

My stats

All vaults

Shard value at entry
100 ETH

Price change
+10 ETH +25%↑

Total current value
110 ETH

Shard valuation Underlying asset valuation

1D

1W

1M

6M

1Y

\$14,035.02

Apr 14
\$13,124.01

Shard valuation +0.66%

Yield +2.66%

CryptoPunk 4833 4 ↑

Select vault to claim

\$12,294.11



Punk #4564 vault 3 shards
100 ETH | 1,241,241 JPEG



Punk #5080 vault 2 shards
113 ETH | 1,241,241 JPEG

Total yield Will trigger multiple transactions

2130 ETH | 2,482,482 JPEG



insrt finance

FUEL THE RISE

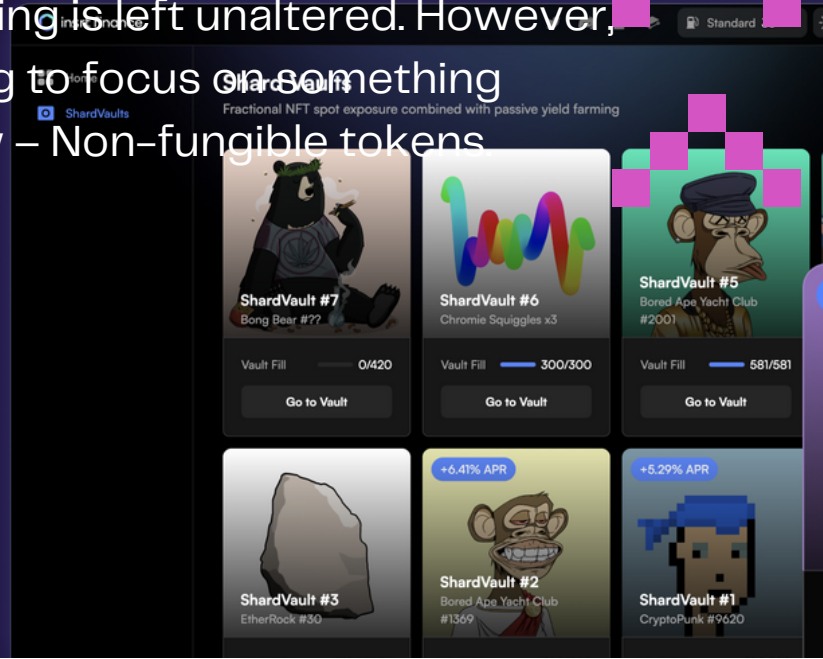
OF NFT ECONOMY

Introduction

The world as we know of today has changed a lot in the recent past. Historians believe that more technological advancements and progress have been made in the last few decades than as compared to the entire history of humanity of thousands of years.

Our belief is we owe a lot of this progress to revolutionary technologies like the internet, AI, machine learning, data sciences and the one and only blockchain. While all the other technologies help our world transition to a digital world, it is blockchain, which holds this digital world together and provides the security needed to build our confidence in the digital world.

While blockchain has left no industry alone, it has influenced the finance industry the most. Blockchain has entirely changed the way finance industry worked. From the decentralized finance applications to fungible currencies, nothing is left unaltered. However, in this paper we are going to focus on something different, something new – Non-fungible tokens

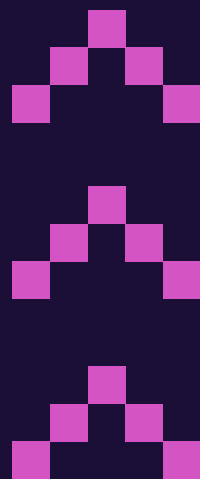
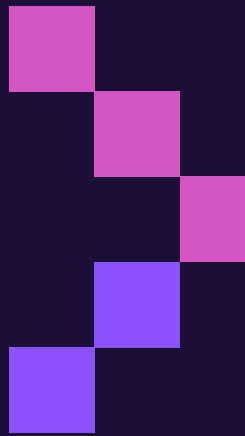
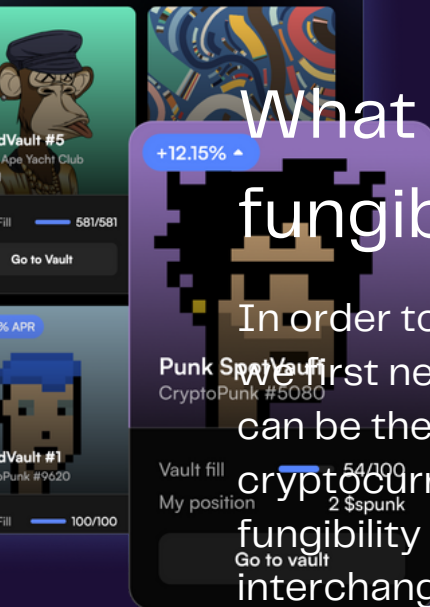


