



Origin



ORIGIN

oradin eternal protocol

DeFi 3.0 privacy financial protocol based on LGNS token
Revolutionize financial freedom and defend human wealth privacy

Oradin's Creed of Freedom

I. We are committed to creating a new parallel socio-economic order to emphasize absolute freedom, continue to purify the defects of traditional world consciousness and financial system, and help every believer enter a utopian mirror world of trust, openness, peace and self.

II. Our beliefs will be inscribed in the distributed encryption civilization, our creed will exist on the blockchain smart contract, and our believers will be spread in every corner of the earth.

III. We will strictly fulfill our commitments, respect the human rights of every believer, defend the human rights and wealth rights of every believer, respect the development of social order, and build a new credit system to move toward a digital contract civilization in the free world.

IV. Our beliefs are freedom, justice, equality, fearlessness, kindness, trust, and eternity.

V. We do not advocate violence, killing, drugs, pornography, anti-government, or theft.

VI. We will determine the rights and obligations in the ORIGIN digital contract world based on three identities: master, messenger, and believer based on election contributions and application evaluation.

VII. We will use blockchain encrypted smart contracts and a complete privacy computing system to protect every believer's rights and interests of freedom of data rights, freedom of value exchange, freedom of trust establishment, and freedom of wealth distribution.

ORIGIN
Presbyterian Church

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ORIGINPREFACE

The Origin project, with LGNS tokens and A stable coins as its core, is committed to establishing a global financial benchmark in the WEB3.0 virtual world to lead the evolution of future financial discourse. The vision of this project involves revolutionizing the close relationship between financial institutions and algorithmic stablecoins, and its implementation requires a thorough understanding of the integration of financial innovation and banking.

"Innovating Finance" is the main theme of "Oradin", and its core lies in the introduction of an unprecedented algorithmic non-stable currency issuance protocol. This protocol uses advanced algorithmic technology and no longer relies on traditional monetary policy and central bank intervention to achieve currency stability and predictability. This innovation had far-reaching consequences for the banking industry, as it reshaped the typical model of currency issuance and reduced reliance on central banks.

"Power in Your Hands" represents the decentralized reserve contract built by "Oradin", giving each individual the ability to issue stablecoins. This innovation broke the issuance monopoly of traditional banks and central banks and provided greater financial freedom to the public at large. Banks are no longer the only issuers, but everyone has the power to create digital currencies, thus promoting the decentralization and inclusion of finance.

"Absolute privacy" is the third pillar of "Oradin". The project proposes the world's first privacy-anonymous stablecoin cross-chain interaction protocol. This innovation makes transactions more private in the blockchain and enhances the privacy protection of user data. The banking industry should also pay close attention to this development as it introduces higher levels of privacy and security standards to combat growing digital financial threats.

"Oradin"'s ecological layout is divided into three different development stages, each stage brings new innovations in the financial field. The first phase includes the treasury minting and issuance of algorithmic non-stable coins and excellent cross-chain protocols, laying a solid foundation for the entire ecosystem. The second phase focuses on privacy-anonymous stablecoins, boundary breakthroughs, and novel lending products. The final third phase will focus on the innovation of gateway payment protocols, global payment acceptors and financial derivatives, providing more possibilities for the future of finance.

The core contribution of "Oradin" is to lead innovation in the field of algorithmic non-stable coins, subverting the traditional way of bank issuance of currency, strengthening privacy protection, and promoting decentralization and inclusivity in the financial field. This project brings together financial institutions with digital currency technology and innovation, opening up new prospects in the financial sector. Create a free, democratic, inclusive and independent Ordin world with a new set of innovative financial systems.

I .

Introduction to Origin

Origin is a DeFi 3.0 protocol based on the algorithmic non-stable currency LGNS. It aims to build the world's first private and anonymous stablecoin payment ecosystem, set a global financial benchmark and guide future financial development. Origin achieves stable and predictable currency issuance through advanced algorithmic technology, enabling individuals to issue algorithmic non-stable coins, and mint non-stable coins to issue algorithmic privacy anonymous stable coins, reducing reliance on traditional central banks. Origin proposed the concepts of "everyone is an issuer" and "1:1 asset reserve anchoring issuance mechanism" to provide solutions for financial freedom and asset security.

Origin innovatively proposes the world's first private and anonymous stablecoin cross-chain interaction protocol, which strengthens the privacy protection of transaction data. The ecological layout includes three stages: traffic entrance, ecological entrance and ecological landing, covering bond sales, LGNS casting, the issuance of privacy stablecoin A, and digital humans in the Yuanverse AI smart city and financial territory. The traffic entrance stage realizes the issuance of the algorithmic non-stable currency LGNS through bond sales, and users can participate through staking and enjoy inflation benefits; the ecological entrance stage involves the casting and destruction of LGNS, the issuance of privacy stable currency A, and the establishment of the Apay anonymous payment ecosystem to provide users with A privacy-protecting payment tool; in the ecological implementation stage, Aladdin's innovation will be integrated into the

Yuanverse AI smart city and financial territory to form a C2G2B integrated ecosystem and build a sustainable and diverse financial system; Origin, as a representative of DeFi 3.0, will Algorithm technology innovation provides freer, safer and more private financial solutions and points the way for future financial development.

Origin's vision is to create a free, democratic, inclusive, and independent parallel world in the new financial discourse system. We are committed to becoming the leader of the digital financial revolution and redefining the future monetary system by promoting technological innovation in the field of algorithmic non-stable currencies. By establishing a private and anonymous stablecoin payment ecosystem, Origin provides safe and private payment methods, emphasizes giving assets more privacy rights, rejects long-arm jurisdiction and supervision, and creates a safer, more private and anonymous payment space for the global society.

In the parallel world of Origin, we not only pursue financial innovation, but are also committed to building a new social order and giving individuals greater control. Through the decentralized economic model, each participant becomes a co-builder of the parallel world. In the parallel world of Origin, we provide everyone with the opportunity to get rid of traditional financial restrictions and create a more free and independent digital financial ecosystem. We illuminate the corners where light does not shine, provide solutions to the financial status quo in marginalized areas, and build an independent digital financial society. In the parallel world of Origin, we not only create a currency, but also nurture new social and group co-building models. We encourage every participant to become part

of the community, make decisions and build together, and build a group-driven autonomous system so that everyone can find their own light in the digital age.

Origin's journey is an exploration of the unknown, a challenge to traditional constraints, and an all-round change for global society. Together we witness Origin's vision becoming a reality, bringing endless possibilities to the future world.

II. Origin Contract Economics

① internal coordination theory

Origin is an organization that realizes and implements significant shifts in the application of economic theory. This transformation can be expressed in the following way: In the digital economy, the economic forces of demand and supply are summarized as the forces of internal coordination and price coordination. Supply and demand are only related to price coordination, whereas entrepreneurship/self-organization (not part of neoclassical price theory) is related to internal coordination. The internal coordination theoretical framework is able to explain economic productivity and intrinsic value in the digital economy, as distinct from the more specific physical economy.

Internal coordination remains undervalued as a form of economic productivity, especially in relation to the digital economy. Internal coordination is a summary of needs, by blending labor value, utility value and focus into digital productivity.

Internal coordination is a generalization of demand as it is the balancing or regulating of supply and demand. It is therefore the driving force behind the natural self-correction and self-governance of market participants themselves from within the market. The market requires someone, an entrepreneur, to recognize and solve existing coordination problems outside of the price mechanism. This is achieved through the negotiation of social norms. Markets self-regulate and self-correct only to the extent that everyday participants negotiate and share common sense norms through internal coordination.

② The relationship between material economy and digital economy

In the material economy, goods are produced that are tangible, discrete, and of limited supply. The price mechanism can determine the optimal allocation of material goods because these goods are adequately measured by price-quantity criteria.

What is generated in the digital economy are ideas, incentives and infrastructure. Price is not a sufficient criterion for measuring these goods because these goods are not purely tangible, discrete, or finite, and therefore cannot be measured purely quantitatively.

Price is only one of many competing forms of coordination generated by the digital economy, and by no means the most decisive.

The economic goods produced by the material economy are material goods, and the economic goods produced by the digital economy are core goods.

In the absence of direct communication, contact points are the best solution for fewer and fewer coordination problems. This means that communication must be largely tacit or implicit. The optimality of a focus is measured by the criteria most relevant to the specific problem it is trying to solve. However, all specific coordination problems and their specific standards are aspects of the overall, objective coordination problem of human affairs.

