

The Institutional Staking Playbook for Exchanges

September 2026

Executive summary

Every exchange that offers staking is making an architecture decision, whether it names it or not. How you hold and stake your customers' assets sets your risk, your compliance position, and whether institutions can use your product. This playbook is that decision, laid out for a venue weighing up how to offer staking, and how fast.

The timing has changed the question. Staking has crossed from a crypto-native feature to a regulated, institutional product line. Around a third of all ETH is now staked, staking sits inside ETFs and ETPs, and the regulatory door that was shut on exchange staking has been reopened. For a venue, the decision has moved from whether to offer staking to how.

Two choices follow, in order. First, build or partner: building in-house loads validators, slashing, key management and compliance onto the exchange, while a partner carries that operation. Second, and more consequential, the account architecture, whether customer assets are pooled together in an omnibus model or held and staked separately. Institutions and regulators ask the second question first, because it decides attribution, slashing exposure, auditability and the insolvency position. The model that answers it cleanly is non-custodial and segregated.

As institutional demand grows and the compliance bar rises, the exchanges being chosen are the ones offering staking their clients can trust. Twinstake provides that infrastructure: non-custodial institutional staking across 20+ networks, SOC2 and OFAC-screened, and live major custodian integrations. The revenue and the relationship stay with the exchange, and the risk does not.

WHAT THIS MEANS FOR EXCHANGES

- ◆ The regulatory risk that once made venues shut or shelve staking is substantively gone. The decision is primarily now commercial rather than legal.
- ◆ How you hold customer assets, omnibus or segregated, decides your risk, audit and insolvency position, and it is the first thing an institutional client asks.
- ◆ Building staking in-house is an operation rather than a feature. A non-custodial partner carries the validators, the slashing risk and the compliance load, while the exchange keeps the client, the brand and the fee.
- ◆ The economics apply to assets already sitting idle on the platform, so the revenue and retention line is larger than it first appears.
- ◆ Regulatory readiness differs by region. Europe's client-asset segregation rules reward exactly the architecture this playbook argues for.

How to use this playbook

This is built to be taken apart. Each section stands on its own and speaks to a different person in the room, so you can hand over the whole thing or just the page that answers the question in front of you.

If you are weighing up whether to offer staking at all, start with the commercial case and the economics. If the decision is made and the question is how, go to build versus partner and the architecture section. If the blocker is the risk, security or compliance team, the three sections written for them are meant to be sent on their own.

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Why staking, why now: the state of the market

For the whole room, and the reason the rest of this playbook matters now rather than later.

Staking has crossed from a crypto-native feature to a regulated, institutional product line, and the door that regulators once held shut on exchanges has opened. For a venue, the question has changed from whether to offer staking to how, and how fast.

The market has already moved

Staking is now where a large share of the asset sits. Around a third of all ETH is staked, close to 39 million ETH, earning roughly 3% in staking rewards before execution-layer income. Ethereum is the conservative case: on Solana a materially larger share of supply is staked and **the reward profile sits well above Ethereum's**, so the same argument holds more strongly on the networks where exchange demand is growing fastest. The demand behind it is institutional and current: through 2026 the queue to become a validator climbed to multi-year highs, a wait of around two months, driven by staking ETFs and corporate treasuries rather than retail.

Staking moved into the ETF wrapper, and that pulls the whole market

The shift that matters most for exchanges is that staking now sits inside regulated products their clients already buy. In the United States, spot Ethereum ETFs began passing staking rewards to shareholders in early 2026, the first distribution landing in January and a major asset manager listing a staked Ethereum product in March. Europe is further ahead, and is the most mature market for staking products, with fully staked Ethereum ETPs already listed and the UK opening retail access to them in late 2025. Solana staking has reached the same wrapper, with the first US Solana staking ETF live since mid-2025. So the institutions an exchange serves, the funds, the treasuries and the issuers, now hold staked exposure and expect to earn on it.

The regulatory door opened for exchanges specifically

This is the part that changes the calculation for a venue. The activity regulators once treated as the problem, an exchange running a staking programme for its customers, is the activity that has just been cleared. Across 2025 the SEC set out that protocol staking, including custodial staking-as-a-service, and liquid staking are not securities offerings. In March 2026 the SEC and CFTC went further in a joint release treating staking rewards as non-securities across a set of major digital commodities including Ethereum. The earlier enforcement actions that had treated exchange staking programmes as unregistered securities have since been withdrawn. The specific legal risk that made venues shut or shelve staking is substantively gone.

