VOOI Whitepaper

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1 Executive Summary and Vision

VOOI is a chain-abstracted, self-custodial DeFi super app with a built-in aggregation engine that unifies crypto and RWA perps, spot, and yield. In one interface, users can trade leveraged perps, swap spot assets, and allocate to yields while an advanced router coordinates liquidity across integrated venues behind the scenes. The result is a CEX-grade experience with DeFi trust.

VOOI combines two product layers:

1. **The super app (user experience)**
   A unified application surface where users see balances, positions, PnL, and yield. The super app abstracts chain mechanics, network switching, and gas so users focus on outcomes.
2. **The aggregator (embedded engine)**
   A smart routing core that connects to pool-based and orderbook (CLOB) venues across various chains. It enhances execution quality, depth, fees, and reliability, splitting or sequencing orders when needed and handling settlement details in the background.

Central to VOOI V2 "VOOI Light" is chain abstraction: users operate through a self-custodial smart account with a Chain-Abstracted Balance (CAB), unifying all supported networks. Alongside the chain-abstracted Light experience, VOOI Pro (v1) launched in May 2024. Built for advanced and professional traders, Pro lets users access multiple perp DEXs via their EOA wallets, manually switching venues and networks as needed while retaining self-custody and gaining advanced order controls.

VOOI's backend routes orders to connected perpetual and spot venues (both pool-based and orderbook-based) for best execution, without requiring users to switch networks, hold native gas tokens, or touch bridges.

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To deliver this, VOOI combines account abstraction and chain-abstraction infrastructure. Users authenticate into a self-custodial smart account, the platform then sponsors gas and batches actions for one-click execution. Cross-chain liquidity logistics are handled by an integrated CA toolkit (via OneBalance) that powers instant, single-click cross-chain trading while rebalancing behind the scenes. The trader sees one balance and one UI, while VOOI and its partners handle the multi-chain complexity. As for the example, suppose you hold 20 USDC on Solana, 20 USDT on BNB Chain, and 20 USDf on Ethereum — VOOI abstracts these into a single $60 "unified balance" that you are able to deploy across spot or perp markets.

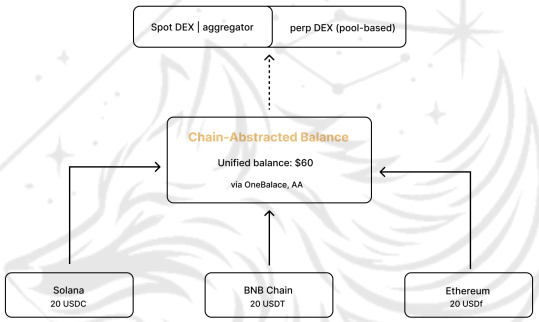


Figure 1: Chain-Abstracted Balance (CAB) example

Problem VOOI solves. On-chain trading is robust yet divided: liquidity is dispersed across decentralized exchanges and networks. Users have to manage various wallets, obtain gas on each network, and frequently transfer funds manually, often losing opportunities or incurring slippage and fees. Even advanced users encounter delays and extra operational tasks when relocating collateral to the trade location. VOOI collapses these steps into a single intent ("open this position"), executing across the best venue(s) and settling transparently on-chain. Aside from perps, spot execution and yield allocation encounter analogous fragmentation: venues, chains, and gas / bridge workflows create latency and missed opportunities.

Why now. DeFi is evolving from isolated single chains to multi-chain experiences driven by intent. Perps continue to be the leading crypto trading instrument, yet UX and fragmentation have limited the on-chain market share. With chain abstraction actively in use and a direction toward greater automation, VOOI's plan matches the evolving market

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trends: seamless liquidity access, AI-enhanced execution, and cross-chain strategies without operational difficulties.

Vision. VOOI exists to make decentralized trading feel effortless while staying trustless. Our north star is "CEX-grade UX, DeFi custody". Practically, that means:

1. Users should never be forced to understand bridges, gas tokens, or settlement quirks to trade responsibly.
2. Smart accounts and audited integrations keep users in control while enabling sponsorship and batching that make DeFi feel seamless.
3. VOOI's aggregator and APIs are designed for wallets, funds, and AI agents to plug in and compose on top of expanding market access without reimplementing multi-chain plumbing.

For partners. VOOI abstracts the hardest parts of multi-chain execution: routing, collateral mobility, settlement. The super app becomes a distribution layer, while the embedded aggregator provides execution and allocation rails across chains and venues. This yields higher conversion (fewer failed actions), better realized prices, and a simpler integration story: one interface to many markets.

