SynAssets

(5,5)

sAssets

deflation mechanism

POL

SynAssets will begin on Polygon as a robust consensus aggregation network with significant liquidity and minimal liquidation risk

Dear good crypto innovators!
So you want to start a fair and democratic project. Congratulations! You're about to embark on an exciting journey. It won't always be easy, but SynAssets will be with you every step of the way. We've worked with early paricipant and crypto community like early ambassadors, Royal Crypto Boosters, Decentralized Club, CryptoNite Club, CRYPTO CHALLENGERS and BitKeep Nigeria Channel from our very early stages to where we are today — and we can help do that for you, too.

SynAssets will begin on Polygon as a robust consensus aggregation network with significant liquidity and minimal liquidation risk, thanks to early consensus members. SynAssets will introduce five major innovations, including SynAssets Assets (sAssets), IDO (Initial Decentralized Offering), consensus aggregation network, (5,5) Consensus, and deflation mechanism, in addition to bringing the fair issuance mechanism of Olympus, POL (Protocol Owned Liquidity), and 3.3 Consensus into the synthetic assets world. Because of the consensus, all consensus participants in the SynAssets ecology will see their wealth grow.

Following the initial launch of SynAssets, we will roll out sAssets like sMatic, sBTC, and sETH.

We will launch traditional financial assets such as Apple and Tesla stocks, in addition to crypto currencies such as BTC, Matic, and ETH, to bring the new type of consensus mechanism into the traditional financial community.

In the initial launch, innovative functions such as sAssets,(5,5) Consensus, consensus aggregation network, and deflation mechanism will be available. SynAssets will collaborate with consensus participants in the future to develop and launch new functions such as DAO governance in order to build the SynAssets ecosystem together.

I would like to thank vitalik.eth and its partners, particularly Humans of Polygon, who graciously shared their expertise on the wide variety of topics covered in this manual.

Best of luck with creating your very own SynAssets startup and trasforming the world one bite at a time.

Yours truly,

SynAssets
Consensus protocol

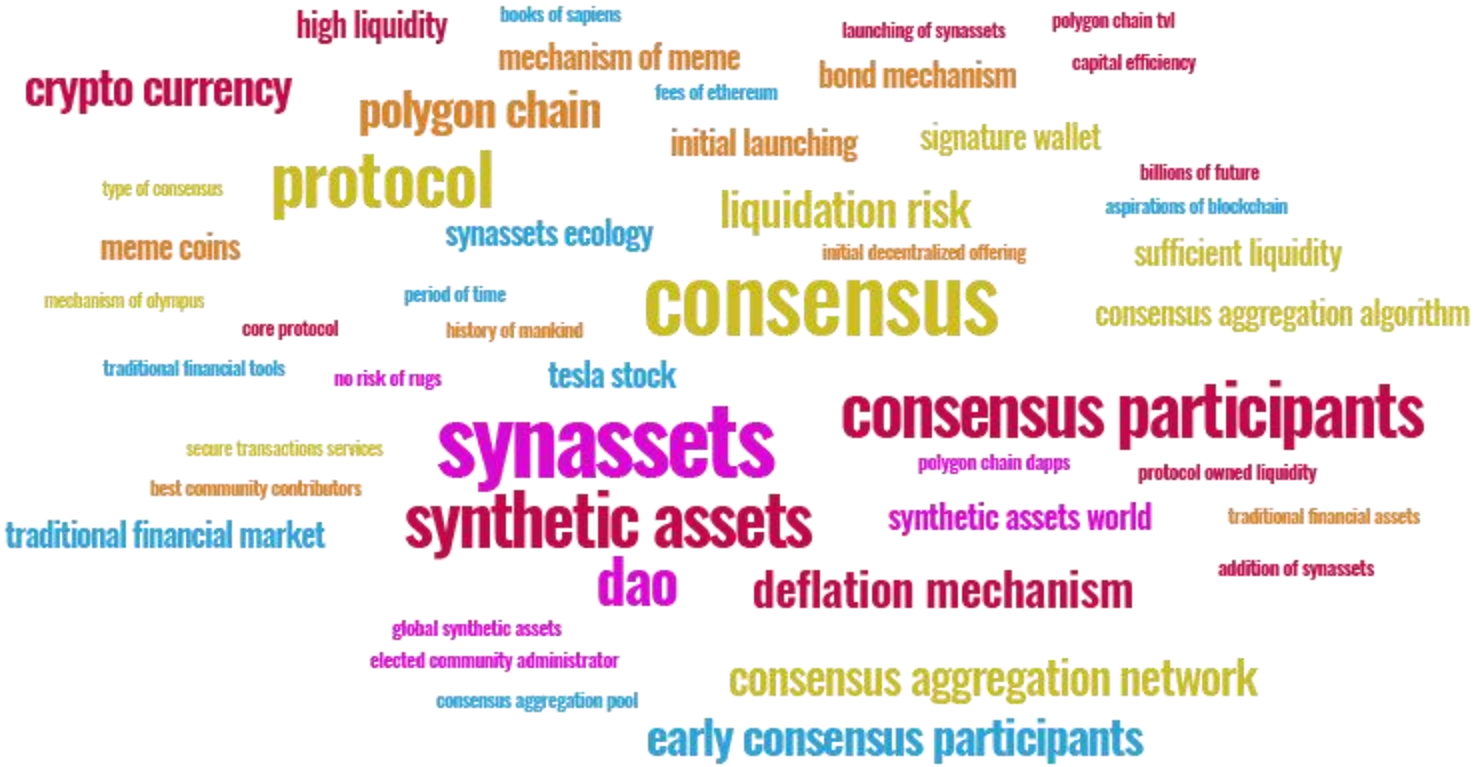
HOW TO USETHIS MANUAL

We created this guide to help you understand the steps involved in starting SynAssets. We hope that you find it helpful not only for providing information on topics you've heard of before, but for flagging steps that you might not have even considered. Each section contains links to further resources so you can dive deeply into the topics that are most relevant to you.

The Startup Handbook is just one resource SynAssets offers entrepreneurs. If you would like to become our entrepreneur support or partner with us, please email *support@synassets.finance* and you will hear from us within a week.

Table of Contents

If you have questions about this user guide, please contact SynAssets, at support@synassets.finance


high liquidity
books of sapiens
launching of synassets
polygon chain tvl
mechanism of meme
capital efficiency
crypto currency
bond mechanism
fees of ethereum
polygon chain
initial launching
signature wallet
protocol
billions of future
type of consensus
liquidation risk
aspirations of blockchain
synassets ecology
meme coins
initial decentralized offering
sufficient liquidity
consensus
mechanism of olympus
period of time
consensus aggregation algorithm
core protocol
history of mankind
traditional financial tools
no risk of rugs
tesla stock
consensus participants
synassets
secure transactions services
polygon chain dapps
protocol owned liquidity
best community contributors
synthetic assets
traditional financial market
synthetic assets world
traditional financial assets
addition of synassets
dao
deflation mechanism
global synthetic assets
elected community administrator
consensus aggregation network
consensus aggregation pool
early consensus participants

Section 1

Why is SynAssets?

I. What’s Olympus and its accomplishments along with flaws
II. The consensus algorithm
III. Vision

"I was attracted by SynAssets due to its interesting and promising,so that I am determined to join SynAssets,also, I understand the importance of optimized Olympus into synthetic assets world to solve the synthetic assets problems that insufficient liquidity,low capital efficiency and liquidation risk."

Kara,
AMB & Co-founder,SynAssets

I. What's Olympus

Olympus is a great aggregation algorithm for reaching a consensus. It has built a consensus worth billions of dollars in a short period of time, driven by interests. Because of the fair token issuance mechanism, no institutional investment, and just token acquisition, it stays true to blockchain's original aspiration. The bond mechanism is the most beautiful aspect. It's the ideal solution for protocol liquidity issues. Not only does the protocol itself have sufficient liquidity, but all protocol participants can benefit passively from the Treasure's long-term growth.

Olympus has a lot of accomplishments, but it also has a number of flaws: There is a smattering of agreement. Each DAO can only anchor one asset; if you want to anchor another asset, you'll need to create a new DAO.

