Trusted Smart Chain

WHITEPAPER

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www.trustedsmartchain.com

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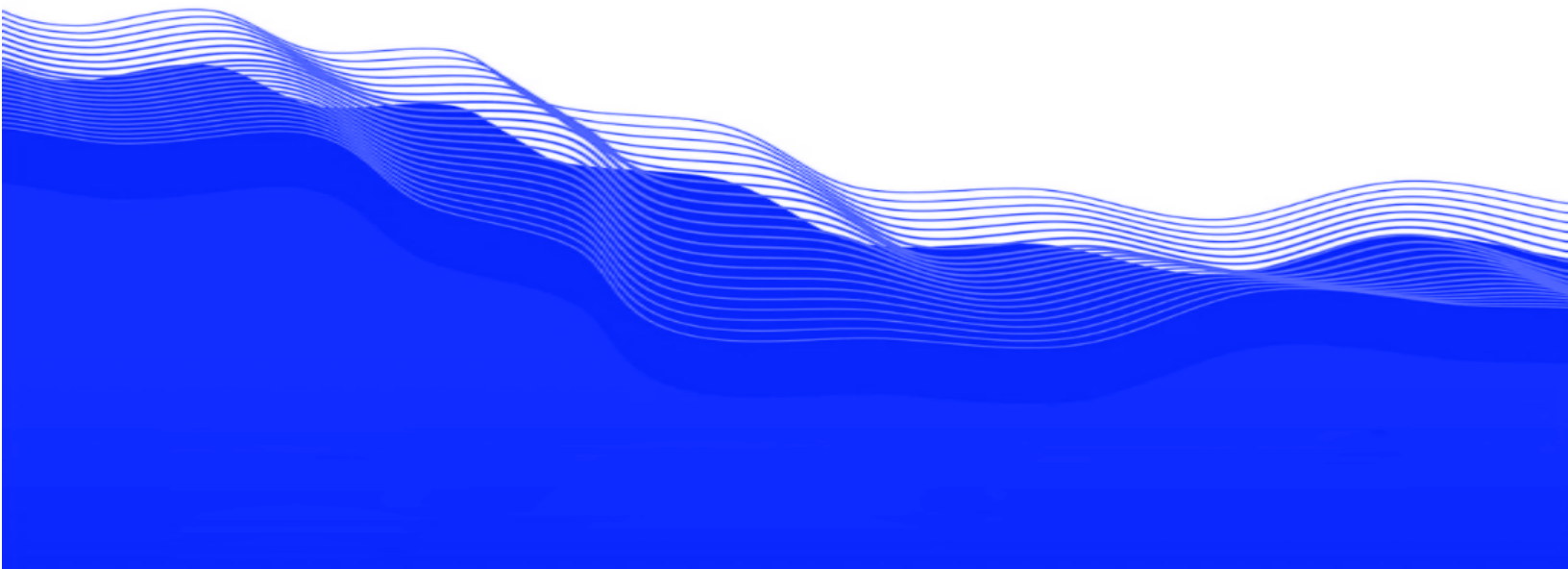


Abstract

TSC is a purpose-driven blockchain designed to mitigate the inherent volatility seen in many cryptocurrency markets, where assets often lack underlying value, resulting in increased financial risk. TSC addresses this challenge by facilitating the tokenization of real-world assets (RWAs), introducing a foundation for asset stability beyond traditional supply and demand dynamics.

Through this framework, TSC provides a reliable infrastructure that supports a more stable value ecosystem, where tokens are underpinned by tangible assets, offering resilience against speculative fluctuations. Built to deliver high transaction throughput, low fees, and secure smart contract execution, TSC serves as a robust and scalable platform tailored for the tokenization of RWAs. This approach not only enhances investor confidence but also advances the use of blockchain technology in creating sustainable, value-backed digital assets.