We can think of the digital economy as a focus market. This is hardly the same market as a meme or viral market. Quite the opposite actually. A meme is defined by imitation—the effectiveness of its imitation, simulation, and replication. Focus, by contrast, is defined by originality—how effectively it builds an absolutely unique shared organization in the absence of direct communication capabilities. The focus is on the origins of memes; the latter are temporal derivatives of the former.

The digital economy is related to the physical economy in that the former produces a distributed autonomous layer of the latter. An efficient material economy with an optimal distribution of goods would not be possible without the self-regulation of the internal market. Without effective good corporate governance, it is impossible for a company to function. This is only possible through distributed negotiation of objective social norms that serve as focal points.

03 Game Theory of Origin Protocol

Origin Protocol is an innovation in the way people interact with financial protocols.

We believe that Origin is solving the problem of creating new currencies through internal coordination between different stakeholders within the protocol, without resorting to any policies enforced by a central entity. Essentially, this is an example of the Prisoner's Dilemma. The prisoner's dilemma is a situation in which an individual's personal interests conflict with a common goal,

Causing players in the game to not cooperate even though it is in their best interest to cooperate.

We will first outline the basic elements of game theory and analyze the Prisoner's Dilemma from a purely abstract perspective. We'll then dive into Origin's specific components. Origin is a complex protocol that deserves an in-depth and thorough analysis.

3.1. Prisoner's Dilemma

One of the first games students of game theory learn is the Prisoner's Dilemma. This is because it is a simple game that works well for a variety of strategic situations. Once you see it and understand it, you'll see it everywhere.

The story goes like this. Two thieves planned to rob a store. As they approached the door, police arrested them for trespassing. Police suspected the pair planned to rob the store, but they lacked evidence to prove this. Therefore, they demand confessions to charge the suspect with more serious crimes. The interrogator will suspect

Separate people and tell them:

"We are charging you with trespassing, which will land you in jail for a month. I know you intended to rob the store, but I can't prove it without your testimony. Come clean to me now and I will dismiss your trespassing charge," Set you free. Your friend will be charged with attempted robbery and faces 12 months in prison. I am making the same offer for your friend. If you both plead guilty, your personal testimony will no longer be of value and you will both Sentenced to eight months in prison."

Both players are selfish and want to minimize their jail time. What should they do?

Using a revenue matrix allows us to condense all the information into an easy-to-analyse chart:

		Player 2	
		quiet	confess
Player 1	quiet	-1 , -1	-12 , 0
	confess	0 , -12	-8 , 8

Player 1's available strategies are rows (Silence or Confession), and their corresponding payoff is the first number in each cell. Player 2's available strategies are the columns, and their corresponding payoffs are the second numbers in the cells.

quiet: silence; confess: confess; the blue number is player 1's benefit, the red number is player 2's benefit;

-1: Imprisonment for one month; -8: Imprisonment for 8 months; -12: Imprisonment for 12 months; 0: acquittal;

●Hypotheses and conclusions:

We assume that both players have a preference to minimize their jail time

We assume that both players are selfish (i.e. they don't care about the fate of their friends)

We assume there is only one interaction

We assume players cannot interact and plan their reactions in advance

These assumptions lead to suboptimal outcomes in the game (confess, confess), namely (-8, -8). We can see that if both players remain silent, they will receive less jail time. This is an unstable equilibrium. If both parties believe that the other will remain silent, they will confess.

Therefore (confess, confess) is the only Nash equilibrium. A Nash equilibrium is a state in a game where no player wants to deviate from their strategy, given what the other players are doing.

However, if both players can cooperate with each other and keep quiet, they will achieve better results. This is an important conclusion because it shows us that two people may not cooperate even though this seems to be the best strategy for both parties.

How to break through the prisoner's dilemma is of great significance to the wider society and Origin. We are often told that in a capitalist economy, individuals only care about their own self-interest, so selfish and competitive behavior is the norm, while cooperation is actually the best way to win.

3.2. Origin game theory explanation

The simplest Origin mode, with two players and three possible actions:

- Pledge LGNS (stake)
- Buy bonds (bond)
- Sell LGNS (sell)

When the LGNS staking income increases and the price of LGNS increases, players are more willing to pledge LGNS. Players are most likely to sell LGNS when they predict lower staking returns and lower prices. When players have not been significantly negatively affected and have no obvious tendency, they are more willing to buy bonds (bonds have discounts and there is room for arbitrage. The third part of the white paper, bond contracts, will elaborate on bond discounts).

Staking LGNS can push the price up by +2, and selling LGNS can push the price down by -2. Players who operate the LGNS band can get 50% of the profits. Buying the bond without pledging LGNS has no impact on the price, but since the bond has a discount, the profit is +1.

	stake	bond	sell
stake	(3, 3)	(1, 3)	(-1, 1)
bond	(3, 1)	(1, 1)	(-1, 1)
sell	(1, -1)	(1, -1)	(-3, -3)

As can be seen from the table above, the optimal strategy is for two players to cooperate. The result of both pledging is 6; one buys bonds and the other pledges 4; selling/pledge and selling/buying bonds mutually Hedging is a neutral 0; the worst outcome, where two players distrust each other and compete to sell, is -6.

Player behavior depends on premiums, market outlook, macro environment, and a host of other factors. There is no need to attach too much importance to the size, plus or minus of the numbers. The table is just to show the positive environment created by cooperation.

Mutual cooperation will produce the best results, and if you don't plan to stick with it in the long term, we recommend that you don't get involved. We don't need people who sell BTC for \$50,000 and buy it back for \$30,000. Maybe the LGNS you hold is a better BTC.

04 internal coordination theory

In Origin's philosophy, social negotiation is the key to promoting distributed autonomy. The organic combination of digital economy and material economy relies on the negotiation of objective social norms, enabling the market to achieve effective self-regulation. Origin builds a distributed autonomy framework by promoting negotiation among social members, allowing social norms to affect economic distribution in a reasonable and fair manner.

The social value of the organizational model: Through these principles, Origin demonstrates a new organizational economic model aimed at promoting social justice, autonomy, and security. In economic theory and financial practice, this model not only focuses on economic benefits, but also on social value.

4.1 How to verify the internal coordination theory of the Origin protocol

The Origin protocol's rule set essentially includes four aspects: pledge (internal coordination), bonds (price coordination), treasury (reserves), and minting and issuance (stablecoins).

Staking (internal coordination): (3, 3) is a win-win situation, both players stake their LGNS

Token. In return for taking them out of circulation, stakers receive compound rewards based on a rate of return, which is controlled by ORIGIN DAO's policy team. (3, 3) The focus essentially states that internal coordination—general agreement, positive-sum, cooperative behavior—is more economically productive than price coordination—zero-sum, competitive behavior.

Internal coordination creates a demand synchronization that absorbs economic value proportional to network effects. Price coordination is also a win-win equilibrium, but to a lower degree than internal coordination equilibrium. Internal coordination is a summary of economic demand, and price coordination is a summary of economic supply.

Bonds (price coordination): (1,1) is also a win-win situation, to a lesser extent. A bond is when a buyer purchases LGNS tokens from the protocol at a price below the market price. The buyer provides another asset (stablecoin, LP token, etc.) to the protocol treasury in exchange for LGNS tokens. The discount is determined by market forces and bond control variables controlled by the policy team. The bond control variable sets certain bond capacity or target limits for the majority of a given asset that the Treasury hopes to receive within a specified time period. As bond sales approach capacity limits, the discount on the bonds is reduced to ensure that the appropriate amount accumulates in the treasury. Price coordination equilibrium is a summary of economic supply.

Treasury (reserve support): Funds from bond sales go into Treasury reserves. These are the reserve assets that back the value of each LGNS token. The risk-free value (RFV) is the stablecoin amount backing each LGNS token minted and sold via bonds or reward allocations. For every LGNS token it mints into circulation, the treasury must contain this RFV amount of stablecoins. The market capitalization indicator supported by each token is backed by treasury reserves composed of other treasury assets other than stablecoins, and therefore may have greater volatility.

Minting and issuance (stable currency): Through the casting and issuance agreement, the algorithmic non-stable currency LGNS tokens are minted and issued into stable currency A. After the issuance is successful, LGNS is destroyed to achieve economic deflation. At the same time, the stable currency A issued and the treasury reserve 1: Phase 1 anchors to form a base of value support.

