WalletConnect Network Whitepaper*

WalletConnect Foundation

Abstract

The WalletConnect Network is the onchain UX ecosystem that makes web3 work by facilitating the use of any wallet across any app and platform. The Network also installed many of web3's UX standards which together foster today's composable and interoperable web3 ecosystem. WalletConnect today drives much of crypto's volume for millions of users across thousands of apps and wallets.

The WalletConnect Network is chain agnostic working across ecosystems from EVM and its L2s, to Solana, Cosmos, Polkadot, Bitcoin and more. To date it has facilitated 150 million connections for 24 million end users between over 600 different wallets and 40,000 applications. The next chapter for WalletConnect is the decentralization of the Network providing for continued resilience, privacy and censorship-resistance which will be governed by the WalletConnect Token (WCT). Beyond being a utility token to enable moving WalletConnect Network towards a permissionless state, the WCT token aligns web3's incentives towards, finally, prioritizing UX.

1 Introduction

The inception of WalletConnect was to solve a User Experience (UX)/Developer Experience (DX) problem: dapps were written for desktop but many end-users wanted to use wallets on their mobile phones. Developers wanted a uniform way to support all users' wallets. The WalletConnect relay was born together with the QR code that millions of users in web3 have successfully used to connect their wallets into the applications they want to use, restoring choice and composability for the industry.

Further UX/DX problems have shaped WalletConnect since then: enabling users to use their wallets in mobile apps/mobile browsers, enabling users to use

*IMPORTANT NOTE: The information provided in this whitepaper represents currently envisioned plans and goals. The strategies, details and goals in this paper are subject to change due to rapidly evolving technical, legal, regulatory and industry developments. Plans and goals may need to be quickly changed to adapt to new opportunities and challenges. Reown inc. and WalletConnect Foundation are contributors to the WalletConnect Network. Whether they and the Network are successful in achieving their goals may depend on factors outside of their control, including the actions of other contributors to and participants of the Network.

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multiple extension wallets, creating a simpler one-click Sign-in With Ethereum (SIWE) experience while expanding all this to all networks beyond EVM, and many more.

Many facets of today's onchain UX/DX have been paved by WalletConnect, but a plethora of UX/DX issues remain in the status quo - from the need for an end user to know what "gas" is, holding assets on multiple chains, to an abundance of security issues and painful KYC processes. The WalletConnect Network's goal is to solve these issues to make web3 ready for the masses. All while honoring the industry's decentralization ethos.

The focus on these issues has made WalletConnect a part of many onchain experiences. WalletConnect serves millions of end-users and facilitates millions of dollars of onchain volume. WalletConnect is used everywhere and by everyone on any device: from a retail user in a developing country on a feature phone to a professional institutional trader in a bank on a desktop.

The core contributors of WalletConnect believe that without decentralization, web3's paradigms of self-custody, ownership, application composability, and end-user choice will be constrained – which will hurt adoption in the mid-to-long run. The next phase for WalletConnect is to both decentralize its infrastructure as well as to tackle the next set of crypto's UX issues that prevent the first billion users from using web3.

In preparation for this next chapter, what started as a single entity to develop both the Network and products, WalletConnect Inc. will be rebranded to Reown. Reown will continue to build AppKit and WalletKit - built on top of the WalletConnect Network - that enable builders to create onchain user experiences that make digital ownership effortless, intuitive, and secure.

Earlier this year, the WalletConnect Foundation was created as an organization to support the growth, security, and decentralization of the WalletConnect Network and the expansion of the WalletConnect ecosystem.

2 History

WalletConnect was founded in 2018 with the goal of developing a protocol that would enable seamless connections between wallets and applications across all platforms. Over the past six years, the WalletConnect protocol has established itself as a critical infrastructure in the web3 space, supporting millions of users and thousands of applications as well as facilitating much of web3's volume. The protocol's ability to provide secure, end-to-end encrypted connections has been fundamental in creating interoperability for every wallet, every app and every chain. Based on the protocol, a network of participants and contributors are creating the WalletConnect Network.

Key milestones include:

- The expansion to over 40,000 applications and 600+ wallets, facilitating more than 150 million connections as of 2024.

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- The consistent growth in daily remote connections, evidencing widespread adoption.
- The transition to a permissioned decentralized database supported by third-party node operators.

Having cemented its position as critical infrastructure for the future of the internet, it is now time to transition to decentralized infrastructure that upholds the principles of permissionless access and digital ownership. This evolution positions the WalletConnect Network at the forefront of the new internet, driving innovation in onchain user experience and digital identity.

2.1 Role in the New Internet

As the internet enters an era of ownership, the WalletConnect Network plays a crucial role in shaping the landscape of the new, decentralized web. This evolution is characterized by several key factors:

- The rise of self-custody and digital ownership has led to a growing demand for products and services compatible with this new paradigm. Users are increasingly aware of the benefits of controlling their digital assets and data, driving a new generation of applications built on decentralized principles.
- Traditional industry leaders will recognize the importance of addressing this shift and should adapt their strategies to remain competitive.[1] They must understand that embracing decentralization and user ownership is not just a trend but a fundamental change in how the internet will operate.
- The composable nature of web3 has thus far only just begun to be seized by financial applications that aggregate/compose other apps to build better apps in a permissionless way. Composable consumer apps in social/travel/music/and all other industries have the potential to create a lot of new value.

However, mass adoption of these new technologies and principles can only be achieved by matching or surpassing previously set standards, particularly in terms of user experience and security. Today there is a chasm between web2 UX and web3 UX which presents a unique challenge and opportunity for the WalletConnect Network.

In this evolving ecosystem, applications are incentivized to create superior user experiences to capture and retain users in a vast ocean of options. Simultaneously, wallets must maintain the highest standards of security while ensuring they don't become a bottleneck for user experience.[2]

[1] https://consensys.io/blog/metamask-mastercard-and-baanx-unveil-revolutionary-way-to-pay-with-crypto-pr

[2] https://walletconnect.network/blog/walletguide-and-walletconnect-certified-the-future-of-digital-wallets

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The WalletConnect Network positions itself at the intersection of these needs, serving as a critical infrastructure layer between products and consumers. Its relay technology enables seamless connections between wallets (both desktop and mobile) and applications (web and mobile), providing users with choice and control over their digital interactions.

Furthermore, the Network's decentralized database sets the stage for experiences previously not possible within the standards of the new internet. It allows for innovative applications and services that can leverage the benefits of decentralization while maintaining user-centric design principles.