What is a Non – fungible token ?

In order to fully grasp the concept of a non-fungible token, we first need to understand what fungibility is and how it can be the differentiating factor between a simple cryptocurrency and a non-fungible token. In simple words, fungibility is the ability of an asset or a good to be interchanged with other individual asset or good of the same type. There are many examples of fungible assets around us. Let us start with the most common one; money. If you lent someone 50 dollars, it would not matter to you if the person pays you back with the same bill or not. He could pay you another 50-dollar bill or simply two 20-dollar bills and one 10-dollar bill or any other configuration as long as the total equals 50. On the other hand, an example of a non-fungible asset would be a car or a house. If you lent someone your car, it would not be okay for them to return a different car back.

Now let us talk about cryptocurrencies, a fungible currency such as bitcoin or an Ethereum is easily interchangeable with another bitcoin or ethereum. Whereas a non-fungible token cannot be exchanged with a token of identical type as both tokens would have a different value.

A formal definition of a non-fungible token would be a cryptographic asset on blockchain, which has a unique identification code and metadata that distinguishes it from another similar asset. Therefore, unlike cryptocurrencies, non-fungible tokens cannot be traded or exchanged at equivalency.

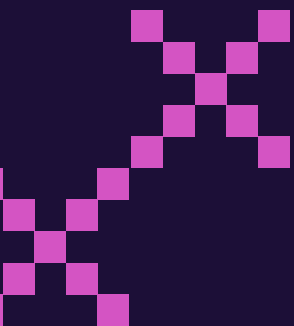
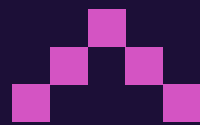
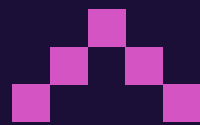
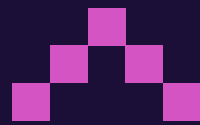
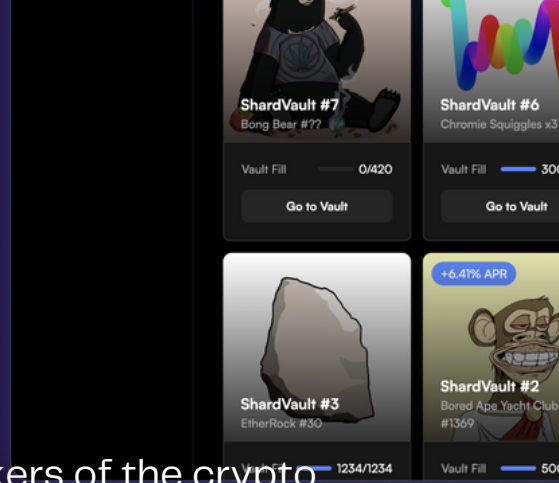


The Importance of Non-Fungible Tokens

NFTs are being thought as the change makers of the crypto paradigm by making each token irreplaceable and unique. NFTs have been compared with digital passports as each token contains a unique, non-transferable identity to differentiate it from other tokens. While NFTs cannot be exchanged for another, they are extensible, meaning that you can combine two NFTs together to breed a third one.

