UintCola.COM

Open, Fair and Interconnected

A Hybrid Decentralized Governance Protocol that marries tangible and virtual assets with cross-chain technology

THE CURRENT STATE OF THINGS

Centralized Finance (CeFi)

The first iteration of the finance movement in blockchain was largely about banking the unbanked. That is, innovators in the space was trying to offer banking-like products such as savings accounts and other low yielding but relatively safe types of investments to users who may not have access to traditional banking services. Investors would typically be putting their digital assets under a platform's custody to generate passive interest income within the 2 - 7% range. These platforms typically lend your assets out to others, such as to financial institutions who may use these funds for trading.

With these platforms, custody lies with the platform which means that an investor is required to send their digital assets to the platform; the investor would lose ownership of his or her assets. In this regard, these platforms are "centralized" or as most people would call "CeFi" (Centralized Finance).

Champions in the CeFi space are Binance, Coinbase and other crypto exchanges who theoretically own your assets through providing you digital wallets (that are in their custody) to deposit your digital assets. This issue of custody is a double-edged sword. On one hand, these CeFi platforms are typically insured to give their users assurance that their funds are in safe custody, but on the other hand, they are more prone to hacks of which users' private information and digital assets can be compromised.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THINGS

Decentralized Finance (DeFi)

DeFi has gained a lot of traction primarily from being on the opposing end of CeFi where users maintain full ownership of their own assets. You may have heard the popular phrase "not your keys, not your coin" from diehard DeFi fans who generally are untrusting of centralized services. In DeFi protocols, users do not have to trust entities or humans; they only need to interact with a protocol's interface to carry out their financial activities such as trading, lending or swapping.

Essentially, they are choosing to trust codes instead of people. This is made possible primarily through smart contract blockchains, like Ethereum. For context, smart contracts are contracts with the terms of the agreement written directly into lines of codes and are self-executed. These codes are stored and distributed on the blockchain where no central authority has control over. These contracts, by being on the blockchain, are easily traceable, transparent and irreversible.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THINGS

DAOs

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Permissionless and Borderless

Another huge advantage of DeFi is being "permissionless". DeFi users do not need to submit any kind of Know Your Customer (KYC) information or have an acceptable credit score in order to gain access to financial services. This not only allows for complete privacy, but also enables everyone to begin on an equal footing. DeFi has also made it permissionless to create. Anyone can create a DeFi application or service and anyone can use them. Users can interact directly with these applications by connecting their crypto wallets. DeFi is also "borderless"; anyone can h ave access to DeFi services from anywhere and at any time. This is particularly aligned with the finance movement mentioned earlier about banking the unbanked.

THE CURRENT STATE OF THINGS

Open-Sourced and Transparent

Most DeFi protocols are open source, which means that their codes are open for everyone to evaluate or even use directly, it encourages creative collaboration where developers can combine different codes from different protocols together to create potentially better products and services. This culture of sharing and jointly innovating greatly accelerates the growth of the industry. Open source code also offers maximum transparency and is available for anyone to audit. This builds a different kind of trust with users because any interested party can evaluate the code, understand its contracts'functionality and find and report bugs on the protocol and even be rewarded for it.

All transaction activity is also public for anyone to view so any dubious transactions can be flagged immediately. This characteristic of transparency is not at odds with privacy because the wallet addresses are not tied to anyone directly. Instead, they are pseudo-anonymous and only a numerical address is listed; that is, the owners of the address are not publicly known unless the owners themselves publicly share their information.

THE ISSUE

Centralized Finance (CeFi)

Smart contracts have enabled UintCola to build sophisticated sevices such as exchanging one asset for another, implementing automated trading strategies, creating stablecoins, lending out money on your digital assets to earn interests, taking out loans, and enabling stakeholders to jointly govern the protocol through community decision-making. In May 2021, UintCola rolled out its first product, the UintCola website service, which have made investing, trading, lending and information sharing easier. However, as UintCola continued to work on improving its offering, it realised that there still exist obstacles to financial inclusivity brought about by unnecessary constraints within the digital environment.

Most cryptocurrency enthusiasts are familiar with the concepts of depositing their digital assets as collaterals and borrowing against it to generate stablecoins. This effectively allows users to put their "HOOL" crypto portfolio to good use. But why does it have to stop there? What if you could conveniently put your real-world assets such as your watch or even your house as collaterals on-chain and borrow against it?

THE SOLUTION

Blockchain has made this concept a very real possibility through minting non-fungible tokens(NFTs). NFTs are special cryptographic tokens that have a unique value and are indivisible. But before we elaborate on NFTs, let's first understand what its counterpart, fungible tokens.