4.2 Policy levers

Policy leverage is the main way for ORIGIN to self-regulate irrational and out-of-control reflexivity under market conditions. Policy levers then serve as focal points, either counteracting or cooperating with external market forces to maintain internal productivity.

Staking Reward Rate: This metric determines the amount of new LGNS minted for stakers. Then the percentage of pledged LGNS determines the annual income (APY). Bond sales volume and the reward rate together determine the supply growth rate. Each minted LGNS token must be backed by one risk-free value unit. The reward rate is combined with the percentage of the total LGNS supply staked to arrive at the APY. APY is the primary internal measure of internal alignment.

It is an inverse measure of ORIGIN's health. When ORIGIN is doing well, the APY will be lower because the reward rate will be lower (meaning the protocol has been around longer) and there will be a high staking percentage (meaning there is a longer), implying long-term internal confidence.

Bond Control Variable: This measure is partially controlled by the policy team to incentivize the precise treasury composition ORIGIN desires. What kind of reserve assets does ORIGIN need to consider if it wants to support the value of LGNS, such as liquidity provider assets and stable currency assets. Each asset has different reserve-backed attributes that must be weighted in aggregate to achieve healthy growth and sufficiently stable reserve support. The bond control variable is an internal measure of external price coordination because it sets the discount rate for purchases directly from the protocol rather than from a third-party market maker.

Premium above RFV: This is not a policy lever but a market measure. The transaction value of each LGNS token is higher than the value of the stablecoin backing each token. That's a multiple that's comparable to the price-to-earnings ratio that value investors are familiar with. Premium is an external/price measure of internal coordination; the reason LGNS trades at a higher price than RFV is because the external market perceives effective internal coordination from Origin contributors. This external view reflects investor confidence that the staking ratio for LGNS will remain high, that contributors will continue to work for ORIGIN, that the protocol will continue to expand its network to form new partnerships, and that demand for LGNS will continue to remain high. Increase. Therefore, the premium relative to RFV is a measure of ORIGIN's economic productivity, and its expected future cash flows. This measure is set by the market rather than directly by the ORIGIN policy team, but it can be influenced by policy levers.

05 How these mechanisms create an economic flywheel

This is an idealized prototype of an economic flywheel mechanism, intended to be pedagogical rather than precise in detail.

It visually illustrates how the protocol self-regulates and aligns the incentives of the three main parties - markets/bonds,

Pledger, ORIGIN policy team. The model shows how implementations can generalize the economic forces of supply and demand to match or offset runaway resonances in the market.

- Supply increases → price decreases
- Price drop → low premium
- Low premium → price increase (as price returns to standard multiple of RFV)
- Price increases → more bonds/sold
- More bonds/sell → higher APY
- Higher APY → More Demand/Stake (3, 3) ☒
- More demand/pledge → price increases

Why is this economic flywheel a virtuous cycle?

The basic question in the economics of decentralized finance (DeFi) is: Where does value creation in decentralized finance come from? What constitutes economic productivity in decentralized finance? What economic benefits does decentralized finance produce?

****The essential issue is:**

- a.) How to break the cycle of capital flows in DeFi?
- b.) How to connect DeFi to the broader financial system?
- c.) How to clarify the source of economic value in DeFi?

Only by answering these questions can decentralized finance become more than a vestigial art form.

It is elevated to the status of legal, economic production activity.

The Reserve Asset Treasury Model or “Protocol Owned Liquidity” model initiated by Origin provides the first answers to these questions through risk-free value or intrinsic value familiar from traditional finance. Although it takes different forms in decentralized finance.

The basic value basis for creating a flywheel is internal coordination, which can be summarized as:

- Because internal coordination (staking) has significant returns;
- Then price coordination (bonds) will gain significant returns;
- Then treasury assets (income) will increase significantly;
- This ensures that internal coordination will reap significant rewards.

This virtuous cycle relies on internal coordination as the basis for economic productivity, in the specific digital economy.

The third element beyond supply and demand – internal coordination (generalization of demand) – allows ORIGIN to exercise policy leverage and control the composition of the treasury to offset the runaway irrational

reflexivity of market forces. This gives investors confidence that LGNS staking will continue to be a profitable financial strategy. It is this third element that paradoxically breaks the vicious cycle and lays the foundation for a virtuous cycle and substantive reflection (rather than irrational reflection) that benefits the market. Through internal coordination, ORIGIN has the ability to self-regulate and autonomous market conditions for itself and the entire ecosystem of interdependent, interoperable protocols.

In order to have an adequate theory of economic productivity in the digital economy, we must understand what is internal

Coordination (3, 3) has a good description and explanation, as does economic productivity. and well explained

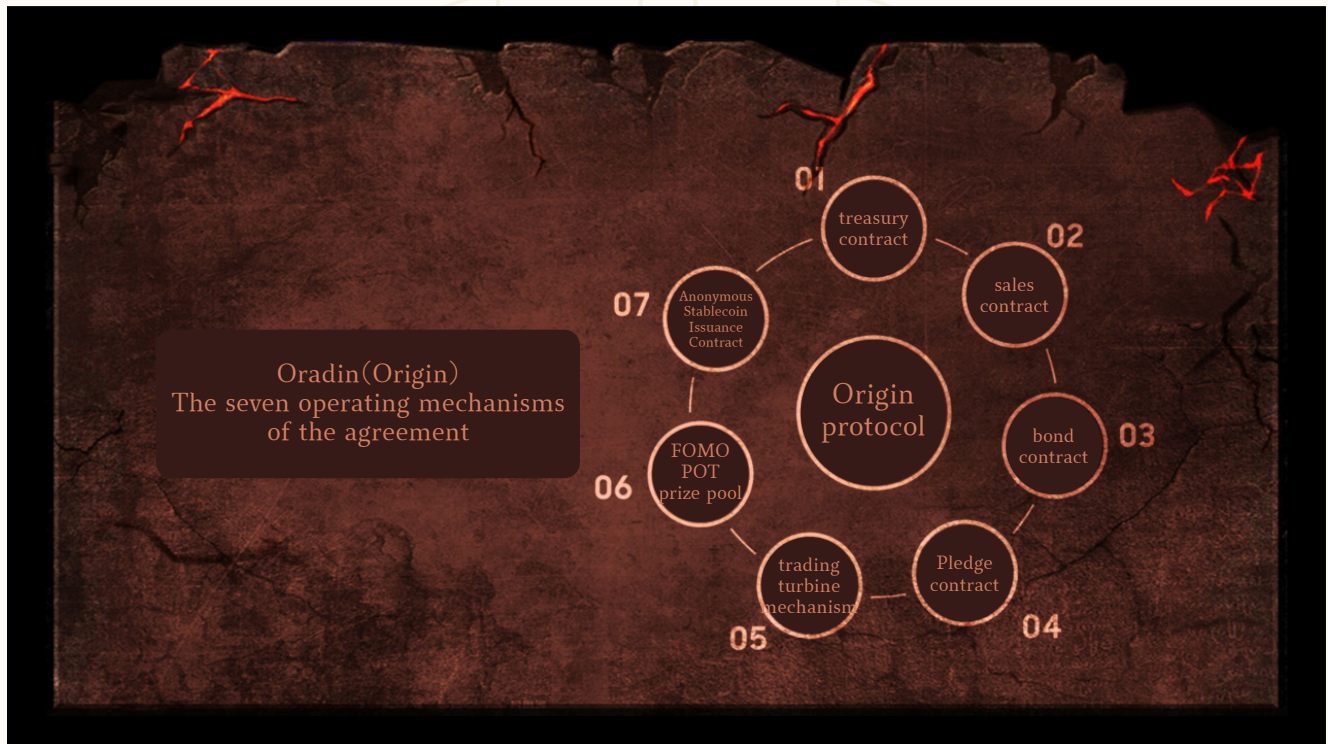
explains why it is more important than price coordination (1, 1).

The Origin economic flywheel model is a set of sophisticated automatic adjustment mechanisms designed to balance supply and demand and suppress uncontrolled market fluctuations. It regulates through a series of steps that increased supply causes prices to fall, low prices stimulate increased demand, and then prices rise. When prices return to baseline levels, bond sales increase, further increasing annualized yields (APY) and attracting more demand and pledges. This cycle continues to strengthen itself, and through the synergy of bonds, pledges, treasury, and deflationary assets, the balance of token supply and demand, price stability, and the security of treasury assets are achieved. Our model is like a balance weight in the hand, which can fine-tune the economic activities of the entire agreement to ensure balance and controllability.

III.