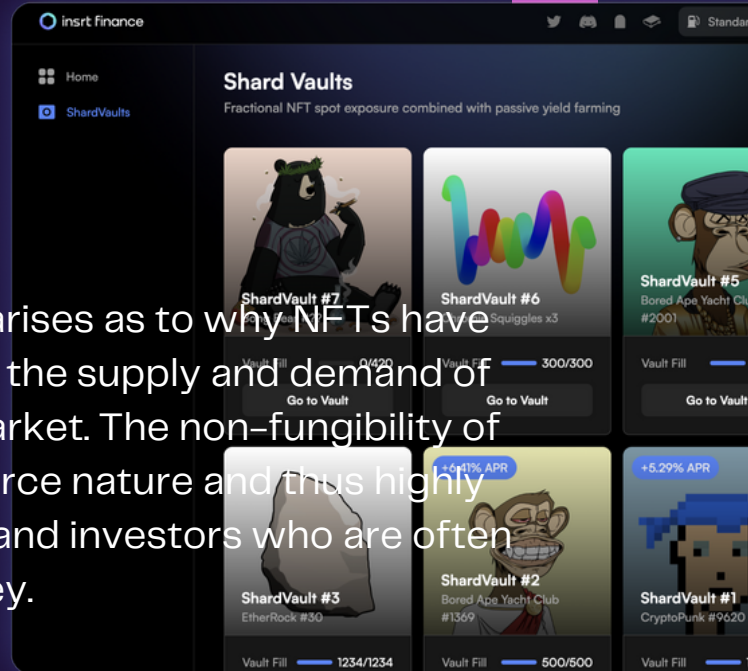
The way that NFTs have revolutionized the gaming and collectible space have made them hugely popular with crypto users and companies alike. A whopping 174 million US dollars have been spent on NFTs since November 2017.

Whether it is gamers or collectors, thanks to the advent of blockchain technology, they can now become the immutable owners of unique assets and in-game items and not only that, but can also make money from it. In some cases, players have even created virtual structures in games like casinos and parks and have monetized them with the help of NFTs. These in-game items also include costumes, avatars and in-game currency that can be sold on a secondary market with the help of NFTs.

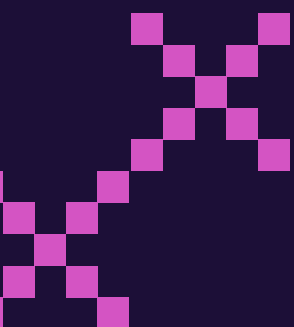
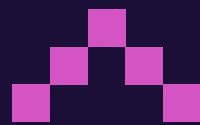
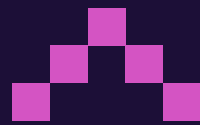




So now the important question arises as to why NFTs have any value. Well the answer lies in the supply and demand of an asset like in any traditional market. The non-fungibility of NFTs make them an asset of scarce nature and thus highly desirable for gamers, collectors and investors who are often ready to pay huge sums of money.



NFTs have the ability of making their owners a lot of money. There have been some crazy examples of NFTs where the owners have made an insane amount of money by selling things, which might not amount to any significant value in the real life. A good example of this is a gamer selling “The Secrets of Satoshis Tea Garden” for \$80,000 USD. The gamer purchased 64 lots in a decentralized virtual land platform, combined them into a single estate and created an NFT for it, which became highly desirable due to its digital scarcity, its desirable location and road access in the game. Similarly, another investor sold a piece of digital Monaco racing track in the F1 Delta Time game. The NFT of the piece of track allows the owner of the NFT to receive 5% dividend on all races that take place on that track.

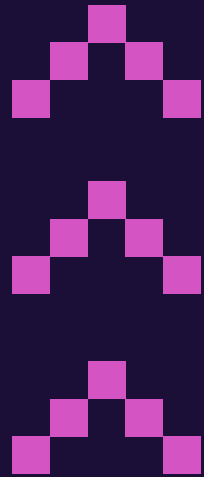
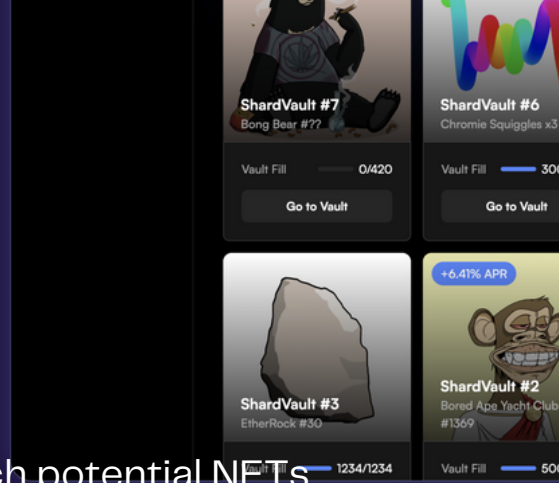


Promising Use Cases of Non-Fungible Token

While we have already discussed how much potential NFTs hold, it is now important that we take a look at some of the important use cases of non-fungible tokens to understand how NFTs are the wave of future and how they hold more potential than any other cryptocurrency no matter how valuable it is due to the only fact that NFT represents something real, something of a significant value.