Fungible Tokens

Fungibility refers to a currency's ability to maintain a standard value and uniform acceptance. The most relatable example would be fiat currencies, like the US dollar. These currencies contain fungible units which means that a one-dollar bill is worth exactly the same as another. The equivalent of this in the blockchain space are your Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (ETH) and many other cryptocurrency tokens. For example, UintCola will only ever have 5 000 000 000 UINC tokens in existence, and each UINC will be deemed to have the same value as the other. It has a standard value and that value is uniformly accepted in the market. UINC, like many other tokens, are minted based on Ethereum's ERC-20 token standard. ERC-20 can be understood as the technical standard that is used for all smart contracts on the Ethereum blockchain for token implementation and provides a list of rules that all Ethereum-based tokens must follow. Some of these rules include how the tokens can be transferred, how transactions are approved, how users can access data about a token, and the total supply of tokens.

Non-Fungible Tokens

The existence of fungible tokens that have standard values and are replaceable must follow that non-fungible tokens are unique in value and are irreplaceable. NFTs are a special type of token that represents unique assets. Examples of NFTs include video game items, rare baseball cards, collectibles, tickets and art pieces. The most relevant example of NFTs in blockchain would likely be digital art pieces. There are thousands of digital art pieces in existence, but none are created equal. Each art piece has its own name, design, characteristics, aesthetic presentation, and its artist's unique touch. When you purchase a digital art piece, you are essentially purchasing an NFT that represents that specific art piece.

Just as ERC-20 standardized fungible tokens, ERC-721 was written to standardize non-fungible tokens. The ERC-721 standard codifies the creation of a non-fungible token and guides developers through the process of setting up the smart contract that powers it. A standard is important because it means the tokens will be able to interact well with each other and with the Ethereum network seamlessly. This is especially important when it comes to transfers and creating marketplaces for buying, selling, and trading NFTs.

THE POSSIBILITIES

The current NFT market is a niche one that caters primarily to gamers and collectors. For example, NFTs have now enabled in-game items and player records to be interoperable between games; that is, a gamer's items, achievements, experience points and more are all transferrable over different games, thus enriching the overall experience.

NFTs have also been a haven for artists who now find it far easier to monetize their work. They can also conveniently verify that their work is unique, scarce and hence, valuable. Using smart contracts, artists can even continue to earn from every subsequent trade of their art pieces.

While these sectors are exciting, UintCola wishes to take it a step further by integrating real-world assets with the blockchain. Now imagine that you could mint an NFT for your rare Richard Mille watch, put it as a collateral on the blockchain, and borrow some stablecoins against it for trading and investing purposes. UintCola thinks that this is the next step in the evolution of decentralized finance.

UINTCOLA NFT SYSTEM

UintCola wishes to introduce an NFT minting system that allows users to conveniently put-up real-world assets as collaterals and borrow against them. At first thought, this might seem a little far-fetched and difficult to actualize but given the right partnerships and the right community, this is definitely achievable. Let's first dive into the basics of how NFT minting works on UintCola Dao systems.

Nodes

NFT nodes are the gatekeepers for the system. They ensure that each physical asset that is presented for NFT minting is authentic, fairly priced and legally valid.

Valuer Nodes

Valuer nodes are primarily tasked with reaching a consensus on the value of the physical asset in question. Different types of physical assets will undoubtedly require different professional valuers; for example, valuers who are experts in vintage watches may not have the same experience in fine art or real estate. UintCola will be actively sourcing for valuers of varying experience to come on board the platform.

For simplicity, a residential property will be used as the case study for the NFT minting process. Real estate specific valuer nodes are required to conduct a detailed inspection of the property internally and externally.

UINTCOLA NFT SYSTEM

Understandably, the decentralized nature of the blockchain community will make physical property valuation extremely difficult. For one, it will be near impossible for UintCola's valuer nodes to physically inspect every property that wants to be processed on the platform. Instead, UintCola relies on valuer nodes to confirm and validate property valuation reports remotely. Individuals should already have valuation reports ready for a myriad of purposes; mortgage purposes, pre-sale advice, pre-purchase advice, capital gains purposes, legal proceedings and insurance will all require the property owner to present a valuation report. As the network of valuer nodes grow, the property valuation process can be further streamlined. To elaborate, valuations will not only be faster since it will be validated over a larger network of valuer nodes working in tandem, but also more accurate as the network builds up a larger database of reference valuations across different geographical areas.

Legal Nodes

Legal nodes are tasked with ensuring that the property's legal documents are legitimate and work together with valuer nodes to validate the fair value of the property in question. They are primarily involved in performing due diligence on properties, preparing reports, drafting agreements if necessary, collating documents to complete transactions, researching specific legal issues that may arise during the course of the transaction and drawing up contracts that govern the relationship between the property owner and the platform.

