



Seeding the Future of Philanthropy  
A Fundraising System for Non-profit Organizations and Their Supporters

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**Abstract**

Have you been to a local raffle that supports a non-profit organization at some point in your life? At this kind of fundraising event, you have a room full with eager supporters, representatives from the non-profit, administrators with rolls of paper tickets with distinct numbers on them, and a set of prizes off in the corner. As the administrators walk around with buckets, they distribute sets of tickets in exchange for the local currency, while retaining a duplicate ticket for each number. Everyone in the room can see these transactions as they occur, giving the audience trust over the process. Administrators, after making their rounds, now combine the buckets of ticket duplicates into one bucket in front of the crowd, drawing a ticket at random for each prize. It is a fascinatingly simple and effective fundraising process.

Seedom is a fun Ethereum decentralized application (DAPP) for raising awareness and Ether for non-profit organizations (NPOs) in need while rewarding a single participant for their contribution and support. It takes the efficiency, security, and transparency of the traditional single-room raffle and re-invents it with trustlessness and crowd-sourced selection into an entirely new type of fundraiser that scales to the entire world. Bimonthly or roughly every two weeks, a new NPO in need is chosen, with the help of the community, to receive the majority of funds raised through our smart contract. Most of the remaining portion will go to one of the supporters through a selection process crowd-sourced by the participants, the NPO, and Seedom. A small percentage will be taken by the Seedom team as an administration fee to continuously improve the platform over time and extensively promote each NPO.

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# 1 Introduction

Seedom is an Ethereum decentralized application (DAPP) for raising awareness and Ether for non-profit organizations (NPOs) in need while rewarding a single participant for their contribution and support. The selection of a participant is crowd-sourced by the participants, the NPO, and Seedom. Ether raised is not tax deductible and will be distributed according to Table 1 at the end of the fundraiser. Administration fees cover Seedom expenses in five operational areas.

- **Staff** sustains our small business, marketing, and development team
- **Legal** 3rd party counsel to protect all forms of private fundraising rights internationally
- **Auditing** 3rd party security and financial audits as contracts and the organization changes
- **Infrastructure** temporary systems on our way to full decentralization
- **Events** physical fundraisers to further support and promote the NPOs we work with

NPO	Participant	Seedom
60%	35%	5%

Table 1: Ether split percentages

## 1.1 NPO Selection Methodology

Seedom is a fun and entertaining platform for seeding the future of philanthropy through the identification and funding of NPOs that can drive the future of decentralization. Decentralization can take many forms outside of the technical interpretation and the underpinnings of Ethereum. It includes, but is not limited to, the decentralization of power, knowledge, money, ownership, and control to as many people as possible. Seedom provides a funding mechanism for these NPOs to persist, meet their long-term goals, and decentralize our future.

Well before a Seedom fundraiser begins, our team will accept suggestions from NPOs and our global community of participants. NPOs can suggest themselves for a future fundraiser to Seedom directly by emailing [team@seedom.io](mailto:team@seedom.io). Participants can make future NPO suggestions via our polling smart contract, deployed alongside each Seedom fundraiser. The Seedom team will have the ultimate discretion of NPO selection, identifying an organization that is decentralizing, legitimate, active, exacting, and cooperative.

- **Decentralizing** believes in the decentralization of power in all forms
- **Legitimate** has a capable team with a clear and effective plan of action
- **Active** is actively working on solving a problem
- **Exacting** is solving an urgent and ongoing problem
- **Cooperative** is willing to work with the Seedom team and accept crypto

## 1.2 Inherent Advantages

Seedom is the first fundraiser and rewards platform with all of the following qualities.