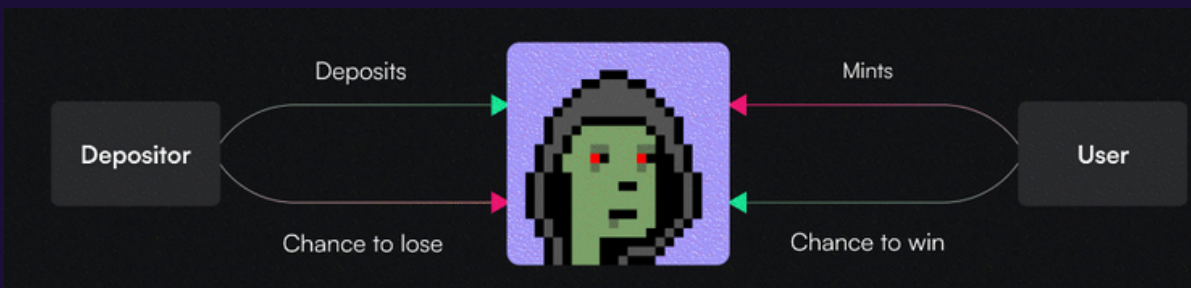
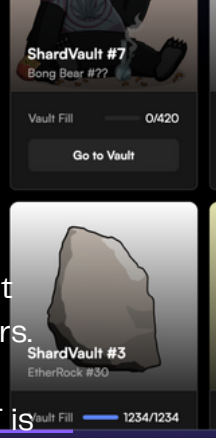
Non-Fungible Token & Art

As mentioned before, one of the most important use case for NFTs is art. At some point in our life, we have all visited an art museum, looked at the price of an art piece and thought “WOAH! That is insane.” Well the reason behind this insane pricing of those pieces of art is the fact that are one-offs and something better or even remotely close to it can never be created again. NFTs present a similar opportunity but for digital artists. The world of internet has no regard for how much hard work goes into creating a piece of digital art because people on the internet would blatantly copy a digital piece of art and call it theirs. NFTs provide an opportunity to create a digital ownership of the piece of art, which the owner can sell in digital auctions to people all around the world, without a third party intervention. So while this won't prevent people from creating copies of the digital art, it would however prevent them from claiming the ownership of the artwork as the NFT would provide proof of ownership, and protection against copyright infringement.



OVERVIEW

With Insrt, any type of value represented on-chain can be turned into a moonshot opportunity. There are two types of users on the protocol – minters and depositors. Depositors put up assets on the protocol so minters can win them, while minters attempt to win assets while accruing \$mint. Any form of value wrapped in an NFT is supported by the protocol.



Problem

Existing NFT marketplaces are designed around PFPs. We believe that PFP trading, in terms of potential, only a small part of the type of value that can be represented on-chain using NFTs. However, the great thing about PFP mints is that it provides a moonshot opportunity for users – their rewards can 100x, 1000x or even 10000x from the initial mint price of a collection.

We wanted to create a model where any form of value can be put on the market, while making sure that users on the other side of the trade still have the excitement of getting something valuable, expensive or exclusive.

NFTs are broken

because distribution is broken

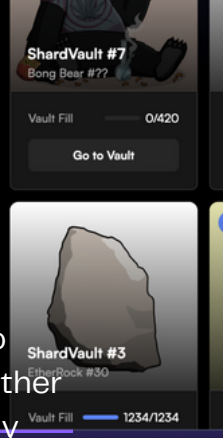


Solution

The Insrt Protocol and Perp Mints enables on one side, users to have the ability to get moonshot rewards for any type of value that can be found on-chain. On the other hand, users can deposit any type of value on-chain for returns, engagement or any other form of utility.