Where staking sits for an exchange

Three forces are converging, and they are commercial before they are technical. Client demand, because the institutions you serve now want staked exposure and will hold their balances where they can get it. Idle-asset economics, because proof-of-stake assets sitting on your platform earn nothing while a third of the network earns staking rewards, which is a standing cost. And competitive pressure, because staking-enabled products are winning a large share of new inflows, so venues that offer staking are being chosen for it.

One thing has changed alongside all of this. As the buyers became institutional, the first question they ask is about how their assets are held and secured, ahead of the reward rate. That question is the subject of the rest of this playbook.

AT A GLANCE

- ◆ Around a third of ETH is staked, and the demand driving it is institutional, not retail.
- ◆ Staking now sits inside the ETFs and ETPs your clients buy, in the US and, further ahead, in Europe.
- ◆ The SEC and CFTC have cleared the exact activity, exchange staking, that was once an enforcement target.
- ◆ For a venue the decision is now commercial, client demand, idle-asset cost and competitive pressure, rather than a legal question.

WHY TWINSTAKE

This is the market Twinstake was built for, powering staking inside regulated products, including the first North American Solana staking ETFs and around 40% of European staking ETPs.

The commercial case

For Heads of Earn, Product and Commercial.

Staking is one of the few product lines that pays you to hold what your customers already hold. The question is not whether it earns, it is whether it earns for you or for the venue your customers move to.

The problem

Clients hold proof-of-stake assets and expect to earn staking rewards on them. Where you do not offer that, the assets sit idle, or they move to a platform that does. Either way you carry the balance and someone else earns on it.

The cost of standing still

- ◆ Rewards revenue you never book, on assets already on your platform.
- ◆ Balances that leave for venues offering compliant staking, taking the trading and custody relationship with them.
- ◆ A widening gap against peers who now list staking as a core institutional feature.

Why now

Institutional demand is not a forecast any more. Regulated staking products are live, treasuries hold and stake proof-of-stake assets, and allocators expect staking as standard. The venues that offer it compliantly are being chosen for it today. The window to be one of them is open, and it narrows every quarter a peer moves first.

The solution

Offer staking as a first-class product, powered by infrastructure that runs the validators, absorbs the operational risk, and carries the compliance load, so your team ships a product rather than builds an operation.

The return

- ◆ A new fee line on assets that were already sitting on your book earning nothing.
- ◆ Stickier balances, because clients staking with you have a reason to stay.
- ◆ A differentiator with institutional clients, who increasingly treat compliant staking as a requirement.

WHAT TO DO NEXT

Two decisions follow, in order. First, build or partner. Then, the account architecture. The next two sections take each in turn.

Build versus partner

For strategy, and Heads of Product and Staking.

Offering staking looks like a feature. Running it is an operation. Before you commit either way, it helps to see what building actually puts on your plate, and what a partner takes off it.

What building in-house really means

- ◆ Validator operations running every hour of every day, across every network you support, with the uptime penalties that come with getting it wrong.
- ◆ Slashing exposure sitting on your balance sheet, and the monitoring and discipline needed to avoid it.
- ◆ Key management and signing infrastructure built and secured to institutional standard.
- ◆ A SOC2 programme, OFAC screening, and the compliance overhead that never stops.
- ◆ Engineering for each new network, and keeping pace with every protocol upgrade after.

What a partner carries

An infrastructure provider runs the validators, owns the operational and slashing risk, holds the compliance certifications, and covers the networks. You keep the client relationship, the brand, and the fee. The exchange ships a product; the provider runs the plant.

