The SYND Token

September 3, 2025

v1.0

Introduction

The SYND token is the native digital asset and gas token of the Syndicate Network, playing a crucial role in powering appchains, facilitating transactions, securing the network, and aligning stakeholders across the ecosystem. The token's utility is expected to expand over time, transitioning initially from transaction fees and directing emissions to ultimately securing the network. This document outlines the SYND token's utility, economic model, and allocation structure throughout the network's evolution.

1 Token Supply and Allocation

The Syndicate token (SYND) has a fixed total supply of 1,000,000,000 (1BN) tokens and was deployed on Ethereum Mainnet. All emissions are included within this fixed cap. At genesis, 92% of the supply was minted, with the remaining 8% to be minted automatically as emissions by the SYND token contract over a four-year period as part of the network's initial growth phase. Emissions will begin after public launch and then proceed automatically on a near-linear decay schedule, with emissions tokens minted every 30 days (an epoch).

1.1 Initial Allocation

The allocation structure is designed to properly distribute SYND to key stakeholders while supporting long-term, ongoing ecosystem development and adoption. The following table presents the token allocation:

Category	Token Count	Token %
Community	501,200,000	50.12%
Treasury	258,700,000	25.87%
Network Emissions	80,000,000	8.00%
Liquidity Incentives	70,000,000	7.00%
Liquidity Operations	40,000,000	4.00%
Pre-Launch Partnerships	32,500,000	3.25%
Airdrop	20,000,000	2.00%
Team	249,900,000	24.99%
Investors	158,900,000	15.89%
Research & Development	90,000,000	9.00%

Table 1: Token Allocation Breakdown

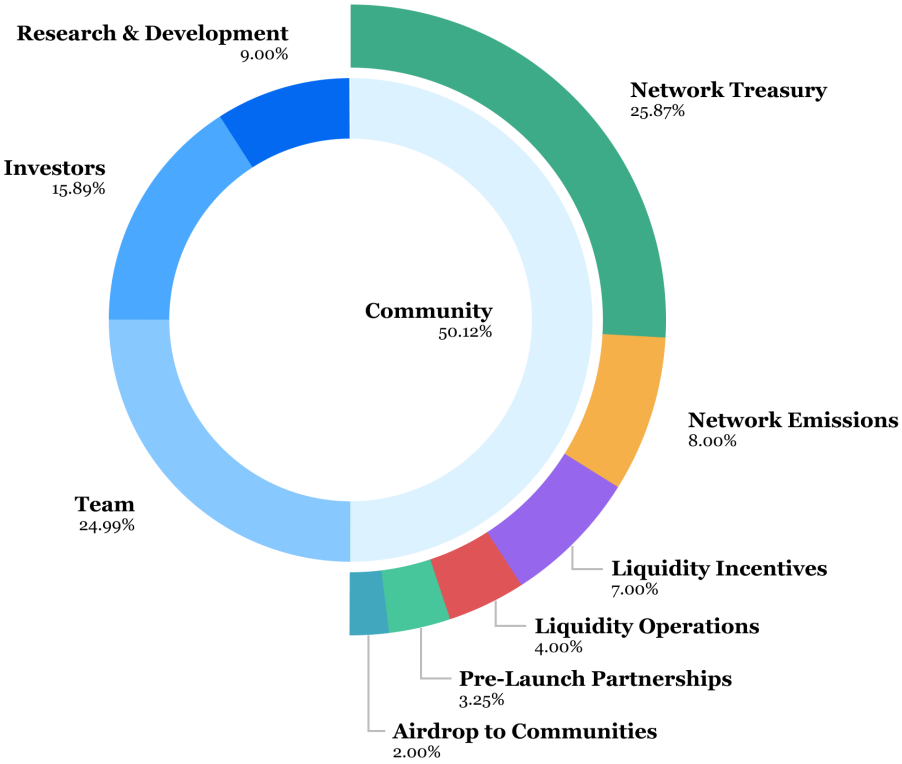

Figure 1: SYND Token Allocation

1.1.1 Community - 501,200,000 tokens (50.12% of total supply)

The community allocation represents the largest portion of the token supply, distributed across seven key areas that support ecosystem growth and future network needs.

Treasury - 258,700,000 tokens (25.87% of total supply) SYND token holders, via the Syndicate Network Collective, a Wyoming DUNA[1], will control a large share of tokens to pursue growth of the network as they see fit. These tokens will be unlocked at launch.