- **Philanthropic** a new NPO will be chosen bimonthly
- **Trustless** trust in the NPO is all that is required

- **Transparent** all contract transactions publicly visible and immutable
- **Relevant** our team only works with legitimate NPOs working on focused causes that have an ongoing need for assistance
- **Secure** security provided by the Ethereum platform itself
- **Governed** voting contracts allow participants to suggest future NPOs to support
- **Anonymous** a wallet is the only requirement
- **Private** the submission of personally identifying information is optional
- **Inclusive** anyone in the world can participate
- **Affordable** everyone will be able to afford an entry
- **Limitless** there is no limit to the number of obtainable entries
- **Instantaneous** payouts to the NPO and selected participant are immediate

### 1.3 Trustlessness

The Seedom community relies on our team to choose NPOs twice a month with the help of participants. After fundraiser deployment, a user requires no trust in our team or the NPO, who are only responsible for administering the begin and end the fundraiser. Users, Seedom, and the NPO cannot operate outside of the strict rules of the smart contracts and no Ether stored in these contracts can be extracted before the end of a fundraiser, unless canceled.

The NPO and our team have the right to cancel a fundraiser before the end time, which will refund all participants. If the NPO or our team fail to end the fundraiser promptly after the end time, a `cancel()` function opens up to the community, again refunding all participants. Once a fundraiser has ended, the smart contract allocates funds to the NPO, a selected participant, and our team, allowing these entities to withdraw while prohibiting all forms of cancellation.

### 1.4 Comparison to Other Fundraising Methods

Many methods exist for raising funds for NPOs. Outside of direct donations, some of the most popular include crowdfunding, matching gifts, drives, sales, auctions, events, lotteries, and raffles. All of these methods lack many of our inherent advantages.

#### 1.4.1 Crowdfunding

Crowdfunding is one of the best ways to raise funds for a NPO or cause. Unfortunately, most of the popular fundraising platforms are not on Ethereum and therefore receive none of the many benefits native to the platform. When using a centralized system, such as GoFundMe, one is relying on it to move funds from donors to a NPO or other beneficiary.

Initially, GoFundMe does not vet fundraisers, relying on fraud prevention specialists to protect their users. Without trustless transaction transparency, it is impossible to know if user contributions ever made it to the cause. Moreover, many crowdfunding companies charge 8% fees or higher for any donation, which includes a hefty payment processing fee. Being reliant on traditional payment processors, GoFundMe is only available in a handful of counties.

### **1.4.2 Matching, Drives, Sales, and Auctions**

Matching, drives, sales, and auctions are also useful fundraising vehicles. Donation matching requires one to work for or know of a company that offers this perk. Donation drives may involve an intermediary that converts non-monetary donations into the monetary type. Sales of items require the overhead of procuring items to sell in addition to the resale activity. Auctions items must be solicited, hopefully for free, and then sold for donation funds.

Because of the various requirements and overheads involved with each of these techniques, the timeliness and relevancy of the donations are significant concerns; with intermediaries involved, trust and transparency are paramount yet not easily demonstrated. Moreover, all three of these methods also lack global participation capability.

### **1.4.3 Events**

Fundraising events are social gatherings that raise funds and awareness for a NPO. Often overlooked, face to face communication is indispensable to furthering a cause. However, these gathers can get expensive when selecting a venue, hiring temporary staff, providing food, creating informative materials, etc. Seedom adopts this face-to-face approach at the end of each fundraiser in the form of fundraising and volunteering events. At this point, the bulk of the funds are raised and distributed, making this final event valuable, but not necessary to the success of the overall fundraiser.

### **1.4.4 Lotteries & Raffles**

Although Seedom is not a lottery and not a raffle, similar organizations exist worldwide, and all of them have administration fees that allow for their existence. In the United States, nearly every state has a lottery, with a national average administration fee of 4.76% according to the U.S. Census Bureau [1]; however, this does not include commissions paid out to lottery ticket sellers, which equal this same percentage, on average [2]. All expenses considered, 8-10% of every lottery ticket sold in the U.S. goes towards the lottery process itself and not the winner(s) and beneficiaries.

## **1.5 Similar Ethereum Projects**

Alice, Charitychain, Giveth, and Hypergive are other experimental non-profit Ethereum fundraising applications currently under development. Many of these systems go beyond fundraising and seek to control the internal operations of the non-profits funded. The first three allow donation refunds if the NPO does not meet their promised goals promptly, however these goals might be defined. Seedom's hands-off approach embraces facilitation, freeing the NPO to manage their internal operations while streamlining their fundraising efforts. This separation of concerns is necessary and maintains the NPO's ability to improve their efforts in their way, outside of Seedom's control.

