Velo 2026 Blueprint Whitepaper

The Global Compliant PayFi Infrastructure for Crypto-Native FX Liquidity, Settlement and Treasury Network, Powered by VELO Utility Token

May 2026

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Abstract

Strife with many inefficiencies, existing financial infrastructure was not designed for the demands of the modern digital economy. Velo is building a unified PayFi infrastructure that redefines how global value moves, settles, and grows by integrating compliant fiat rails, crypto-native liquidity, programmable execution, and yield-generating treasury management into a single system.

Unlike traditional cross-border payment networks—often constrained by pre-funded accounts, fragmented intermediaries, and significant capital inefficiencies—or crypto networks that lack regulatory integration, Velo bridges these structural gaps by combining licensed financial access with on-chain programmability and aggregated global liquidity.

Through this architecture, Velo enables real-time, capital-efficient value transfer across currencies and jurisdictions, while allowing idle or in-transit funds to become productive, yield-bearing assets. In doing so, it transforms payments from a cost-heavy process defined by delay and inefficiency into a financial activity where liquidity and time can generate value.

Anchored by a multi-layer system spanning compliance, infrastructure, settlement, and treasury, and coordinated through VELO, the network's native utility token and core economic primitive, Velo establishes a scalable, institution-ready financial network—positioned to serve as a foundational layer for the next generation of global finance.

VELO will enable businesses, financial institutions, and payment providers to move and settle value globally in real time while improving capital efficiency through programmable treasury management.

1. Liquidity Fragmentation, Payment Bottlenecks and the PayFi Paradigm Shift

1.1 Structural inefficiencies in the traditional cross-border payment system

Despite the rise of globalization and the digital economy, the infrastructure supporting cross-border payments and capital flows remains largely dependent on legacy systems centered around SWIFT and multi-tiered correspondent banking networks.

Built for a pre-digital financial era, this architecture was not designed for real-time settlement, seamless interoperability, or efficient global liquidity movement.

To facilitate final settlement across currencies and time zones, financial institutions and multinational corporations must maintain extensive networks of pre-funded Nostro/Vostro accounts around the world. As a result, vast amounts of capital remain idle for prolonged periods. According to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), more than USD 27 trillion in capital is locked within these account structures, unable to generate meaningful returns *(Why Liquidity Fragmentation Holds Back Global Payments)*. Under the Time Value of Money principle, this means that traditional cross-border payment systems inherently impose a form of "value decay", where movement of money is accompanied by lost economic productivity.

Beyond operational inefficiency, this framework has also led to structural fragmentation in global liquidity. Over time, this fragmentation has evolved into a major constraint on the efficiency, scalability, and fluidity of the global financial system.

1.2 Global Liquidity Fragmentation and Economic Losses

Global liquidity fragmentation has become a persistent structural constraint on capital efficiency and cross-border economic activity. Its impact is most visible across three key dimensions:

- **Institutional fragmentation:** Capital must move through complex, multi-tier correspondent banking networks, with each intermediary introducing additional costs, delays, and compliance friction.
- **Regulatory fragmentation:** Differences in capital controls, AML standards, and data localization requirements prevent liquidity from moving freely across jurisdictions. As a result, capital cannot be efficiently pooled or deployed at a global scale.
- **Operational fragmentation:** Treasury teams at multinational corporations must manage hundreds of fragmented bank accounts across multiple jurisdictions while navigating varying settlement cut-off times, significantly increasing reconciliation complexity and operational overhead.

A 2025 joint study by The University of Oxford and FIS Global found that large enterprises lose an average of USD 98.5 million annually due to payment friction, cybersecurity risks, and inefficient liquidity management. If these structural inefficiencies persist, SWIFT estimates that global GDP could decline by as much as 6% by 2030—equivalent to roughly USD 6.5 trillion in lost economic output.

At the same time, international initiatives led by the G20 are pushing for cross-border payment reforms aimed at reducing costs, improving speed, and increasing transparency. However, rising geopolitical tensions and regulatory divergence are accelerating the regionalization of financial infrastructure, limiting the effectiveness of traditional standardization efforts and leaving the underlying issue of fragmented and stagnant liquidity largely unresolved.

1.3 The Value Advantages and Real-World Barriers of PayFi

As efficiency bottlenecks in traditional systems become increasingly prominent, blockchain and crypto-finance offer a novel technological path. Crypto networks, exemplified by Bitcoin and Ethereum, achieve low-cost, programmable value transfer through decentralized architectures; stablecoins (such as USDT and USDC) further extend on-chain clearing capabilities to real-world payment scenarios. PayFi is no longer merely a proof of concept, but is playing a core infrastructure role in real-time cross-border payments, compliant stablecoin settlement, and on-chain liquidity pooling.