The two routes, side by side

	Build in-house	Partner
Time to market	Months of engineering	Live in weeks on existing infrastructure
Slashing and operational risk	Sits with you	Carried by the provider
Compliance load	Your programme to build and maintain	Provider holds SOC2 and OFAC screening
Network coverage	Each one is a new build	20+ networks on one API
Cost model	Fixed cost, built and staffed up front	Variable, scales with assets staked
Control and brand	Full control, full burden	You keep the client and the brand; the provider carries the plant

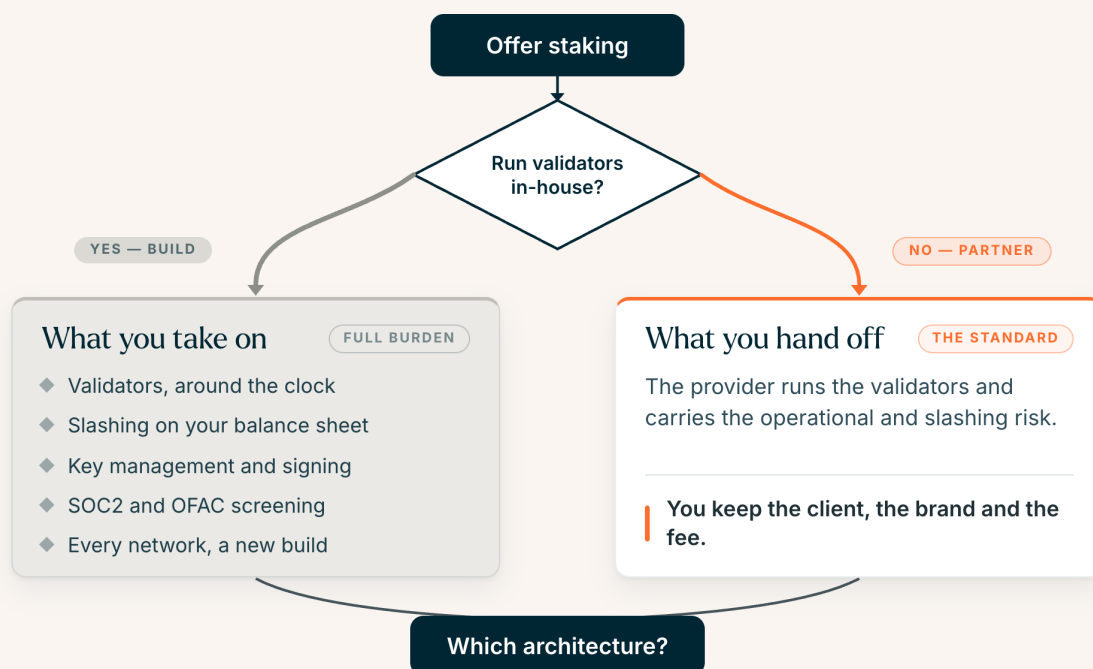
Build or partner.

Offering staking is a feature. Running it is an operation. The first choice decides how much of that operation you take on.

HOW TO READ

The burden you take on 

The lighter path 



- Partnering is **the lighter path**. Architecture is the next decision.

The two routes, and the gate that follows.

The ways an exchange can offer staking

There is more than one way for an exchange to offer staking, and the routes trade off custody, compliance, control and the client experience differently. Three matter.

- ◆ Run it in-house. Full control and the full burden: validators, slashing, keys and compliance all yours. It fits a large venue with a dedicated team and an appetite for the risk.
- ◆ Partner with a non-custodial provider. The provider runs the validators and carries the operational and slashing risk, while you and your clients keep custody and the client relationship. It is the cleanest fit for institutional and regulated clients, and for the jurisdictions that require you to retain control of client assets.
- ◆ Offer a liquid-staking route. Clients receive a staking receipt token they can move or use, which preserves liquidity, at the cost of added smart-contract exposure and a more complex custody and compliance picture.

The three sit on a line from most control and most burden to least. For a venue moving upmarket, the non-custodial partner route is usually the centre of gravity: it keeps control and the compliance position clean while taking the operation off your plate.

THE TAKEAWAY

Building can make sense at real scale with a dedicated team and an appetite for slashing risk. For most venues, partnering gets the same product to market faster, with the risk carried by someone whose only job is to carry it.

Account architecture: how customer assets are held

For Product, Operations and Risk. This is the decision the rest depend on.

When you stake customer assets, they are either pooled together and staked as one, or held and staked separately. The industry has a quiet name for the two: omnibus and segregated. It sounds like plumbing. It decides your risk, your audit position, and whether institutions can use your product.

The omnibus model

Customer assets are commingled into a shared pool and staked together. It is simpler to run and more capital-efficient, which is why many consumer platforms use it. The trade-offs surface the moment an institution or a regulator looks closely.