Problem

The cryptocurrency and blockchain markets are plagued by extreme valuation volatility, creating significant challenges for speculative and long-term investors alike. The majority of cryptocurrencies derive their value purely from speculation and the forces of supply and demand, resulting in unstable and unreliable stores of value. This volatility often appeals to high-risk investors attracted to the potential for rapid gains, but it simultaneously deters risk-averse individuals who prioritize stability and long-term growth.

According to a survey conducted - prior to the pandemic - this volatility remains a key barrier to entry for investors seeking more secure and dependable assets for their portfolios. The lack of foundational value behind many cryptocurrencies further exacerbates this issue, leaving a substantial portion of the market underserved and discouraging broader adoption of blockchain- based financial systems. *(Smunty, 2021)*

Solution

The TSC blockchain is engineered to focus on the tokenization of Real World Assets (RWAs), including real estate, infrastructure projects, intellectual property, and other tangible and intangible assets. Leveraging smart contracts and blockchain technology, TSC creates a secure, transparent framework for fractionalizing asset ownership, unlocking liquidity channels, and facilitating seamless integration with traditional financial system

TSC's system reduces barriers to entry for investors by simplifying participation in the blockchain and cryptocurrency markets, providing access to potentially stable, high-value projects for those with the capital and willingness to invest but limited knowledge or access to blockchain technology. By prioritizing the maturation of the RWA market, TSC brings innovative projects and investment options to the blockchain world, enabling investors to diversify their portfolios while contributing to global economic growth and innovation.

Value Proposition

TSC introduces a cryptocurrency designed to derive its valuation from traditional assets by tokenizing the cash flow or ownership of these assets. With a strong emphasis on transparency and clarity, TSC ensures that users and investors have access to accurate and comprehensive information about each project, empowering them to make well- informed decisions. By democratizing access to high-value assets and bridging the gap between traditional finance and blockchain technology, TSC fosters a more inclusive and efficient financial ecosystem. TSC comprises two distinct elements: (i) TSC, a utility token used to pay network fees, participate in validator operations (e.g., staking), and access on-chain functionality; and (ii) asset-backed Layer2 (L2) tokens, which may be issued by independent Real World Asset (RWA) projects under their own offering documents and regulatory frameworks. Holding TSC does not convey any right to cash flows, dividends, or profits from any RWA project.

By separating utility from investment exposure, TSC provides a scalable blockchain rail for compliant tokenization and distribution workflows while avoiding any peg or price support mechanism for TSC. RWA project information-including risks, eligibility, and distribution terms-resides in issuer specific documentation; TSC’s role is purely infrastructural: settlement, fees, and programmable smart contract automation.

Introduction

This whitepaper presents an innovative blockchain framework called the Trusted Smart Chain (TSC) that utilizes a Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism to enable the secure and efficient management and listing of Real-World Assets (RWAs). As the demand for reliable and transparent asset management solutions grows, the PoS-based platform aims to bridge the gap between traditional asset management and the developing world of blockchain technology. By leveraging the stake of trusted validators, the network ensures rapid transaction processing, enhanced security, and regulatory compliance, making it an attractive option for individuals and institutions looking to engage with RWAs in a digital format. Through the integration of cutting-edge decentralized blockchain technology with trusted validation processes, we aim to create a robust platform that empowers users to fully realize the potential of their real-world assets in a secure and efficient manner.

Vision and Mission

Trusted Smart Chain (TSC) is a Layer 1 blockchain designed to bring the security and transparency of decentralized technology to real-world assets. By facilitating the tokenization of assets such as real estate, commodities, bonds, and more, TSC aims to create new investment opportunities and make financial markets more efficient, secure, and transparent.

TSC's mission is to connect communities and transform blockchain by providing a reliable infrastructure that supports a more stable value ecosystem, where tokens are underpinned by tangible assets, offering resilience against speculative fluctuations. Through its decentralized governance model and commitment to mitigating financial risk, TSC seeks to empower individuals and institutions to participate in a more inclusive and equitable financial system.