Hypergive creates a direct and secure funding connection between donators and homeless and hungry individuals globally. This channel is similar to one employed by an aid program run by the United Nations that delivered funds to 10,000 Syrian refugees using the Ethereum blockchain [3]. Seedom will seek to partner with any organization working on these type of trustless end-to-end philanthropic delivery mechanisms as they are a fantastic use-case for the Ethereum platform. Additionally, the Seedom team will offer training services to the NPOs worked with to bring them up to speed on these emerging blockchain technologies.

## 2 Seedom Fundraiser

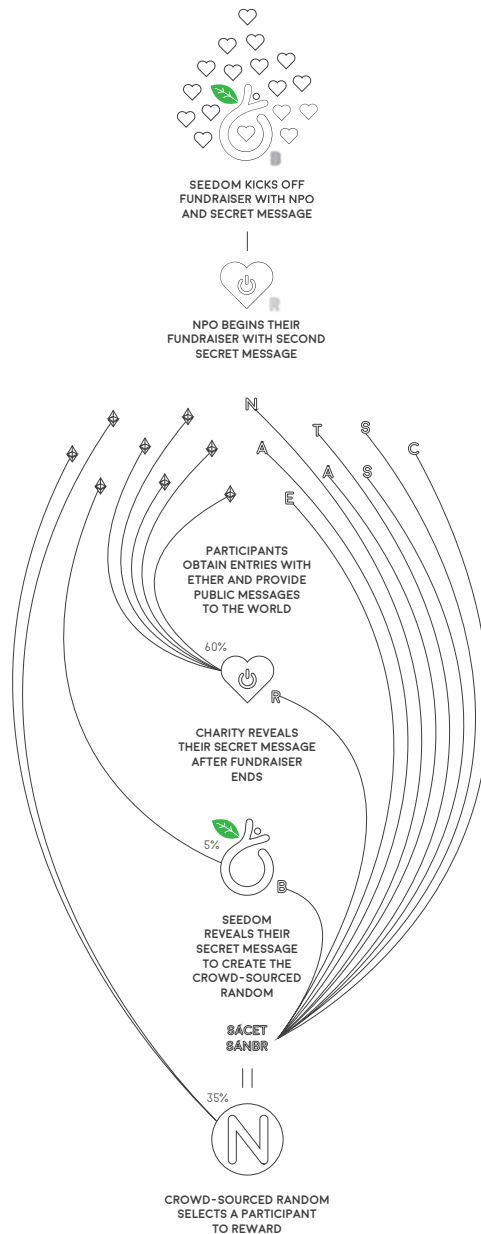


Figure 1: Visual overview of the Seedom fundraiser

### 2.1 Seedom Deploys a New Fundraiser

Seedom will deployment a new fundraiser for a new NPO bimonthly, or roughly every two weeks, on the 1st and 15th of every month. A fundraiser deployment consists of two newly deployed smart contracts: Seedom and polling. Thirteen days is the span of the entire timeline due to February's 28 total days during standard years. Seedom will go on break the 13th through the 14th of every month in addition to the 29th until the end of the month. Upon deployment, the Seedom DAPP, located at [seedom.io](https://seedom.io), will be updated accordingly.

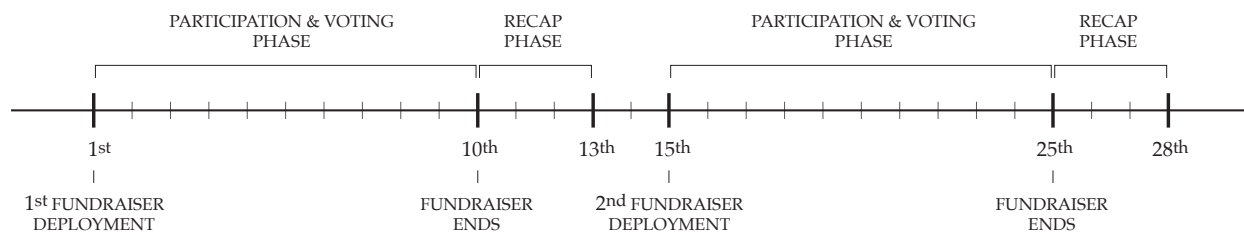


Figure 2: Fundraiser monthly timeline

### 2.1.1 Seedom Contract

The Seedom contract is deployed with several immutable fundraiser parameters. This includes the selected NPO, Ether split percentages, Seedom's secret, the cost of an entry, the timing of certain events, and the max number of participants.