- ◆ Attribution. Rewards and any losses have to be apportioned back across a shared pool rather than read off a customer's own position.
- ◆ Slashing. A penalty hits the pool, so the question of who bears it, and in what proportion, is a policy decision rather than a clean fact.
- ◆ Provability. Showing a given customer's exact holdings and rewards means trusting the operator's internal ledger.
- ◆ Insolvency. If the operator fails, whether pooled assets are ring-fenced and bankruptcy-remote is the question that keeps institutional counsel awake.

The segregated model

Each customer's assets are held and staked in a way that keeps them separable and attributable. It asks more of the operator, and it answers the institutional questions cleanly.

- ◆ Attribution is read directly from a customer's own position, not apportioned from a pool.
- ◆ Slashing exposure and rewards map to the customer whose assets are staked, with no pooled cross-subsidy.
- ◆ Holdings and rewards are provable per customer, which is what an auditor and an allocator both want.
- ◆ The insolvency and ring-fencing position is far cleaner, which is what unlocks institutional balances.

Why it matters more the further upmarket you go

Consumer users rarely ask how their staking is structured. Institutions ask first, and regulators ask right after. As your client base moves from retail to treasuries, funds and regulated products, the architecture decision stops being an operational detail and becomes the thing that qualifies or disqualifies you.

Where Twinstake sits

Twinstake is non-custodial, so you never hand customer assets into a provider's custody to stake them, and control of client assets stays with you and your custodian throughout. That keeps attribution clean, keeps the insolvency position clear, and lets you offer staking that stands up to institutional and regulatory scrutiny.

FOR THE TECHNICAL READER

The distinction shows up in delegation and key management: whose keys sign, how delegations are structured per client, and whether the validator set and the reward flow can be reconciled to an individual account rather than a pool.

FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL READER

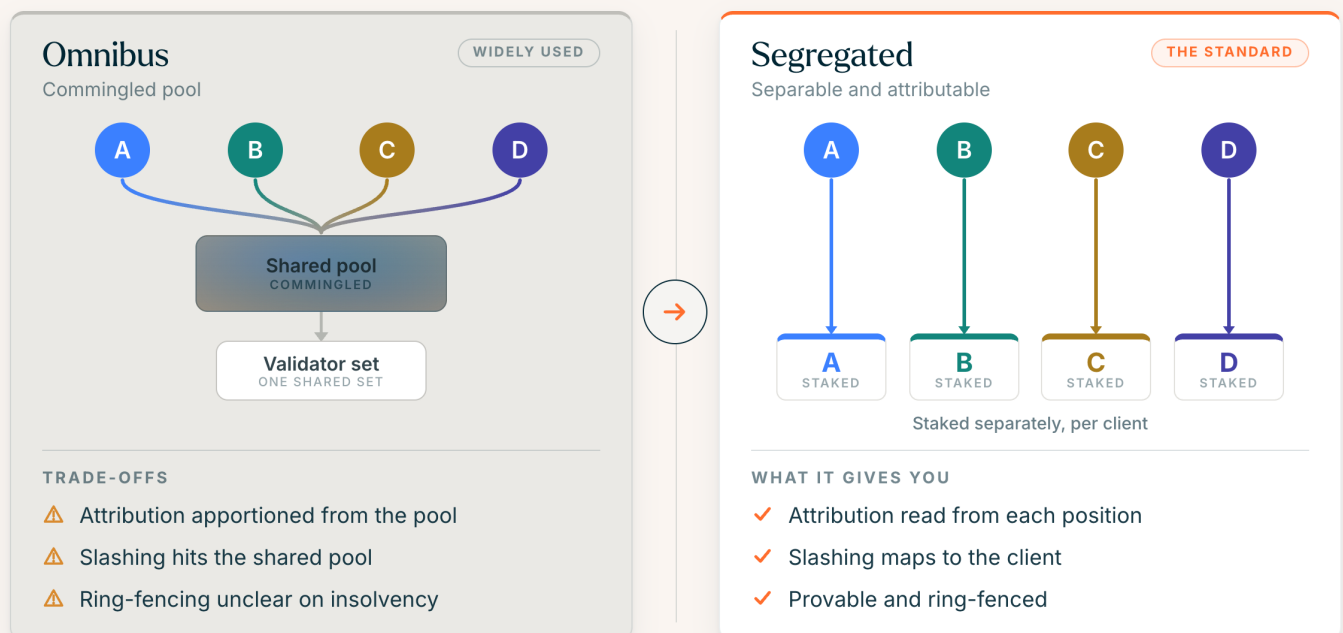
The distinction shows up in custody, auditability and insolvency: whether your assets are commingled, whether your holdings are provable independently of an operator's ledger, and whether they are ring-fenced if the operator fails.

