Tokenomics. Trust pledge in the Marina.Moda ® protocol

This section discusses the Marina.Moda ® token and the associated token economics.

One of the main goals of the Protocol is to stimulate trusted interactions on the Internet. Providing the right incentives is important, but also avoiding the possibility of buying trust. The integrity of the Protocol is maintained by the fact that trust can be earned by demonstrating one's reputation through actions. To achieve this, the concept of Trust Bond was introduced.

1. Trust bond

The trust collateral (or simply "collateral") represents the tokens contributed by a participant in a Task and the risk to that participant if the outcome deviates from the intended outcome.

1.1 Example of a trust bond

To better understand the principles of how collateral works in the Protocol, let’s look at an example. Katya is looking for a designer to create a website, and Vasya wants to participate in her project. Both pay a deposit, guaranteeing the successful completion of the project. If successful, both participants receive their deposits and rewards. In the event of a dispute, the arbitrator decides, and depending on the decision, the deposits are redistributed. The history of projects is saved to assess the reliability of participants.

1.2 Economic justification

The concept of collateral has its basis in economic theory. This is similar to a performance bond, where participants invest to motivate others to create a public good. In the Protocol, pledges serve as deposits, incentivizing participants to create favorable outcomes.

1.3 Collateral requirements

Most tasks require all participants to make a deposit as proof of trustworthiness. This ensures that there is no "nothing at stake" problem, where offenders have nothing to lose by acting dishonestly. In some cases, an assessment may be

required that eliminates the required collateral from all participants, called partially secured Assignments.

2. Arbitrators, Oracles and Dispute Resolution

In case of unexpected circumstances and a dispute arises, participants can turn to an arbitrator, who acts as an oracle, providing reliable information to solve the problem. Arbitrators, as performers of duties, are also part of the chain of tasks and must be recorded in the system.

Arbitration procedures may vary from a single arbitrator to a jury with a predetermined voting method. Arbitrator compensation is determined by the arbitrator task template and may be based on deposits or external payments. The arbitrator's decision affects the execution of the original task, and their reliability is assessed based on reputation data.

In some cases, especially in simple problems, participants can act as judges, reaching a final decision.

3. Formalization of Tasks and Collateral

Formally, the collateral for each task is defined as follows:

1. Collateral is set for each task with the consent of all participants.
2. Each participant must have a sufficient number of tokens to participate in the pledge.
3. Participants are active in completing the task.
4. After completing the task, deposits are distributed among the participants.
5. If the task is successfully completed, participants receive their deposits minus the node’s commission.
6. In case of failure, a dispute resolution method is selected.
7. If the task is considered not completed successfully, the culprit’s deposit is distributed among the others, minus the node’s commission.

4. Promoting Trust

Successfully participating in multiple tasks and making high pledges increases the user's trust rating based on successful results. In case of unsuccessful tasks,

the participant loses not only his deposit, but also his reputation. The amount of the pledge depends on the type of task, indicating the user's motivation. Important tasks require higher margins than less important ones. The collateral system encourages trust, and competition for trust leads to increased trustworthiness and real-world benefits for users.

5. Token distribution structure. Volume of attracted investments.

5.1. Use of funds:

- 40%: Platform development and support
- 25%: Marketing and audience acquisition
- 20%: Partnerships and licensing of music content
- 10%: Administration and maintenance costs
- 5%: Reserve Fund

5.2. Attracting investments

5.2.1. Investment amount: $15,000

5.2.2. Sources of investment: Initial placement of tokens, angel investments, crowdfunding.

5.2.3. Use of funds:

- 50%: MVP development and testing
- 20%: Marketing campaigns to attract users and artists
- 15%: Legal support and registration of intellectual property rights
- 10%: Community development and social media
- 5%: Security and privacy costs

5.3. Revenue forecast and scaling

5.3.1. Income: The main sources of income will be commissions for transactions in tokens, partnerships and paid functionality for users.

5.3.2. Scaling: after the successful launch of the platform, it is planned to scale to new markets, expand the content catalog and introduce additional functionality.

5.4. Risks and measures to reduce them

5.4.1. Risks:

- Technical problems in platform development
- Competition from other music projects
- Regulatory risks in the field of tokens and blockchain technologies

5.4.2. Risk mitigation measures:

- Attracting an experienced technical team
- Development of an effective marketing strategy
- Close cooperation with legal experts on blockchain and tokens

5.5. ROI (return on investment) forecast

The ROI forecast will be determined after the initial investment round is completed, based on user growth and activity on the platform.