Origin Protocol Septet

The seven major contracts of Origin constitute the basic operating logic of Origin.



01 treasury contract

The treasury contract plays a vital role in the Origin protocol, acting like a well-designed vault that safely holds all funds collected in the protocol. For example, when users purchase USDT bonds, these USDT are fully transferred to the treasury contract reserve as a source of funds in exchange for newly minted LGNS tokens. These new LGNS are minted based on risk-free assets (RFV) in the treasury, ensuring that each LGNS has a solid value backing.

The total amount of treasury assets is the total value of various assets entering the treasury through bond sales, including USDT, LGNS-USDT LP, etc. The total risk-free assets of the Treasury are the value of risk-free assets accumulated based on bond sales. Here, the value of USDT bonds is equal to their risk-free value; while the total value of LP bonds is higher than their risk-free value. This means that although the total assets of the treasury may change due to fluctuations in the price of LGNS, the total risk-free assets of the treasury always show a unilateral upward trend.

According to the Origin strategy, every LGNS minted is backed by at least US\$1 of treasury risk-free assets. As the risk-free assets in the treasury continue to grow, more LGNS will be minted, providing greater stability and credibility to the protocol. This not only strengthens the value of LGNS as a cryptocurrency, but also provides our investors with greater security and confidence. This further enhances the stability and credibility of our protocol.

02 sales contract

In the Origin protocol, the core design of the treasury sales contract is to maintain the stability of the value of LGNS, and this goal is achieved through the value support mechanism of 1 USDT. The way this mechanism works is dynamic: when the market price shows that the value of 1 LGNS exceeds 1 USDT, the protocol will issue and sell additional LGNS to balance market supply and demand. Conversely, if the market price drops to 1 LGNS below 1 USDT, the protocol will initiate a buyback process, reducing the supply of LGNS on the market, thereby increasing its value recovery.

This flexible adjustment strategy not only maintains the value support between LGNS and USDT, but also allows the Origin protocol to benefit from market fluctuations. Regardless of the situation of inflation (price increase) or deflation (price decrease), the protocol can effectively respond to market changes through this self-regulatory mechanism and enhance its overall economic stability.

03 bond contract

Origin sells two main types of bonds, namely liquidity bonds and reserve bonds.

3.1 Liquid bond sales

The process in which Origin users use LGNS-USDT LP to trade with the Origin protocol is called purchasing liquidity bonds. The protocol obtains ownership of LP and users lose ownership of LP. As compensation, users will receive the transaction price to purchase more LGNS tokens. The bond has a 5-day exercise period. After the exercise period, the user will receive LGNS tokens.

If users want to purchase liquid bonds, they must first add liquidity to the LGNS-USDT trading pair, obtain LP tokens, and then use LP tokens to purchase liquid bonds.

The protocol obtains ownership of the LP, and at the same time the protocol calculates the risk-free value (RFV) of the LP. LP risk-free value is measured in LGNS quantities.

$$RFV = (LP / \text{Total LP}) * 2\sqrt{\text{Constant Product}}$$

{Constant Product is the constant product of the LP}

The agreement then calculates the execution value (Executing Price) of the bond, and the execution price is measured in LGNS quantity.

$$\text{Executing Price} = RFV / \text{Premium} \{ \text{Premium} \geq 1 \}$$

Premium is the bond premium, which is determined by the total debt of the system and a scaling variable that relates the price of the bond to the number of bonds outstanding (each bond has a 5-day vesting period).

$$\text{Premium} = 1 + (\text{Debt RAio} * \text{BCV})$$

$$\text{Debt RAio} = \text{Bonds Outstanding} / \text{LGNS Supply}$$

{BCV is the protocol-adjustable inflation rate}

{Bonds Outstanding: Number of outstanding bonds}

Liquid bonds give users a corresponding discount (Discount), that is, users have corresponding discounts when purchasing bonds.

Proportional rate of return ROI, the greater the discount, the higher the rate of return. The bond has a 5-day exercise period. After the exercise period, the user will receive LGNS tokens. This process is irreversible.

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{LGNS transaction price} * \text{Executing Price}}{\text{LP actual value}} - 1 = \frac{\text{LGNS trading price} * RFV}{\text{LP actual price} * \text{Premium}} - 1$$

The number of bonds in the exercise period (Bonds Outstanding) determines the bond premium (Premium). The fewer the number of bonds in the exercise period, the lower the bond premium. The higher the bond execution value (ExecutingPrice), the higher the return rate for users to purchase bonds. (The higher the discount), the stronger the incentive for users to buy bonds.

****Benefits of large sales volume of liquid bonds to the agreement:**

- 1) Permanently lock a large amount of liquidity in the LGNS-USDT trading pair;
- 2) LGNS-USDT liquidity is positively related to LGNS price;
- 3) The higher the premium of liquid bonds, the lower the bond discount;
- 4) Increase the treasury balance sheet by evaluating the risk-free value of LP. The equilibrium value is greater than 1\$ at any time, which means that LGNS has an internal support price of 1USDT;
- 5) The exercise period of the liquidity bond is 5 days, ensuring that the protocol can distribute profits to LGNS pledged users.

****The “problems” with liquid bond sales:**

Users use LGNS-USDT LP to purchase liquid bonds. LP is owned by the treasury. The treasury believes that the value of LP is significantly different from the market price of LP. The treasury mints LGNS for the LP obtained, while ensuring that it has sufficient funds to support LGNS. Therefore, the treasury evaluates LP to its minimum value, which is the risk-free value (RFV) as explained above.

The higher the premium, the greater the gap between market value and risk-free value. For example, a certain LP consists of 10 LGNS and 1000 USDT (market value \$2000), the LP ratio is 100%, and the risk-free value of the LP is 200 LGNS. ($2\sqrt{10 \times 1000}$).

The existence of risk-free value brings about the problem of LGNS casting volume. In the example above, the protocol costs \$5 to mint one LGNS (the treasury receives 1000 USDT and mints 200 LGNS), rather than minting at the support price of \$1. If the protocol needs to lock in more liquidity, this LGNS casting method is feasible, but its efficiency in casting LGNS is relatively low and cannot meet the market's rapidly growing demand for supply. So the agreement would be to sell reserve bonds to solve the "problem."

3.2 Reserve Bond Sales

Users purchase reserve bonds using USDT, which is owned by the protocol, and as compensation, users will receive more LGNS tokens than the market purchases. Reserve bonds provide users with corresponding discounts. The bonds have a 5-day exercise period. After the exercise period, users receive LGNS tokens. This process is also irreversible. The above mechanism is the same as LP bonds.

When a user uses USDT to purchase a reserve bond, the protocol does not need to evaluate its risk-free value. The protocol mints LGNS 100% of the funds it receives. Returning to the previous example, \$2,000 worth of LP purchasing liquid bonds minted 200 LGNS, while \$2,000 worth of USDT purchasing reserve bonds minted 2,000 LGNS (LGNS support price \$1).

The protocol supplements LP bonds through USDT bonds, and the protocol captures the full value of USDT bonds to significantly increase the minting volume of LGNS and meet the needs of market development.

3.3 Advantages of bond sales in the Origin protocol:

- 1) The bond market is self-regulating and does not rely on traditional market data. Its price depends on the number of bonds during the exercise period;
- 2) Bond sales delay the impact of new LGNS supply on the market and help maintain market stability;
- 3) Bond management is simple, and the discount rate controlled by the agreement ensures smooth transactions;
- 4) Bonds are a market-driven way to help achieve the goals of the Origin Protocol.

04 Pledge contract

The staking mechanism of the Origin platform provides users with a unique way to participate, both to earn profits and to participate in platform governance. By holding and pledging LGNS tokens for a long period of time, users not only become consensus members and promoters of the protocol, but also obtain continuous investment and compound interest returns. The Origin protocol will automatically calculate and distribute these earnings to the user's staking account.

The core idea of staking is to encourage long-term investment. When users choose to hold and stake their LGNS tokens for the long term, they not only contribute to the stability and development of the platform, but also receive continuous investment returns plus the compound interest effect. This mechanism is designed to reward investors with the foresight and patience whose long-term commitment is critical to maintaining the health and vitality of the Origin ecosystem.

4.1 Pledge and unpledge

Enter the official website and select "Pledge". Participants will send the LGNS they hold into the pledge contract and obtain s LGNS at a ratio of 1:1. s LGNS is a certificate for users to participate in staking. It has no other purpose except holding. When the user unstakes, he will send s LGNS to the pledge contract and obtain LGNS at 1:1.