Omnibus versus segregated

HOW TO READ

● ● ● ● Colour = one client's assets (A–D)

How you hold customer assets decides everything else. Segregated assets are attributable, provable and ring-fenced; a commingled pool is not.



- Institutions and regulators ask which model you run, first.

Omnibus versus segregated: how customer assets are held decides the rest.

Risk and security

For Risk and Security officers. Meant to be read on its own.

Three risks matter in staking. Everything else is a variation on one of them: a validator gets penalised, a key is compromised, or the operation falls over. Here is what each one is, and how a serious provider contains it.

Slashing

Slashing is a protocol penalty for validator misbehaviour, usually double-signing or extended downtime. It is the risk unique to staking, and the one most often misunderstood. It is contained by disciplined validator operations, active monitoring, sensible distribution across the validator set, and the operational track record to avoid the conditions that trigger it in the first place. Under a partner model, the exposure sits with the provider running the validators, not with your balance sheet.

Key management

Staking requires signing, and signing requires keys. In a non-custodial architecture the keys and the signing infrastructure are engineered so that staking never requires handing custody of the underlying assets to the operator. What to demand: hardware-backed key management, clear signing controls, and an architecture where a compromise of the staking layer does not mean a loss of the assets.

Operational resilience

Validators earn by being available and correct. That takes monitoring, redundancy, incident response, and the certifications that prove the controls are real rather than described. SOC2 is the baseline evidence here, since it means the controls have been audited rather than described.

For the technical and security reader

Two developments matter if your security team wants to go deeper than the three headline risks.

Distributed validator technology

Distributed validator technology, or DVT, spreads a single validator's key across several independent nodes, so no one machine holds the whole key and no one operator can act alone. Signing needs a threshold of the nodes to agree, which removes the single point of failure and reduces the correlated-slashing risk that comes from one node or one client software bug taking down many validators at once. For a security team, DVT is the difference between trusting one operator's setup and trusting a distributed one.

Key management and signing

Ask where the keys live and how signing is controlled. In a non-custodial architecture the signing keys are separated from the withdrawal rights, and the keys are held in hardware-backed infrastructure, and the architecture is designed so that a compromise of the staking layer does not give access to the underlying assets. The test is simple: can a breach of the validator operation move the assets? The answer should be no.

Monitoring and incident response

Uptime comes from process rather than assurance. Look for continuous monitoring across the validator set, alerting that catches missed attestations before they become penalties, a documented incident-response runbook, and an incident history you can read. A provider that can show how it has handled past events is worth more than one that claims it has never had any.

