

# *StakeStone*

## *A Decentralized Adaptive Omnichain Liquidity Infrastructure*

### StakeStone Protocol

#### **Abstract**

StakeStone is a decentralized omnichain liquidity infrastructure protocol designed to revolutionize efficient, organic and sustainable liquidity distribution across blockchain networks. By leveraging our omnichain architecture, StakeStone enables optimized yield generation, omnichain liquidity provisioning, and adaptable asset management. The protocol introduces STONE (yield-bearing ETH), SBTC & STONEBTC (omnichain & liquid, and yield-bearing BTC respectively), and LiquidityPad, empowering users to unlock omnichain liquidity while earning optimized and sustainable returns. StakeStone's innovative Omnichain Liquidity Layer and adaptive staking mechanism address key challenges in decentralized finance, such as liquidity fragmentation, inefficient yield strategies, complex user journey, and limited interoperability. With a commitment to transparency, security, and scalability, StakeStone establishes an omnichain liquidity distribution layer catering to diverse blockchain ecosystems and aims to become the foundational layer for omnichain liquidity distribution, driving the next evolution of DeFi.

# 1. Introduction

Liquidity has emerged as the cornerstone of the blockchain ecosystem, functioning much like oil in the traditional economy – it fuels innovation and enables the efficient operation of decentralized ecosystems. However, the current state of liquidity in crypto remains fragmented and inefficient, with assets trapped in isolated networks and yield opportunities confined to specific chains. This fragmentation increases costs, reduces capital efficiency, and limits the growth potential of emerging blockchain ecosystems.

As blockchain networks become increasingly specialized, the need for efficient liquidity distribution mechanisms has become critical. Traditional approaches to cross-chain liquidity management have relied on fragmented solutions, creating silos that limit capital efficiency and increase operational complexity. The market demands a unified liquidity infrastructure layer that can seamlessly connect disparate liquidity pools while maintaining security and efficiency.

This whitepaper outlines StakeStone’s architecture, tokenomics, and product suite, demonstrating how the StakeStone protocol holistically redefines liquidity in an omnichain era, creating a more interconnected and efficient financial system.

## 1.1 The Problem

The blockchain ecosystem has evolved from isolated networks into an interconnected landscape of specialized chains and protocols. This evolution has created unprecedented opportunities for innovation but has also introduced significant challenges in capital efficiency and liquidity distribution. The emergence of Proof-of-Stake networks, particularly following Ethereum's transition, has fundamentally altered how liquidity moves through digital asset ecosystems.

Now, the crypto landscape faces a fundamental crisis of liquidity distribution that extends beyond the challenges introduced by Ethereum's transition to Proof-of-Stake. While Ethereum stands as crypto's liquidity epicenter, the emergence of specialized blockchains has created an unintended consequence: fragmented liquidity trapped within isolated networks. This fragmentation creates systemic inefficiencies that affect stakeholders across the entire blockchain landscape.

For ETH holders, the current market structure presents a stark dilemma. The Shanghai upgrade has made staking more accessible, but users must still choose between earning staking yields and participating in broader DeFi activities. Traditional liquid staking solutions have attempted to bridge this gap but face significant technical limitations. Reliance on rebasing mechanisms creates unnecessary complexity in smart contract integration and often leads to accounting complexities in cross chain DeFi protocols. Moreover, these solutions

typically operate within isolated chains, requiring complex bridge operations that introduce additional security risks and capital & operational inefficiencies.

The Bitcoin ecosystem faces an even more profound challenge. As the cornerstone of cryptocurrency, Bitcoin's lack of smart contract functionality has severely limited its integration with the broader DeFi landscape. Existing wrapped Bitcoin solutions have created a fragmented landscape of BTC derivatives across different chains, each with its own liquidity pools and market dynamics. The technical complexity of maintaining price consistency and managing cross-chain collateral has resulted in inefficient capital utilization and heightened systemic risks. This fragmentation locks away an immense reservoir of dormant liquidity, preventing Bitcoin from realizing its full potential within the DeFi ecosystem.

Emerging blockchain networks face perhaps the most acute challenges. Despite offering innovative technologies and use cases, these networks struggle to bootstrap sufficient liquidity to support their ecosystems. Traditional approaches to acquiring liquidity often rely heavily on token incentives, creating unsustainable economic models that can lead to long-term value destruction. The current technical infrastructure for cross-chain liquidity movement suffers from numerous limitations: high latency in bridge operations, complex oracle requirements for price feeds, and fragmented liquidity pools that result in poor price discovery and high slippage.

The fragmentation of liquidity across different chains and protocols across the blockchain ecosystem results in billions of dollars in trapped capital and missed yield opportunities, reducing value creation and ecosystem growth. Users face complex workflows and high costs when moving assets between chains, while protocols struggle to maintain deep liquidity pools. The underlying issue connecting these challenges is the absence of an efficient, chain-agnostic liquidity distribution layer. Current solutions typically focus on specific assets or chains, leading to siloed liquidity that cannot be efficiently allocated where it is needed most. Technical constraints in existing solutions manifest in several critical ways: the lack of standardized interfaces for cross-chain communication, inefficient price discovery mechanisms across different chains, and the absence of unified, streamlined and decentralized liquidity management systems that can operate seamlessly across multiple networks.

This fragmentation results in higher costs, worse pricing, and reduced capital efficiency across the entire blockchain ecosystem. The complexity of managing liquidity across different chains often requires specialized technical knowledge and multiple intermediary steps, creating significant barriers to entry for both users and protocols. Furthermore, the lack of standardized approaches to cross-chain liquidity management has led to a proliferation of incompatible solutions, each introducing its own set of risks and inefficiencies.