Insrt can create a market around any type of value wrapped in an NFT, because you can have hundreds of people putting up small "Asks" for a given NFT. At the same time, all of this happens real-time, unlike an auction or a raffle. This creates a fun, game-like experience for minters, while allowing depositors to accrue rewards with every single mint attempt.

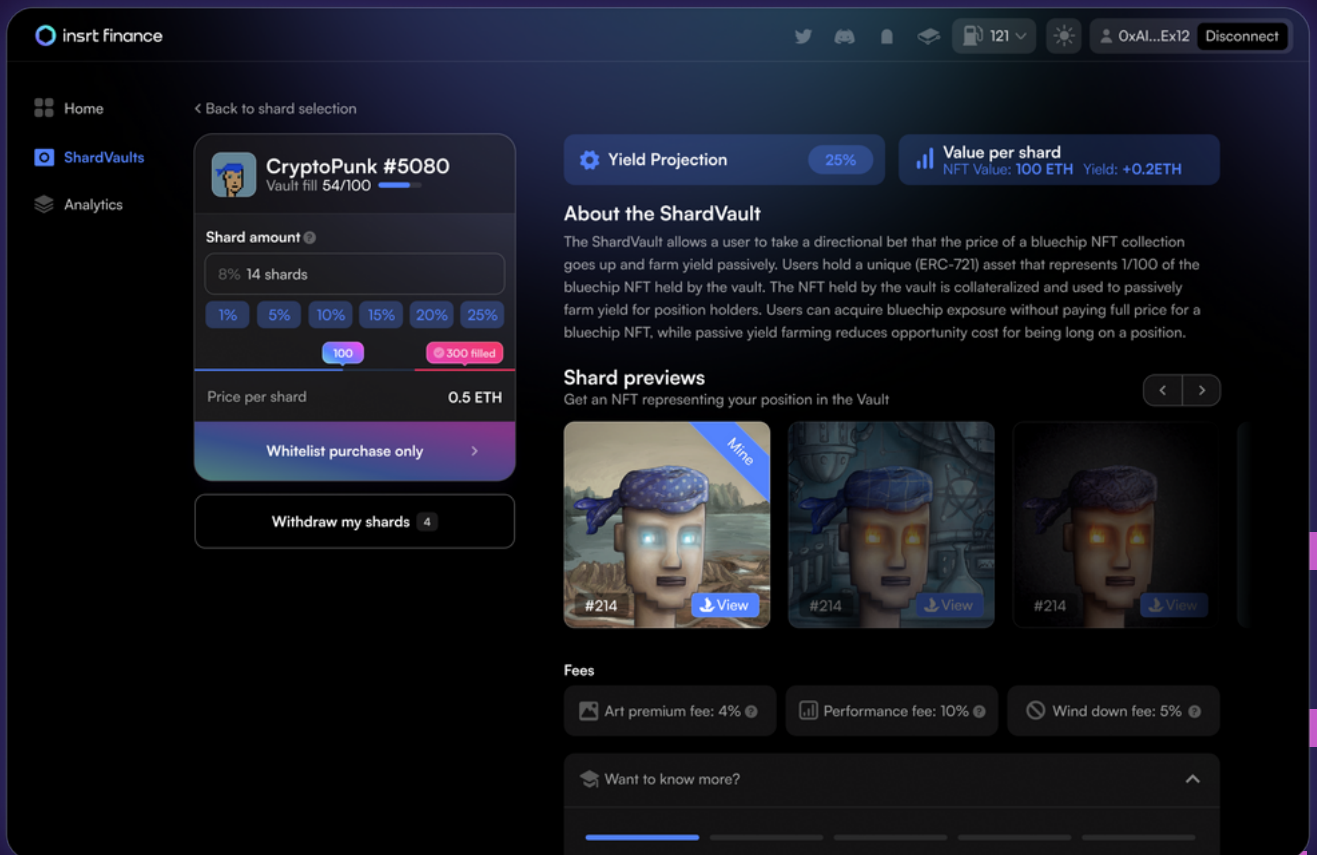
The screenshot displays the Insrt Finance web interface. At the top, the user's profile 'OxAl...Ex12' is visible with a 'Disconnect' button. The main content area is titled 'insrt finance' and shows a 'ShardVault' for 'CryptoPunk #5080' with a 'Vault fill 54/100' progress bar. A 'Yield Projection' of 25% and 'Value per shard' of 0.5 ETH (NFT Value: 100 ETH, Yield: +0.2ETH) are shown. The 'About the ShardVault' section explains that users take a directional bet on the price of a bluechip NFT collection. The 'Shard previews' section shows three NFTs with IDs #214. The 'Fees' section lists: Art premium fee: 4%, Performance fee: 10%, and Wind down fee: 5%. A 'Want to know more?' link is at the bottom.