PayFi's core is the integration of on-chain instant settlement capabilities, smart contract programmability, and the yield attributes of real-world assets, thereby enabling a paradigm shift where PayFi transforms payments from passive value transfer into programmable financial activity, where liquidity can remain productive during settlement. However, it still faces key challenges in its implementation:

- Most blockchain networks lack compliance licenses and are unable to handle genuine commercial cash flows.
- General-purpose public blockchains suffer from gas volatility, MEV (Miner Extractable Value), and consensus delays, making it difficult to meet the demands of high-frequency payments.
- While the traditional banking system possesses compliance capabilities, it lacks on-chain liquidity and programmable infrastructure.
- Liquidity is fragmented among OTC, exchanges, and on-chain protocols, lacking a unified scheduling mechanism.

This leaves a significant structural gap between the fiat currency world, the crypto world, and on-chain liquidity. The market urgently needs a new infrastructure that integrates compliance capabilities and programmable liquidity to achieve a truly unified global funding network.

2. VELO's Solution: Unified PayFi Infrastructure for Global Value Movement

Velo aims to address the structural inefficiencies of today's global payment and liquidity systems. Against the backdrop of highly fragmented global liquidity, inefficient traditional cross-border payments, and the long-standing disconnect between crypto finance and the real world. Rather than treating PayFi as a simple on-chain representation of fiat currency, Velo positions it as an infrastructure layer that integrates compliant payments, programmable liquidity, and treasury efficiency into a unified system.

2.1 The Proposed Solution

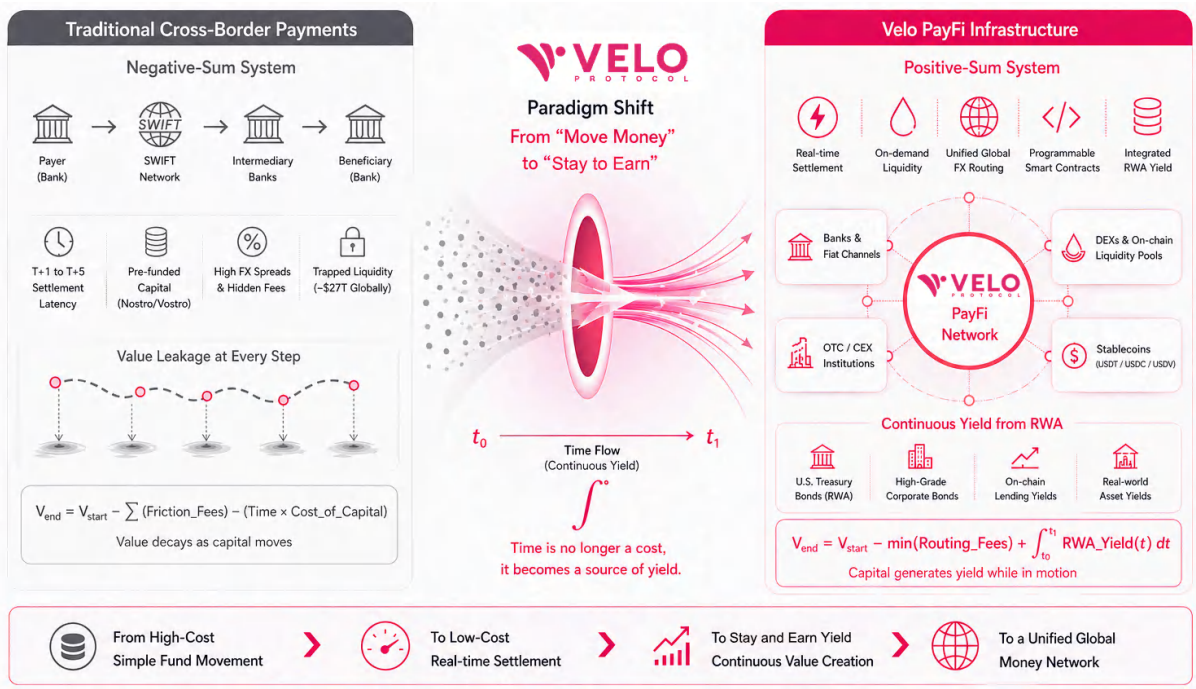

Figure 1. Redefining the Time Value of Money through Velo PayFi

Velo will build a PayFi infrastructure system that integrates compliance capabilities, crypto-native liquidity, programmable settlement, and fund yield management. Velo bridges traditional finance and crypto by embedding multi-jurisdiction regulatory compliance directly into a programmable financial system, transforming licensed trust into on-demand global liquidity access. It aggregates bank, OTC, and DeFi liquidity into a single cross-chain execution layer, where AI-driven routing optimizes price, slippage, and speed while enabling unified price discovery. Using stablecoins as the base settlement asset, Velo standardizes multi-currency transactions into efficient

multi-hop flows and achieves near real-time cross-border settlement without pre-funded accounts, unlocking capital and shifting payments from account-driven to liquidity-driven models. Beyond payments, Velo integrates treasury functionality into the network, offering Treasury-as-a-Service (TaaS) to enable institutions to dynamically route capital, optimize working capital, and generate yield globally—effectively transforming payment infrastructure into a full-stack capital management system.