Core technology

Blockchain

TSC leverages blockchain technology to address the unique needs of the emerging RWA crypto market through the creation of a transparent, efficient, and secure ecosystem. The Layer 1 blockchain acts as a trustless payment system enabling direct interactions between strangers without a third-party intermediary through the decentralization of trust. This ensures fair compensation on both sides and builds trust in the system itself as an immutable ledger of performance that upholds the integrity of all transactions within the ecosystem.

Tech Stack

TSC's decentralized blockchain is powered by a network of nodes purchased by a third party hired to sell and maintain the distribution of nodes that will deploy the blockchain on the open market. This distribution will incentivize investors and tech enthusiasts alike to purchase said nodes to support the development of the RWA market through the development of the TSC blockchain.

Nodes

Initially, a total of 200,000 nodes will be made available for purchase. The first 5,000 nodes will be offered during a presale at a price of $1,500 USD each, while all remaining nodes will be sold at $2,500 USD per node and increasing $100 USD per node for every 1000 nodes sold eventually reaching a maximum sales price of $10,000 USD per node. These nodes will participate in validation activities and automatically maintain the blockchain ledger when operating. Active holders will be rewarded for their contributions to network security and validation, with digital rewards distributed by the network to both nodes and validators.

Validators and Customized Proof-of-Stake in the TSC Blockchain

Validators are essential to the TSC blockchain, functioning as decentralized participants who validate transactions and uphold the integrity of the network. TSC operates using a customized proof-of-stake (PoS) algorithm in conjunction with a code-based distribution model, ensuring fairness, transparency, and decentralized security. To become a validator, nodes must stake 500 TSC tokens.

Validators run full nodes that perform computational work using the TSC's customized PoS algorithm, competing to validate transactions and append new blocks. This process ensures that block creation is earned through verifiable work rather than centralized allocation. While all nodes act as critical inputs to the network and help maintain the blockchain's historical data, validators are distinguished by their active role in securing the chain and confirming transactions.

They are rewarded daily through algorithmic code-based distributions, and they earn transaction fees for each successfully validated block. Unstaking results in the immediate loss of validator status, reinforcing the principle that only participants who maintain both computational and economic commitment can contribute to the network's security and decentralization.

Consensus Algorithm

Proof of Stake (PoS) is a consensus mechanism used in blockchain systems that relies on validators who hold a certain amount of cryptocurrency as a stake to confirm transactions and create new blocks. Unlike Proof of Work (PoW), which requires intensive computational power, PoS selects validators based on the amount of cryptocurrency they hold and are willing to "lock up" as collateral. In a PoS system, validators are incentivized to act honestly, as any malicious behavior could lead to the loss of their staked assets. To become a validator on TSC, a participant must stake TSC (denominated solely in TSC units) and operate approved validator software. The initial staking threshold is 500 TSC (subject to adjustment by on-chain governance). Validator compensation, if any, is paid in TSC pursuant to protocol rules; no returns are promised.

The Proof of Stake (PoS) mining process differs significantly from traditional mining methods as it relies on validators staking cryptocurrency rather than on computational power to secure the network. In PoS, validators must hold a certain amount of cryptocurrency as collateral to be eligible for block validation. When users initiate transactions, these transactions are submitted to the network and enter a transaction pool awaiting processing. A validator is then selected to create a new block, often chosen through a combination of factors such as the amount of cryptocurrency staked, the length of time it has been staked, and sometimes randomization to ensure fairness.

Staking

TSC secures consensus through Proof of Stake (PoS). Participants may operate a validator and self-bond TSC or delegate TSC to a validator to share in protocol-level outcomes.