In sum, VOOI's executive directive is straightforward: consolidate liquidity, abstract blockchains, maintain self-custody, and enhance the user experience. VOOI seeks to transform cross-chain perpetual trading into a seamless, dependable click, directing significant volume on-chain and creating a super-app where users and partners can access the best markets without the multi-chain maze.

2 Problems and Opportunities

This chapter identifies the primary obstacles hindering on-chain trading and distribution and redefines the potential for a chain-agnostic DeFi super app that includes an integrated aggregator covering perps, spot, and yield. VOOI focuses on three aspects: (1) how fragmentation leads to operational drag and capital inefficiency, (2) why prior solutions haven't scaled, and (3) what opportunity arises when chains and venue quirks are abstracted into a single balance and interface.

2.1 Fragmentation and Operational Friction

On-chain finance has diversified across L1s, L2s, and alt-VMs, leading to a varied landscape of venue types in each space including AMM or vAMM

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perps, order books (CLOBs), spot DEXs, money markets, and yield vaults. This variety is healthy, but for actual users it translates into a daily grind of operational overhead and capital fragmentation.

A typical trading session illustrates the core bottleneck. A user funds one chain, approves tokens for a perp venue, realizes the best opportunity is on another chain, and must now bridge collateral, wait, acquire the destination gas token, and repeat approvals before placing a single order. If they hedge with spot or park idle collateral into a yield vault, each action repeats the four-step "bridge–gas–approve–switch" loop on yet more venues. The outcome is measurable performance decay:

1. Missed entries and exits;
2. Suboptimal sizing due to stranded margin;
3. Higher effective costs from slippage, fees;
4. Failed or delayed transactions.

For partners, this fragmentation compounds into an integration tax: many chains and many SDKs/APIs lead to inconsistent UX experiences and persistent reconciliation issues. Particularly around perp integrations.

Execution quality is also inconsistent by design. Pool-based perps emphasize price impact and oracle sync while CLOBs depend on queue position, maker / taker tiers, and cancellation costs. A route that looks cheap on a price screen can become expensive under flow when depth evaporates or partial fills stack fees. For allocators and funds, these frictions multiply: segregated wallets for policy control, signer workflows for approvals, per-venue reconciliation, and disjointed monitoring across dashboards. The cognitive tax is real even for professionals, but for newcomers, it is often a deal-breaker. Compounding this, users must navigate various interfaces with distinct behaviors and conventions due to the lack of a standardized UI across chains and DEXs.

In short, time-to-action is too long and cost-to-execute is too high. Liquidity really exists, but the pathway to access it (across chains and venue types) remains brittle.

2.2 Why Previous Approaches Fall Short

Most "fixes" improved a slice of the experience but left the systemic bottlenecks intact.

1. **Single-chain polish with cross-chain homework:** many products deliver excellent ergonomics inside one ecosystem while outsourcing the

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cross-chain problem to the user via tutorials and third-party bridges. This model cannot keep pace with time-sensitive trading or capital-intensive strategies that require instant collateral mobility.

2. **Limits of earlier solutions (no AA/ChA):** prior products didn't have the technical primitives like account abstraction (AA) and chain abstraction (ChA) to unify balances and orchestrate cross-chain execution. They relied on existing, single-chain tooling (EOA wallets, manual bridges, per-venue approvals), so "aggregation" largely stopped at price comparison. Without programmatic, on-demand collateral mobility across chains, routing was often non-executable. Users either pre-funded multiple venues (creating idle "dust") or skipped opportunities.

3. **Human-only or bot-only tooling:** some stacks are friendly to humans but opaque to automation. The industry needs a substrate that serves both: a surface that lets people act quickly and APIs that let agents and partners orchestrate strategies without re-implementing chain-specific plumbing.

The pattern is clear, the core problems are fragmentation of state, liquidity, and UX. The solution is to combine venue-aware routing with chain abstraction while maintaining self-custody.

2.3 The Opportunity

The opportunity is to recast DeFi around outcomes (perps, spot, and yield) not operations. That means one interface, one account model, and one balance that behaves

consistently across supported networks, backed by a routing engine that understands both pool and order-book semantics.

In practice, the VOOI super app becomes the user's primary surface for trading and allocation. Users authenticate into a self-custodial smart account whose Chain-Abstracted Balance (CAB) represents deployable collateral across chains. Actions are expressed as intents (open a position, swap collateral, allocate to yield) and the app sponsors gas and orchestrates any cross-chain steps automatically. From the user's perspective, networks "feel like one": there is no manual bridging, gas staging, or network switching.

Beneath that surface, the embedded aggregator does the heavy lifting. It evaluates pool-based perps alongside CLOB venues, accounts for depth, fees, funding, oracle cadence, and expected queue position, and then executes where the realized outcome is best. When beneficial, it splits or sequences orders, and it reconciles settlement in the background so the portfolio view remains unified. Because perps, spot, and yield are composed as first-class primitives, flows that

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previously took a chain of manual steps collapse into a single, reliable action: swap to top up collateral, open the perp, set a hedge, and park idle balance in yield without exposing the plumbing.