[1]Wyoming Decentralized Unincorporated Nonprofit Association - a legal entity structure that provides decentralized governance capabilities for blockchain communities.

Network Emissions - 80,000,000 tokens (8.00% of total supply) The network will emit tokens every 30-day epoch over 4 years to support network growth and incentivize participation. A three-pool structure creates multiple layers of incentives that reward staking, encourage supporting promising appchains, and directly incentivize appchain growth and activity.

Liquidity Incentives - 70,000,000 tokens (7.00% of total supply) The Syndicate Network and SYND token will launch via an incentivized Aerodrome liquidity pool on Base. This program will continue through the initial launch period for several weeks and is critical to launching the token publicly and establishing a market with liquidity.

Liquidity Operations - 40,000,000 tokens (4.00% of total supply) Tokens reserved for ongoing liquidity management to ensure healthy markets and accessibility of the token.

Pre-Launch Partnerships - 32,500,000 tokens (3.25% of total supply) Grants issued to critical pre-launch partners who helped bring Syndicate Network live and will support its growth. The grants are subject to grant-specific milestone-based vesting.

Airdrop - 20,000,000 tokens (2.00% of total supply) The airdrop distributed SYND tokens to attract appchains, appchain users and developers, and ecosystem participants who might be interested in building and staking toward the appchain future. The airdrop was distributed on August 15, 2025 to 107 addresses, and the tokens are nontransferable until public launch.

1.1.2 Team - 249,900,000 tokens (24.99% of total supply)

Syndicate Labs team members, including current and past contributors. All recipients of tokens from this category are subject to a 48-month unlocking period with a 12-month cliff.

1.1.3 Investors - 158,900,000 tokens (15.89% of total supply)

The Syndicate Network would not exist without the early support of Syndicate's investors. Like tokens allocated to the team, investor tokens are subject to a 48-month unlocking period with a 12-month cliff.

1.1.4 Research & Development - 90,000,000 tokens (9.00% of total supply)

Syndicate Labs will continue to pursue a portfolio of long-term research and development initiatives to decentralize, innovate, build upon, and grow the Syndicate Network.

1.2 Token Release Schedule

The following chart illustrates the cumulative token release schedule across all allocation categories over the 4-year emission period.