Parameter	Data Type	Description
npo	address	the wallet address of the NPO
npoSplit	uint256	the % of funds given to the NPO
participantSplit	uint256	the % of funds given to a selected participant
ownerSplit	uint256	the % of funds given to the contract owner (Seedom)
ownerSecret	bytes32	an encrypted message from the contract owner (Seedom)
valuePerEntry	uint256	unix timestamp of the start of revelation phase
endTime	uint256	unix timestamp of the end of participation phase
expireTime	uint256	unix timestamp of the expiration of the fundraiser
destructTime	uint256	unix timestamp of when the contract can be destroyed
maxParticipants	uint256	max participants to prevent out-of-gas transactions

Table 2: Fundraiser deployment parameters

The NPO's wallet address must be posted publicly through their social channels for attestation of identity before the NPO begins their fundraiser.

The split percentages are numbers out of 1000 to allow the expression of a one decimal place and must sum to 1000. The Seedom owner secret is a hash of a 32-byte message, generated using the secret generation formula in Figure 3. This message will be revealed to the world after the NPO reveals their message after the fundraiser end time.

No participation or raising of entries can occur after the end time. Instead, the NPO and Seedom must reveal their messages to the world, which in turn selects a participant to receive the participant reward.

The expire time is always set to the end of the recap phase, allowing time for the NPO and Seedom messages to be revealed. See Section 2.5 for details.

The destruct time is set well into the future, allowing Seedom to self-destruct legacy contracts. See Section 2.7 for more details.

The max participants number is a safeguard against running out of gas during the end() function, which calculates the crowd-sourced random message and selects a participant to reward.

$$secret = sha3_{keccak256}(message, address)$$

Figure 3: Hashed message (secret) formula (message is 32 bytes, address is 20 bytes)

### 2.1.2 Polling Contract

A polling contract will be deployed alongside the Seedom contract for the same period, allowing participants of the fundraiser to suggest and vote on future NPOs for us to support. This polling contract is directly linked to the Seedom contract, using it for proof-of-participation, and determining when voting is allowed.

## 2.2 NPO Begins Their Fundraiser

Shortly after the Seedom contract is deployed, the chosen NPO must create an additional 32-byte message value and hash it into a secret, using the formula in Figure 3. The NPO sends this secret to the begin() function, and, upon confirmation, the community may now participate. The begin() function will only accept secrets from the chosen NPO. This message is generated using the secret generation formula in Figure 3 and will be revealed just after the fundraiser end time.

### 2.2.1 On the Initial Collection of Secrets

Two secrets, one from Seedom during construction of the Seedom contract, and one from the NPO through a call to the begin() function, are kept publicly in Seedom contract storage and allow for the participation and voting phase to begin. These secrets are collected prior to participation and, together with public messages collected during the participation phase, are used to generate a crowd-sourced random message that selects a participant to be rewarded.

The NPO and Seedom must both safeguard their messages to the world as they would their Ethereum wallet private key by not revealing it to anyone outside of their organization. Both messages are revealed to the world after the end time of the fundraiser with the reveal() and end() functions to override any form of miner manipulation during the collection of public messages during the participation phase. If the NPO does not begin() their fundraiser with their secret before the end time, the fundraiser is inoperable, with all participants receiving refunds upon cancellation. See Section 2.8 for more information about the cancellation process.

For more details on how the crowd-sourced random message generation process works, see Section 2.5.1.

## 2.3 Participants Obtain Entries and Provide Public Messages

After the NPO has submitted their secret to begin(), the fundraiser is considered open, and anyone can now participate and obtain entries with Ether. Participation is the one-time per user contribution of a 32-byte message to the world with enough Ether for at least one entry.

