The State of DAOs in Taiwan

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DAO*

Executive Summary

This report explores the current landscape and development of Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs) in Taiwan. DAOs are blockchain-based organizations that prioritize decentralization, transparency, and member autonomy. The study provides a detailed analysis of several prominent DAOs in Taiwan, including FAB DAO, Volume DAO, Bu Zhi DAO, Xue DAO, and da0, highlighting their innovative approaches and contributions across various fields such as generative art, civic tech, and student communities.

The report also examines the perspectives of different DAO stakeholders, including casual contributors, committed contributors, core teams, and external observers. It emphasizes the opportunities DAOs offer for community-driven initiatives and decentralized decision-making, while also addressing challenges such as talent retention, efficient governance, and stakeholder engagement.

Further topics discussed in the article include the fragility of DAOs due to reliance on a few active members, the potential for DAOs to act as a solution to centralized failures, and their role in promoting social goods. Finally, the report underscores the balance between local cultivation and international collaboration, with Taiwan's DAO ecosystem demonstrating both local societal impact and global influence. There is strong potential for Taiwanese DAOs to scale through continuous innovation and international cooperation, while the report also acknowledges the importance of supportive policies and regulatory flexibility to overcome challenges and further expand DAO applications.

About the authors

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Frank is a committed researcher and practitioner specializing in decentralized technologies and Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs). In 2023, Frank partnered with Taiwan's Ministry of Digital Affairs through the Frontier Foundation's DAO research project, where he co-authored the Taiwan *DAO Governance Framework Analysis* and the *DAO Knowledge Distribution and Production Planning Analysis*. He also presented his expertise on Taiwan's DAO experiences at the international *DAO UTokyo* conference.

Frank is an active contributor to numerous DAO communities, such as *FAB DAO*, *da0*, *Web3ForAll*, and the *da0 Learning* book clubs, where he facilitates discussions and curates content. Additionally, he co-authors the *Public Funding Weekly* newsletter alongside blockchain expert *Blocktrend* in Taiwan, providing insights into the latest trends in Web3 grants, research, and application processes. Known in the community as the "DAO Preacher," Frank openly shares his presentations and discussion materials as a project into different web3 grants to encourage greater participation and action within the DAO ecosystem.

Beyond his work on DAOs, Frank is engaged in early-stage research on Taiwan's Self-Sovereign Identity (SSI) and digital identity wallet, with a particular focus on international standards and different countries' best practices.

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Yvonne is a dedicated and experienced researcher in the field of Web3 technologies, currently pursuing her studies in International Business at National Taiwan University. With several years of involvement in the Taiwanese Web3 community, Yvonne has developed a profound understanding of civil-tech and autonomous organization (DAO) technologies.

Yvonne has completed internships at world's largest cryptocurrency exchange and a prominent venture capital firm and accelerator in Taiwan. She gained valuable industry insights and hands-on experience and contributed to conducting research on cutting-edge technologies.

Last year, Yvonne participated as a researcher in a Web3 decentralization project commissioned by moda, focusing on digital verification and autonomous organization development and application. Her active contributions and participation extend to multiple DAOs and civil-tech communities, such as Fab DAO, Volume Dao, da0, Web3ForAll study group, g0v and Code for Japan. Her extensive involvement in the Web3 and civil-tech sectors in Taiwan highlights her as a key contributor and participant in advancing these fields.

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Introduction

Decentralized Autonomous Organization (hereinafter referred to as DAO) is an emerging organizational form that values transparency, member autonomy, decentralization and other characteristics. It is gradually transforming the operating model of traditional organizations, and communities around the world. In the past few years, various possible applications of DAO have also been actively explored. Taiwan, as a vibrant hub for DAO activity, has many active and diverse DAO communities, which have shown great potential and vitality in promoting technological innovation and scenario applications.

In this article, we will select the following Taiwanese decentralized autonomous organizations with "DAO" in their names, including: FAB DAO, Vol DAO, Bu Zhi DAO, Xue DAO and da0 communities for analysis. They not only have common visions; in the application of blockchain-related technologies, web3 community participation, local innovation and transnational cooperation, they also have outstanding performance and demonstrated a high degree of initiative in actual operations.

There is yet no clear and consistent definition for a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO). Under this situation, this article will explore the current situation of DAOs in Taiwan and try to construct a more suitable definition for DAOs in Taiwan, and give a summary of their organizational types and operation.