Reframed this way, the opportunity is straightforward. When chains disappear from the user journey and aggregation spans both pricing and collateral, DeFi's latent liquidity becomes practically accessible. A chain-abstracted super app with an embedded aggregator turns on-chain trading and allocation into a single, confident click bringing more users in, unlocking more strategies, and moving meaningful activity on-chain without compromising self-custody.

3 Product Overview

VOOI stands for a DeFi super app composed of two tightly coupled layers that behave like one product:

Layer 1: Embedded Aggregation Engine. This is the execution brain. It connects to pool-based perps/spot/yield protocols via on-chain SDKs and to CLOB-style perps venues via APIs/WebSockets. It evaluates price impact, live depth, fees/funding, oracle cadence, queue position, and cancellation cost. Then it composes multi-venue plans

(splits, sequences) and orchestrates settlement so the user's portfolio remains coherent. Solvers inside the engine transform user intents into executable plans.

Layer 2: Super App Surface. This is the user layer, the narrative super app that presents trading, portfolio, analytics, and rewards in one place. It captures a user's intent (open/close a perp, swap spot, allocate/exit yield), applies guardrails (size, deviation, timing), and delegates to the engine. The surface keeps chains invisible (no manual bridges/gas/network switching) and renders one portfolio view across perps, spot, and yield.

DeFi-Lego Composition. The stack is intentionally modular where each block solves a single concern and exposes a stable interface. This separation lets VOOI add

chains/venues, change providers, and ship features in parallel while the super-app UX stays consistent:

1. **Auth provider** (Privy, Turnkey, Web3Auth) coordinates key shards so users remain self-custodial while enjoying web2-style onboarding. Auth provider also plays nicely with smart accounts, so users can start simple and graduate to AA without changing their identity surface.

2. **AA stack** (ZeroDev, Biconomy, Particle, Safe) covers account abstraction for smart accounts (ERC-4337 today and forward-compatible with EIP-

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7702). It provides bundlers and paymasters for gas sponsorship, plus session policies (rate limits, function allowlists, spending caps) and batched calls for one-click actions. It supports multi-chain deployments, signer rotation/guardians, and fallback to EOAs where needed so the UX stays consistent even as account models evolve.

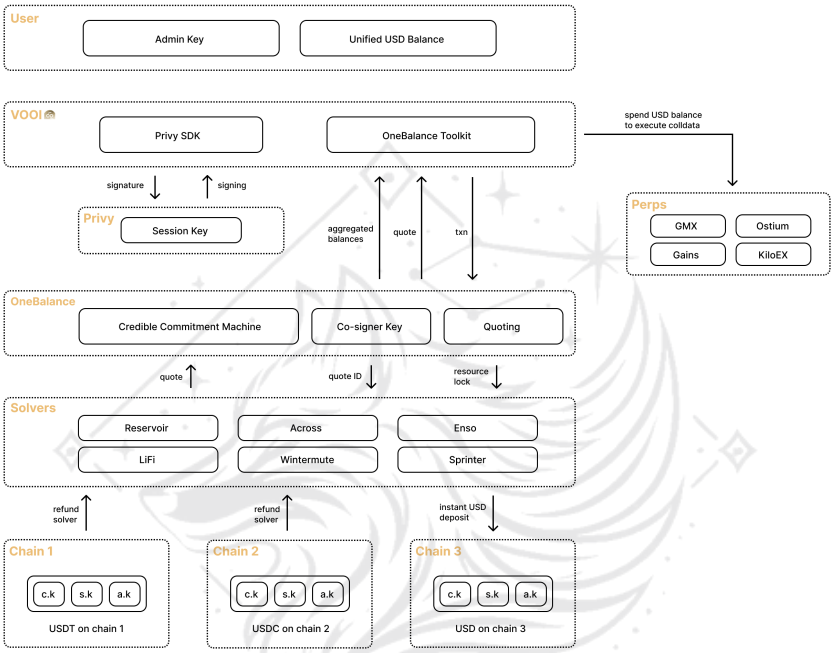


Figure 2: High-level architecture showing user layer, OneBalance toolkit, solvers, and integrated chains.

3. **OneBalance** covers chain-abstracted accounts and a Chain-Abstracted Balance (CAB) that makes supported networks behave like one. It furnishes fast liquidity at the destination chain when the engine needs it, then rebalances in the background.

4. **Solvers** translate user intents into executable plans, score routes across pools and CLOBs (price impact, depth, maker/taker, queue position, oracle/funding windows), enforce risk limits and timeouts, and fail over when a venue degrades.

