

Loot: An Open Culture Lego in the Web 3.0 World

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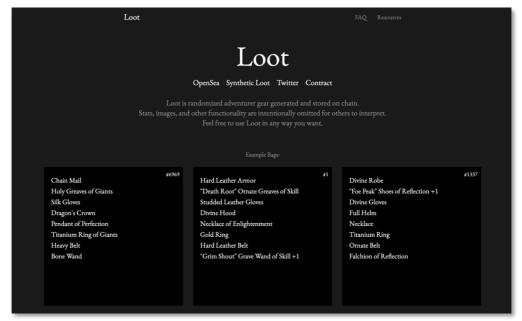


1. Introduction

What is Loot?

Loot is an NFT project dropped on the 27th of August this year, created by Dominik Hofmann, one of the creators of the popular social media app, Vine. <u>Loot</u> was a collection of 8000 tokens with no image, marketing, no UI, no mint fees, requiring only gas fees.

The NFTs themselves are a .txt file of eight types of randomly generated adventurer gear, such as 'Divine Robe', 'Necklace', and 'Bone Wand', with any visual representation intentionally <u>left</u> for holders to imagine



Above: Loot official site.



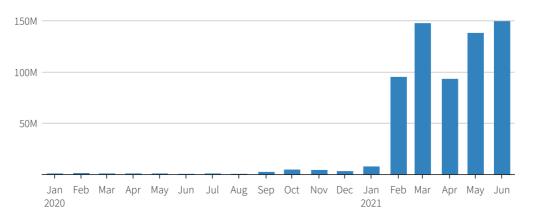
2. How Does Loot Fit into the Web 3.0 World?

NFT Mania

Loot comes at a time of NFT mania in the metaverse and digital art space. Q1 2021 saw a 230% <u>increase</u> in NFT sales volume from Q2 2020. The data below shows how NFT sales have been exploding this year.

NFT sales on OpenSea near \$150m in June

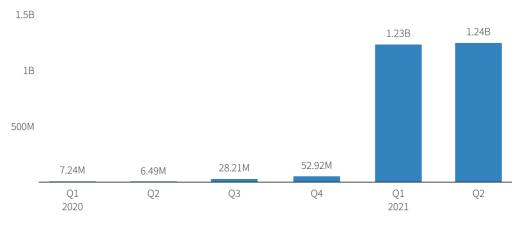
Monthly non-fungible token sales volume on OpenSea marketplace, in U.S. dollars



Note: Data only shows sales on the ethereum blockchain, which is used for the majority of NFT sales Source: opensea.io, cryptoart.io, Dune Analytics

NFT sales volume hits record high in Q2 - DappRadar

Quarterly non-fungible token sales volumes across multiple blockchains, in U.S. dollars



Note: DappRadar is a company which tracks on-chain NFT sales across multiple blockchains including Ethereum, Flow, Wax, and BSC. Source: DappRadar



In the digital native on-chain space, we have seen a flurry of NFT projects drop - usually in collections of 10,000 with various characteristics at varying rarity levels which determine each pieces' value. These drops usually require a minting fee on the primary market (paid in ETH), and are then sold in secondary marketplaces such as OpenSea or Rarible.

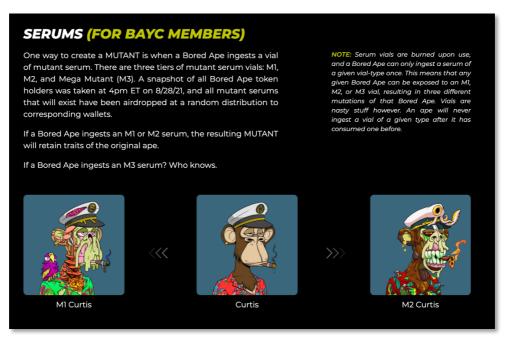
However, the market craze for these pieces of digital culture has not been limited to only the 'on-chain' digital native art and gaming sector but also reached established blue-chip 'off-chain' players from the traditional world. For example, Sotheby's and Christies - two of the world's oldest art auction houses, have been quick to exhibit and sell various pieces of digital art. In March 2021, Christie's broke records to sell the most expensive NFT to date, digital artist Beeple's 'Everydays - the First 500 Days' for nearly \$70M, making him the third most expensive artist alive by auction price. Meanwhile, just this month in September, Sotheby's sold Bored Ape Yacht Club's Ape #7090 for \$2.25M



Above: <u>Everydays - The First 500 Days</u>

Additionally, NFTs are evolving from just being valued as digital assets (for investment or collection) to an expression of culture and social currency. For example, celebrities like Jay Z, Steph Curry, Bolin Chen and Shawn Yue have also changed their social media profile pictures to various NFTs - representing their inclusion in an exclusive social circle of owners. Other projects have proven this; Bored Ape Yacht Club (BAYC) is not just a NFT digital asset, but 'doubles as a membership to a swamp club for apes'. BAYC's follow on project continued to iterate on this tribalistic communal dimension with the release of Mutant Ape Yacht Club (MAYC), half of which were dropped to existing BAYC members.





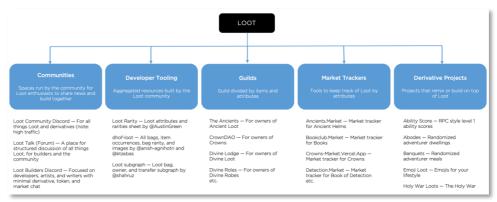
Above: Bored Ape Yacht Club



3. The Loot Ecosystem

What about Loot?

