

DECENTRA SMART SYSTEM

DECENTRALIZED SCIENCE INFRASTRUCTURE

DSST
WHITEPAPER

Artificial intelligence. Decentralization. Scientific discovery.

2026

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Decentra Smart System / Research funding, validation, rights, and shared infrastructure.

01 - Executive summary

Decentra Smart System is a framework for decentralized science, or DeSci. Artificial intelligence and decentralization are the two core foundations of its DSST token ecosystem. The platform connects community funding, rights in research results, decentralized validation, transparent use of funds, shared scientific equipment, and international collaboration.

A research funding network should let contributors see what a project plans to do, how support is committed, what evidence it produces, and how results are reviewed. NFR records connect defined rights to research outputs, while qualified validators assess evidence and may receive compensation for their work. Community-funded results are intended to create benefits for the community under project-specific terms.

The model organizes a funded study through explicit checkpoints: proposal, funding commitments, milestone evidence, independent review, a rights record, and controlled release of funds or benefits. Each checkpoint needs clear rules, human oversight, and a dispute path. Research integrity has priority over token activity; peer review, provenance, privacy, and reproducibility cannot be reduced to a token balance.

DSST has a maximum issuance of 800,000,000 tokens with no additional issuance. The allocation assigns 32% to a scientific research charity foundation, 8% to the technical team, 8% to the DSST Foundation, 12% to an ICO, 10% to marketplace marketing and airdrops, and 30% to mining. These six categories total 100%.

The ecosystem brings capital, expertise, rights administration, and research infrastructure together so that scientific work can move from support to verified output through a visible, accountable process.

02 - The problem and opportunity

Scientific research often depends on grants, institutions, specialist equipment, and a relatively small set of decision makers. Those structures are essential in many fields, yet researchers and supporters may still face slow funding cycles, limited visibility into spending, difficulty finding collaborators, and underused resources. Decentra Smart System focuses on clearer fund management, more efficient sharing of instruments and other resources, and faster global cooperation.

A decentralized funding model could widen participation in choosing which questions receive early support. It could also make the conditions of support visible before money is committed. Visibility is valuable only if records are accurate and interpretable. A public ledger can show a transaction, but it cannot prove that a laboratory result is sound, that a budget is fair, or that a patent right can be transferred. The system therefore connects verifiable digital records with qualified scientific and legal processes.

Research outputs have different forms: datasets, protocols, software, publications, samples, inventions, and negative results. They also have different obligations. Human-subject data may require consent and access controls; inventions may be governed by employment contracts; open-source software may have license duties; and physical samples may have custody requirements. A single token cannot safely represent all of these without a carefully defined rights framework. The rights framework identifies output types and allowed claims instead of assuming universal tokenization.

The opportunity is a more legible research lifecycle. A project can publish a plain-language plan and machine-readable milestones; supporters can select a funding commitment with stated conditions; reviewers can document their evidence and conflicts; and the community can see what was delivered. The lifecycle connects financial decisions with research evidence and community accountability.

03 - Mission, scope, and design principles



FIGURE 01 / CONNECTED RESEARCH NETWORK

Decentra Smart System brings decentralized crowdfunding to DeSci and provides a framework for funding and supervising research. Its mission is to make research support more transparent, accountable, and collaborative while protecting the independence of scientific judgment.

Five design principles follow from that mission. First, **evidence before incentives**: the quality and reproducibility of work should determine scientific acceptance, not the amount of DSST held. Second, **specific rights before broad claims**: each NFR must state exactly what it represents and what it does not. Third, **visible money flows**: approved budgets, milestones, disbursements, and exceptions should be traceable. Fourth, **proportionate privacy**: sensitive research data and

personal information should remain protected even when funding records are public. Fifth, **reversible governance**: the community needs amendment and dispute mechanisms because scientific and legal facts can change.

An initial scope could focus on small, well-defined research projects with low data sensitivity and clear deliverables. Such a pilot could test proposal review, milestone evidence, budget reporting, and contributor communication before introducing transferable rights instruments. High-risk medical studies, sensitive data, and regulated intellectual property would require more specialized governance and may be unsuitable for an early release.