I. Overview of DAOs in Taiwan

After completing the *Taiwan DAO Governance Framework Analysis* and *the DAO Knowledge Distribution and Production Planning Analysis* reports, we gained a deeper understanding of the fundamental significance of DAOs. However, aforementioned reports lacked practical interviews and in-depth introductions to the active DAO communities in Taiwan. The purpose of this report is to introduce and critically evaluate the current state of Taiwanese DAOs. Through this evaluation, we also aim to identify common characteristics that could help define Taiwanese DAOs, providing a clearer view of their role and contributions within Taiwan's innovation ecosystem.

1. Composition of a "DAO", its advantages and potentials

Before delving deeper into the current state of DAOs in Taiwan, this section will briefly introduce the definition, composition, advantages, and potential of DAOs.

Decentralized Autonomous Organizations (DAOs) are a new type of organization based on blockchain technology that aim to achieve autonomous operations through smart contracts. Key features of DAOs include smart contracts, blockchain wallets and tokens, decentralized decision-making mechanisms, autonomous governance structures, and decentralized asset management. DAOs are expected to increase organizational transparency and efficiency, while providing greater security and flexibility in asset management and decision-making.

DAOs utilize smart contracts to develop tools that could facilitate consensus-building and shared governance, such as multi-signature wallets, on-chain voting governance mechanisms and more. Compared to traditional organizational structures, DAOs are better suited to achieving flat organizational structures, transparent governance processes, and a more detailed ownership distribution (where ownership simultaneously represents voting rights, as exemplified by the fractional tokenization).

These mechanisms enable DAOs to break the hierarchical restrictions of traditional organizations, promote more direct communication and collaboration, and increase trust and participation in the organization itself, in the mechanisms, and among each participant. In addition, DAO's fragmented ownership model allows multiple participants (or even investors) to collectively own and manage assets, thereby increasing asset liquidity.

In Taiwan, the development of DAOs is at a critical transformation stage. Through their decentralized nature and member consensus-driven governance models, as well as operational focus on innovation and collaboration, various Taiwanese DAOs are gradually becoming the key drivers of social, cultural, and technological innovation.

However, after actual operation, challenges such as talent retention, resource integration and incentive mechanism design also emerged. However, the core teams and contributors of each DAO are continuously innovating and actively seeking solutions, aiming that this more decentralized, community-driven and diverse ecosystem could continue to grow and thrive.

From Vol DAO's pioneering efforts in NFT (Non-Fungible Token) and generative art collections, to da0's active support for civic tech projects, Bu Zhi DAO's role in connecting domestic and international resources for international blockchain events, FAB DAO's models of collaboration with non-profit organizations in NFTs and public welfare mechanisms, and Xue DAO's mission to find new purposes for student development teams—these examples not only demonstrate the potential applications of blockchain technology across multiple fields but also reflect Taiwanese society's acceptance and innovative capability regarding emerging blockchain technologies. DAO-related knowledge-sharing communities such as Web3ForAll book club and da0 learning book club also help promote DAO knowledge to the wider community.

Regarding the definition and classification of DAOs, previous researches such as Alchemy listed the eight most common DAO classifications: Protocol DAOs, Grant DAOs, Philanthropy DAOs, Social DAOs, Collector DAOs, Venture DAOs, Media DAOs, and SubDAOs under a large DAOs. However, if taken a closer look at the context of Taiwan, we'll find that most DAOs could not fit into a single type of DAO by this classification framework, or they may differ significantly from mainstream DAO types in other countries. This is another reason why this article aims to actively explore the current state and development of DAOs in Taiwan.

2. Analysis of Current Status of DAOs in Taiwan

This section will provide in-depth interviews with some of the most active DAOs in Taiwan, such as FAB DAO, Volume DAO, BZD, Xue DAO, and da0, which specifically showcase the diversity and innovation of Taiwan's DAO ecosystem. However, we must note that although we have tried our best to cover a wide range of cases, due to limitations in research time and resources, some equally important DAOs may not be covered in detail in this article, hence the research results may not be able to reflect the entire landscape of Taiwan's DAO ecosystem.