4.2 Foxes

The protocol allocates tokens directly to the staking contract without claiming back s LGNS. This will increase the ratio of LGNS to s LGNS and cause the difference to be readjusted.

Example: When there are 100,000 LGNS pledged and 100,000s LGNS undelivered. The protocol issues 1,000 LGNS a day as staking rewards, and the protocol sends these LGNS into the staking contract. At this time, there are 101,000 LGNS in the pledge contract, and there are 100,000s LGNS undelivered. The supply of s LGNS will be increased by 1000, or 1%, to equal the number of LGNS and s LGNS. Therefore, the rebase return of s LGNS for the day is 1%. c ORIGIN DAO rebases every 8 hours, that is,

staking income is released every 8 hours. The protocol will distribute the proceeds fairly to all stakers through s LGNS, with everyone receiving the same percentage of profits. The protocol automatically compounds interest and does not require pledgers to harvest, they only need to keep staking.

05 trading turbine mechanism

In the Origin platform, receiving LGNS tokens earned through the reward mechanism requires the transaction turbine mechanism. This mechanism requires users to purchase an equal number of LGNS tokens at a 1:1 ratio and perform a 24-hour silent lock before receiving the reward tokens. Once this process is completed, the reward tokens are released to the user's wallet. For example, if user A obtains 1,000 LGNS reward tokens, he must first purchase and lock 1,000 LGNS tokens. After 24 hours, these reward tokens will be transferred to his wallet.

The main ways to obtain reward tokens include:

1. DAO pool rewards;
2. Cobweb system;
3. Bond sales incentives.

The trading turbine mechanism of the Origin platform is a unique and carefully designed system designed to enhance the stability of the token and promote a healthy cycle in the market. This mechanism not only ensures market liquidity but also improves participants' investment awareness by requiring users to perform a series of operations before receiving reward tokens.

By implementing a trading turbine mechanism, the Origin platform has successfully created a self-sustaining and self-regulating trading environment. This environment not only provides users with the opportunity to acquire and appreciate tokens, but also contributes to the stability and development of the entire market.

06 FOMO POT prize pool

A 5% handling fee will be charged for token sales, 2% of which will go into the FOMO POT prize pool. The main purpose of establishing the FOMO POT prize pool is to increase the enthusiasm of users for trading experience and at the same time provide users with a strong promotion motivation. This mechanism encourages users to actively participate in transactions, and provides users with a transaction payment of at least 100 USDT the opportunity to participate in a grand prize draw. This not only increases the excitement of transactions, but also significantly increases user engagement and loyalty to the platform.

6.1 Timely Prize Pool Rules

Lottery rules: When the prize pool reaches 20,000 USDT, all purchase hashes with a transaction amount of more than 100 USDT in the last 2 hours will be entered into the prize pool database, and 10 transaction hashes will be randomly selected as the winners of this period.

Bonus distribution rules: 80% of the bonus is weighted and distributed to 10 traders according to the transaction amount, 10% of the bonus is rolled into the weekly ranking bonus pool, and 10% of the bonus is rolled into the monthly ranking bonus pool.

Lottery rules: The lottery will be drawn when the total amount of the prize pool reaches 20,000 USDT.

6.2 Weekly List Trading Prize Pool Rules

Lottery rules: All buy order hashes whose transactions reach more than 100 USDT within 1 week will be entered into the prize pool database, and 30 transaction hashes will be randomly selected as this week's winners.

Bonus distribution rules: 80% of the bonus is weighted and distributed to 30 traders according to the transaction amount; 20% of the bonus is rolled into the monthly ranking bonus pool.

Lottery rules: The lottery will be drawn after the weekly prize pool reaches 50,000 USDT. If the prize pool is less than 50,000 USDT that week, the lottery will be postponed to the next Sunday.

6.3 Monthly List Trading Prize Pool Rules

Lottery method: All transactions within a month reach a buy order hash of 100 USDT, and 50 transaction hashes will be randomly selected to become the winner.

Bonus distribution rules: The bonuses in the monthly list prize pool will be distributed all at once; the winner with the largest single transaction amount in the month will share 40% of the bonus alone; 50 transaction hash winners will be allocated 60% of the bonus weighted according to the transaction amount.

07 Anonymous Stablecoin Issuance Contract

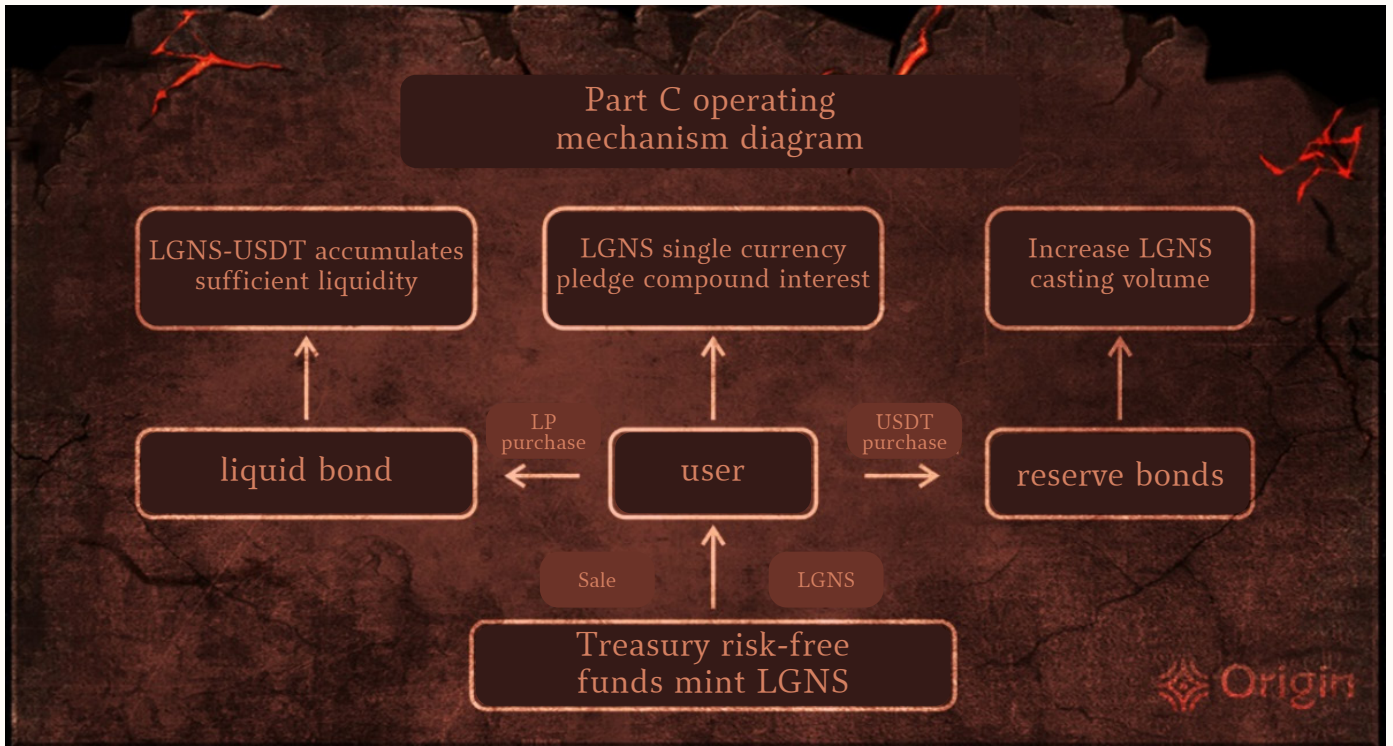
The Origin stablecoin minting protocol redefines the rules for stablecoin issuance and sets a new standard for secure transactions. Through the protocol's original algorithm, the non-stable currency LGNS is minted and issued into an anonymous stable currency A. This process includes two key steps: First, the LGNS token is converted into a stable currency A through an innovative casting protocol, while effectively reducing the circulation of LGNS. , increase market stability. Stablecoin A achieves a 1:1 value anchor with the treasury reserves, ensuring that each token is supported by actual assets and setting a new issuance standard for the stablecoin market.

Technical highlights of the Origin stablecoin minting protocol include: improvement of financial stability, establishing a closed-loop mechanism for the economic model through the minting and destruction of LGNS; treasury reserve anchoring, providing a solid value foundation for stablecoin A; and privacy protection technology, using zero-knowledge It proves the absolute anonymity of transactions and protects users' independent control over their assets.