## 1.2 Current State of Cross-chain Liquidity

Current approaches to cross-chain liquidity rely heavily on isolated bridges and fragmented liquidity pools, creating significant inefficiencies:

1. Capital is locked in multiple smaller pools across different chains, reducing overall efficiency
2. Users must navigate complex bridging processes with varying security assumptions
3. Protocols must maintain separate liquidity pools on each chain they wish to support
4. Traditional token incentive models create unsustainable economic pressures and fail to establish sustainable liquidity and organic growth

## 2. The StakeStone Protocol

StakeStone serves as a foundational infrastructure layer that enables efficient liquidity distribution across the entire blockchain ecosystem. By providing a standardized framework for cross-chain liquidity management, StakeStone empowers both established and emerging networks to access and deploy capital efficiently. Our protocol transcends the limitations of traditional bridging solutions, creating a truly interconnected liquidity landscape.

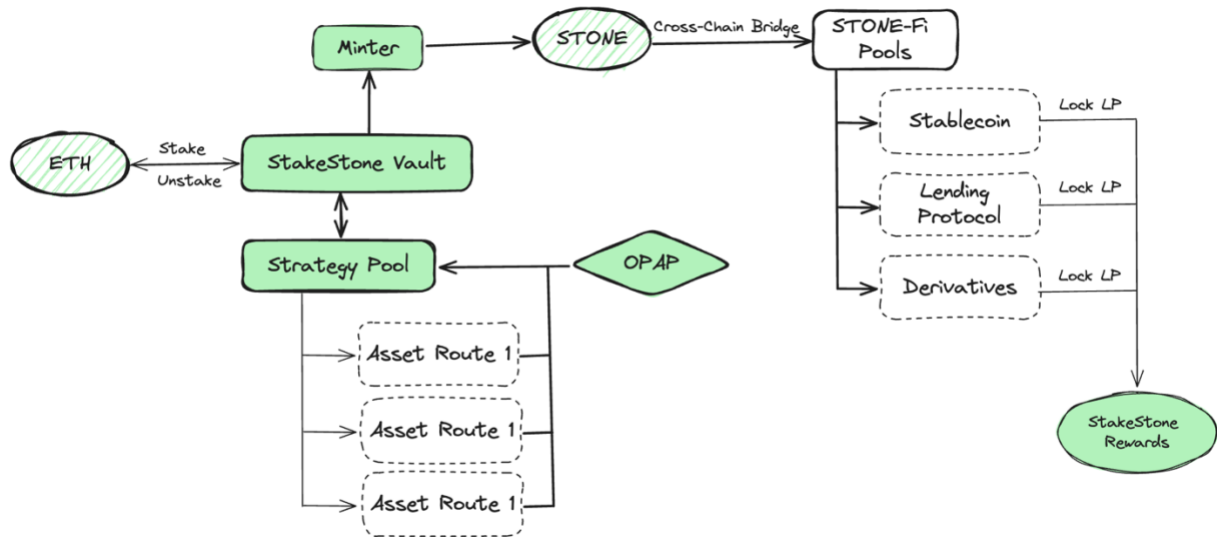
StakeStone addresses these fundamental challenges through an innovative and comprehensive omnichain liquidity distribution infrastructure that transcends the limitations of traditional approaches. By redefining how liquidity can flow seamlessly across different blockchain networks, StakeStone's comprehensive solution set—STONE for ETH, SBTC and STONEBTC for Bitcoin, and LiquidityPad for emerging ecosystems—creates a unified framework for efficient capital allocation in an omnichain landscape. This integrated approach not only solves the immediate challenges of liquidity fragmentation but also establishes a foundation for sustainable ecosystem growth and innovation in the next generation of omnichain blockchain applications.

### 2.1 STONE: Yield Bearing Liquid ETH

STONE represents StakeStone's innovative yield-bearing liquid ETH asset, designed to revolutionize traditional staking and liquidity mechanisms through an adaptive staking network and dynamic yield optimization. This section details the core mechanisms and features that make STONE a uniquely powerful solution for generating sustainable yields while ensuring seamless liquidity across chains.

#### **Modular Architecture**

STONE introduces a modular architecture that separates token minting from yield generation strategies. This modular architectural approach enables STONE to adapt to evolving consensus mechanisms while maintaining stability across the DeFi ecosystem.



The STONE protocol implements a modular architecture that decouples core functionalities to enhance adaptability, stability and security:

**The StakeStone Vault** serves as the protocol's foundation, acting as a secure buffering pool for ETH deposits. When users deposit ETH, the Vault temporarily holds these assets until optimal deployment conditions are met. This buffering mechanism ensures efficient capital utilization while minimizing gas costs and operational overhead. The Vault interacts with the Minter and Strategy Pool to maintain protocol stability, especially during periods of high deposit or withdrawal activity.

**The Minter** functions as a LP token issuance layer that operates independently from the underlying asset strategies. This separation is crucial as it allows the protocol to adjust STONE's underlying yield generation strategies without disrupting circulating supply. The Minter's independence ensures that STONE maintains price and ticker stability even during significant changes to the underlying yield optimization or strategy adjustments.

**The Strategy Pool** contract is governed by the On-Chain Proposal Allocation Protocol (OPAP). This pool manages the integration of diverse, emerging yield-generating strategies, from traditional Proof-of-Stake validators to emerging consensus mechanisms. Each strategy route within the pool operates in isolation, preventing risk contamination while enabling the protocol to optimize yields across multiple consensus mechanisms.