(1) FAB DAO: Action, Collection, Mechanism, and Implementation

FAB DAO, or Formosa Art Bank DAO (福爾摩沙藝術銀行), aims to become a Web3 public life arena, focusing on cultural NFT minting and promoting various cultural NFT projects to practice "*donation as collection*." This approach allows NFTs with spiritual value to become a new type of blockchain donation certificate with market potential. It also creates a Web3 interdisciplinary community of public welfare, art, and culture by operating through cross-organizational collaboration and action collectively.

FAB DAO supports non-profit organizations, artists, and cultural institutions to cross technological thresholds, use Web3 tools to launch their own projects, and accomplish different purposes such as community relationship management, issue promotion, and fundraising.

FAB DAO is committed to supporting fundraising and charity activities of non-profit organizations through NFT projects. This innovative model not only improves the transparency and efficiency of charity activities, but also promotes a more effective allocation of social resources, demonstrating the application potential of Taiwan's blockchain technology in the social welfare sector.
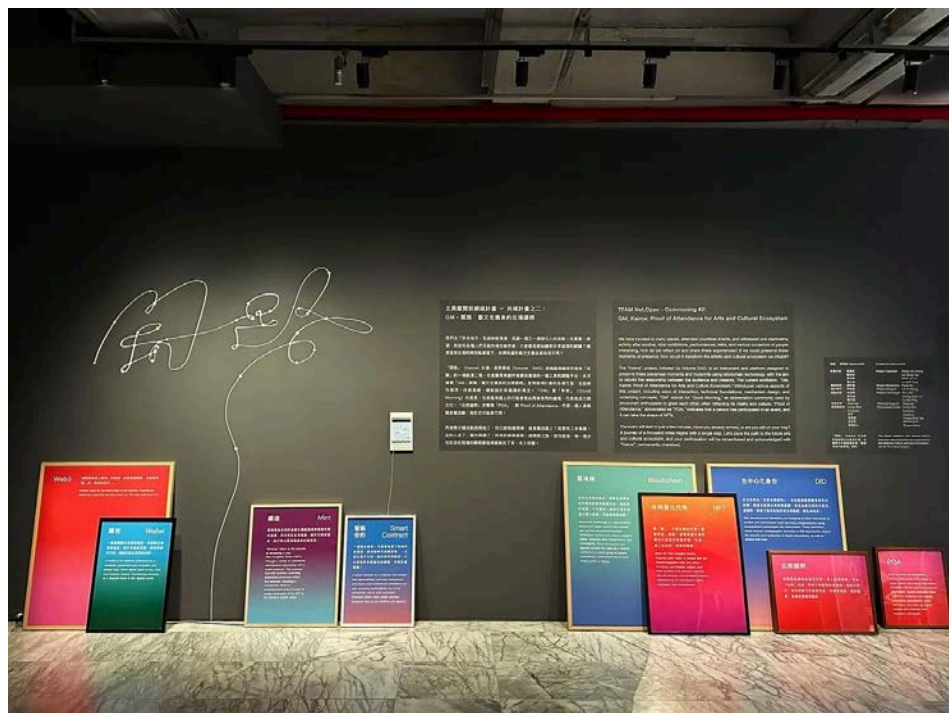

FAB DAO gatherings in Taiwan. Source: FAB DAO's blogpost

(2) Volume DAO: Collect, generative art and transnational connections

Volume DAO (眾聲道) is the first NFT collector community based on the Tezos blockchain in Taiwan. "Vol" is the abbreviation of "Volume," which, in addition to meaning "sound," also refers to a set of a collection, such as "issue," or "series." Beyond collecting artworks worth investing and capable of pioneering future art, Volume DAO also organizes exhibitions, focuses on public welfare, and various social issues. It strives to create a benevolent public sphere for the metaverse.

In 2022, Volume DAO received support from the National Culture and Arts Foundation's "Act for the Future" project and subsequently held various exhibitions and activities such as "Do Machines Dream of NFT?", "Support of Dreams, Surface of Things," "Generative Taipei On-Site: The Archipelago Hashed 2023," "INFLUENTIA," and "Tie: Volume DAO – Fxhash Art Salon and Community Day."

Volume DAO is also currently collaborating with Japan, Korea, and China to conduct a multinational touring exhibition, dialog(), focusing on generative art. The exhibition opens up new creative perspectives with diverse dialogues that transcend language and cultural differences. By organizing activities and workshops, they attract numerous art enthusiasts and collectors, thereby promoting the development and visibility of Taiwan's blockchain art market.