Given the WalletConnect Network's critical role in the web3 ecosystem, it is particularly susceptible to the risks associated with centralization. A centralized service, especially one offered for free, often comes with hidden costs - typically in the form of compromised privacy through data monetization or the risk of censorship through arbitrary offboarding. If bankrolled by an existing centralized entity, users might face privacy concerns due to potential data exploitation. Moreover, centralization creates a single point of failure, jeopardizing the Network's resilience. The growing demand from the ecosystem, exemplified by wallets expressing interest in running nodes, further underscores the need and readiness for this transition.

The Network is designed to become more decentralized over time. This process involves a phased approach, gradually transitioning from a permissioned environment to a fully permissionless model. Throughout this evolution, the WalletConnect Network maintains its focus on user empowerment and security, helping it to remain a critical piece of infrastructure in the new internet landscape.

By facilitating secure, user-controlled interactions between applications and wallets, the WalletConnect Network is playing a pivotal role in enabling the transition to a more open, decentralized, and user-owned internet ecosystem.

3 WalletConnect Network Overview

The WalletConnect Network solves UX problems such as connecting users' wallets to dapps in an end-to-end encrypted fashion. Beyond this, the Network promotes the use of standardized payloads to be used such as those defined by the Chain Agnostic Standards Alliance (CASA) which enables developers today to use the same interfaces no matter which network is used. As crypto reaches a more mainstream audience and serves Payments, KYC, and identity use-cases, this will be increasingly important as these are even less tied to specific networks than today's use-cases.

Part of the beauty of the web is that its core data format, HTML, remains open. Microsoft and Adobe threatened this openness by forcing ActiveX and Flash onto users. The open web we have today was preserved through developers proactively building for the open web, and proactively downloading new browsers like Mozilla, despite Internet Explorer being pre-installed on Windows devices.

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Web3's HTML equivalent are CAIPs, chain-agnostic data formats specified by the Chain Agnostic Standards Alliance (CASA). All wallets using WalletConnect embrace these standards and they allow web3 to remain open. The emergence of proprietary alternatives come at the expense of privacy and censorship resistance - it is important for dapps and users to demand them to use open formats so that web3 remains open.

Since its inception, the vision has been that the WalletConnect Network should be decentralized. Not having a single entity control the Network improves its resilience and censorship resistance. A free centralized service results in "payment" in other ways - through loss of privacy because users' data is being sold, or loss of censorship resistance because you can be offboarded. A decentralized network supported by the ecosystem is the only solution that truly meets the Web3 ethos.

The Network's design emphasizes interoperability, connectivity, and composability, creating a user experience (UX) platform that is open and permissionless. This approach is essential for realizing the vision of the "new internet"—a decentralized and user-owned ecosystem.

4 Technology Overview

The WalletConnect Network's services are more akin to classic web2 offchain infrastructure rather than blockchain: it provides webservices that require state and their operation is subject to low latency and high throughput requirements.

There was no off-the-shelf permissionless system available that was proven at scale and that met the latency requirements (see 4.2 below) which is why WalletConnect ended up marrying concepts of the blockchain and database worlds when building the Network.

4.1 Core Technology

The core technology for the WalletConnect Network is a permissionless rendezvous-hashing based database. Rendezvous hashing is a concept that all modern databases including Cassandra, DynamoDB, MongoDB, etc are based upon. It's proven for global scale and it is decentralized by design as its lack of a central point of failure allows it to scale. However, none of these existing databases are permissionless as this is not a design goal they needed to achieve.

100% of WalletConnect's production traffic has been served by the network since early 2024 with Service Nodes operated by Reown. In recent months Reown has brought additional entities into the permissioned federation of Service Node operations.

As such, WalletConnect Network also constitutes a new primitive in the decentralized application builders' toolbox: a cost efficient/low latency/high throughput key value database serving WalletConnect which is one of web3's most used applications.

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One of the next frontiers of the system is full permissionless-ness. The Foundation, Reown and other collaborators expect to publish a technical paper explaining how the Network will move from its current permissioned state to an open and permissionless state.

4.2 Latency Considerations

Latency in Blockchains and similar permissionless systems is usually constrained as these systems, by design, broadcast all updates to all nodes. Despite innovation in the underlying, often Gossip-based broadcast algorithms and maturity of libraries such as libp2p, making it easier for developers to adopt them, these approaches still cannot overcome the physical constraints of achieving a global Quorum. Distributed Hashtable approaches such as Kademlia improve the average latency, but still suffer from poor worst-case latency. WalletConnect Network's novel permissionless rendezvous hashing works through fulfilling nodes' availability requirements through incentives and keeping reserve and standby nodes.

4.3 Relay Service

The Network's Relay service, used to connect users' wallets to dapps, is by design end-to-end encrypted. The Relay has no insight into users' addresses, transaction hashes, KYC information, or any other information passed between the dapp and wallet. These features make the Network the perfect foundation for future use-cases such as payments where users can trust that middle-men cannot read what they are purchasing on the internet.

4.4 Phases of Decentralization

Initially, the Network operates in a permissioned environment where specific node operators manage the Service Nodes. The Gateway Nodes consume the database formed by the Service Nodes. It is expected that the Gateway Nodes will decentralize in phases similar to the Service Nodes, gradually allowing broader participation and ensuring Network resilience and security.

The Network is designed to operate in a fully permissionless manner, enabling any participant to run a Service Node or Gateway. It is expected that the Network will transition to a permissionless model following community consultation and technical validation to maintain Network integrity and performance.

5 Network Participants

The WalletConnect Network comprises various participants, each playing a critical role in maintaining the Network's functionality and security. This section provides an overview of the key participants and their responsibilities within the Network. The Network protocol comprises Service Nodes and Gateway Nodes.

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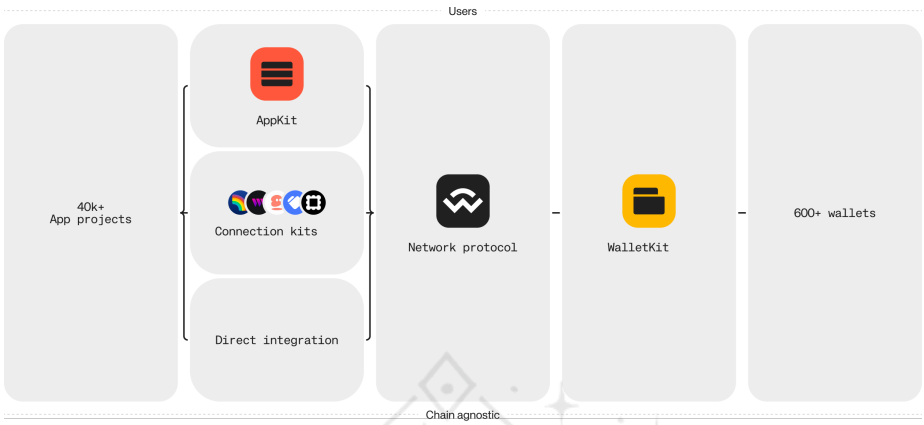


Figure 1: WalletConnect Network participants.