Within this architecture, Velo aims to create a full-stack, crypto-native foreign exchange (FX) liquidity, clearing, and decentralized treasury network. This transforms previously idle, inefficient, and even monopolized global funds into high-yield liquidity resources, achieving a paradigm shift from high-cost "simple fund movement" to "stay to earn" models. This not only redefines the execution of cross-border payments but also fundamentally restructures the logic of global fund allocation, use, and value enhancement, transforming the payment system itself into a revenue-generating financial infrastructure.

2.2 Velo's Value Proposition — Redefining the Time Value of Money in Payment Networks

In traditional finance, the time value of money (TVM) is based on the fundamental premise that, due to inflation and opportunity costs, money is more valuable now than the same amount in the future. However, when money is in motion as data transmitted through networks, its time value is often eroded by the inefficiency of payment infrastructure.

Through its PayFi infrastructure, Velo redefines how the time value of money operates within payment networks by reducing settlement friction and enabling capital to remain productive during transfer, transforming payments from a process of value dissipation into a mechanism for value preservation and capital productivity.

2.2.1 The Inherent Negative-Sum Dynamics of Traditional Payment Networks

In traditional correspondent banking networks like SWIFT, the movement of cross-border funds is a classic example of a negative-sum game. In this system, the flow of funds not only fails to create new value, but also diminishes due to significant friction and the passage of time.

We can use the following mathematical model to define the ultimate value of traditional payments:

$$V_{end} = V_{start} - \sum(Friction\_Fees) - (Time \times Cost\_of\_Capital)$$

where:

$\sum(Friction\_Fees)$ (Systemic frictional loss): These costs accumulate across multiple layers of the payment chain. It includes the originating bank's fees, "pass-through" fees from multiple intermediary banks, telegraphic transfer fees (such as MT103 message fees), compliance review costs, and most hidden of all—the exchange rate spread (FX Spread). These frictions are an inevitable consequence of the outdated traditional clearing and settlement network architecture.

$(Time \times Cost\_of\_Capital)$ (Opportunity cost of time and capital): Traditional cross-border payments often require T+1 to T+5 days to complete settlement. During this period, funds are frozen and "in transit." For businesses and financial institutions, these funds (such as stagnant funds held in Nostro/Vostro accounts) cannot be used for investment or to earn interest, constituting a significant opportunity cost of capital. The longer the transit time and the higher the market interest rate, the more severe the value decay.

2.2.2 Velo PayFi: A Positive-Sum Model Powered by RWA and Smart Contracts

The Velo PayFi protocol seeks to address these inefficiencies by integrating programmable settlement with yield-generating treasury infrastructure. Funds can remain economically productive while awaiting settlement or temporary allocation within the network. Its model for the ultimate value of payments is restructured as follows:

$$V_{end} = V_{start} - min(Routing\_Fees) + \int_{0}^{t1} RWA\_Yield(t)\, dt$$

$min(Routing\_Fees)$ (Minimized routing friction): Thanks to the decentralized ledger and peer-to-peer transmission characteristics of blockchain, multi-layered agency lines are replaced by smart contracts. Network fees and AMM execution costs are minimized through protocol-level routing and settlement optimization, resulting in a predictable and low fee structure.

$\int_{0}^{t1} RWA\_Yield(t)\, dt$ (Continuous revenue integral over time): This is the core of Velo's reconstruction of TVM. t_0 is the moment when funds enter the VELO Treasury

Operating System, t_1 is the moment settlement is complete (or funds leave the TOS). During this period, as long as the funds remain within the TOS system, they are tokenized and pegged to underlying interest-bearing assets (such as US Treasury bonds RWA, high-rated corporate bonds, or decentralized overcollateralized lending yields). Therefore, capital not only incurs no opportunity cost, but instead generates continuously compounding returns over time (dt).

While the funds circulate or remain within Velo's established economic model, the passage of time no longer means an increase in costs, but rather an accumulation of benefits, and under this framework, payment flows can evolve from purely frictional processes into economically productive liquidity systems.

2.2.3 Anticipated Long-term Value Trajectory

In the event that Velo's AI-powered routing reaches a sufficiently high level of efficiency, there is a potential where accrued yield fully offsets, or even surpasses, the minimal routing friction.

$$V_{end} = V_{start} - min(Routing\_Fees) + \int_0^{t1} RWA\_Yield(t)\, dt$$

Once this inflection point is reached, Velo could potentially be able to introduce two new concept:

- Stay to Earn (Idle to Yield)

Previously, users and businesses had to pay for the "funds transfer" service. However, under Velo's architecture, funds retain yield-bearing exposure while remaining within the TOS framework, allowing users and merchants to capture return on idle balances without sacrificing payment functionality. Because the underlying RWA assets continuously generate yield during network settlement or fund aggregation, the yield generated while the funds stay (or when a business keeps its operating funds in a Velo-compatible wallet), after deducting a negligible gas fee, can be directly returned to the user or merchant.

- Yield-Backed Spending (Zero-cost Consumption)

This is the ultimate evolution of Yield-Backed Spending. Within the Velo ecosystem, users can deposit or stake their principal (such as VELO Tokens, stablecoins, or crypto assets) into or on PayFi's smart contracts as underlying assets.