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3.1 VOOI Light (V2)

What it is. Light is the chain-abstracted experience where supported networks behave like one. Users authenticate into a self-custodial smart account (AA) issued via VOOI's identity/MPC and AA stack and operate from a Chain-Abstracted Balance (CAB) that can be deployed on any supported chain. Actions are gasless (sponsored) through paymasters, and cross-chain steps are orchestrated automatically by the engine (solvers + OneBalance) without user intervention.

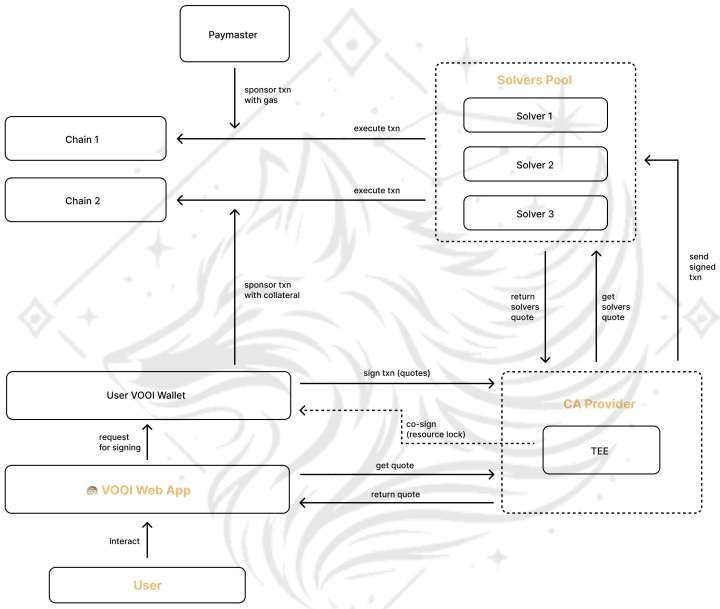


Figure 3: VOOI Light architecture: paymaster, solver pool, CA provider, and user wallet coordination.

A deposit to the smart account is credited to the CAB. When the best venue sits on another chain, the engine sources immediate destination liquidity, executes on-chain through the venue's contracts/SDKs, and later rebalances in the background. Users never handle bridges, gas tokens, or network switching.

VOOI aims to keep the chain-abstracted path competitively priced. On position opening, a small platform fee may apply based on collateral rather than notional size. No additional VOOI fee is charged on position closing. Venue fees/funding, price impact, and third-party costs may still apply; gas sponsorship is accounted for separately and governed by policy limits.

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How it works, in detail.

Step 1: The user submits an intent (e.g., open a perp, swap spot, allocate to yield). The super-app surface records size, side, price/limit, slippage bounds, timing, and any risk controls the user specifies.

Step 2: The surface normalizes units/tokens, checks allowance and balance in the Chain-Abstracted Balance (CAB), and applies default guardrails (deviation caps, size bounds vs. live depth, oracle/funding windows).

Step 3: The engine evaluates eligible venues across chains, scoring price impact, fees/funding, expected queue position, and cancellation cost. It selects a plan (single venue, split, or sequence) that maximizes realized outcome.

Step 4: The engine sources immediate destination liquidity via OneBalance and internal solvers while preserving self-custody. The user's CAB is debited accordingly.

Step 5: The engine constructs the required on-chain calls. For instance, `swap` via the integrated DEX/aggregator, `openPosition` / `closePosition` on supported pool-based perps, `setTPSL` (or `updateTPSL`) for risk controls, and `deposit` / `withdraw` for Earn strategies. Where needed, it can issue policy-bounded arbitrary calls. Gas is then sponsored via paymasters so the user does not need native gas tokens.

Step 6: Execution on pool-based venues on-chain via SDKs, with fills tracked in real time.

Step 7: Executed legs settle on-chain and the engine reconciles fills, fees, and funding, and resolves any residuals from splits/sequences so portfolio state remains coherent.

Step 8: The unified portfolio updates immediately (margin, PnL, funding, yield). Users receive structured receipts suitable for audit and downstream reporting.

Step 9: If a venue degrades or guardrails are breached, the engine cancels/rolls back remaining legs, re-routes if safe, or prompts the user. Self-custody is preserved at all times.

Step 10: After completion, OneBalance rebalances liquidity between chains in the background so the CAB remains accurate without blocking the user's next action.

3.2 VOOI Pro (V1)

What it is. Pro is a unified terminal for experienced and professional traders, especially those optimizing CLOB-based perpetuals. Users connect with EOA

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or AA accounts and retain self-custody while interacting with multiple perp venues from one user interface.