5.1 Service Node Operators

In the Service node architecture, clients are assumed to be always offline. For this reason, a "mailbox" persists messages such that they can fetch data when they come back online.

Service node operators manage the Service Nodes. The operators are tasked with maintaining the uptime and performance of these nodes, which is crucial for the Network's scalability and robustness.

To participate, service node operators are required to stake WCT tokens. Operators earn rewards through a combination of staking rewards and performance-based incentives, which are calculated based on uptime and latency metrics.

5.1.1 Staking Requirements

To participate in the WalletConnect Network, node operators need to do two things:

1. Provide a pledged stake s in WCT tokens, which needs to be at least the minimum stake $S_{p\text{-MIN}}$ (see below)

2. Provide a timelock commitment T_L between 1 and 104 weeks

Both together define the actual stake-weight of the node. The stake-weight function is defined in Annex 10.4, which provides a detailed explanation of how the stake-weight is calculated based on the pledged stake and time lock commitment.

For the initial set of nodes (at TGE) the WalletConnect network requires a minimum staking amount $S_{p\text{-MIN}} = 100,000$ WCT and a minimum of 52 weeks of timelock.

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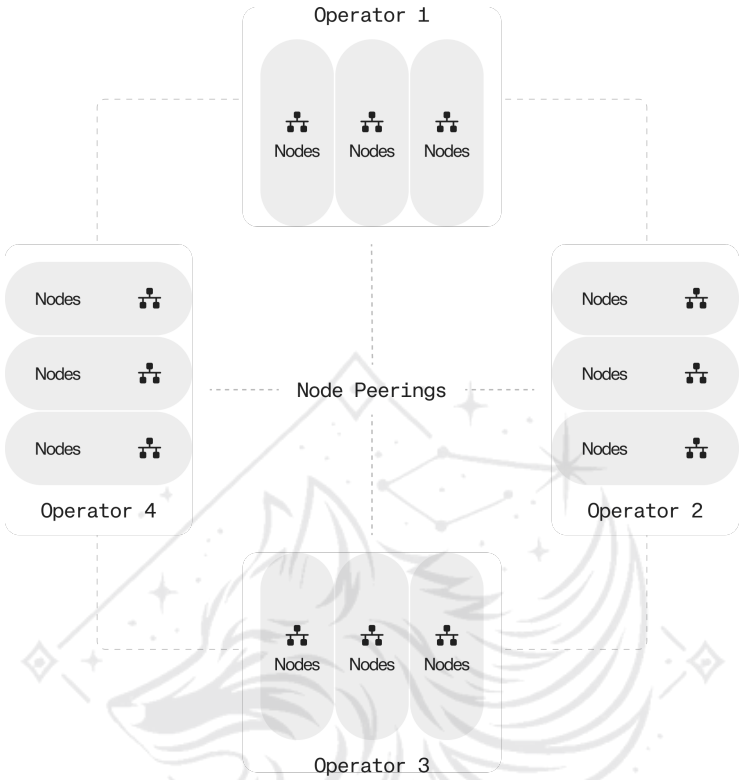


Figure 2: A Rendezvous Hash-ring in a federation of entities running service nodes.

5.1.2 Service Node Statuses

Nodes are categorized into different statuses—Active, Reserve, Standby, Jailed, and Deactivated—based on their performance and compliance with the Network's requirements.

1. **Active**: These nodes participate in processing user requests and are part of a region. Initially this set entails at least 15, a number set by protocol governance impacting the overall node reward profitability. When a node engages in undesirable behavior (see service node slashing) a slashing event will be triggered against that node and it will be put into jailed status. Jailed status excludes a node from the active set of nodes.

2. **Jailed:** A node that triggers a slashing event will be excluded from the active set for a set time (24 hours) after which they move to the reserve status within which they are ranked based on their stake-weight.[3]

[3]This duration is equivalent to the length of a reward epoch. See Annex 10.1.

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3. **Reserve**: These nodes operate as active nodes, i.e. meets the staking requirements (see 5.1.1) and a machine up and running which also participates in the replication process. When the size of the active set falls below 15, these nodes become active. Initially the target is 6 reserve nodes, such that active and reserve nodes make up 21 nodes.

4. **Standby**: A Node is in Standby status when it meets the staking requirements (see 5.1.1), but the Node Operator is not running a machine. They need to be ready, however, to run a machine when the size of the active and reserve set falls below 21 - if they fail to do so, when called to join the active set, they remain in the standby set.[4]

5. **Deactivate**: A node operator is free to decide to stop supporting the Network by triggering the deactivation event. Nodes in this deactivated set will not receive any more rewards, and need to wait until their timelock decreases to 0 to withdraw their stake.

This mechanism permits only reliable nodes to participate in processing user requests, maintaining the Network's integrity and performance.

5.1.3 Service Node Performance

Node performance is a critical factor that directly impacts the overall efficiency, reliability, and scalability of the system. To evaluate individual node performance utilizing key metrics to generate a performance coefficient $U(i,t) \in [0,1]$ for each node i at time t.

The evaluation framework incorporates two primary performance metrics:

1. **Uptime** (U_i): Defined as the percentage of time a node remains operational, calculated as the ratio of total operational time to the evaluation period.

2. **Latency** (L_i): Measured as the average response time for a node to process requests, computed by dividing the sum of response times by the number of messages.

To provide a nuanced assessment, a weighted scoring function is introduced that combines these metrics:

$$\text{Performance} = (W_u \cdot U_i) \cdot (W_l \cdot L_i)$$

Where W_u and W_l represent the weights assigned to uptime and latency, respectively. These weights can be adjusted based on Network priorities and requirements.

The WalletConnect Network employs a dynamic two-phase system to measure and verify node performance, facilitating the transition from a permissioned to a permissionless network.

