

DecentralCoin tokenomics

Supply, allocation, and the schedule that governs both

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ABSTRACT

DecentralCoin has a fixed supply of 100,000,000 DCC, minted in full at genesis on 20 July 2021 and never inflated since. Block reward issuance has never activated, so miners earn transaction fees and nothing else. An audit of the four genesis addresses and the wallets they funded places 98,091,614 DCC, or 98.09% of supply, in six addresses under project control, leaving under 2M DCC in external hands. This document allocates that 98.09M across five locked buckets: 53% to community and ecosystem, 20% to a treasury reserve, 15% to team, 10% to foundation operations, and the residue as operating float. It fixes a four-year release schedule taking circulating supply from 2.0M to 72.2M, commits to leaving block rewards deactivated so total supply stays at 100,000,000 DCC permanently, and routes protocol revenue into a burn that scales with usage instead of a one-time cut. Every balance cited here can be read from a public node.

1. Introduction

DecentralCoin has never had a published distribution. Supply was minted in full at genesis in July 2021 and has not changed since, which is a stronger monetary position than most chains reach after a decade of emissions. The weakness sits on the other side of the ledger. Six addresses hold 98.09% of the supply, and anyone running basic diligence finds that in one API call.

Two reflexes are available here and both are wrong. The first is to burn a large slice of the treasury on the theory that supply reduction reads as commitment. Burning moves the denominator and funds nothing, and DCC has no fee revenue to fall back on, so the treasury is the only capital the chain has. The second reflex is to activate block rewards, which is already implemented in the node and one vote away. That prints roughly 3.15M DCC a year into a market with almost no float and no bid.

This document takes the third option. Publish the distribution, move it into lock contracts anyone can read, and spend it on the two things the chain is missing: validators and users.

2. Supply and issuance

One DCC divides into 100,000,000 dcclets, so every on-chain amount carries eight decimals. Total supply is 100,000,000 DCC, created in block 1 on 20 July 2021 across four genesis transactions. No DCC has been issued since.

That is not a policy that was chosen and held. It follows from feature 14, *Block Reward and Community Driven Monetary Policy*, never having activated. The mainnet node reports its status as `VOTING`, and `GET /blockchain/rewards` returns error 199. Miners therefore earn transaction fees and nothing else, split under NG at 40% to the block including a transaction and 60% to the next block's producer.

The node carries a complete reward implementation should feature 14 ever activate: 6 DCC per block initially, 100,000-block terms, 0.5 DCC vote increments. DecentralChain removed the DAO and buyback recipients that the upstream design pays a share to, so the entire reward would go to the block producer. At 60-second blocks that is 3,153,600 DCC per year, an initial inflation rate of 3.15%.

This document commits to leaving feature 14 deactivated. Total supply stays at 100,000,000 DCC permanently.

That commitment needs a caveat stated plainly. Feature activation requires 18,000 votes inside a 20,000-block window, and one address currently produces 100% of blocks. Whoever operates that address can activate feature 14 unilaterally, today, without anyone's agreement. The fixed-supply commitment is a governance promise backed by the custody and validator changes in section 6. It is not yet a technical impossibility, and section 6 is what closes that gap.

3. Current distribution

The four genesis addresses hold 63.08M DCC between them. The other 36.92M did not disperse into the market. Tracing outbound transfers from the genesis

wallets finds a single 30,000,000 DCC transfer to `3DTpBtthd` and a 5,010,000 DCC transfer to `3Dm78oJoN`, which together account for almost all of it.

ADDRESS	DCC	ORIGIN
3Dg7jsTxj1gYp359u1hT7dsg8GZEwhii1Kr	30,000,098	genesis
3DTpBtthd1uJE2aRq5iqRY7d7vcp94AFeqe	30,000,010	funded from genesis; has produced blocks
3DhKtKgynxyh9K2YrEMLgLBm8AMuLkKdkRn	20,039,654	genesis; sole active block producer
3DYhnLbQUTrd9jKaCzvJx1PULj4GDnAcbyC	10,000,000	genesis; untouched since 2021
3Dm78oJoNcb1xBtWkjo194u7GgNdV89kvWE	5,010,001	funded from genesis
3DUM611HQFwQcCQDQnA5W92Xs219smEHaaP	3,041,851	genesis
Controlled	98,091,614	98.09%
External float	1,908,386	1.91%

Roughly 900,000 DCC of that external float sits in four identifiable wallets holding aliases such as `dccadmins` and `oklahoma`. Genuinely dispersed supply is therefore close to 1,000,000 DCC, about 1% of the total.

Balances and transfer history above are read from the mainnet node and can be reproduced by anyone. Custody is a separate claim from balance, and the project asserts control of all six keys. `3DTpBtthd` is the one an outside reviewer should verify first, because 30M DCC turns on it.

4. Allocation

The 98,091,614 DCC under project control divides into five buckets. Percentages are given against total supply of 100,000,000, since that is the denominator a holder or an exchange will use.

