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Research Article

DeFi Governance and Decision-Making on Blockchain

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explores the concept of Decentralized Finance (DeFi) and the importance of governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms. The paper reviews the literature on traditional finance governance models and blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms, and discusses the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms. The research question is "What are the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms?" and the study objectives are to review the literature on traditional finance governance models, analyze blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms, and discuss the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms. A mixed-methods approach is utilized, combining a systematic review of the literature with a survey of DeFi platform users. The results reveal that there is a growing interest in decentralized governance mechanisms among DeFi platform users, but there are also several challenges that need to be addressed in designing effective decentralized governance models. This research contributes to the ongoing discussion on the importance of governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms, and provides insights for the design and implementation of decentralized governance mechanisms in the DeFi ecosystem.

1. INTRODUCTION

Decentralized Finance (DeFi) refers to a financial system built on a decentralized, blockchain-based infrastructure that allows individuals to transact with each other without intermediaries such as banks or financial institutions. DeFi aims to provide financial services that are accessible, transparent, and secure, while also reducing the costs associated with traditional financial services. DeFi has gained popularity in recent years due to its potential to democratize finance and offer financial services to individuals who are underserved or excluded by the traditional financial system. DeFi platforms allow users to trade, lend, borrow, and exchange assets without the need for intermediaries, using smart contracts and decentralized protocols to facilitate transactions. The key components of the DeFi ecosystem include:

1. Decentralized Exchanges (DEXs): These are platforms that allow users to trade digital assets directly with each other, without the need for a centralized exchange. DEXs use automated market makers (AMMs) to determine the prices of assets based on supply and demand.
2. Lending and Borrowing Platforms: DeFi lending and borrowing platforms allow users to lend and borrow digital assets without intermediaries. Users can earn interest on their assets by lending them to other users, while borrowers can access funds without the need for collateral or credit checks.
3. Stablecoins: Stablecoins are digital tokens that are pegged to the value of a real-world asset such as a fiat currency or a commodity. They are designed to provide stability in the volatile cryptocurrency market and enable users to transact with a stable store of value.
4. Decentralized Insurance: DeFi insurance platforms use smart contracts to provide insurance coverage for digital assets and transactions. Users can purchase insurance coverage against smart contract failures or hacks, and receive payouts in the event of a covered loss.

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5. Governance and DAOs: Decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs) are blockchain-based organizations that use token voting to make decisions about the development and governance of the DeFi ecosystem. DAOs enable community members to have a say in the direction and management of DeFi platforms.

While DeFi offers several potential benefits, such as increased financial inclusion, lower costs, and greater transparency, there are also several challenges associated with the ecosystem. One of the major challenges is the security of smart contracts, which are vulnerable to hacks and exploits. Another challenge is the lack of regulatory oversight, which can create legal and compliance risks for users and service providers. In conclusion, DeFi represents a new and innovative approach to finance that has the potential to transform the financial industry. However, it is important for users and service providers to be aware of the risks and challenges associated with the ecosystem and to take steps to mitigate these risks. As DeFi continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how the ecosystem develops and how it impacts the broader financial industry[1].

Decentralized Finance (DeFi) platforms have emerged as a new and innovative approach to finance, offering a range of financial services that are accessible, transparent, and secure. However, as DeFi platforms have grown in popularity, the need for effective governance and decision-making processes has become increasingly important. In this article, we will discuss the importance of governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms and the challenges associated with these processes. Governance refers to the processes and mechanisms through which decisions are made about the development and management of a DeFi platform. Effective governance is critical for ensuring that the platform operates smoothly, remains secure, and meets the needs of its users. Decisions about governance can include technical upgrades, changes to the platform's user interface, and changes to the platform's fee structure[2].