- When users make everyday purchases or payments, they do not spend their principal; instead, they utilize the real yield generated by that principal during the $\int RWA\_Yield(t)\, dt$ accrual period.
- By leveraging PayFi's accurate prediction and discounted calculation of future earnings, smart contracts can provide users with an instant credit line for immediate payments. Over time, the yield earned from staking the principal will automatically and silently repay the bill for this purchase.
- Final result: The user completed the purchase, but the principal remained unchanged, and the costs of payment and consumption were completely offset by the benefits from the ecosystem.

These concepts have the potential to fundamentally reshape the financial behavior of participants within the system. If realized successfully, Velo would effectively tokenize the time value of in-transit capital—transforming idle settlement time into an on-chain yield-accrual event through smart contract automation.

This represents more than an upgrade to payment network infrastructure; it signals a broader shift in the economic nature of money itself. Rather than remaining static while in transit, capital within the network can remain continuously productive, enabling payments, liquidity, and treasury functions to converge into a more dynamic and capital-efficient financial system.

2.3 VELO Utility Token Mechanism: Network Coordination and Value Capture

Within the Velo network, VELO is the native utility and coordination token. It powers fee settlement, liquidity participation, and network access across the protocol. Its design goal is to organically combine transaction execution, liquidity provision, and system growth.

- All transactions and settlements generate fees denominated in VELO, thus forming a demand base directly linked to network usage;
- Liquidity providers need to stake VELO to participate in the trading flow, thus binding liquidity supply to network development;
- At higher scale stages, participants need to lock up VELO as collateral for the net settlement layer to gain more capital-efficient liquidation capabilities.

This mechanism enables VELO to serve three functions within the system: a medium of use, a liquidity access credential, and a foundation for credit expansion. As the scale of network transactions grows, the demand for VELO stems from real economic activity, thus forming an intrinsic value base.

Overall, VELO has built a mechanism of "value driven by network usage" that enables the system to achieve self-reinforcement and long-term stable operation during scaling.

3. Velo Architecture & Core Mechanisms: A Unified Four-Layer Crypto-Native PayFi Infrastructure

To achieve a unified financial network encompassing "compliant access + global liquidity + real-time settlement + fund return management," Velo has built a modular and scalable four-layer architecture (Velo Stack). This architecture, centered on a Web3 native design, deeply integrates traditional financial infrastructure with on-chain systems, enabling global fund flows to move from "layered and fragmented" to "unified execution."

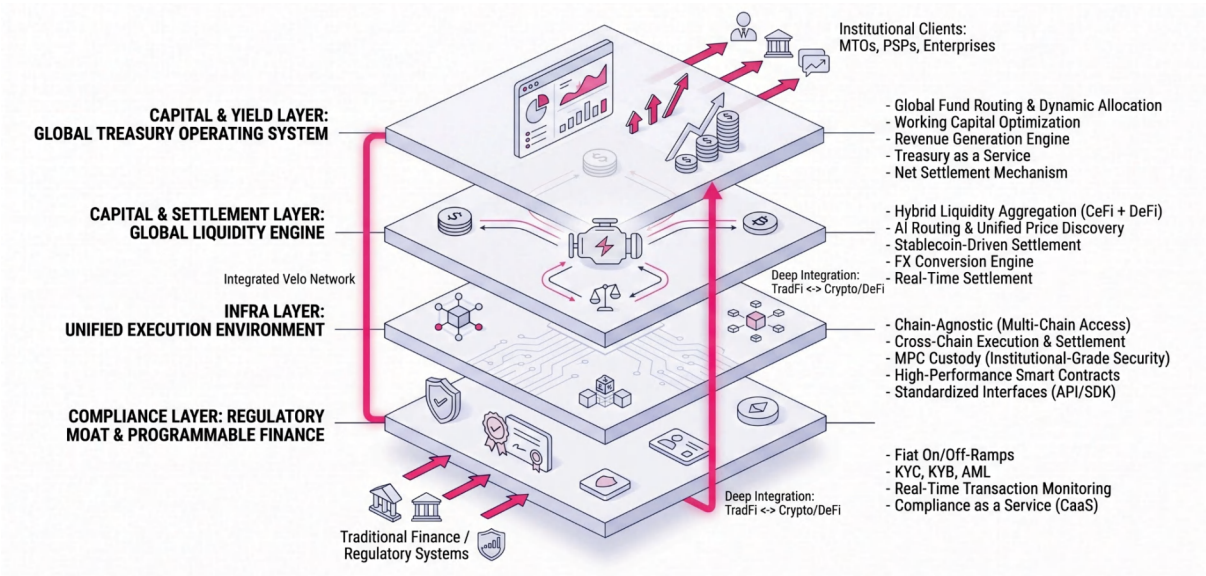

Figure 2. Velo Stack: Unified Four-Layer PayFi Infrastructure

3.1 Compliance Layer: Programmable Regulatory Infrastructure

In Velo's overall architecture, the compliance layer serves as a foundational infrastructure component that defines the network’s trust boundaries, access rules, and scalability. Its essence lies in transforming real-world regulatory capabilities into on-chain callable financial primitives (Programmable Compliance).