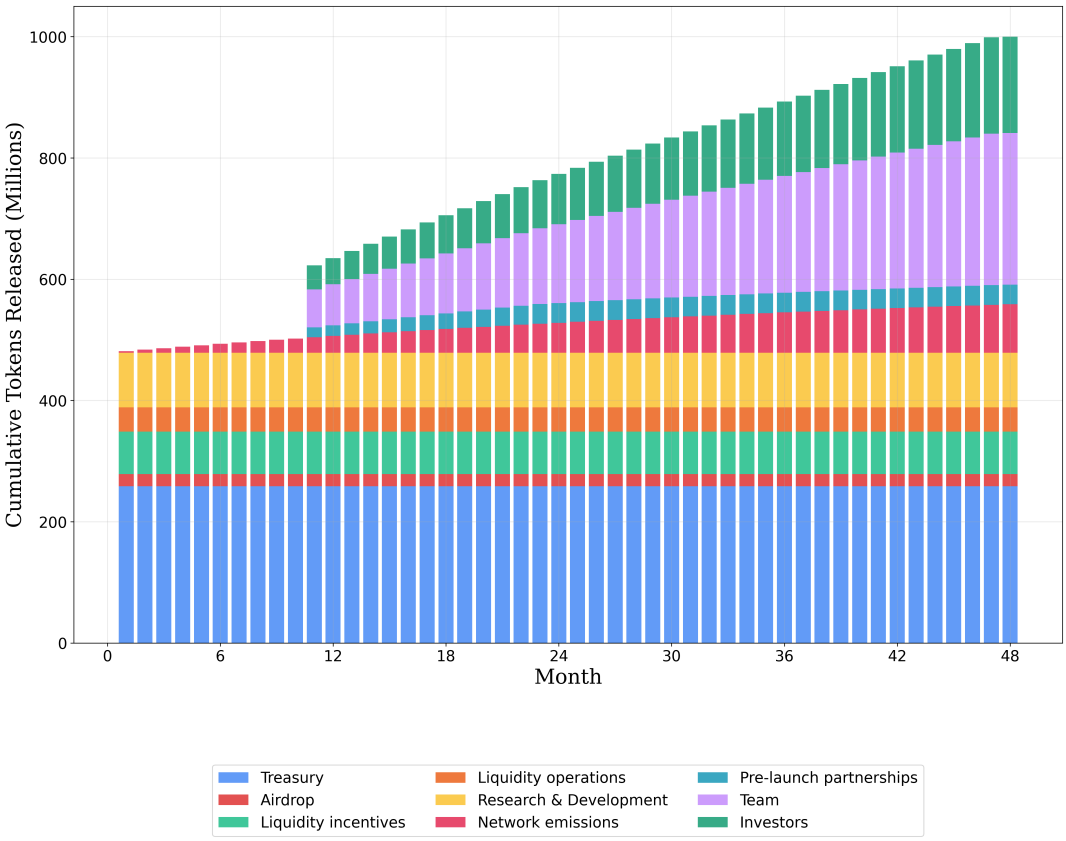

Figure 2: Cumulative Tokens Released - Monthly[2]

2 Token Utility

The SYND token is the native digital asset of the Syndicate Network and is critical to its operation, growth, and security. The token's utility is designed to expand as the network matures, making the SYND token integral to the ecosystem as it grows.

2.1 Gas Token for the Syndicate Network and Commons Chain

2.1.1 Initial Implementation

As the native gas token of the Syndicate Network and Commons Chain, SYND is essential for all appchain sequencing transactions and related operations, as well as staking and emissions on Commons Chain. Appchains' sequencer nodes will be the primary consumers of Syndicate Network's blockspace, and they will use SYND as the native gas token to run computations and write sequenced blocks to appchains' sequencer smart contracts on Syndicate Network. Additionally, appchains will pay gas to deploy, manage, and interact with their sequencer smart contracts deployed on Syndicate Network. In the initial phase, gas fees will be earned and collected by a centralized sequencer.

[2]Treasury tokens are not locked but will be governed by token holders with lock-ups depending on specific disbursals.

2.1.2 Evolution of Gas Token Utility

As the network matures, the gas fee collection mechanism is expected to transition to a decentralized model where fees are distributed to operators who secure the network. This evolution is expected to align token holders' interests with Syndicate Network's growth, as increased transaction volume directly rewards those who secure the network through staking.

The network plans to enable flexible deployments of appchain sequencer contracts and SYND fee structures to other blockchains. This gives Syndicate Network pricing power without restricting access—users can always migrate to the network with the most favorable fees. This approach generates fees for Syndicate Network while offering enhanced choice and decentralization.

In the long-term, the network may implement a dynamic supply model with inflation and burn mechanics similar to Ethereum's EIP-1559, where transaction fees contribute to burning SYND while new emissions support network security.

2.2 Staking and Network Incentives

2.2.1 Network Incentive Design

The Syndicate Network implements a staking system designed to align incentives across three key participants: token holders who stake SYND, appchains building on the network, and users and developers of those appchains. This creates a network effect where each participant's success drives value to the others.

Unlike traditional staking models where tokens are simply locked, SYND stakers can actively choose which appchains to support through a directed staking model, making them participants in the Syndicate Network's emissions allocation process. This directed staking mechanism serves two purposes: it directs emissions to promising appchains, and it incentivizes stakers to become active users of the appchains they've directed their stake towards. Appchains benefit from attracting directed stakers through increased emissions and a committed user base, generating fees that further increase their emissions. This design encourages genuine usage and sustainable growth, rather than passive participation.

2.2.2 Emission Structure

To support network growth and incentivize participation, the network implements a systematic token emission schedule over 48 epochs of 30 days each (approximately 4 years). The emission epochs define the cadence for new token creation, with staking and other network operations aligned to this schedule. The emissions follow a near-linear decay schedule[3], starting with 2,577,259 tokens (0.26% of total supply) in the first epoch and gradually decreasing to 997,205 tokens (0.10% of total supply) in the final epoch. Over the full 4-year period, exactly 80,000,000 tokens (8% of total supply) are emitted.

When emissions are minted at the beginning of each epoch through a permissionless function call that anyone can trigger, they follow a specific distribution path: tokens are minted on Ethereum Mainnet by the SYND token contract, then automatically bridged through Base to Commons Chain where they become available for distribution to stakers and appchains according to a three-pool structure.

These epoch-based emissions are divided into three distinct pools:

[3]The decay schedule is designed to frontload emissions to bootstrap network growth while ensuring sustainability over the full 4-year period.

