DoveSwap Finance

WHITEPAPER

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ABSTRACT

DoveSwap Finance is a community-driven decentralized exchange and yield farm platform on Binance Smart Chain. Users can earn DoveSwap Token by staking it on the pool and farming it by providing the liquidity to earn more DOVESWAP.

MISSION

To create an enabling platform that connects both buyers and sellers of crypto assets while providing a seamless means of transaction. The end result is an ecosystem built on the foundation of transparency and trust

FRAMEWORK

Blockchain technology plays a significant role in keeping track of digital assets in a decentralized way while dealing with most of the complications brought about by centralized exchanges, such as the dependency seen on such exchanges

At the moment, decentralized exchanges are estimated to manage about 1 to 4% of the total trading volumes, and this figure is expected to grow between 5 to 20 times more in the next 12 to 24 months, the analysis is based on the assumption that the trading volumes don't change and there is a constant correlation between the token price and the projected usage.

Decentralized exchanges (DEXs) are independent decentralized applications (DApps) that allow buyers or sellers of cryptocurrency to trade without having to give up control of their funds to any intermediary or custodian. It's a digital assets market that does not rely on any third-party individuals or organizations to hold customer's funds, instead, the platform offers a direct peer-to-peer trading mechanism that allows the users to process their transactions speedily in an automated fashion.

This type of exchange runs on proxy assets, similar to shares in conventional companies or through a multi-signature escrow system or tokens, which are digital assets that represent certain crypto companies or fiat currencies and other solutions that are currently under development.

The Downside of Centralized exchanges

A typical decentralized Bitcoin exchange such as Coinbase can receive up to 250,000 sign-ups each day leading to an increase in upward trading volumes of 40% per day. Such a situation becomes a problem for central exchanges because of its central computing system that ends up stretching its operations.

Decentralized exchanges are also highly scalable to minimize barriers to entry as well as favorable trading terms. This enables these exchanges to undergo massive growth in relatively short time spans.

Funds collected by central exchanges are controlled by a central authority, such area is at risk of an attack since they are known to store funds or assets. And in case they store digital assets in such systems, hackers are likely to gain access to such assets.

But unlike their centralized counterparts, decentralized exchanges are secured by a team of individuals, although no security framework can be said to be absolute, the interference is minimal.

BENEFITS OF A DECENTRALIZED EXCHANGE

Adequate Security: Having an efficient means of securing the assets of users is paramount. Decentralized systems operate in an unusual fashion when it comes to user security. In a decentralized setup, users do not hand over the control of their assets to a third party but rather they own the ability to control their assets. This makes it almost impossible for them to expose their data to unauthorized users or risks since they have full control of their resources.

Low Fees: Decentralized exchanges have very low maintenance fees, and this makes it possible for them to keep their trading costs minimum. Consequently, due to the continued traffic in the crypto space as a result of such features, some exchanges are being forced to operate at relatively higher prices due to gas fees. Yet, if compared to their centralized counterparts, DEXs rates are quite affordable

Flexibility: Decentralized exchanges allow users to have full control over their portfolios. Users can trade and use the funds to transact on a different platform and attend to their personal financial needs such as purchasing a product or paying for a service, hence the reason why users prefer decentralized exchanges for an online shopping experience. This service is more user-friendly when compared to centralized exchanges that are characterized by long periods between deposits and withdrawals.

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DECENTRALISED ECONOMY

DoveSwap (DOVE) is the next generation of Automated Market Making (AMM) decentralized exchange with a deflationary governance token model. Designed to be your go-to yield farm running on Binance Smart Chain and Pancakeswap exchange, with lots of other features that let you earn tokens.

Automated Market Maker (AMM)

Automated Market makers (AMMs), an intricate part of the decentralized finance (DeFi) ecosystem. They allow digital assets to be traded in an expedient and automatic process by using liquidity pools, which increases the flow of cash, rather than a conventional market of buyers and sellers.

The systems took off after they were first executed by Shearson Lehman Brothers and ATD in the early 1990s before their invention, order books were tedious to create since the entire process was done by humans who manually initiated trades meant to enhance the liquidity of the market.

This approach was the reason for some oversight and latency in price discovery on the markets. Additionally, market makers were also accused of market manipulation. With the introduction of AMMs, issues caused by human market makers will be removed from the system. Such types of systems are currently being implemented in blockchain-based decentralized exchanges.