A modular architecture allows funding, validation, rights records, resource sharing, and AI assistance to develop as distinct services. Each service needs defined controls, accountable operators, and measurable acceptance criteria before it supports high-value research activity.

Every research project is anchored by a durable project record. The record brings together the scientific question, methods, team, budget, milestones, ethical requirements, and expected outputs. It links decisions to the evidence available when those decisions were made. Public information explains progress and use of funds, while protected information remains under controlled access. A project can revise its methods, correct a dataset, withdraw a claim, or amend a rights instrument; the history of those changes remains part of the record. This combination of visibility and correction helps participants understand how a result developed rather than treating its final publication as the entire story.

System architecture

The platform design has five connected service layers. The **project layer** stores proposals, teams, budgets, milestone definitions, decision histories, and links to outputs. The **funding layer** records commitments, custody, approvals, disbursements, refunds, and reconciliations. The **validation layer** routes evidence to qualified reviewers and preserves the reasoning behind each decision. The **rights layer** links outputs to the agreements that define NFR beneficiaries and permissions. The **resource layer** connects instruments, datasets, specialist services, and collaborators to the projects that use them. These layers share project identifiers and event histories, but each has a separate decision authority.

The project record is the point of continuity. A publication may arrive years after initial funding; a dataset may have multiple versions; a patent application may change status; and a research claim may be corrected. Each event adds a dated reference rather than silently rewriting the original record. Users need to see both current status and the path that led to it. An immutable reference can establish that a record existed at a time, while the substantive content remains in an appropriate repository with its own access and retention controls.

Not all information belongs on a public ledger. Public fields can include project purpose, funding totals, milestones, decision outcomes, and non-sensitive output references. Restricted fields may include participant records, unpublished inventions, laboratory notebooks, security details, and personal data. The architecture separates a public integrity record from controlled content storage. A

cryptographic hash can help detect an unauthorized change to a document, but it does not prove the document is accurate, ethically obtained, or legally shareable.

Service interfaces are organized around explicit events: a proposal is accepted for screening; a funding threshold is reached; a milestone report is submitted; validators complete review; a disbursement is authorized; or an NFR record is amended. Each event carries an actor, time, project identifier, prior state, new state, and evidence reference. A transition is rejected if the required authority or evidence is missing. This event model allows a contributor to reconstruct what happened without granting every participant control over every subsystem.

Participation and access

Researchers manage scientific work and submit evidence. Supporters select projects under stated funding terms. Validators review within their fields of expertise. Resource providers set access conditions for equipment or services. Foundation and technical operators administer their respective programs under published mandates. These roles can overlap in a community, so conflict checks must operate at the project level. A funder who is also a reviewer, for example, may need to abstain from a decision affecting a result in which they hold a direct financial interest.

The default interface should make complex records understandable without hiding their source. A project overview can summarize its question, funding status, next milestone, review status, and rights terms; each summary links to a more detailed record. This is particularly important for international participation, where language, institutional context, and familiarity with digital assets vary widely. The platform should distinguish a research finding from a funding milestone and a rights entitlement from a provenance record.

04 - Research funding lifecycle

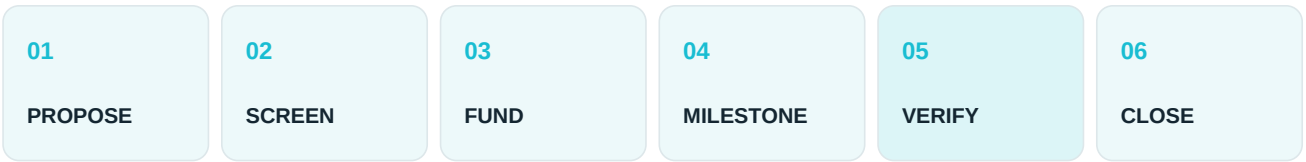


FIGURE 02 / RESEARCH FUNDING LIFECYCLE

The research lifecycle connects six stages, each with a defined record and decision point. It allows supporters to follow progress from a submitted proposal to a completed research output.

