

Lending and Borrowing I

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Source: “Lending and Borrowing” by A. Gervais,
UCB DeFi course

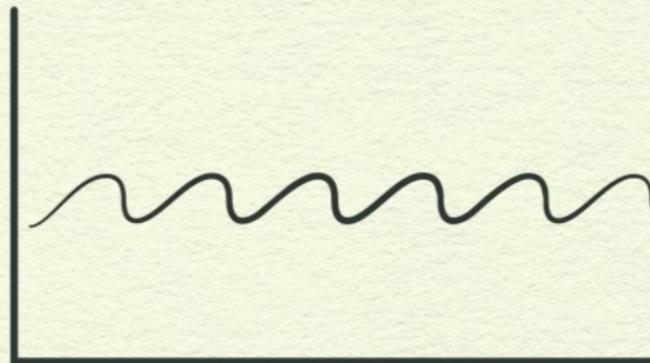
Why Lending?

- There are rich people who have money
- There are not-so-rich people who have ideas and know-how
- There are not-so-rich people who want to buy cars and houses
- The rich lends to the not-so-rich to spur economic and productivity growth

How the Economic Machine Works?



PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH



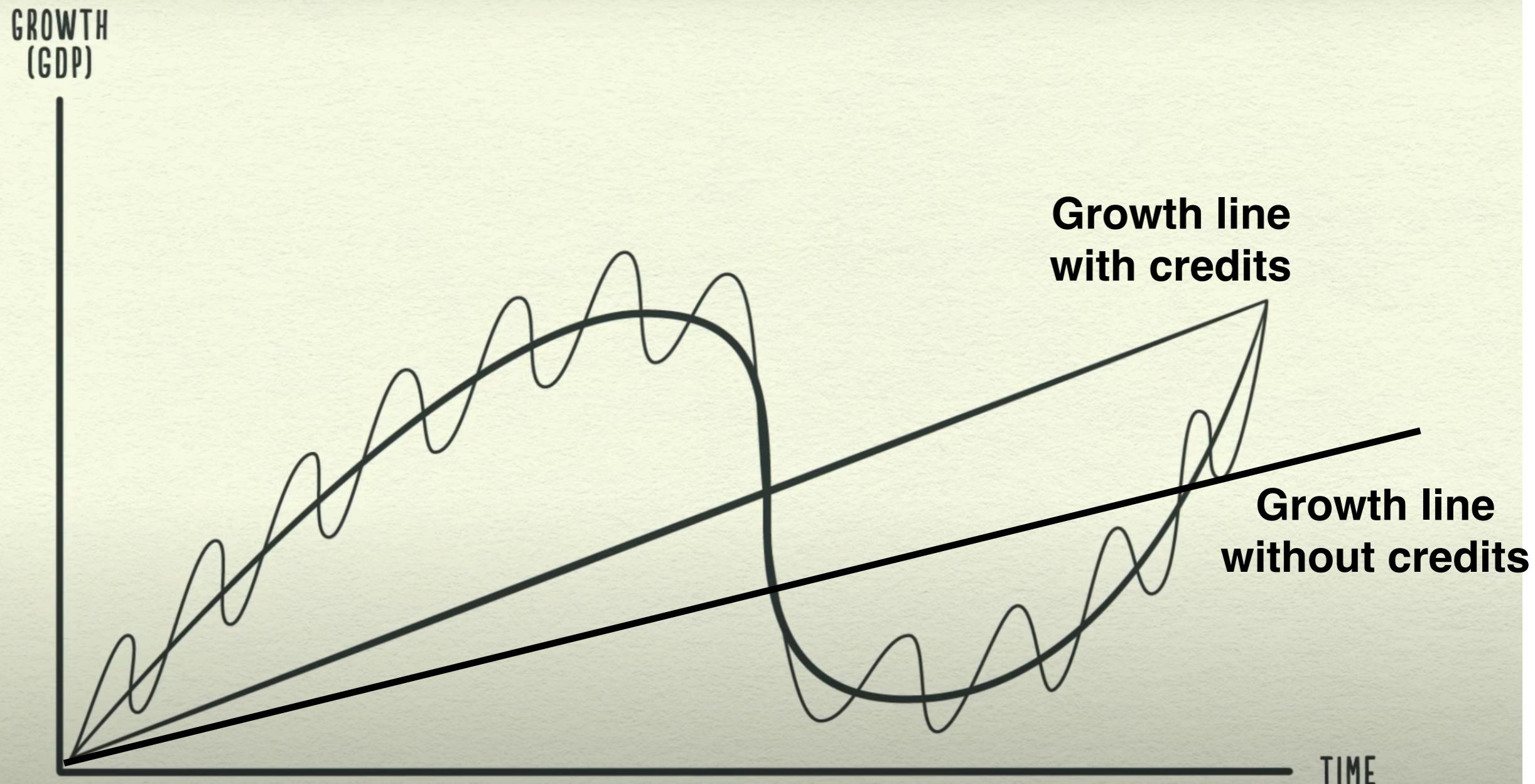
SHORT TERM DEBT CYCLE



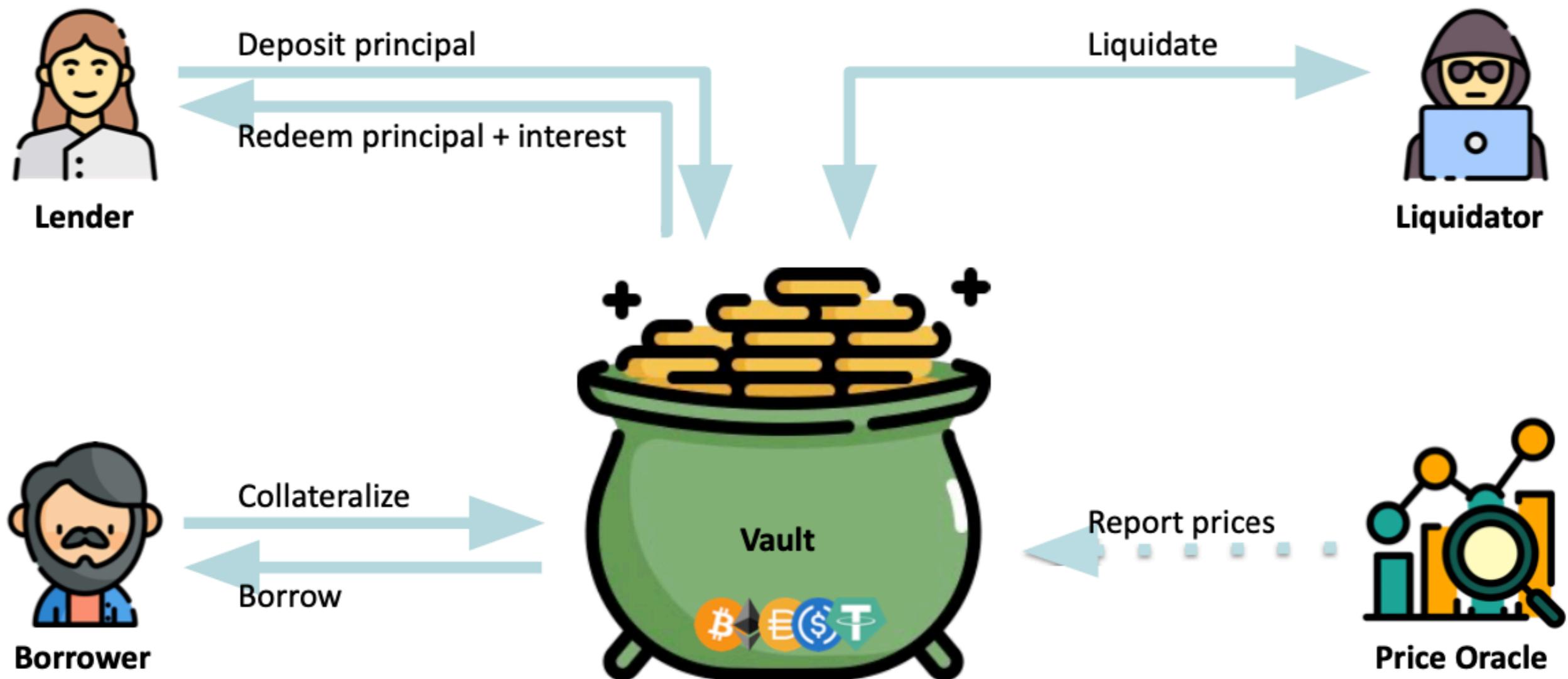
LONG TERM DEBT CYCLE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PHe0bXAluk0>

Credit VS Growth



On-Chain Lending & Borrowing



Leverage == A debt multiplier

Assets	Market size	Total borrowed	Deposit APY	Borrow APR	Variable Borrow APR	Stable Borrow APR	
DAI	\$ 1.55B	\$ 1.2B	2.77% 1.09% APR	3.89% 1.41% APR	11.95%	Deposit	Borrow
Gemini Dollar (gUSD)	\$ 38.17M	\$ 30.64M	3.89% 2.40% APR	5.39% 2.99% APR	—	Deposit	Borrow
USD Coin (usdc)	\$ 5.59B	\$ 4.18B	2.27% 0.93% APR	3.32% 1.26% APR	10.66%	Deposit	Borrow
USDT Coin (usdt)	\$ 1.15B	\$ 1.04B	9.02% 2.83% APR	10.99% 3.15% APR	18.99%	Deposit	Borrow
Wrapped ETH (wETH)	\$ 4.51B	\$ 206.35M	0.02% 0.54% APR	0.56% 0.63% APR	3.70%	Deposit	Borrow
WBTC Coin (wbtc)	\$ 1.58B	\$ 96.71M	0.04% 1.24% APR	0.75% 1.07% APR	3.94%	Deposit	Borrow