[4] If in future developments delegation of stake is enabled those that have insufficient delegation would be included in the standby set.

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1. **Permissioned Network (Phase 1)**:
    - Trusted nodes (oracles) for performance verification
2. **Transition to Permissionless Network (Phase 2)**:
    - All nodes participate in performance measurement

Key Transition:

- Phase 1: Trusted nodes (oracles) verify performance
- Phase 2: Every node pings and reports on every other node operator

In Phase 1, the oracle node plays a crucial role within the Network. It functions as both a data collector and a regular service operator. As a data collector, the oracle node gathers performance metrics from all active and reserve nodes in the Network. This phased approach allows for a controlled and secure evolution of the Network, balancing the need for initial stability with the long-term goal of decentralization.

5.1.4 Service Node Slashing

To maintain a high-performance network, the Network incorporates a slashing mechanism that penalizes underperforming nodes. This mechanism is directly tied to the previously defined node performance coefficient$U(i, t)$.

Slashing Threshold: The governance will define a performance threshold τ, where $0 < \tau < 1$. If a node's performance coefficient falls below this threshold, it triggers a slashing event.

The slashing process is as follows:

1. **Performance Evaluation:** The performance coefficient $U(i, t)$ is continuously calculated for each node i at regular intervals t.
2. **Threshold Check:** If $U(i, t) < \tau$, a slashing event is triggered for node i.
3. **Jailing:** Upon a slashing event, the underperforming node is immediately moved to the "jailed" set. This set contains nodes that are temporarily or permanently removed from active participation in the Network.
4. **Replacement:** Once a node is jailed, it is replaced in the active set by the next eligible node. This enables the Network to maintain its designated number of active nodes at all times.
5. **Stake Reduction:** The jailed node may face a reduction in its staked tokens as a penalty for underperformance. The exact percentage of stake reduction will be determined by Network governance.

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6. **Reinstatement:** After serving the mandatory jailing period, the node will return to the standby set and subsequently to the reserve and active sets depending on the number of active nodes and performance of the rest of the Network.

By implementing this slashing mechanism, the Network can maintain a high standard of performance, ensuring that only the most reliable and efficient nodes participate in consensus and transaction processing.

5.2 Gateway Node Operators

Gateway node operators manage the Gateway Nodes, which are responsible for facilitating encrypted communications and data routing between wallets and applications. Initially, these nodes are operated by Reown to enhance stability and performance during the Network's early stages. Gateway nodes are responsible for:

- **Horizontal Scaling**: Gateway nodes are designed to handle increasing amounts of traffic by adding more nodes to the Network.
- **Velocity**: The Gateway Nodes optimize the speed of connections, reducing latency and improving the overall user experience when interacting with the WalletConnect Network.

It is expected that the WalletConnect Foundation will steward further decentralization of the operation of Gateway Nodes over time. The decentralization process involves moving project identifiers and metadata onto the Network, creating a clear distinction between wallets and applications, and introducing domain verification.

5.3 Wallets

Wallets enable users to manage their blockchain keys and interact with applications via the WalletConnect protocol. They play a vital role in the Network by enabling end-users to securely access and utilize blockchain services on any network. Wallets are responsible for integrating with the WalletConnect Network and providing a seamless user experience for managing digital assets and performing blockchain transactions.

Today, Reown provides the WalletKit sdk to enable simple integrations for wallets to the Network.

Wallets participating in the WalletConnect Network can earn rewards through staking and performance incentives. To qualify, wallets must stake WCT tokens, which enables them to participate in the Network's governance and earn staking rewards. The WalletConnect Certified program offers additional incentives for wallets that meet high standards of UX and integration, further encouraging wallets to stay up-to-date with the latest network features and best practices.

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5.4 Apps

Apps within the web3 space are the products and services that drive traffic to the Network via direct integration or through any of the available SDKs. They play a crucial role in the WalletConnect Network by providing various services that end-users consume.

5.5 SDKs

SDKs act as proxies for applications, simplifying the connection process to the WalletConnect Network. They play a vital role in facilitating secure and efficient interactions between applications and the Network. Around 70% of connections into the WalletConnect Network come from SDKs. Due to their vital role in the Network, participating SDKs will receive a one-time allocation of WCT tokens. This allocation facilitates SDKs' participation in the Network through governance. SDKs are also incentivized to participate as node operators and fulfill multiple roles within the Network.

5.6 End Users

End users are the consumers of all the services within the WalletConnect Network, from wallets to applications, and through the relay and database nodes. They play a critical role in driving the Network's adoption and usage. End users can participate in the Network's governance through the WCT token.

Fostering a closer relationship between power users of web3 and app and wallet developers should enable tighter feedback loops such that UX can be iterated upon more quickly. The Network envisions that end users with WCT will be able to propose and vote on industry-wide UX improvements and product enhancements for the Network. A community-first innovation approach should facilitate that the evolution of onchain experiences meet real user needs and preferences. An example of this may be user-voted categories in WalletGuide. Knowing that WCT token holders are the most active Web3 users, it's also expected that apps in the Network can offer early access to these users in exchange for testing and feedback.

End users will enjoy a free service by the Network, to remove all barriers of entry and foster crypto adoption.

5.7 Technical Council

The Technical Council, elected by the Foundation and the community through governance, is envisioned to consist of core developers and node operators responsible for overseeing the technology and infrastructure of the WalletConnect Network. Their primary role is intended to provide Network stability, security, and continuous evolution.

The Technical Council would be tasked with maintaining the Network's core infrastructure, implementing upgrades, and ensuring the Network adapts to new

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technological advancements. They will coordinate with the Foundation to align on the Network's technical roadmap and governance. This collaborative effort is intended to ensure that the Network remains secure, scalable, and capable of supporting new features and integrations.

The Technical Council is expected to make contributions to the Network during the transition phases of the Network's governance, gradually taking over technical responsibilities and facilitating a smooth shift towards a fully decentralized governance model. This phased approach allows for careful planning and execution, preparing the Network's long-term success and sustainability.

6 WCT Token

The WCT token powers the onchain UX ecosystem, acting as both a reward and governance mechanism within the ecosystem. This section outlines the functionality, fee structures, and rewards associated with the WCT token.