Proposal. A research team would publish a question, method, budget, timeline, deliverables, data-management plan, and known rights constraints. The proposal should separate scientific hypotheses from promotional language. It should name who controls equipment, data, and pre-existing intellectual property. Projects involving people, animals, biological materials, or export-controlled information would need relevant approvals before any public solicitation.

Screening. Independent reviewers would check eligibility, feasibility, conflicts of interest, ethical readiness, and budget clarity. Screening should not be a simple popularity vote. Its output would be a written decision with reasons and an appeal route. Reviewer identities may be public, pseudonymous, or confidential according to the field, but the policy must be explicit.

Funding. Supporters would commit funds against an approved proposal and a clear funding threshold. The funding terms would define whether money is a donation, grant, purchase, or another arrangement. Those classifications have legal and tax consequences and cannot be inferred from the platform interface. A proposal that misses its threshold needs a defined cancellation and refund process.

Milestones. Approved funds would be released according to documented milestones rather than an unrestricted initial transfer. Each milestone would include evidence requirements, a review window, and a rule for delay or revision. A project should be able to report negative results without being punished for scientific honesty. Budget exceptions would be visible and require approval under published rules.

Verification and publication. A distinct review group would evaluate submitted evidence. Acceptance could trigger the next disbursement, a public record of completion, or a rights-record update. It should not imply that all scientific claims are proven. When appropriate, results would be linked to persistent publications, datasets, or repositories; restricted data would be represented by a controlled-access record rather than disclosed publicly.

Closeout. The team would report actual spending, unresolved findings, and the status of outputs and rights. Supporters would receive a concise account of what changed from the original plan. The platform would preserve corrections and challenges as part of the record, with a documented retention policy.

Milestone design and change control

Milestones are most useful when they describe observable work rather than a desired scientific conclusion. A sound milestone might require a protocol and ethics approval, a documented dataset, a working instrument, or a reproducible analysis. It should not require a positive experimental result. Each milestone record names the deliverable, acceptance evidence, reviewers, due window, associated budget, and the method for changing the plan. Where a result cannot be published openly, an authorized reviewer can confirm completion through a controlled record and publish a limited decision summary.

Research plans change for legitimate reasons: an assay fails, equipment becomes unavailable, a regulator requests an amendment, or early data challenges the initial hypothesis. The revision route should preserve the original plan, state the scientific and financial effect, obtain the required approvals, and notify affected supporters. Material changes to rights terms require a separate consent path; budget approval alone is not permission to alter a beneficiary's entitlement. A project that cannot continue should move to an orderly closeout with an accounting of remaining funds and usable outputs.

An example project could begin with a six-month open-data methods study. The first milestone would publish a protocol and data-management plan. The second would deliver a documented dataset after quality review. The third would publish code, results, and a replication package. Fund release would follow accepted evidence at each stage, while negative findings remain publishable. If instrument access is delayed, the team would request a revised timetable with the cause and expected budget impact. This example illustrates the control flow rather than a promise of a particular research outcome.

05 - Research rights and NFR



FIGURE 03 / HOW A RESEARCH RESULT CONNECTS TO DEFINED RIGHTS

NFR is a non-fungible rights framework for linking research outputs to defined digital records and legal instruments. It enables rights and benefits associated with community-funded work to be administered transparently. The rights attached to each output depend on its governing agreement, jurisdiction, original rights holder, and institutional obligations.

A responsible NFR design would treat the token as a reference to a separate, signed rights instrument. The instrument would identify the output, issuer, rights holder, beneficiaries, scope, duration, territory, transfer restrictions, revenue rules if any, and governing dispute process. Its metadata would include version history and links to authoritative records. A token transfer alone should never be described as transferring patents, data permissions, or commercial rights unless the legal documents actually make that transfer effective.

Possible rights classes must be separated. A record may prove provenance without conveying ownership. It may confer access to a dataset under conditions. It may document a share of future licensing proceeds. It may support a vote on how a community-held asset is managed. These are materially different promises. The project should publish a rights taxonomy and refuse ambiguous labels such as "ownership" where the actual right is narrower.