UintCola's NFT legal nodes can be understood as the gatekeepers of the UintCola community that verifies and review documents presented by property owners who will like to put up their property as collaterals. They check the legitimacy of the legal documents presented and evaluate the potential risks involved when dealing with specific properties.

UINTCOLA NFT SYSTEM

Risk Parameters

Collateralization Ratio

DeFi lending protocols such as MakerDAO had been able to flourish because of stringent risk parameters that safeguards the interests of its users. In particular, MakerDAO requires its users to maintain a minimum collateralization ratio of 150% in order to avoid liquidation of their assets. This means that for every dollar (or in MakerDAO's case, every DAI) that you wish to borrow, you must put up a minimum of 1.5 dollars' worth of digital assets as collaterals. UintCola will work in the same with its NFT minting system.

UintCola will require users to maintain a minimum collateralization ratio of 200%.
This would mean that users would be able to mint a maximum of 50% of their property's value in stablecoins. The collateralization ratio provides the first level of safety for the platform's users as it minimizes the risk of over-leverage. The col lateralization ratio can be adjusted via community consensus through UintCola's governance protocol. Different types of assets can also have different types of col lateralization ratios.

Initial Liquidity Supply

Users who successfully mint NFTs with the platform are also required to supply a portion of their loan back onto the platform as initial liquidity providers. At current, borrowers are expected to supply a minimum of 20% of their loan into UintCola's liquidity pools as a contribution to the UintCola ecosystem. Users will earn interests as liquidity providers. The amount set for the initial liquidity supply can also be adjusted via community consensus.

Maximum Capacity

The development of the UintCola NFT platform will take place in stages. At launch, a maximum capacity for the dollar amount of NFTs that can be minted is necessary to ensure that the platform remains liquid. The initial maximum capacity is currently set at 50 000 USO per NFT mint; this means that the value of the NFT that is to be minted cannot exceed 50 000 USO in value. Also, no more than 20 NFTs can be available on the platform at the same time.

UINTCOLA NFT SYSTEM

Risk Parameters

Liquidation Ratio

Each NFT has its own liquidation ratio based on the unique attributes of the NFT. The mechanics behind the determined liquidation ratio is presented to the NFT owners at the time of minting for clarification and acceptance. The liquidation ratio is essentially the collateral-to-debt ratio where the NFT loan is deemed risky and might be put up for liquidation. The liquidation ratio can be seen as a market indicator, a low liquidation ratio is expected when UINC holders see the current market as a low-price volatility environment, and vice versa.

Liquidation Penalty

The liquidation of an NFT invokes a liquidation penalty, it can be thought of as a fine that aims to deter NFT minters from leaving their collateralization ratio to a level below the liquidation ratio.

Fee

Generating stablecoins from the minting of an NFT incurs a service fee payable using UINC tokens. It is added on top of the existing debt of the NFT and is to be paid by the NFT owner.

UNITCOLA FRACTIONAL INVESTING

If real-world assets can be put on the blockchain as NFTs, it presents another wonderful opportunity to put those assets to work. Fractional investing has been gaining traction in recent years. In essence, fractional investing enables investors to invest in a portion of a property, as opposed to an entire property. This allows the investor to reap the benefits of owning a property without a hefty upfront deposit and the ongoing hassle of covering expenses. The biggest advantage of fractional investing is the low barrier to entry when compared to traditional property investment. Investors can own a share of a property for a very small initial outlay instead of the usual 10-20% of a property's value as initial deposit

Problems with The Current Real Estate

Costs

Real estate transactions require several third parties to be involved. When buying or selling a property, the owner must first obtain a valuation report from licensed valuers. They must then engage real estate agents to advise them on the process. This does not include legal fees that must be paid to lawyers that assist with the paperwork. Then there are bankers, auditors and brokers which are also involved in the real estate sale process. All these middlemen will eat into the profits (if any) of the sale process. Not to mention that these transactions typically take between 1-3 months which requires a lot of time and effort from both the buyer and seller. This is disregarding the fact that real estate properties themselves are pricey investments and are likely to only get pricier as urbanization continues to grow globally.