The WCT token has four primary functions within the WalletConnect Network:

- **Fees:** At first the Network will not charge fees, but token holders will have the ability to vote on fees being charged for Network services such as relay usage and other future services.[5]
- **Rewards:** WCT tokens are distributed as rewards to incentivize participation and contribute to Network security and efficiency.
- **Staking:** Participants can stake WCT tokens to earn rewards and participate in governance.
- **Governance:** WCT holders can vote on proposals and changes, giving the community control over the Network's development through decentralized governance.[6]

WCT token holders will have the power to influence the Network's direction through governance mechanisms. They will be able to vote on proposals and changes to the Network, allowing the community to have a say in its evolution. This decentralized governance model is designed to foster a community-driven ecosystem.

6.1 Token Transferability

At launch, the WCT token will be non-transferable for all holders. This means that token holders will not be able to transfer their tokens to other wallets or addresses. However, this restriction does not affect then-enabled utilities of the WCT token such as governance participation and staking capabilities, allowing

[5] Fees may be introduced at a later time after approval by WCT tokenholders according to governance proposals and voting mechanisms.

[6] Governance participation will be introduced at a later stage.

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all users, regardless of their allocation conditions, to participate in governance and staking activities.

6.1.1 Rationale for Non-Transferability

1. **Network Functionality:** The purpose of the WCT token is to support and enable network functionality. By restricting transferability, the tokens will remain within the ecosystem to serve their intended purpose.

2. **Long-Term Focus:** This purpose for the WCT token and restriction on transferability allows the prioritization of the long-term development and stability of the WalletConnect Network. Non-transferability provides an opportunity to thoroughly test all token functionalities, including staking, governance and mechanisms.

3. **Ecosystem Development:** This short-term non-transferability period serves as the starting point for creating and nurturing the WalletConnect ecosystem, allowing participants to engage with the Network's core functionalities.

4. **Infrastructure Protection:** As a key piece of web3 infrastructure, the WalletConnect Network must be stable and secure. This non-transferability period mitigates potential risks associated with premature token liquidity.

It is expected that the WalletConnect Foundation will facilitate the token holder community to propose and vote on when transferability will be enabled.

By taking this measured, community-involved approach, the WalletConnect Foundation aims to build a robust, secure, and sustainable ecosystem that serves the long-term interests of all participants in the WalletConnect Network.

6.2 WCT Allocation

The initial supply of WCT tokens is capped at 1 billion, with allocations designed to support the Network's growth and sustainability. These allocations include:

- **Core Development:** 7% For further development of the protocol and related modules
- **Rewards:** 17.5% For staking and performance rewards
- **Airdrops:** 18.5% For seasonal airdrops to users, apps, wallets, nodes, etc.
- **Team:** 18.5% For team members of Reown and WalletConnect.
- **Previous Backers:** 11.5% For those who provided resources and support to the early-stage Network.
- **WalletConnect Foundation:** 27% For partnerships, grants, ecosystem development, and operations.

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Figure 3: WCT Allocations

Tokens allocated to core development, team and previous backers will be subject to a 4-year unlock including a 1 year cliff starting at the token generation event (TGE).

The Airdrops allocations will be released in seasonal airdrops starting at the token's public launch and continuing throughout the following years.

6.3 Token Inflation

The initial design of the WalletConnect Network's tokenomics does not include token inflation. The current model focuses on utilizing existing token allocations and the potential to introduce fee structures to support Network operations and incentivize participation such that inflation is not envisioned within the first 3-4 years.

However, the Network's governance structure and community retain the flexibility to implement inflation mechanisms in the future if deemed appropriate. Any decision to introduce inflation would be subject to careful consideration of Network metrics, participant feedback, and overall ecosystem health, with specific parameters to be determined through Network governance processes.

6.4 Token Flow

As demonstrated by the consistent growth in remote connections, there is an increasing demand for decentralized products and services. This demand translates into computational bandwidth and storage capacity requirements, generating costs for each connection established through the Network.

The simplified token flow within the WalletConnect Network follows these steps:

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1. A user initiates a connection with an app.
2. The user connects with the relay to establish the connection.
3. Once the connection is established, the relay facilitates communication.
4. Each message relayed has an associated price, which the app or SDK pays in fees.
5. The collected fees are used to reward nodes and wallets for their work in maintaining the Network.
6. This process repeats for all messages conveyed through the Network.

For an overview of the Network and token flow see Annex 10.3. Note that the mechanism for charging fees is intended to ensure that the end user does not have to pay to make a connection and has no other friction added to their user experience.

6.5 Fees & Fee Mechanisms

Initially, applications and SDKs will not be charged fees by the Network for using the relay services. However, given there is a cost to provide this service in a privacy-preserving and censorship resistant way (i.e. the costs aren't being covered by selling data or gatekeeping the ecosystem) it may be necessary, when the ecosystem reaches an appropriate stage of maturity, that the introduction of fees could be proposed by the community, discussed, and decided upon through governance mechanisms.

During this time, efforts are focused on encouraging adoption and growth, minimizing disruption to users, and allowing time for necessary infrastructure adjustments and progress toward future permissionless operation.

All the Network participants groups will be receiving WCT tokens (more on this below) to prepare them for when this is enabled. If additional functionality is layered into the Network, new fee models may emerge which will involve fees to be paid in WCT token.

6.6 Rewards

17.5% of the initial token supply is allocated for rewards to incentivize Network participants over the first few years of operations. This allocation is strategically phased: in the first year, only 5% will be distributed to test Network assumptions, while the remaining 12.5% is reserved for subsequent years. This larger portion is a "flexible incentive" and may be subject to change to maintain the reward mechanism's support of Network goals and benefits to all participants.

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6.6.1 Staking

Staking is an important component of the Network design to incentivise appropriate behaviors from Network participants such that they can be rewarded for long term alignment, and have stakes slashed as punishment for undesirable behaviors such as not fulfilling node uptime requirements or not adhering to user voted requirements on user experience.

Staking rewards in the Network are derived from the Reward pool. One can understand given a total rewards budget $R_G(t)$, a staking rewards budget $R_S(t)$ as the following:

$$R_s(t) = W_s R_G(t)$$

W_s is set by governance, with a proposed predefined range of 0.25-0.66.

Calculating the rewards Each staker i possesses a stake-weight $w(i,t)$ and a consequent share of the overall sum of stake-weights:

$$s_{stWeight}(i,t) = \frac{w(i,t)}{\sum w(j,t)}$$

We'll denote the total sum of stake-weight as ΣW and the total sum of staked tokens as ΣS.