Community benefit also needs definition. A public-goods study might publish open results, in which case community value is access and knowledge rather than exclusive revenue. Another study might create licensable intellectual property, where community beneficiaries need a legal vehicle and an auditable distribution policy. Project-level rights terms should be published before funding, not after a result becomes valuable.

No NFR should include personal data, confidential laboratory records, or unpublished patent-sensitive material in publicly readable metadata. Hashes can help detect changes, but they do not replace secure custody, consent, or legal review.

Rights lifecycle

The rights process begins before funding. A project first identifies pre-existing intellectual property, institutional policies, expected output classes, and the community benefit it intends to create. The project agreement then states which results may enter the NFR framework and who has authority to issue or amend each record. When an output exists, its scientific description, version, custody location, and relevant licenses are checked against that agreement. Only then can a corresponding rights record be issued. The record points to the governing terms and records subsequent transfers, restrictions, revocations, or corrections where those events are legally meaningful.

The distinction between a record and a right is central. A dataset may be openly accessible but not owned by its users. A publication citation may show provenance without granting commercial exploitation. A revenue participation claim requires a defined payer, calculation basis, audit process, and beneficiary. A right to vote on future licensing does not itself transfer the underlying patent. NFR categories should therefore use plain labels and an unambiguous rights matrix. Beneficiaries must be able to inspect the controlling agreement without relying on a token interface to infer legal meaning.

Disputes can arise when a contributor's role is omitted, a prior employer asserts ownership, an output contains restricted material, or a record points to an outdated version. The rights layer needs a freeze-and-review path that pauses affected transfers or distributions, preserves evidence, and records the resolution. Corrections should not erase the history of earlier representations. This protects both the research community and third parties who may have relied on an earlier record.

06 - Decentralized validation and research integrity



FIGURE 04 / DISTRIBUTED SCIENTIFIC REVIEW

Research results can be reviewed through decentralized validation, with qualified validators compensated for their work under defined rules. A credible validation system needs clear qualifications and independence. Researchers, validators, funders, and rights holders may have different incentives. The system should disclose conflicts and make it difficult for a single group to approve its own work.

Validation should match the output. A software deliverable may require reproducible builds and security review. A dataset may require provenance, documentation, and quality checks. An experimental claim may need a methods review, statistical scrutiny, and independent replication where feasible. A grant milestone may require evidence that work was done even when a hypothesis fails. The platform should not collapse all these judgments into a single green badge.

A review flow assigns qualified reviewers under published selection rules, collects structured assessments, allows authors to respond, and records a reasoned outcome. Where identities must remain confidential, the platform could publish redacted reasoning and an accountable oversight trail. Appeals should be possible when factual or procedural errors occur. Rejected work should remain eligible for correction; no token reward should pressure reviewers to approve quickly.

Validator compensation must avoid rewarding favorable verdicts, whether it uses DSST or research-linked rights. Payment for completed review work, with quality checks and conflict screening, is safer than a reward contingent on acceptance. Eligibility, quality standards, and compensation rates should be published for each validator program.

Scientific validation is always provisional. A platform record should distinguish "submitted," "screened," "reviewed," "replicated," and "retracted" states. It should carry correction history and

links to underlying evidence. This supports trust more than an irreversible claim that a result has been permanently verified.

Review workflow and evidence standard

A validation assignment begins with a defined question: did a project complete a milestone, is a dataset documented, does a software artifact run as described, or is a scientific claim adequately supported? The assignment records the methods a reviewer may use and the evidence they may access. A methods check can be complete without proving a biological mechanism; a reproducibility check can fail because dependencies are missing even when an analysis was honestly conducted. The outcome therefore reports scope as well as verdict.

Two independent assessments may be appropriate for consequential outputs. If they disagree, the process calls for a reasoned reconciliation or a third review rather than a simple majority score. Authors may correct factual errors, clarify methods, or add evidence, but the original assessment remains visible in the history. Reviewers should have sufficient time and access to perform a meaningful evaluation. Compensation is tied to completion and quality of the review process, never to a favorable conclusion.

Validation records can support several statuses: evidence received, review in progress, milestone accepted, revision requested, claim replicated, or finding withdrawn. These statuses are deliberately narrower than a universal "verified" badge. The community can then see the boundary between administrative completion and scientific confidence.

