

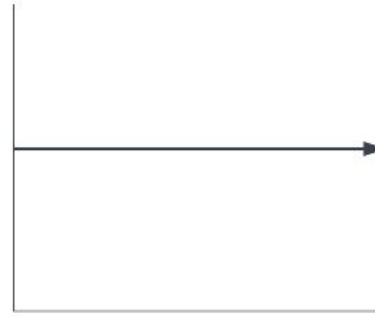
How does liquid staking work?

- Deposit ETH
- Returns staked ETH token
- ETH is matched to a node operator
- They deposit into deposit contract
- Node operators earn rewards
- Staked ETH token accrues value
- Burn staked ETH token for ETH

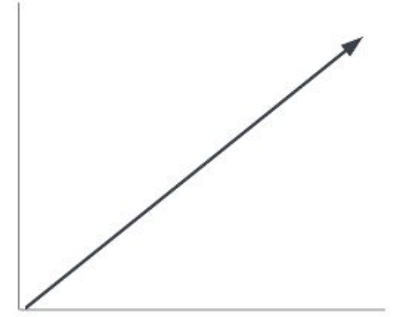
Rewards

- Rebasing
 - Simple to understand
 - Hard to integrate
- Non-rebasing
 - Harder to understand
 - Easy to integrate
 - Tax efficient

Rebasing

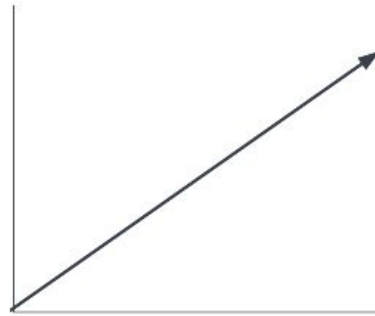


Exchange Rate 1:1

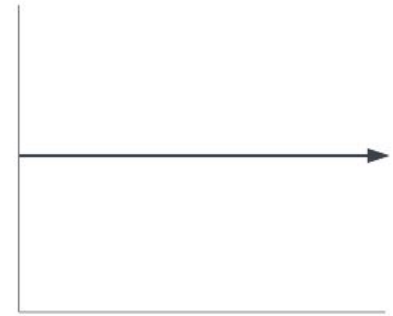


Quantity++

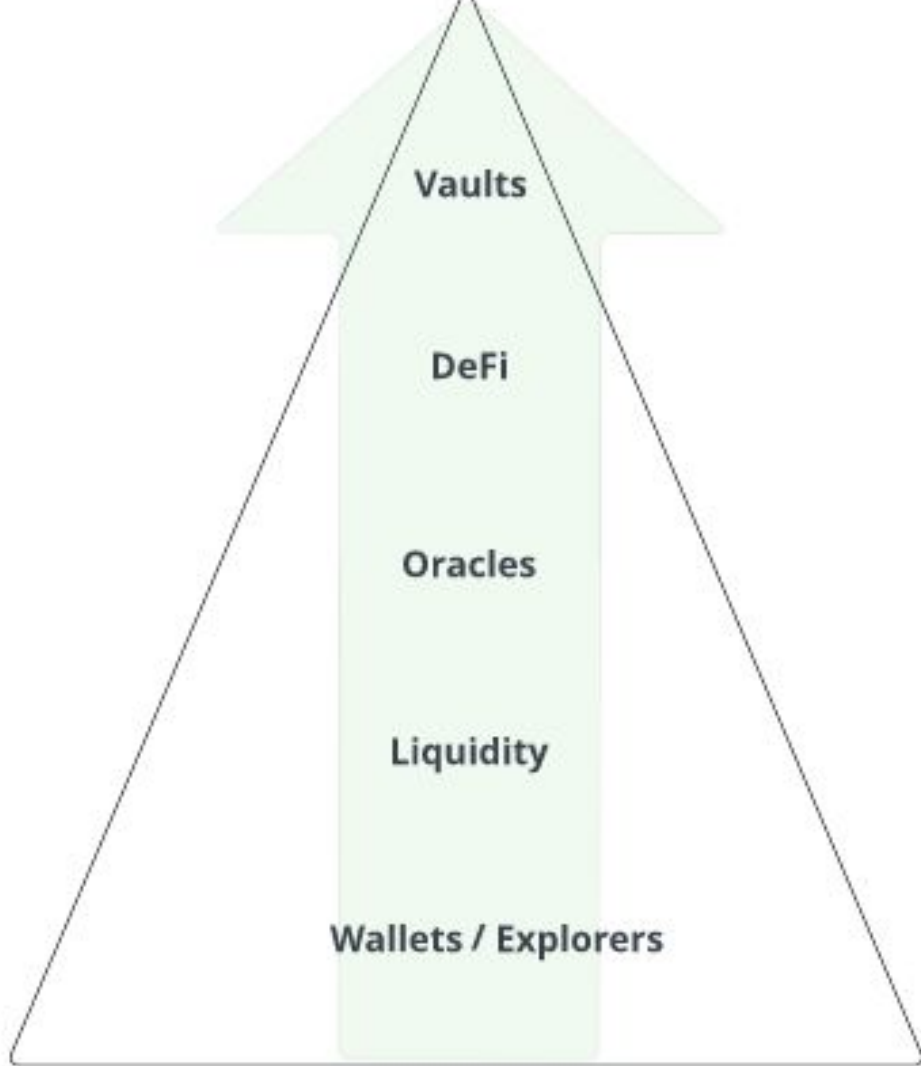
Non-rebasing



Exchange Rate ++



Quantity



Utility

- Liquidity platforms
- Oracles
- Lending protocols
- Yield strategies / vaults

Reliance on oracles

Semi-trusted oracles are essential for a decentralised staking protocol today.

- Consensus and Execution layer separate concepts
- Oracles are required to aggregate and report validator performance information to smart contracts

EIP-4788 is key to supporting innovation that uses validator status and finality on the Execution layer.

Ethereum doesn't need more stake, it needs more individual node operators.

Lowering barriers

- Lowering the collateral requirement for node operators
- Streamlining setting up and running a node
- Nurture ecosystem of niche staking businesses



Thank you!

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