Curve pools

Pool	Base APY	Rewards APY	Volume
tricrypto [CRYPTO] V2 [?] USDT+wBTC+WETH	2.61%	+2.27%→5.67% CRV	\$15.2m
3pool [USD] DAI+USDC+USDT	1.08%	+3.16%→7.90% CRV	\$226.1m
ust [USD] UST+3Crv	5.72%	+3.77%→9.42% CRV	\$21.9m
bbtc [BTC] BBTC+sbtcCrv	0.53%	+3.13%→7.81% CRV	\$9.5m
sUSD [USD] DAI+USDC+USDT+sUSD	0.48%	+2.74%→6.86% CRV +2.04% SNX	\$8.7m
lusd [USD] LUSD+3Crv	1.04%	+6.17%→15.43% CRV	\$8.7m
alusd [USD] aLUSD+3Crv	0.78%	+1.85%→4.64% CRV +11.18% ALCX	\$5.8m
tricrypto2 [CRYPTO] V2 [?] USDT+wBTC+WETH	2.88%	+0.00%→0.00% CRV	\$4.8m
seth [ETH] ETH+sETH	2.19%	+2.02%→5.06% CRV	\$3.8m
steth [ETH] ETH+stETH	2.91%	+0.15%→0.37% CRV +6.03% LDO	\$2.6m

7x leverage

Terminology

- **Collateral**
 - Assets that serve as a security deposit
- **Over-collateralization**
 - Borrower has to provide
 $\text{value}(\text{collateral assets}) > \text{value}(\text{granted loan})$
- **Under-collateralization**
 - $\text{value}(\text{collateral}) < \text{value}(\text{debt})$
- **Liquidation**
 - If $\text{value}(\text{collateral}) \leq 150\% \times \text{value}(\text{debt})$
 - Anyone can liquidate the debt position

Health Factor

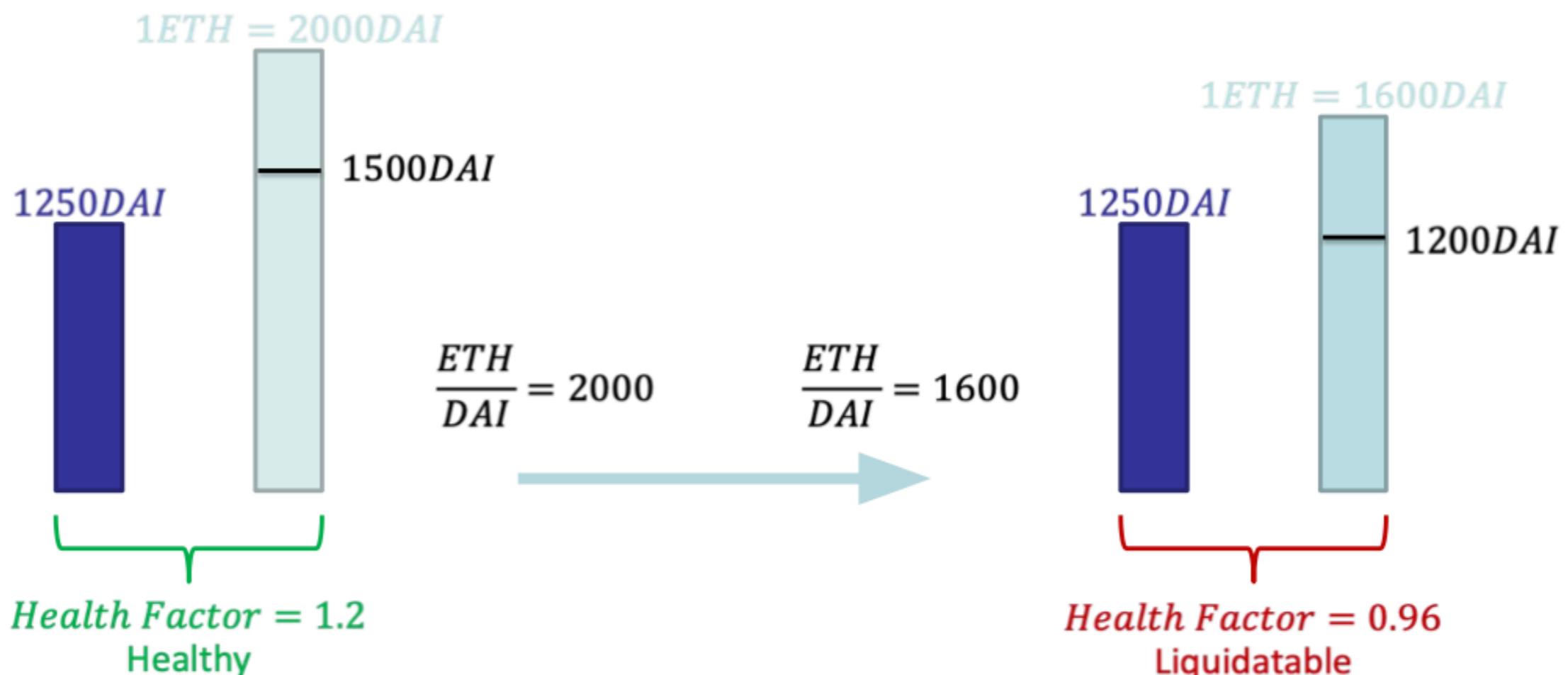
$$\text{Health Factor} = \frac{\sum \text{Value of Collateral}_i \times \text{Liquidation Threshold}_i}{\text{Total Value of Debts}}$$

Borrowing Capacity

- $0 < \text{Liquidation Threshold} < 1$
- The **liquidation threshold** provides a “secure” margin
- When the health factor declines below 1, a borrowing position becomes liquidatable

Health Factor

 Debt — Borrowing Capacity
 Collateral *Liquidation Threshold = 0.75*



Terminology

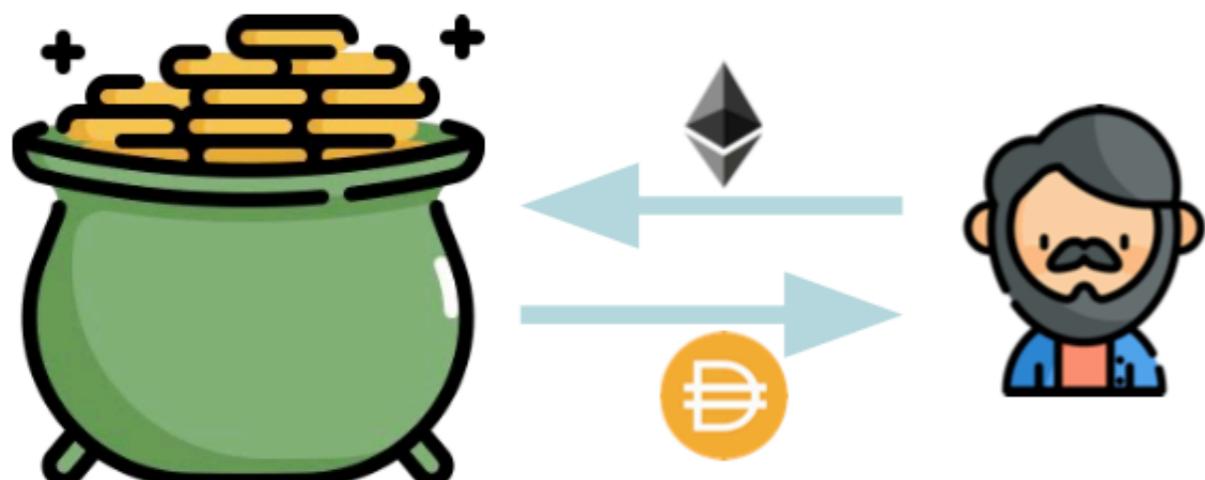
- **Liquidation Spread LS** : bonus, or discount, that a liquidator can collect when liquidating collateral

$$\text{Value of Collateral to Claim} = \text{Value of Debt to Repay} \times (1 + LS)$$