Users of AMM supply liquidity pools with crypto tokens, whose prices are determined by a set of mathematical principles. Liquidity pools can be improved for various purposes, and have demonstrated to be an important instrument in the DeFi ecosystem.

AMMs are a financial tool unique to Ethereum blockchain and decentralized finance (DeFi). This new technology is decentralized, always available for trading, unlike the traditional system that relies on buyers and sellers, AMMs does not.

This new method of exchanging assets integrates the ideals of crypto, and blockchain technology in general, the system is not controlled by a third party or an entity and it provides an opportunity whereby anyone can build new solutions and no one entity controls the system, anyone can build new solutions and participate

Liquidity Pools and Liquidity Providers

Liquidity is defined as the efficiency or simplicity with which an asset or security can be converted into cash without affecting its market value or price. Cash is said to be the most liquid of assets because there is no further step required to convert it while tangible items are less liquid. Before the birth of AMMs, liquidity was a challenge for decentralized exchanges (DEXs) on Ethereum.

As a new technology with an intricate interface, the number of buyers and sellers was on the low side, which meant it was difficult to find enough people willing to trade on a regular basis. The number of buyers and sellers is directly related to the flow of liquidity in the ecosystem.

This problem of limited liquidity is fixed by AMMs by creating liquidity pools. The providers of liquidity pools are offered incentives to supply these pools with the required assets. With this in place, more assets were available in a pool, making trading easier on decentralized exchanges because liquidity is easily accessible in the pool. Subsequently, the more liquidity the pool has, the less difficult trading becomes on decentralized exchanges.

On AMM platforms, instead of the normal trading between buyers and sellers, users trade against a pool of tokens, also known as a liquidity pool. At its essential, a liquidity pool is a shared vessel of tokens. Users supply liquidity pools with tokens and the price of the tokens in the pool is governed by a set of mathematical formulas. When the formula is adjusted, liquidity pools can be optimized for different purposes.

It takes just an internet connection and any type of ERC-20 tokens to become a liquidity pool provider. By supplying tokens to an AMM's liquidity pool, liquidity providers normally earn a fee for providing tokens to the pool, this is a form of incentive to create a robust ecosystem. The fee is paid by traders who use the liquidity pool. At the moment, providers of liquidity have also been able to earn incentives in the form of project tokens through what is known as Yield Farming.

DoveSwap will be implementing the AMM features in its framework, with the objective of creating an enhanced means of buying and selling through a decentralized exchange

YIELD FARMING

The rise of DeFi came with a lot of features that are beneficial to the cryptocurrency industry, one of which is Yield farming. Yield farming is one of the fundamental concepts for DeFi.

DoveSwap finance will inculcate this in their mission of becoming the next generation decentralized exchange. The distribution will be structured to guarantee a huge demand for the token, paving way for an enhanced method of reward distribution. With DoveSwap, the goal is to maximize the rate of return on capital by leveraging on the underlying framework.

Some of the commonly used terms in yield farming are Annual Percentage Rate (APR) and Annual Percentage Yield (APY). The difference between the two terms is that APR does not take into consideration the effect of compounding, while APY does. Compounding, in this case, means reinvesting generated profits for more returns. However, be aware that both APR and APY may be used interchangeably.

A perfect scenario to simplify the annual returns of yield faring is by comparing it with the traditional banking system. The traditional financial institutions offer far fewer annual returns with various financial products such as savings account offering as little as 0.1 APY. However, decentralized technology on the other hand offers different yield strategies that can boast of a 100% APY.

STAKING

In the blockchain ecosystem, staking refers to locking up a digital asset over a period of time by staking it to secure a blockchain network. In exchange for helping to secure the network, participants who stake their coins receive a share in the block reward in the form of newly minted coins, also think of it as dividends sharing in a decentralized manner

Staking is another financial product rendered by DoveSwap as a means for users to generate passive income. With staking, a fixed percentage will be sent to users as a reward for holding the DoveSwap token.

This is usually a fixed percentage per year. Staking percentage is sometimes subjected to change and interest earned is directly related to the amount of token that’s staked. Rewards can be received individually or acquired using a pool. With pool staking, multiple token holders put their tokens together with the aim of increasing the chance of authenticating a block, as a result, the revenue generated can be higher.

Staking is a constitutive part of a Proof-of-Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism. Proof-of-Stake requires participants in the network to stake the native asset to achieve distributed consensus. Block rewards are attributed to stakers using a combination of contingent selection and the size of the stake which is measured by the number of tokens that have been provided.