Illiquid, Private Markets

Since properties are not transacted frequently, there is no public market for real estate; all properties are transacted privately between a willing buyer and a willing seller. This brings about two problems. Firstly, since real estate markets are private, it operates by a case-by-case basis, meaning that there is a lack of efficient price discovery. Every real estate sale process must be evaluated individually and only has comparable sales in the same vicinity as valuation references. This points to the second problem which is that real estate is closely tied to its geographical location. This is because property buyers whether as homeowners or as investors, take into account location preferences such as proximity to work and school etc. This has resulted in most real estate sales being localized, that is, they tend to form siloed markets demarcated by jurisdictions. Unless the potential return of investments is significant, it is unlikely that sellers will gain interests from buyers outside their region. This severely limits demand potential

UINTCOLA FRACTIONAL INVESTING

The Fix

Tokenization

Real-world assets such as real estate or fine art pieces are notoriously illiquid and expensive to trade in. However, with the dawn of the Ethereum network and tokenization, real-world assets can now be easily transacted in ways that were not previously possible. Provided that the appropriate legislations are in place (which is where UintCola's legal nodes come in), a real-world asset can essentially be legally represented as a token on Ethereum. This is possible through minting ERC-721 NFT tokens that represents the real-world asset. The NFT will have all the qualities of a cryptographic token while also representing the value of the underlying real-world asset.

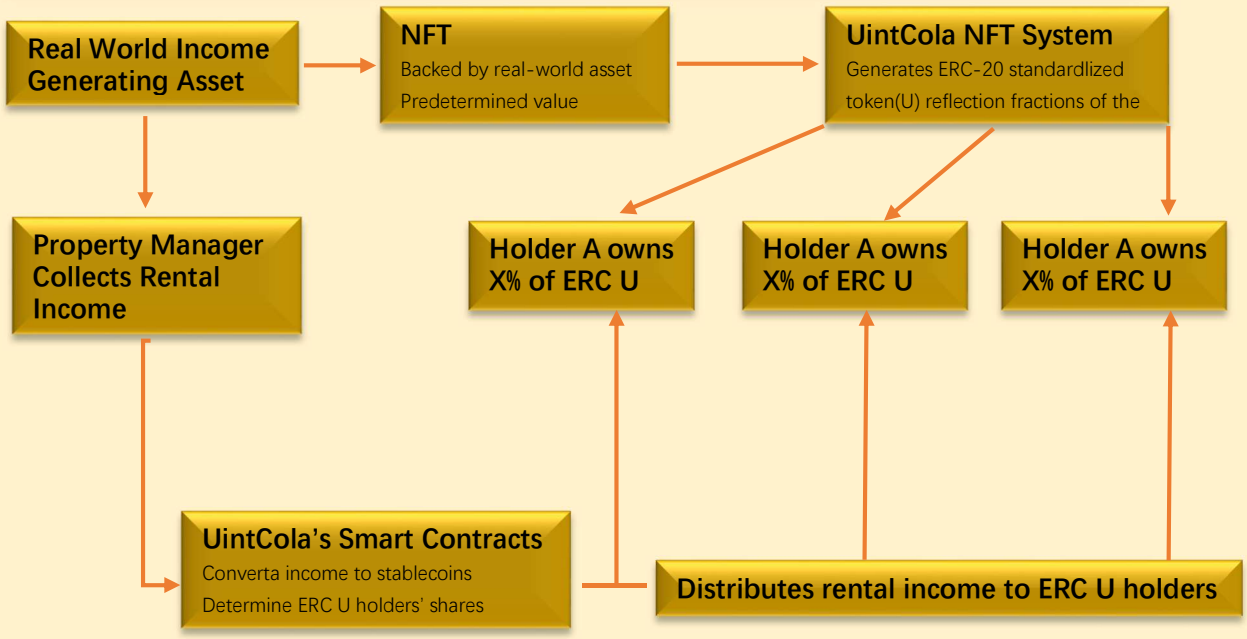
Tokenization of real-world assets perfectly solves real estate's biggest issue, illiquidity. It has enabled the permissionless and borderless access to real estate investing using blockchain. Through UintCola's NFT system, the ownership of the property is now represented by the ownership of the token, and transaction costs are now reduced to just the gas required to send the NFT over to another address.
Tokenization is made possible through UintCola's smart contract wrapper that can be applied to any ERC-20 token and enables rental income (in the form of stablecoins) to be distributed to token owners automatically.

UINTCOLA FRACTIONAL INVESTING

Use Cases

Rental Income Sharing

Tokenization of real-world assets such as real estate properties can completely redefine the rental homes market. Investors can now invest in income producing assets such as rental properties from all around the world. Essentially, when an income producing asset such as a rental property or car is tokenized as an NFT and has a predetermined value, it can be divisible again by generating an equal amount in ERC-20 fungible tokens. By holding this ERC-20 tokens that represents a portion of the NFT, the token holder now has rights to the cash flows generated by the rental asset. The rent from tenants is collected by a third-party property management service. The rental income, after accounting for operating costs such as maintenance fees, insurance and real estate fees, is then exchanged for stablecoins through UintCola's platform and distributed directly to holders of the ERC-20 tokens tied to the NFT property using smart contracts.