Each entry costs a fixed value determined by the Seedom team during deployment of the Seedom contract. The cost of a single entry, including Ethereum transaction fees, will be globally affordable to allow those beneath the international poverty line of \$1.90 (USD) per day [4] to participate, with a minimum entry being less than the Ether equivalent of this amount. Each entry obtained by a participant increases the likelihood that the participant will be selected by all participants, the NPO, and Seedom to receive the participant split percentage of all of the Ether contributed to the Seedom contract.



Entries are non-refundable except in the case of fundraiser cancellation. Partial entries are immediately refunded during immediately participation. The owner and NPO addresses are prohibited from participation in the Seedom and polling contract.

### **2.3.1 Email Addresses**

While participating within the Seedom DAPP, a user can optionally provide their email address, which is securely passed to MailChimp by the DAPP along with their Ethereum public wallet address for storage. This will sign the user up to the Seedom mailing list. This mailing list is used to notify users of the results of all fundraisers, to announce upcoming fundraisers, and to congratulate selected participants that receive the reward.

The email address associated with a rewarded participant's wallet address will never be publicly revealed in order to protect the privacy of the selected participant. A user's email address, and their associated Ethereum wallet address, are forgotten immediately after the user opt-outs out of the mailing list. This protects the user's privacy and keep the Seedom system compliant of data privacy legislation, such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). EMAILS GET FORWARDED TO THE CHARITY

### **2.3.2 Raising Additional Entries**

After a user participates in the Seedom contract, additional entries can be obtained by sending additional Ether through the contract's fallback function. There is no limit to the number of entries a participant can acquire during the participation and voting phase. A participant can check the number of entries they or any other participant has through the Seedom contract or DAPP at any time.

### **2.3.3 Voting on Future NPOs**

After a user participates in the Seedom contract, the user may now vote once on a future NPO through the polling contract. The user can either suggest a new NPO, or vote on an existing suggestion, with either counting as their vote. The polling contract is linked to the Seedom contract, as it uses proof-of-participation to determine if the user is allowed to vote. Currently, proof-of-participation only looks at the currently running Seedom contract; however, this will be enhanced in the future as described in Section 4.3.4.

## **2.4 NPO Reveals Their Message**

After the fundraiser end time, users can no longer participate or raise additional entries. Between the end time and expire time, the NPO must reveal() their message to the world provided during begin(). If the NPO does not reveal() their message to the world before the expire time, the fundraiser is inoperable, with all participants receiving refunds upon cancellation. See Section 2.8 for more information about the cancellation process.

## **2.5 Seedom Reveals Their Message and Ends the Fundraiser**

The end() function becomes available to Seedom after the NPO reveals their message. Within this function, the crowd-sourced random message is generated, a participant is selected using this random message, and Ether is split and allocated to the NPO, selected participant, and Seedom.

### **2.5.1 Secure Deterministic Crowd-sourced Random Message Generation**

Because Ethereum is a Turing complete deterministic world computer, mining nodes cannot generate individual random messages as they would never be able to reach consensus. Many decentralized applications decide to use a miner-defined seed value, such as the block-hash, timestamp, or other value to generate a random message. This technique is usually flawed given a miner's ability to ignore or reorder transactions and avoid broadcasting blocks entirely. It opens up the potential for the miner to receive additional chances

of winning, even with deincentivization enhancements. Other method of random message generation include the usage of an external oracle, which requires a participant to trust the availability and validity of a such service.

Seedom's method is similar to that of the RANDAO [5], without the the second phase of collecting valid secrets. The Seedom contract receives two hashed messages, or secrets, guaranteed to be from Seedom and the NPO. Once these secrets are stored on-chain, the collection of public messages from participants can occur during the participation and voting phase. After the fundraiser end time, Seedom and the NPO reveal their secrets, which are again stored on-chain after they are confirmed, using the formula in Figure 3. All of the participant messages are XORed together and this result is XORed again with the NPO and Seedom revealed messages to produce a crowd-sourced random message used to select a participant to reward, a process displayed visually in Figure 4.