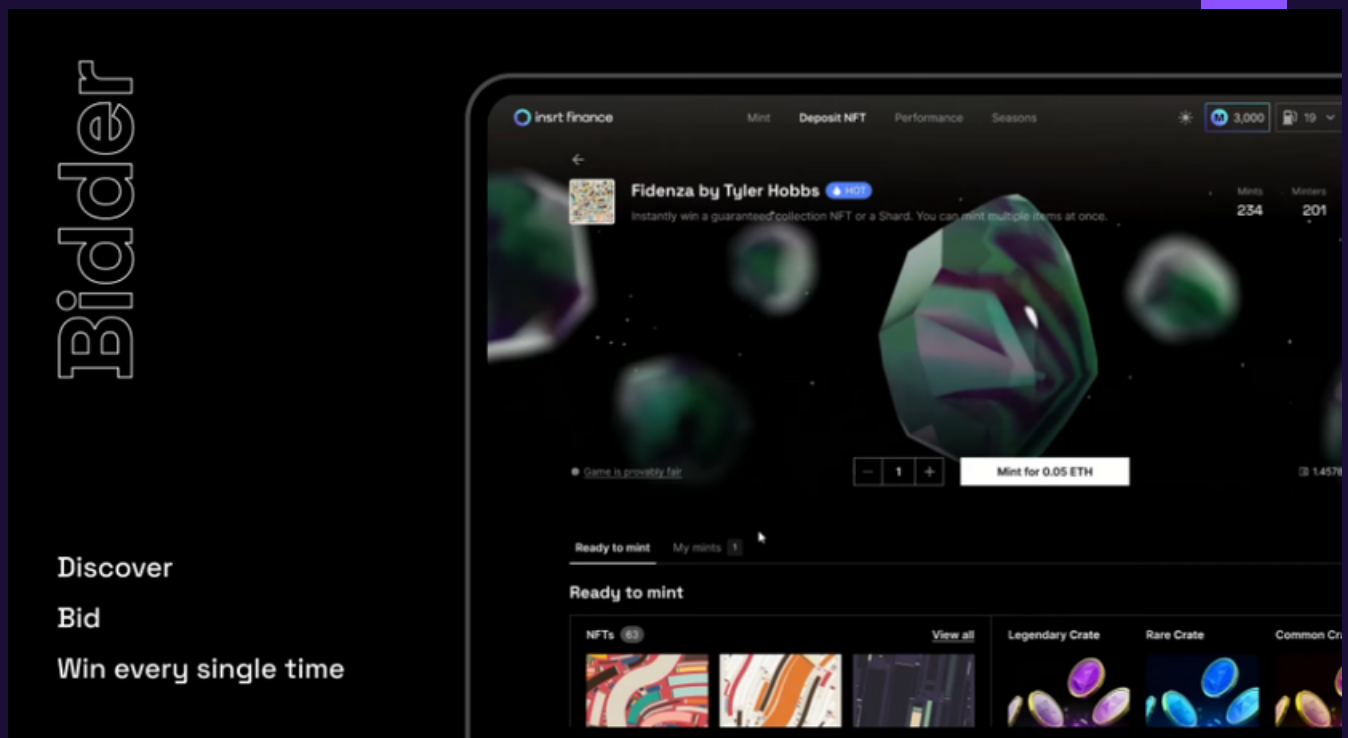
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Minters