In the traditional financial system, compliance capabilities are highly decentralized, closed, and non-reusable; while in the crypto world, most networks lack regulatory foundations and legitimate fiat currency channels. Velo addresses this disconnect by integrating compliance infrastructure directly into programmable financial systems.

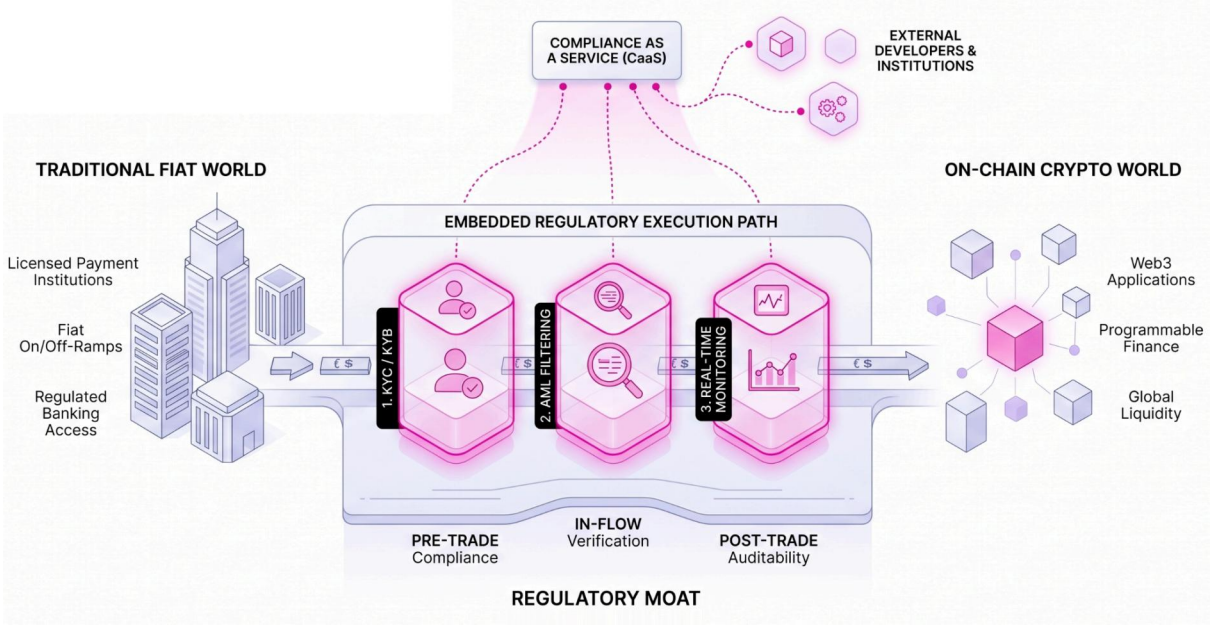

Figure 3. Velo Compliance Layer: Intelligent architectural bridge and a secure gateway

3.1.1 Multi-Jurisdiction Licensing Network: The Foundation of Global Compliance

Velo's compliance capabilities are built upon a global network of licensed payment institutions, including Lightnet, with a focus on Southeast Asia and other key cross-border payment corridors. This network provides:

- Multi-jurisdiction Licensing
- Local fiat currency payment and receipt channels (Fiat On/Off-Ramps)
- Regulated Banking & Merchant Access

Through these infrastructures, Velo is able to legally conduct fund collection and settlement business in different countries and regions, forming a stable and compliant connection bridge between on-chain assets and the real financial system.

The key to this capability lies in its high barriers to replication and long development timelines: obtaining financial licenses in multiple countries not only takes many years, but also requires continuous capital investment and regulatory cooperation, which constitutes a structural barrier for Velo in global competition.

3.1.2 End-to-End Compliance Module: Embedded Regulatory Execution

Velo modularizes its complete compliance capabilities and embeds them into the core system execution process, covering the entire lifecycle of fund flows:

- KYC (Know Your Customer): Personal identification and verification
- KYB (Know Your Business): Enterprise entity certification and review
- AML (Anti-Money Laundering): Anti-money laundering monitoring and risk identification
- Real-Time Transaction Monitoring: Dynamically identify and intercept abnormal behavior and risky transactions.

Unlike the traditional "post-event risk control" model, Velo's design emphasizes:

Pre-Trade Compliance + In-Flow Compliance + Post-Trade Auditability

This means that every transaction, during its initiation, execution, and settlement, is subject to real-time constraints and verification within the compliance framework.

3.1.3 Compliance as a Service

Velo's key innovation lies in upgrading compliance from a "peripheral function" to a "foundational primitive." Under this model:

- Developers do not need to build complex compliance systems separately.
- Payment institutions do not need to repeatedly connect to multiple national regulatory systems.
- Financial institutions and developers can directly access integrated compliance infrastructure through standardized interfaces.