II. The consensus algorithm

The consensus algorithm should be tweaked a little more. In order to create an explosive consensus, the invitation mechanism should be added.

Meme coin's deflation mechanism is an excellent consensus aggregation algorithm, but it has yet to be implemented.

We hope to bring the optimized Olympus into the synthetic assets world to solve these problems, anchoring not only crypto assets such as DAI, BTC, ETH, but also real-world assets such as Apple and Tesla stocks, gold, futures, and indexes, etc.

Synthetix and Mirror, as well as other synthetic assets, have problems such as insufficient liquidity, low capital efficiency, and liquidation risk.

With the addition of SynAssets, we will enter the era of synthetic assets 2.0. More consensus can be formed, allowing the crypto currency market to be integrated with the traditional financial market.

As a result, SynAssets was created by early consensus participants. And SynAssets will use the Polygon chain to create a more powerful decentralized consensus synthetic asset protocol.

The Ethereum gas fee is prohibitively expensive for most people. The transaction costs on the Polygon chain, on the other hand, are extremely low. Furthermore, the chain can offer users quick and secure transaction services. We've seen the Polygon ecology explode in popularity. The polygon chain TVL has been multiplied many times. Polygon chain Dapps are being developed by an increasing number of talented developers. We believe that the Polygon ecology will continue to flourish.

III. Vision

In the blockchain world, we will establish a global synthetic asset exchange. Such an exchange will achieve high liquidity, no liquidation risk, total decentralization, and anchoring with physical assets by bringing the consensus of all humankind together (including but not limited to stocks and gold).

Without further ado, let's jump into SynAssets!

Section 2

Advantages of SynAssets

IV. Fair Launch
V. (5,5)consensus
VI. Synthetic Assets (sAssets)
VII. Consensus Aggregation Network
VIII. Deflation Mechanism
IX. High Security

"SynAssets recently announced that it will launch a powerful consensus synthetic asset protocol on Polygon. The ecology will benefit everyone who participates in the consensus. The future of global finance will be SynAssets. SynAssets will include not only crypto currencies, but also stocks, gold, and other traditional financial instruments, all of which will be characterized by fairness, transparency, and security, as well as the absence of spokespersons or dictators."

IV. Fair Launch

SynAssets is a non-profit startup with no outside funding. IDO (Initial Decentralized offerings)issues the SAT (SynAssets Token). The initial offering is open to everyone. At the same time, it uses the DeFi method to allow people from all time zones around the world to participate (except for countries and regions which prohibit transactions of crypto currencies).

V. (5,5)consensus

(5,5) is the idea that if everyone worked together in SynAssets, everyone would benefit the most (from a game theory standpoint). A user can currently take one of five actions:

Stake (+5)

Invite (+4)

Bond (+3)

Deflation (+2)

Sell (-5)

	Stake	Invite	Bond	Deflation	Sell
Stake	(5, 5)	(4, 5)	(3, 5)	(2, 5)	(-5, 5)
Invite	(5, 4)	(4, 4)	(3, 4)	(2, 4)	(-5, 4)
Bond	(5, 3)	(4, 3)	(3, 3)	(2, 3)	(-5, 3)
Deflation	(5, 2)	(4, 2)	(3, 2)	(2, 2)	(-5, 2)
Sell	(5, -5)	(4, -5)	(3, -5)	(2, -5)	(-5, -5)

If we both Stake & Stake(5, 5), it is the best thing for both of us and the protocol (5+5=10).

It is best for both of us and the protocol (5+5=10) if we both stake and stake(5, 5). It's also great if one of us stakes and the other invites, because staking removes DAO tokens from the market and deposits them in the protocol, while inviting more consensus participants to join (5 + 4 = 9). t's also great if one of us stakes and the other bonds, because staking takes DAO tokens off the market and into the protocol, whereas bonding provides liquidity and Matic or DAI for the Treasury(5 + 3 = 8).
It's also great if one of us stakes and the other deflates, because staking removes DAO tokens from the market and places them in the protocol, whereas deflation reduces token circulation (5 + 2 = 7). When both of us sell, it results in the worst possible outcome for both of us and for the protocol (-5 - 5 = -10).

VI. Synthetic Assets (sAssets)

SynAssets will introduce a consensus synthetic asset protocol with high liquidity, no risk of liquidation, and complete decentralization in order to bring consensus to the synthetic asset world. According to community feedback, SynAssets will launch sBTC, sMATIC, sETH, sAAPL, and sAMZN. At that point, a brand-new era of consensus synthetic assets will begin. Meanwhile, the cryptocurrency market will be integrated with the traditional financial market.

VII. Consensus Aggregation Network

In his book Sapiens: A Brief History of Mankind, Israeli anthropologist Yuval Noah Harari clearly stated that Homo sapiens could defeat Neanderthals and create a modern civilization through imagination-aggregating consensus. We will put the funds drawn from the Treasury into the consensus aggregation pool, based on the Olympus algorithm, so that the inviter can earn rewards by inviting others to join. As a result, we will encourage more people to join the consensus, and we will continue to launch new consensus-based sAssets in response to market demand.

SynAssets will eventually become the world's largest consensus network, thanks to the combined efforts of all consensus participants.

VIII. Deflation Mechanism

Meme tokens have gained popularity around the world as a result of the introduction of deflationary mechanisms and protocol-controlled liquidity. The Shibi miracle is the result of this. SynAssets will implement such a mature mechanism in order to advance consensus.

The deflation mechanism of Meme coin will govern every token issued by sAssets. Every transaction will be subject to an 8% tax (specific parameter governance), which will be deposited into the liquidity pool automatically. LP will also make an automatic donation to the Treasury.

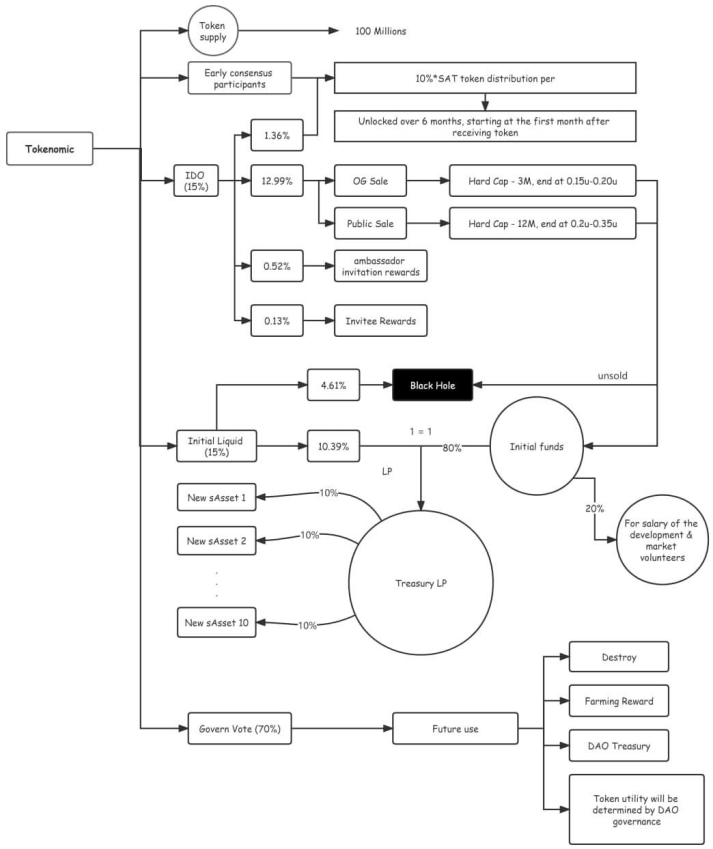
IX. High Security

To improve SynAssets security, all SynAssets codes will be open on GitHub, allowing all users to monitor and verify them, and professional auditors will be invited to conduct security audits. SynAssets will use a multi-signature wallet, with one key held by an elected community administrator, one key held by an early consensus participant from the market team or financial team, and one key held by the best community contributor. Community members may propose adding more safe keepers for the multi-signature wallet at a later stage. Rug pulls will never be a problem in this manner.