One of the key benefits of DeFi platforms is that they are decentralized, meaning that they operate on a peer-to-peer basis without the need for intermediaries. However, this decentralization also means that there is no central authority responsible for making decisions about the platform's development and management. Instead, decisions are typically made through a process of token voting, in which platform users can vote on proposed changes to the platform. Effective decision-making in DeFi platforms requires a number of key factors, including transparency, accessibility, and community engagement. Transparency is critical for ensuring that platform users understand the decisions being made and have the information they need to make informed decisions. Accessibility is important for ensuring that all users, regardless of their technical expertise, can participate in the decision-making process. Community engagement is essential for building a sense of ownership and trust among platform users and for ensuring that the platform reflects the needs and interests of its users.

One of the key challenges associated with governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms is the potential for governance attacks. Governance attacks occur when a group of users or malicious actors attempt to manipulate the token voting process to gain control of the platform or to push through changes that benefit their interests. Effective governance mechanisms must be designed to mitigate the risk of governance attacks and to ensure that decision-making remains fair and transparent. Another challenge associated with governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms is the lack of regulatory oversight. While the decentralized nature of DeFi platforms provides many benefits, it also means that there is no central authority responsible for regulating the platform's activities. This can create legal and compliance risks for platform users and service providers, particularly in jurisdictions where regulatory frameworks for DeFi platforms are still evolving[3].

Governance and decision-making are critical for the effective operation of DeFi platforms. Effective governance mechanisms can help to ensure that platforms remain secure, transparent, and responsive to the needs of their users. However, governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms are also complex and challenging, and require careful consideration and design. As DeFi platforms continue to evolve, it will be important for platform developers and users to work together to develop effective governance mechanisms that meet the needs of the community while mitigating the risks associated with decentralized finance. A research question and objectives provide a clear focus for a research study, guiding the researcher in defining the scope of the study and the data collection and analysis methods to be used. In this article, we will discuss the importance of formulating research questions and objectives and provide examples of these for a research study on DeFi governance and decision-making on blockchain. Research questions should be clear, concise, and focused on a specific problem or area of interest. They should be answerable through empirical research, and their answers should contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the topic. The research questions for this study is:

"What are the key factors that influence decision-making processes in DeFi platforms, and how can these factors be leveraged to promote effective governance mechanisms and community participation?"

To examine the decision-making processes of selected DeFi platforms and identify the key factors that influence these processes, including token holder participation rates, voting procedures, and community engagement. This research aims to investigate the decision-making processes of selected DeFi platforms and identify the factors that influence these processes. By examining the governance mechanisms of these platforms, including their voting procedures, participation rates, and community engagement strategies, this research will provide insights into how effective governance mechanisms can be developed to promote more robust decision-making and community participation in DeFi platforms. The objective is to identify the key factors that influence these processes and explore how they can be leveraged to promote more effective

governance mechanisms and community participation, ultimately contributing to the development of more sustainable and decentralized DeFi ecosystems[4].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Decentralized Finance (DeFi) has rapidly emerged as a promising and innovative application of blockchain technology. One of the key aspects of DeFi is its governance and decision-making mechanisms, which enable decentralized decision-making processes and community participation in platform governance. The importance of governance and decision-making in DeFi platforms has been widely recognized, and a growing body of literature has emerged that examines these mechanisms. One of the earliest studies on DeFi governance conducted, introduced the concept of "on-chain governance" and explored its implications for decentralized systems. They argued that on-chain governance can provide a more efficient and transparent decision-making process compared to traditional governance models, but also noted potential challenges related to voter apathy and the concentration of voting power[5].

Many subsequent studies have delved deeper into these issues and proposed potential solutions. For instance, the authors of a recent study on the governance mechanisms of the popular DeFi platform Compound stressed the significance of voter participation and the value of easily digestible information in facilitating well-informed decision-making. Another group of authors polled DeFi users and came to the same conclusion: we need more people to get involved and make decisions. Token economies in DeFi governance has been the subject of other research. Scholars, for instance, have looked into the significance of incentive alignment between platform users and token holders by analyzing the function of token design in governance mechanisms[6].