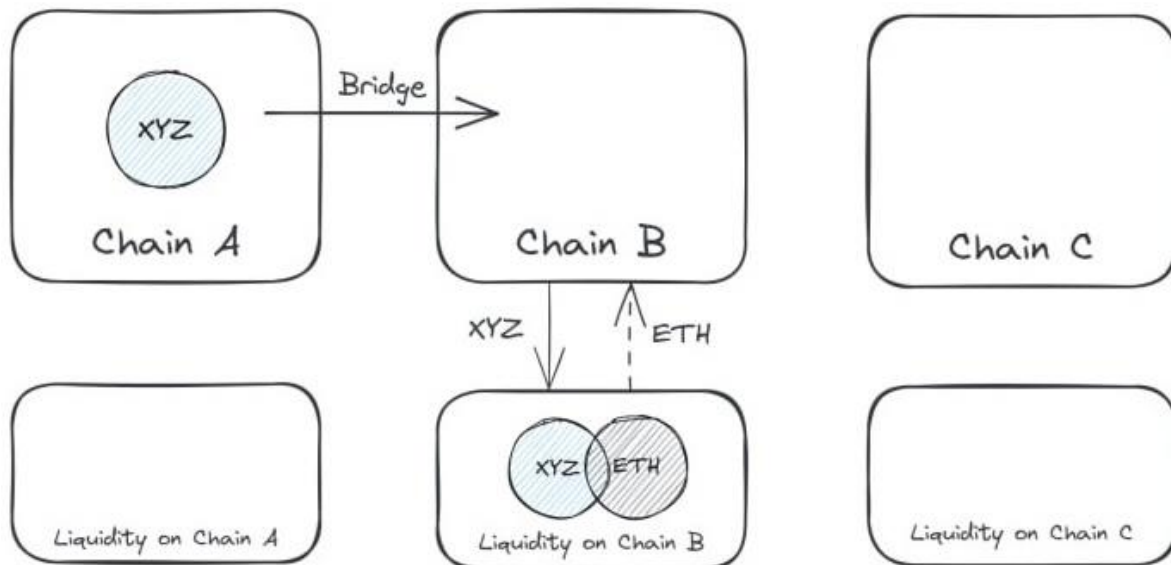
OPAP serves as the cornerstone of STONE's decentralized governance and yield optimization. Through OPAP's decentralized governance via STONE, the protocol can dynamically adjust strategy allocations, ensuring that STONE holders consistently receive competitive yields while maintaining the token's underlying stability and liquidity.

## 2.2 Omnichain Liquidity Infrastructure

Traditional approaches to cross-chain liquidity distribution suffer from fundamental inefficiencies that limit their long-term viability. First, these systems rely heavily on token incentives, where protocols issue native tokens to attract liquidity providers. While this method successfully bootstraps initial liquidity, it often leads to long-term inefficiencies as token emissions become an increasing financial burden. The resulting market pressure from excessive issuance frequently results in price depreciation and ultimately unsustainable liquidity programs.

More critically, these traditional approaches result in fragmented liquidity across multiple chains and protocols. Liquidity providers must establish separate positions on each chain, leading to capital being dispersed across numerous smaller pools rather than consolidated for maximum efficiency.

### Traditional Liquidity Solutions Cause Fragmentation and Inefficiency



- :{ Fragmented liquidity, low capital efficiency
- :{ Non-optimized price
- :{ Complicated process involving multiple steps and waiting
- :{ Single-chain

Users attempting to move assets between chains face a complex, multi-step process that often involves:

1. Finding a DEX with sufficient liquidity on their source chain

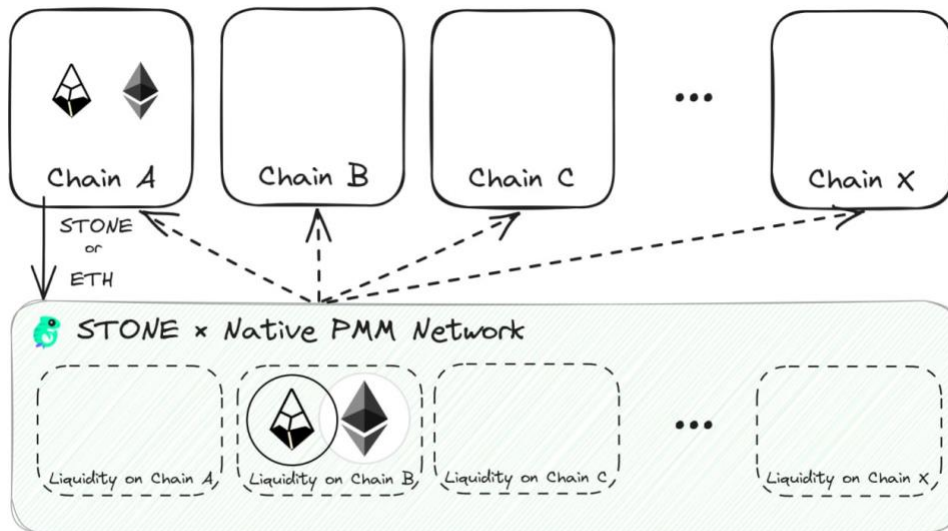
2. Executing a swap for a bridgeable asset (incurring initial gas fees and slippage)
3. Identifying and connecting to an appropriate bridge
4. Waiting through extended confirmation periods
5. Finally executing another swap on the destination chain

This cumbersome process not only increases transaction costs but also introduces significant time delays and price uncertainty. Moreover, the lack of unified liquidity means users often cannot access optimal pricing, as each chain's isolated liquidity pools may reflect different price levels due to insufficient arbitrage activity.