- **Eligibility and Minimums.** A validator activates with a minimum stake of 500 TSC (subject to on-chain governance). Delegators may stake any amount meeting wallet-level minimums set by the protocol.
- **Bonding and Unbonding.** New or increased stake becomes active after a 24-hour bonding period. Unstaking starts a 21-day unbonding period during which the stake is non-transferable and remains slashable for infractions committed prior to the unbonding request being finalized on-chain.
- **Delegation.** Delegators share rewards and penalties **pro rata** to their effective stake with the chosen validator. Validators may set a commission within governance-set bounds; commissions are disclosed on-chain.
- **Rewards.** Any validator compensation is determined by protocol rules and validator performance; rewards are not guaranteed, may vary by network conditions, and may be negative after penalties. Auto-compounding is off by default and can be toggled by the wallet holder.
- **Operations.** Validators must maintain high uptime, secure keys, run supported clients, and implement double-sign prevention. Failure to meet standards may result in jailing or slashing as defined below.
- **Governance.** Staking parameters (minimums, timers, commissions) are adjustable via on-chain governance and published in the Parameters Registry with notice prior to activation.

Slashing & Liveness Penalties

- Fault Types.
    - **Safety faults** include equivocation or double-signing conflicting blocks at the same height/round.
    - **Liveness faults** include extended downtime or failure to perform required duties within a rolling window.
- Penalty Schedule (initial).
    - **Double-signing / equivocation:** 5% slash of the validator's effective stake, ejection from active set, and 7-day jailing. All delegators to that validator are slashed pro rata and unbonded.
    - **Extended downtime**: 0.5% slash if participation falls below 95% over the specified window; 24-hour jailing or until an unjail transaction is submitted after restoring performance.
    - **Repeat offenses (30-day lookback):** penalties and jailing durations double.
- **Evidence and Execution.** Any consensus node may submit misbehavior proofs; if validated by protocol logic, the slash executes atomically and is final on-chain.
- **Distribution of Slashed Funds.** 50% of slashed TSC is burned; 50% accrues to the Community Treasury for audits, security reviews, and ecosystem grants.
- **Appeals and Exceptions.** A validator may submit an on-chain appeal to governance within 48 hours. Governance cannot reverse burns but may consider prospective mitigation via Treasury proposals in the case of documented protocol faults.
- **Inactivity Handling.** During chain-wide finality outages, the protocol applies inactivity leakage rather than individual slashes until normal operations resume.

Where misbehavior is detected, a validator or observer may include a misbehavior proof in a block. If verified by protocol rules, the network enforces the defined slashing and jailing actions in the same transaction context. These penalties are automatic and transparent.

Payment Verification System

The Payment Verification process for the TSC system is designed to ensure that transactions are validated both quickly and securely by validators who have a financial stake in the network. The selected validators gather pending transactions, bundles them into a block, and signs it using their private key, providing cryptographic proof of their stake in the network. This signed block is then broadcast to other validators for verification. Other validators check the accuracy of the transactions and the signature to confirm the block's legitimacy. If a sufficient number of validators, typically a majority, approve the block, it is added to the blockchain, allowing for faster processing times compared to PoW systems. Validators in PoS systems are incentivized to act honestly, as any dishonest behavior could result in penalties, including losing part or all of their staked tokens. Validators also receive digital rewards, such as transaction fees or newly created tokens, for their role in creating and validating blocks, thus encouraging active and honest participation.

TSC Ecosystem

As the designated blockchain of the T7X ecosystem for Real World Asset (RWA) projects, TSC serves as the foundational layer supporting all RWA investment activities. Each RWA investment token within the ecosystem will be issued as an L2 token on TSC. These tokens are separate from TSC and represent rights defined solely in the applicable issuer’s offering documents. On-chain settlement and network fees occur in TSC; there is no peg between any RWA token and TSC. This structure enhances efficiency and transparency for RWA settlement while preserving the independence of TSC’s market price.

RWA issuers (or their agents) will acquire TSC through compliant channels of their choosing to fund smart contract execution and on-chain distributions as described in their offering materials. Neither TSC nor T7X guarantees or intermediates such acquisitions. This mechanism ensures that TSC remains central to the financial operations of the ecosystem, driving consistent demand for the token. By establishing TSC as the backbone of RWA project operations, the T7X ecosystem creates a unified and efficient framework for managing asset tokenization, investor returns, and ecosystem sustainability.

