Synchronizing Cryptographic Bonds

Revision 5
CONFIDENTIAL — SHARING IS PROHIBITED
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
September 12th, 2020

Abstract. Projects in the decentralized finance space started utilizing stake and proof-of-liquidity mechanics to develop a trustless economy but fundamental flaws have held these projects behind. The SYNC Network addresses these problems and offers a workable solution through tradeable stakes bonding Uniswap liquidity pairs with a fully trustless ERC-20 token (SYNC).
SYNC enables users to earn interest by staking a cyptographic bond to Uniswap liquidity pair tokens (CBonds).
CBonds are an ERC-721 token with collectible attributes, accruing interest rates, and the ability to trade and speculate on them within a secondary market.
SYNC Network works to bring stability and risk mitigation to decentralized finance by solidifying a guarantee on holding liquidity pairs for an extended period of time. The Sync Network can help build a needed, stable foundation for the DeFi space and a fully functioning, more robust trustless economy.

1 Synchronized Cryptographic Bonds

1.1 Introduction to the SYNC Network

The SYNC Network is a two-contract project, composed of the SYNC ERC-20 contract and the Crypto Bond (CBonds) ERC-721 contract. SYNC tokens have an undefined total supply with inflationary and deflationary attributes through the interactions with CBond investors.

Despite being a long-term investment, **CBonds do not share anything in common with traditional finance bonds**. The name comes from the bonding of liquidity pairs and our own token. CBonds introduce **proof of long-term position** in DeFi liquidity pools, and will naturally strengthen the core of DeFi finance as a whole. They are a **tradeable**, long-term (90 days - 3 years) stake - bonding Uniswap liquidity-pair tokens together with SYNC.

Deflation of the currency happens when CBonds are created, burning SYNC from the total supply. Using a CBond, an investor is able to lock liquidity-pair tokens with the corresponding dollar-to-dollar value in SYNC at some guaranteed interest rate of SYNC upon maturation. Dividend paying versions are also available. Therefore, this occurs in inflation, minting the principle plus interest.

1.2 Why create a CBond?

CBonds employ a unique risk mitigation strategy through along with a return for investors. At time of creation, a CBond takes equal dollar amounts of liquidity token pairs from Uniswap and SYNC and then locks them into an ERC-721 Non-Fungible Token. This bonding will produce quarterly dividends for bonds 1 year or longer, or otherwise accrue daily compounding interest on your SYNC upon maturation. If dividends are chosen, it allows the withdrawal of a quarterly payment of SYNC any time after each 90-day time period is up. When a bond matures, liquidity tokens are returned and all Uniswap fees are still the holder's to keep.

Trustless Transfer The ability to transfer your Cbonds to another wallet address at only the expense of a GAS fee.

Trustless Trading. The ability to trade your CBonds at market value through either auction or our automated bond market maker.

Trustless Proof of Locked Liquidity. Time locking Uniswap liquidity pool tokens equaling monetary value to SYNC tokens placed in an ERC-721 NFT called a CBond. Thus, locking the liquidity on the Uniswap Decentralized Exchange.

1.3 Types of CBonds

TERM CBonds offered at 1, 2, and 3-year time durations at creation and are also subject to daily compounding interest for the highest returns possible. Term CBonds earn daily compounding interest locked into the CBond for the entire terms' duration.

Quarterly CBonds Dividends Pay out a flat non-compounded 1% every quarter (93days). CBond creators that wish to have the option of quarterly dividends will earn 1% a quarter available for withdrawal every quarter. If you miss a withdrawal; don't worry, you can withdraw your earned dividends at any point at no extra fee.

2 Problems that CBonds Address

Lack of long-term incentives in DeFi With staking platforms comes the ability to un-stake at any point in time. This causes uncertainties with future, late investors. This has been seen many times over with proof of stake, as a coin launches the token supply and staking platform becomes emblematic of a pyramid, those at the base profit the most when 70-90% of supply is staked. Then new investors come along while there is a sharp increase in token price and then you see an equal and opposite reaction when the staked wallets are mass unstaking their coin out for profit. Thus, the market crashes quickly, and possibly results in collapse.

Security risks to traditional stakes In projects where you are staking your tokens back into the contract, you are under the false assumption that they are safe. [2] The stakes of your asset are typically placed into the contract, and if there was ever a security vulnerability to the admin wallet or the contract itself, your entire stake could be compromised. CBonds allow you to hold your own assets as an ERC-721 collectible token. There is no code to ever supply anybody other than the bond-holder to their liquidity pair tokens. At the end of the Fair Release Schedule, ownership of the contract will be terminated by setting the owner of the smart contract to the zero address, effectively preventing any administrative changes to the contract ever again.

Proof of liquidity flaw Uniswap's decentralized exchange requires pairs to be added for liquidity. This gives new projects initial market value. For example, 100 ETH added with 1 million new tokens would list at the total value of the ETH divided by the total amount of coins paired with it. This gives initial value with no guarantee for liquidity lock. There is no known work-around to discern nefarious contracts vs. legitimate ones. Every day new tokens launch, are marketed, pumped and then the liquidity pool is drained, resulting in massive losses for those who weren't able to escape.

