want to nominate and vote but do not meet the nomination threshold;

1.4、What technology is needed

Basic knowledge of blockchain;

The technical ability to build a collector node;

General software development capabilities;

Operating environment: public chain that supports EVM (such as MoonBeam, Ethereum, etc.), Nodejs running Dapp;

Technology stack: Solidity, StakingInterface, Openzeppelin,Swap,Web3js,Web3j, java,Truffle.

1.5、What are the risks

possible policy risks;

The long-term growth capability of the public chain network to which the node belongs(Mainly reflected in the currency price);

Node penalties caused by uncontrollable factors;

Contract code vulnerabilities;

Similar competition: StaFI, Kraken based on parachains.

2、How to realize the benefits

2.1、Who are the stakeholders

Technical side: DAO's development and construction and technical supporters, responsible for the early start-up operation of DAO;

User side: DAO investors;

Demand side: node construction and operators, including delegators (nominators), collectors and validators.

2.2、What are the advantages

Bind more people with common interests, build a community, and generate a strong consensus;

Bring more efficient and continuous liquidity to nodes;

Bring double benefits to DAO investors;

DAO fully realizes community autonomy;

2.3、What are the benefits

Obtain node income through DAO;

Obtain nomination income through DAO;

Obtain equity income through DAO leasing bill ECToken.

2.4、How to allocate

Technical side: A fixed percentage is used to pay server fees, technical maintenance fees, pre-operation, etc.; 20% commission fee for delegators, 30% for collectors, and 30% for validators;

DAO Fund: Users invest 2% of the equity certificate ECToken, and the demand-side mortgage ECToken does not generate income during the lease period;

User side: At the early stage, attract the user side and airdrop a certain amount of ECToken for the user side, and the obtained equity certificate ECToken can be realized in the swap as income; the Token in the Pool is pledged by the collector and the verifier through the faucet lease, and the income from the pledge is determined by the user. Allocate in the proportion of the pool;

Demander: Divided into delegators, collectors and validators, attract demanders in the early stage, and airdrop a certain amount of ECTokens for demanders; become active nodes by leasing and pledge to obtain on-chain node rewards.

3、How the function is implemented

3.1、Functional Requirements

Technical side:

Third-party security audit of contracts, providing bill leasing pool (usually public chain native Token leasing), providing DAO governance (can set proposal external chain), providing 1-to-many, 1-to-1 faucets, providing zenlink, uniswap, The swap of pancakeswap, the ECToken airdrop operated in the early stage;

User side:

Invest in pledged Tokens, mint a corresponding number of ownership certificates OCTokens, and airdrop a certain percentage of equity certificates ECTokens (%2 as DAO funds) according to the investment time limit. The starting date of calculation is T+1 (from the date of investment); the ownership certificate is a redemption certificate, which cannot be transferred and can be split; the equity certificate can be transferred and split, and can be exchanged for redeemable Token (usually USDT) in swap ; User's pledge can be redeemed (when there are remaining tokens in the Pool).

If there is a shortage of liquidity during redemption, there are three ways to solve it: community operation, a certain percentage of reserves set by the Pool, and a certain percentage of reserves provided outside the technical party DAO;

If the liquidity is idle, it can be solved in two ways: community operation, technical party or community self-built node.

Governance: ECToken has governance voting rights, but must first have OCToken, and the number of ECToken voting rights cannot be greater than the number of OCTokens. There is a problem of dilution of income after entering the Token, which can be limited by setting the number of DAO participants and the amount of participation through the governance mechanism, or by setting a Pool A certain amount of OCToken exceeds a certain period to limit.

Demand side:

Client: Purchase ECToken in swap, and obtain the Token from the client's tap and entrust it to pledge to the designated collector, and the ECToken will be destroyed. For example, if one pledge unit is set every 10 days, the ratio of Token to ECToken is 1:0.2 (destruction) + 0.02 (Deposit); the client sets the nomination period, and calculates the nomination Token return time according to the set period; mortgages a certain amount of ECTokens, if the client does not generate income during the lease period, it will be directly used as a DAO fund; the principal's pledge income is returned to the Token pledge provided Pool of ; one delegator faucet can be provided to multiple collectors;

Collector: buy ECToken in swap, and obtain Token from the collector tap and pledge it to the collector to be created, and the ECToken will be destroyed. For example, if one pledge unit is set every 10 days, the ratio of Token to ECToken is 1:0.2 (destruction) + 0.02 (Deposit); the collector sets the pledge duration, and calculates the return time of the pledged Token according to the set duration; mortgages a certain amount of ECToken, if the client does not generate income during the lease period, it will be directly used as a DAO fund; the collector's pledge income is returned to the provider of Token leasing Pool; a collector faucet can only be provided to one collector;

Validator: buy ECToken in swap, and obtain Token from the validator tap and nominate and pledge it to the designated validator, and the ECToken will be destroyed. For example, if one pledge unit is set every 10 days, the ratio of Token to ECToken is 1:0.2 (destruction) + 0.02 (Deposit); the validator sets the pledge duration, and calculates the return time of the pledged Token according to the set duration; pledges a certain amount of ECToken, if the client does not generate income during the lease period, it will be directly used as the DAO fund; the pledged income of the validator will be returned to the Token leasing provider Pool of ; a validator faucet can only be provided to one validator.

3.2、swap

Calculate the node rate of return, estimate the dynamic rate of return of DAO, and then make a reasonable swap trading pair;

The DAO fund can act as a balancer of swap to keep the swap price balanced.

4、How to use DAO

4.1、Technical side

Create Pool and Faucet;

set operating parameters;

DAO operation and technical maintenance;

4.2、User side

log in to the wallet;

Invest and pledge Token to DAO Pool to obtain OCToken and ECToken;

ECToken is traded in swap;

Participate in DAO community governance;

4.3、Demand side

log in to the wallet;

Get ECToken in swap;

Use ECToken to obtain Token in DAO Faucet for node pledge;

Over-collateralized ECToken;

Set the collector address and mortgage time limit.