1. **Base Pool (30% of emissions)**: Provides baseline emissions to all stakers proportional to both their stake amount and staking duration. Emissions are calculated based on both the amount of tokens staked and the duration (number of blocks) a user was staked during each epoch. Stakers who have initiated unstake requests continue to earn emissions through the end of the current epoch. Every staker earns from this pool regardless of which appchains they direct stake towards.

2. **Performance Pool (30% of emissions)**: Provides mirrored proportional emissions to stakers based on the emissions earned by the appchains they've directed stake towards. Each appchain and its performance is tied to stakers who directed stake towards it through the Performance Pool.

3. **Appchain Pool (40% of emissions)**: Provides emissions to appchains based on their contribution to the network, measured based on the amount of stake directed towards their appchain and SYND transaction fees paid to the Syndicate Network.

This three-pool emissions structure provides stakers with baseline emissions and performance-based emissions, while appchains receive stake and performance based emissions.

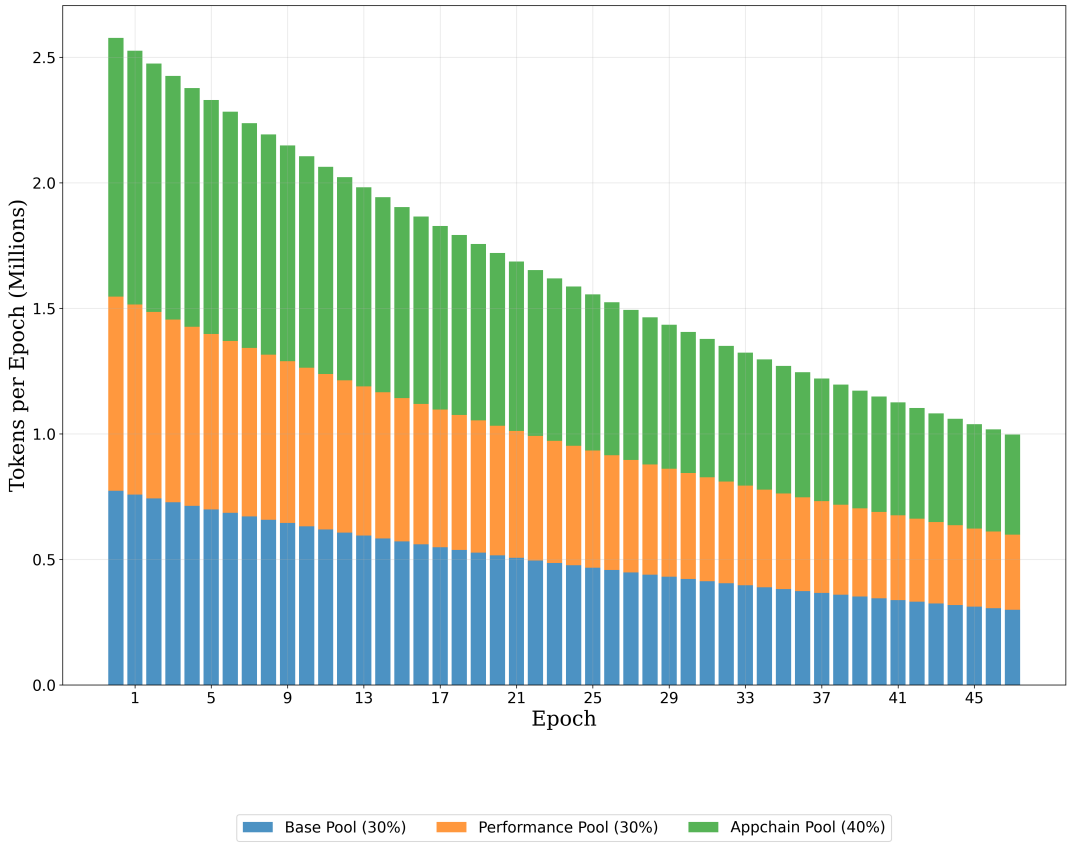

Figure 3: Network Emissions Schedule by Pool

2.2.3 Commons Chain

Staking and emissions operations occur on Commons Chain, Syndicate Network's flagship appchain that serves as both a demonstration of the network's technology and the hub for community participation.

Commons Chain is an appchain that settles on Base, uses Syndicate Network for sequencing, and utilizes SYND as its custom gas token—showcasing the architecture that other appchains can adopt. This design provides several benefits: lower transaction costs for staking operations, faster transaction finality, and a dedicated environment for staking and emissions. As Syndicate Network's main community hub, Commons Chain will evolve to include features such as an appchain registry, analytics systems, and other protocols and tools that support the broader ecosystem of appchains on the Syndicate Network.