3 Cbond Interest Rates (TOKENOMICS)

REDACTED UNTIL SMART CONTRACT RELEASE

4 How SYNC Network Interacts With The Market

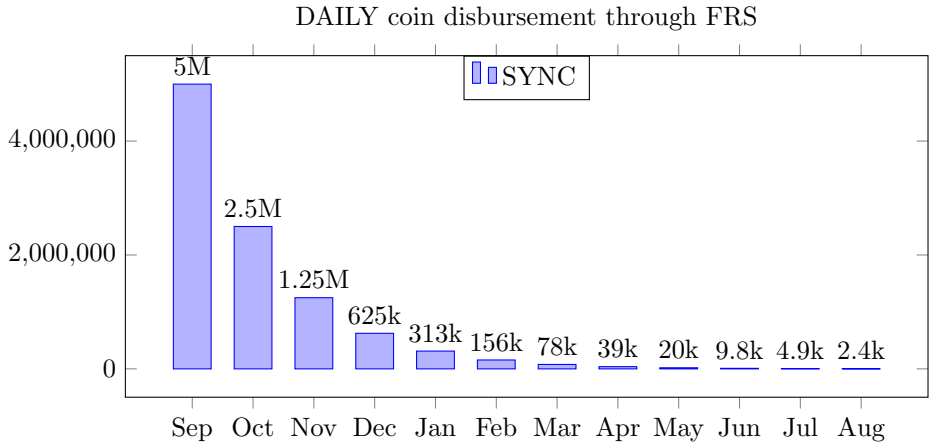
SYNC Network incentivizes to strengthen liquidity pools. The idea behind this is the more liquidity that is locked via CBonds directly correlates to more market certainty for investors.

SYNC Network will be the standard for risk mitigation by incentivizing founders to use our network. Being listed on CBond will signify that the project has been thoroughly vetted by the Sync team as well as a third-party industry

leading smart contract auditor. When a new contract is added, the founding team deposits liquidity into both sides of the tradeable pair. When doing this the coin sets its initial value along with the depositor's liquidity while receiving Liquidity Pool Tokens (LPT's) from Uniswap which also represents the corresponding liquidity provided.

Sync Network introduces a tradeable proof of Long-term Position via Cbonds. After a project provides liquidity to Uniswap and receives their pool tokens, the pool tokens are then paired with an equal monetary evaluation of Sync tokens and time locked in a fully transferable and tradable CBond. This allows founders to prove that the liquidity provided to Uniswap will remain in Uniswap for the full duration of the Cbond's term. Once a CBond is created it cannot be broken, but it can be sold to another investor. While the CBond is in effect the LPT's earn Uniswap trading fees and the paired Sync tokens earn trustless interest.

5 Fair Release Schedule



Every day for one year, the Fair Release Schedule (FRS) releases an amount of coins available for minting. The mine will release a share of newly minted coins every 24hrs. In order to receive newly minted tokens, you will need to place ETH in the daily mine pool. At the end of the 24-hour period the total amount of SYNC will be divided proportionally among the ETH contributors for the day.

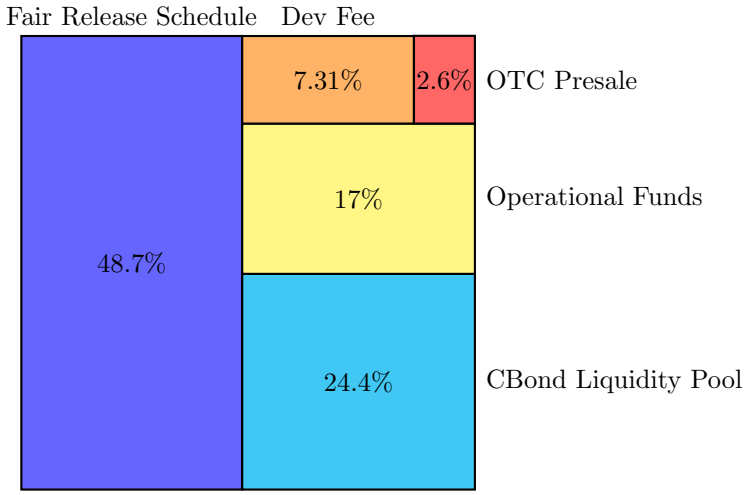
Every 30 Days the mine emission halves, increasing the price due to exponential supply decrease. Finishing at 12 months, the mine will stop producing coins, and future SYNC will only be minted through the maturation of CBonds.

Day one of the SYNC Network release, there will be 10 million minted SYNC - 5 million proportioned to the public's daily ETH contributions. The 5 Million will go to the SYNC team to balance the market by creating CBonds which will

eventually be publicly available to trade. The SYNC team will use HALF of the daily eth to go directly to bond creations for that day. 15 percent of SYNC from the SYNC team's daily half, and 15 percent of the daily ETH will be taken as a dev fee – to go towards operations. There will be a grand total of 12 halvings. By the twelfth month only 2,441 SYNC will be available daily. The total supply after one year; not including the interest payouts or team and marketing allocations (more on this later), will be 616 million coins.

After each day, the coins you mint arrive in your ERC-20 compatible wallets. The Coins are immediately available for trade, transfer or bond creation using the CBond smart contract. The SYNC network team will also be developing and maintaining a frontend application to aid in the creation, calculation, and analytics of your CBonds.

5.1 Financial Plan



15 million coins - OTC presale
1 million coins for initial uniswap listing
300 million coins - Fair release
15% founder's allocation
50% Liquidity locked CBONDs
35% Operations

6 Road Map

June-August 2020
Development of SYNC ERC-20 token Contract
Development of CBond ERC-721 NFT Contract
Development of User interface Syncbond.com

September 2020
OTC Presale and SYNC token launch
exchange listing commitments
community outreach and initial marketing
Security audit
CBonds contract Launch on Main Net

October 2020
Development of layer 2 platform and DAPPs

February 2020
Layer 2 is added to the platform (more details later)

References

1. ZACKS - How Are Bond Ratings Determined?, https://finance.zacks.com/bond-ratings-determined-2859.html. Last accessed 11 Sep 2020
2. Crypto Briefing - A Guide to Vulnerabilities in Decentralized Finance, https://cryptobriefing.com/guide-vulnerabilities-decentralized-finance/. Last accessed 11 Sep 2020