StakeStone introduces a paradigm shift in liquidity provisioning through a fundamentally different architectural approach. The protocol implements an organic liquidity generation mechanism that creates a self-sustaining system, eliminating dependence on traditional token incentive models.

## Organic Liquidity Generation

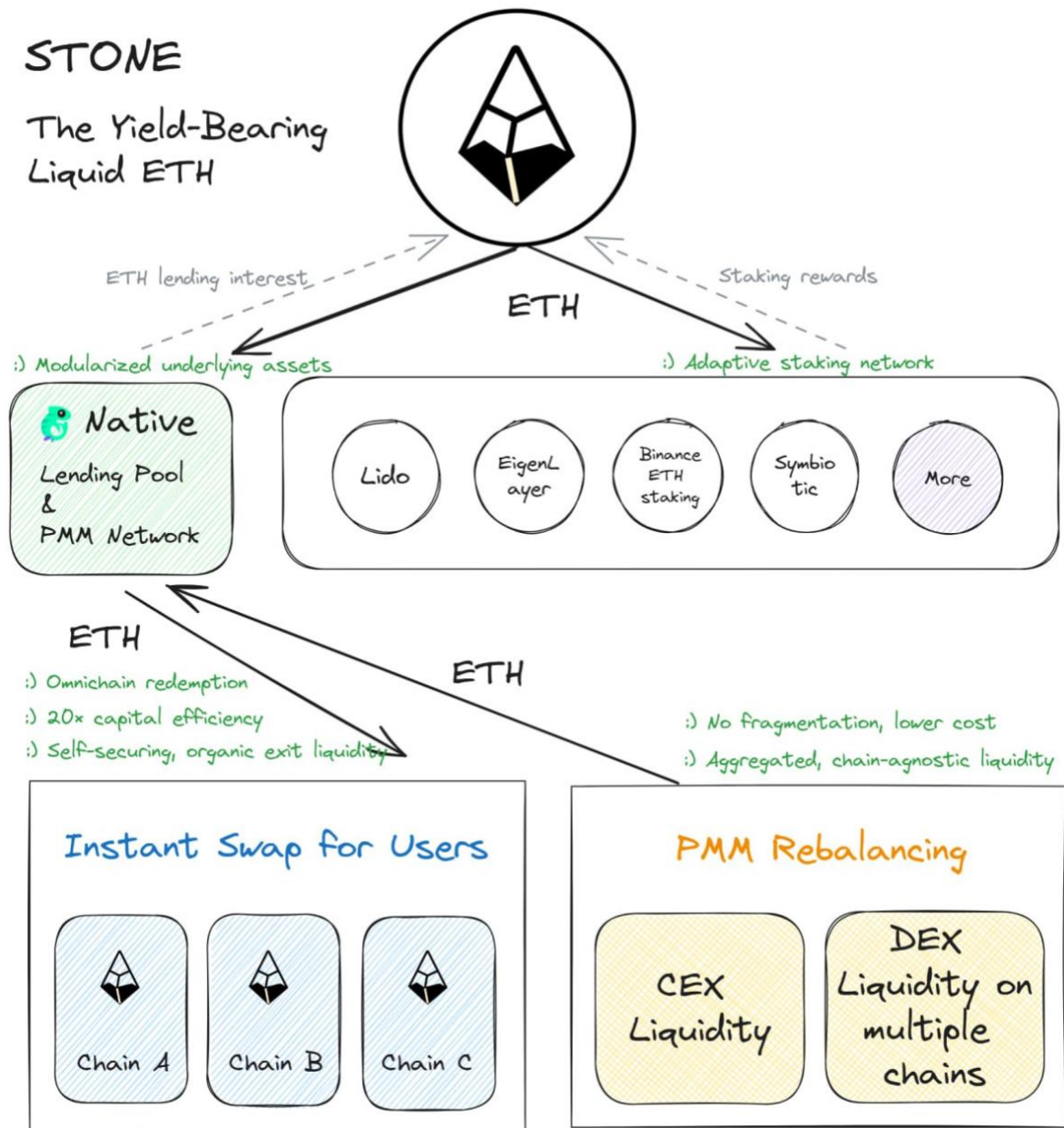
At the core of StakeStone's infrastructure lies Native's Credit Margin Engine (CME), a sophisticated market-making system that enables seamless omnichain liquidity provision. The CME implements an advanced price discovery mechanism that maintains consistent liquidity depth across all integrated chains while minimizing slippage and price impact.



- :) Concentrated liquidity, 20x capital efficiency
- :) Optimized price discovery
- :) One-click
- :) Omnichain

When users stake ETH to mint STONE, the protocol automatically allocates a portion of their ETH to Native's on-chain lending pools. The CME then utilizes these lending pools to facilitate cross-chain settlements through two mechanisms. The first mechanism consists of Native's PMM which provide competitive quotes and manage risk across chains. The second

mechanism comprises Native's automated market-making algorithms that optimize capital efficiency and ensure price consistency. This dynamic approach enables the engine to maintain deep liquidity pools while adjusting to changing market conditions.



By integrating directly with Native's infrastructure, StakeStone generates liquidity directly from user deposits, establishing a robust liquidity backbone that operates independently of secondary market token incentives. The CME's architecture ensures that liquidity remains efficiently distributed across chains while maintaining price optimization across chains.