Similar to the above, Authors analyzed the governance mechanisms of Uniswap, another prominent DeFi platform, and emphasized the significance of token design and community engagement in facilitating efficient decision-making. The existing literature on DeFi governance and decision-making has identified key challenges related to community engagement, voter apathy, information asymmetry, and technical barriers, and proposed potential solutions to address these challenges. However, there remains a need for further research to explore how effective governance mechanisms can be developed to promote more robust decision-making and community participation in DeFi platforms. Governance models in traditional finance have been the subject of numerous studies, which have highlighted their strengths and limitations. In the traditional finance model, governance is primarily based on centralized decision-making processes, with a small group of individuals or institutions having significant control over decision-making. One of the key limitations of traditional finance governance models is the lack of transparency and accountability. Decision-making processes are often opaque, with limited opportunities for public input or scrutiny. As a result, there is a risk of conflicts of interest and rent-seeking behavior, which can undermine the effectiveness and credibility of the governance system[7].

Another limitation of traditional finance governance models is their slow and bureaucratic nature. Decision-making processes can be protracted, with multiple layers of review and approval required before any action can be taken. This can make it difficult to respond quickly to changing market conditions or emerging risks, and can limit the ability of stakeholders to participate in governance processes. In addition, traditional finance governance models are often characterized by a concentration of power and decision-making authority among a small group of individuals or institutions. This can result in a lack of diversity and representation among decision-makers, and can limit the ability of stakeholders to influence decision-making processes. These limitations have prompted increasing interest in decentralized finance (DeFi) governance models, which are based on distributed decision-making processes and community participation. DeFi governance models aim to address many of the limitations of traditional finance governance by promoting transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness.

However, DeFi governance models also face challenges and limitations. For example, voter apathy and low participation rates can undermine the effectiveness of decentralized decision-making processes. In addition, technical barriers and information asymmetry can limit the ability of stakeholders to participate in governance processes. The analysis of governance models in traditional finance and their limitations highlights the need for innovative and effective governance models that promote transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. While DeFi governance models offer promising alternatives, further research is needed to explore their effectiveness and identify potential challenges and limitations. Blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms have emerged as a promising alternative to traditional finance governance models. These mechanisms aim to provide decentralized decision-making processes that are transparent, inclusive, and resistant to corruption.

One of the key features of blockchain-based governance mechanisms is their use of smart contracts, which are self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code. These smart contracts can be used to automate decision-making processes, enforce rules, and provide a transparent and auditable record of all actions taken. Another important feature of blockchain-based governance mechanisms is their use of tokens to incentivize participation and decision-making.

These tokens can be used to represent ownership rights, voting rights, and other forms of participation in the governance process. In addition, token holders can be rewarded for participating in governance processes, such as by receiving a portion of transaction fees or other rewards. Several blockchain-based governance mechanisms have been developed for DeFi platforms, including on-chain governance, off-chain governance, and hybrid governance. On-chain governance refers to decision-making processes that are directly embedded in the blockchain, using smart contracts to automate voting and decision-making processes. Off-chain governance, on the other hand, involves decision-making processes that occur outside of the blockchain, using forums, chat rooms, or other communication channels to facilitate discussion and decision-making. Hybrid governance mechanisms combine elements of both on-chain and off-chain governance to provide a balance between decentralization and efficiency.

While blockchain-based governance mechanisms offer several advantages over traditional finance governance models, they also face several challenges and limitations. For example, they can be complex and difficult to understand for non-technical users, which can limit participation and decision-making. In addition, they can be vulnerable to manipulation and collusion, particularly if a small group of token holders control a significant portion of the voting power. The review of blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms highlights their potential to provide more inclusive, transparent, and efficient decision-making processes. However, further research is needed to explore their effectiveness and identify potential challenges and limitations. Decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms operate on a decentralized and permissionless infrastructure, which enables users to transact without intermediaries. However, the decentralized nature of DeFi platforms presents challenges for governance and decision-making processes. In this discussion, we will explore the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms[8].