Exhibition by Volume DAO in Taipei Fine Arts Museum. Source: Volume DAOs blogpost

(3) Bu Zhi DAO: Taipei Blockchain Week and International Stage

Bu Zhi DAO (BZD) is a non-profit organization run by volunteers, established by and for the community. It aims to bring together people who love web3 and Taiwan, and promote Taiwan's web3 ecosystem on the global stage. It hopes to serve as a platform and community for sharing resources and connections, enabling participants to engage in inspiring and impactful things together.

BZD actively connects domestic and foreign resources, organizes and participates in various blockchain technology seminars, hackathons and community activities. It also hosts the Taipei Blockchain Week to foster the interaction and collaboration between web3 enthusiasts and professionals. Therefore showcasts Taiwanese society's acceptance and innovative capacity regarding emerging blockchain technologies, increases the visibility of Taiwan's blockchain community, and facilitates the collision of technology and creativity.

Taipei Blockchain Week organized by Bu Zhi DAO. Source: Taipei Blockchain Week's X post

(4) Xue DAO: Student Builder Decentralized Community

XueDAO is formed by a group of students from Taiwan's universities dedicated to advancing blockchain technology. They have established collaborations among blockchain clubs across

multiple universities and empower students through book clubs, co-learning sessions, social events, and hackathons, showcasing Taiwan's student builders to the world.

XueDAO has made significant contributions in the field of education and research. It promotes the development of blockchain in academia, and actively enhances its visibility within academic research and connects student developer communities.

XueDAO has already held several bi-weekly co-learning sessions, covering topics such as risc-0 introduction, Ethereum's Dencun Upgrade, fractionalized NFTs, token economics, Uniswap V1-V4, Quantum Resistant Blockchain, Tea Protocol, Scallop, Puffer, etc. They also discuss topics including Decentralized Finance (DeFi), smart contracts, zero-knowledge proof (zkp), and auditing for smart contracts in their book club.

XueDAO meetup event in Taipei. Source: XueDAO's X post

(5) da0: Civic Tech Community and public goods

da0 (零時道), pronounced as DAO Zero, is a project(坑) under Taiwan's civic tech group g0v, and could be considered as its Web3 branch. The activities of da0 encompass various forms and themes, aiming to serve as a bridge for topics such as DAO and Web3, plurality, civic tech, digital

democracy, identity resilience, and digital public goods. It aspires to promote the public's understanding and participation in DAO, an emerging technology, and enhances Taiwan's presence and influence in the global DAO development landscape.

da0 collaborated with the organizers of Funding the Commons at the end of 2023 to bring the world's most cutting-edge domain knowledge, accelerate and deepen g0v's existing culture and achievements, and also hope to export experimental results and successful cases globally.

da0 was born with the aspiration to stand on the shoulders of g0v, demonstrate the new possibilities of web3 x democracy to the world, and continue to advocate Taiwan's proud position as a democratic pioneer on the global stage.

A Cowork event held by da0 and BZD. DAOs in Taiwan often work collaboratively. (Source: BZD's Facebook post)

II. Stakeholders' Perspectives on DAOs in Taiwan

1. Defining Stakeholders in a DAO

Referencing the article "*Rethinking the DAO Contributor Funnel*" by 0xjustice.eth, stakeholders within a DAO ecosystem can generally be categorized into four types. These categories reflect the participants' contribution to the DAO and their actual roles. These stakeholders include: casual contributors, committed contributors, core teams, and external observers (non-participants). Each category of the stakeholders plays a different role in the operation and development of the DAO and has distinct expectations for the DAO's governance structure and decision-making process.

However, due to the positional mobility nature of participation in DAOs, participant roles may sometimes overlap. It may be sometimes challenging to clearly distinguish the involvement of different types of stakeholders in certain situations. Thus, careful consideration when examining is required to better reflect the complexity of various participants within a DAO.

(1) Casual Contributors: Community Members

Casual contributors (community members) typically refer to those who use the DAO's products and services, or are called upon by its ideas, but they do not deeply engage in matters related to organizational governance. These members often act as explorers, advocates, and evangelists, participating in community activities and promoting the DAO's values and goals.

For these participants, DAO offers a lower threshold for participation, allowing them to express their opinions and contribute to the organization without needing a professional technical background. They generally value and resonate with the DAO's transparency and openness, believing that such an organizational model enables more people to easily join the community.