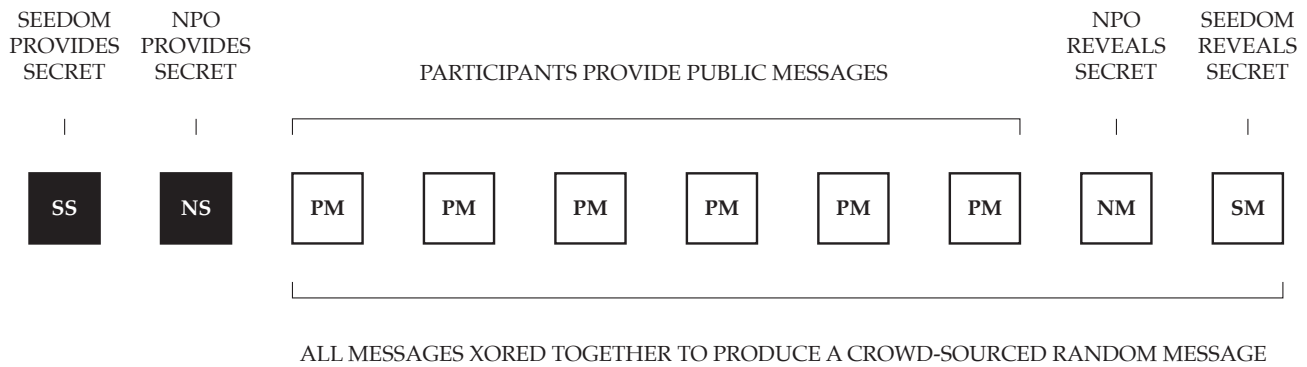


Figure 4: Crowd-sourced random message generation

Many forms of manipulation can occur in the participant-generated portion of the crowd-sourced random message. Manipulation can occur from participants, with access to the entire set of participant messages, and miners, due to miner transaction and block flexibility. The cost of a Seedom entry combined with Ethereum transaction fees are not high enough to deincevitize participants or miners from attempting manipulation.

However, because the NPO and Seedom have seeded additional independent sources of randomization with their revealed messages, such efforts will be in vain. Neither Seedom nor the NPO will know of the other's message until they are reveled. An attacker trying to rig the selection of a participant for reward has to know the secret messages of both Seedom and the NPO and has to manipulate the participant-generated portion of the crowd-sourced random message.

It is important, however, to increase the entropy of the participant-generated randomization effort as much as possible to decentralize the overall random message generation process. Section 4.2.1 describes future efforts underway to increase this entropy.

## 2.5.2 Participant Selection

After the crowd-sourced random message is generated, it is modded with the total number of entries across all participants to determine an index into the total list of entries. During this process, a discrete cumulative density function (CDF) of entries is established by participant. With this CDF, a binary search is performed to determine the associated participant for this index. The participant associated with the entry at this index is

stored as the selected participant on-chain, allocating the participant’s reward Ether. Ether is then allocated to the NPO and the Seedom contract owner (Seedom) at the end of the end() function.