Through standardized interfaces, Velo opens up its global payment and clearing capabilities along with compliance capabilities, enabling any network participants to:

- Rapidly deploy cross-border payment services while adhering to compliance requirements.
- Direct access to multinational fiat currency channels and financial infrastructure
- Build globally accessible financial applications without having to address regulatory issues one by one.

This makes Velo a truly meaningful Compliance-driven financial infrastructure platform.

3.1.4 Compliance Embedded Execution Path: Verifiable and Auditable Cash Flow

Velo integrates compliance directly into the transaction execution path rather than treating it as a separate external layer, achieving integrated on-chain and off-chain verification:

- Every transaction is associated with compliance metadata and verified identity information.
- On-chain transactions and off-chain fiat currency flows form a traceable mapping.
- End-to-end data support for audit and regulatory reporting

The direct result of this design is:

- Verifiability: The source and destination of the transactions are clearly traceable.
- Auditability: Meeting regulatory and institutional compliance requirements
- Transparency: Improving institutional trust and regulatory visibility.

3.1.5 Industry Discontinuity and Velo's Structural Advantages

From an industry perspective, the current financial landscape remains structurally fragmented. Blockchain networks possess programmability and access to global liquidity but often lack regulatory integration and licensed financial access. Traditional banking systems, by contrast, are built on established compliance and regulatory frameworks, yet remain limited by closed architectures, operational rigidity and a lack of programmability.

Velo's compliance layer is designed to bridge this divide by integrating licensed financial infrastructure with programmable financial systems within a unified network architecture. By combining regulatory compliance, on-chain execution, and interoperable liquidity coordination, Velo creates a framework that enables both institutional compatibility and crypto-native efficiency.

The resulting structural advantages include:

- The combined effect of regulatory trust and technological efficiency
- The ability to rapidly expand cross-border payment corridors
- Strong appeal to institutional clients (compliance priority)

More importantly, this capability is difficult to replicate:

- Obtaining licenses from multiple countries takes a long time.
- Regulatory relationships need to be established over a long period of time.
- Building a compliance system is extremely costly.

This makes Velo's compliance layer not only a functional module, but also a high barrier to replication. The compliance layer enables regulatory trust to function within programmable financial infrastructure. By deeply integrating multi-jurisdictional licenses, fiat currency channels, and compliance modules, and embedding them into transaction execution paths, Velo has built a financial infrastructure that is both regulatory compliant and highly programmable. Based on this, Velo not only solves the problem of "inability to implement compliantly" in crypto finance but also addresses the problem of "inefficient scalability" in traditional finance, thus providing a truly implementable, scalable, and sustainable underlying platform for global payments, settlements, and fund management.

3.2 Infrastructure Layer: A Unified Execution Environment for Cross-Chain Operations and Institutional-Grade Security

The infrastructure layer is the technical hub and execution engine of the entire Velo system. It serves as the execution environment for settlement, liquidity coordination, smart contract execution, and cross-chain interaction within the Velo network. Its core objective is to build a chain-agnostic, high-performance, scalable, and institutionally secure unified operating environment, providing stable, reliable, and continuously evolving underlying support for global capital flows.