Native's infrastructure further enhances StakeStone's liquidity provisioning through its chain-agnostic liquidity aggregation system. This system employs a universal compatibility engine



that standardizes liquidity interactions across different blockchain environments. When combined with the CME's market-making capabilities, this creates a unified settlement layer that can efficiently process cross-chain transactions without relying on traditional bridge mechanisms or atomic swaps.

The resulting architecture creates a self-reinforcing liquidity flywheel. Each new deposit strengthens the protocol's omnichain liquidity infrastructure, with Native's shared liquidity pools serving as the foundation for efficient cross-chain asset flows. The CME's professional market maker network ensures optimal price discovery and deep liquidity across all supported chains, while its automated systems maintain price consistency and minimize arbitrage opportunities.

This sophisticated system dramatically reduces friction in asset movement between chains, allowing users to access liquidity without the delays and excessive fees characteristic of traditional bridging solutions. The integration of Native's infrastructure enables StakeStone to achieve true omnichain liquidity, where assets can flow seamlessly between chains while maintaining price stability and capital efficiency.

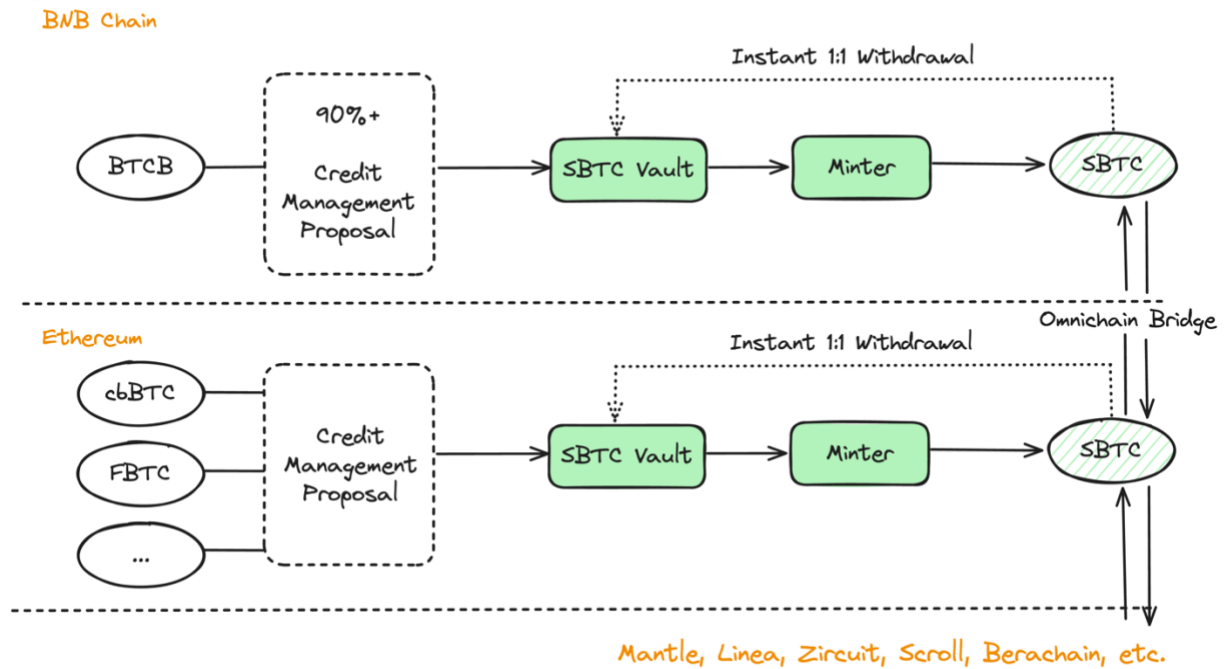
## 2.3 SBTC & STONEBTC: Omnichain Liquid BTC & Yield Bearing BTC

Bitcoin, while serving as the cornerstone of blockchain technology, remains significantly underutilized within the broader DeFi ecosystem due to its lack of native smart contract functionality. This limitation has led to a fragmented landscape of BTC derivatives across multiple chains, creating inefficiencies in liquidity distribution and yield generation. StakeStone addresses these fundamental challenges through two complementary solutions that transform Bitcoin into a highly liquid, yield-generating asset.

### 2.3.1 SBTC: Omnichain Liquid BTC

SBTC serves as a unified, omnichain BTC that consolidates the fragmented liquidity of custodial BTC derivatives into a single, efficient and liquid asset. The protocol's architecture enables seamless integration of BTC derivatives from multiple chains through a sophisticated vault and minting system. Our omnichain BTC solution will facilitate BTC asset trading and enhance the utility of native BTC within EVM ecosystems as well as other Layer 1 and Layer 2 networks. SBTC will be composed of a diversified basket of ERC20 tokens, primarily BTCB, ensuring a solid foundation of liquidity.

## Expanding



The SBTC architecture implements parallel processing paths for different blockchain environments. On BNB Chain, users can deposit BTCB through a credit management proposal system that maintains a 90%+ efficiency ratio. These deposits flow into the SBTC Vault, which then the Minter generates SBTC tokens with instant 1:1 withdrawal capabilities. Similarly, on Ethereum, StakeStone accepts various BTC derivatives including cbBTC, WBTC, FBTC, processing them through dedicated credit management proposals before entering the vault system.

This dual-chain implementation connects through an omnichain bridge infrastructure, enabling SBTC to maintain consistent value and accessibility across multiple blockchain environments. The StakeStone protocol has established integrations with leading blockchain ecosystems including Mantle, Linea, Zircuit, Scroll, etc. to create a comprehensive network for BTC liquidity distribution.