How it works, in detail. VOOI Pro operates a unified UI and speaks directly to DEX APIs/WebSockets for order placement, updates, cancels, and market data. VOOI attaches a matching engine (Smart Order Routing) that understands maker/taker tiers, queue dynamics, tick/lot sizes, and cancel/replace costs. To prevent the need to pre-park collateral at each venue, Pro employs an intent-based liquidity engine that quickly moves usable margin between CLOB venues/chains for the user's EOA/AA, then places or amends the order. This preserves low-latency, order-book control while keeping operational friction low and custody intact.

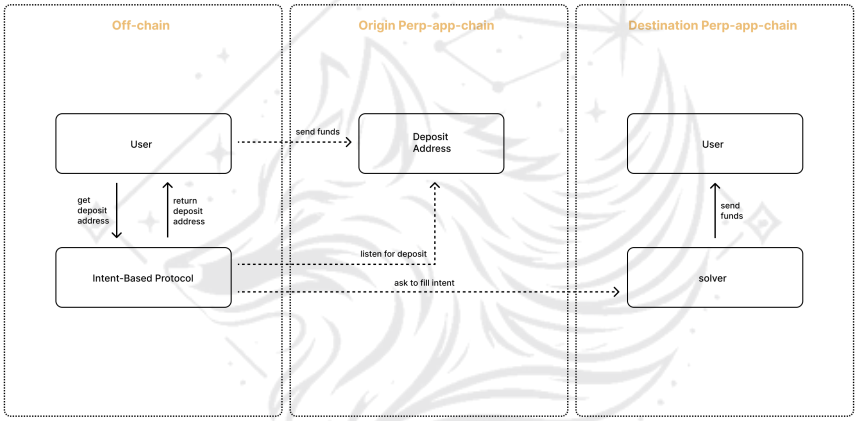


Figure 4: Intent-based liquidity flow.

Intent-based liquidity flow contains the following steps:

1. The Pro UI requests a per-intent deposit address from the intent protocol.
2. The trader transfers margin to the returned deposit address on the origin perp-app chain (e.g., Chain A). The intent protocol listens for the deposit event.
3. Upon detecting the deposit, the protocol authorizes a solver on the destination perp-app chain (e.g., Chain B) to fill the intent. The solver prefunds or releases margin at the destination and immediately sends funds to the user account. (EOA/AA) on Chain B, enabling the order to be live on the target CLOB without waiting for a traditional bridge.
4. With usable margin present on Chain B, Pro submits/updates the order over the venue's API/WebSocket. Queue-aware sizing and flags (post-

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only, reduce-only, IOC (Immediate-or-Cancel), or FOK (Fill-or-Kill)) are applied as specified.

5. In the background, settlement between the origin deposit and the destination solver is reconciled. Accounting ties the per-intent deposit address to the executed order and portfolio state, so balances and PnL remain coherent.

VOOI aims to minimize additional platform fees on supported perpetual DEXs. Where required, a small venue-specific platform fee may apply on maker and/or taker orders. For other venues, VOOI does not apply any additional fee beyond what the venue itself charges. Exact terms are shown in-app and may evolve with venue policies.

3.3 Aggregation and Smart Order Routing (SOR)

Aggregation at VOOI targets the realized outcome. Today, routing runs through the intent engine: it weighs pool price-impact, funding/oracle windows, and on VOOI Pro, order-book factors such as queue position and maker/taker fees to choose a venue and timing. Smart Order Routing (SOR) is an add-on to this intent layer.

The SOR module extends the intent layer with always-on venue adapters and a synchronized data model. It maintains live connectivity to connected CLOB venues (via APIs/WebSockets) and continuously normalizes venue state: L2–L10 order-book snapshots, fee/taker/maker schedules, funding rates, oracle cadence, and venue health/latency telemetry. From these inputs, SOR computes effective prices (quote $\pm$ expected impact $\pm$ fees/funding) and a capacity/latency profile per venue to understand what size can clear within the target time at acceptable cost.

On each parent order, SOR solves a constrained objective: minimize expected slippage + fees/funding + latency penalties subject to fill-by time, risk/venue limits, and user guardrails (e.g., deviation caps). The result is a schedule of child orders across venues: maker-style (post-only/pegged) placements where queue position is favorable, IOC/FOK clips to consume transient liquidity, and time-sliced flows (TWAP/POV) that adapt to real-time depth. The scheduler respects tick/lot sizes, minimum clip sizes, and cancel/replace costs, and it adjusts cadence if oracle/funding windows make near-term fills suboptimal.

Where a route requires margin on a different chain/venue, SOR calls the intent-based liquidity mover (via OneBalance) to stage collateral in the background. Child orders are only released when margin is available. Otherwise they wait or the plan re-balances to venues that can clear immediately.