To participate in staking, users bridge SYND tokens to Commons Chain. With flexible bridging infrastructure, Commons Chain ensures that staking operations can occur efficiently on a purpose-built appchain optimized for Syndicate Network and its ecosystem.

2.2.4 Staking Mechanics

SYND holders stake their tokens through a staking contract on Commons Chain that operates in alignment with Syndicate Network's 30-day emission epochs. To participate, users must first bridge their SYND tokens to Commons Chain. The staking process involves:

1. Depositing SYND tokens into the staking contract on Commons Chain
2. Directing staked tokens to active appchains
3. Earning emissions based on staking amount/duration and appchain activity
4. Managing staking allocations for future epochs

SYND holders can direct their stake towards appchains before each epoch begins. These directed staking decisions are locked for the entire epoch and directly impact both staking emissions and appchain emissions, creating a direct link between stakers' emissions and appchains' performance. Directed staking decisions automatically roll over to subsequent epochs unless manually changed.

To unstake tokens, users must initiate an unstake request. Once an unstaking request is initiated, tokens remain staked through the end of the current epoch, regardless of when during the epoch the request was made. This ensures that SYND is staked for complete epoch periods, simplifying emissions calculations for both the base pool (based on stake amount and duration) and performance pool (based on appchain directed staking). After the current epoch ends, tokens are returned to the user's address on Commons Chain. Users are not required to claim their earned emissions when unstaking—unclaimed rewards remain available in the contract indefinitely.

2.2.5 Emissions Formulas

The Syndicate Network implements a piece-wise geometric decay emission schedule that distributes 80 million SYND tokens over 48 epochs (approximately 4 years with 30-day epochs). The formula ensures a predictable, declining emission rate while maintaining flexibility for governance to adjust the emission curve for future epochs.

Emission Schedule Formula. For each epoch t (where $t = 0$ to 47), the emission amount is calculated as:

For epochs 0-46:

$$E_t = R_t \times \frac{1 - r_t}{1 - F_t} \tag{1}$$

For epoch 47 (final):

$$E_{47} = R_{47} \tag{2}$$

Where:

- The emission amount for epoch t (E_t) represents the number of tokens emitted in that specific epoch.
- The remaining token supply before epoch t (R_t) starts at 80 million and decreases each epoch as tokens are emitted.
- The decay factor for epoch t (r_t) has a default value of 0.98 and is configurable between 0 and 1.
- The future decay factor (F_t) represents the cumulative product of all decay factors from epoch t through epoch 47, calculated as $F_t = r_t \times r_{t+1} \times \cdots \times r_{47}$.

This formula ensures several key properties:

- **Fixed Supply Cap**: Exactly 80 million tokens will be emitted across all 48 epochs, regardless of decay factor adjustments.
- **Guaranteed Completion**: The formula mathematically ensures all tokens are distributed by epoch 47, with the final epoch sweeping any remainder.
- **Adaptive Distribution**: Changing the decay factor for future epochs automatically recalculates the emission schedule to maintain the supply cap while adjusting the emission slope.

With a constant decay factor of 0.98, the network emits approximately:

- Epoch 0: ∼2.58M tokens
- Epoch 24: ∼1.59M tokens
- Epoch 47: ∼997K tokens

This design allows governance to respond to market conditions by adjusting future emission rates without compromising the predictability of the total supply or completion timeline.

Staker Emissions Formula. The staker emissions formula combines two key elements:

1. A share of the Base Pool, calculated retroactively based on the number of blocks staked during each epoch
2. A share of the Performance Pool, reflecting emissions earned by appchains the staker has backed with their stake

Stakers are entitled to earn pro rata mirrored emissions for any appchain they allocate stake toward. This system aligns incentives between appchain developers, users, and SYND holders, creating a positive feedback loop that rewards value creation within the ecosystem.

Emissions from all pools are claimable on Commons Chain after each epoch ends.

Base and Performance Pool Emissions Formulas. Individual staking emissions from the Base Pool are calculated based on both stake amount and duration:

$$R_i = \frac{S_i \cdot B_i}{\sum_k (S_k \cdot B_k)} \cdot R_{base} \tag{3}$$

Where:

- The individual staked SYND (S_i) represents the number of tokens staked by a specific staker.
- The blocks staked during the epoch (B_i) represents the number of blocks the staker was actively staked.
- The denominator $\sum_k (S_k \cdot B_k)$ represents the sum of all stake-block products across all stakers.
- The base pool emissions (R_{base}) represents the total emissions allocated to the base pool for that epoch (30% of total epoch emissions).