Through this architectural design, SBTC achieves true unified liquidity for Bitcoin in the DeFi ecosystem. The system's credit management proposals ensure capital efficiency, while the instant withdrawal capability addresses the historical challenges of illiquid BTC derivatives hindering asset flow and further value creation. The architecture enables the protocol to accept a wide range of established BTC derivatives, creating a standardized omnichain, liquid BTC that can be seamlessly utilized across the DeFi ecosystem.

The introduction of SBTC expands Bitcoin's utility in DeFi by enabling seamless participation in lending markets, decentralized exchange trading, CDP collateralization, and derivatives markets. This consolidation of liquidity not only improves capital efficiency but also creates a more robust foundation for BTC-Fi across the blockchain ecosystem.

### 2.3.2 STONEBTC: Yield Bearing BTC

Building upon SBTC's foundation, STONEBTC introduces yield-bearing capabilities that fundamentally transform how Bitcoin generates value in the DeFi ecosystem. Through the integration of advanced yield strategies across DeFi, CeDeFi, and RWA, STONEBTC establishes a new paradigm for BTC capital efficiency while maintaining access to robust liquidity. This diversified approach ensures sustainable returns while minimizing dependency on any single yield source.

STONEBTC's architecture emphasizes accessibility and efficiency in its operational model. Users can deposit SBTC or LBTC directly into the protocol, where holdings are automatically converted to STONEBTC. The conversion initiates immediate yield generation through the underlying strategy vaults, which dynamically optimize asset allocation across the available yield sources. This automation eliminates the need for users to actively manage their positions while ensuring optimal returns.

The protocol maintains exceptional capital efficiency through several key mechanisms. The implementation of omnichain liquidity infrastructure enables users to move seamlessly between ecosystems without the friction typically associated with time-locked BTC assets. This liquidity framework supports withdrawal requests with a maximum processing time of seven days, ensuring users retain practical access to their capital while it generates yields. Furthermore, STONEBTC maintains full functionality within the broader DeFi ecosystem, supporting use cases ranging from lending and CDP collateralization to derivatives trading and GameFi integration.

STONEBTC's strategy vaults employ sophisticated risk management protocols to maintain stability while maximizing yields. The system continuously monitors performance across all yield sources, automatically adjusting allocations to optimize risk-adjusted returns. This dynamic approach allows the protocol to adapt to changing market conditions while maintaining consistent performance for users.

### 2.3.3 Conclusion

Together, SBTC and STONEBTC as a comprehensive solution establishes a powerful infrastructure that transforms Bitcoin's role in DeFi. The unified liquidity pools across multiple chains significantly reduce friction associated with fragmented, illiquid BTC derivatives, while automated yield optimization strategies maximize returns through optimized and adaptable yield source integrations. Operational efficiency is enhanced

through single-click cross-chain transactions and simplified position management, reducing both gas costs and complexity for users.

The combination of SBTC's unified liquidity and STONEBTC's yield generation capabilities creates an infrastructure that allows Bitcoin to realize its full potential within the broader cryptocurrency ecosystem. Through this comprehensive approach, StakeStone addresses the historical challenges of Bitcoin in DeFi, establishing a sustainable foundation for the next generation of BTC-based financial applications.

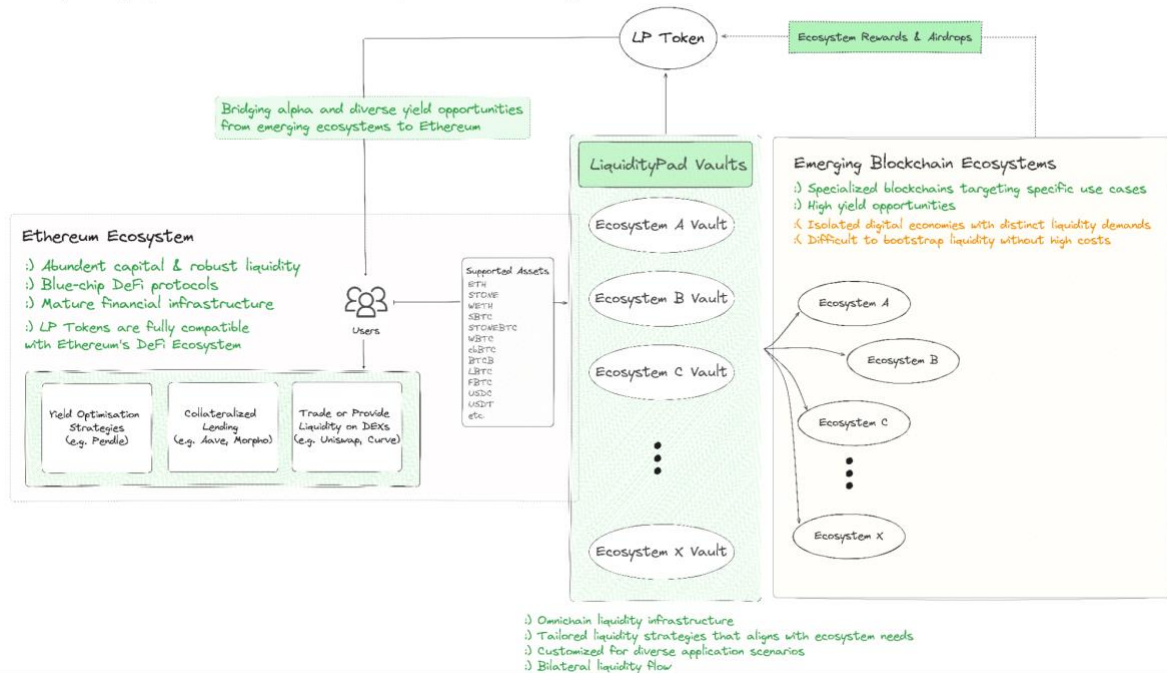
## 2.4 LiquidityPad: Tailored Omnichain Liquidity Issuance Platform

As blockchain networks evolve toward increased specialization, the demands for liquidity have grown increasingly diverse and complex. LiquidityPad addresses this evolution by implementing a tailored omnichain liquidity issuance platform that enables precise, customized liquidity distribution aligned with specific ecosystem requirements.