07 - Transparent treasury and accountable spending

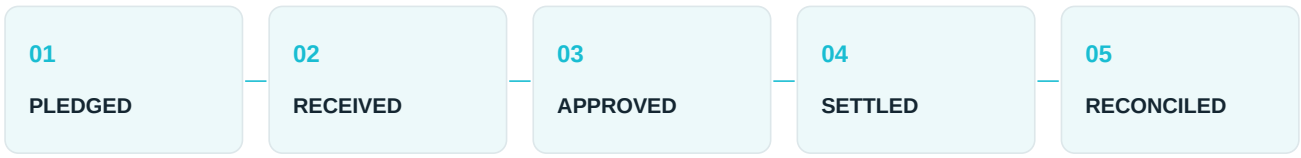


FIGURE 05 / FUND STATUS FROM COMMITMENT TO RECONCILIATION

Transparent use and management of funds is a core platform function. Transparency should begin before a project receives money. A public proposal can show its requested amount by cost category, planned milestones, decision makers, and conditions for changing the budget. Supporters should see the difference between committed, held, approved, paid, and recovered funds.

A project treasury needs rules for custody, authorized signers, milestone approvals, emergency pauses, refunds, and final closeout. It could record on-chain transactions where suitable, but a wallet address alone does not explain an invoice or confirm that a scientific task was completed. Off-chain

documents should be linked through tamper-evident references, with private details withheld where required.

Reports should use consistent definitions. "Raised" should not be confused with "available for research" after fees or refunds. "Spent" should identify actual disbursements, not merely approved budgets. A project should disclose payment to related parties and material changes in scope. A simple public dashboard could show these states and allow a reviewer to trace a number back to the underlying decision record.

Controls should reflect the size and risk of each project. A small pilot may use dual approvals and periodic reconciliation; a larger program may require independent financial review with a defined scope and reporting period.

The objective is useful accountability, not maximal public exposure. Salaries, protected participant data, vendor trade secrets, and sensitive research information may need aggregation or redaction. The policy for disclosure should be published before funding starts.

Fund movement and reconciliation

A funding record distinguishes pledge, receipt, available balance, committed budget, approved payment, settled payment, and refund. Those states answer different questions. A pledge indicates intent; receipt confirms custody; an approved payment shows authorization; settlement confirms that funds left the treasury. Reconciliation compares the public project ledger with custody records and supporting documents. Exceptions such as chargebacks, foreign-exchange effects, or vendor credits are recorded as separate adjustments rather than quietly netted into a headline number.

The financial path for a milestone begins with an approved budget line. The research team requests a payment with an invoice or other support. A scientific reviewer confirms whether the milestone evidence satisfies the project plan, while a treasury approver confirms authorization and available funds. These are separate checks: scientific approval is not permission for an unauthorized payee, and a valid invoice is not proof that the research task was completed. The final settlement creates a traceable reference back to both decisions.

The public view should present totals in a simple bridge: funds received, fees and refunds, funds available, funds disbursed, and closing balance. Detailed supporting records can be accessible to authorized reviewers when open publication would expose private or commercially sensitive information. This balances accountability with legitimate confidentiality.

08 - Shared resources and global collaboration



FIGURE 06 / SHARED LABORATORY INFRASTRUCTURE

The resource-sharing layer connects scientific instruments, services, data, and international collaborators. These aims can be supported by a directory of available capabilities, standardized booking and access terms, and records of project contributions. They also require practical coordination beyond software: maintenance, insurance, calibration, training, shipping, and safety rules.

A resource record describes an instrument or service, its owner, location, availability, technical requirements, costs, and the conditions under which another team may use it. For scarce or hazardous resources, access should be granted by qualified operators rather than a token-holder vote. The platform could record the request, approval, use period, and resulting citation or data contribution while keeping sensitive facility information private.

Collaboration records should credit more than funding. A research result can depend on laboratory time, datasets, methods, peer review, patient participation, and software maintenance. DSST could offer contribution statements linked to persistent identifiers, with an opportunity to challenge incorrect attribution. Any distribution of rights or rewards should be based on agreed terms and verified contributions rather than a simple activity count.