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3.4 Unified UI, Portfolio, API

A single super app surface serves people on desktop/mobile, while a single intent-centric API serves partners and agents. Wallets and apps can embed multi-chain perps, spot, and yield without integrating dozens of SDKs or building reconciliation layers, funds and AI agents can automate hedging, rebalancing, and delta-neutral strategies without touching bridges, chains, or gas. The API exposes a single trading endpoint for discovering and selecting supported perp DEXs, enabling stablecoin strategies, agent-driven flows, and professional trading systems from one place. Observability stays consistent across both paths: receipts, fills, PnL, funding, and yield surface in one schema so teams can audit outcomes and attribute costs.

In addition, the VOOI super app includes a unified analytics layer that consolidates state from all connected venues and chains into one coherent view. In real time it computes unrealized/realized PnL, margin utilization, equity, and liquidation buffers, and attributes costs into price impact, fees, and funding per trade and per venue. This cohesive portfolio view creates the super app narrative: it connects perps, spot, and yield into a single storyline, turning analytics into actionable next steps (hedge, rebalance, allocate) in one place. Later versions will add separate tracking and management orientations for spot and perps positions.

Across Light and Pro, the guarantees remain the same: self-custody by default, chain mechanics kept off the user's critical path, and shared integrations and solver logic driving execution quality. Choosing Light or Pro is about preference and control, not about access, markets, or capability.

4 Architecture and Security Model

VOOI's security model starts from a simple premise: users keep control of funds and the platform coordinates intent execution. Both Light (V2) and Pro (V1) adhere to this, with differing surfaces but a shared control plane for policy, risk, and observability.

VOOI never commingles user assets on a custodial balance sheet. Users operate from either a smart account (AA) in Light, bound to the user's identity and policy (AA stack, ERC-4337/EIP-7702-ready) or their EOA/AA in Pro, when interacting directly with venues.

In Light, deposits credit a CAB controlled by the user's smart account. When the engine needs liquidity on another chain, OneBalance and solvers source destination funds without transferring custody. Background rebalancing later restores inter-chain invariants. Gas is sponsored via paymasters, but sponsorship respects per-user and per-session limits, rate caps, and allowlists.

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Users authenticate with the auth provider (Privy, Turnkey, Web3Auth), which maintains device-bound key shards and recovery options. The trading key that authorizes actions is tied to the user's account policy.

Every action is wrapped in an EIP-712-signed intent that binds market, side, size bounds, price/deviation guards, chain IDs, fee caps, nonce, and expiry. Solvers only receive bounded authority to act within this envelope and time window.

If venues degrade (RPC errors, slow ACKs, widening spreads), the engine cancels pending legs. In Pro's intent-based flow, if an extraordinary condition occurs, the order simply does not open due to lack of available liquidity. No intent is executed and no funds are staged or moved. Existing positions can always be closed with a standard off-chain signature (no intent involved). In Light, staged liquidity is rolled back when possible, or parked in a safe state until re-route. Guardrails (deviation caps, size bounds, expiry) are enforced through the entire chain.

5 Token

The VOOI token is a coordination and incentive asset designed to align users, partners, and the protocol around a common goal: move more trading and allocation on-chain while preserving self-custody and great UX. The token's primary role is governance: holders decide how the platform evolves. Around that core, value-capture features connect everyday product usage (perps, spot, yield) to the token economy in transparent, auditable ways.

There are three main purposes:

1. **Coordinate decisions.** Provide a decentralized mechanism to set and evolve product parameters (fees, listings, routing policies, emissions) without central gatekeepers.
2. **Incentivize good usage.** Reward behavior that improves execution quality, liquidity depth, and platform reliability (e.g., consistent activity, long-term alignment, responsible risk practices).
3. **Share platform upside.** Route part of product value back to engaged participants through discounts, reward programs, and yield boosts so users benefit as adoption grows.

The token links real usage of VOOI Light and Pro to tangible benefits. The utilities are designed to be opt-in, transparent, and measurable in product analytics and on-chain receipts. The token's core is governance. Around it, value-capture utilities—lower fees, buyback-funded rewards, yield boosts, early

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access—tie real usage to aligned incentives. As the super app and its embedded aggregator route more activity, these mechanisms let committed users participate directly in VOOI's evolution and upside.