In short, the Origin stablecoin minting protocol not only rewrites the issuance rules of stablecoins through its unique minting process, stability guarantee, and privacy protection measures, but also sets new standards for the development of the cryptocurrency market. This protocol not only brings revolutionary changes to the Origin ecosystem, but also paves the way for the future development of the entire cryptocurrency field.

IV.

Origin runtime diagram



V.

Introduction to Origin's three major tokens

① Algorithmic non-stablecoin LGNS

Token name: LGNS

Public chain: Ethereum

Issuance method: casting issuance

Users can obtain LGNS in three ways, among which Origin is issued through casting based on the sale of liquidity bonds and reserve bonds.

1. Users can directly purchase LGNS in the Swap pool. There is no discount at the real-time price, and the agreement does not generate new LGNS.
2. When the user purchases liquid bonds, the LP ownership is transferred from the user to the protocol. As compensation, the user buys preferential LGNS tokens (5-day linear release), and the protocol mints new LGNS tokens based on RFV.
3. When users purchase reserve bonds, USDT is owned by the protocol. As compensation, users buy preferential LGNS tokens (5-day linear release), and the protocol mints new LGNS tokens based on RFV.

In summary, users directly purchase new LGNS on Swap without a discount agreement and new LGNS is minted for both bonds to provide a balance between supply and demand and meet the staking reward rate. Purchasing reserve bonds brings more LGNS to meet the staking reward rate, while liquidity bonds stimulate the continuous addition of the LP pool.

02 Introduction to Anubis privacy public chain

Public chain name: Anubis

Total issuance: 21,000,000

Anubis is committed to building a new privacy-oriented ZKRollup protocol to achieve address anonymity and confidentiality of smart contract data and logic. We focus on providing users with low gas fees, comprehensive smart contract privacy protection in the Ethereum ecosystem, and better support for the most commonly used assets, including ERC20, ERC721, and ERC1155, enabling them to be implemented in an EVM-compatible ecosystem Better composability.

Technical implementation details: Anubis proposed an ABL model to construct confidential transactions under the DDH assumption by using Twisted ElGamal encryption [CMTA20] and Bulletproof range proof [BBB+18]. In addition, the validity proof of batch transactions on the account Merkle tree is constructed through algebraic compound non-interactive zero-knowledge proof. This is implemented in a two-layer architecture, the bottom layer is a ZKRollup, built on the R1CS constraint system, and translated into PLONKish Arithmetization [GWC19], taking advantage of Twisted ElGamal encryption and hardware acceleration with custom gates. The application layer is an easily auditable encrypted transaction layer.

Anubis design philosophy: Anubis' goal is to provide every Web3 participant in the EVM-compliant ecosystem with a plug-and-play privacy-preserving application with the following features:

Low Gas Fees: Offers free deposits, batch transfers with ZKRollup, and low gas fee withdrawals.

Composability: Not only supports ERC20, but also ERC721 and exchanges.

Privacy enhancement: Confidential transaction and address anonymity based on ZKRollup.

Easy to use: Based on self-hosted private key/mnemonic phrase management and multi-signature wallet based on account abstraction.

Ultimately, Anubis aims to provide users with a privacy “Lego” that protects the confidentiality and security of their assets before they enter other liquidity or protocols in the DeFi world.

03 Introduction to Anubis privacy public chain

Stablecoin name: A

Public chain: Anubis

Issuance method: casting issuance

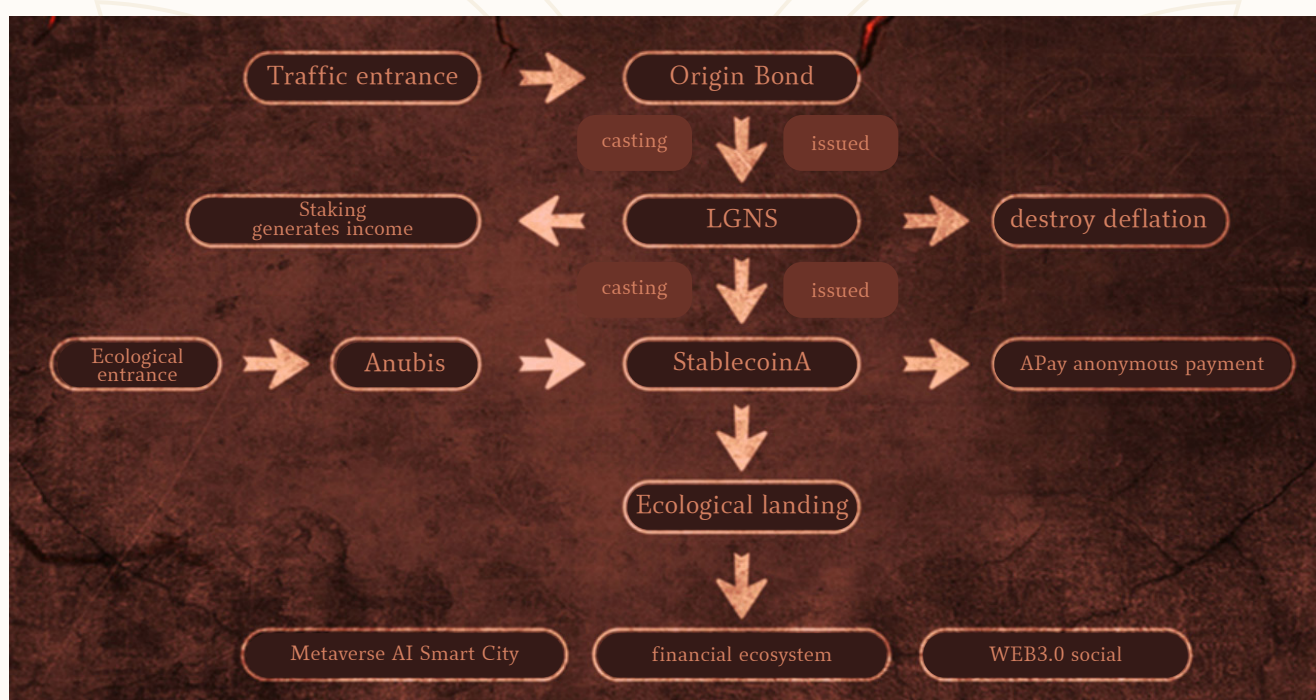
Privacy Stablecoin A is a privacy-anonymous stablecoin launched by the Origin platform based on the value of USDT anchored, that is, $1A=1USDT$. The Origin platform adheres to the 1:1 reserve issuance guarantee mechanism, that is, for every A token issued, the treasury reserves There are sufficient USDT assets in the pool as anchor support. Through an original algorithm protocol, Origin minted the algorithmic non-stable currency LGNS token into a privacy-anonymous stable currency A.

The casting mechanism includes: LGNS asset-anchored rate benchmarking protocol algorithm. LGNS issues A through the casting protocol algorithm. After A is successfully minted, LGNS injects it into the black hole and destroys it;

Asset anchoring includes: After stablecoin A is minted and issued, the treasury reserve asset USDT is locked in a 1:1 contract, which means that each stablecoin A is backed by actual treasury reserves, and users can use it at any time. Reverse redemption of A into USDT.

The economic relationship between the three major tokens in the Origin ecosystem

In the Origin ecosystem, the three major tokens LGNS, Stablecoin A and Anubis play a key role in jointly maintaining the economic balance and development of the platform. As a native token, LGNS is the driving force for liquidity and transactions, allowing users to participate in various activities such as bond purchases and bonus pools through staking to gain income, which is an indicator of ecological health. As a trading medium with stable value, Stablecoin A reduces the impact of market fluctuations and is used for anonymous payments and cross-chain transactions to ensure safe and convenient transactions. Anubis focuses on building a new privacy ZKRollup protocol, providing address anonymity and smart contract privacy protection, supporting mainstream assets, and enhancing the composability of EVM-compatible ecosystems.



VI

Origin's road to freedom

01 Token economic development history

Blockchain and digital virtual economy are developing rapidly, and the Token economy is also constantly evolving and developing. Tokens were produced from the initial POW mechanism (represented by BTC); then the rise of ICO, with the support of Ethereum smart contracts, new projects began to publicly sell their tokens; the closest to Origin is LP liquidity mining under the DeFi1.0 mechanism. The mine provides liquidity to the pool through users, and the protocol directly rewards Tokens. The POW mechanism is still used in a small area, such as Filecoin, and ICO has basically been abandoned by the market. At this stage, most Token sales use the LP liquidity mining of the DeFi1.0 mechanism.