To counter the concentration of such a stake-weighted reward scheme, there is a cap c_{MAX} imposed on the share of stake-weights (proposal: $c_{MAX} = \frac{1}{10}$), hence the effective share of stake-weights is:

$$s_{stWeight}(i,t) = \min\left(\frac{w(i,t)}{\Sigma W}, C_{MAX}\right)$$

For each staker i, the individual rewards are their stake-weight share multiplied with the staking rewards, which are a part of the general rewards budget, that is:

$$R_S(t) = W_S * R_G(t)$$

As mentioned earlier, W_S is set by governance. The individual staking rewards are then:

$$r_S(i,t) = s_{stWeight}(i,t) * R_S(t)$$

Fixed Staking The Fixed staking system allows participants to lock up their tokens for predetermined periods. This approach provides flexibility while providing for network stability and long-term commitment from participants.

Key features of the fixed staking system include:

1. **Flexible Duration:** Users can choose staking periods ranging from 1 week to 2 years (104 weeks), the duration users can stake are measured in weekly increments.

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2. **Lock-up Period:** During the chosen staking period, staked tokens are inaccessible and cannot be withdrawn, ensuring network stability.

3. **Reward Calculation:** Staking rewards are calculated based on the duration of the stake, with longer commitments typically yielding higher rewards.

Unstaking and Unbonding To maintain network stability and prevent sudden liquidity shocks, the unstaking process includes the following features:

1. **Disabled Early Unstaking:** Users cannot withdraw their staked tokens before the end of their chosen lock-up period.

2. **Unbonding Period:** Upon completion of the staking period, users must wait for a 7-day unbonding period before tokens are returned to their wallet. This allows for a gradual transition and protects the Network from sudden large-scale withdrawals.

Auto-locking To support network participants who require active staking positions for participation or reward collection, there is an auto-locking feature:

1. **Continuous Staking:** This option automatically renews the staking position upon expiration.

2. **Stake Weight Preservation:** Auto-locking maintains the user's time-lock, ensuring uninterrupted participation in network activities and reward collection.

3. **Flexible Opt-out:** Users can disable auto-locking at any time, reverting to the standard un-bonding process at the end of their current staking period.

Re-Staking The staking mechanism also includes options for re-staking:

1. **Manual Re-staking:** Users can manually re-stake their rewards at the contract level, increasing their stake in the Network.

2. **Future Developments:** While automatic re-staking is not currently implemented, it is recognized as a potential future enhancement to improve user experience and increase network participation.

6.6.2 Node Rewards

The node rewards budget is split into two phases. The first phase tackles the WCT token non-transferability period. The implementation of a fixed-base reward structure results in the following token-base revenues:

1. 100,000 WCT are distributed as initial allocation and can be staked. Those are locked for the entire period of non-transferability.

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2. B_n is a boost given to nodes to reflect on their performance and activity that is not based on WCT price.

The calculations are as follows:

$$B_n = \alpha + (weight \cdot performance\ score)$$

And a multiplicator such that:

$$M_n = \frac{100,000}{T}$$

with T being the period on which the initial allocation is locked. The boost is based on the weight of the node relative to other nodes. So, initially, if there are 15 nodes, each getting 100,000 WCT, they would each get 6.67% weight. This stake weight evolves if some nodes do not restake their boost.

Individual node rewards are conditional on the performance factor $U(i,t) \in [0,1]$. In line with the performance factors for other groups, there is a set of KPIs defining this. Initially, it will be based on uptime and latency.

6.6.3 Wallet Performance Rewards

The WalletConnect Network implements a performance-based rewards system for wallet providers. This system incentivizes high-quality user experiences and active participation in the Network.

Wallets are categorized into three tiers based on their performance and certification status:

1. Not Eligible
2. Eligible
3. Certified Wallet

Qualification Criteria: To qualify for rewards, a wallet must meet the following requirements:

1. Stake a minimum amount of tokens into the protocol[7]
2. Achieve at least 100,000 successful connections and signatures in any given monthly period

[7]The required stake is proportional to the minimum airdrop distributed for applications, ensuring alignment between wallet providers and the broader ecosystem.

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Performance Metrics: The total wallet rewards are calculated based on:

1. Number of connections established
2. Number of signatures performed
3. User experience (UX) standards, with WalletConnect Certified[8] as the benchmark

Reward Pools and Distribution:

1. **Eligible Wallets:**
   - Share a pool of 1,500,000 WCT tokens over the first year[9]
   - Must meet the minimum performance threshold of 100,000 successful connections
2. **Certified Wallets:**
   - Share an enhanced pool of 4,000,000 WCT tokens over the first year[10]
   - Reward distribution is non-linear, favoring higher-performing wallets

Initially, the reward calculation and distribution process will be executed off-chain, with results posted on-chain for transparency and verification. This approach allows for flexibility in refining the system while maintaining decentralized record-keeping. After the first year, the performance pool will transition to a flexible rewards budget, allowing for dynamic adjustments based on Network growth and changing priorities.

7 Governance

The governance of the WalletConnect Network is structured to facilitate decentralization, transparency, and community participation. This section outlines the roles and responsibilities of the WalletConnect Foundation and the community governance model that guides the Network.

7.1 Foundation

The WalletConnect Foundation is tasked with stewarding the Network by promoting its adoption, use, and growth. The Foundation's responsibilities include overseeing of grants to stakeholders, supporting app, sdk and wallet development teams, and managing partnerships.

[8] https://walletconnect.network/blog/walletguide-and-walletconnect-certified-the-future-of-digital-wallets - long term the decision criteria for the certified programme could be governed by the community

[9] Allocation used for the first year of rewards

[10] Allocation used for the first year of rewards

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7.2 Councils

The Councils include several curated groups of individuals who are responsible for the different functions that are either part of the foundation, core development teams, node operator teams or that work independently. Envisioned Councils include:

- **Technical Council** - responsible for the technology & infrastructure
- **Partnerships Council** - responsible for the partnerships & growth

This structure is projected to be implemented during the constitution of the community governance, more about this in the next section.

7.3 Community Governance

The WalletConnect Network is designed for a fully decentralized governance model managed by community governance. Further decentralization is expected to be facilitated by approved proposals of WCT tokenholders participating in the Network governance.

Optimally this transition occurs through planned, multiple phases. An example of such planned multiple phases follows, though the actual transition will depend on input and approval from WCT tokenholders:

1. **Phase 1 - TGE Preparation:**
    - The WalletConnect Foundation is established and begins operations.
    - The Foundation and Reown collaborate on the Network's technical, community, partnerships, and administrative governance.
2. **Phase 2 - Foundation Transition:**[11]
    - The Foundation establishes different councils to progressively take over various governance functions.
    - The Foundation expands its programs and responsibilities over community, partnerships, and administration considerations for the Network.
    - Community Governance (See above) arises from WCT token stakers who participate in the Network and its governance.
3. **Phase 3 - Partnerships Transition:**
    - The Partnerships Council, elected through community governance, assumes a more prominent role in community initiatives, including marketing, business development, grants programs, education, developer relations, and events.