Tokenomics

Our Tokenomics mirror Bitcoin's Structure from over a decade ago in order to maximize the attraction of users searching for systems they can understand. Our goal is to reduce the amount of time it takes for users to understand the system to incentivize participation by offering potential for growth over the next several years.

The total supply of TSC is capped at 21 million.

Tokens will be distributed once per day with percentages as follows starting from the first distribution:

- 80% of daily distributions will go to active node holders and validators supporting the blockchain.
- 20% of daily distributions will go to a Bonus Pool, in which node operators are able to stake, and earn additional rewards.

TSC will implement a reward halving every four years, aligned with its genesis date, to maintain consistency with its inflationary hold strategy. This mechanism ensures a gradual reduction in the rate of new coin issuance, promoting long-term scarcity and preserving the value of the currency over time.

The block time for TSC is set at 10 minutes.

Tokens are created daily during every distribution. The release schedule is as follows:

	Daily Amount Distributed:	Total Amount Distributed Per Year:	Cumulative Amount Distributed:
Years 0-3	7,191.78 TSC	2.625 million TSC	**10.5 million TSC**
Years 4-7	3595.89 TSC	1.3125 million TSC	**15.75 million TSC**
Years 8-11	**1797.94 TSC**	**656.25 thousand TSC**	**18.375 million TSC**

Validator Pool

On the Trusted Smart Chain (TSC), validators are supported through a shared Validator Pool , which receives 20% of all code-based distributions from the blockchain. This pool is distributed to eligible participants, in which node operators are able to stake and earn additional rewards. Node owners receive 80% of their rewards directly, but they have the option to voluntarily contribute some or all of their received coins to the Validator Pool by transferring them from their node wallet. When a node owner transfers coins to the validator pool, a 5% transaction fee is deducted, and an additional validator-charged gas fee applies at the time of transfer.

Anyone can stake with a validator, not just node owners. Contributions to the validator pool are aggregated and tracked daily. Validator pool distributions are calculated based on the number of coins staked each day, with each coin earning a proportional share of the total validator pool based on its daily contribution. This system ensures fairness and transparency, with rewards directly tied to real-time participation and support of the network. Staking is voluntary, and no guaranteed returns are offered or implied. Participants are encouraged to review all terms and understand the mechanics before staking.

Token Utility

The TSC token serves as the lifeblood of the TSC blockchain, powering every key operation within the ecosystem. It will be required for purchasing nodes, staking as validators, and swapping into and out of any L2 tokens on the TSC chain. Beyond these critical functions, TSC tokens will also be utilized for transaction fees, staking, and any other processes conducted on the blockchain. This central role ensures that TSC remains integral to the network's functionality and growth, driving its utility and demand as the ecosystem evolves.

Market Analysis

The market for Real-World Asset (RWA) tokenization is growing rapidly, driven by both technological advances and increasing institutional interest in blockchain solutions. The total market for tokenized RWAs is projected to reach as high as $30 trillion by 2030, with early examples in sectors such as real estate and traditional finance leading the way. *(Top 5 Crypto Projects Tokenizing Real- world Assets (RWAs) in 2024)* The appeal of tokenizing physical assets lies in the ability to unlock liquidity, provide transparency, and streamline transactions that historically relied on slow, traditional methods. This burgeoning market is being fueled by institutions like BlackRock and various fintech firms, which are eager to integrate blockchain technology to enhance their operational efficiency. *(Wolfson, 2024)*

Despite the promising outlook, the RWA tokenization sector faces several challenges, including regulatory hurdles and the need for greater market adoption. While the positive shift in global regulatory sentiment has sparked renewed interest, particularly in the U.S., the full integration of RWAs into both traditional finance (TradFi) and decentralized finance (DeFi) ecosystems will require further infrastructure development and robust compliance frameworks. As platforms designed for RWA tokenization continue to scale, the focus will likely shift towards establishing clear regulatory guidelines and ensuring that tokenized assets are easily tradable while maintaining investor protection. (*Wolfson, 2024*)

Implementation Plan

Phase 1: TSC Blockchain Genesis and Distribution

The TSC blockchain officially launches, marking the genesis of the network. During this phase, the initial distribution of TSC tokens begins, laying the foundation for the ecosystem. Nodes are set up to support the blockchain's infrastructure, and early adopters can stake tokens to become validators. This phase focuses on establishing a secure and transparent blockchain environment, ensuring smooth operations and reliability from the beginning.