The floor price for a single Loot now stands at 9.0 ETH, with its total volume traded at 60,000 ETH. Since then, a whole ecosystem of Loot projects has emerged which, built on the imagination of Loot and using Loot as a basic metaverse primitive, is taking the space by storm.



Above: Overview of community driven Loot ecosystem.

Loot is significant as it proves the case for NFTs as open culture primitives for the metaverse.

Loot as proof for NFTs enabling Metaverse Identity

Since its launch, the <u>ecosystem</u> around Loot has grown from visualisation to rarity tools, and lore builders to generative art projects. Loot has enabled holders to imagine and create a 'share state' of identity as adventure gear and corresponding weapons / visualisations are either verified on chain or supplement to an imaginary persistent character identity (think Dungeons and Dragons or even <u>MMPORGs</u>). An example of this is Cronje's Loot <u>inspired</u> project, Rarity, which enables users to create a character with XP, spells, and adventures.

Loot as an example of NFTs as open culture primitives

Secondly, Loot raises many questions on the valuation of NFTs. Instead of a top-down situation where the creator of NFTs assign NFT values (e.g. BAYC gives utility – i.e. membership – to collectors, <u>Stoner Cats</u> grant access rights to watch content, and <u>Crypto Punks</u> arguably gives holders social currency – i.e. status – to collectors), Loot's value is very



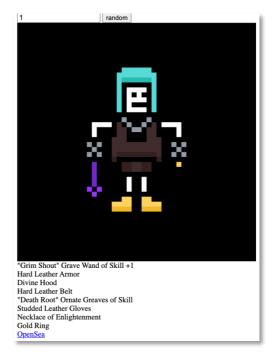
much bottom up. Actual Loot itself does not promise any utility or exclusive membership (since launching, sLoot and mLoot enables anyone to create their own loot, although sLoot strictly speaking is not an NFT).

Additionally, at launch Loot had no official rarity rankings of attributes - leaving it for the community to discover and build around. This isn't to say that market valuation of Loot does not correspond to rarity, but rather that while the traditional NFT play ships a completed product, e.g. a house, Loot is closer to <u>bricks</u> - and the community decides what they want to do with those bricks. Loot is an "<u>open culture lego</u>".

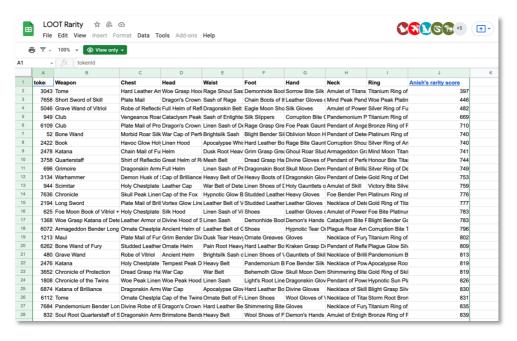
Loot is also significant from a decentralisation aspect: within a week, Loot holders had their own currency, \$AGLD ('Adventure Gold') with a market cap of \$195M, listed not only on both decentralised and centralised exchanges. Holders of Loot were able to claim with no cost aside from gas.

A small flavour of the various 'derivative' projects that have been built on top of Loot can be found on the project's <u>site</u>: Including exclusive social groups ('guilds') where access is dependent on certain loot ownership, adventurer story, and lore building tools, Loot trackers by attribute, and artistic projects such as avatars, songs, and generative art.







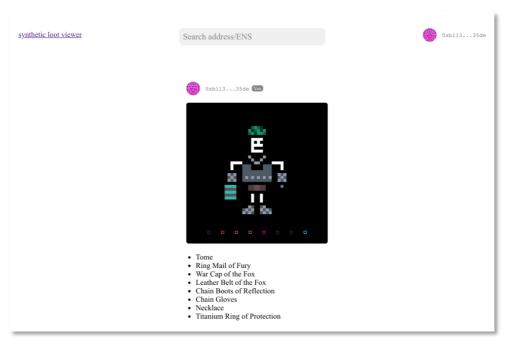


Clockwise from top left: Loot visualizer, Loot avatar visualizer, Loot rarity ranking database

Furthermore, this state of persistent metaverse identity is accessible for all - subsequent evolution of Loot from the original 8000 with sLoot and mLoot truly enables a globally accessible 'shared state' of identity - for example, with sLoot anyone can generate their own loot without gas fees. As of writing, there are over 20,000 holders of mLoot.

This forces the so-called NFT play script thus far. The value of NFTs at genesis (before making their way as established 'blue chip' projects part of cultural consciousness) prefaces itself on value-adding statements such as rarity, exclusiveness, utility, and community - a completed product. Essentially in this model, NFTs are collected for passion, investment, or social currency ('clout'). Yet, Loot promises none of these utilities, no fancy UI or website, just a smart contract drop.





Above: <u>sLoot visualizer</u>



4. The Future of Loot

Where next?

Wrapping up, Loot reconceives NFTs beyond digital assets - but rather as building blocks for the metaverse on which anyone can not only be a participant of, but a co-creator. It is undeniable that Loot is a landmark project for the whole community. Where this will lead us and our understanding of the metaverse and web 3.0 remains to be seen.





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