BUCKET	DCC	% OF SUPPLY
Community and ecosystem	53,000,000	53.00%
Usage and airdrop program	22,000,000	22.00%
Validator and staking rewards	15,000,000	15.00%
Liquidity	12,000,000	12.00%
Grants and integrations	4,000,000	4.00%
Treasury reserve	20,000,000	20.00%
Team and contributors	15,000,000	15.00%
Foundation and operations	10,000,000	10.00%
Operating float	91,614	0.09%
Total controlled	98,091,614	98.09%

There was never a private round, a seed allocation, or a venture investor, so there is no such line in the table. Most chains that claim this have a disclosure to make. DecentralChain has none, and the six addresses in section 3 are the whole history.

Usage and airdrop program, 22M

The largest single line, deliberately. It accrues over 18 to 24 months against criteria published before anything becomes claimable: bridge volume, liquidity provision, DEX trades, validator uptime. A snapshot of the chain as it stands today would pay a few dozen addresses, so this is structured as forward-looking user acquisition, not a retroactive distribution.

Validator and staking rewards, 15M

A declining schedule that stands in for the block reward the chain does not pay, starting near 2.5M in year one and tapering toward 1M by year five. Years one through four spend 7.2M, and the remaining 7.8M covers year twelve at the floor, meaning a flat 1M per year with no further taper. Part of it is leased rather than spent. LPoS leasing is non-custodial, so the treasury keeps the coins while giving

a new validator the weight to clear the 10,000 DCC generating minimum and win blocks from its first day.

Liquidity, 12M

Split 8M into protocol-owned liquidity and 4M into third-party LP incentives. The deepest AMM pool currently holds about 1,600 DCC, which is the binding constraint on everything else in this document. Protocol-owned liquidity means the protocol holds the position and collects the fees rather than renting depth from LPs who leave when incentives stop. Section 8 covers the dependency this bucket carries.

Treasury reserve, 20M

The bucket that does not get spent on plan. It covers a security incident, a bridge shortfall, an exchange requirement, or the case where the four years below are wrong and the allocation needs recutting. Longest lock, multisig control, published spend policy.

Team and foundation, 25M

15M to team and contributors on a 12-month cliff and 36-month linear vest. 10M to foundation operations covering infrastructure, audits, and the legal entity. Both sit inside normal ranges for an L1, and the combined 25% is worth stating in plain numbers, because the alternative reading of six wallets holding 98% is considerably worse than any figure published here.

5. Release schedule

Circulating supply today is about 2.0M DCC, roughly 2%. At that float, price is undefined and any quoted market capitalisation is fiction. The release schedule is therefore not a secondary detail of the launch. It is the launch.

BUCKET	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	BEYOND
Usage and airdrop	8.0M	8.0M	4.0M	2.0M	—
Validator and staking	2.5M	2.0M	1.5M	1.2M	7.8M
Liquidity	6.0M	3.0M	2.0M	1.0M	—
Grants	1.0M	1.0M	1.0M	1.0M	—
Foundation	2.0M	3.0M	3.0M	2.0M	—
Team	0	5.0M	5.0M	5.0M	—
Treasury	0	0	0	0	20.0M
Released	19.5M	22.0M	16.5M	12.2M	27.8M

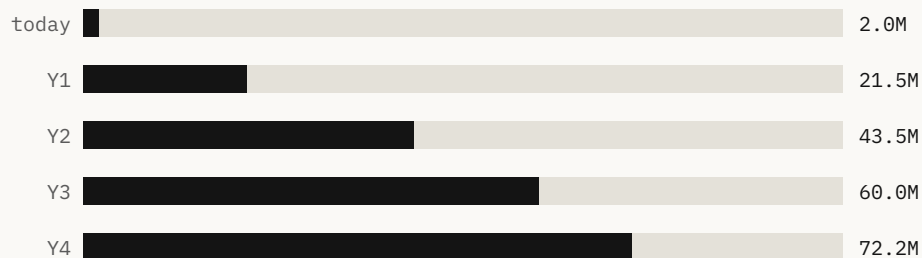


Figure 1. Circulating supply against the fixed 100M ceiling. 27.8M remains locked past year four, of which 20M is treasury.

Team unlocks begin in year two. The 12-month cliff puts insiders behind the airdrop cohort rather than beside them, which is the ordering people check first when they read a schedule like this one.

6. Custody and verification

Until the coins move, everything above is a spreadsheet. The buckets become real when each one sits in its own RIDE lock contract at a published address, releasing on the schedule in section 5 and refusing to release faster. Five of the six wallets drain into those contracts.

SOURCE	DCC	DESTINATION
3Dg7jsTx	30.00M	airdrop 22M, grants 4M, liquidity 3.95M, operating float 0.05M
3DTpBtthd	30.00M	treasury 20M, foundation 10M
3DhKtKgy	20.04M	validator rewards 14M, team 5.04M, retains 1.00M working stake
3DYhnLbQ	10.00M	team 9.96M, operating float 0.04M
3Dm78oJoN	5.01M	liquidity 5.01M
3DUM611H	3.04M	liquidity 3.04M

`3DhKtKgy` is the exception and the retention is deliberate. It currently produces 100% of blocks, so draining it stops the chain. It keeps a working generating balance while the 14M validator reward pool moves into a separate contract it does not control.