Phase 2: Token Utility Expands Through Exchange Listing

During this phase, TSC tokens are listed on T7X and may become available on other compliant exchanges as the ecosystem grows. This marks a key utility milestone, enabling users to access liquidity, exchange TSC for other digital assets, or hold tokens for future use within the TSC ecosystem. The listing increases visibility and access, allowing broader participation and encouraging greater utility-driven engagement. Activity during this phase helps organically establish a market-driven valuation for TSC tokens based on supply, demand, and usage across supported platforms. This phase reflects TSC’s continued progress toward real-world asset (RWA) integration and decentralized adoption.

Phase 3: TSC Token Becomes a Utility Option for Node Purchases

In this phase, participants now have the option to use TSC tokens as a utility method to purchase new nodes within the Trusted Smart Chain (TSC) ecosystem. This means individuals can either use TSC tokens they have previously earned through node operation or acquire TSC tokens from supported exchanges to purchase additional nodes. This enhancement reinforces TSC’s role as a utility token within the network. Node ownership continues to grant users the ability to support transaction processing and contribute to blockchain maintenance. By offering TSC as a payment option, the ecosystem supports a closed-loop utility model, encouraging continued participation and promoting decentralized growth.

Phase 4: TSC-Enabled Utility in Registered RWA Distributions

In this phase, SEC-registered Real-World Asset (RWA) projects begin utilizing smart contracts on the TSC blockchain to automate and streamline distribution processes to their verified investors. These projects may convert their returns into TSC tokens, which are then distributed through compliant smart contract executions. Access to distributions is restricted to approved investors in each RWA project, in accordance with applicable securities regulations and offering terms.

Simply holding TSC tokens does not qualify anyone to receive distributions.

- Where an RWA issuer elects on-chain distribution, the issuer (or a regulated service provider) will convert distributable amounts into TSC at the time of distribution via a compliant liquidity source at then-prevailing rates. Conversions are subject to fees and slippage; neither TSC nor T7X guarantees execution quality.Issuer offering documents will expressly disclose if distributions are made in TSC and describe the conversion process, fees, timing, tax considerations, eligibility, and transfer restrictions. TSC's role is limited to providing blockchain infrastructure for smart contract execution; it does not alter the regulatory status of the issuer's securities or confer rights to TSC holders.

The TSC token functions solely as a utility token, and the blockchain infrastructure-through smart contract integrations - supports secure, transparent, and automated settlement for RWA transactions, without altering the regulatory status of either the token or the underlying securities.

This phase showcases the power of decentralized infrastructure to enhance operational efficiency, while maintaining full compliance with U.S. securities laws.

Phase 5: TSC Swap Function into L2 Projects

The TSC blockchain introduces a swap function, allowing users to exchange TSC tokens directly into L2 project tokens. This feature simplifies access to various RWA investments, enabling seamless participation across multiple projects within the ecosystem. The swap functionality ensures interoperability between TSC and L2 tokens, reducing barriers for investors and enhancing the overall user experience. Any functionality that enables swapping between TSC and L2 securities tokens will be offered only through appropriately registered or exempt platforms (e.g., ATS or equivalent), after obtaining all necessary licenses/approvals and implementing applicable KYC/AML/sanctions controls. Availability may vary by jurisdiction.

Phase 6: Use of TSC to Purchase Assets

Where permitted, TSC may be used to purchase assets or services through licensed payment partners. The TSC DAO does not provide money-transmission or payment services. Any such functionality will include KYC/AML and sanctions screening and will be offered only by regulated providers or in compliance with applicable exemptions. Features and availability are jurisdiction-dependent.