### Architecture Framework

LiquidityPad represents a fundamental innovation in cross-chain liquidity infrastructure, serving as an essential bridge between Ethereum's mature ecosystem and emerging blockchain networks. Unlike traditional approaches that rely on fragmented bridges and isolated liquidity pools, LiquidityPad establishes a seamless bidirectional pipeline that enables efficient value transfer across the broader blockchain landscape.

LiquidityPad: The essential pipeline for efficient liquidity distribution across the omnichain landscape  
 Powering emerging blockchains with efficient, omnichain liquidity



The infrastructure's power lies in its ability to harness Ethereum's deep liquidity pools and mature DeFi ecosystem while making this capital productive across emerging chains. Users can deposit a wide range of assets—including ETH, WBTC, BTCB, LBTC, and various stablecoins—into ecosystem-specific vaults. These deposits generate LP tokens that unlock capital efficiency by maintaining simultaneous utility across both environments.

This dual accessibility creates a powerful economic flywheel for value creation and efficient liquidity. When capital flows into emerging blockchain ecosystems through LiquidityPad's vaults, it captures ecosystem-specific yields, rewards, and growth opportunities and powering sustainable growth for emerging ecosystems. These ecosystem specific alphas can then flow back into Ethereum's established DeFi infrastructure, where LP token holders can further optimize their yields through blue-chip DeFi protocols within Ethereum's mature DeFi infrastructure. The ability to simultaneously capture high yields in emerging ecosystems while maintaining access to Ethereum's DeFi landscape represents a step-function improvement in capital efficiency.

Through this sophisticated design, LiquidityPad establishes itself as the critical infrastructure layer for omnichain capital markets. It enables emerging ecosystems to efficiently access Ethereum's deep liquidity pools without incurring prohibitive costs, while simultaneously allowing Ethereum's capital to capture the enhanced yields and growth opportunities presented by these new ecosystems. This bilateral flow of value, facilitated by LiquidityPad's innovative architecture, creates a sustainable foundation for the next generation of blockchain ecosystem development with efficient, sustainable and organic liquidity that promotes ecosystem growth and value creation.

### 3. Governance & Tokenomics

StakeStone's governance token, \$STO, coordinates all flows of value across the omnichain liquidity infrastructure while enabling decentralized governance of the protocol. Through a carefully designed token economic model, STO sustainably aligns incentives between liquidity providers, protocols, and users.

#### ***Governance Mechanism***

StakeStone employs a vote-escrowed token model (veSTO) that forms the foundation of its governance system. By locking STO tokens, holders receive veSTO which grants them voting power proportional to the amount locked.

Users can convert STO to veSTO immediately, receiving governance rights and yield boost benefits. When converting veSTO back to STO, a 30-day vesting period applies, after which the tokens become claimable. This mechanism encourages long-term alignment with the protocol while maintaining reasonable liquidity for token holders, ensuring sustainability and commitment to the protocol's long-term success.

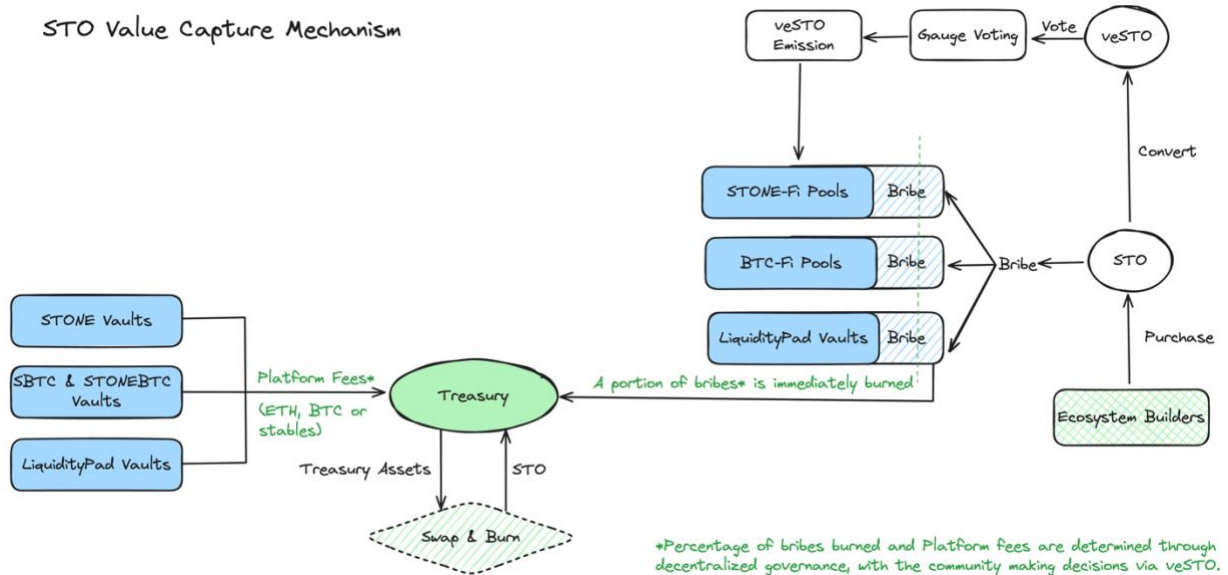
veSTO holders participate in protocol governance through a structured framework that encompasses:

1. **Liquidity Incentive Distribution:** Through governance voting, veSTO holders guide the allocation of STO incentives across the protocol's liquidity landscape. When a holder directs their votes toward specific STONE-Fi, BTC-Fi pools or LiquidityPad vaults, they simultaneously accomplish two objectives: steering incentives toward those selected venues and establishing their proportional claim to the associated rewards including veSTO emissions and portion of bribes.