- **Close Factor CF** : the maximum proportion of the debt that is allowed to be repaid in a single fixed spread liquidation

$$\text{Value of Debt to Repay} < CF \times \text{Total Value of Debts}$$

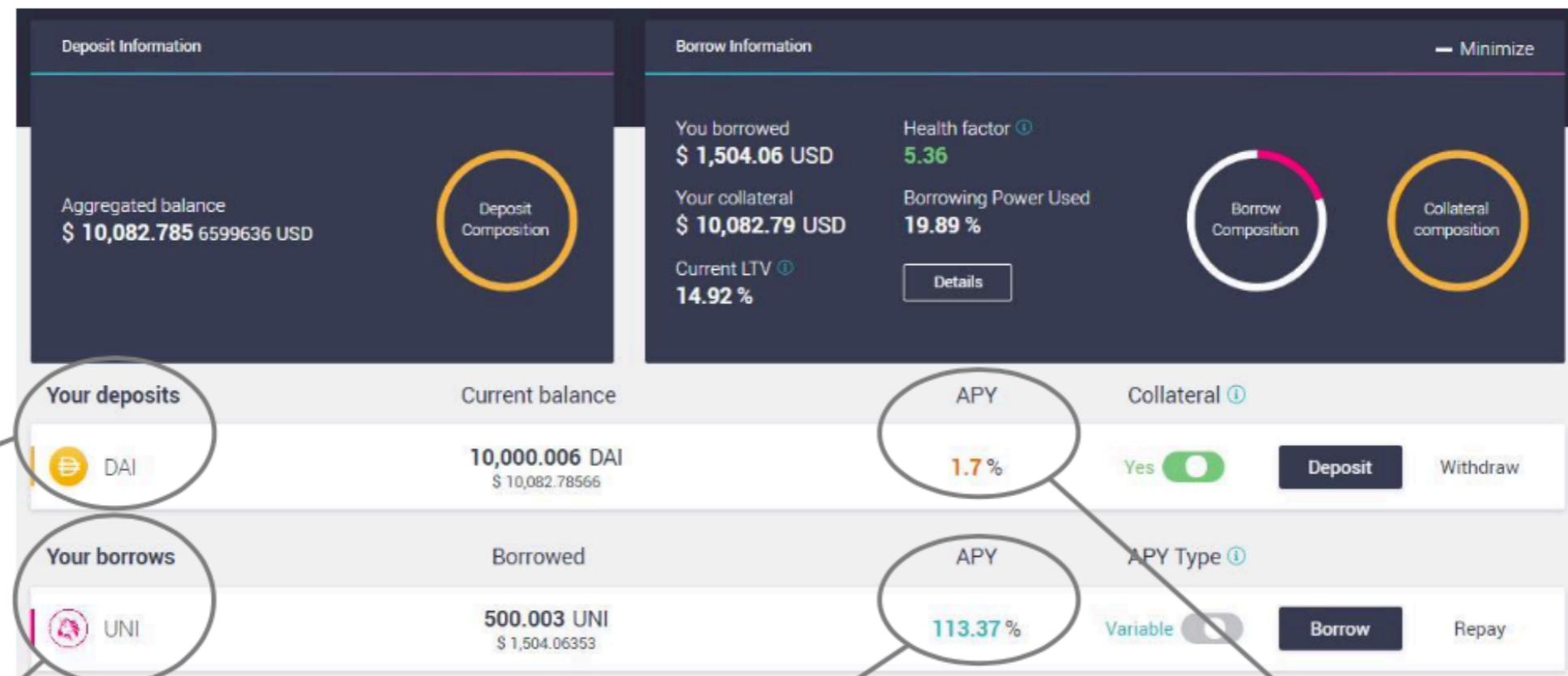
Over-collateralized Borrowing



- E.g., the borrower collateralizes ETH and borrows DAI
- The value of ETH exceeds the value of DAI
- The borrower can use the borrowed DAI arbitrarily/freely

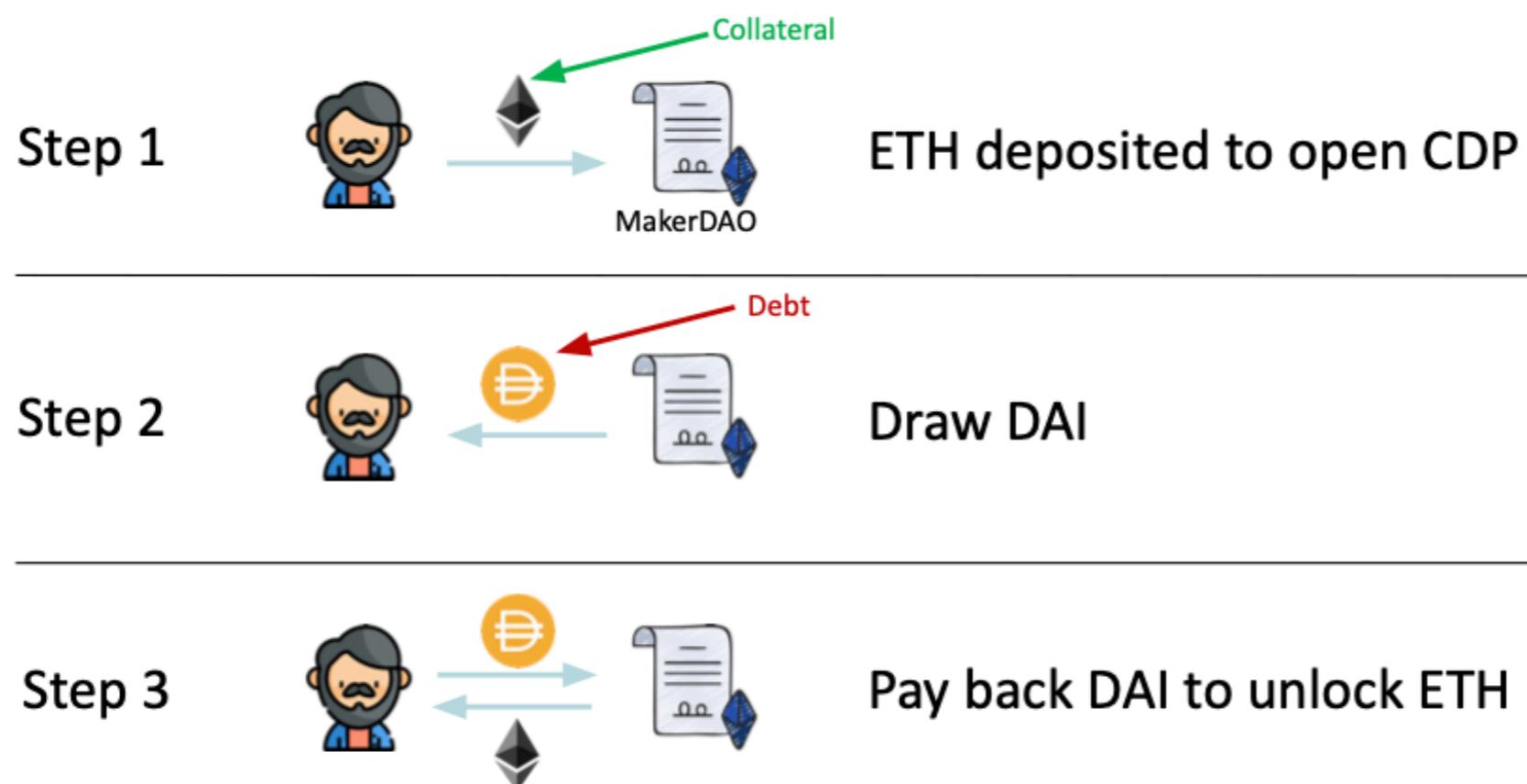
Over-collateralized Borrowing

Aave Dashboard Screenshot

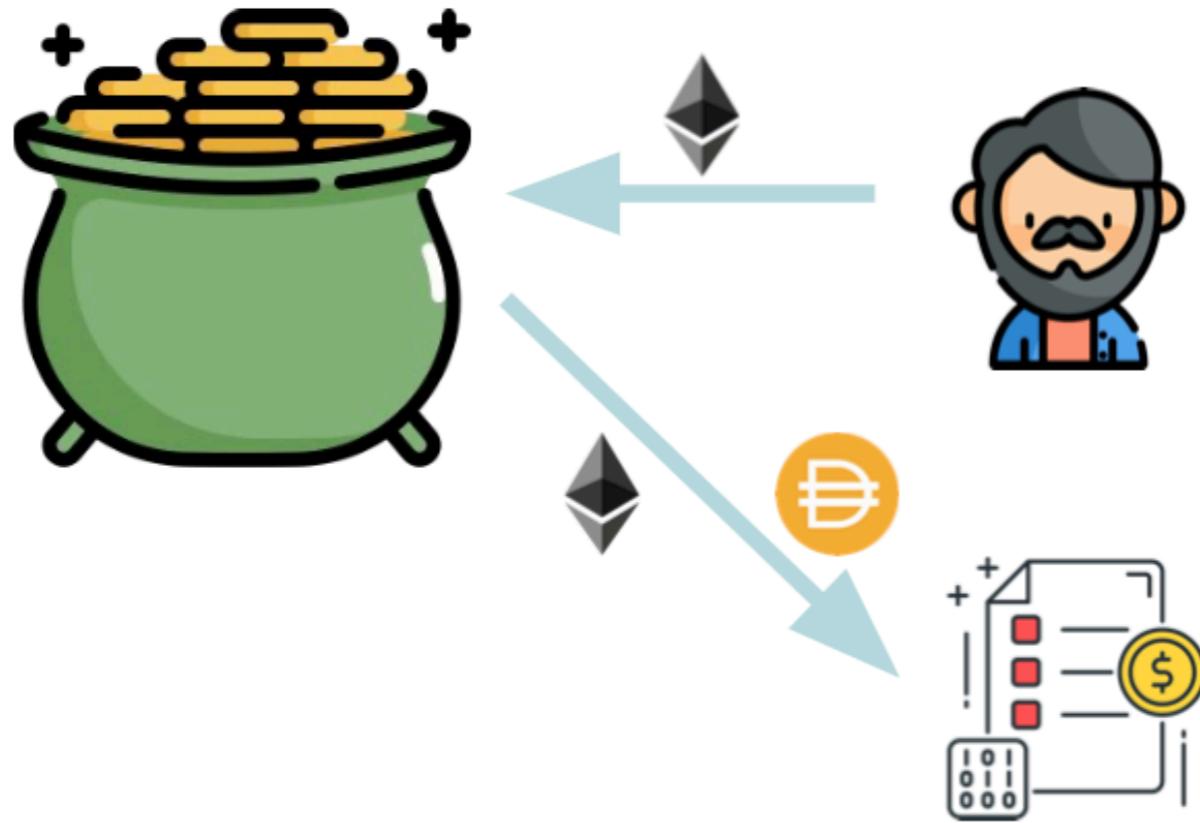


Over-collateralized Borrowing

Stablecoin



Under-collateralized Borrowing



- E.g., the borrower collateralizes ETH and borrows DAI
- The value of DAI (debt) can exceed the value of ETH (collateral)
- The collateralized ETH and borrowed DAI are restricted to be used with pre-designed smart contracts. Those are typically farming contracts.
- The vault remains in control of all assets.