Cross-border work raises further questions about data transfer, export control, tax, intellectual property, and research ethics. A global interface does not remove local obligations. Projects should identify their legal and institutional context, especially before sharing samples or controlled data. Cross-border projects should identify their operating jurisdictions and institutional duties.

Resource programs can measure coordination time, utilization, and the number of research teams able to access shared capacity. These measures make the value of collaboration visible over time.

A practical sharing record

An instrument listing contains enough detail for a researcher to assess suitability before making a request: capability, supported methods, operating limits, calibration status, access window, required training, service price if applicable, and the form of data returned. The provider retains control over safe operation. A request records the intended use and project identifier; approval records the conditions accepted by both sides. After use, the project can credit the facility and link the resulting data or publication, subject to the access agreement.

Shared resources also include non-physical contributions. A high-quality dataset, maintained software package, specialist statistical review, or protocol translation can materially improve a study. The contribution record states the contributor's role and the terms under which others may reuse the output. This makes collaboration measurable without treating all contributions as identical.

09 - Artificial intelligence in research



FIGURE 07 / AI-ASSISTED SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

Artificial intelligence is a core foundation of the DSST ecosystem alongside decentralization. It supports research administration and discovery by organizing information and surfacing relevant evidence, while scientific and ethical accountability remains with qualified people.

Potential uses include extracting structured fields from proposals, finding relevant public literature, suggesting duplicate-project checks, helping reviewers compare submitted evidence against milestone criteria, and translating non-sensitive summaries for international collaboration. Each use would require evaluation against a defined task. The interface should show sources and uncertainty, permit human correction, and prevent generated text from becoming an unreviewed scientific conclusion.

AI systems can hallucinate references, amplify biases in funding decisions, leak confidential data, and create a false appearance of review. Safeguards include human sign-off on consequential decisions, permission controls for private information, test sets covering varied research fields, versioned prompts or models, and an audit trail of AI-assisted changes. A project should disclose when an AI tool helped draft a proposal or review, while avoiding exposure of confidential prompts or data.

AI functions require task-specific evaluation, privacy controls, documented model versions, and human review. Grant approval and scientific verification remain accountable human decisions rather than automatic model outputs.

DSST need not be required for every AI interaction. A future fee or incentive design should be justified by actual service costs and user needs, not introduced solely to create token demand. The relationship between AI services and DSST should follow actual service costs and verified user needs.

AI-assisted workflow

AI support can be inserted at points where it reduces administrative burden without deciding scientific truth. During proposal intake it may extract fields and flag missing information for a human to resolve. During literature review it may suggest related papers with traceable citations. During milestone review it may organize evidence against predefined criteria, while the reviewer evaluates the underlying materials. During international collaboration it may prepare plain-language or translated summaries that an accountable editor approves before release.

Each function requires a narrow evaluation set. Extraction quality can be measured by field-level error rate; literature assistance by citation validity and retrieval relevance; translation by scientific accuracy and preservation of uncertainty. The interface makes it easy to compare generated text with its sources and to correct or reject a suggestion. For private research data, access controls, retention settings, and model-provider terms must be established before the data enters an AI workflow.

10 - DSST token design



FIGURE 08 / TOKEN DESIGN AROUND RESEARCH ACTIVITY

DSST is the Decentra Smart System ecosystem token, built around artificial intelligence and decentralization. Its maximum issuance is 800,000,000 tokens with no further issuance. Token use is intended to connect AI-assisted platform activity and decentralized participation with research support, services, qualified contributions, and defined governance functions.

The fixed cap must be enforced through the token contract and operational controls. Circulating supply, vesting, unlocks, custody, and administrative permissions should be documented in the final issuance materials. Maximum supply and circulating supply must remain clearly distinguished.

Possible utility should be tied to concrete platform functions and legal review. DSST might be used to pay certain service fees, support participation in defined governance matters, or compensate qualified validation work. Each function requires explicit rules and user terms. The system should not make research participation contingent on buying DSST where that would exclude worthy projects or distort peer review. Alternative access and fee mechanisms may be necessary.