02 Dilemmas facing DeFi 1.0

LP liquidity mining has the same disadvantages as POW mining: mining output is a permanent expenditure with no ongoing benefits. LP liquidity mining is equivalent to leasing. In the initial stage, the leasing fee is high (large output * high currency price), and the protocol can easily obtain liquidity. However, as the leasing fee decreases (lower output * lower currency price), the protocol lease liquidity. It gets harder and harder, and then the protocol temporarily has less and less liquidity. The correct thinking should be to always guide and accumulate long-term controllable value, rather than always paying high interest for hired capital, because high interest can never last.

Bonds change everything, through the bond mechanism the protocol itself can exchange its native tokens in exchange for assets. Instead of leasing liquidity to a third party, it purchases liquidity directly. Once the bond is established, the protocol owns the assets and allocates a new supply of tokens.

03 Origin plays an important role in the Token economy

At its core, Origin will be a professional services agreement that uses bond mechanisms to expand its business scope and influence. We will provide our partners with infrastructure, expertise and exposure.

We will help partners accumulate critical infrastructure liquidity through the sale of bonds, instead of leasing third-party liquidity as before and then paying high leasing costs through liquidity mining. Ultimately, it helps partners convert value-depleted permanent expenditures into income-generating assets, allowing partners to develop healthily and rapidly.

Origin and subsequent versions will specifically provide partners with personalized services, providing partners with an integrated front-end solution to quickly and easily create bonds and manage their positions on a familiar, unified user interface. Partners can spend less time driving token economics and more time building great products. Of course, the premise is that OriginV1 has been proven by time and develops healthily.

The bond mechanism is much more complicated than traditional liquidity mining. What is important is that the project can be executed correctly and the task can be completed correctly on the first try.

This is a key factor for partners to work with Origin. The Origin team has a professional blockchain technology team in Stuttgart and an experienced financial management team. Origin will gain valuable experience in multiple explicit and countless implicit data during the operation of the protocol. These experiences will help partners Get a passive, self-regulating bond plan.

When Origin incubates multiple high-quality projects, it will build a unified bond market with multiple protocols. The market will become the default destination for investors. This unified market for bonds will be priceless, just like the value of listing on an exchange.

After completing the above goals, the benefits gained by the Origin protocol are:

- (1) The agreement treasury receives a handling fee of 3% from bond sales;
 - (2) Promote THS as a treasury asset and liquidity token for other protocols.
- Methods and steps: 1) Provide rebates to protocols that accumulate THS or THS-X LP; 2) Provide syndicated link opportunities to protocols that use THS as payment.

04 Origin launches cross-chain protocol

Origin launches cross-chain and performance solutions as follows:

4.1. Full-link cross-chain system

Through cross-chain bridge technology, LGNS can realize the cross-chain transfer and exchange of assets and data between different blockchain networks. Based on more application paths and scenarios of LGNS, it can create the value of algorithmic non-stable currency A full-link network.

4.2. High-efficiency, low-cost performance solutions

Based on the Layer 2 network, some transactions are transferred from the main chain to the side chain for processing, reducing the load pressure on the main chain and achieving more efficient transaction processing capabilities. By building scalable solutions on the main chain, more application scenarios and richer functions are provided. At the same time, Layer 2 solutions also greatly reduce transaction costs.

05 Origin DEX construction completed

Origin DEX is a decentralized exchange developed based on Layer 2 multi-chain technology. Compared with other CEX/DEX, Origin DEX has several advantages, including being more secure, lower fees, and better user experience. Specifically, there are the following aspects:

- **Decentralization:** DEX runs on a blockchain network, which means it is decentralized and not owned by any single entity. This eliminates the risk of a central point failure, such as a hacker attack or system failure, which could result in significant losses to users.
- **Security:** Since DEX runs on a blockchain network, it provides greater security than centralized exchanges. The blockchain network provides a transparent and immutable ledger, ensuring the security and tamper-proofness of all transactions.
- **User Control:** DEX allows users to maintain control of their private keys, meaning they have complete control over their funds. This is not the case with centralized exchanges, where users need to entrust their funds to the exchange's custodial wallet.

Lower fees: DEXs generally charge lower fees than other CEX/DEX exchanges. This is because Origin innovated DEX1.0 and significantly reduced gas fees.

- **Anonymity:** DEX usually allows users to trade anonymously, which means that users can maintain their privacy when trading. This is not possible on centralized exchanges, which typically require users to provide their personal information and identity verification.

●Trading experience: Optimize all aspects of performance, improve various trading indicators, and bring high-speed trading experience. At the same time, the K-line trading peer-to-peer centralized experience has been adjusted to return trading to its essence.

The ultimate vision of Origin DEX is to create a permissionless pure on-chain infrastructure, eliminate the risk of any centralized single point of failure, improve the performance of DEX, and decentralize ownership to distributed members of the community.

06 Origin plans to revolutionize lending products

In the third quarter after the launch of Origin, the parallel space Origin was launched. Taking innovative ecological scenarios as a breakthrough, the 200+ national chain mapping born out of the one-person-one-vote governance rule generated a surreal geographical map on the surface of Origin Earth. Each national chain community has its own sovereign space, which is both independent and autonomous and integrated and connected to form a unified whole. The decentralized reserve contract constructed in this way enables each individual to build his or her own financial system. This innovation broke the state's financial form and business monopoly and provided greater financial freedom to the public at large. In the parallel space, you can vote to claim the national territory and start financial innovation in the space. Everyone has the right to create their own financial system. Build a free financial "meta-earth" with free banking systems, issuing institutions, credit, etc. You decide your space, and we advocate that everyone can mint coins and be the president of the bank.

⑦ Origin's treasury appreciation plan

Through the development of the DeFi2.0 upgrade protocol and the GameFi section, the Origin community will establish a stronger consensus, and the treasury will also accumulate sufficient funds (expected to reach US\$300-500 million).

7.1. In the GameFi section, land NFT is sold, and funds obtained from land NFT leasing are partially injected into the national treasury.

7.2. NFT trading market As a hot spot in the current blockchain field, Origin will build a fully functional NFT trading market integrating fixed price, free bidding, and Dutch style at the right time based on GameFi. Based on the development team's Due to the advantages of NFT underlying protocol research and development, the NFT trading market will have greater innovations. THS will also serve as the governance token of the NFT trading market. Most of the handling fees in the NFT trading market will be injected into the Origin treasury.

7.3. When the Origin treasury has sufficient funds, the stablecoin lending agreement will be launched, and the fee income from stablecoin lending will also be injected into the treasury.

08 Origin 2.0 privacy ecosystem construction

Based on zks (zk-snark is an encryption proof technology that can hide important blockchain transaction data so that sensitive information such as the sender, receiver and amount in the transaction are not publicly exposed) privacy technology, build the world's first privacy technology The public chain platform builds a blockchain full privacy ecosystem based on the privacy public chain, including:

- (1) Privacy encryption wallet
- (2) Privacy hardware wallet
- (3) Private transfer system
- (4) Privacy cross-chain function
- (5) Privacy decentralized exchange
- (6) Privacy Stable Coin A
- (7) Privacy smart contract
- (8) Privacy token ZRC-20

09 Origin 3.0 is a globally integrated financial autonomous system based on algorithmic non-stable currency.

The global integrated financial autonomy system based on algorithmic non-stable currency A is a new concept that combines blockchain technology and the traditional financial system. In this system, algorithmic non-stable currency A serves as a bridge connecting the entire financial ecology, providing many Financial business provides the underlying foundation and more innovation possibilities.

The basic principle of the LGNS stable currency lies in its algorithm mechanism. In order to maintain the stability of the currency value, each LGNS minting output will transfer USDT equivalent coins of equivalent value from the treasury at a ratio of 1:1 into the reserve pool, which will be used to add value to LGNS. support, thereby ensuring the stability of LGNS value.

A global integrated financial autonomy system is built based on LGNS, which includes:

9.1. Loan agreement

(1) Based on the treasury reserve lending agreement: After receiving the collateral, the treasury will lend out USDT in a corresponding proportion. 20% of the income generated by the lending agreement will be used for platform operations, and 30% will be used for weighted distribution by ORIGIN DAO bankers. 50% is used to mint and issue privacy stablecoin A;

(2) Lending agreement based on user pledge: Users pledge value coins such as BTC\ETH on the platform, and will receive corresponding interest income when closing positions or settling on maturity.