An example of under-collateralized lending platform: Alpha Homora V2

homora-v2.alphafinance.io

WHAT IS YIELD FARMING?





WHAT IS YIELD FARMING?

AVALANCHE EXAMPLE: AVAX/USDT.e POOL



IS IT POSSIBLE TO EARN EVEN MORE AS A YIELD FARMER???



AVALANCHE EXAMPLE: AVAX/USDT.e POOL



WHAT IF... WE INVEST MORE CAPITAL TO POOL?



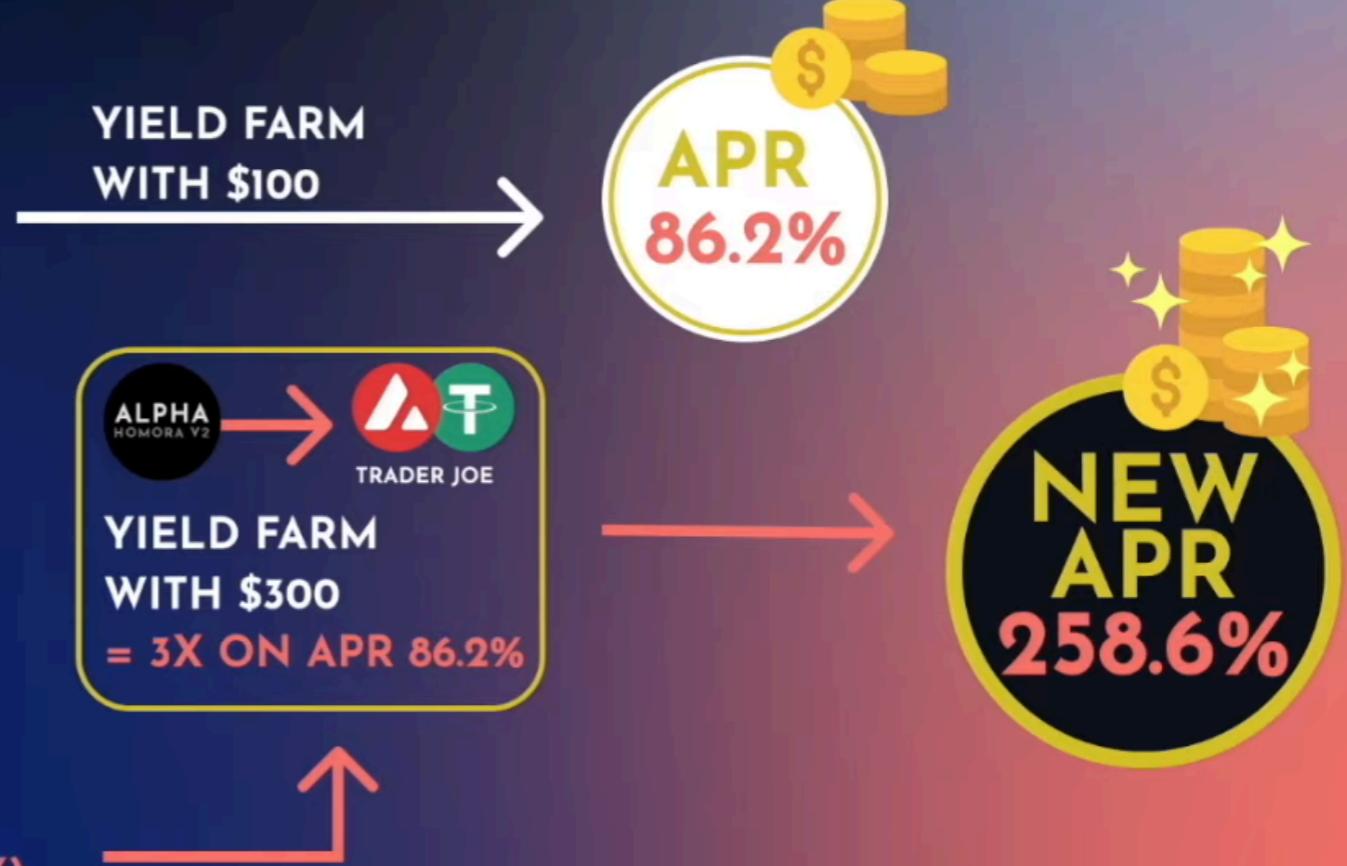
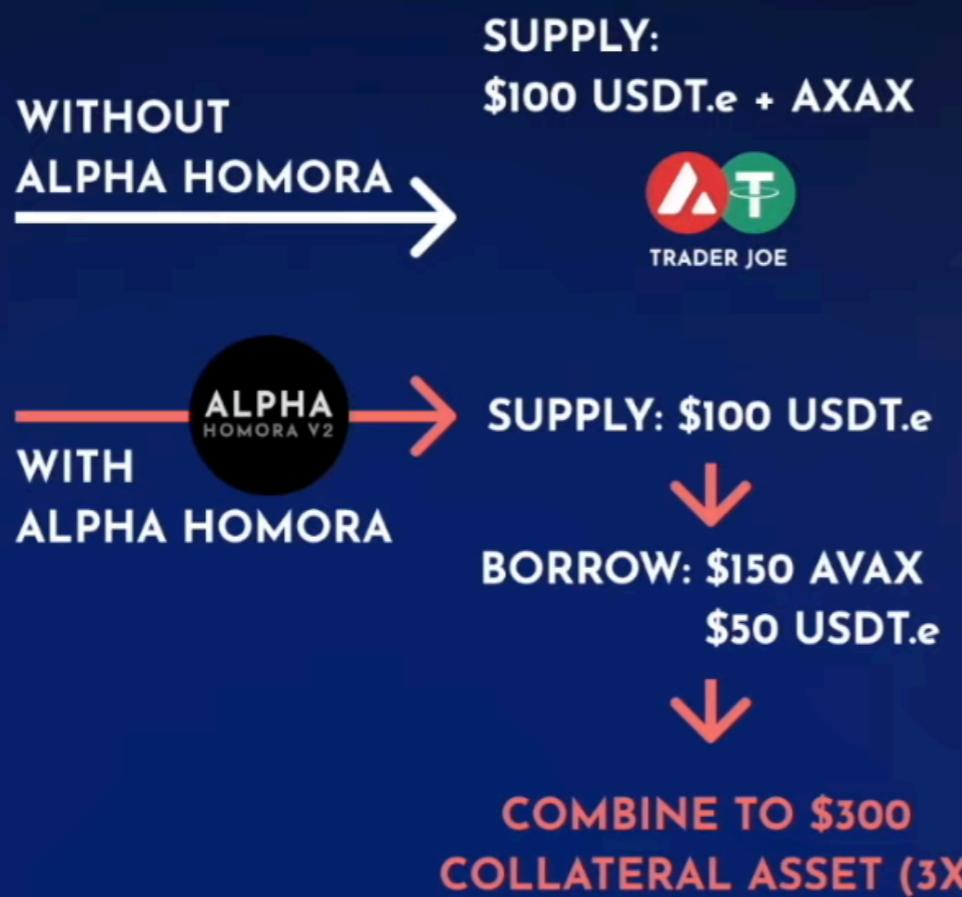
AVALANCHE EXAMPLE: AVAX/USDT.e POOL