This dual-purpose mechanism creates natural alignment between governance participation and value accrual, as veSTO holders are incentivized to direct capital toward the most productive and sustainable deployments.

2. **Yield Boost Benefits:** The protocol implements a sophisticated yield boost system for liquidity providers who also hold veSTO. For each amount of liquidity deposited, a proportional quantity of veSTO must be locked to maximize yield boosts. If insufficient veSTO is locked, the yield boost applies only to a portion of the deposited liquidity.

### Value Capture Mechanism



StakeStone has engineered a comprehensive tokenomics model that creates sustainable value accrual for STO holders through multiple interconnected mechanisms.

At its core, the StakeStone treasury has two streams of revenue. Firstly, the treasury captures a platform fee on all withdrawals from the protocol, including STONE-Fi pools, BTC-Fi pools and LiquidityPad Vaults. These fees are mostly made of blue-chip assets such as ETH, Bitcoin and stables.

Secondly, protocols seeking to attract liquidity can participate in the bribe system by purchasing STO tokens and depositing them as incentives into STONE-Fi pools, BTC-Fi pools and LiquidityPad vaults. When STO serves as the bribe currency, a portion is immediately burned, generating additional deflationary pressure while the remaining portion rewards governance participants. This mechanism allows emerging ecosystems to efficiently incentivize liquidity provision while simultaneously strengthening STO's tokenomics. To accommodate the diverse blockchain ecosystem, the treasury supports bribes denominated in partner ecosystem governance tokens. When alternative governance tokens serve as bribes, the benefits flow to veSTO holders who supported the respective pools through their votes as well as the treasury, creating targeted incentives for governance participation while expanding the treasury's asset diversity.

Thus, the treasury maintains a balanced portfolio of blue-chip assets, STO alongside governance tokens from partner ecosystems. This diversification enables an innovative **Swap & Burn mechanism**, where STO holders can exchange their tokens for alternative treasury assets when favorable arbitrage conditions arise. For example, X amount of STO denotes rights over Y% of alternative assets within the treasury, if the alternative assets within the treasury are priced higher on DEXs (due to market conditions) than the corresponding share of STO tokens, an arbitrage opportunity is presented where a user can buy X amount of STO tokens to swap for the corresponding Y% amount of alternative assets within the treasury, then selling these assets on said DEX. This arbitrage opportunity within the StakeStone treasury creates an additional path for value creation while maintaining deflationary pressure on STO and providing STO holders with strategic exit opportunities that simultaneously benefit all participants in the StakeStone protocol.

Through this carefully balanced system of incentives, the STO token serves as the cornerstone of StakeStone's governance, coordinating economic activity while enabling decentralized governance of the protocol. The model creates natural deflationary pressure through multiple burn mechanisms while incentivizing long-term alignment through the veSTO system, establishing a sustainable economic foundation for StakeStone's continued growth and development.

## 4. StakeStone's Vision: The Road Ahead

The blockchain ecosystem stands at an inflection point. The proliferation of specialized chains and consensus mechanisms has created unprecedented opportunities for innovation and growth yet simultaneously introduced critical challenges in liquidity distribution and capital efficiency. StakeStone emerges as the essential infrastructure to address these challenges, establishing a new paradigm for omnichain liquidity that transcends the limitations of traditional approaches.

StakeStone's comprehensive liquidity infrastructure—spanning STONE for Ethereum, SBTC and STONEBTC for Bitcoin, and LiquidityPad for tailored ecosystem-specific deployments—represents a fundamental advancement in how capital flows through the blockchain landscape. By replacing unsustainable token incentives with organic liquidity

generation, the protocol aligns economic sustainability with operational efficiency, creating a robust omnichain liquidity infrastructure for the next generation of blockchain applications.

Our vision extends beyond mere technical innovation. StakeStone aims to establish itself as the omnichain liquidity infrastructure in the blockchain ecosystem—liquidity that is simultaneously efficient, omnichain and sustainable for ecosystem and users alike. Just as TCP/IP established the foundation for today's interconnected internet, StakeStone's omnichain liquidity protocol create the essential infrastructure for seamless liquidity deployment across the increasingly specialized and fragmented blockchain landscape.

The future we envision is one where liquidity flows seamlessly between chains, where capital finds its most productive use without friction or inefficiency, and where blockchain ecosystems can focus on innovation rather than unsustainable liquidity attraction mechanisms. StakeStone provides the critical infrastructure to enable this future—a future where the blockchain economy operates with the capital efficiency and interconnectedness required for mainstream adoption.

Through continued innovation, strategic ecosystem partnerships, and unwavering commitment to our core principles of transparency, efficiency, and sustainability, StakeStone will remain at the forefront of the evolving DeFi landscape, serving as the essential omnichain liquidity infrastructure for the next era of blockchain.