(2) Committed Contributors: Community Contributors

Committed contributors (community contributors) are members who are more engaged and contribute more significantly to the DAO. They are the "productive assets" of the community and often serve as the core driving force of the organization. These individuals not only participate in various community activities but also actively engage in the DAO's governance processes.

They have a deep understanding of the DAO's operational logic and play a crucial role in decision-making. Committed contributors generally endorse the decentralized structure of the DAO, as it reinforces equity among members and fosters creativity. To them, a DAO is a platform where they can realize their self-worth and make meaningful contributions.

(3) Core Teams

DAO's core teams are an important role responsible for the organization's operations and assist to promote the communities' decision-making. They often represent the level of execution within the DAO and are characterized as the communities' engine (the driving force) behind the community's functioning.

The core team may be composed of the DAO's founders, (possibly) paid full-time employees, and other members with a long-term commitment to the organization. These individuals are particularly concerned about the long-term development and sustainability of the DAO. While the decentralized governance model of a DAO enhances transparency, striking a balance between decentralization and efficient operation is a continuous challenge for the core team to discuss and solve.

(4) External Observers: Non-Participants

External observers refers to the observation group who are interested in the DAO organizational type but have not actually participated in any. They may recognize the DAO's principles but refrain from joining due to skepticism about its long-term viability or other reasons. These external observers often focus on issues such as the differences between DAOs and other organizational forms, potential legal frameworks for actual cooperation with DAO, and whether the actual governance practices are as decentralized and efficient as DAO's slogan often implies. They may also have concerns about the practical challenges DAO faced in actual operations. Although their participation in the DAO is limited, they sometimes provide unexpected contributions to the DAO's participants.

These four types of participants jointly construct the diverse and fluid ecosystem of DAOs. By understanding their individual needs and expectations, DAOs can design a more flexible and sustainable governance structure that achieves long-term goals and fosters the sound growth of the organization.

2. Stakeholders' Views on Taiwanese DAOs

The decentralized structure of DAOs attracts participants from diverse backgrounds, and each participant's view of this organizational model varies based on their role and level of involvement.

Casual contributors oftentimes believe that the transparency and openness of DAOs provide an ideal platform for participation, allowing them to contribute easily without needing a strong technical background, hence encouraging more people to start engaging. However, the real situation is: due to a lack of proper mentorship, guidance mechanisms, or other reasons.

Looking at various DAOs, community observers still have the problem of retention after entering the community. Some of these participants often quit in a short period of time, or they come and go without finding a proper footing. DAO could improve participant retention by improving onboarding guidance and increasing the motivation for participants to contribute to the community.

In contrast, committed contributors have higher expectations for the autonomy and transparency of DAOs. They not only actively engage in decision-making within the community but also often propose specific suggestions for governance models. For these members, the decentralized structure can effectively promote equity and creativity, allowing every contributor to feel respected.

However, committed contributors also point out that decentralized decision-making mechanisms can sometimes lead to inefficiencies, especially in situations requiring quick decisions, where disagreements among members often lead to stalemates. Finding a way to strike a balance between decision making efficiency while reflecting the majority's opinion is crucial. Additionally, providing incentives to encourage casual contributors to become committed contributors—making them more accustomed to attending discussions, engaging with the community, and joining iterative processes—is necessary as well.

DAO's core teams are usually the organization's founding members or key contributors who bear a high level of responsibility for its long-term development. These members generally have a deeper understanding of the DAO's governance model. While decentralized or distributed systems help enhance transparency and member participation, they also bring about operational challenges, particularly when the engagement of core members declines or the transfer of responsibilities is not clear enough. The functioning of the organization could be affected significantly. These core teams also face the dilemma of balancing efficiency and opening up participation to more people. This is a common challenge for many DAOs in Taiwan.

After interviewing several external observers, most of them expressed reservations about the sustainability and practical operation models of DAOs. They pointed out that while DAOs seem to technically offer a new decentralized organization, they still face challenges similar to those of traditional organizations in practical operation, such as legal issues, fund management, and interpersonal relationships. Moreover, because regulations in Taiwan have not yet recognized DAOs as legitimate organizational entities, this uncertainty affects the long-term operations of many DAOs as well as how other external organizations can cooperate with DAOs.

In addition, although DAO emphasizes collective decision-making and transparency, whether this model really works effectively in practice and how to verify such effectiveness still require observation and improvement based on specific circumstances of different organizations.