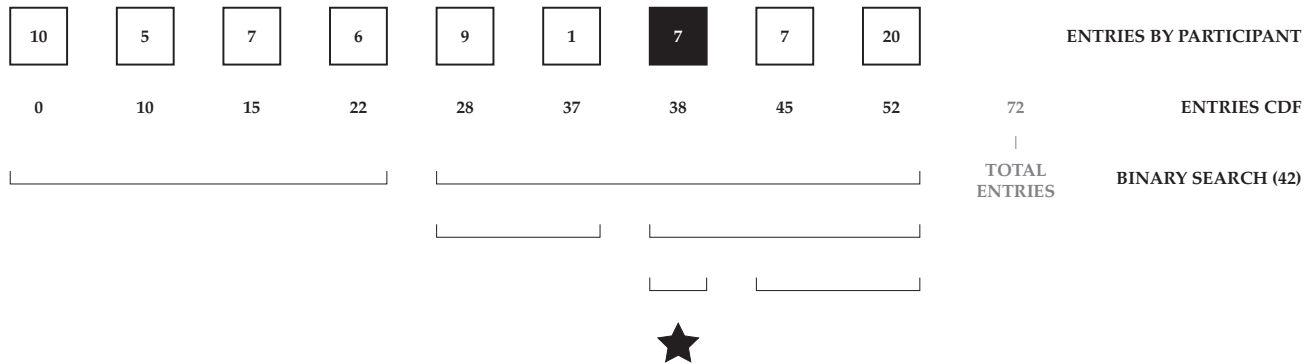


Figure 5: Rewarded participant selection for crowd-sourced random message 42

### 2.5.3 Splitting the Ether

Ether is allocated using the split percentages the Seedom contract is constructed with, defined in Table 2. However, Ether is not distributed to any wallets at the end of the end() function to prevent an invalid or malignant addresses from reverting the Ethereum Virtual Machine. Ether can only be pulled from the Seedom contract using the withdraw() function.

## 2.6 Withdrawing Balances

After the end() function completes, the NPO, selected participant for reward, and Seedom can now withdraw their respective funds by calling the withdraw() function. These funds are available for withdraw until the destruct time of the contract. To avoid the security issue known as re-entrancy, the withdraw() function uses the checks-effects-interactions pattern [6]. As a best practice, Seedom recommends that everyone withdraw their funds as soon as possible.

## 2.7 Contract Self-destruction

The destruct time for both the Seedom and polling contracts is set to 3 months from the beginning of a fundraiser. This allows for 6 sets of live smart contracts and plenty of time for the withdrawal of funds. After the destruct time, Seedom can self-destruct these legacy contracts. Any Ether left in the contracts will be transferred to Seedom.

## 2.8 Fundraiser Cancellation

After the fundraiser contracts are deployed, but before the end() function is called, both the NPO and Seedom can cancel it using the cancel() function. Cancellation is a simple process that prevents the fundraiser from proceeding further, refunding all participant entries obtained during the participation and voting phase. After cancellation is complete, users may check their balance with the balance() function and withdraw their refund with the withdraw() function. Gas costs are non-refundable.

After Seedom calls the end() function, cancellation is impossible; however, if Seedom or the NPO fail to reveal their messages before the expiration time, the cancel() function opens to the NPO, Seedom, and the entire

community. This ensures that every entry is refundable in the improbable event that something catastrophic happens to Seedom, the NPO, or both.

### **3 Token Sale**

Never.

### **4 Future Work**

The Seedom and polling contracts will be re-deployed for every fundraiser, resulting in new contract addresses for each. Seedom is an agile project that is continuously improved from user feedback with a release cadence aligned with these deployments. The following are some of the improvements the Seedom team would like to implement going forward.

#### **4.1 Efficient Participant Storage**

An order statistic tree [7] may replace the dynamic participant storage array in the contract to facilitate future features of the application. The participants hash map remains the same, and would be used in conjunction with this tree. A balanced and ordered statistic binary search tree allows for the efficient rank ordering of participant entries, and it is an essential step to providing support for a live participant leaderboard.

##### **4.1.1 Live Participants Leaderboard**

As more users participate, a live leaderboard will be available that tracks, in descending order, each participant's number of entries. To allow for a leaderboard, an alias will be captured during participation. If a user does not provide an alias during participation, their sending address will be displayed. While not encouraged, participants are free to use this as a way of impromptu advertising. So if Company X wants their name to show within Seedom DAPP, they can buy many entries to display themselves at the top of the leaderboard.

#### **4.2 Enhanced Random Message Generation Security**

Miner manipulation of the crowd-sourced random message generation process requires the Seedom team to adapt the random-generation algorithm in Figure 4 to stay ahead of potential security issues.

##### **4.2.1 Increasing the Entropy of Participant-generated Randomization**

In the first release of Seedom, participant messages considered in the crowd-sourced random message generation process are XORed in order of time of participation during the participation and voting phase. Randomization of the order of the XORed participant messages using the XOR of the NPO and Seedom messages as a seed to this randomization would provide additional entropy and protection against participant and miner manipulation of the final random message.