[11] Token holders can participate in governance starting in Phase 2 after TGE by staking their WCT tokens, proposing changes, and voting on key issues, thereby shaping the future of the WalletConnect Network.

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4. **Phase 4 - Technology Transition:**
    - The Technical Council, elected through community governance, assumes responsibility for technical governance as the Network becomes permissionless.
    - The Foundation coordinates this transition.
5. **Phase 5 - Administration Transition:**
    - The Foundation requires community governance approval to establish annual budgets, review and elect councils, and handle other administrative responsibilities through voting by community governance delegates.

Over 150 million connections have been provided by WalletConnect to the web3 ecosystem over the last 6 years. Decentralization of the Network marks an important milestone in ensuring the continued provision of a resilient, privacy-preserving, censorship resistant UX ecosystem to underpin the onchain internet. The WalletConnect Foundation welcomes open-source contributions, new ecosystem participants and feedback from the community.

8 Future Work and Roadmap

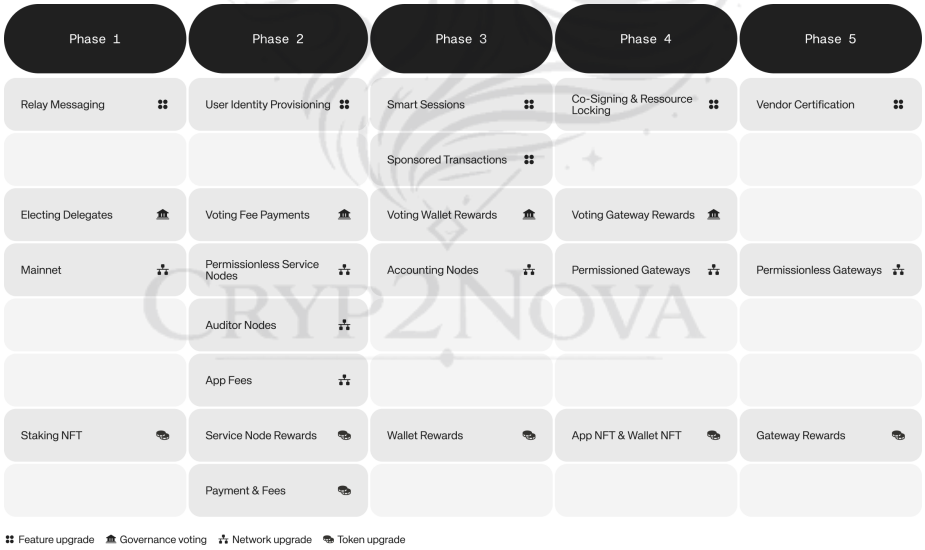


Figure 4: WalletConnect Network Roadmap

As WalletConnect continues to evolve, there are several key upgrades that will shape the future of the Network and the protocol. Stakeholders in the

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WalletConnect Network can introduce upgrades. This roadmap outlines ideas proposed by core contributors to enhance decentralization, improve functionality, and introduce innovative services to meet the evolving needs of the web3 ecosystem.

Suggestions of core contributors for future upgrades include:

1. **Permissionless Service Nodes**
   - Removing the permissioned process to run a service node
   - Allowing anyone to become a service node operator, enhancing decentralization
2. **Auditor Nodes**
   - Introduction of Auditor Nodes to monitor and report on service node performance and reliability
3. **App Fee Payment**
   - Switching on fees where Apps/SDKs pay fees for Network usage
   - Integration of fee payments with the general token dynamics, correlating rewards with the total fees paid by Apps
4. **Accounting Nodes and Wallet Rewards**
   - Introduction of Accounting Nodes to independently distribute rewards to Wallets
5. **Multiple Gateway Operators**
   - Introducing several Gateway servers to coordinate network activity will be a significant step towards further decentralization
   - Coordination of App and wallet registrations through App NFT and Wallet NFT minting

8.1 Community-Driven Initiatives

As the WalletConnect Network continues to grow, community involvement could play an increasingly crucial role in shaping its future. The following examples are the types of initiatives that could be explored to foster community-driven innovation:

1. **Seasonal Wallet Selection**
   - WCT token holders may have the opportunity to vote on user-choice wallets for WalletGuide each season, potentially ensuring that the most user-friendly and innovative wallets are highlighted.
2. **Early Access Partnerships**

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- Exploration of collaborations with apps to potentially provide WCT token holders early access to new features.
- In return, apps might gain access to experienced UX testers and active web3 users, potentially creating a mutually beneficial ecosystem.

3. **Beta Testing Program**
    - Consideration of a program where WCT holders could be given early access to beta-test cutting-edge features in wallets and apps.
    - This program could potentially enable real-time feedback on usability, performance, and security, potentially driving rapid improvements.
4. **Exclusive Feature Prototyping**
    - This program could potentially enable real-time feedback on usability, performance, and security, potentially driving rapid improvements.
    - This initiative could potentially help shape the future of user experience by providing detailed input during prototype stages.
5. **Crowdsourced UX Challenges**
    - This initiative could potentially help shape the future of user experience by providing detailed input during prototype stages.
    - Top solutions could potentially be implemented, with contributors possibly recognized and rewarded with additional WCT tokens.
6. **Exclusive Content and Alpha Access**
    - Top solutions could potentially be implemented, with contributors possibly recognized and rewarded with additional WCT tokens.
    - Consideration of opportunities to participate in invite-only governance discussions or alpha testing sessions.

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9 Glossary of Terms

Active Nodes Service nodes that are currently participating in processing user requests and are part of a region.

App Products and services within the web3 space that drive traffic to the WalletConnect Network via direct integration or through available SDKs.

Auditor Nodes Proposed future nodes to monitor and report on service node performance and reliability.

WCT Token The native token of the WalletConnect Network, used for fees, staking, and rewards.

Certified Wallet A category of wallets in the wallet performance rewards system that meet high standards of UX and integration.

Community Governance A form of governance for the WalletConnect Network where token holders can participate in decision-making.

Deactivated Nodes Service nodes that have stopped supporting the Network and no longer receive rewards.