The development of DAOs in Taiwan is still in its early stages, and participants at different stages have varying perspectives on their prospects and challenges. As technology advances and more experience accumulates, this emerging organizational model is expected to overcome current difficulties and play a more significant role in broader social and economic domains.

III. Discussion

1. Digital association that prioritize people

Therefore, rather than indicating DAOs as new organizational types that replace traditional legal entities, it would be better to say they're extensions of unincorporated civic-tech communities. Analyzing the above DAOs, their purposes of founding are mostly for co-learning needs, non-profit activities, artistic admiration, and even value of open source spirits. Such gatherings do not prioritize profit, but "people".

In contrast to market competition primarily driven by capital, Taiwan's DAO cases emphasize community-centric approaches. These initiatives focus on services and benefits that contribute to public goods in digital domains. Moreover, the exchange scale of digital assets involved has begun to take shape. As such, they may be categorized as a branch of the Social Solidarity Economy (SSE).

The Social Solidarity Economy (SSE) is an alternative economic model that focuses on social objectives, community empowerment, and sustainable practices rather than profit maximization. It includes organizations and networks that operate according to cooperative principles, democratic decision-making, and a commitment to public welfare. Taiwanese DAOs align well with this framework, as their efforts are not oriented around profit but are instead built upon values that emphasize inclusivity and communal well-being.

As digital extensions of civic-tech communities, Taiwanese DAOs utilize decentralized technologies to foster collaboration, shared governance, and community engagement, reflecting SSE's emphasis on mutual support and social impact. By creating digital public goods and facilitating knowledge sharing, they contribute to a more resilient community-oriented digital landscape. This focus on long-term social value, rather than short-term gains, mirrors SSE's broader goal of supporting social cohesion, equity, and sustainable development.

2. DAO as an opportunity for enlightenment, advancement and empowerment

The core value of a DAO lies in enabling every node, whether it is a project team or community members with different levels of participation, to establish connections and operate independently simultaneously. This flat structure offers a high degree of flexibility and self-organization capabilities.

The majority of DAOs in Taiwan are not simply viewed as a collection of emerging tools, nor are they strictly perceived as novel organizational structures aiming to fully implement the principle of "code is law." Instead, Taiwan's DAO communities generally place greater emphasis on **imagining, experimenting with, and implementing various degrees of "decentralization" from different perspectives**. Participants in these communities continuously learn from one another through practical experience, seek efficient methods for reaching consensus, and explore innovative ways of collaboration between humans and technological tools.

Under this framework, participants begin as observers, gradually understanding and learning how to make decisions through collaboration, and eventually evolving into core contributors within the community. At the same time, founders and leadership teams of DAOs also come to appreciate the importance of power distribution. They learn ways to delegate authority, what powers to relinquish, and how to implement a phased approach, thereby enabling more participants to liberally engage in decision-making.

However, the "decentralization" of DAOs is not an overnight achievement. More often, it is an exploratory journey fraught with uncertainties and challenges. Participants navigate this terrain cautiously, continuously experimenting to find operational models suitable for their specific community. Some DAOs' founders draw inspiration from international DAOs, while others are motivated by the core principles of DAOs, aiming to bring more captivating discussions to Taiwan. Participants frequently iterate and adjust the collective consensus established by their predecessors during their involvement. One thing worth notice is that DAOs need not be perfected immediately; instead, they can progressively develop dynamics and rules that best suit the organization.

Compared to previous organizational structures, DAOs excel in leveraging Web3 tools. For instance, many DAOs implement mechanisms that could effectively record and verify participants' contributions. This not only promotes transparency but also allows for fair evaluation of contributions and their conversion into decision-making power.

Although Taiwanese communities rarely include mechanisms for "exiting a DAO" (DAOxit), the unique features of DAOs such as "Ragequit" and "Hard Fork" still provide participants with the flexibility and possibility to freely exit the community or establish new initiatives, safeguarding the independence and rights of every node.

Furthermore, different DAOs have their own rules, core values, or constitutional-like processes for proposal reconsideration. While fostering collective consensus, these elements also provide communities with a clearer governance framework, assisting all parties find sustained directions on the basis of decentralization.