DEFLATIONARY TOKENS

DoveSwap governance system is built on a deflationary model that is based on the fundamentals of DeFi. The deflationary model provides unique opportunities that are beneficial to long-term holders.

Deflationary tokens utilize models where tokens are removed from the market over a specific period. The term for the process that destroys tokens from the market has been coined as token burns.

Token burning is a strategy implemented by blockchain projects to influence the price of a token, or coin, in the market. This is done by taking out a specific percentage of tokens from circulation. Token burns can be achieved through various strategies, but the most common process is Buy-back and burn

BUY-BACK AND BURN

The buy-back and burn strategy will be infused into DoveSwap mechanism. This mechanism will buy back tokens from the public market and send them to a dead address, one that can not be accessed, removing a specific amount of tokens from circulation, therefore "burning" them.

This process will lower the circulating supply by destroying some tokens, driving up the value of the asset since demand remains the same and supply is reduced. The buy-back and burn strategy are similar to the distribution of dividends among shareholders in a company in order to drive the value of shareholders.

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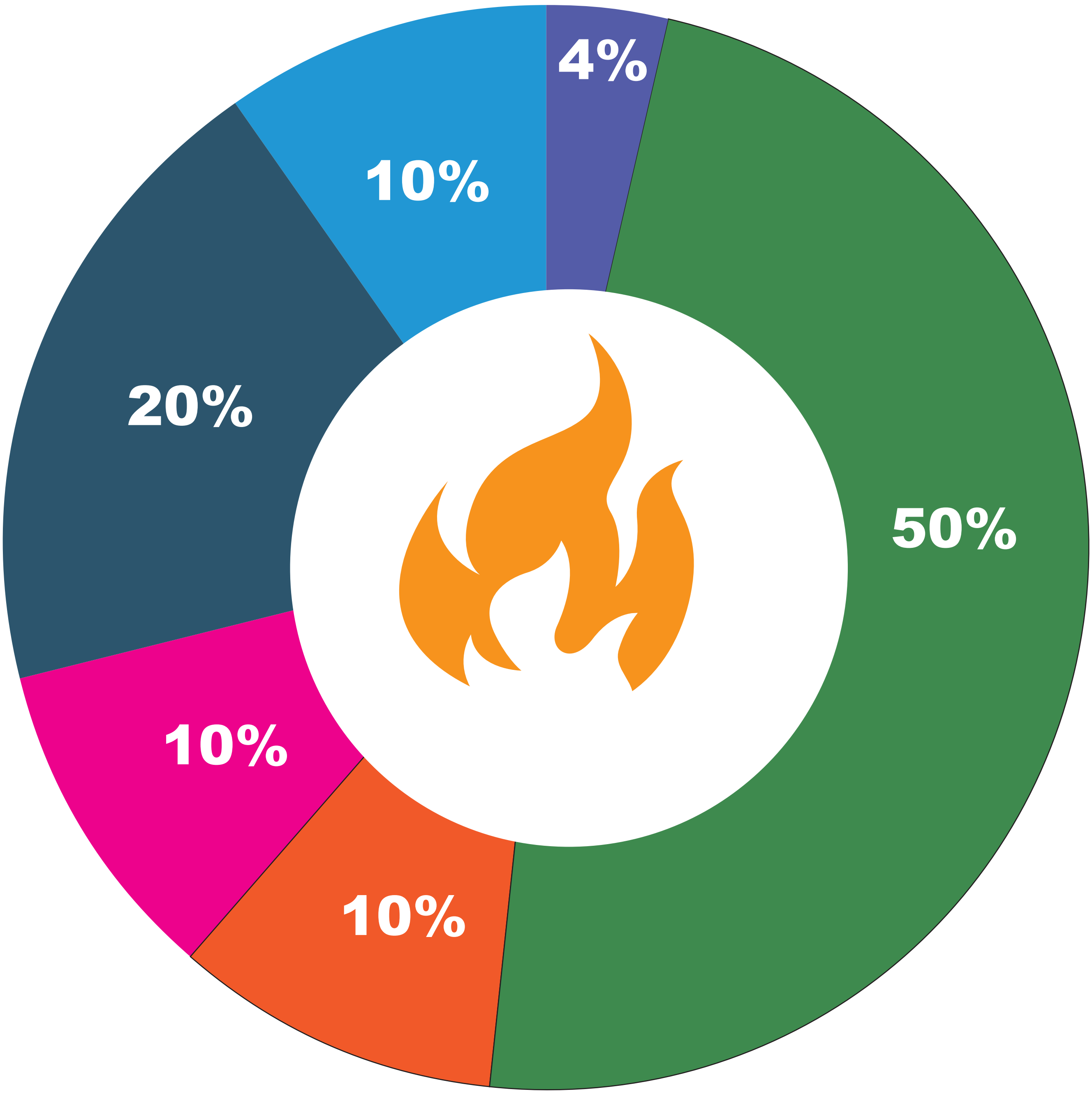
Both have one thing in common which is to give value to assets but are implemented differently. Consequently, when there is value in an asset, the demand will increase while supply will decrease, the end result is an increase in price.