Phase 7: TSC Accepted at RWA L2 Locations and Potential Merchant Partners

In this final phase, TSC tokens are adopted as a recognized form of payment within select Real World Asset (RWA) Layer 2 (L2) project locations. Users may utilize TSC for approved transactions such as renting, purchasing, or investing directly with these projects, in accordance with the terms of each offering. Additionally, there is the potential for third-party merchants-independent from the RWA projects-to begin accepting TSC as a payment option for goods and services. These future integrations would further extend the utility of TSC beyond the ecosystem's native applications. This phase represents a significant milestone in real-world adoption, reinforcing TSC's role as a utility token while enhancing accessibility, transactional convenience, and ecosystem engagement.

Incentives for Participation

Individuals may choose to run a node on the Trusted Smart Chain (TSC) to actively contribute to the network's security, decentralization, and transparency. By maintaining a full, independent copy of the blockchain and participating in the customized proof-of-work (PoW) algorithm, node operators help verify transactions and preserve the ledger's integrity- without relying on centralized intermediaries. This gives users greater control over their interactions, promotes privacy, and supports the broader goal of decentralization. In the TSC ecosystem, PoW is not just about computational work-it is strategically paired with real-world utility. Validators must perform meaningful, verifiable work to compete for the opportunity to validate blocks, and in return, may earn code-based digital rewards and transaction fees, depending on their contribution and uptime.

By integrating registered Real-World Asset (RWA) projects with the TSC blockchain, participants gain access to tokenized representations of physical assets, all managed within a decentralized framework. This connection brings real-world relevance to node participation, enabling users to engage with asset-backed projects through a secure and transparent blockchain infrastructure. The TSC model encourages ongoing community involvement through open participation in node operation and ecosystem engagement. This structure allows contributors to support and benefit from the broader mission of decentralized, RWA-powered innovation-while maintaining regulatory separation between utility token functions and investment-related offerings.

Regulatory Compliance

TSC seeks to operate in compliance with applicable U.S. federal and state laws and relevant non-U.S. local laws. For features that may implicate regulated activity (e.g., money transmission, broker-dealer/ATS/exchange, or commodity requirements), TSC or its partners will obtain necessary licenses or rely on applicable exemptions before launch and will implement risk-based KYC/AML/sanctions controls. TSC will also utilize third-party audits and compliance reviews of critical service providers.

Risk Analysis

The risk landscape for TSC encompasses several dimensions, including market volatility, regulatory uncertainties, and operational vulnerabilities. Market risks are particularly relevant as TSC operates within the rapidly evolving RWA crypto market. Sudden shifts in demand, competition from other projects, or broader cryptocurrency market downturns could impact the adoption and stability of TSC. To mitigate these risks, TSC incorporates mechanisms such as the bonus pool model to manage supply, stability reserves to address price fluctuations, and diversification strategies to ensure resilience against external shocks.

Operational and regulatory risks are also critical considerations. Technical failures, security breaches, or disruptions in node operations could undermine trust and impact TSC's ability to deliver value to its users. Similarly, evolving regulatory landscapes pose challenges, particularly as global jurisdictions implement varying compliance requirements for stablecoins and RWA-backed tokens. To address these concerns, TSC employs rigorous security measures, including regular audits and multi-layered safeguards, while actively engaging with regulators to align operations with global standards. These measures collectively ensure that TSC remains robust and compliant in an uncertain environment.