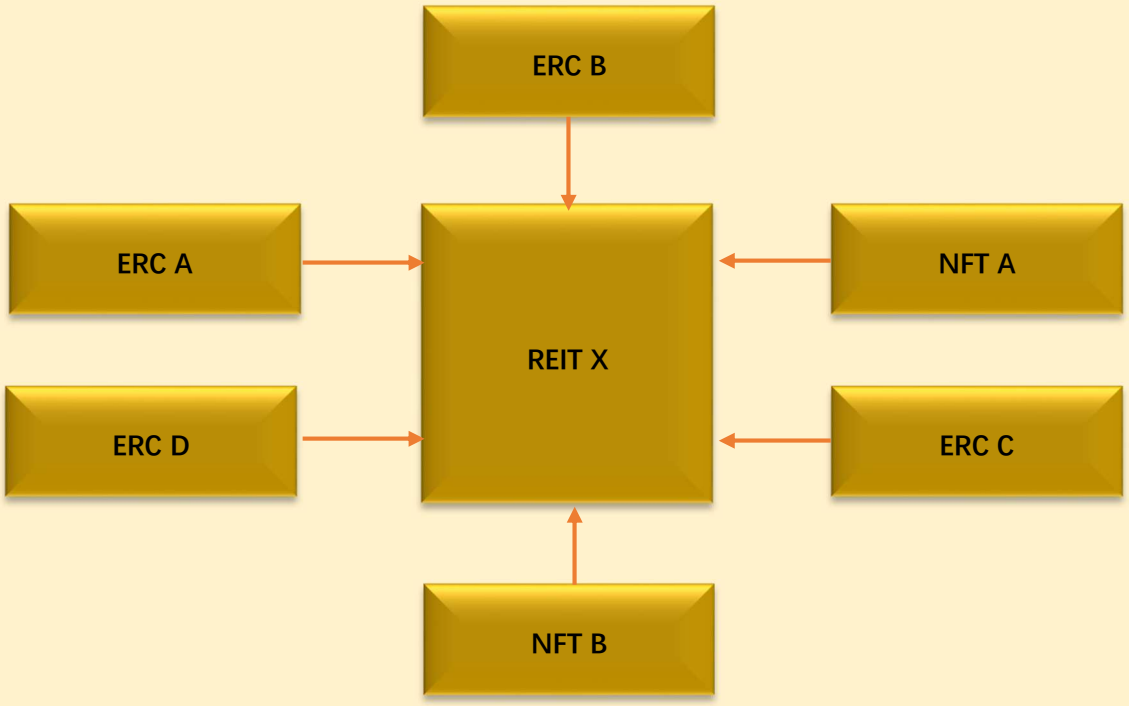


UINTCOLA FRACTIONAL INVESTING

REITS

The cross-chain ERC-20 standardized tokens generated by UintCola's portfolio of NFTs which are backed by real-world assets can be combined to form an income generating basket of properties. This will allow a smart-con-tract REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust) to be created. REITs are particularly useful for investors who want to mitigate risk by diversifying their real estate investments globally. The REIT is also tokenized which makes it convenient for trading and transacting. The REIT can be made up of whole asset-backed NFTs (which in this case, would not require ERC-20 sub tokens) or portions of asset-backed NFTs (which would mean it comprised of different ERC-20 sub tokens of NFTs); this offers tremendous flexibility and customization for investors. In this way, REIT owners have the rights to the cash flows generated by multiple properties instead of just one12.

Each ERC represents a portion of a asset-backed NFT
Each NFT represents a whole real-world asset



UINTCOLA FRACTIONAL INVESTING

NFT Marketplace

Blockchain's permissionless and borderless nature has allowed digital assets to thrive. With blockchain, anyone can freely transact and trade any digital assets at any time of their convenience, from any part of the world, and without the need of centralized third parties who impose unnecessary restrictions. This is made possible with the standardization of cryptographic tokens such as ERC-20 (fungible) and ERC-721 (NFT) on the Ethereum network. Just as how blockchain have spurred the development of thousands of digital assets exchanges, both centralized (such as Binance and Coinbase) and decentralized (such as UniSwap and Kyber Network), tokenization of real-world assets has made NFT marketplaces possible. Imagine a decentralized exchange filled with different asset backed NFTs trading 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This will effectively solve the liquidity problem faced by investors in traditional real estate or art markets.