1. **Decreased fees in the VOOI app.** Holders may receive fee discounts when trading via VOOI. Discount curves can scale by balance, stake and lock duration, or activity tier.
2. **Rewards in VOOI.** Rewards for users may be distributed from multiple sources, for example, the treasury, dedicated incentives budgets, or other governance-approved programs. Rewards are independent of buybacks.
3. **Buyback of VOOI.** Governance may authorize token buybacks for objectives such as liquidity support, treasury diversification, or long-term alignment. Buybacks do not automatically flow to user rewards.
4. **Higher Yield on VOOI Yield Products.** Staked and locked token positions can unlock yield boosts on eligible yield allocations surfaced in the super app. Boosts are bounded, transparent, and auditable per strategy, and they do not alter the underlying protocol's risk.
5. **Platform Governance Participation.** Delegation supports a healthy governance market where informed contributors represent broader holders.
6. **Earlier Access to New Features.** Governance-aligned users can gain priority access to pre-release features (e.g., analytics modules).

The VOOI token follows a fixed-supply, non-inflationary model designed to ensure long-term governance stability, transparent incentive distribution, and predictable system-wide emissions. The total supply is capped at 1,000,000,000 VOOI, and no mechanism for future minting exists. The structure of allocations and unlock schedules has been formulated to align users, contributors, partners, and strategic stakeholders around sustainable protocol growth.

The total token supply is distributed across five primary categories. Airdrops and community sale recipients make up 10.53% of the supply and include users and traders participating in the Community Pre-TGE Initiatives such as the $VOOI Airdrop, $VOOI Social, Capital Mindshare programs, and Community Sale. This pool unlocks gradually, following a 0–6 month linear vesting schedule.

The VOOI Foundation is allocated 31% of the supply, dedicated to supporting the protocol's operational needs, research, development, and long-term ecosystem resilience through the Treasury. This allocation vests linearly across 36 months.

The Community Growth and Marketing allocation comprises 27.82% of total supply and supports all incentive programs. This pool powers liquidity expan-

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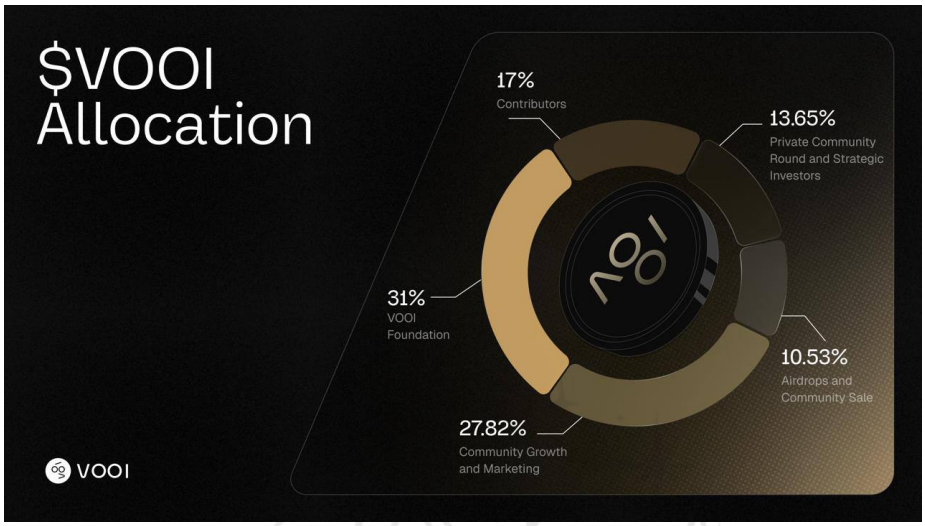


Figure 5: Pie-chart Token Allocation

sion, partner integrations, co-development efforts, and wider ecosystem activation—acting as the primary engine of VOOI's growth.

Contributors receive 17% of the supply, subject to cliff and vesting schedules designed to support long-term contributor alignment and the sustainability of the compensation framework. This allocation is dedicated to the professionals who actively help advance VOOI's development.

The Private Community Round and Strategic Investors Pool accounts for 13.65% of the supply and rewards early community supporters and institutional investors who backed VOOI in its earliest stages. This pool is also governed by dedicated cliff and vesting terms.

The token vesting model delivers supply gradually to promote long-term stability. Airdrop and Community Sale allocations vest over 0–6 months. Community Growth and Marketing allocations vest linearly across 36 months, reflecting their multiyear developmental purpose. Contributors follow a stricter schedule consisting of a 12-month cliff followed by 24 months of linear vesting, ensuring long-term alignment with protocol maturity. Investors follow a differentiated schedule with a 6–12 month cliff followed by 12–18 months of linear vesting, aligning their unlocks with the protocol's early growth trajectory.

The emissions trajectory is predictable and steadily increasing. During the first six months, circulating supply expands mainly through Airdrop, Community Sale, and initial Community Growth unlocks, enabling incentive programs while

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maintaining controlled inflation. Treasury-driven and growth-related emissions continue through the full 36-month unlock schedule until all allocations are fully released.