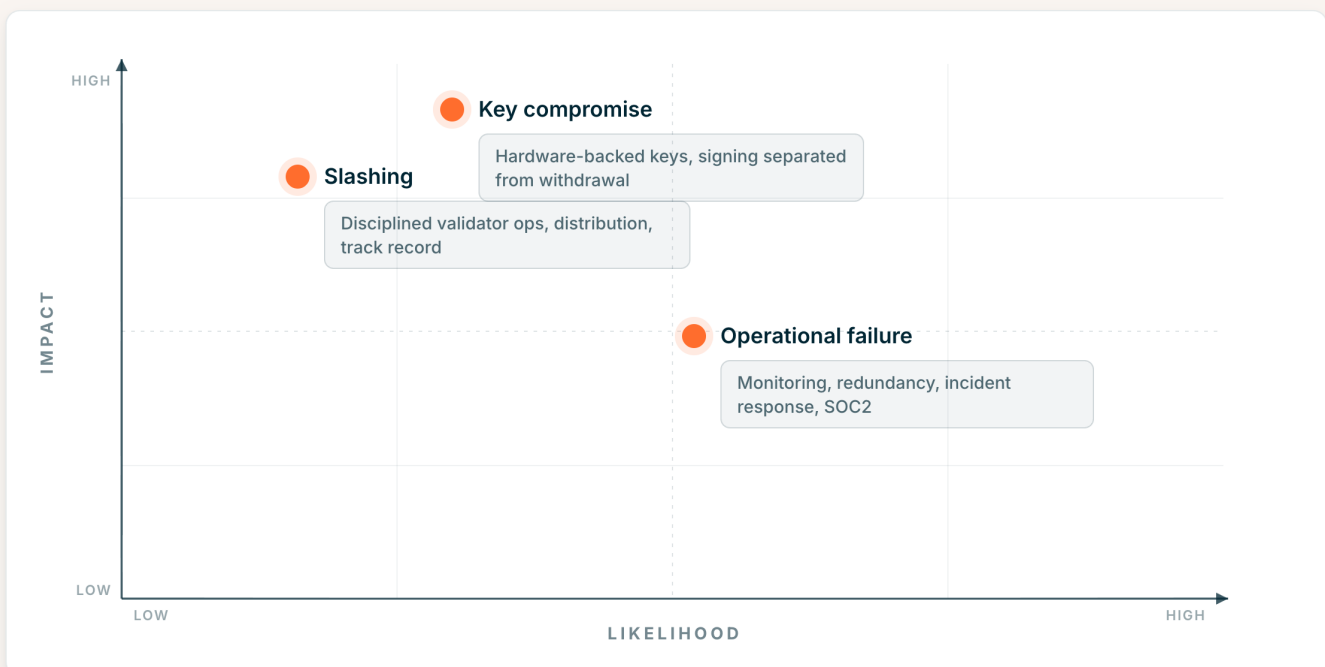
The three risks, placed.

Everything in staking is a variation on one of three risks. Here is where each one sits, and how it is contained.

HOW TO READ

A risk ●

How it is contained □



- All three are placed, and **all three are contained.**

Staking risk on one plot, with the mitigation for each.

THE QUESTION TO ASK ANY PROVIDER

Not whether they mention security, but who bears the slashing loss, how keys are held, and whether they can show an audited control environment and an incident history. The due diligence section turns this into a checklist.

Compliance and regulatory readiness

For Compliance and Legal. Not legal advice, a map of the questions.

Institutions do not adopt staking because it is available. They adopt it once compliance signs off. These are the questions that sign-off turns on, and what good answers look like.

Audited controls

A SOC2 report is the difference between a provider describing its controls and an independent auditor testing them. Ask for the report, and ask which type. It is the single most useful document in a staking due-diligence pack.

Sanctions screening

OFAC screening across the counterparties and flows involved is table stakes for any regulated institution. It should be a standing process, not a one-time check.

The custody question

Whether staking requires giving up custody changes the regulatory picture materially. A non-custodial model, where the exchange or its clients retain custody while assets are staked, keeps the arrangement simpler to reason about for a compliance team than one that moves assets into a third party's control.

Reporting and auditability

Compliance needs to reconcile holdings and rewards on demand. This is where the architecture decision returns: segregated, attributable positions are far easier to report and audit than apportioned shares of a pool.

Jurisdiction

Regulatory treatment of staking varies by jurisdiction and is moving. The practical point for a compliance team is to work with a provider that already operates to institutional standards across regulated products, rather than one learning compliance on your account.

The regulatory-readiness matrix

A way to see the whole picture at once. The four ways of offering staking, read against the questions a compliance team asks.

The regulatory-readiness matrix.

The four ways to offer staking, read against the questions a compliance team asks. One row clears them all.

HOW TO READ
Clear Conditional Unsettled

STAKING MODEL	SECURITIES STATUS	CUSTODY	SANCTIONS & AML	REPORTING
Non-custodial delegated You or the client keep custody	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
Custodial staking-as-a-service The exchange holds client assets	Clear	Conditional	Clear	Conditional
Liquid staking Clients hold a receipt token	Conditional	Conditional	Conditional	Conditional
Restaking Staked assets secure extra services	Conditional	Conditional	Conditional	Unsettled

US securities view. A map, not legal advice. Jurisdictions vary.

■ One row reads green across the board.

The four ways to offer staking, against the compliance questions.