That separation is the single most important line in this document. One key today holds 20M DCC, produces every block, and would pay every validator subsidy. It can also activate feature 14 by itself and break the supply commitment in section 2. Splitting the roles, then using the leased stake to bring independent validators online, is what converts the fixed-supply promise into something a holder does not have to take on faith. No part of this schedule should be announced before that work is done.

7. Revenue and burn

Supply never rises. It falls when the chain is used, through three sinks, all denominated in DCC.

AMM protocol fee. Pools charge 35 basis points per swap. A protocol share of that, currently configured at 12%, routes to a burn address instead of accruing entirely to liquidity providers. The configuration already exists on chain:

`config:protocolFeePct` is set to 1200 and `config:treasury` is populated.

Neither value is read by the deployed contract. `applySwap` updates reserves and fee counters and skims nothing, and `FeeScale` is declared without being used anywhere. This sink collects zero until that code ships, and saying otherwise would be inaccurate.

Matcher fee. The DEX charges a flat 0.003 DCC per order in dynamic mode. A share routes to the same burn address.

Namespace auctions. Short aliases and premium asset tickers sell by Dutch auction, paid in DCC, burned in full. This sink matters most because it prices scarcity of names, not throughput, so it produces real burn at ten users rather than requiring ten thousand.

IN PLAIN TERMS

Burn is earned here, not staged. Route the fees, ship the auction, and supply falls when people actually use the chain. If nobody trades, nothing burns. A one-time treasury bonfire would post a bigger number this week and pay for none of the work that makes the number mean anything.

8. What this does not solve

An allocation table is not a business. The following are open, and none of them is fixed by anything above.

There is no usage. Two hundred consecutive recent blocks contained zero transactions. The AMM has processed 17 swaps in its lifetime across two pools. Distribution can buy attention and it can pay for liquidity, but demand comes from products people want, and that work sits outside this document.

Block production is one machine. Until the leased stake in section 4 brings independent validators online, the chain has a single point of failure and a single point of governance. The validator bucket exists to fix this and is the first spend that should happen.

Protocol-owned liquidity needs an asset the treasury does not hold. Pairing 8M DCC requires matching value in stablecoins or bridged assets. The treasury holds DCC and nothing else, so this bucket depends on either bridge inflows or a sale, and the second option carries obvious optics. This is the weakest dependency in the plan.

Two of the three revenue sinks are unbuilt. The AMM protocol fee is stubbed, as described in section 7. The auction mechanism does not exist yet. Only the matcher fee is live, and it earns almost nothing at current volume.

Custody is asserted, not proven. Section 3 verifies balances and transfer history from a public node. It does not verify who holds the keys. An outside reviewer should ask for a signed message from each of the six addresses before treating this table as settled.

9. Amendment

This is version 1.0 and it is the official tokenomics of DecentralCoin as of 30 August 2026. The allocation in section 4 and the schedule in section 5 are fixed once the lock contracts in section 6 are deployed, and after that point the contracts govern, not this document. Changes to unlock timing require redeployment and a published rationale. Changes to total supply require activating feature 14, which section 2 commits against.

Figures in sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 were read from mainnet at height 2,322,348 on 30 August 2026 and will drift. The allocation does not depend on them.

10. Conclusion

DecentralCoin starts from a position most chains cannot buy: a fixed 100,000,000 supply, minted once, never inflated, with no investor overhang because there was never an investor. It also starts with 98.09% of that supply in six addresses and a chain almost nobody uses. The first fact is worth nothing until the second is addressed in public.

The allocation here puts 53% into community and ecosystem, holds team and foundation to a combined 25% behind a 12-month cliff, and locks 20% in reserve. It funds validators from treasury rather than from inflation so the supply figure stays true. It makes burn a function of usage rather than an announcement. Every number in it can be checked against a public node today, and the lock contracts in section 6 are what make it binding rather than aspirational.

1. Mainnet node, <https://mainnet-node.decentralchain.io>. Endpoints used: `/blocks/at/1`, `/activation/status`, `/blockchain/rewards`, `/addresses/balance/details`, `/transactions/address`, `/blocks/headers/seq`.

2. Genesis and reward parameters: `node/decentralchain-mainnet.conf`;
`settings/BlockchainSettings.scala`; `settings/Constants.scala`.
3. Fee schedule and NG split: `state/diffs/FeeValidation.scala`; `state/diffs/BlockDiffer.scala`.
4. AMM PoolCore 3DcZHm89byJjfdkHTJ9m89pyeMk8vChDGtD, SwapRouter 3Dc9mKvihe2ujkk7co5oA2HnUJ9W1CG
QsYg. Contract decompiled via `POST /utils/script/decompile`.
5. Matcher order fee: `matcher/dex/src/main/resources/application.conf`, `order-fee.dynamic`.