3. A cure for Single Point of Failure? The True Fragility of DAOs

While DAOs often emphasize their decentralized nature as an advantage to avoid single points of failure, the operation of most Taiwanese DAOs still heavily relies on the consensus and ongoing participation of a (few) community members. This indicates that in Taiwan, DAOs are inherently fragile, especially when facing the absence of robust incentive and feedback mechanisms to ensure stable engagements for participants or core contributors. In such cases, DAOs can easily become stagnant or even disintegrated.

Even if a DAO has a well-designed mechanism in its commencing stages, without maintaining sustainable and high-quality participation and discussion, or effectively passing on the experiences of core members, the vitality of the entire organization may still gradually diminish during iterations.

Therefore, establishing timely rotation mechanisms, shared responsibilities, and effective iteration of consensus and experience are particularly crucial for the long-term governance of DAOs. This not only ensures that the DAO's governance structure can be adjusted in a timely manner to respond to internal and external environments but also enhances operational stability while maintaining community vitality.

As the stability of traditional organizations stems from strong hierarchical structures and clear division of responsibilities, the decentralized nature of DAOs makes these features ambiguous. Such fragility is common among various types of decentralized organizations. As sizes of communities expand, decentralized governance may become increasingly challenging. The transfer and sharing of responsibilities can help reduce the organization's dependence on individuals. With the experimentation and implementation of new tools and mechanisms, the tools and models of DAOs will continue to evolve and improve. Future DAOs are expected to become more mature and adaptable to more complex local environments.

4. Active DAOs in Taiwan: Local Cultivation and Interactions with Communities

Among the Taiwanese DAOs studied this time, most of the interviewed DAOs are still actively demonstrating continuous vitality, meaning they are diligently cultivating their focus areas and striving to expand practical applications suited under the DAO framework.. Not only are they implementing various innovative projects locally, but they are also expanding their influence through cross-regional collaboration. For example, Volume DAO is recently organizing dialog() 2024, a transnational generative art exhibition, and BZD hosts Taipei Blockchain Week annually. These large-scale events attract international talents and participants to Taiwan, and help maintain community contributors' engagement. Taiwanese DAO communities are actively making contacts with like-minded DAO partners worldwide and bringing new energy into Taiwan's DAOs, whether through technological innovation or shared interests.

The cultivation efforts of these DAOs are not limited to superficially introducing technology into domestic settings. Many DAOs are deeply cultivating in Taiwan's unique cultural and social needs, focusing on local social dynamics and valuing the concept of "localization." They connect resources and use Web3 tools to address specific social issues, promoting community collaboration and public fund allocation through on-chain technology. Examples include FAB DAO's explorations in public welfare, culture, and environmental fields, they have issued the "Project Percentage, %," and various NFTs collaborating on social issues. Taiwan's Web3 and DAO communities are continuously growing, showing immense potential in technological application and issue advocacy.

Currently, most Taiwanese DAO communities exhibit a dual-track development model: on the one hand, they are rooted in local societal needs and culture, while on the other hand, they actively participate in the global Web3 ecosystem's financial experiments and distribution mechanisms while maintaining international exchanges and collaborations with like-minded partners.

This bidirectional development approach not only promotes internal technological innovation within Taiwanese DAOs but also enables these organizations to access international resources at different stages. From early project conceptualization to mid-term fundraising and later cross-border collaborations, this multifaceted cooperation model provides strong momentum for the sustainable development of Taiwanese DAOs.

Although most DAOs in Taiwan are still in early development stages, DAO communities gradually found their balance between local cultivation and international exchange. They benefit from international resources while striving to export local innovations and values to a broader stage. This diverse development model, whether addressing local needs or fostering international cooperation, will continue to bring new opportunities and challenges to Taiwan's DAO ecosystem.

Conclusion

Taiwan's DAO ecosystem demonstrates robust vitality and innovative capacity, yet it also faces numerous challenges. The development of DAOs is not merely a technological issue but also involves policy, legal, and cultural considerations. Continuous community participation, support of national policy, and regulatory flexibility all contribute to Taiwan's advantageous position in the global wave of DAO development. Through ongoing practice and refinement, Taiwan's DAOs have the potential to achieve larger-scale applications.

It is our hope that the discussion in this article will enable more international communities to understand the current state of DAOs in Taiwan. Furthermore, we aim to invite international DAO organizations to engage in deeper cooperation and exchange with Taiwan, allowing Taiwan's decentralized innovative forces to shine on the global stage.

Acknowledgements

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