- ◆ Non-custodial delegated staking. Securities status: green. Custody: green. Sanctions and AML: green. Reporting: green. The customer or the exchange keeps custody and every position is attributable, so it answers each question cleanly. This is the route that clears the matrix.
- ◆ Custodial staking-as-a-service. Securities status: green, following the 2025 SEC guidance, provided the provider exercises no discretion over what to stake. Custody: amber, because the exchange holds customer assets and the segregation and qualified-custodian questions apply. Sanctions and AML: green with standing screening. Reporting: amber, since pooled positions are harder to attribute.
- ◆ Liquid staking. Securities status: green for a plain one-for-one receipt token, amber where returns are promised or the provider exercises discretion. Custody: amber. Sanctions and AML: amber, because the receipt tokens are permissionless. Reporting: amber.
- ◆ Restaking. Securities status: amber, since the 2025 guidance excludes restaking from the cleared activities. Custody: amber. Sanctions and AML: amber. Reporting: red, given the layered and opaque exposure. It is the least settled of the four.

The matrix points one way. The non-custodial delegated route is the only one that reads green across the board, which is why it is the model institutions and their compliance teams keep landing on.

WHAT TO DEMAND

The SOC2 report and its type, evidence of standing OFAC screening, a clear statement of the custody model, and reconciliable per-client reporting. All four appear in the due diligence checklist.

Where exchange staking stands, by region

For the whole room. Regulatory readiness by geography, and not legal advice.

The rules an exchange has to work within depend on where it operates and where its clients sit. The direction is the same everywhere, toward a regulated framework, but the pace and the detail differ. Here is where the four markets that matter stand.

United States

The door opened in 2025. The SEC set out that protocol staking, including custodial staking-as-a-service, and liquid staking are not securities offerings, and the earlier enforcement actions against exchange staking programmes were dropped. In March 2026 the SEC and CFTC went further in a joint release treating staking rewards as non-securities across a set of major digital commodities. Staking is now also inside US spot Ethereum ETFs. The activity that was an enforcement risk is the activity that has just been cleared.

United Kingdom

The UK is building a regulated framework inside its existing financial-services architecture. The FCA lifted its ban on retail access to crypto exchange-traded products in October 2025, and in December 2025 it consulted on rules for trading platforms, lending, staking and decentralised finance, with guidance landing through 2026. The direction is toward clear, supervised access rather than prohibition.

European Union

Europe is the most structured market for staking, and it moves to full application of MiCA from July 2026, where a single authorisation passports a provider across all 27 member states. For staking specifically, MiCA requires a service provider to keep client crypto-assets segregated from its own under Article 70, and DORA sets operational-resilience obligations on top. The segregation requirement rewards exactly the account architecture this playbook argues for, which is part of why Europe is where institutional staking products are most developed.

Asia-Pacific

A mixed but maturing picture. Hong Kong opened staking to licensed platforms in April 2025, on the condition that the platform retains full control of the staked assets, which fits a non-custodial model where the venue keeps custody and the provider only runs the validators. Singapore stays restrictive on retail staking while operating a mature institutional regime with mandatory client-asset segregation. Custodian and dealer licensing is being finalised across the region through 2026.

THE THROUGH-LINE

Every serious jurisdiction is converging on the same two demands: keep client assets segregated and under control, and be able to prove them. The venues and the providers built for that are the ones being cleared to operate. It is crucial to confirm the current position in each market before acting.

The economics

For Finance and Commercial. A frame to run against your own book.

The economics of staking are simple to model and easy to underestimate. Assets you already hold generate staking rewards; a share of those rewards becomes revenue; the rest passes to the client. The upside is not only the fee line, it is the balances that stay.

How the revenue works

- ◆ Proof-of-stake assets on your platform generate staking rewards at a network rate.
- ◆ A commission is taken on the rewards generated, split between the provider and you.
- ◆ The client receives the rest as their staking rewards, and has a reason to keep the balance with you.

Running your own figures

Run it on your own numbers: assets under staking, multiplied by the network reward rate, gives gross rewards; your share of the commission on those rewards is the new revenue line. Even a conservative share of a modest staked balance compounds into a meaningful line, because it sits on assets that were previously earning you nothing.

Where the revenue comes from.