9.2. Gateway protocol

Based on the LGNS gateway protocol, global currency exchange and circulation is realized. Users from all countries around the world can deposit LGNS or other digital currencies of value, and at the same time obtain a bank card with digital assets of equal value. This bank card can be used to withdraw the legal currency of the corresponding country from all AM machines around the world, or through online software and offline The flow of transactions among traders. All fees and other income generated from circulation transactions are used for platform operation and development.

9.3. LGNS payment

Create the world's first anonymous cryptocurrency payment tool, connect to more than 95% of the world's payment channels, online payment benchmark Paypal, offline payment combined with gateway protocol, open up bank card payment channels and currency exchange channels in various countries. Users who use LGNS to pay can consume, shop, trade, invest, etc. around the world without any barriers.

9.4. Perpetual contracts and second contracts

The platform has built perpetual contract and second-second contract functional sections to adapt to the needs of more users. 20% of the contract section's handling fees and position income are used for platform operation and development, 30% is used for weighted allocation by ORIGIN DAO bankers, and 50% is used for Mint and issue privacy stablecoin A.

9.5. Coin Deposit and Financial Management Agreement

Through the currency deposit financial management agreement, users can store their own platform privacy stablecoin A, other value stablecoins and other value digital currencies on the financial management platform, and obtain corresponding monthly and annual returns.

9.6. Financial trading platform

The platform supports transactions between LGNS and other financial products (such as stocks, bonds, futures, etc.). Through this platform, users can easily exchange assets and achieve diversification of the financial market.

9.7. Financial derivatives market

Based on the LGNS stable currency, various financial derivatives can be developed, such as futures, options, etc. These derivatives can meet the needs of more users, help users perform more financial operations, and improve the depth and breadth of the financial market.

9.8. RWA tokenization of real-world assets

RWA is an innovative financial technology that uses algorithmic stablecoin A as its underlying foundation, converts physical assets into digital tokens based on blockchain technology, and introduces traditional asset markets into the blockchain and cryptocurrency fields. This digital approach provides investors with a wider range of investment opportunities and brings revolutionary changes to the liquidity and trading of physical assets. For example, physical assets such as real estate, art and jewelry are relatively difficult to move and trade. Through RWA, these physical assets can be tokenized and traded and circulated based on the LGNS platform.



VII

Origin incentive mechanism model

① LGNS pledge system (Staking)

LGNS staking is the main source of income for users. A total block explosion occurs every 8 hours, and staking users receive block explosion income once every 8 hours. Each reward token will automatically enter the pledge pool, thereby obtaining compound interest pledge returns. The pledge return rate is determined based on the token pledge rate in the agreement and the reward rate set by the token.

Annualized rate: $APY = (1 + \text{daily staking reward token} / \text{total staking amount})^{\text{index } 3 \times 365}$

Daily staking reward tokens = total circulation * reward ratio (rewardRAe)

Reward ratio (rewardRAe): proportional to the pledge rate

Take the income of 0.4% every 8 hours as an example

1000LGNS Pledge time	Changes in earnings (LGNS quantity)	LGNS price (1 USDT)	LGNS price (10 USDT)	LGNS price (100 USDT)
30 days	1432	1432 USDT	14320 USDT	143200 USDT
60 days	2051	2051 USDT	20510 USDT	205100 USDT
90 days	2938	2938 USDT	29380 USDT	293800 USDT
180 days	8634	8634 USDT	86340 USDT	863400 USDT
365 days	79144	79144 USDT	791440 USDT	7914400 USDT

02 Cobweb system

The Cobweb system will mint corresponding tokens based on the number of daily pledged reward tokens for cobweb system rewards.

Reward coefficient $Y = 0.12/X + 0.04$

(Y is the reward coefficient, X is the number of links from the node to the original node)

X value range = {M, N, 15} minimum value

M: Direct link effective node parameters (effective node: the number of node pledged tokens $K \geq 100$)

N: Original node pledge token parameters, N = (N is an integer, K is the number of original node pledge tokens, $K \geq 100$)

(Pledged token K value adjustment mechanism: every time the currency price increases by 1 times, the demand for pledged tokens is halved; every time the currency price drops by 50%, the demand for pledged tokens is doubled)

03 DAO pool rewards

Origin has preset DAO pool rewards for all members as rewards for outstanding members who promote the LGNS staking system.

The reward mechanism is as follows:

1. Messenger reward coefficient $G = i \& (m, d, h)$ ($1.5\% \leq G \leq 5\%$)

2. Master reward coefficient $H=2G=2 \times (m, d, h)$ ($3\% \leq G \leq 10\%$)

(m: token pledge rate; d: debt ratio; h: price volatility)

Messenger DAO pool reward = $G \times (P1 + P2 + P3 + \dots + PN)$

Master DAO pool reward = $H \times (P1 + P2 + P3 + \dots + PN)$

(P is the staking income of tribe tokens every 8 hours, PN is the minimum tribe staking income)

In Origin's unique DAO pool reward mechanism, the G and H coefficients are based on the pledge rate, debt ratio and price volatility, with rewards ranging from 1.5% to 10%. The messenger DAO reward depends on the G coefficient and the tribe token staking income every 8 hours, and the master DAO reward is calculated on the H coefficient and the token staking income.

Taking into account the staking rate, debt ratio and price volatility, the final reward calculation includes PN and token staking income every 8h. This design encourages active participation in the LGNS ecosystem to jointly promote Origin's long-term prosperity.

04 Bond sales incentives

In Origin's bond sales incentive plan, users who pledge 1,000 or more tokens (obtain K value) will be eligible to receive bond sales rewards. The K value of pledged tokens is affected by market price fluctuations: if the currency price doubles, the number of pledged tokens required is halved; if the currency price drops by 50%, the number of pledged tokens required is doubled. After obtaining the K value, promoting users to participate in the purchase of Bond bonds will receive a 5% token reward.

These reward tokens will be released linearly within 5 days.

In addition, our promotion incentive strategy further enhances the appeal of user participation. Users can not only receive discounts by purchasing Bond bonds directly, but can also earn an additional 5% token reward by promoting new users to participate in bond purchases. This reward mechanism not only provides incentives for promoters, but also increases the user base and activity of the platform.

(Pledged token K value adjustment mechanism: every time the currency price increases by 1 times, the demand for pledged tokens is halved; every time the currency price drops by 50%, the demand for pledged tokens is doubled)

VIII

Origin Digital Civilization Trilogy

Origin's digital civilization ecological planning relies on rigorous design and cutting-edge technology to present a comprehensive development blueprint to society to adapt to changing market demands and technological innovations.

In the flow entry stage, the algorithm-driven non-stable currency LGNS was successfully issued through a bond sales strategy. Users can gain high benefits by participating in staking LGNS.

At the ecological entrance stage, the privacy stablecoin A was destroyed and issued through the casting of LGNS, and the A pay anonymous payment system was created, providing users with a safe and private payment environment.

In the ecological implementation stage, Origin will introduce innovative technologies into the Yuanverse AI smart city and financial fields, enhance the C.B. side user experience through the Web3.0 privacy social platform, and form a comprehensive, sustainable and diversified financial system.

Origin's goal is to establish an all-round, multi-level, interconnected digital financial ecosystem, provide innovative solutions, and promote the development and progress of the cryptocurrency industry.



IX

Origin declares to all anonymous people

What is Anonymous? Anonymous is not an organization or a person. It is an idea. Specifically, the idea is that we all deserve freedom — Freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of knowledge, freedom of belief, And the freedom to determine the trajectory and destination of our own lives.

If you share this philosophy, you are Anonymous.

You may have heard many things about Anonymous, some true and some false.

We are citizens of the world who bear witness to brutality, oppression, and “censorship.”

We are activists seeking to change corrupt systems and mechanisms.

We create transparency in government and all public services.

We stand up to those who violate our human rights.

But as a collective of anonymous people,

We don't have leaders who dictate how we resist,

Some of us are literally hackers, using tricks to expose critical information to the public.

Some people volunteer to feed those who are unable to feed themselves.

We are your neighbors, your friends, your relatives.

We cook, build furniture, write books, compose music, and innovate technology.

We are your courier boy, barber lady, nameless shop assistant and lawyer.

We are socialists and capitalists, we are atheists and we are believers.

All of us are,

No one.

No one of us is as powerful as all of us put together,

become one

indivisible

We are Anonymous.