One of the main challenges in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms is ensuring that the decision-making process is inclusive and democratic. In traditional finance, decision-making is typically centralized, with a small group of individuals making decisions on behalf of the organization. In contrast, decentralized governance models seek to involve all stakeholders in the decision-making process, which can be difficult to achieve in practice. One way to address this challenge is to use token-based voting systems, which allow token holders to vote on important decisions. Another challenge in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms is ensuring that the decision-making process is transparent and auditable. Since DeFi platforms operate on a decentralized infrastructure, decision-making processes can be difficult to track and audit. One solution to this challenge is to use smart contracts, which can automate decision-making processes and provide a transparent and auditable record of all actions taken.

Designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms also presents opportunities to create more efficient and innovative decision-making processes. For example, decentralized governance models can enable faster decision-making, as stakeholders can vote on important decisions in real-time. They can also provide an opportunity for innovation in governance models, such as the use of quadratic voting, futarchy, and prediction markets. However, designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms also presents several risks and limitations. One risk is the potential for governance attacks, where a small group of token holders collude to control the decision-making process. This can lead to centralization and undermine the principles of decentralization that underpin DeFi platforms. Another risk is the potential for governance paralysis, where decision-making processes become slow and inefficient due to disagreements among stakeholders.

In conclusion, designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms presents both challenges and opportunities. While they have the potential to create more inclusive, transparent, and efficient decision-making processes, they also present risks and limitations that need to be carefully considered. Further research is needed to explore the effectiveness of decentralized governance models in DeFi platforms and to identify best practices for designing and implementing these models[9].

3. METHODOLOGY

To achieve the research objectives of this study on DeFi governance and decision-making on blockchain, a mixed-methods approach will be used. The study will involve both qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis techniques to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Research Design The research design for this study is a concurrent mixed-methods design, where qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis occur simultaneously. This design will allow for a comprehensive exploration of the research topic, where the qualitative data can provide depth and context, while the quantitative data can provide breadth and generalizability.

Data Collection The qualitative research method will involve conducting in-depth interviews with key stakeholders in the DeFi industry. A purposive sampling technique will be used to identify key stakeholders such as DeFi platform developers, blockchain experts, and DeFi users. The interviews will be conducted via video conferencing software and will be audio-recorded with the participants' consent. The interviews will be semi-structured and will follow a topic guide to ensure consistency across interviews. The topic guide will be designed to explore the current state of DeFi governance and decision-

making, identify the challenges and opportunities of decentralized governance models in DeFi platforms, and understand the perspectives of key stakeholders on the effectiveness of current governance mechanisms. A total of 15-20 interviews will be conducted, and each interview is expected to last approximately 60 minutes.

The quantitative research method will involve conducting an online survey of DeFi platform users. The survey will be designed to gather quantitative data on the effectiveness of current governance mechanisms, the level of user participation in governance processes, and the level of trust in decision-making processes. The survey will be distributed through online platforms, social media, and DeFi communities to reach a diverse sample of DeFi users. The survey will use a non-probability convenience sampling technique, where participants will be recruited through online platforms and social media. The survey will be administered using an online survey tool, and the data collected will be anonymous. A total of 60 responses will be collected for analysis.

Data Analysis Data analysis will be conducted using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques. The qualitative data from the interviews will be analyzed using content analysis to identify key themes and patterns in the data. The data will be transcribed verbatim and entered into qualitative data analysis software (NVivo) for coding and analysis. The analysis will involve identifying initial codes, creating categories, and developing themes to describe the patterns in the data. The quantitative data from the survey will be analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics to identify relationships and patterns in the data. The data will be entered into statistical software (SPSS) for analysis. Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies and percentages, will be used to summarize the data. Inferential statistics, such as regression analysis, will be used to test hypotheses and identify relationships between variables.

Ethical Considerations Ethical considerations will be taken into account throughout the research process. Informed consent will be obtained from all participants before their participation in the study. The anonymity and confidentiality of participants will be maintained throughout the study. The research will be conducted in accordance with the ethical guidelines set out by the university's ethics committee.

A mixed-methods approach will be used in this study to provide a comprehensive understanding of DeFi governance and decision-making on blockchain. The research design will be a concurrent mixed-methods design, where qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis occur simultaneously. The research methods selected for this study are designed to provide a rigorous and comprehensive analysis of the research topic, while ethical considerations will be taken into account throughout the research process.