Individual staking emissions from the Performance Pool are calculated based on appchain backing:

$$R_i = \sum_j \frac{S_{i,j}}{S_{j,total}} \cdot R_{j,performance} \tag{4}$$

Where:

- The individual stake allocated to appchain j ($S_{i,j}$) represents the number of tokens the staker allocated to a specific appchain.
- The total stake allocated to appchain j ($S_{j,total}$) represents the total tokens allocated to that appchain by all stakers.
- The performance pool emissions for appchain j ($R_{j,performance}$) represents the portion of the Performance Pool allocated to appchain j, proportional to that appchain's share of the Appchain Pool.

To illustrate the complete emission flow, consider an epoch with total emissions of 2,577,259 tokens distributed as:

- Base Pool: $R_{base} = 773,178$ tokens (30%)
- Performance Pool: $R_{perf} = 773,178$ tokens (30%)
- Appchain Pool: $E_{appchain} = 1,030,904$ tokens (40%)

Example with three stakers and two appchains:

Staker positions:

- Staker 1: 100,000 SYND staked for full epoch (216,000 blocks), allocated 60% to Appchain A, 40% to Appchain B
- Staker 2: 50,000 SYND staked for full epoch (216,000 blocks), allocated 100% to Appchain A
- Staker 3: 200,000 SYND staked for half epoch (108,000 blocks), allocated 20% to Appchain A, 80% to Appchain B

Base Pool Distribution:

Calculate stake-block products:

- Staker 1: $100,000 \times 216,000 = 21.6 \times 10^9$
- Staker 2: $50,000 \times 216,000 = 10.8 \times 10^9$
- Staker 3: $200,000 \times 108,000 = 21.6 \times 10^9$
- Total: 54.0×10^9

Base Pool emissions:

- Staker 1: $\frac{21.6}{54.0} \times 773,178 = 309,271$ tokens
- Staker 2: $\frac{10.8}{54.0} \times 773,178 = 154,636$ tokens
- Staker 3: $\frac{21.6}{54.0} \times 773,178 = 309,271$ tokens

Performance Pool Distribution:

First, determine appchain allocations:

- Appchain A total stake: $60,000 + 50,000 + 40,000 = 150,000$ SYND
- Appchain B total stake: $40,000 + 0 + 160,000 = 200,000$ SYND

Assume from equation (3) that Appchain A receives 450,000 tokens (43.65%) and Appchain B receives 580,904 tokens (56.35%) from the Appchain Pool. The Performance Pool mirrors these proportions:

- Appchain A's Performance Pool allocation: $0.4365 \times 773,178 = 337,381$ tokens
- Appchain B's Performance Pool allocation: $0.5635 \times 773,178 = 435,797$ tokens

Performance Pool emissions per staker:

- Staker 1: $\frac{60,000}{150,000} \times 337,381 + \frac{40,000}{200,000} \times 435,797 = 134,952 + 87,159 = 222,111$ tokens
- Staker 2: $\frac{50,000}{150,000} \times 337,381 + 0 = 112,460$ tokens

- Staker 3: $\frac{40{,}000}{150{,}000} \times 337{,}381 + \frac{160{,}000}{200{,}000} \times 435{,}797 = 89{,}968 + 348{,}638 = 438{,}607$ tokens

Total Staker Emissions:

- Staker 1: $309{,}271 + 222{,}111 = 531{,}382$ tokens (34.4% of staker emissions)
- Staker 2: $154{,}636 + 112{,}460 = 267{,}096$ tokens (17.3% of staker emissions)
- Staker 3: $309{,}271 + 438{,}607 = 747{,}878$ tokens (48.4% of staker emissions)

Note that Staker 3, despite staking for only half the epoch, receives the highest total emissions due to backing the more successful Appchain B with 80% of their stake, demonstrating how the Performance Pool rewards strategic appchain selection alongside staking duration.

Appchain Emissions Formula. Appchain emissions are calculated based entirely on performance metrics, with no guaranteed minimum emissions. These performance metrics are: the fees paid by the appchain to Syndicate Network for sequencing and the amount of SYND tokens staked in backing the appchain by network participants. This ensures that only appchains attracting backers and generating activity receive emissions, aligning incentives with network growth.