TOKEN ECONOMY

Tokenomics

Token symbol: UINC

Total supply: 1,000,000,000.00UINC

IMO Price: 0.1USDT

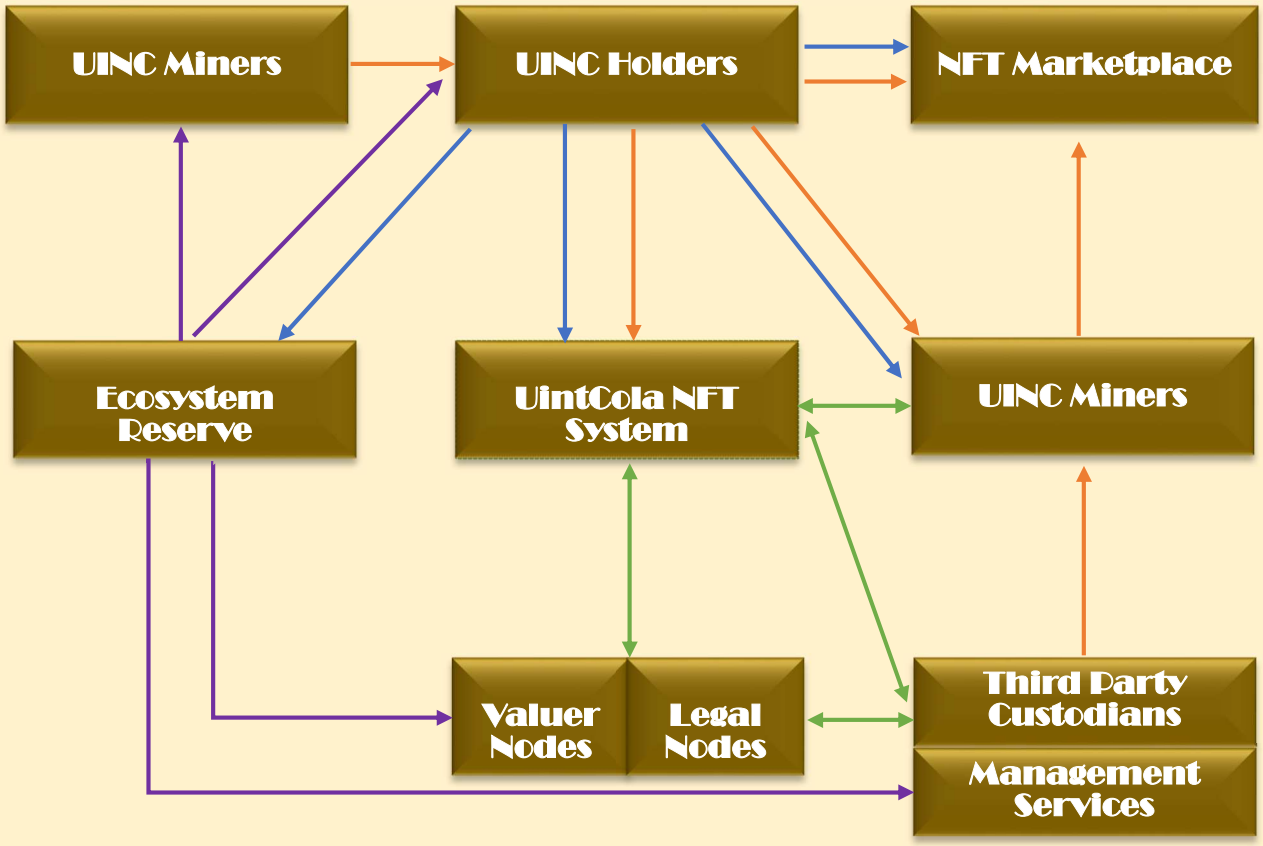
Token Type: ERC-20/Heco/Bsc

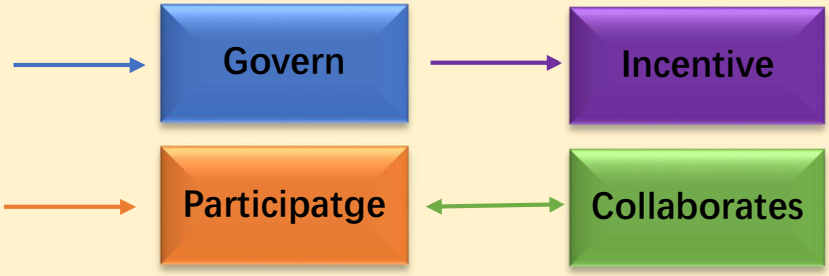
Token Distribution

ECOSYSTEM OVERVIEW

ECOSYSTEM

The ecosystem is a flexible but complex network that interweaves all stakeholders and systems together. UINC holders are the main decision makers of the ecosystem and are incentivized to jointly develop and improve the ecosystem together with the team. The network comprises of important stakeholders such as nodes and third-party service providers that secures and sustains the UintCola ecosystem. Together with UINC holders, they will supervise and regulate the policies and parameters that govern the network.