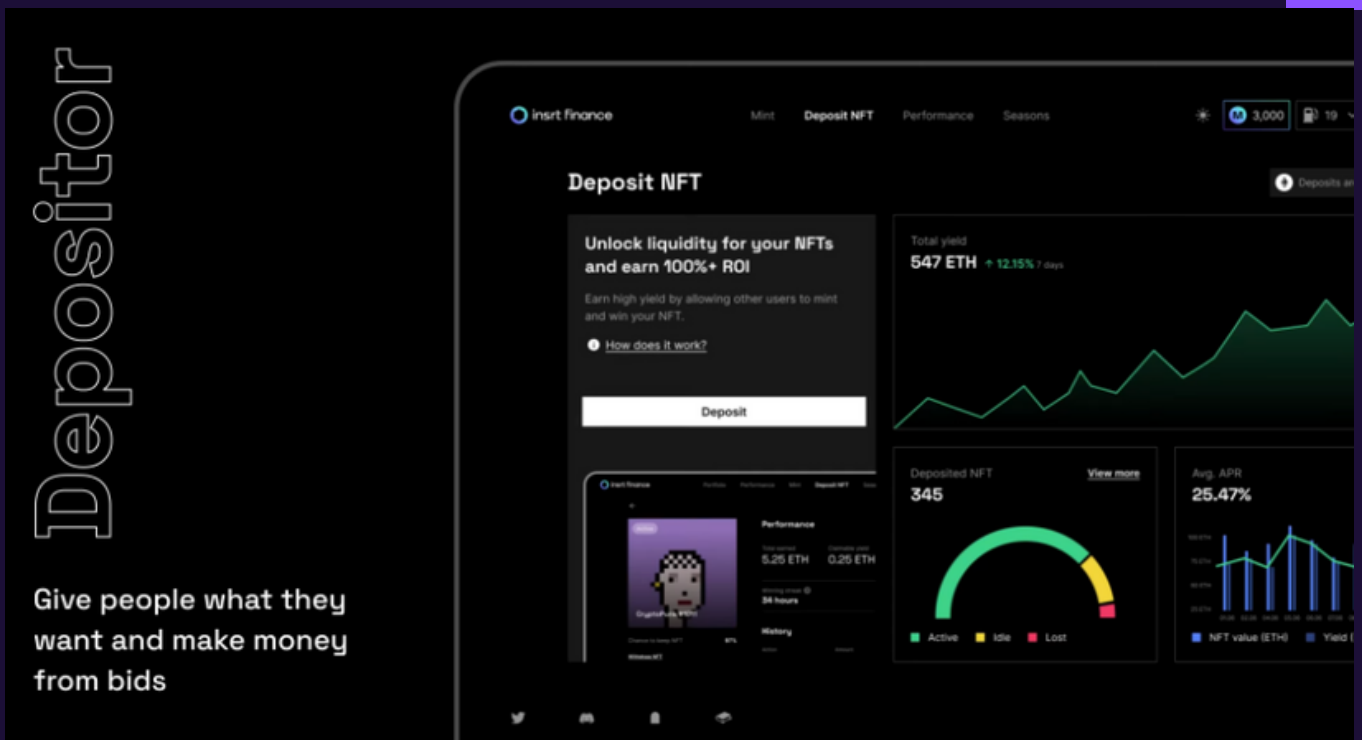


To dive a little more into why someone would use Insrt on the minter side, it comes down to the following:

- You can win the expensive, exclusive or inaccessible without spending a lot of money up front
- Because of how our product works, you can win a lot of stuff that you simply can't get elsewhere
- You're always winning something. No mint attempt leaves you empty handed, because you always get \$MINT.

To learn more about more of the advanced mechanics for minters and \$MINT, visit the Minter Reward Model and \$MINT token sections.

Depositors



Depositors can deposit anything into Insrt that's wrapped in an NFT. They can do that for financial gain, for increasing engagement with their audience, or any other use case that they find viable.

Depositors can select all of the parameters that come into play when it comes to the deposited asset, including, but not excluding, their chance of losing it with every single mint attempt.

A few examples of a depositor using Insrt:

- A depositor holds a PFP or a unique piece of art that does not have a lot of volume on secondary marketplaces. She can deposit into Insrt, accrue fees and try to take it out before she loses it. In this case, the depositor wants to generate fees, but not necessarily earn a surplus
- A depositor holds an NFT that represents an expensive physical asset that he wants to give away in a raffle. She can use Insrt to execute on that raffle
- A depositor is a content creator that wants to organize a private event for some of their fans. He has an NFT that gives winners the right to join that private event. A depositor deposits those NFTs in order to accrue fees real-time from all the people trying to win it