Section 3

Token Economic Model

X. Tokenomic



X. Tokenomic

The platform token for the entire SynAssets ecosystem is SAT. There are no pre-mining or team reservations because the IDO is open and fair. Through the whitelist, all consensus participants will have the opportunity to obtain SAT tokens; token utility will be determined by DAO governance.

80% of IDO's initial funds will be deposited in treasury and distributed to ten new sAssets.

Holders of SAT tokens have access to IDO, governance, and other aspects of all sAssets Projects in the ecosystem. Furthermore, they are covered by the unlimited deflation mechanism.

The deflation mechanism's specific rules are as follows: Assume sMatic is the name of the first sAssets project, and the token is MAT. To get MAT, users must have Matic-SAT LP in order to participate in IDO (Initial DAO offerings). Matic will be added to the liquidity pool after IDO is completed, and SAT will be automatically destroyed. Simultaneously, MAT will enter Staking in order to receive sMAT rewards. That is, half of the IDO funds will be given up. Existing SynAssets will launch more new sAssets as a network aggregation. The SAT market circulation will decrease, forming an infinite deflation mechanism.

The IDO of SAT tokens is split into two categories: OG Market and Public Market. Participants in the OG Market must have a whitelist, whereas those in the Public Market do not need a whitelist but must pay a higher price. SAT tokens will be send to all participant after the IDO.The liquidity pool will receive 80% of the total tokens raised, with the remaining 20% going to the market of early consensus participants and development fees.

Section 4

Science Popularization

"This section is used for science popularization before the actual use of the SynAssets Assets (sAssets) functions. We will take sMatic, one of the functions, as an example in the following. MAT is the synthetic assets of sMatic."

XI. What's Staking

Staking is the primary value accrual strategy of sMatic. Stakers stake their MAT on the sMatic to earn rebase rewards. The rebase rewards come from the proceed from bond sales, and can vary based on the number of MAT staked in the protocol and the reward rate set by monetary policy.

Staking is a passive, long-term strategy. The increase in your stake of MAT translates into a constantly falling cost basis converging on zero. This means even if the market price of MAT drops below your initial purchase price, given a long enough staking period, the increase in your staked MAT balance should eventually outpace the fall in price.

When you stake, you lock MAT and receive an equal amount of sMAT. Your sMAT balance rebases up automatically at the end of every epoch. sMAT is transferable and therefore composable with other DeFi protocols.

When you unstake, you burn sMAT and receive an equal amount of MAT. Unstaking means the user will forfeit the upcoming rebase reward. Note that the forfeited reward is only applicable to the unstaked amount; the remaining staked MAT (if any) will continue to receive rebase rewards.

XII. What's Bonding

Bonding is the secondary value accrual strategy of sMatic. It allows sMatic to acquire its own liquidity and other reserve assets such as LUSD by selling MAT at a discount in exchange for these assets.

The protocol quotes the bonder with terms such as the bond price, the amount of MAT tokens entitled to the bonder, and the vesting term. The bonder can claim some of the rewards (MAT tokens) as they vest, and at the end of the vesting term, the full amount will be claimable.

Bonding is an active, short-term strategy. The price discovery mechanism of the secondary bond market renders bond discounts more or less unpredictable. Therefore bonding is considered a more active investment strategy that has to be monitored constantly in order to be more profitable as compared to staking.

Bonding allows sMatic to accumulate its own liquidity. We call our own liquidity POL. More POL ensures there is always locked exit liquidity in our trading pools to facilitate market operations and protect token holders. Since sMatic becomes its own market, on top of additional certainty for MAT investors, the protocol accrues more and more revenue from LP rewards bolstering our treasury.

XIII. Protocol Internals

1. Initial Network State

sMatic initial goal is not to find a stable price. This may seem antithetical to our currency aspirations, but sMatic ensure you it is not. sMatic can be tuned to optimize for different things.

The main tradeoff is volatility and profitability versus stability and consistency. With volatility and profit comes growth; this is what we want early on.

With tight policy and scale, sMatic should function well as a stable asset. Upward and downward pressures should stabilize at some non-intrinsic value. With loose policy, regardless of scale, sMatic has the potential to act as a wealth creation machine. The market premium of the token measures the positive sum of the game; all extrinsic value is new wealth created.

Bonding allows sMatic to accumulate its own liquidity. We call our own liquidity POL. More POL ensures there is always locked exit liquidity in our trading pools to facilitate market operations and protect token holders. Since sMatic becomes its own market, on top of additional certainty for MAT investors, the protocol accrues more and more revenue from LP rewards bolstering our treasury.

Alpha State

The initial network features a one-way treasury (money goes in, none comes out), the bonding contract (through which supply increases and profits are produced), and the staking contract (where profits are distributed).

The following are the initial policy states:

BCV

BCV varies based on bond types. It is tuned regularly by the policy team to meet the protocol goals. For example, if the protocol wants to accumulate more liquidity into its treasury, it can lower the BCV for liquidity bonds to increase their bond capacity.

Bond Vesting Term

It is set to your polygon blocks or approximately five days for all bond types.

MAT Distribution

Every time someone purchases a bond, the proceed will go to the sMatic treasury.

A corresponding amount of MAT will be minted and distributed to three parties:

Bonder

The bonder purchaser will receive the quoted amount of MAT linearly over the vesting term.

DAO

The DAO receives the same amount of MAT as the bonder. This represents the DAO profit.

Stakers

After accounting for the MAT distributed to the bonder and the DAO, the rest will be distributed among all stakers in the protocol.

2. Policy

sMatic features policy will constantly allow us to optimize the system.

Bonds

The BCV allows us to scale the rate at which bond premiums increase. A higher BCV means a lower discount for bonders and more protocol profit. A lower BCV means a higher discount for bonders and less protocol profit.

The Vesting Term determines how long it takes for bonds to become fully redeemable. A longer term means lower inflation and lower bond demand.

Sales

The DCV allows us to scale protocol buy pressure up or down. A higher DCV means more buy pressure and higher deflation. A low DCV means less buy pressure and a weaker floor.

Treasury

Profit Allocations are the only treasury variable. This allows us to choose who receives profits from the protocol.

Staking

There are no variables in the staking contract. MAT and sMAT are always redeemable 1:1, and profits are always distributed equally through rebase.

3. Market Dynamics

There are several feedback mechanisms within the system. These are self-reinforing behaviors; action 1 increases the rate of action 2 which increases the rate of action 1. Circular mechanics like this are the drivers of exponential expansion and boom and bust cycles. Loose policy states enable these dynamics while tight policy states suppress them.

Player Goals

Stakers care primarily about their MAT balance. While price is important in valuing their MAT and determining the rate at which it grows, it is not the main goal. A smart staker cares only about the short and long term growth prospects of the network. That growth translates into wealth via price and balance growth.

Bonders care primarily about MAT price. When they bond, these users lock in a fixed reward in MAT. Therefore, network profitability is only helpful in calculating opportunity cost or gain and bonders have their MAT gains locked in.

The ideal scenario for a bonder is for price to go up. In this case, the bonder benefits are from their discount on MAT and the increase in price.

Bonders are still happy if price remains flat when their profit is the discount from the bond. Like stakers, bonders profit from inactivity at or around their buy in via an increasing balance.

Bonders only lose when price gose down beyond the discount on the bond. At this point, the bonder will choose between the MAT or the QLP, depending on which one is worth more. Bonders always get to choose the better of the two assets, effectively combining the best pieces of both assets' risk to reward profiles.

Market Dynamics

The default state of the network is at intrinstic value. After some long period of inactivity, price will always return to this level.

Contractions are conceivably only triggered by short-term liquidity crises. Since MAT holders have a guarantee that price will come back above intrinsic value eventually, the only sellers below should be those who need a short term exit and willing to take the extra loss.

Expansions can be triggered by an increase in staking or bonding.

An increase in staking will generally be preceded by purchases from the market. That increases price, which allows the protocol to sell at a higher price and increases yield for stakers. That should serve to bring in more stakers and continue to cycle.

Meanwhile, the rising price increases the bond discount and creates capacity for new bonds. These are preceded by new liquidity, which improves and protocol's ability to carry out sales and increases available exit liquidity.

This positive price-liquidity feedback loop should serve to create sustainable to expansionary periods. However, they work both ways. Falling demand decreases staking rewards and bond capacity, causing demand to fall further. This is an unavoidable fact of system's like this and even the best (i.e. Bitcoin) are no stranger to significant declines after periods of expansion.

But we can work to mitigate busts.

This is where the protocol's reserves step in and to catch the market when velocity turns too far to the downside. It does so through forward guidance (the fact that the protocol will buy lowers risk the lower we go, which can mean we don't have to buy) and by buying perpetually below intrinsic value. The treasury ensures that, although bear markets and contractions can and will occur, the protocol can never die.

XIV. Equations

There are several feedback mechanisms within the system. These are self-reinforing behaviors, action 1 increases the rate of action 2 which increases the rate of action 1. Circular mechanics like this are the drivers of exponential expansion and boom and bust cycles. Loose policy states enable these dynamics while tight policy states suppress them.

Staking

deposit=withdrawal

Swaps between MAT and sMAT during staking and unstaking are always honored 1:1. The amount of MAT deposited into the staking contract will always result in the same amount of sMAT. And the amount of sMAT withdrawn from the staking contract will always result in the same amount of MAT.

rebase=1-(ohmmDeposits/sOHMOutstanding)

The treasury deposits MAT into the distributor. The distributor then deposits MAT into the staking contract, creating an imbalance between MAT and sMAT. sMAT is rebased to correct this imbalance between MAT deposited and sMAT outstanding. The rebase brings sMAT outstanding back up to parity so that 1 sMAT equals 1 staked MAT.

Bonding

$$bondPrice = 1 + Premium$$

MAT has an intrinsic value of 1 Matic, which is roughly equivalent to its price. In order to make a profit from bonding, sMatic charges a premium for each bond.

$$Premium = debtRatio * BCV$$

The premium is derived from the debt ratio of the system and a scaling variable called BCV. BCV allows us to control the rate at which bond prices increase.

The premium determines profit due to the protocol and in turn, stakers. This is because new MAT is minted from the profit and subsequently distributed among all stakers.

$$debtRatio = bondsOutstanding / MATSupply$$

The debt ratio is the total of all MAT promised to bonders divided by the total supply of MAT. This allows us to measure the debt of the system.

$$bondPayout_{reserveBond} = marketValue_{asset} / bondPrice$$

Bond payout determines the number of MAT sold to a bonder. For reserve bonds, the market value of the assets supplied by the bonder is used to determine the bond payout. For example, if a user supplied 1000 Matic and the bond price is 250 Matic, the user will be entitled 4 MAT.

$$bondPayout_{lpBond} = marketValue_{lptoken} / bondPrice$$

For liquidity bonds, the market value of the LP tokens supplied by the bonder is used to determine the bond payout.

For example, if a user supplies 0.001 MAT-Matic token which is valued at 1000 Matic at the time of bonding, and the bond price is 250 Matic, the users will be entitled 4 MAT.

MAT Supply

$$MAT_{supplyGrowth} = MAT_{stakers} + MAT_{bonders} + MAT_{DAO} + MAT_{pohmExercise}$$

MAT supply does not have a hard cap. Its supply increases when:

- MAT is minted and distributed to the stakers.
- MAT is minted for the bonder. This happens whenever someone purchases a bond.
- MAT is minted for the DAO. This happens whenever someone purchases a bond. The DAO gets the same number of MAT as the bonder.
- MAT is minted for the team, investors, advisors, or the DAO. This happens whenever the aforementioned party exercises their pMAT.

$$MAT_{stakers} = MAT_{totalSupply} * rewardRate$$

At the end of each epoch, the treasury mints MAT at a set reward rate. These MAT will be distributed to all the stakers in the protocol.

$$MAT_{bonders} = bondPayout$$

Whenever someone purchases a bond, a set number of MAT is minted. These MAT will not be released to the bonder all at once - they are vested to the bonder linearly over time. The bond payout uses a different formula for different types of bonds. Check the bonding section above to see how it is calculated.

$$MAT_{DAO} = MAT_{bonders}$$

The DAO receives the same amount of MAT as the bonder. This represents the MAT profit.

$$MAT_{pmatExercise} = pOHM + DAI$$

The individual would supply 1 pMAT along with 1 DAI to mint 1 MAT. The pMAT is subsequently burned.

Backing per MAT

$$MAT_{backing} = treasuryBalance_{stablecoin} + treasuryBalance_{otherAssets}$$

Every MAT in circulation is backed by the sMatic treasury. The assets in the treasury can be divided into two categories: stablecoin and non-stablecoin.

$$treasuryBalance_{stablecoin} = RFV_{reserveBond} + RFV_{lpBond}$$

The stablecoin balance in the treasury grows when bonds are sold. RFV is calculated differently for different bond types.

$$RFVreserveBond = assetSupplied$$

For reserve bonds such as DAI bond and FRAX bond, the RFV simply equals to the amount of the underlying asset supplied by the bonder.

$$RFV_{lpBond} = 2sqrt(constantProduct) * (\%ownership\ of\ the\ pool)$$

For LP bonds such as MAT-DAI bond and MAT-FRAX bond, the RFV is calculated differently because the protocol needs to mark down its value. Why? The LP token pair consists of MAT, and each MAT in circulation will be backed by these LP tokens - there is a cyclical dependency. To safely guarantee all circulating MAT are backed, the protocol marks down the value of these LP tokens, hence the name risk-free value (RFV).

XV. Glossary

APR

Annual Percentage Rate, is the annualized interest rate without taking the effect of compounding into account.

APY

Annual Percentage Yield, is the normalized representation of an interest rate, based on a compounding period over one year. Note that APYs provided are rather ballpark level indicators and not so much precise future results.

BCV
Bond Control Variable, is the scaling factor at which bond prices change. A higher BCV means a lower discount for bonders and higher inflation by the protocol. A lower BCV means a higher discount for bonders and lower inflation by the protocol.

DAO
Decentralized Autonomous Organization, is a governance mechanism for making decisions in a more trustless and collaborative way. Voting rights are often bound to a governance token. In sMatic the governance token is sMAT.

DCV
Deflation Control Variable, is the scaling factor at which protocol defined buy pressure changes. A higher DCV means more buy pressure from the protocol, resulting in a higher deflation. A lower DCV means less buy pressure from the protocol, resulting in a lower deflation.

PVM
Polygon Virtual Machine, is a state machine in which all Polygon accounts and smart contracts live. At any given block in the chain, Polygon has one and only one canonical state, and the PVM is what defines the rules for computing a new valid state from block to block.

LBs
Liquidity Bonds, are LP token bonds. Examples are MAT-Matic LP bonds and MAT-USDT LP bonds.

PCV
Protocol Controlled Value, is the amout of funds the treasury owns and controls. The more PCV the better for the protocol and its users.

POL
Protocol Owned Liquidity, is the amout of LP the treasury owns and controls. The more POL the better for the protocol and its users.

PoR
Proof of Reserve, is the mechanism of strengthening the reserve of sMatic treasury via the sales of bonds. Bonders provide liquidity to the treasury, thereby building its reserve. In return for their service, bonders get paid in MAT.

RBs
Reserve Bonds, are single asset bonds. They are sometimes refeered to as “naked” bonds. Examples are Matic bonds and USDT bonds.

RR
Reward Rate, is the configured percentage of MAT distributed to all stakers on each rebase relative to the total supply. The reward rate is precisely set by the policy team.

RY
Reward Yield, refers to the actual amount of MAT received by each staker on each rebase. The reward yield is a rough target from a policy point of view. It can almost never be maintained precisely due to e.g. fluctuating amounts of MAT staked.

RFV
Risk Free Value, is the amount of funds the treasury guarantees to use for backing MAT.

QLP
QuickSwap Liquidity Provider, is the token received when providing liquidity on QuickSwap. For instance LP bonds require QLP tokens of the MAT/Matic pair.

TVL
Total Value Locked, is the dollar amount of all MAT staked in the protocol. This metric is often used as growth or health indicator in DeFi projects.

TaaS
Treasury as a Service, is the business model of decentralized custody of partnership funds. sMatic is designed for TaaS by selling bonds and absorbing partner's liquidity into its treasury as a result.

TWAP
Time Weighted Average Price, is the average price of an asset over a specified time. TWAPs are used to represent the fair value of an asset as defined by the market.

Section 5

Product of SynAssets

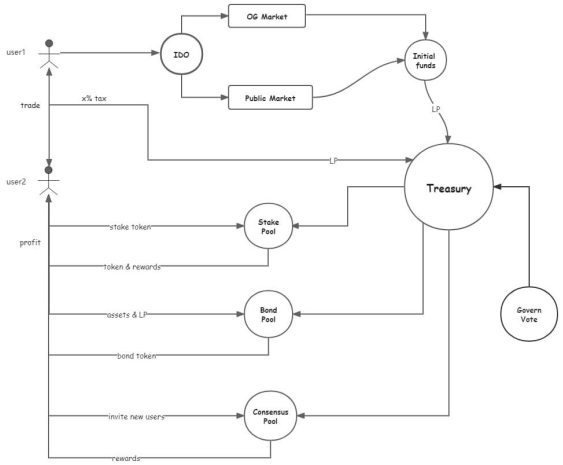
XVI. IDO

XVII. sAssets

XVIII. Consensus Network

The platform token for the entire SynAssets ecosystem is SAT. There are no pre-mining or team reservations because the IDO is open and fair. Through the whitelist, all consensus participants will have the opportunity to obtain SAT tokens; token utility will be determined by DAO governance.

sAssets transaction process

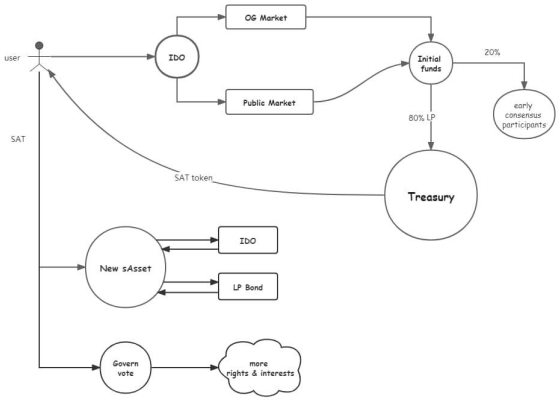


x% tax:Meme tokens are popular in the world thanks to the introduction of the mechanisms of deflation and protocol-controlled liquidity. Every token issued by sAssets will be governed by the deflation mechanism of Meme coin. Every transaction will be charged a tax of x% (specific parameter governance), which will be automatically put into the liquidity pool. And LP will automatically donate to the Treasury.

80% into treasury:After adding liquidity to 80% of IDO's funds, all of them will be put into the treasury, and rewards will be distributed to the staking.

Consesus Pool:SynAssets will input 10% (specific parameter governance) of each additional tokens issued by the Treasury into the consensus network pool. The consensus rewards will be issued every 8 hours based on the total computing power of the entire network, total rewards in the consensus pool, and the percentage of the inviter's personal computing power. Consensus participants can apply for their rewards in the consensus network pool.

SynAssets transaction process



Only holders of SAT can participate in IDOs of the sAssets project.

XVI. IDO

IDO is the abbreviation of Initial Decentralized offering. Every IDO is conducted in a fair manner, without VC, and tokens justly allocated among community consensus participants in the whitelist.

Users can be included in the whitelist by participating in community events. After that, they can participate in every IDO. First, users can participate SynAssets in IDO in order to obtain SAT tokens, with which, they can participate in others sAssets following IDO with hold SAT token. IDO is divided into OG Market and Public Market. Only whitelisted users can participate in OG Market at the lowest price. And all users can participate in Public Market at the highest price.

More detail

https://medium.com/@SynAssets/synassets-tokenomics-ido-whitelists-details-569626623e46

XVII. sAssets

SynAssets is a synthetic asset protocol such as sMatic, sBTC, sETH, etc. On the platform, users can participate in various types of synthetic asset, thus to enjoy a one-stop synthetic asset transaction experience with high liquidity and no liquidation risk. We will enter a brand-new consensus aggregation world.

1. Staking

There are stake and bond functions in every sAssets. Stake allows consensus participants to passively enjoy long-term yields through the automatic compound interest mechanism. For example, you are in sMatic, and the token is MAT; by Stake MAT, you will receive 1:1 equivalent of sMAT (staked MAT); and your sMAT balance will automatically increase in every cycle according to the annual percentage yield (APY).

Reading the Info

APY tells you the annualized rate of return based on the reward yield. It takes into account the effect of compounding since stoken rebases exponentially.

TVL measures the dollar amount of all the staked token in sAssets.

Current Index allows you to track your gain from staking. The index started from 1 at epoch 0, and increases every epoch. If you staked at genesis (epoch 0) and never unstaked any token, your balance today would be X times greater, where X is the current index. You can use the index to track your position by marking down the index number when you stake and unstake. You divide the index number when you unstake by the index number when you stake to get the ratio by which your stoken balance has increased.

Your Balance tells you how many unstaked token are in your wallet. This is the maximum amount that you can stake.

Your Staked Balance tells you how many staked token are in your wallet. This is the maximum amount that you can unstake.

Next Rebase tells you the remaining time until the next rebase.

Reward Yield tells you how much your stoken balance will increase when the next epoch begins. For example, if you stake 100 MAT and the upcoming rebase is 0.5427%, your sMAT balance would increase from 100 to 100.5427.

ROI (5-Day Rate) estimates how much your sToken balance will increase after 5 days, if the reward yield stays the same during this period. For example, if you stake 100 MAT and the rate is 8.4577%, your sMAT balance would increase from 100 to 108.4577 after 5 days.

2. Bonding

Bonds allow users to buy sAssets token from the protocol at a discount by trading it with i) liquidity (LP tokens) or ii) other assets. The former is called liquidity bonds and the latter reserve bonds.

Bonds take roughly 15 epochs to vest, and sAssets tokens are vested linearly to the user over that period. Liquidity bonds help the protocol to accumulate and lock liquidity, while reserve bonds allow the protocol to grow its treasury, and thus its RFV faster.

Reading the Info

Bond Price is the price of sAssets token you get from bonding. You can calculate the bond price using the following formulae:

Your Balance is your balance of SLP tokens. This is the asset used to create a bond.

You Will Get tells you how many sAssets token you will get from bonding.

Vesting Term measures the period a bond takes to fully redeem. This number is in Polygon blocks.

Pending Rewards is the amount of sAssets token you are entitled to receive from bonding.

Claimable Rewards is the amount of sAssets token that you can claim now. This amount keeps increasing as sAssets token is vested to you over the bonding period.

XVIII. Consensus Network

SynAssets has launched the consensus network function in order to gather more consensus participants in SynAssets, and thus to gain wealth growth thanks to the consensus.

SynAssets consensus participants can be granted with consensus rewards by inviting more consensus users. No consensus participants can conduct IDO, State, and Bond in SynAssets unless they have the invitation codes.

SynAssets will input 10% (percentage to be determined) of each additional tokens issued by the Treasury into the consensus network pool. The consensus rewards will be issued every 8 hours based on the total computing power of the entire network, total rewards in the consensus pool, and the percentage of the inviter's personal computing power. Consensus participants can apply for their rewards in the consensus network pool.

Next Reward Amount indicates the amount of rewards which will be allocated in the next 8 hours. This amount is constantly changing.

At the same time, your computing power is also changing. According to the consensus decay algorithm, it decays linearly over time.

For example, the first person you invite gets 100 computing power; your computing power decays linearly over time; maybe 10 days later, your computing power drops to 0; and in order to maintain and increase your computing power, you have to continuously invite consensus participants to join and build the SynAssets ecology together.

Note: If you don't receive your yields for more than 3 days, the network will no longer issue rewards. The network will resume allocation till you receive your rewards again.

Section 6

Team of SynAssets

XIX. Early Consensus Members

XX. Volunteers

XXI. Ambassadors

SynAssets is a community consensus participant project,so it will eventually be governed completely by the DAO.
At the early stage,only early consensus members to launch and operate.Now,SynAssets have 3 roles,including the early consensus members,Volunteers and Ambassadors.

This is the core members as follow:

XIX. Consensus Network Members

Kara

Early consensus participants and head of market at SynAssets,lead the marketing, growth team, ambassadors to pioneer and innovate the SynAssets ecosystem.

After graduating from a finance master's degree in 2015,spent almost 7 years in the financial investment industry and the blockchain field.Before joining the SynAssets,he was the Chief of Market Officer for a decentralized synthetic assets project in Singapore,where he gained valuable insights on the synthetic assets field.

Meagen Roth

Early consensus participants and the head of Operation at SynAssets. She has strong theoretical foundation in financial marketing and extensive experience in operations. She has worked private customization for many well-known companies with rich experience in Singapore. In 2018, She joined the blockchain ecosystem and formed her own mature and unique operation strategy and thinking.

Camile Uddin

Early consensus participants and the Chief Engineer at SynAssets.He obtained a Ph.D Degree and specialized in Java, C/C#, PHP, Python and Solidity. With over 10 years of advanced software development experience, and over 6 years of blockchain projecst development experience, he worked in Singapore top technology companies and served as chief engineer for blockchain projects.

XX. Volunteers

Roman Soldier

Speak different languages,Keeping the good vibes in the community, Moderating, Bridging people to crypto. He've been a discord moderator on many different Crypto and NFT Projects before.

Zhantai

Writting articles, translate your articles into russian language, help to build strong russian community.

Davidnelson

Experienced in ICO project community management and promotions. Providing all necessary support as project promotions/marketing and community management. As a blockchain Advocate and a community manager my job entails managing telegram group for ICO projects which include answering and attending to prospective investors and community members, identifying and notifying the group members from the spammers/scammers.

He is a highly motivated professional who has a passion for blockchain technology and harnessing its potential to transform businesses and lives.

XXI. Ambassadors

Samuel James
Samuel James is from Nigeria. A crypto enthusiast, a profitable forex trader, a programmer and a businessman. He is internet savvy, diligent, humble and hardworking. He like playing video games, research, music, sings and also helping out.

Udo, Etimbuk Sunday
He is from Akwaibom State, Nigeria. A diligent Civil Engineering major currently furthering in University of Nigeria, Nsukka. A content developer, graphics designer and digital marketer.

Caleb Akpabio
Caleb Akpabio is from Nigeria. A crypto enthusiast.He is a moderator, ambassador,and community manager with years of experience in the crypto space.He is internet savvy, diligent, humble and hardworking. He likes playing video games, content creation, music and also reading and learning new things.

Olatunji James
Am a UI designer who is very Creative and have a lot of more talents like Graphic designer. Am a Nigerian and also resides in Nigeria, am a student of Federal university in Nigeria studying Computer Science. Am an ambassador of a great project called SynAssets.

Blessing Ito
He is from Nigeria. A crypto enthusiast, a graphic designer, a content creator, social media promoter etc. Love's dancing, singing, shopping, and networking.

Brian madaki
Brian madaki is from Nigeria . A crypto enthusiastic, a otc trader a student and a good content creator Brian Madaki is a calm and honest hardworking and also loves reading playing games love listening to music.

Success udo
Success udo is from Nigeria. a digital artist and graphics designer and crypto enthusiast. I love music, I love creating.

Section 7

Contracts of SynAssets

XXII. Governance token SAT contract

XXIII. Locked SAT for Early Consensus contract

XXII. Governance token SAT contract :

0x0dba02e6b19ed3543ea45c98fe19af9fa2ce7c46

XXIII. Locked SAT for Early Consensus contract :

0xEBE65b485f871cE7C5b66eE38C2E7c2641934B2c

Section 8

DAO Governance

XXIV.DAO Governance

XXIV. DAO Governance

SynAssets is a community consensus participant project,so it will eventually be governed completely by the DAO.

More specifically, SynAssets is a mobile decentralized community where consensus participants collectively decide the development of the ecology. The community is bottom-up, flexible and decentralized. Consensus participants in the ecology share common missions and visions. They observe executable codes of conduct. And they can decide and manage any matters, such as the development strategy, operation plan, and product updating.

SynAssets Token SAT determines voting rights. Rewards are allocated based on contributions. And corresponding penalty mechanisms are formulated according to the computing algorithm.

SynAssets in the future: (1) Open sources and blockchain-based; (2) Open qualification of consensus participants in the ecology; (3) Everyone is a distributed independent individual; (4) Use token management protocols; (5) Automatic and community-based market development and product functions; (6) Prevent collusion; (7) Encourage bottom-up participation of the consensus participants in the community.

As you can see, we are still exploring the most suitable governance method for the SynAssets ecology. Initially, we will conduct community governance through Discord (https://discord.gg/BzVUJJszaU). Early consensus participants will listen to opinions from the community.

In the future, SynAssets will develop DAO functions. All consensus participants in the ecology can create proposals and participate in voting in order to jointly build the SynAssets ecology. Let’s join hands to turn our goals into reality.

Section 9

RoadMap of SynAssets

XXV.RoadMap

XXV. DAO Governance

Dec 2021

- ✓ Website launch
- ✓ Whitepaper launch
- ✓ Dapp frontend
- ✓ Smart contract development
- ✓ IDO smart contract development
- ✓ Consensus network smart cotract development
- ✓ Global Consensus Volunteer Recruitment Plan
- ✓ Global Consensus Ambassador Recruitment Plan
- ✓ Marketing operation initiates
- ✓ IDO Whitelist

Jan 2022

- ✓ Ambassadors IDO Test
- ✓ Ambassadors AMA
- ✓ Weekly FAQ
- ✓ Github Update
- ✓ SAT live
- ✓ Consensus Network — Article Competition

Q1 2022

- IDO online
- Listing on decentralized exchange
- DAPP launch
- Audit Report
- Multi-sig implementation
- Partnerships

Q2 2022

- DAO governance
- First sAssets launch
- Consensus network launch
- Staking and Bonding live

2022 and Beyond

- More sAssets launch
- SynSwap smart contract development
- SynBridge smart contract development
- More exchange listing
- More market strategy
- Integrate the traditional financial world with the crypto world by introducing sAssets Token, such as gold, silver, stocks, etc.
- CryptoChain, a public chain dedicated to Synthetic assets services of the traditional finance and crypto world.

Section 10

Security of SynAssets

XXVI.Risks

XXVII.Entire Network Test

XXVIII.Security Audit

XXIX. Multi-signature Wallet

XXVI . Risk

While SynAssets has built the platform with safety and security as its core pillars, there are risks inherent to decentralized finance that users should understand. To minimize these risks, our team has worked tirelessly to build and battle-test all of our smart contracts, while also in github open source code, community consensus participants jointly test and supervise, invite professional audit institutions to conduct security audits, multi-sign wallets which are jointly managed by community admins, community best contributors, and early consensus participants.

As with any investment, the possibility of experiencing loss exists. Please do your own research, know your limits, and act accordingly to your risk profile.

Smart Contract Vulnerability

Smart contract security has come a long way since its infancy, but it would be irresponsible to claim that security does not remain a major issue for smart contracts and dapps (decentralised applications). Hackers still find opportunities to steal cryptocurrency and exploit vulnerabilities in smart contracts as they are deployed to various networks.

Investors should take the time to research any given DeFi product before they invest their funds.

Things to look for before investing:

The experience, or identity, of the developers behind the project.

It's not unusual for developers of cryptocurrency projects to remain anonymous, but knowing the identity of the person or team behind the project can provide useful insight when researching a given protocol.

Completed security audits (although audits do not guarantee the smart contract cannot be hacked).

Reputation of the project - users should always do their own research.

Market Volatility

User Error

As with traditional financial markets, crypto and DeFi prices are volatile. These changes in price can be quite significant, and a DeFi investor should be comfortable living with these sudden price moves, whether positive or negative for the investor.

SynAssets and the products it interacts with are fully decentralised. This means that users are fully responsible for their own funds. If users somehow lose access to their Crypto wallet, nobody can help them regain access. This risk can be reduced by safely storing the wallet private keys offline.

FX Risk

If you are buying crypto using EUR or GBP and intend to keep part of it in stablecoins (tokens which are not volatile in price, usually pegged to USD), you will be exposed to an FX risk. Therefore, if the USD decreases in price, your stablecoins will be worth less when converted back to EUR or GBP.

Policy Risks

Some countries or regions have passed regulations and prohibitions on the blockchain and crypto currency.

SynAssets will comply with relevant national laws and regulations, and will not provide services to residents of jurisdictions where SynAssets is prohibited, such as the USA and China, in order to avoid legal risks in such territories. If you are explicitly aware that you are not eligible to participate in SynAssetstransactions, or otherwise participate in SynAssets projects, you will bear all the legal liabilities and consequences arising therefrom.

Other Risks

SynAssets shall not be responsible or liable for the value, profit, transferability, liquidity, or availability in any market of SAT Tokens.

Due to various reasons, SynAssets may have the risks of development and operation not being carried out in accordance with the technology, unforeseen technical difficulties, funds shortage, etc.

XXVII . Entire Network Test

In order to ensure the transparency and security of SynAssets, we will open code sources in GitHub. And before the main network goes online, we will invite all consensus participants into the test, so that they can easily carry out monitoring, and the evildoing of the SynAssets project can be prevented.y can easily carry out monitoring, and the evildoing of the CryptoDAO project can be prevented.

XXVIII . Security Audit

SynAssets will invite professional auditors to conduct security audits, covering all smart contracts deployed at the time, including Treasury, pledge, bond, and consensus network.

The smart contract audit report will be published in the official website and the community as soon as possible.ract audit report will be published in the official website and the community as soon as possible.

XXIX . Multi-signature Wallet

Multi-signature wallet where 1 key will be kept by one elected community administrator, 1 key by either of the member of the market team or financial team that is sMATe up of early consensus participants, and 1 key by the best community contributor.

Section 11

Resource-Links SynAssets

XXX.Resouce-Links

XXX. Resource-Links

Website
https://www.synassets.finance/

Twitter
https://twitter.com/SynAssets

Discord
https://discord.gg/BzVUJJszaU

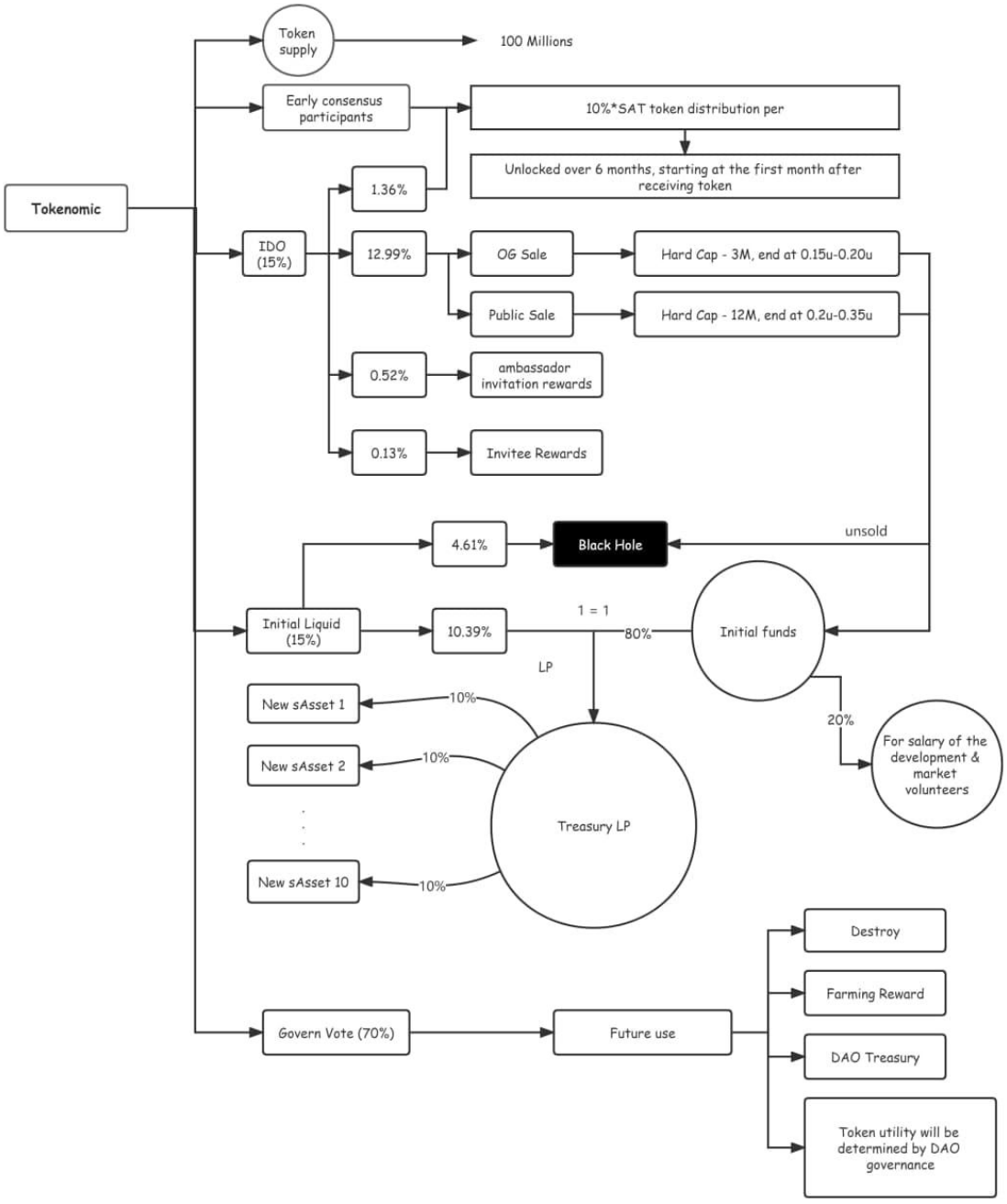
Instagram
https://instagram.com/syn_assets_/

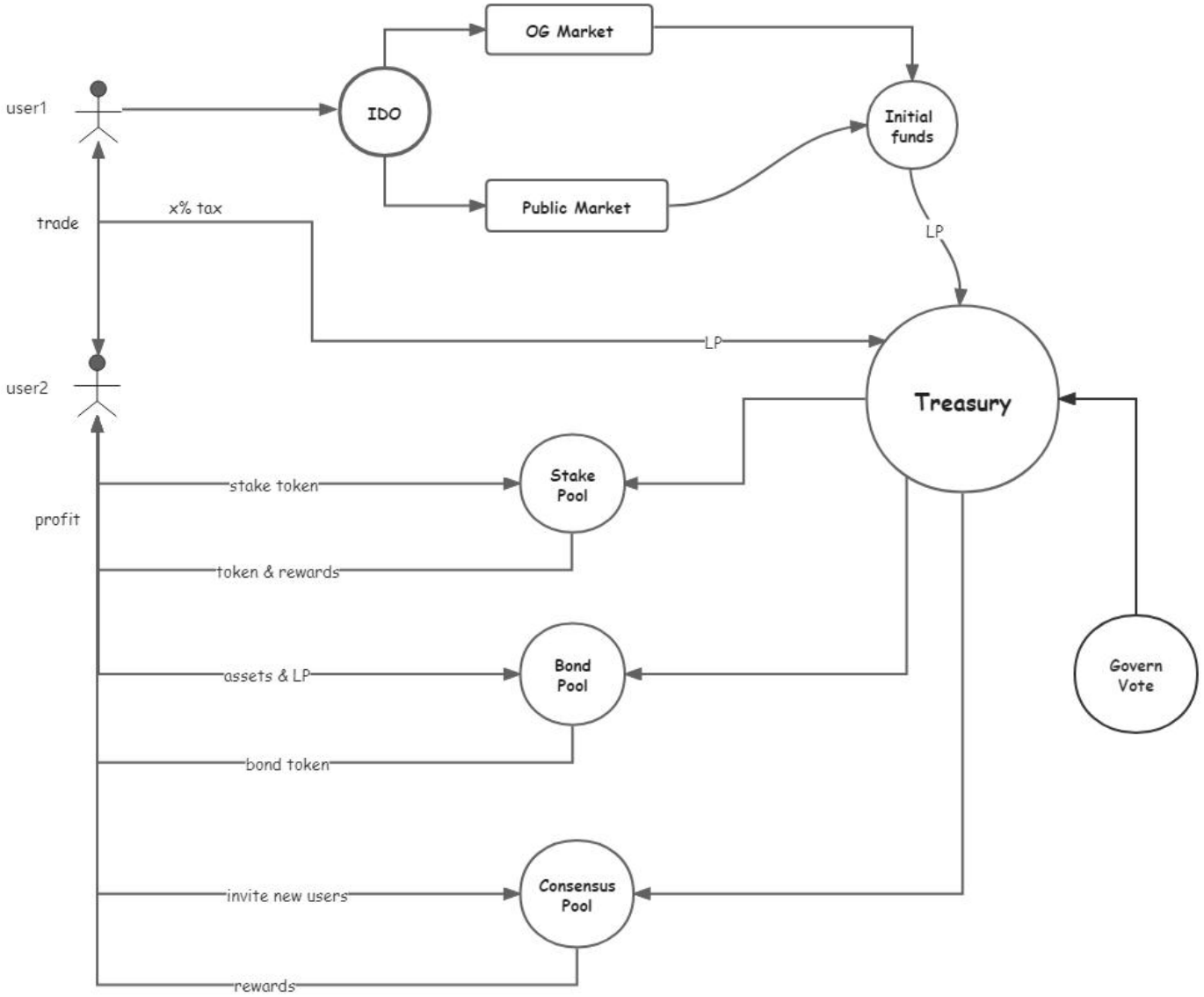
Telegram
https://t.me/SynAssets

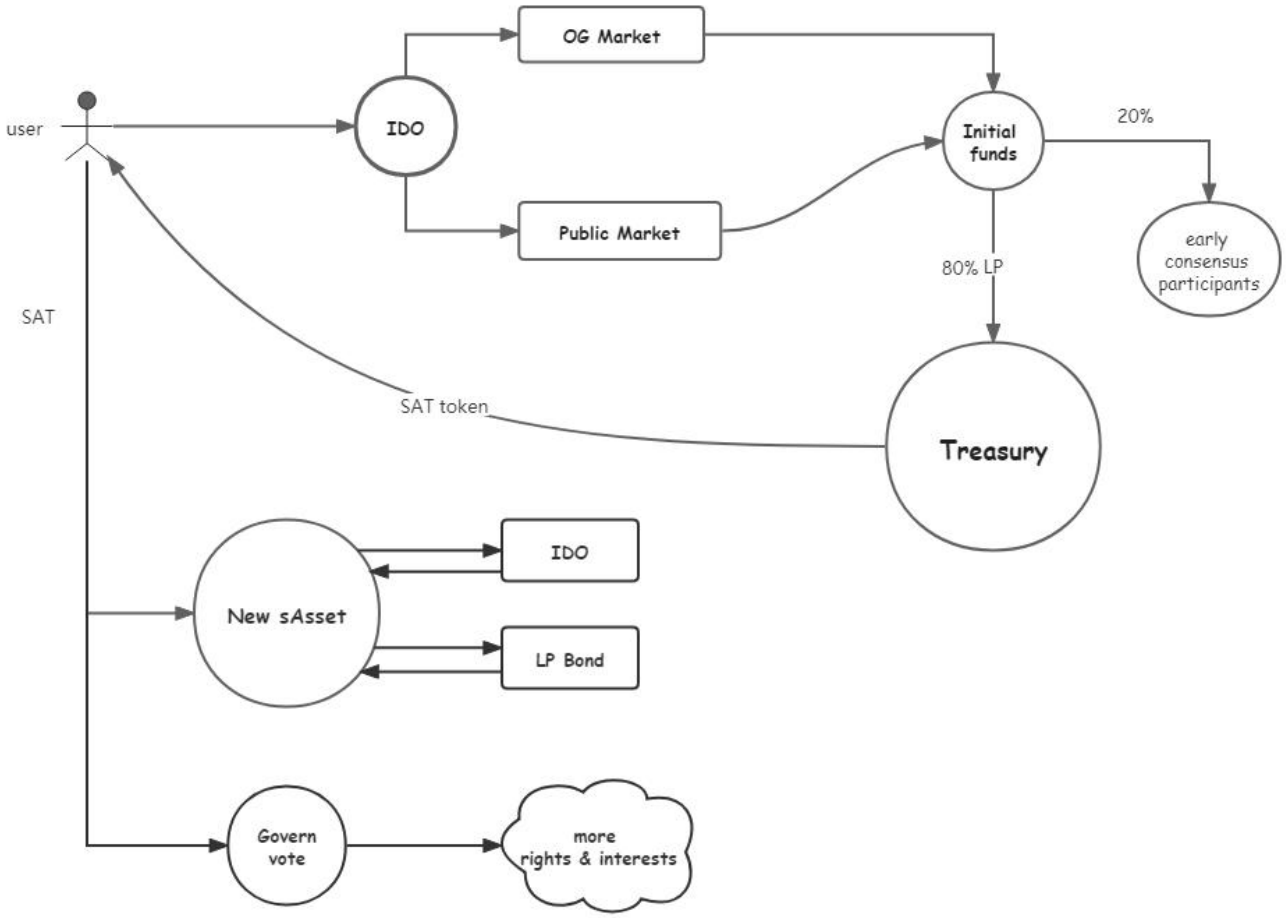
Medium
https://medium.com/@SynAssets

Github
https://github.com/synassets

	Stake	Invite	Bond	Deflation	Sale
Stake	(5,5)	(4,5)	(3,5)	(2,5)	(-5,5)
Invite	(5,4)	(4,4)	(3,4)	(2,4)	(-5,4)
Bond	(5,3)	(4,3)	(3,3)	(2,3)	(-5,3)
Deflation	(5,2)	(4,2)	(3,2)	(2,2)	(-5,2)
Sale	(5,-5)	(4,-5)	(3,-5)	(2,-5)	(-5,-5)


Token supply
100 Millions
Early consensus participants
10%*SAT token distribution per
Unlocked over 6 months, starting at the first month after receiving token
Tokenomic
1.36%
IDO (15%)
12.99%
OG Sale
Hard Cap - 3M, end at 0.15u-0.20u
Public Sale
Hard Cap - 12M, end at 0.2u-0.35u
0.52%
ambassador invitation rewards
0.13%
Invitee Rewards
4.61%
Black Hole
unsold
Initial Liquid (15%)
10.39%
1 = 1
80%
Initial funds
LP
New sAsset 1
New sAsset 2
New sAsset 10
10%
Treasury LP
20%
For salary of the development & market volunteers
Govern Vote (70%)
Future use
Destroy
Farming Reward
DAO Treasury
Token utility will be determined by DAO governance


OG Market
user1
IDO
Initial funds
Public Market
trade
x% tax
LP
LP
user2
Treasury
Stake Pool
stake token
profit
token & rewards
Govern Vote
Bond Pool
assets & LP
bond token
Consensus Pool
invite new users
rewards


OG Market
user
IDO
Initial funds
20%
Public Market
early consensus participants
80% LP
SAT
SAT token
Treasury
IDO
New sAsset
LP Bond
Govern vote
more rights & interests

SynAssets Startup Manual
(original Singapore edition)

Innovation Manager
Kara
Head of Market, SynAssets

Early participant
Meagen Roth
Camile Uddin

Volunteer
Roman Soldier
Zhantai
Davidnelson

Ambassador
Samuel James
Udo, Etimbuk
Sunday
Caleb Akpabio
Olatunji James
Blessing Ito
Brian
madaki
Success udo