The appchain emissions are calculated as follows:

$$R_j = \frac{E_{appchain} \cdot f(j)}{\sum_i f(i)} \tag{5}$$

Where:

- The Total Appchain Pool Emissions ($E_{appchain}$) represents 40% of the epoch's total emissions. For example, if the first epoch emits 2,577,259 total tokens, then $E_{appchain} = 1{,}030{,}904$ tokens.
- The Appchain Dominance Factor (j) is an individual measure that takes into account appchain activity (i.e., fees paid) and relative staking share, calculated using equation (4).
- The Diminishing Returns Function ($f(j)$) ensures that emissions for larger appchains increase at a decreasing rate, encouraging decentralization, calculated using equation (5).
- The denominator $\sum_i f(i)$ sums the diminishing returns function values across all active appchains, ensuring that the total distributed equals exactly $E_{appchain}$.

To illustrate this distribution mechanism, consider an epoch with three active appchains where both fees and stake proportions follow a 60/30/10 split:

- Appchain A: 60% of fees and 60% of stake, thus $j_A = 0.4 \times 0.60 + 0.2 \times 0.60 = 0.36$, and $f(0.36) = \ln(1 + 2 \cdot 0.36) = \ln(1.72) = 0.542$
- Appchain B: 30% of fees and 30% of stake, thus $j_B = 0.4 \times 0.30 + 0.2 \times 0.30 = 0.18$, and $f(0.18) = \ln(1 + 2 \cdot 0.18) = \ln(1.36) = 0.307$

- Appchain C: 10% of fees and 10% of stake, thus $j_C = 0.4 \times 0.10 + 0.2 \times 0.10 = 0.06$, and $f(0.06) = \ln(1 + 2 \cdot 0.06) = \ln(1.12) = 0.113$

The sum of all f(j) values: $\sum_i f(i) = 0.542 + 0.307 + 0.113 = 0.962$

If $E_{appchain} = 1,030,904$ tokens for this epoch, then:

- Appchain A receives: $R_A = \frac{1,030,904 \times 0.542}{0.962} = 580,561$ tokens (56.3% of pool)
- Appchain B receives: $R_B = \frac{1,030,904 \times 0.307}{0.962} = 329,182$ tokens (31.9% of pool)
- Appchain C receives: $R_C = \frac{1,030,904 \times 0.113}{0.962} = 121,161$ tokens (11.8% of pool)

Note that Appchain A's 60% market share (in both fees and stake) translates to a dominance factor of only 0.36 due to the weighting system, yet still receives 56.3% of emissions. Meanwhile, Appchain C with 10% market share receives 11.8% of emissions—demonstrating the redistribution effect that supports smaller appchains while the weighting system inherently limits how dominant any single appchain can become.

The Appchain Dominance Factor (j) can be defined as:

$$j = \frac{F_j}{F_{total}} \cdot x + \frac{S_j}{S_{total}} \cdot y \tag{6}$$

Where:

- The relative fees posted by an individual appchain (F_j) represent the proportion of fees submitted by a specific appchain compared to the total fees posted across the appchain set (F_{total}).
- The stake balance of an individual appchain (S_j) is compared to the total stake balance across the appchain set (S_{total}), reflecting the relative commitment of staked resources.
- The fee multiplier (x), set at 0.4, directly increases the impact of transaction fees in the emissions calculation. A higher value gives more weight to fee generation in determining emissions.
- The staking multiplier (y), set at 0.2, directly increases the impact of backing decisions in the emissions calculation. A higher value gives more weight to stakers' backing in determining emissions.[4]

The Logarithmic Diminishing Returns Function ($f(j)$) can be defined as:

$$f(j) = \log_c(1 + r \cdot j) \tag{7}$$

Where:

[4]These multiplier values weight fee generation twice as heavily as stake allocation (0.4 vs 0.2) to prioritize actual network usage over passive support. This 2:1 ratio incentivizes appchains to focus on building active applications rather than merely attracting stakers.

- The logarithmic base (c) determines the rate at which emissions scale logarithmically, influencing how incremental contributions impact outcomes.
- The decay factor (r) introduces a mechanism to gradually reduce emissions over time or with increasing input, promoting sustainability and fairness.

The network uses parameters $r = 2$ and $c = e \approx 2.718$ (the natural logarithm base), creating a gentle redistribution curve that provides meaningful support to smaller appchains without excessively penalizing larger ones. With these parameters, an appchain with 10% dominance receives approximately 1.8x their proportional share, while an appchain with 90% dominance receives approximately 0.9x their proportional share.