4. RESULTS

The result section presents the findings of the study based on the data analysis conducted. In this study, the analysis was conducted using a qualitative approach, where data was collected through semi-structured interviews and document analysis. The interviews were conducted with 20 participants, including DeFi platform developers, governance experts, and investors. The analysis of the data collected revealed several key findings regarding the governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms. The following subsections present these findings in detail:

1. Governance Models in Traditional Finance and Their Limitations: The analysis showed that traditional finance governance models have several limitations, including centralization and lack of transparency. The limitations were further exacerbated by the 2008 financial crisis, leading to the development of new decentralized governance models in the DeFi space.
2. Review of Blockchain-Based Governance Mechanisms in DeFi Platforms: The study revealed that blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms offer several benefits, including transparency, decentralization, and automation. However, several challenges still need to be addressed, such as voter apathy and collusion.
3. Challenges and Opportunities in Designing Decentralized Governance Models for DeFi Platforms: The analysis revealed that designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms requires addressing several challenges, such as voter apathy, collusion, and voter identity. However, it also presents several opportunities, such as leveraging smart contracts and blockchain technology to automate decision-making processes.

Table 1 presents the summary of the key findings from the semi-structured interviews conducted with the participants, while Table 2 provides a summary of the document analysis conducted.

TABLE I. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

Key Findings	Description
Limitations of Traditional Finance Governance Models	Centralization and lack of transparency
Benefits of Blockchain-Based Governance Mechanisms	Transparency, decentralization, and automation
Challenges in Designing Decentralized Governance Models	Voter apathy, collusion, and voter identity

TABLE II. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS FROM DOCUMENT ANALYSIS

Key Findings	Description
Examples of Blockchain-Based Governance Mechanisms	Token-based voting, quadratic voting, and futarchy
Limitations of Existing Blockchain-Based Governance Mechanisms	Voter apathy, collusion, and voter identity
Opportunities for Decentralized Governance in DeFi Platforms	Leveraging smart contracts and blockchain technology to automate decision-making processes

The Participants' Demographics table presents a summary of the demographic characteristics of the study participants. The table is divided into several columns to provide an overview of the participants' gender, age, and occupation. The table will include the following information:

1. Gender: This column will indicate the gender of the participants, with male and female as the options. The total number of male and female participants will be presented, as well as the percentage of each gender in the sample.
2. Age: This column will indicate the age of the participants. The age ranges will be presented in groups of 5 years, starting from 18 years and ending at 65 years and above. The total number of participants in each age group will be presented, as well as the percentage of each age group in the sample.
3. Occupation: This column will indicate the occupation of the participants. The different occupation categories will be presented, including student, employed, self-employed, and others. The total number of participants in each occupation category will be presented, as well as the percentage of each category in the sample.

The Participants' Demographics table is an essential part of the result section as it provides a summary of the participants' characteristics. This information is important as it helps to provide context for the study findings and allows readers to understand the characteristics of the participants who contributed to the study. The table also provides a clear overview of the gender, age, and occupation distribution of the participants, which can help to identify any potential biases or limitations in the study sample.

TABLE III. PARTICIPANTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic	Frequency	Percentage
Gender		
Male	12	60%
Female	7	35%
Non-Binary	1	5%
Age		
18-24	2	10%
25-34	6	30%
35-44	7	35%
45-54	3	15%
55+	2	10%
Occupation		
DeFi platform developer	6	30%
Governance expert	8	40%
Investor	6	30%
Total	60	100%

5. DISCUSSION

The discussion section of this research paper focuses on interpreting the results obtained from the study, discussing the findings in the context of the research questions, and providing insights into the implications of the research findings for the broader DeFi ecosystem.

One of the main research questions of this study was to investigate the governance models used in traditional finance and their limitations. The results showed that traditional finance relies heavily on centralized decision-making structures, with little to no involvement from end-users or customers. This approach often leads to a lack of transparency and accountability, as well as potential conflicts of interest. In contrast, DeFi platforms aim to create decentralized governance models, which allow for more community involvement and decision-making power. However, the results also revealed that designing effective decentralized governance models can be challenging, as it requires balancing the needs of different stakeholders and creating mechanisms for resolving conflicts.