Token-based governance also needs guardrails. A large balance should not grant power to waive ethics rules, alter research results, or seize rights from a project. Some decisions should remain with qualified scientific or legal committees, subject to transparent mandates and appeal. If DSST is ever used for voting, the exact scope, quorum, delegation, and conflict rules must be documented.

The token model is designed around platform utility. It does not promise a price, yield, buyback, or liquidity outcome.

Economic boundaries

The maximum supply is a ceiling, not a statement of immediate circulation. An issuance schedule distinguishes tokens created from tokens transferable, locked, reserved, or held in treasury. A foundation allocation can support research only through a defined mandate and release process. Technical-team allocations need vesting and conflict controls so that infrastructure contributors remain aligned with long-term operation. Marketplace and airdrop programs need eligibility, anti-abuse criteria, and measurable goals. Mining requires its own definition of qualifying activity, emissions timing, validation method, and protections against activity created solely to earn rewards.

The ecosystem can create value without routing every scientific act through a token. A grant may be denominated in an appropriate currency; equipment access may be governed by a service agreement; a scientific review may be compensated under a program budget. DSST functions are chosen where a token improves coordination, transparency, or participation. This reduces pressure to turn peer review into a speculative market and keeps the research purpose clear.

Token governance is limited by domain. A community vote can set priorities within a defined budget, elect representatives, or approve a transparent policy change. It cannot determine whether data are valid, override a participant's consent, or transfer an institution's intellectual property. Scientific, legal, and treasury decisions require separate authority and review even when the community has a strong role in ecosystem direction.

11 - Allocation schedule

The six DSST allocation categories total 100% of the 800,000,000-token maximum supply. The token amounts below are the direct arithmetic result of applying each share to that cap.

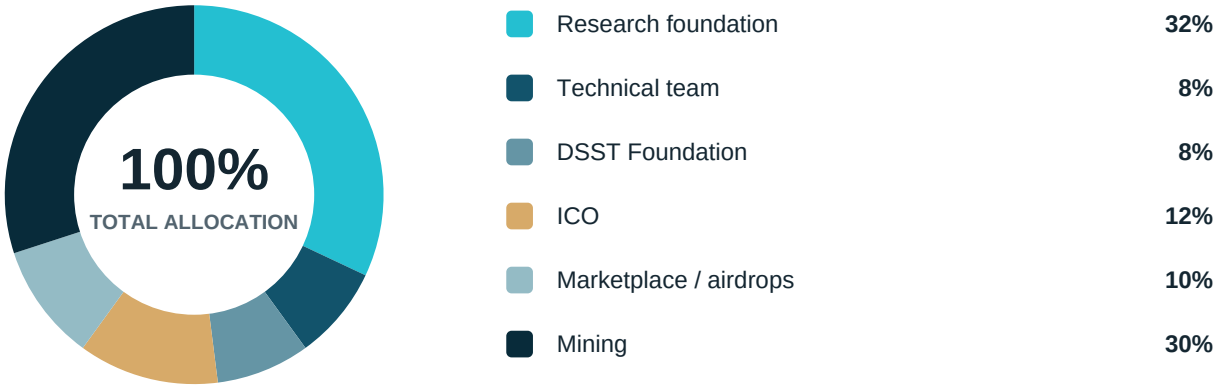


FIGURE 09 / DSST TOKEN ALLOCATION

Allocation category	Share	Tokens at cap
Scientific research charity foundation	32%	256,000,000
Technical team	8%	64,000,000
DSST Foundation	8%	64,000,000
ICO	12%	96,000,000
Marketplace marketing and airdrops	10%	80,000,000
Mining	30%	240,000,000
Total	**100%**	**800,000,000**

The allocation schedule defines the share assigned to each category. Implementation details for mining, foundation custody, technical-team vesting, and token unlocks should be published with the issuance materials. Maximum supply and circulating supply remain distinct.

The purpose and administration of each pool should be documented, including ICO and mining terms and the authority to change an allocation. Changes to the schedule should carry a dated public history.