INTRODUCING LEVERAGED YIELD FARMING



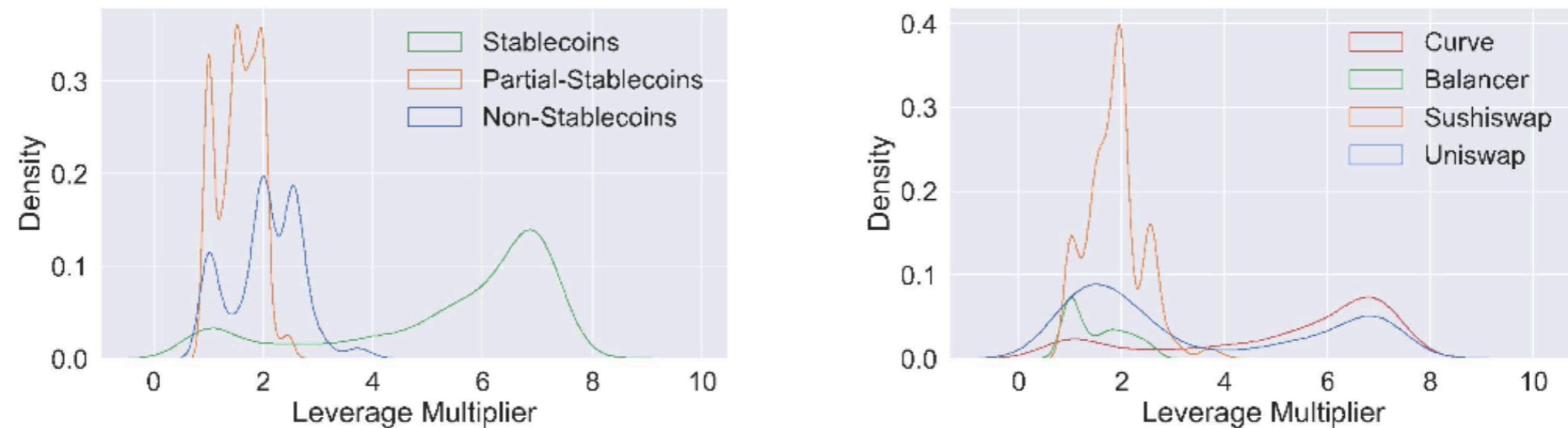
EXAMPLE : LEVERAGED YIELD FARMING



Alpha Homora Stat

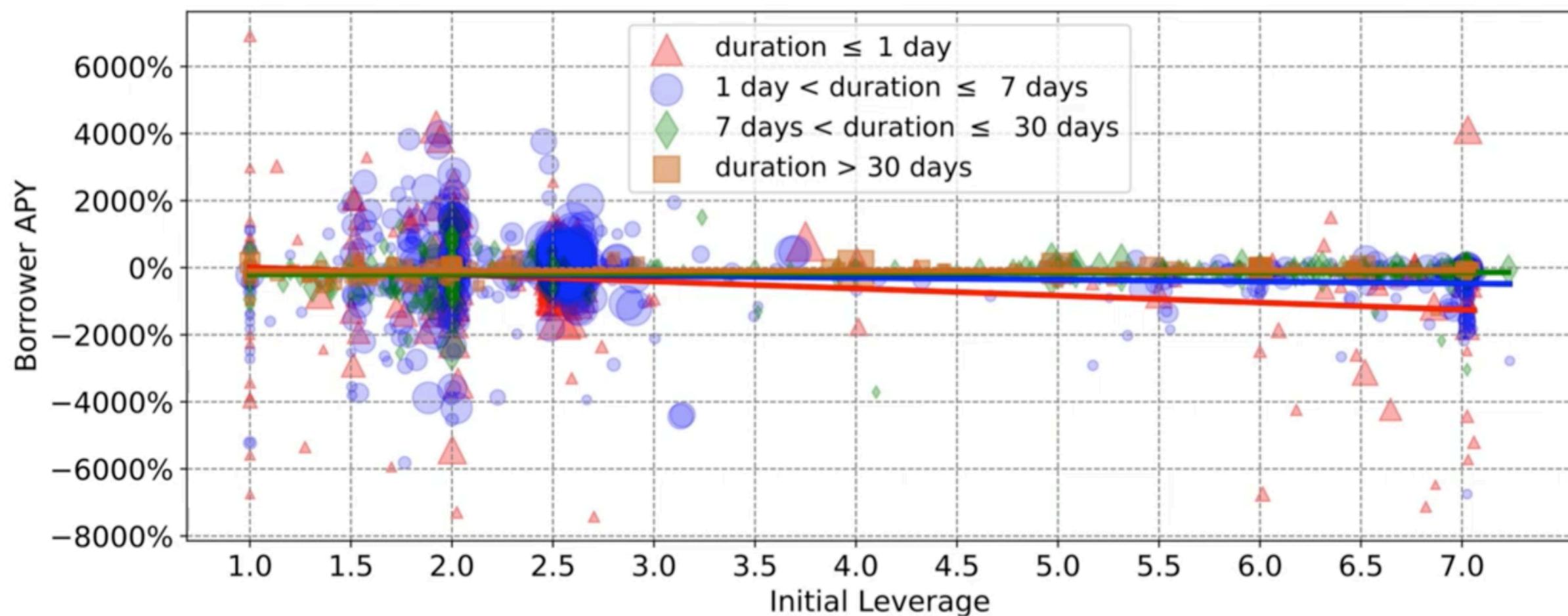
- Opened Positions (October 2020 – August 2021)
 - 3800 borrowers
 - 10,430 leverage positions
- Leverage multipliers
 - AHv1: 2.01x
 - AHv2: 3.07x
- Stablecoin leverage multipliers
 - 5.39x

How are borrowers choosing leverage multipliers?



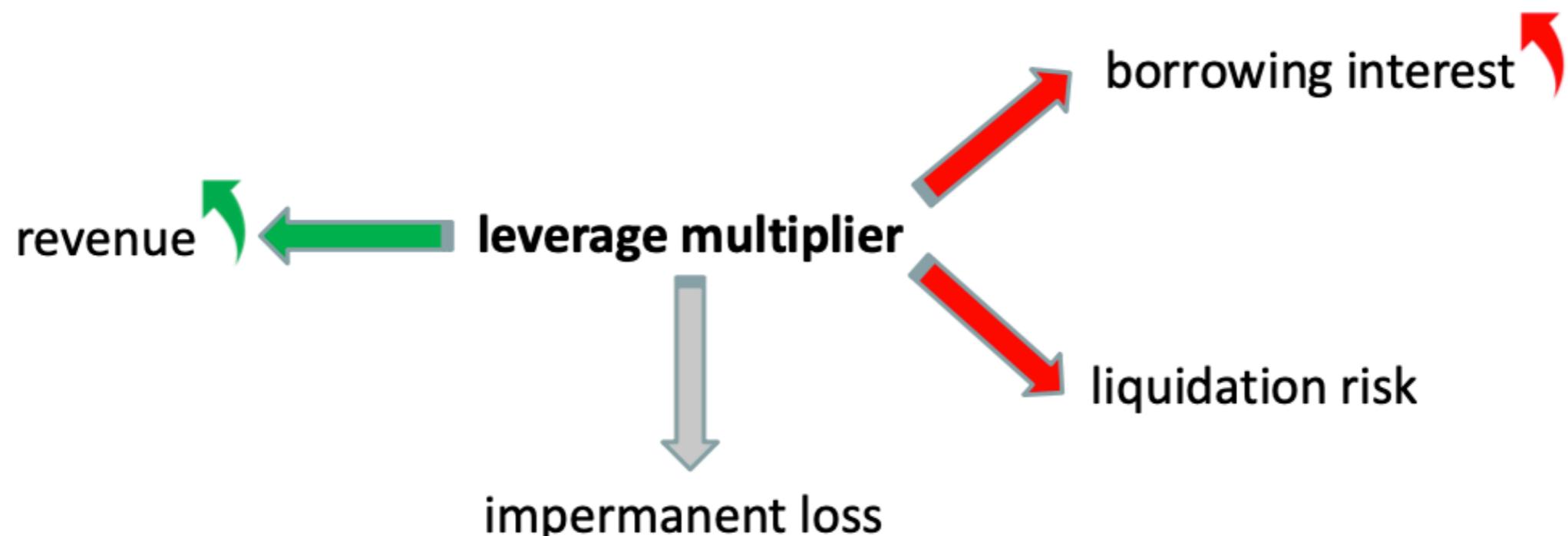
- Distributions of leverage multipliers in Alpha Homora V2 (2581 positions).