Overall, the token model is designed to provide transparency, long-term alignment, and stability. The allocation proportions ensure a strong governance treasury, substantial resources for ecosystem expansion, and carefully managed vesting for contributors and strategic partners. The emissions schedule emphasizes predictability and minimizes market disruption, while the initial low float provides an environment where incentives can function effectively without compromising token integrity.

6 Roadmap

This roadmap summarizes how VOOI evolves from a perp aggregator into a chain-abstracted DeFi super app, and then into an automation-first platform. It is organized by capability phases rather than rigid dates, acknowledging that venue integrations, audits, and partner timelines can affect sequencing.

Phase V1 – Pro (Launched)
VOOI Pro (v1) delivers a unified, orderbook-centric terminal for professional traders. Users interact with multiple perp DEXs over venue APIs/WebSockets via their EOA/AA accounts, retaining self-custody. Pro exposes advanced order semantics and a unified portfolio view.

Focus areas (continuous): VOOI Pro's continuous focus is on venue coverage and uptime—adding and maintaining adapters and hardening failover against API and rate-limit degradation. Aster and Lighter and additional perp DEXs are queued to improve price discovery and broaden access. In parallel, the intent-based liquidity mover along with smart order routing (SOR) is being matured to stage collateral rapidly across CLOB venues and chains, under SLA enforcement with verifiable receipts.

Phase V2 – Light (Beta)
VOOI Light is live. Users authenticate into smart contracts (AA), operate from a chain-abstracted balance (CAB), and execute on pool-based venues with sponsored gas. Coverage has expanded and Gains has been added.

Focus areas (continuous): venue coverage and execution quality—adding new pool-based perp DEXs, maintaining SDKs, and tuning realized costs. Surface expansion to the Telegram Mini App allows users to trade directly in-chat with the same custody and abstraction guarantees. Agent support via the unified API treats AI-driven agents as first-class clients and incentives, with the points program rewarding meaningful participation across the platform.

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Phase V3 – Ultra
Transition from aggregation to automation: formal Smart Order Routing (SOR) as an add-on to the intent layer, plus programmable strategies for people and agents. Smart Order Routing (SOR) will formalize normalized multi-venue state and constrained child-order scheduling (splits, sequencing, TWAP, POV), applying venue-aware heuristics and DeFi-native collateral mobility to preserve the same UX while delivering better realized costs. In parallel, a strategy engine with runbooks will provide production-ready templates (funding capture, basis trades, dynamic hedges, stablecoin rotation, yield laddering), each shipped with guardrails and backtests, plus agent hooks and policy bounds for teams. Finally, governance-tuned parameters will gate early-feature access.

Each phase builds on the previous one, ensuring a consistent progression in functionality and system design. Features are introduced in response to real usage patterns and evolving requirements within the DeFi trading ecosystem.

7 Conclusion and Future Outlook

VOOI has been built to make decentralized trading feel simple without asking users to give up control. The core idea is consistent throughout the paper: combine a chain-abstracted super app with an embedded aggregation engine so people can open positions, swap assets, and allocate to yield from one place while custody stays with them and the heavy lifting happens behind the scenes. That design choice turns today's fragmented experience into a single, predictable flow.

Over the course of this whitepaper, we outlined how the pieces fit together. VOOI Pro (V1) gives experienced traders a unified terminal for order-book venues, while VOOI Light (V2) delivers a one-click, gas-sponsored path for pool-based execution with a chain-abstracted balance (CAB). Both surfaces are non-custodial and share the same routing logic, security posture, and portfolio view. The token centers governance and ties product usage to value through clear, auditable mechanisms such as fee discounts, rewards, buybacks, yield boosts, and early access.

The immediate path is pragmatic: expand venue coverage, maintain quality, and keep the experience uniform. In parallel, we are making room for agent-driven usage via the unified API, acknowledging that many strategies and workflows will be automated or assisted in the future.

Looking ahead, we see automation as the natural next step. Smart order routing (SOR) will extend the intent layer with more sophisticated, multi-venue scheduling so realized outcomes converge even closer to the best available prices—without changing how the app feels. The goal is steady, measurable improvement: lower effective costs, fewer failed actions, and better capital effi-

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ciency, all visible in receipts and analytics. Governance anchors this evolution. By allowing token holders to steer listings, fee policy, routing parameters, and treasury programs, the community can balance growth with resilience. The same commitment to transparency will continue to guide how new features ship and how decisions are made.

In short, VOOI is reframing DeFi around outcomes rather than operations. The work does not end at launch—it compounds. As coverage grows, agents participate, and automation matures, the experience should remain exactly what brought users here in the first place: deposit once, act anywhere, keep custody, and get a result you can trust.

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