#### **4.3 Handling Fund Growth**

As Seedom's participant base grows, our administration fee and participant selection process will evolve.

##### **4.3.1 Administration Fee Reduction**

The 5% administration fee is adequate to maintain our decentralized application and protect the concept from any legal involvements that may arise. Many laws and organizations span the local and international jurisdictions that might impede the creation of a thoroughly transparent and trustless private global fundraising system of this magnitude. As those concerns dwindle, our administration fee should follow in tandem, at our

discretion, to ensure maximal returns to the NPO and our community. It is the intention of the Seedom team that the administration fee never exceeds 5%.

#### 4.3.2 Multiple Rewarded Participants

There is an inherent burden that comes with a sizable influx of funds to any individual. Therefore, as the popularity of Seedom grows, we may introduce, at our discretion, the ability for multiple rewarded participants. Each selected participant might receive more funds than the previous, or a pool of participants may equally split the reward Ether. However, there will only be one benefiting NPO for any fundraiser.

#### 4.3.3 Improving the Efficiency of Participant Selection

The Seedom contract uses the roulette wheel selection algorithm. While fairly efficient, more efficient algorithms exist, such as Vose’s alias method [8]. While more complex to implement, this method will be introduced in a future release.

Algorithm	Initialization Time	Generation Time	Memory Usage
Roulette Wheel Selection	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(\log(n))$	$\Theta(n)$
Vose’s Alias Method	$\Theta(n)$	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$

Table 3: Participant selection algorithms

#### 4.3.4 Enhancements to the Polling Contract

The initial release of Seedom uses a proof-of-participation method that only looks at the currently running Seedom contract for evidence of user participation. This proof will be enhanced to include all Seedom contracts that have not been self-destructed. Each participant will receive a single vote per fundraiser, independent of the number of entries obtained, allowing engaged Seedom participants a greater effect on the future of Seedom and the NPOs the team ultimately choose.

#### 4.3.5 Reducing Volatility with Maker Dai

Most cryptocurrencies, including Bitcoin and Ether, are fairly volatile assets. The value of a Bitcoin often experiences very large fluctuations, rising or falling by as much as 25% in a single day and 3x in a month [9]. Over the time period of a Seedom fundraiser, the price of Ether, compared to fiat currencies such as the U.S. dollar, might change significantly.

Seedom will likely switch to a more stable cryptocurrency, such as Maker Dai, for all smart contract transactions. The Maker platform is decentralized and stabilizes the value of Dai to one U.S. dollar using external market mechanisms and economic incentives. Once generated, Dai can be used in the same manner as any other cryptocurrency: it can be freely sent to others, used as payments for goods and services, or held as long term savings [10].

#### 4.3.6 Physical Fundraisers

During the recap phase after a fundraiser ends, a physical fundraiser and volunteering event can take place near the headquarters of the benefiting NPO to continue bringing awareness, contributions, and volunteers to their cause. This event will be open to the public, and everyone is welcome to attend.

The rewarded participant or participants will be invited by email, if provided to Seedom during participation, to a trip to both the volunteer and fundraising events, wherever they may be in the world. Moreover, Seedom will send some of our team members along to assist the NPO with these endeavors.

## 5 Team Members

The Seedom team is diverse, geographically decentralized, and comprised of philanthropic entrepreneurs and enthusiasts from various sectors of the technology industry. The current employers of all team members have no affiliation with Seedom.

### 5.0.1 Alexander Groleau

**LinkedIn** <https://www.linkedin.com/in/jesse-kuiper-cpa-771a2111>

**Role** Founder, Chief Technology Officer (CTO)

### 5.0.2 Eric Thomas

**LinkedIn** <https://www.linkedin.com/in/awgneo>

**Role** Founder, Chief Information Officer (CIO)

### 5.0.3 Jesse Kuiper

**LinkedIn** <https://www.linkedin.com/in/eric-l-m-thomas>

**Role** Founder, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

### 5.0.4 Kyle Graden

**LinkedIn** <https://www.linkedin.com/in/kylegraden>

**Role** Founder, Chief Marketing Officer (CMO)

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