APY under Leverage



APY under Leverage

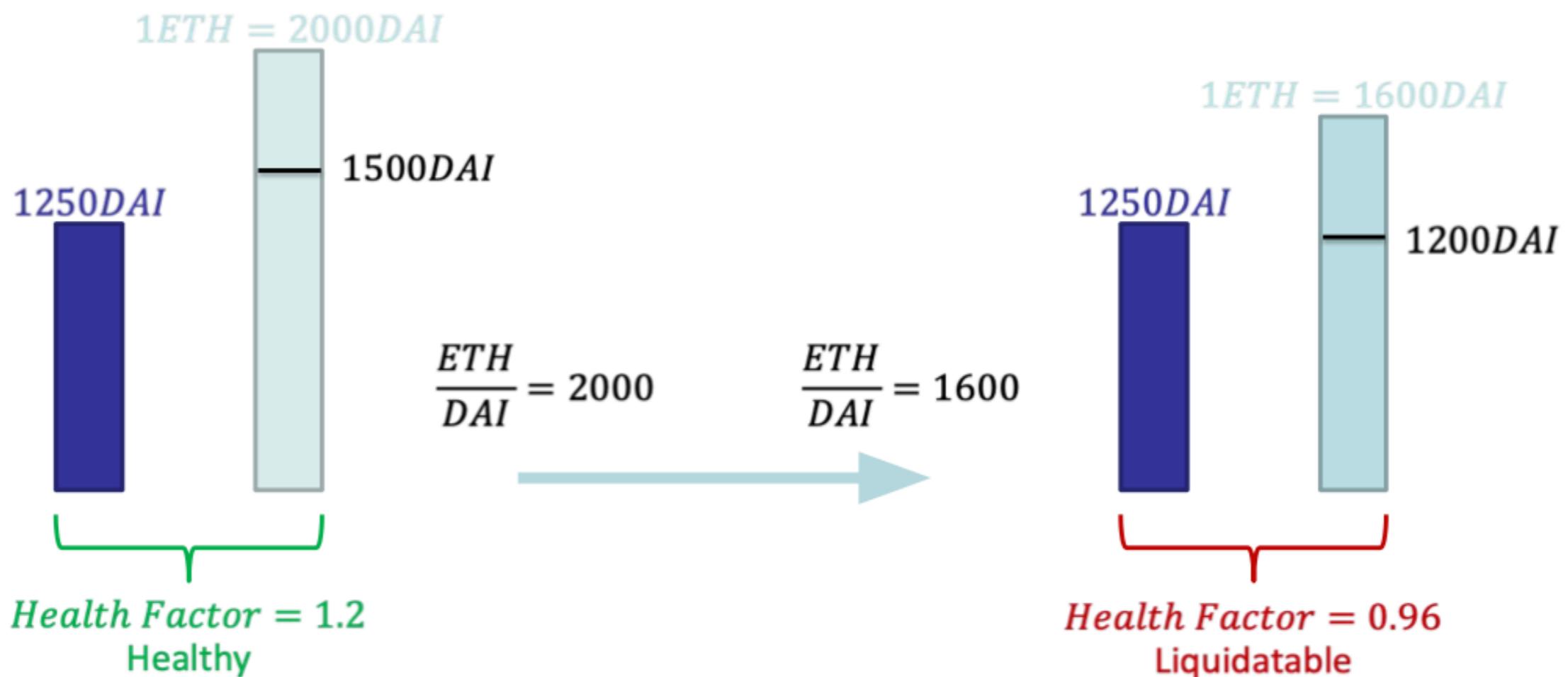
Why does leverage not amplify APY in practice?



Liquidation Mechanics

Health Factor

 Debt — Borrowing Capacity
 Collateral *Liquidation Threshold = 0.75*

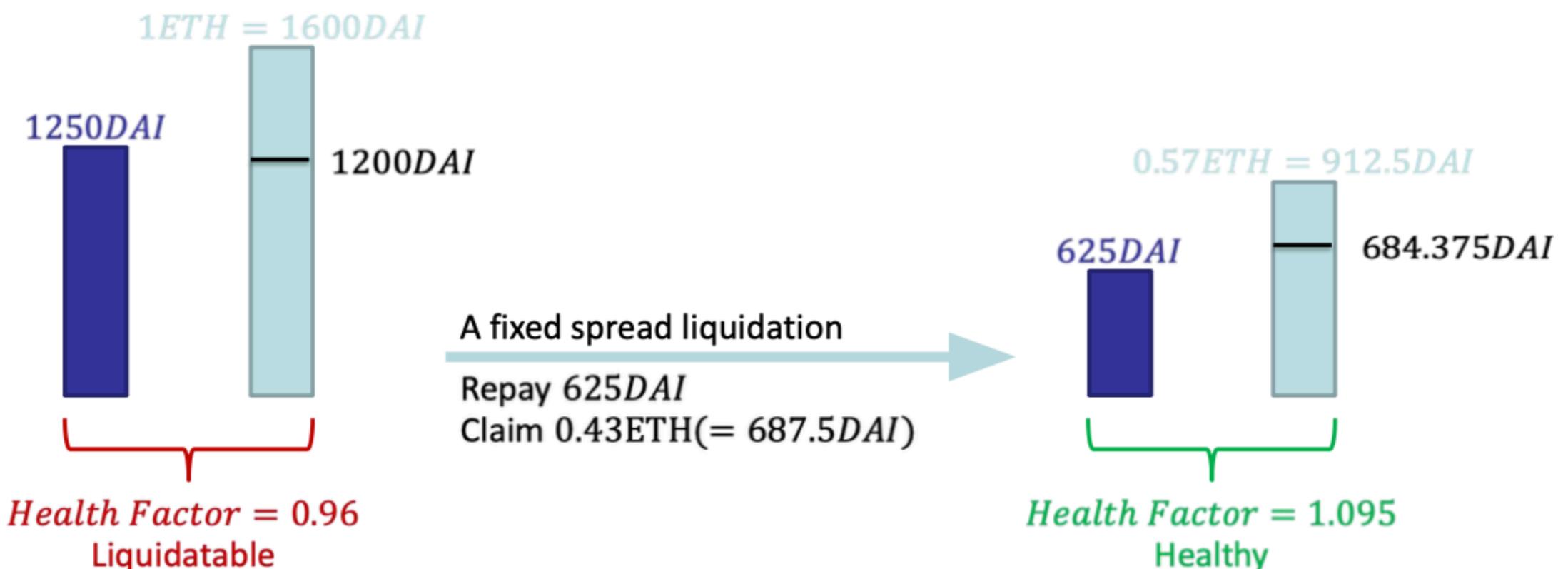


Fixed Spread Liquidation

	Debt
	Collateral
	— Borrowing Capacity
	<i>Liquidation Threshold = 0.75</i>

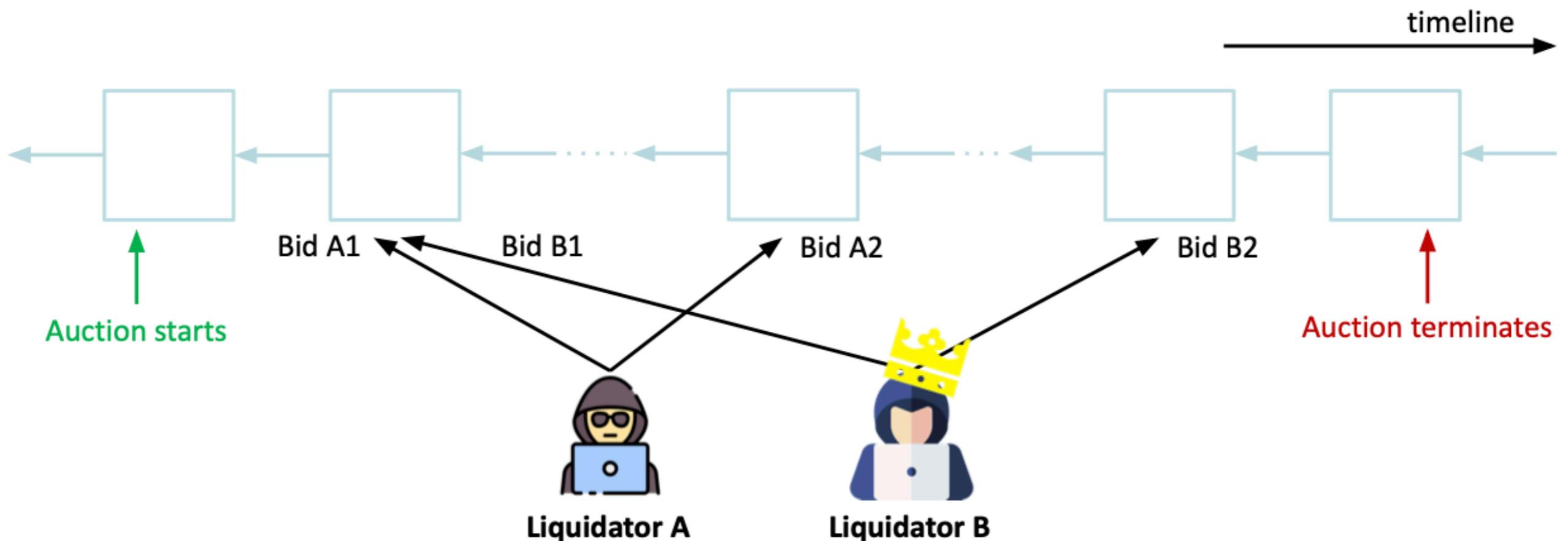
Close Factor = 0.5

Liquidation Spread = 0.1



Auction Liquidation

- Various liquidators bid over time until the auction terminates
- Requires multiple blockchain transactions.