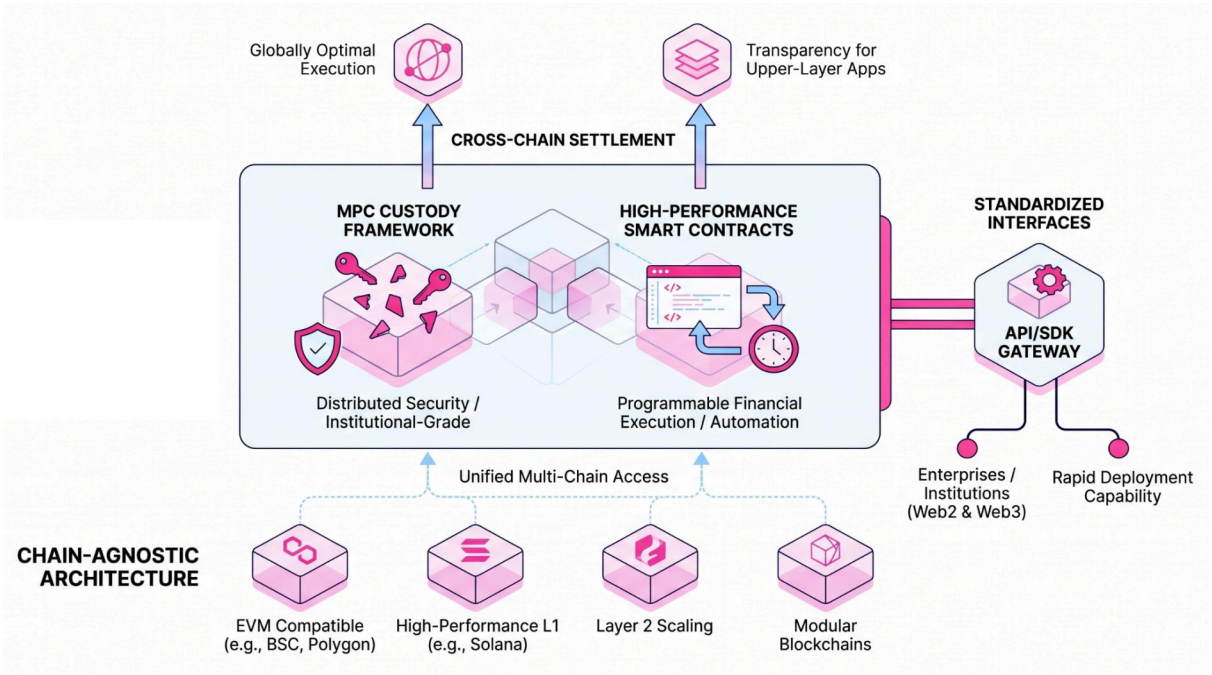

Figure 3. Velo Infrastructure Layer: Integrated execution, cross-chain scalability & institutional safety standards

3.2.1 Chain-Agnostic Architecture: Unified Access to Multi-Chain Ecosystems

Velo adopts a chain-agnostic architecture, which enables the system to be independent of any single blockchain infrastructure and to flexibly access and schedule multiple mainstream public chain ecosystems, including: EVM-compatible chains: BNB Smart Chain, Polygon, Arbitrum, Optimism, and high-performance public chain Solana, etc.

The core value brought by this multi-chain support lies in:

- Cross-chain interoperability: Assets and liquidity can flow freely between different chains.
- Liquidity integration capability: Breaking down inter-chain silos and achieving globally optimal execution.
- Technological evolution resilience: The system can be continuously upgraded as the blockchain infrastructure develops without the need to reconstruct the underlying architecture.

Through this design, Velo has built a scalable and upgradeable execution environment that enables it to continuously adapt to the development trends of Layer 2 scaling, modular blockchains, and new high-performance networks.

3.2.2 Cross-chain Execution and Settlement Capabilities

Based on a multi-chain architecture, Velo provides unified cross-chain execution and settlement capabilities:

- Cross-chain asset routing and scheduling
- Inter-chain liquidity bridging
- Cross-network transaction execution coordination

This mechanism ensures that:

- Users and organizations do not need to care about the underlying blockchain structure.
- The system automatically selects the optimal chain and execution path.
- Cross-chain operations are transparent to upper-layer applications

Its essence is to abstract the "multi-chain complexity" into a unified execution interface, thereby enabling the global settlement network to have a smooth experience similar to a single system.

3.2.3 Institutional-Grade Asset Security: MPC Custody Framework

In terms of asset security, Velo integrates a custody mechanism based on Multi-Party Computation (MPC) to provide institutional clients with security guarantees

approaching traditional financial standards. The core features of this mechanism include:

- Distributed private key management: Private keys are split and stored across multiple nodes to avoid single point of failure risks.
- Distributed signature execution: Transaction signing is completed through collaboration among multiple parties without the need to expose the complete private key.
- Enhanced resistance to attacks: Significantly reduces hacker attacks and internal risks.

This system is similar to institutional-grade custodial solutions (such as the Fireblocks standard), enabling Velo to meet the stringent security and compliance requirements of financial institutions, payment companies, and treasury departments of large enterprises.

3.2.4 High-Performance Smart Contract Execution Environment

The infrastructure layer provides Velo with a high-performance, scalable smart contract execution environment, enabling complex financial logic to run automatically on-chain, including:

- Cross-border payment and clearing process
- Multi-path fund routing algorithm
- Foreign exchange conversion and pricing logic
- Yield primitives and Asset Allocation Mechanisms

Velo achieves this through the programmability of smart contracts:

- Automation: Reduces human intervention and operational risks
- Rule transparency: All logic is verifiable and auditable.
- System Scalability: Supports continuous iteration and feature expansion

This capability makes Velo not only a payment network, but also a truly "programmable financial execution layer".

3.2.5 Standardized Interfaces: Enterprise-level Integration Capabilities of API and SDK

To enable large-scale commercial applications, Velo provides standardized API and SDK interfaces, allowing enterprises to quickly integrate their infrastructure capabilities:

- Cross-border payment and settlement interface
- Liquidity and routing call interface

- Treasury management and income strategy interface
- Compliance module call interface

The advantages of this design include:

- Low integration cost: Enterprises do not need to refactor their existing systems.
- Rapid deployment capability: Shorten product development and deployment cycles.
- Modular extension: Call different functional components as needed.

Through this layer, Velo encapsulates complex blockchain and financial capabilities into standardized services, enabling both Web2 and Web3 companies to easily access the global financial network.

3.2.6 Systemic Value: Unified Execution, Cross-Chain Scalability, and Security Assurance

The core value of the infrastructure layer lies in integrating multi-chain ecosystems, execution capabilities, and security systems into a unified framework, specifically reflected in:

- Unified execution environment: Cross-chain operations are completed within the same logical framework.
- Cross-chain scalability: Adapting to the future trend of multi-chain and modular blockchain.
- Institutional safety standards: Meeting the needs of large-scale fund management and compliance.
- Technological neutrality: Avoid the risk of relying on a single blockchain.