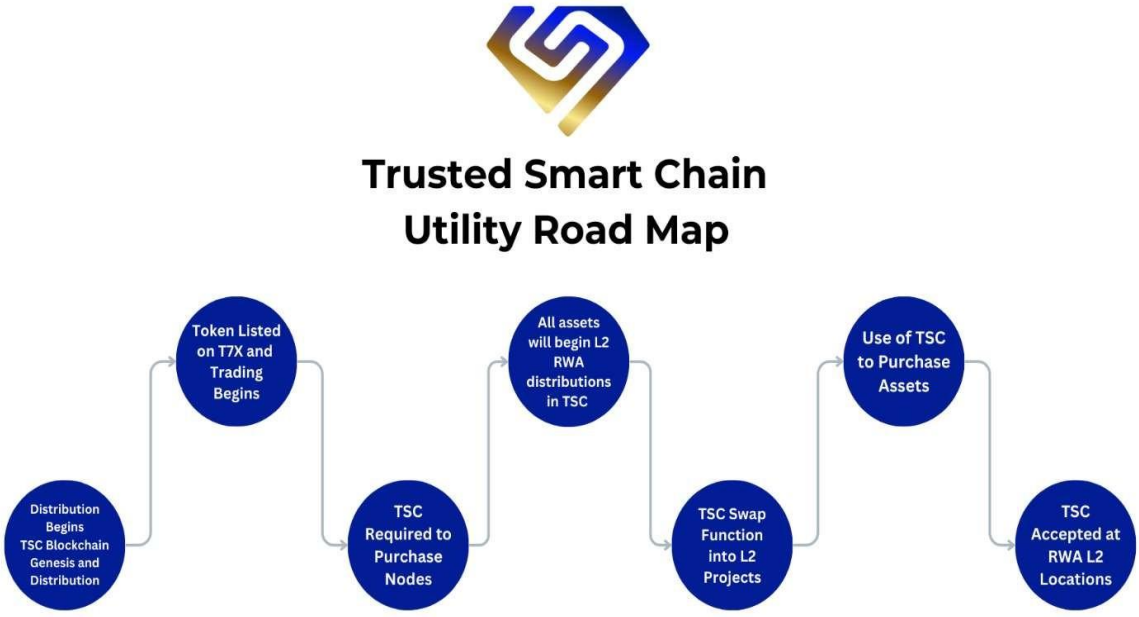
Road Map

Short Term (0 – 12 Months)

1. Token Launch and Distribution – Launch the TSC blockchain and tokens; Initiate the staking and node hosting program to encourage early adoption and participation.
2. Platform Development – Implement the minting, redemption, and bonus hodl pool; Deploy the smart contract infrastructure to support transaction stability.
3. Regulatory compliance – Collaborate with legal experts to ensure and maintain global compliance standards.
4. Audits – Conduct audits of all third parties to ensure compliance.
5. Advanced Technological Features – Introduce a public dashboard for real-time reporting of reserves and tokens; explore cross-chain interoperability across multiple blockchains and exchanges; Develop advanced analytic tools for performance tracking of token flow.

Long Term (1 – 5+ years)

1. Ecosystem Growth – Forge partnerships for large scale adoption of RWA tokenization.
2. Regulatory Approvals – Obtain Regulatory approvals in key markets worldwide; Participate in global discussions on stability in crypto and RWA Market frameworks.
3. Create DAO and Voting Mechanisms



Conclusion

The proposed TSC decentralized blockchain framework, built on a Proof of Stake (PoS) consensus mechanism, offers a transformative solution for managing Real-World Assets (RWAs). By leveraging staked validators, the platform ensures efficient transaction processing, enhanced security, and strong alignment with regulatory compliance. This makes TSC particularly suited for individuals and institutions seeking to interact with RWAs in a decentralized environment. Furthermore, the use of non-fungible tokens (NFTs) as proof of ownership for nodes encourages user engagement and simplifies asset transferability within the network, making interactions seamless and accessible for all participants.

As we move forward, the decentralized TSC ecosystem is set to revolutionize asset management by delivering unmatched transparency, accessibility, and accountability. With its strong foundation in PoS, TSC provides a secure and reliable framework that meets the evolving needs of digital asset holders. We invite participants to explore the vast potential of this innovative decentralized blockchain and to join us, as community members, in shaping the future of digital asset management with confidence and foresight.

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