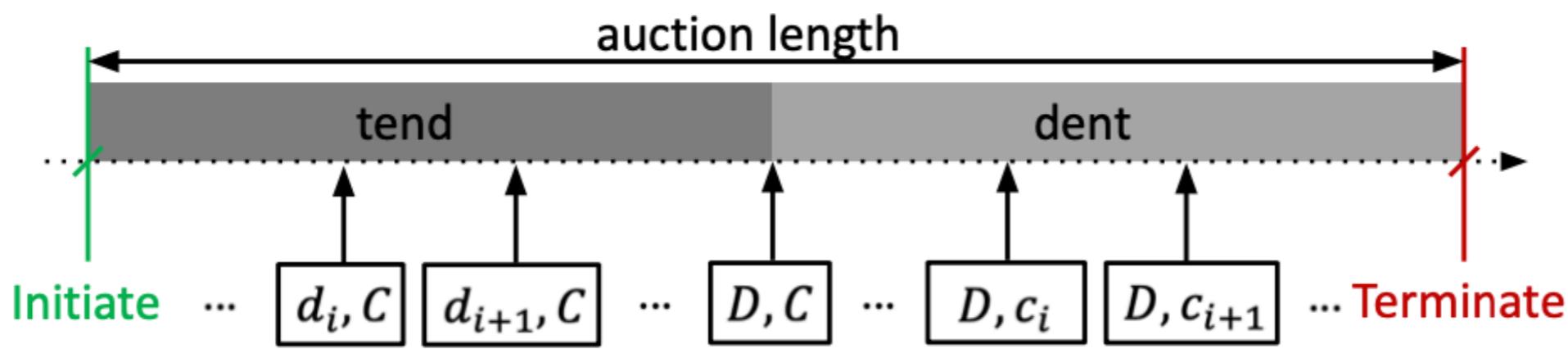
Auction Liquidation

- English Auction
 - bidders outbid each other increasingly
- Dutch Auction
 - auction begins with a high asking price and the price lowers until the auction terminates

Auction Liquidation

MakerDAO tend-dent English auction (Day one – April 2021)

- A position with D debt and C collateral



$$d_{i+1} > d_i$$

$$c_{i+1} < c_i$$

Bid — debt to repay, collateral to claim

Auction Liquidation

MakerDAO Dutch auction (April 2021 – Present)

▪ Instant Settlement

- Unlike English auction which are operated in multiple transactions, the MakerDAO Dutch auction is settled instantly in one atomic transaction.



▪ Flash Lending of Collateral

- No upfront DAI (i.e., the debt) is required (i.e., a flash loan used specifically for MakerDAO liquidations).



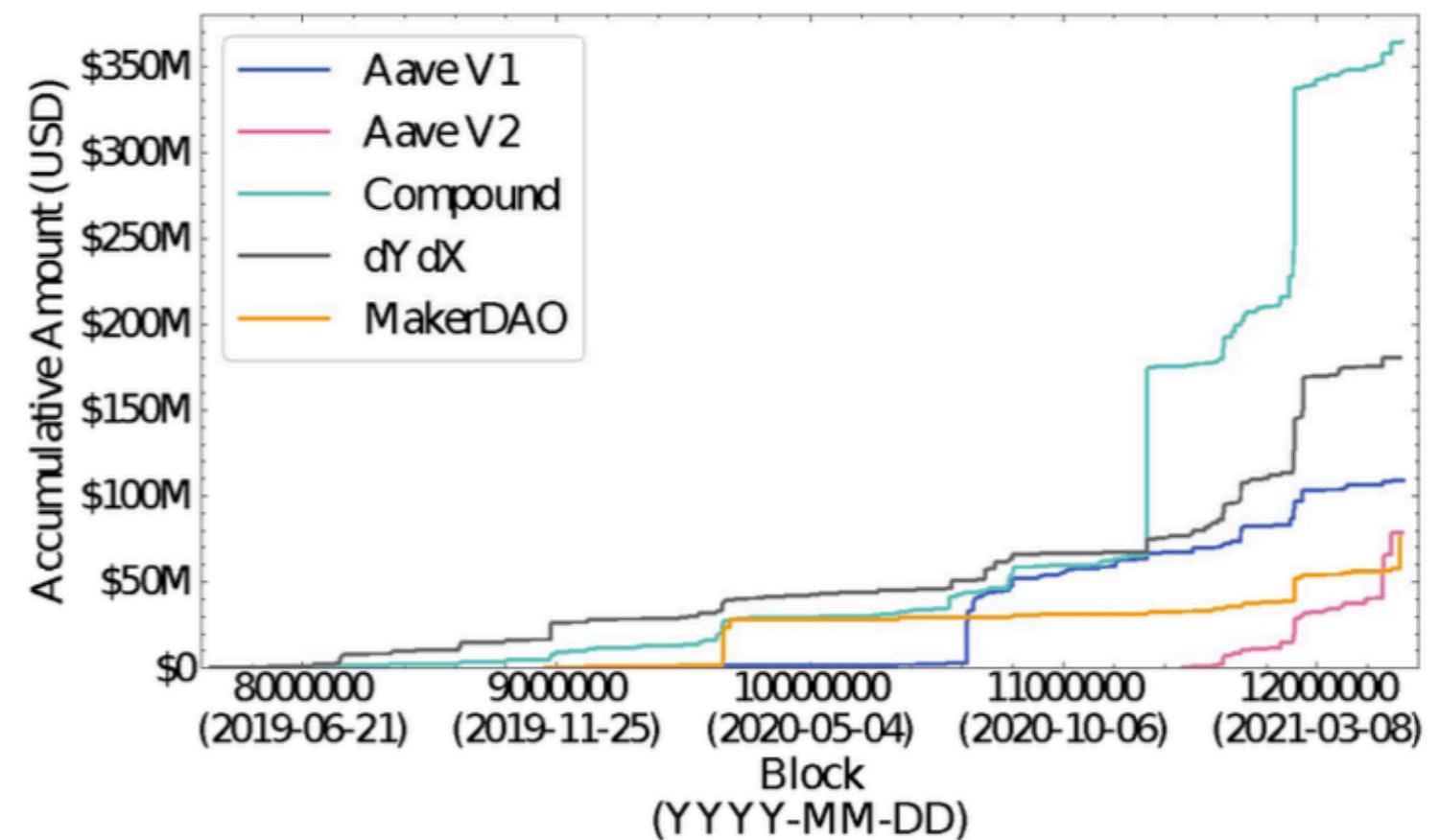
▪ Price as a Function of Time

- Collateral price decreases over time □ nobody can get the collateral for free by accident



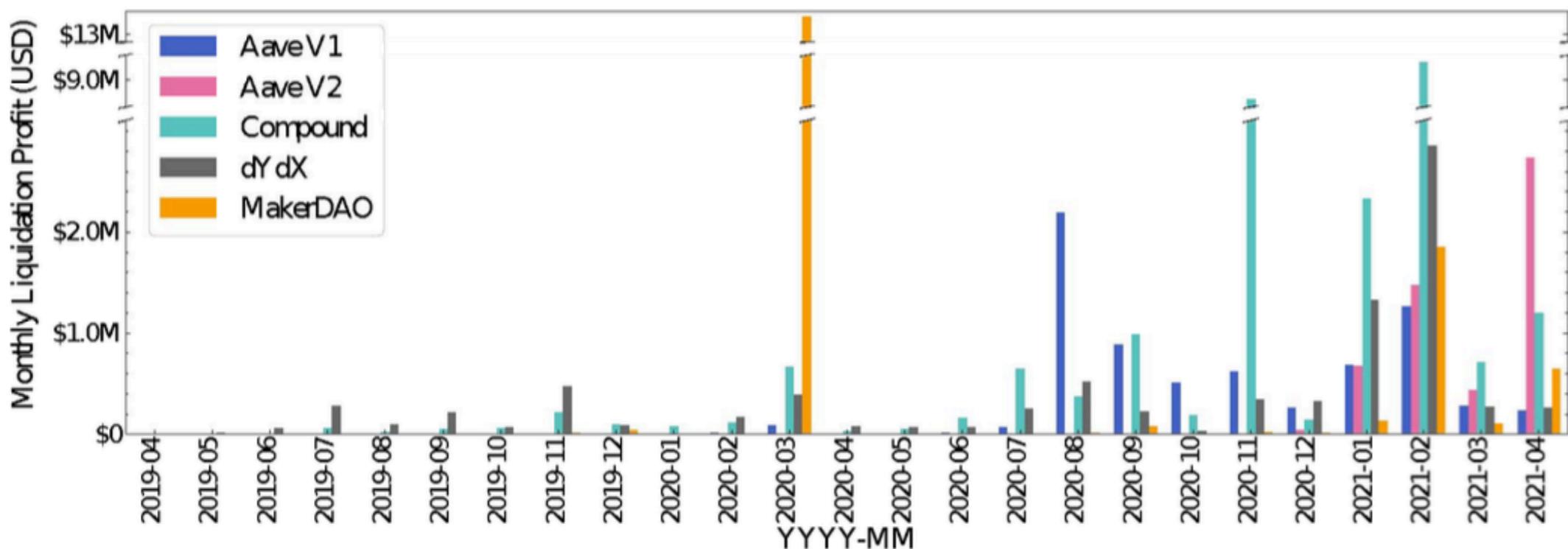
Liquidation Statistics

- April 2019 - April 2021 (2 years)
- Aave (V1 & V2), Compound, dYdX, and MakerDAO
- 28138 successful liquidations
- 807.46M USD of collateral sold through liquidations