12 - Governance and development

Governance separates scientific review, treasury control, rights administration, and protocol changes. Each function needs a named accountable group, published conflicts policy, and a process for appeal. Community participation can inform priorities without overruling ethics, law, or peer-review standards.

Development should advance through evidence gates rather than invented calendar dates. A first gate would approve the legal entity, research ethics policy, data policy, and token issuance controls. A second would test proposal submission, independent screening, milestone reporting, and fund reconciliation with a small pilot. A third could trial rights records only after counsel confirms what each instrument conveys. A later gate could evaluate whether governance and token functionality add measurable value. Passing one gate should not be assumed from work on another.

Useful measures include the share of projects that publish complete budgets, time from proposal to decision, milestone completion and revision rates, reviewer conflict disclosures, time to resolve disputes, proportion of outputs with accessible methods, and actual equipment utilization. Measures should be defined before a pilot, reported with sample sizes and exceptions, and revised if they reward superficial activity over sound science.

Governance performance depends on clear mandates, accountable decision makers, and published records. Development milestones should be evaluated through demonstrated function, research outcomes, and the quality of oversight.

Development phases

The first development phase establishes the project record, proposal intake, reviewer assignment, and transparent funding reports. A controlled pilot can test whether teams can submit complete plans and whether supporters can follow money and evidence through a milestone. The second phase adds structured validation histories, resource listings, and stronger dispute handling. NFR issuance belongs in a later phase because the rights instrument, beneficiary model, and jurisdictional constraints must be stable before digital records represent them. AI assistance can be introduced to specific tasks after task-level evaluation and privacy review. Token features follow demonstrated service needs and an internally consistent allocation schedule.

Each phase has an exit test. A funding pilot reconciles every project balance and reports exceptions. A validation pilot shows reviewer qualifications, conflicts, decisions, and appeals. A resource pilot measures successful access and operational disputes. An NFR pilot demonstrates that beneficiaries can understand and enforce the rights shown in a record. The development program advances when these functions work in practice, not merely when software screens exist.

Accountability structure

Scientific committees set review methods and adjudicate research disputes. Treasury stewards oversee custody, disbursement, and financial reporting. Rights administrators verify that a digital record matches the governing agreement. Technical maintainers operate the platform, publish change logs, and respond to security incidents. The DSST Foundation and wider community coordinate priorities and program funding under defined mandates. Separating these responsibilities helps prevent a single actor from approving, paying, and certifying the same work without independent checks.

13 - Risk management

Scientific risk is fundamental: a well-run study can produce a negative or inconclusive result. The funding model must allow honest reporting without forcing a success narrative. Reviewers can be mistaken or biased; decisions therefore need reasoned records, conflict disclosure, correction, and appeal. Open participation can increase access but also invites low-quality submissions, collusion, and reputation attacks.

Technical risk includes smart-contract defects, key compromise, inaccurate metadata, unavailable storage, faulty integrations, and dependence on third-party infrastructure. A deployment should define upgrade authority, incident response, backup, recovery, and independent review. Independent review and incident preparation are essential to technical trust. A digital record is only as trustworthy as the process that creates and maintains it.

Legal and regulatory risk is especially significant for intellectual property, charitable fundraising, token issuance, data protection, and cross-border collaboration. NFR terminology does not create legal rights by itself. DSST utility or governance features may be treated differently across jurisdictions. Project participants should obtain qualified advice before a funding offer, token distribution, or rights transfer is made.

Economic risk includes speculative trading, concentrated ownership, uncertain token utility, liquidity constraints, and incentives that could bias scientific review. The 100% allocation schedule establishes category shares, while custody, vesting, unlocks, and circulating supply still require clear implementation and disclosure. Ecosystem activity does not guarantee token price performance.

Operational risk includes misused funds, unqualified validators, privacy breaches, equipment disputes, and unclear community ownership. These require controls, insurance or contractual allocation where appropriate, escalation paths, and transparent reporting. The governance framework should assign ownership of each control and review it regularly.

This whitepaper is informational and is not an offer to sell or a solicitation to buy DSST. It is not scientific, legal, tax, or investment advice. Any ownership, revenue, redemption, or distribution right must be established in applicable final agreements and verified technical materials.