End Users Consumers of all services within the WalletConnect Network, from wallets to applications.

Fixed Staking A staking system allowing users to lock their tokens for predetermined periods ranging from 1 week to 2 years.

Gateway Nodes Nodes forming web services that store state on the Network.

Jailed Nodes Service nodes that have triggered a slashing event and are excluded from the active set for a set time.

Performance Coefficient A measure of a node's performance based on uptime and latency metrics.

Relay Service The communication backbone of the WalletConnect Network, facilitating encrypted channels for various types of blockchain transactions and interactions.

Reserve Nodes Service nodes that operate as active nodes but are not currently in the active set.

SDK (Software Development Kit) Tools that simplify the connection process to the WalletConnect Network for applications.

Service Nodes Database nodes responsible for storing end-to-end encrypted messages and facilitating efficient data retrieval.

Slashing A penalty mechanism for underperforming nodes, potentially resulting in stake reduction and jailing.

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Smart Session A feature that enables wallets to delegate signing power to Apps.

Sponsored Transaction Submission A proposed feature to standardize and simplify transaction submissions across wallets and services.

Standby Nodes Service nodes that meets the staking requirements (see 5.1.1) but are not currently running a machine.

Technical Council A group of core developers and node operators responsible for overseeing the technology and infrastructure of the WalletConnect Network.

Un-bonding Period A 7-day waiting period after the completion of a staking period before tokens are returned to a user's wallet.

WalletConnect Foundation The organization tasked with stewarding the WalletConnect Network, promoting its adoption, use, and growth.

WalletConnect Network A decentralized infrastructure designed to support the web3 ecosystem by facilitating seamless and secure interactions between applications and wallets.

Wallet Software that enables users to manage their blockchain keys and interact with applications via the WalletConnect protocol.

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10 Annexes

10.1 Annex 1: Time Intervals

Time intervals ordered by length:

1. **Epoch_checkpoint:** 1h
    - The interval at which performance is checked
    - Potentially randomized, i.e., no fixed times for everyone
2. **Epoch_reward:** 1d
    - The interval over which rewards are assessed
    - The interval after which rewards are claimable

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10.2 Annex 2: Request-based Pricing Formula

The formula assumes there is a minimal unit of work to measure network cost, called a request (comparable to opcode). Taking the minimum time-unit of service s (seconds), the capacity of the network C_{net}, and the cost of the network per such time-unit, $Cost_{net}$ the price of 1 request per second is:

$$P_{base} = Cost_{net}/C_{net}$$

To maintain a buffer, define $C_{max} < C_{net}$ as the maximum capacity for sale. The adjusted base price for break-even is:

$$P_{base} = Cost_{net}/C_{max}$$

For a given amount $r < C_{max}$ of requests per second, using a subsidy-factor $s \leq 1$:

$$P(r) = P_{base} \cdot (1 - s) \cdot r$$

This allows for fixed pricing (e.g., 0.0001$ per request) while knowing the subsidy amount.

To make pricing more dynamic, four factors are considered:

1. Available capacity (f_a): Increases price as network utilization increases.
2. Timeslot (f_b): For when the rate-limit is supposed to start.
3. Timerange (f_c): Time until expiry.
4. Requested capacity (f_d): Decreases price per request for larger capacity requests (bulk discount).

Each factor is modeled as a value between 1 and $f_{a_{max}}$ (which can differ for each factor).

The aggregated pricing formula using these factors is:

$$P(f_a, f_b, f_c, f_d)(r) = P_{base} \cdot (1 - s) \cdot (f_a \cdot f_b \cdot f_c \cdot f_d)^{1/4} \cdot r$$

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10.3 Annex 3: Token/Network Flow

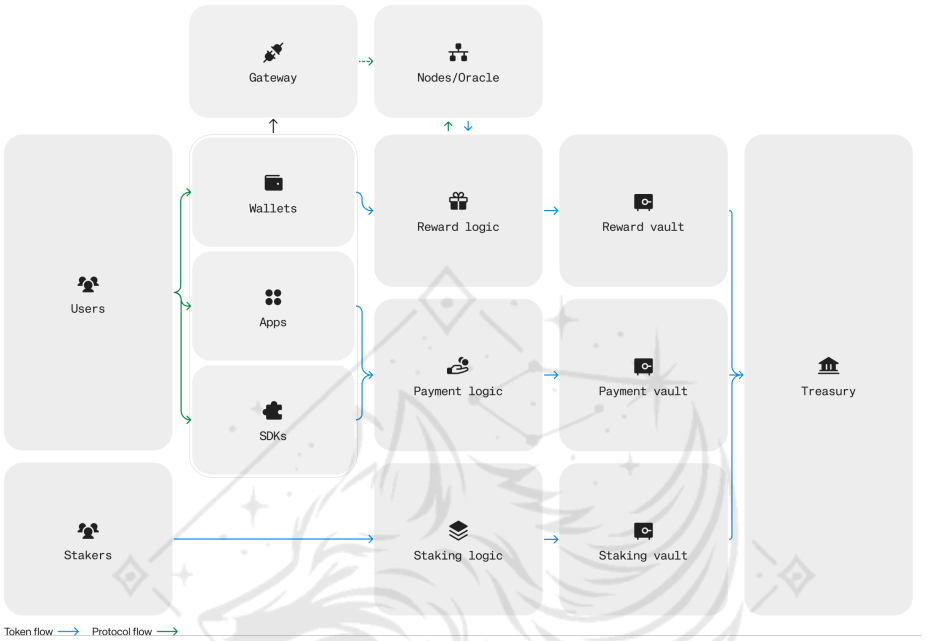


Figure 5: Overview of the Token/Network Flow

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10.4 Annex 4: Stakeweight Formula

Each staker has to:

1. Provide a pledged stake s in WalletConnect tokens.
2. Provide a time lock commitment T_L between 1 and 208 weeks.

Both together define the actual stake-weight:

$$w(t) = f(s, T_L) = s \cdot \begin{cases} w_{\min} & \text{if } T_L < 1 \\ (1 - w_{\min}) \frac{T_L}{208} + w_{\min} & \text{if } 1 \leq T_L \leq 208 \\ 1 & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Where:

- $w(i, t)$ is the stake-weight of staker i at time t
- s_i is the amount of tokens staked by staker i
- T_L is the time lock commitment in weeks

The stake-weight increases linearly with the time lock commitment, with a maximum bonus of 100% for a 4-year (208 weeks) commitment.

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