Illustration 1: Key takeaways of DoveSwap

Staking	✓	
Buy-back and Token Burn	✓	
Deflationary Tokens	✓	
Yield Farming	✓	
Speed	✓	
Low Transaction	✓	

BURNING MECHANISM

Illustration 2: Pie chart of the burning distribution



- 4% burn fee will be charged at staking
- 50% of the burn fee will be used to buy-back DOVE and burn it;
- 10% will be sent to the developer’s address
- 10% will be held in escrow for Dove Swap, for future projects suh as NFT, Lottery, IFO
- 20% will be used to establish new partnerships
- 10% will be used for airdrop & bounty

Binance smart chain

DoveSwap will have its yield farm running on Binance Smart Chain and Pancakeswap exchange. Binance Smart Chain uses a consensus functionality known as Proof of Staked Authority (PoSA).

Built to be ideal for DeFi projects due to its unique features, one of which is its lowest fee structure and the speed it takes to complete a transaction which makes it appealing for DeFi projects to use

Binance Smart Chain is designed to be flexible due to its dual chain architecture, which makes it possible for users to enjoy the flexibility of transferring assets from one blockchain to another.

The lack of communication amongst chains in the blockchain industry is one of the issues hindering the growth of the technology. Binance Smart Chain offers users the opportunity of accessing a vast ecosystem with a host of use cases because of its framework that supports interoperability.

Interoperability is one of the important features held in high esteem by DeFi advocates, and Binance Smart Chain is at the forefront of making this possible.

Additionally, the transaction fee required to perform transactions in the ecosystem is negligible enough, such that it creates a much robust system needed for growth in the chain. This is important because of the huge rate of transaction witnessed in DeFi applications. Blockchain fee is an intricate part of every blockchain protocol and it’s directly related to the growth of the chain

With the implementation of Binance Smart Chain, DoveSwap users are guaranteed of a more cost-effective means of transaction than the ethereum network

Additionally, Binance smart chain is specifically designed to enhance scalability in blockchains, resulting in high throughput. For the seamless implementation of smart contracts to build decentralized applications, blockchains must be scalable. A scalable blockchain will eradicate unnecessary delays in transactions with a faster confirmation time

With the high-performance and low latency of its blockchain, DoveSwap users will experience enhanced speed, a user-friendly platform, high throughput with a higher processing speed.

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PRIVATE & PUBLIC SALE

Private sale was finished very successfully.
300BNB hard cap was reached
Public was finished very successfully.

1000BNB hard cap was reached
Total Supply ≈ 10,000,000 DOVE

PRIVATE SALE & PUBLIC SALE DETAILS

PRIVATE SALE

1 DOVE ≈ 0.0003 BNB
Public Sale 1 DOVE ≈ 0.0005 BNB
Listing Price on Pancake: 1 DOVE ≈ 0.0007 BNB

PUBLIC SALE

1Dove = 0.0005 BNB
Soft Cap: 150 BNB
Hard Cap: 1000 BNB
Minimum Buy: 0.01BNB
Maximum Buy: 30 BNB

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RoadMap

April 2021

- Launch Airdrop
- Launch Pre-Sale
- List on PancakeSwap and Lock Liquidity
- Launch Dex Exchange & Farming
- List Dove on Coingecko, LiveCointWatch
- List Dove on Coinsbit/Probit

MAY 2021

- Launch Trading Competition
- List on CMC & DappRadar
- List on MXC & Major Exchanges
- Launch Lottery & IDO LaunchPad

JUNE 2021

- Token buy-back
- Launch NFT Market Place
- List on Bithumb/UpBit
- List on Binance LaunchPad

JULY 2021

- Token buy-back
- More to come

AUGUST 2021

- Token buy back
- More to come