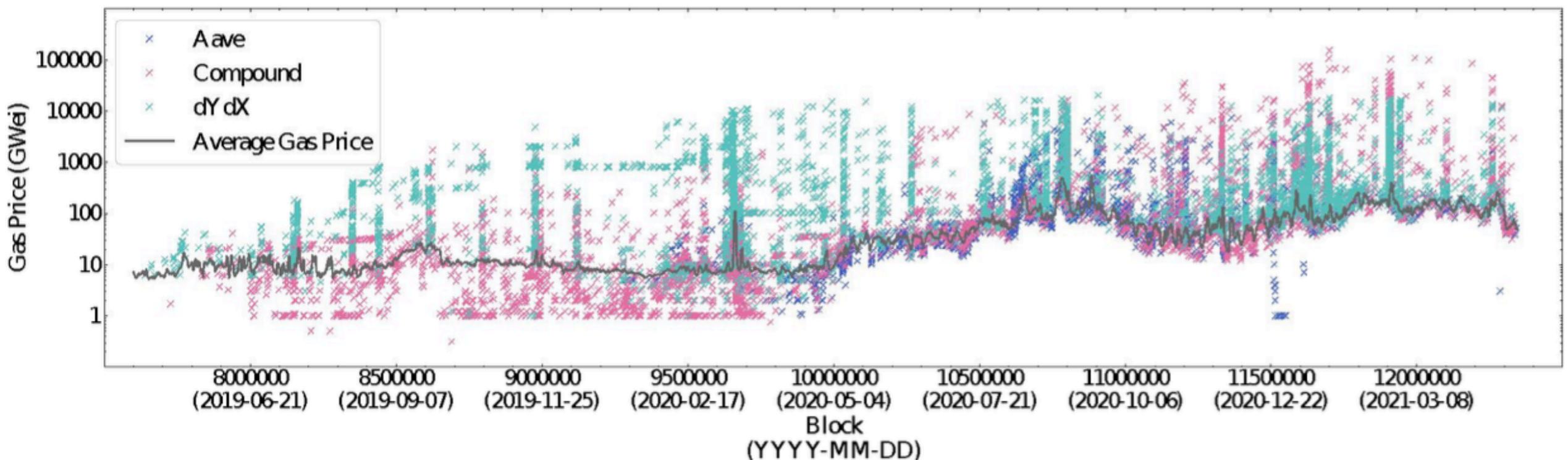
Liquidation Statistics

- Total profit: 63.59M USD
- MakerDAO outlier in March 2020, caused by bot failure.



Liquidation Statistics

- Liquidators typically pay significant gas fees, indicating severe competition.

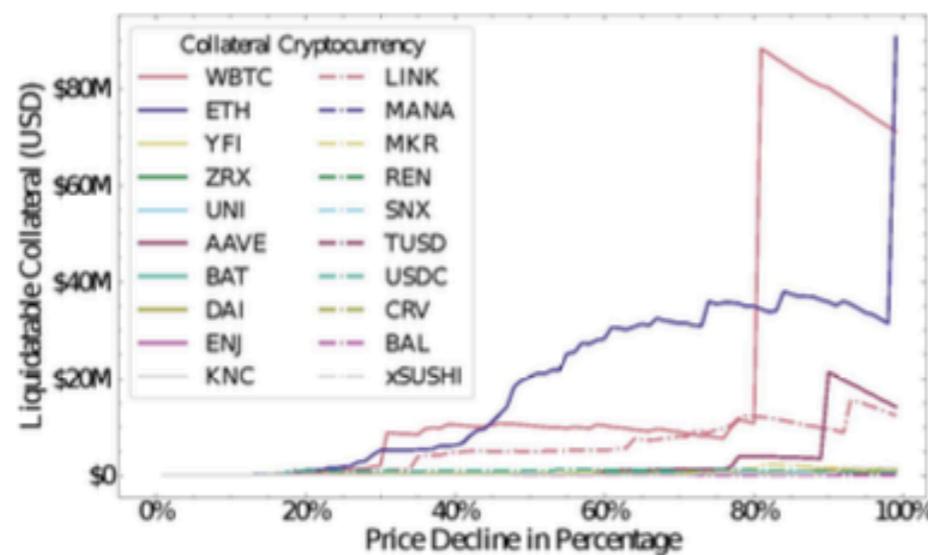


Liquidation Statistics

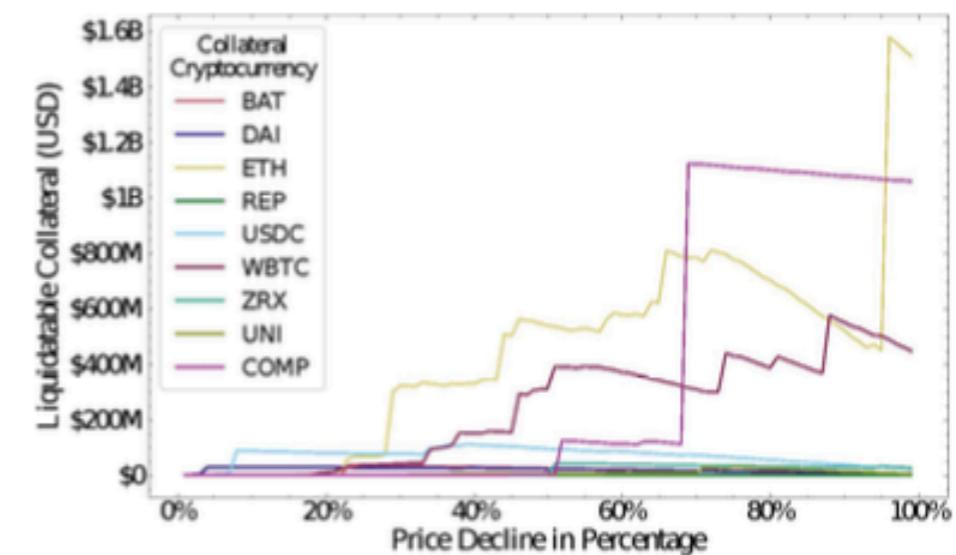
■ Liquidation Sensitivity

- liquidated collateral upon a hypothetical price decline.

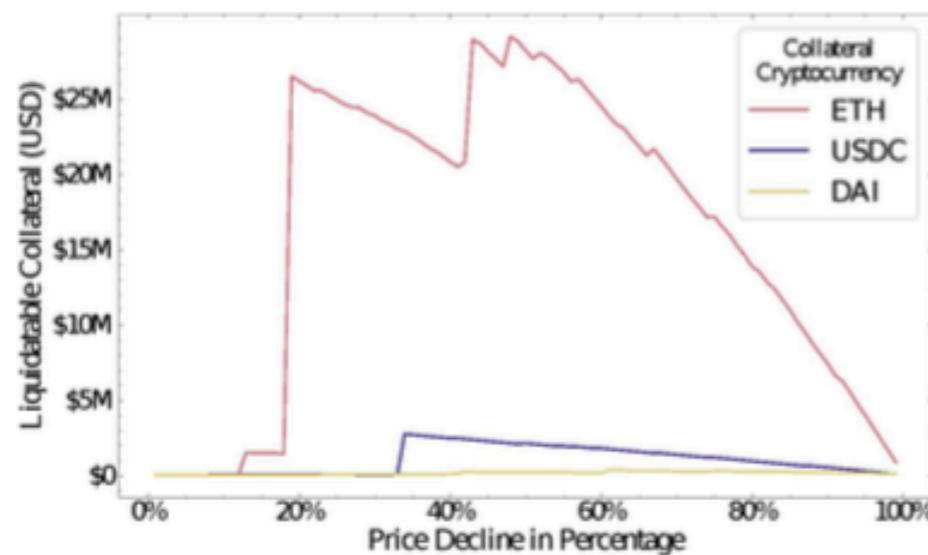
Aave



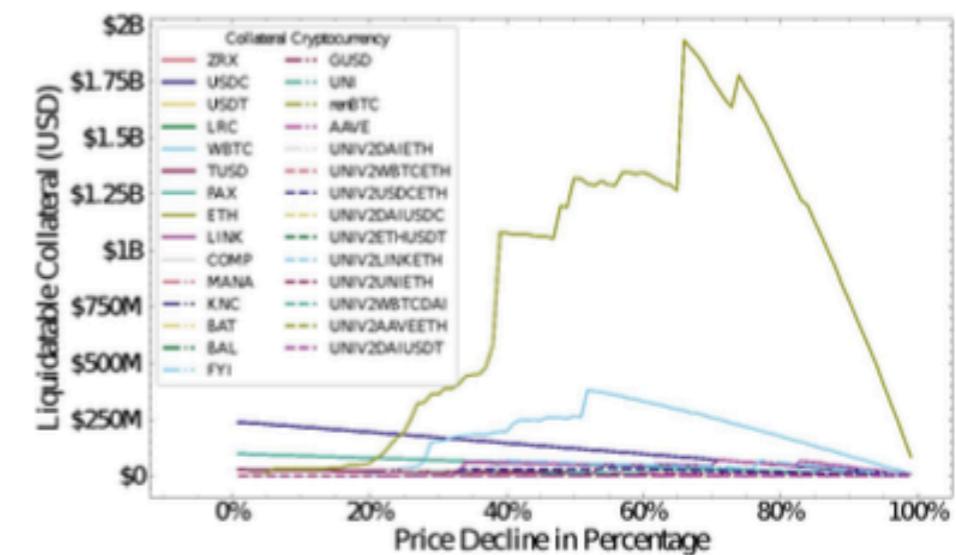
Compound



dYdX



MakerDAO



What We Have Learned

- The importance of lending
- On-chain lending
 - Over-collateralized
 - Under-collateralized
- Associated risk
 - Liquidation
 - Impermanent loss
- Liquidation mechanics