ILLUSTRATIVE

HOW TO READ

Your new revenue line ■

Assets you already hold generate staking rewards. A share becomes revenue, on balances that were earning nothing.



Actual staking rewards vary by network. A higher-reward network produces a larger number.

- Idle assets, turned into a revenue line.

The economics as a flow, on illustrative numbers.

Illustrative only. Actual staking rewards vary by network and market conditions, and figures should be modelled on current rates.

The value beyond the fee

The fee line is the visible return. The retention is the larger one. Clients who stake with you hold larger balances and hold them longer, which lifts the value of the whole relationship, not just the staking product.

THE ACTION

Model it against your actual staked and stakeable balances. The number is usually larger than expected, precisely because it applies to assets already sitting idle on the platform.

Provider due diligence

For procurement, and whoever is paid to poke holes. Vendor-neutral by design.

This is the checklist to run against any staking partner, including this one. If a provider cannot answer these cleanly, that is the answer.

Security

- ☐ Who bears a slashing loss, and is there cover or a defined policy?
- ☐ How are keys held and signing controlled, and does the staking layer's compromise risk the assets?
- ☐ Is there an audited control environment, and can they show an incident history?

Compliance

- ☐ Is there a current SOC2 report, and of which type?
- ☐ Is OFAC screening a standing process across counterparties and flows?
- ☐ Is the custody model stated clearly, custodial or non-custodial?

Operations

- ☐ What are the uptime commitments, and how is availability monitored?
- ☐ What is the incident response process, and what is the track record?

Coverage and integration

- ☐ Which networks are supported, and how quickly are new ones added?
- ☐ Is it one API and one integration, or many?
- ☐ Are there live custodian integrations you already use?

Commercial and architecture

- ☐ Is the fee model transparent, and is there lock-in?
- ☐ Are customer assets segregated and attributable, or pooled?
- ☐ Is the insolvency and ring-fencing position clear?

USE IT

Send this section to the team that will do the diligence. A provider worth choosing will welcome the questions and answer all of them.

About Twinstake

Twinstake is an institutional-grade, non-custodial staking provider, designed and built in collaboration with leaders in both traditional finance and the digital assets space. We support a range of institutions including crypto ETFs, VCs, asset managers and exchanges, helping them design and implement their staking strategies.

WHAT WE DO

- ◆ Institutional staking across 20+ networks, on one Unified API and one integration.
- ◆ SOC2, and OFAC-screened. Non-custodial by design.
- ◆ Live custodian integrations with Zodia and Komainu.
- ◆ Concierge Staking: hands-on onboarding and support for institutional clients.

The track record at institutional scale: Twinstake powered staking for the first North American Solana staking ETFs, and supports around 40% of European staking ETPs by share.

GET IN TOUCH

Get in touch with our team to hear more about how Twinstake can support your institutional staking. info@twinstake.io

Sources

- 1 Ethereum staking participation, around 32% of supply and a base reward rate near 3%. [Staking Rewards](#)
- 2 Validator entry queue at multi-year highs. [Validator Queue](#)
- 3 First US ETF staking-reward distribution, Grayscale, January 2026. [Grayscale](#)
- 4 European staking ETPs, and the FCA opening UK retail access. [FCA](#)
- 5 First US Solana staking ETF, SSK, REX-Osprey, July 2025. [REX Shares](#)
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- 8 Restaking left outside the cleared activities. [SEC/CFTC interpretation](#) · [Norton Rose](#)
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- 10 SEC and CFTC joint interpretation, 17 March 2026. [SEC.gov](#)
- 11 UK FCA lifting the retail crypto ETN ban, 8 October 2025, and consultation on staking and DeFi. [FCA](#)
- 12 MiCA full application from 1 July 2026, CASP authorisation and EU passporting. [ESMA](#)
- 13 MiCA Article 70 client-asset segregation applied to staking, and DORA obligations on CASPs. [Osborne Clarke](#)
- 14 Hong Kong SFC staking guidance, 7 April 2025, platform retains full control of staked assets. [SFC](#) · [Global Legal Insights](#)
- 15 Singapore MAS client-asset segregation and retail-staking restriction. [MAS](#)
- 16 Network staking-reward rates for the economics illustration, Ethereum near 3% and Solana higher. [Staking Rewards](#) · [REX Shares](#)

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