Appchain emissions are distributed via a streaming mechanism after they are earned by the appchain every epoch. Emissions accrue linearly over a one-year vesting period and can be claimed at any time, with no forfeiture for early or late claims. The unclaimed portion continues to vest and can be claimed at any point. This approach aligns appchain emissions with the staking emissions model, ensuring that appchains are incentivized to grow and sustain their activity.

2.2.6 Evolution of Syndicate Network

As the network matures, the staking mechanism is expected to evolve to directly secure the Syndicate Network itself when it decentralizes. Similar to Ethereum's proof-of-stake model, SYND holders are expected to be able to stake their tokens to operators who process transactions and secure the network. This transition removes the dependency on centralized infrastructure providers and creates a more robust, decentralized security model.

Emissions should gradually decrease over time as the network matures and transaction fees increasingly replace them as the primary incentive mechanism. Syndicate Network expects to have a network of validators/nodes that earn transaction fees, including priority fees, creating a self-sustaining economic model where network usage directly rewards those who help secure it.

3 Glossary

Appchain A dedicated chain, typically an L2 or L3 rollup, built specifically for a particular application or use case, purpose-built for its unique requirements.

Appchain Dominance Factor A calculation that incorporates an appchain's share of total fees and staked tokens to determine its proportional emission allocation. The formula weights fee generation twice as heavily as stake allocation (0.4 vs 0.2) to prioritize actual network usage over passive support.

Appchain Pool One of the three emission pools, receiving 40% of monthly emissions, that directly funds appchain emissions based on their contribution to the network.

Base Pool One of the three emission pools, receiving 30% of monthly emissions, that provides baseline emissions to all stakers proportional to both their stake amount and staking duration. Emissions are calculated based on the amount of tokens staked and the number of blocks a user was staked during each epoch. All stakers earn from this pool regardless of their directed staking decisions, including those who have initiated unstaking requests (who continue earning through the end of the current epoch).

Commons Chain Syndicate Network's flagship appchain that serves as the network's community hub and staking/emissions platform. Commons is an appchain that settles on Base, uses Syndicate Network for sequencing, and utilizes SYND as its custom gas token. All SYND staking operations occur on Commons Chain.

Emissions The programmatic creation of new SYND tokens according to predefined parameters. Emissions occur at the beginning of each emissions epoch through a permissionless mint function call that anyone can trigger, with tokens minted on Ethereum Mainnet and automatically bridged through Base to Commons Chain for distribution to both stakers and appchains. All emissions are included within the fixed supply cap.

Emissions Contract The smart contract that manages the programmatic creation and distribution of new SYND tokens according to network parameters.

Emissions Epoch A 30-day period that defines the cadence for new SYND token creation. At the beginning of each epoch, tokens are minted on Ethereum Mainnet through a permissionless function call and automatically bridged through Base to Commons Chain for distribution to the three pools that power the ecosystem.

Global Emission Pool The total quantity of newly created SYND tokens in each emissions epoch that are available for distribution to the three pools: Base Pool, Performance Pool, and Appchain Pool.

Performance Pool One of the three emission pools, receiving 30% of monthly emissions, that provides emissions to stakers based on the success of specific appchains they back. The pool proportionally mirrors appchain pool allocations, with emissions distributed based on emissions earned by appchains that stakers have directed stake towards.

Staking The process of locking SYND tokens in a contract on Commons Chain to allocate emissions to specific appchains and/or secure the network. Users must first bridge their tokens to Commons Chain to participate. Unlike traditional staking models, SYND stakers can actively choose which appchains to support through directed staking, where decisions are locked for the entire epoch and directly impact both staking emissions and appchain emissions. Staking emissions are calculated based on both stake amount and staking duration during each epoch and are claimable after the epoch ends. Unstaking requests take effect at epoch end, ensuring all stakers are staked for complete epoch periods.

SYND The native token of the Syndicate Network with a fixed supply of 1,000,000,000 tokens. SYND serves as the gas token for Syndicate Network, enables staking to direct emissions toward appchains, and is expected to ultimately secure the network through a proof-of-stake model as the system decentralizes.

Syndicate Network The Layer 2 (L2) blockchain and related infrastructure that processes appchain sequencing and related transactions, maintains the network's state, and facilitates secure communication between appchains and Ethereum.

Unstaking Delay The period from when a user initiates an unstaking request until the end of the current epoch. Tokens remain staked and continue earning emissions through the epoch end, after which they are returned to the user's address on Commons Chain. This ensures all stakers are staked for complete epoch periods.