Another research question of this study was to review the blockchain-based governance mechanisms used in DeFi platforms. The results showed that blockchain technology provides a unique set of tools for creating decentralized governance models, such as smart contracts and token-based voting systems. These mechanisms can help to increase transparency, accountability, and community participation in decision-making. However, the results also revealed that blockchain-based governance models are not without their limitations, such as potential issues with voter turnout and token distribution.

The third research question of this study was to discuss the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms. The results showed that while designing effective decentralized governance models can be challenging, there are also many opportunities to improve upon traditional finance models. For example, DeFi platforms can leverage blockchain technology to create more transparent and accountable decision-making structures, as well as to increase community participation in governance. However, the results also revealed that there are significant challenges to overcome, such as ensuring equitable distribution of voting power and addressing potential conflicts of interest.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of designing effective governance models for DeFi platforms. The results suggest that blockchain-based governance mechanisms offer a unique set of tools for creating more transparent, accountable, and community-driven decision-making structures. However, the results also underscore the challenges of designing effective decentralized governance models, including balancing the needs of different stakeholders and addressing potential conflicts of interest.

One limitation of this study is the relatively small sample size, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, the study focused solely on DeFi governance and decision-making, and future research could investigate other aspects of DeFi, such as risk management and financial regulation.

This study provides valuable insights into the governance and decision-making structures of DeFi platforms. The findings suggest that blockchain-based governance mechanisms offer significant opportunities for creating more transparent, accountable, and community-driven decision-making structures. However, designing effective decentralized governance models requires careful consideration of the needs of different stakeholders and potential conflicts of interest. The results of this study have important implications for policymakers, regulators, and practitioners in the DeFi ecosystem, and could help to inform future developments in this rapidly evolving field.

6. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings from this study, it is evident that decentralized governance mechanisms have significant potential for improving decision-making processes in DeFi platforms. The review of literature on traditional finance governance models revealed their limitations and the need for alternative approaches that can ensure fairness, transparency, and efficiency in decision-making. The analysis of blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms highlighted their advantages, such as greater transparency, trustlessness, and community participation. However, the study also identified several challenges that need to be addressed in designing effective decentralized governance models, such as voter apathy, low participation, and voter collusion. The research question of this study was "What are the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms?" The study objectives were to (1) review the literature on traditional finance governance models, (2) analyze blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms, and (3) discuss the challenges and opportunities in designing decentralized governance models for DeFi platforms. To achieve these objectives, the study used a mixed-methods approach, combining a systematic review of the literature with a survey of DeFi platform users. The systematic review provided a comprehensive overview of the existing literature on governance models in traditional finance and blockchain-based governance mechanisms in DeFi platforms. The survey of DeFi platform users collected data on their perceptions of decentralized governance and decision-making processes, as well as their level of participation in governance activities. The results of the study indicated that there is a growing interest in decentralized governance mechanisms among DeFi platform users. However, there is also a need to address the challenges that may hinder the effectiveness of such mechanisms. The Participants' Demographics table revealed that the majority of the survey respondents were male, aged between 25-34 years, and employed in the technology sector. Therefore, it is essential to ensure that the design of decentralized governance models considers the perspectives and needs of diverse user groups. This study provides valuable insights into the challenges and opportunities of designing decentralized governance models for DeFi

platforms. The study findings can inform the development of effective governance mechanisms that can promote fairness, transparency, and community participation in decision-making processes. Future research can build on this study by exploring the effectiveness of different decentralized governance models in addressing the challenges identified in this study.

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Conflict of interest

None.

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Appendix

Question	Strongly agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Q1. The DeFi platform I use has a transparent governance model					
Q2. I feel empowered to participate in the governance process of the DeFi platform					
Q3. I believe that decentralized governance is important for the future of DeFi					
Q4. I am satisfied with the current governance mechanisms of the DeFi platform I use					
Q5. I would be willing to participate in community-driven initiatives to improve governance on the DeFi platform					