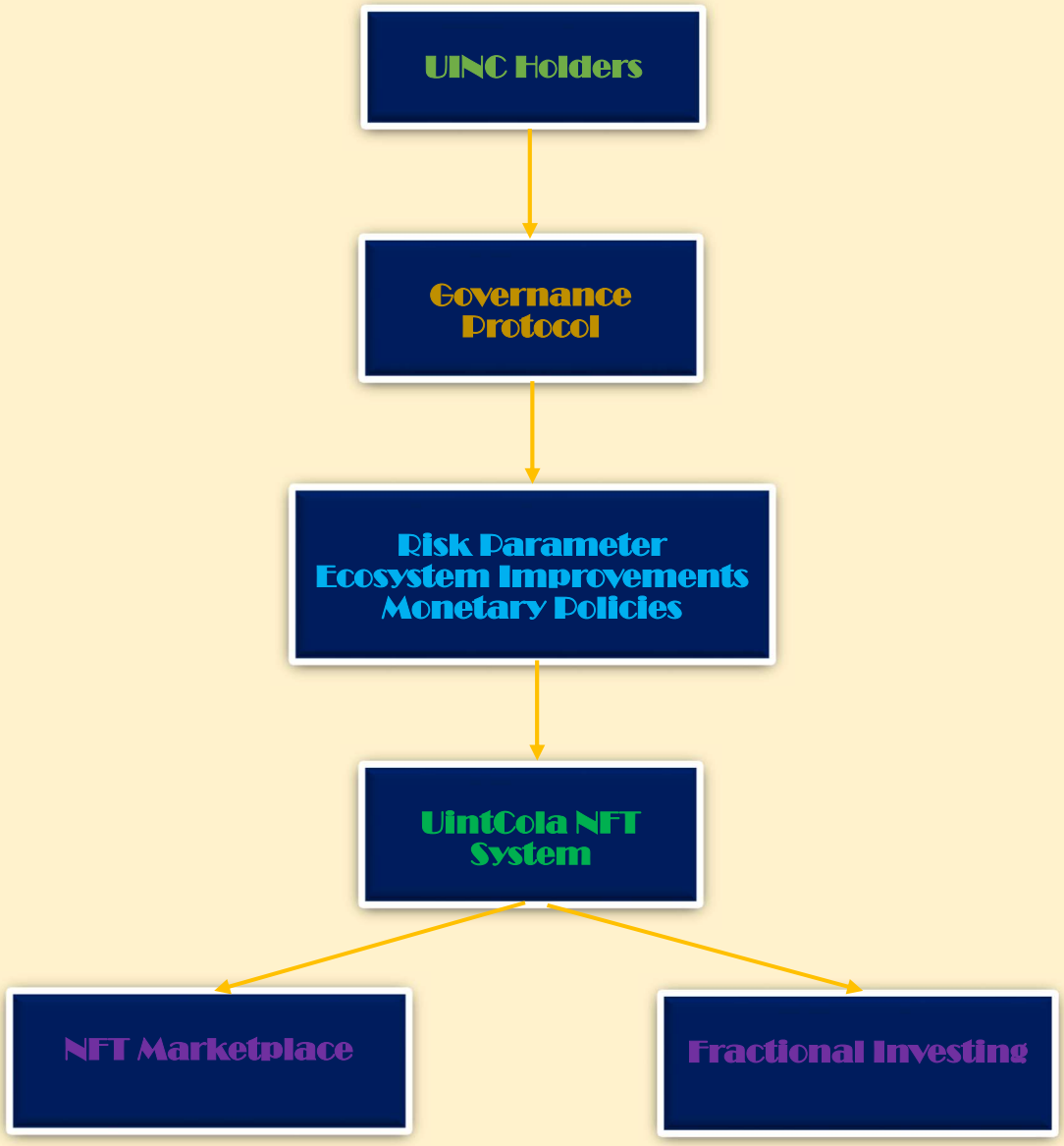




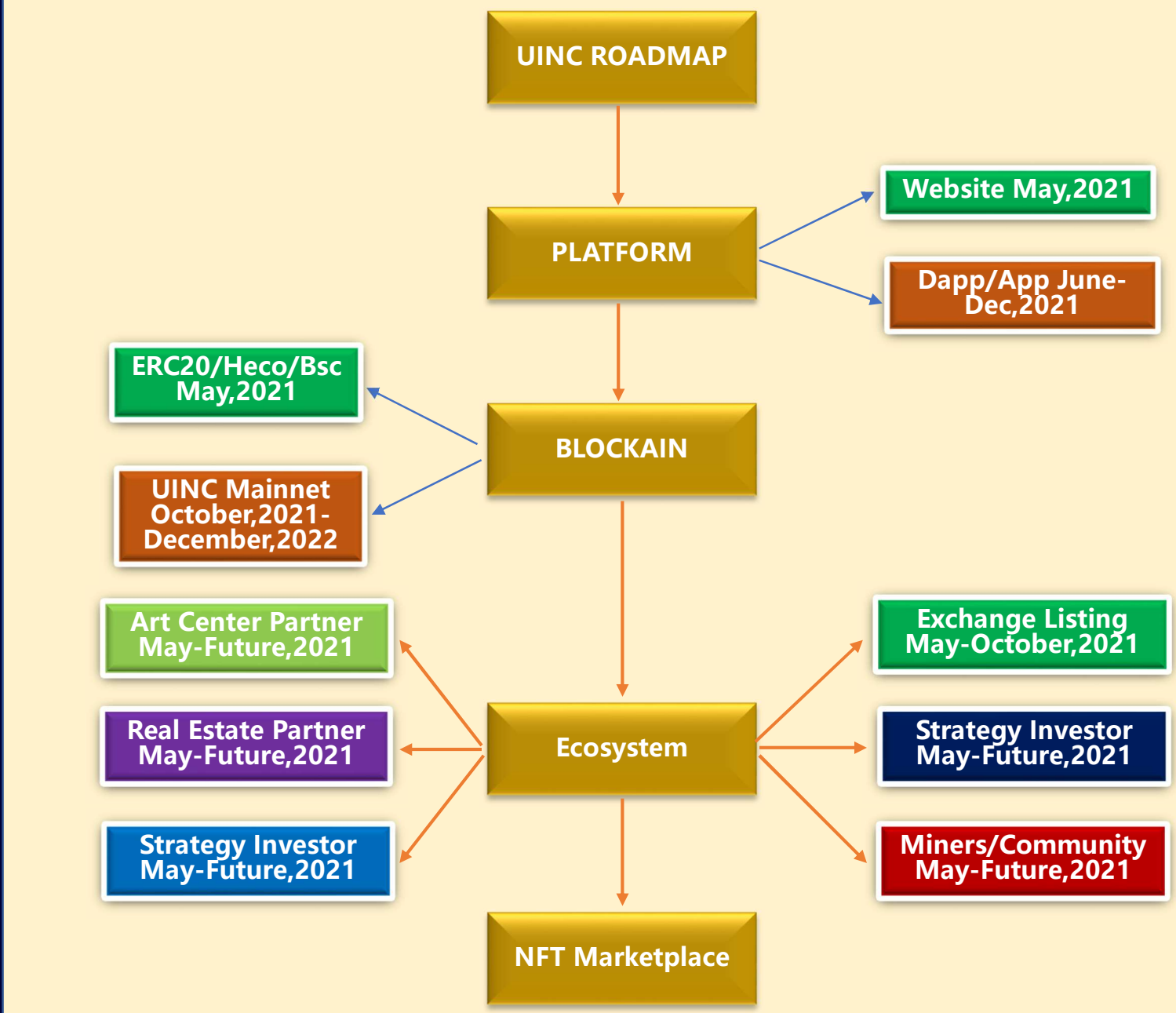
GOVERNANCE

Governance

UINC holders are the primary decision makers. They influence the development and direction of the protocol by submitting and voting on proposals. The governance protocol will then make the necessary changes to the NFT system. The NFT system will then work on updating the NFT Marketplace and Fractional Investing mechanism.



ROADMAP


UINC ROADMAP
PLATFORM
Website May,2021
Dapp/App June-Dec,2021
BLOCKAIN
ERC20/Heco/Bsc May,2021
UINC Mainnet October,2021-December,2022
Ecosystem
Art Center Partner May-Future,2021
Real Estate Partner May-Future,2021
Strategy Investor May-Future,2021
Exchange Listing May-October,2021
Strategy Investor May-Future,2021
Miners/Community May-Future,2021
NFT Marketplace

OTHERS

SOCIAL LINK

Medium: https://uintcola.medium.com
Twitter: https://twitter.com/UintCola
Reddit: https://www.reddit.com/user/UintCola
Telegram: https://www.t.me/UintColaProtocol
Website: www.uintcola.com

Blockchain

ERC20:
Heco:
BSC: