Decentralization Factors for Tokenized Smart Contract Protocols

Category	Туре	Factor	Centralized	Partially Decentralized	Significantly Decentralized	Decentralized
Computation	т	Blockchain Decentralization — Is the blockchain to which the smart contract protocol is deployed decentralized?	Underlying blockchain is centralized.	Underlying blockchain is at least partially decentralized (see companion matrix).	Underlying blockchain is at least significantly decentralized (see companion matrix).	Underlying blockchain is decentralized (see companion matrix).
	т	Oracle Decentralization — If the protocol relies on oracles, are such oracles decentralized?	Oracle(s) are centralized.	Oracle(s) feed relies on multiple data sources.	 Oracle(s) feed relies on many data inputs. Oracle data aggregation occurs in a partially trustless way, potentially with some limited centralized oversight. 	 Oracle feed relies on many independent data inputs. Oracle data aggregation occurs in a primarily trustless way, potentially with some centralized fail-safes.
Development	T&L	Completeness of Protocol — Is the protocol fully functional?	 Protocol may still require significant additions. May not be fully functional. 	 Protocol is fully functional and includes the features expected at token launch. Company may have publicly discussed minor upcoming developments or improvements. 	 Protocol is fully functional and includes all material features publicly discussed by the Company. Company has not promoted upcoming developments or improvements, but industry participants may expect some ongoing contribution from the Company. Smart contracts of protocol may be immutable (i.e., not upgradeable). 	 Protocol is fully functional and includes all material features publicly promoted by the Company. Company has not promoted upcoming developments or improvements, and industry participants could have no reasonable expectation that material improvements could only be pursued and implemented by the Company. Smart contracts of protocol may be immutable (i.e., not upgradeable).



^{*} There are three different but interrelated lenses through which to view decentralization: **Technical (T), Economic (E), and Legal (L).** For a more in-depth discussion, see our article here.

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Development	E&L	Ongoing Development — If ongoing development of the protocol is being undertaken, what proportion of such development comes from one entity or a group of related entities?	Company is responsible for virtually all of the protocol's ongoing development.	 Company is primarily responsible for the protocol's ongoing development, but implementation of such new code is subject to governance/ community approval. Additional code is sourced from independent third parties. 	 Foundation is primarily responsible for coordinating the protocol's ongoing development. Independent third parties are responsible for a majority of new code created for the protocol, whether at the direction of the Foundation, community, or otherwise. Implementation of all new code is subject to governance/community approval. 	 Foundation or community is responsible for coordinating the protocol's ongoing development. Independent third parties are responsible for vast majority of new code created for the protocol at the direction of the Foundation, community, or otherwise. Implementation of all new code is subject to governance/ community approval.
	T&L	Protocol Roadmap — If ongoing development of the protocol is being undertaken, who defines the roadmap of future protocol improvements or expansions?	Company is solely responsible for defining the roadmap of the protocol.	 Company has completed much of the initial roadmap and the community largely looks to the Company for future developments. Community feedback helps drive Company decisions, but the community itself minimally dictates the roadmap. 	 Foundation or community primarily drives the roadmap of future developments of the protocol. Company and/or its founders may be influential community members but do not effectively control direction. 	 Foundation or community entirely drives the roadmap of future developments of the protocol. Company and/or its founders are one of many community members.
	Т	Risk Management — Who is responsible for audits of new code deployments and who is responsible for protocol state monitoring?	Company directly hires third parties to perform code audits. Company is primarily responsible for monitoring protocol state and identifying and fixing any hacks, bugs, or irregularities.	 Code is public and Company ensures updates are audited before implementation. Public bug bounty programs may be implemented. Company is primarily responsible for monitoring protocol state but independent third parties may also help monitor. 	Code is public and the Foundation or community implements code audits for updates. Public bug bounty programs may be implemented. Independent third parties are paid by Foundation or from protocol treasury to monitor the protocol state.	 Code is public and the Foundation or community implements audits for new and existing code. Public bug bounty programs may be implemented and payments are honored by governance. Independent third parties are paid by protocol treasury or otherwise incentivized such that non-Company community is primarily responsible for monitoring the protocol state.



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Development	E&L	Ongoing Development Funding — How is ongoing protocol development and third-party application development funded?	 Company may operate an ecosystem fund designed to incentivize third-party development and/or participation. Fund may include cash raised through equity financing or a token sale. 	 Company has deployed most of its allocated funds to third parties for ongoing development. Small number of third-party applications are independently financed. Independent ecosystem fund may be operated by the Foundation, community, or an independent third party to incentivize ongoing development. Native token may be awarded by governance mechanism to incentivize some ongoing development. 	Large number of third-party applications are independently financed. Independent ecosystem fund is the primary funding mechanism for the protocol's ecosystem, including continued development, and is operated by the Foundation, community, or an independent third party. Native token may be awarded by governance mechanism to incentivize some or most ongoing development.	 Large number of third-party applications are independently financed. If any ecosystem fund exists, it is directly or indirectly controlled by a highly decentralized on-chain governance mechanism. Continued community development is properly incentivized without any centrally managed fund.
Governance	E&L	Voting Control — Who has the ability to vote and what is the distribution of voting power?	Company has 100% control of governance. On-chain governance mechanism may be established but not implemented.	 Neither the Company or its employees unilaterally control governance (potentially through restrictions on voting under applicable company policies or delegations). Insiders may collectively control governance if acting in concert. 	 None of the Company, its employees, or its other Insiders unilaterally control governance (assuming no voting restrictions apply). The votes of a number of unaffiliated parties are necessary in order to approve or block any governance proposal. 	 None of the Company, its employees, or its other Insiders can control or significantly influence governance. The votes of a number of unaffiliated parties are necessary in order to approve or block any governance proposal.
	т	Protocol Development Control — Who controls the process for protocol code implementation?	Company retains 100% control over code implementation decisions.	 Code implementation decisions primarily require on-chain governance approval. Company or the Foundation may retain veto/triage power over third-party proposals. 	 All code implementation requires on-chain governance approval. Any veto/triage capability is narrowly structured and held by the Foundation or a distributed group elected by on-chain governance. 	All code implementation requires democratic approval from on-chain governance and/or protocol has limited or no upgradeability.



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Governance	E&L	Features and Functionality Control — What protocol features and functionality are controlled by decentralized governance?	Company retains 100% control over all features and functionality of the protocol.	 Company retains control over updates to its own application/ frontend/user interface (UI). Other application/frontends/ UIs may be operated by third parties. Company may retain some control over any off-chain software or network utilized by applications/frontends/UIs accessing the protocol. Company may retain control over emergency pause ability for the protocol. 	 Applications/frontends/UIs operated by a number of third parties, which may include the Company. Foundation may retain some control over any off-chain software or network utilized by applications/frontends/UIs accessing the protocol. Foundation may retain control over emergency pause ability. 	 Applications/frontends/UIs operated by a number of third parties, which may include the Company. Community retains all control over any off-chain software or network utilized by applications/frontends/UIs accessing the protocol. Unaffiliated group elected/nominated by the community may retain control over emergency pause ability.
	E	Significant Influence — Do any stakeholders have significant and outsized power over key decisions?	Company has final say over key decisions, including decision-making not subject to on-chain governance (i.e., community management, grant programs, etc.).	 Company and its founders relinquish control over key decisions but may exert significant influence over such decisions. The Foundation may exert some influence over key decisions. The community may exert limited influence over key decisions. 	The Foundation and community exert significant influence over key decisions. Company and its founders continue to exert influence over key decisions.	The Foundation and community exert significant influence over key decisions. Company may have dissolved, or its influence and the influence of its founders may be no greater than other participants in the protocol's ecosystem — may be viewed as advisors or thought-leaders but not possessing outsized power/control.
	E	Communications — Who controls the protocol's social media, community channels, and communications?	Company controls all of the protocol's social media accounts, its community channels, and its communications.	 Company may control primary social media accounts and community channels, but additional accounts may be controlled by the Foundation. Company primarily responsible for public communications but Foundation and active community members may promote the protocol. 	 Foundation or community controls the primary protocol social media accounts and community channels. Majority of public communications are Foundation-or community-driven. Company may have separate social media accounts distinguished from Foundation/community accounts. 	 Foundation or community controls protocol social media accounts and community channels. Public communications are largely or entirely community-driven. Company may have separate social media accounts distinguished from Foundation/community accounts.



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	E&L	Token Value — What are the sources of value accrual to the tokens of the protocol?	The protocol may not have a token; or The protocol may have a token and the Company is the sole source of value accrual (through development, implementation, etc. of the protocol).	If the token has a mechanism for explicit value accrual (buyback, fee distributions, etc.), a significant majority of value accrues to the tokens through activities of the Company, including the operation of applications. If no explicit value accrual mechanism, Company may be perceived as the primary driver of value.	If the token has a mechanism for explicit value accrual, a significant amount of value accrues to the tokens of the protocol through activities of independent third parties (excluding the Company), including the operation of applications. If no explicit value accrual mechanism, market forces and independent third parties are significant drivers of value.	 If the token has a mechanism for explicit value accrual, a majority of value accrues to the tokens of the protocol through activities of independent third parties (excluding the Company), including the operation of applications. If no explicit value accrual mechanism, market forces and independent third parties are the drivers of substantially all value.
Value Accrual	E	Token Ownership — How concentrated is ownership of the token of the protocol?	The protocol may not have a token and Insiders may have contractual right to a future token; or The protocol may have a token and the tokens are held by the Company, affiliates, and Insiders.	 Insiders may own a significant portion or even a majority of the outstanding tokens of the protocol. Independent third parties own a substantial number of the outstanding tokens of the protocol (via airdrop, early adopter rewards, token sale, etc.). 	 Insiders own less than a majority of the outstanding tokens of the protocol. Independent third parties own a significant majority of the outstanding tokens of the protocol. Development funds, staking rewards, and other incentives are in place to continue increasing the disbursed ownership of the tokens of the protocol by independent third parties. 	 The outstanding tokens of the protocol are widely distributed. No person or group of related persons (including the Company and its employees) holds 20% or more of the outstanding tokens of the protocol. Development funds, staking rewards, and other incentives are in place to continue increasing the disbursed ownership of the tokens of the protocol by independent third parties.
	E	Outstanding Tokens — What proportion of the tokens of the protocol are outstanding and in circulation as opposed to being locked up (due to contractual agreements) or unreleased?	The protocol may not have a token; or The tokens may be issued but are not yet in circulation or are entirely subject to lockups.	 A small portion (less than 25%) of the tokens of the protocol are outstanding and in circulation. The tokens of the protocol held by Insiders may be mostly locked up or unvested. Any tokens of the protocol earmarked for an ecosystem fund, staking rewards, or protocol incentives remain largely un-deployed. 	 A significant portion (at least 33%) of the tokens of the protocol are outstanding and in circulation. A portion of the tokens of the protocol held by Insiders have been vested and released from any applicable lockups. Any tokens of the protocol earmarked for an ecosystem fund, staking rewards, or protocol incentives have been partially deployed. 	 A majority (at least 50%) of the tokens of the protocol are outstanding and in circulation. A majority of the tokens of the protocol held by Insiders have been vested and released from any applicable lockups. A majority of any tokens of the protocol earmarked for an ecosystem fund, staking rewards, or protocol incentives have been deployed.

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Value Accrual	E	IP Rights — Who owns any intellectual property (IP) relating to the protocol?	Company owns all IP rights relating to the Protocol.	The majority of the protocol's code is open source, but may be subject to certain use restrictions. Company may hold residual IP relating to the protocol, such as trademarks, domain names, and its proprietary application.	 All of the protocol's code is open source, but may be subject to certain use restrictions (controlled by the Foundation or community). Foundation or community owns most residual IP relating to the protocol, including trademarks. Company may hold residual IP relating to the domain names and its proprietary application. 	 All of the protocol's code is open source and can be used/forked by third parties. Foundation or community owns residual IP relating to the protocol, including trademarks. Company may hold residual IP relating to the domain names and its proprietary application.
Usage, Participation, & Accessibility	Е	Liquidity — How liquid are the secondary markets for the tokens of the protocol?	There is no secondary market for the tokens.	 A small amount of liquidity for the token of the protocol is available on secondary markets, but token price and trading volumes remain volatile. Company or the Foundation may be directly funding or incentivizing liquidity by paying market makers or conducting buybacks. 	 A substantial amount of liquidity for the token of the protocol is available on secondary markets. Company or the Foundation are not directly funding or incentivizing liquidity by paying market makers or conducting buybacks. 	 A robust and diverse secondary market exists for the token of the protocol. The market for the token is seasoned and is not unduly influenced by any third-party.
	E&T	Application Diversity — Who hosts applications (i.e., frontend websites) that facilitate access to the protocol?	Company operates the only application providing access to the protocol; no other access available.	 Company operates the main application providing access to the protocol, but additional applications are operated by independent third parties. Access to the protocol for developers may be permissioned. 	 Independent third parties and the Company operate several applications providing access to the protocol. More than 25% of transactions executed on the protocol are initiated through applications not operated by the Company. Access to the protocol for developers is permissionless. 	 Independent third parties and the Company operate several applications providing access to the protocol. Greater than 50% of transactions executed on the protocol are initiated through applications not operated by the Company. Access to the protocol for developers is permissionless.



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Usage, Participation, & Accessibility	E	Protocol Adoption and Participation — How broad is adoption of the protocol and participation with the protocol?	No or limited adoption.	At least some adoption, but likely concentrated among Insiders or early users.	At least meaningful adoption and usage outside of Insiders and early users. Significant community engagement and participation. Likely one or more protocol-level service provider agreements, such as independent third-party treasury management, provision of custom oracle feeds, or protocol state monitoring.	 Network has become a core/ foundational development in its particular ecosystem, with many independent users and contributors. Insiders account for a negligible percentage of usage. Rich and robust community engagement and participation. Likely several protocol-level service provider agreements, such as independent third-party treasury management, provision of custom oracle feeds, or protocol state monitoring.

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