The infrastructure layer is essentially Velo's "execution foundation." Through its chain-agnostic architecture, multi-chain interoperability, MPC security mechanisms, and high-performance smart contract environment, it integrates dispersed blockchain resources into a unified operating environment, providing stable, scalable, and secure technical support for the upper-layer liquidity network and fund management system. Based on this, Velo not only adapts to the current industry landscape of multi-chain coexistence but also possesses the ability to continuously lead in future infrastructure evolution, thus becoming the core engine of a truly global settlement and financial execution network.

3.3 Capital and Settlement Layer: A Decentralized Execution Network for Unified Global Liquidity

The capital and settlement layer is the core engine of Velo's overall architecture. Its mission is to break down the long-standing liquidity fragmentation and execution stratification issues between the traditional financial system (TradFi) and the crypto financial system (Crypto/DeFi), and build a truly unified global liquidity and settlement network. In the current global payment system, banks, OTC institutions, exchanges, and on-chain liquidity operate independently, which not only leads to fragmented price discovery and low execution efficiency, but also causes a large amount of capital to remain in a state of "stagnation" or "inefficient occupation" for a long time.

Velo integrates liquidity resources scattered across different systems into a programmable, schedulable, and scalable decentralized execution network by introducing a unified routing and execution layer. This enables global funds to complete pricing, matching, and settlement within the "same layer," reshaping the underlying operating logic of cross-border payments and the foreign exchange market.

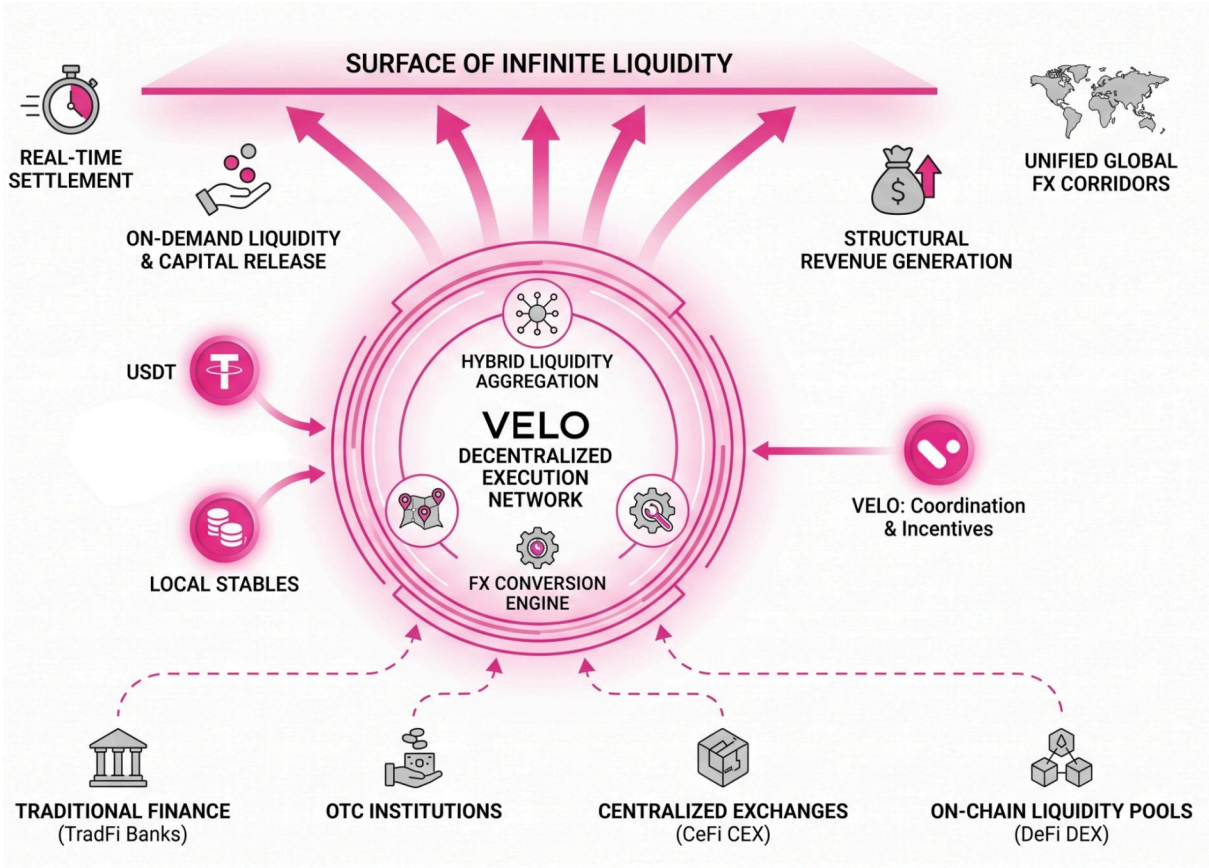

Figure 4. Velo Capital and Settlement Layer: Global Liquidity Engine

3.3.1 Hybrid Liquidity Aggregation (CeFi + DeFi): Constructing a Deep and Composable Liquidity Layer

One of Velo's core breakthroughs lies in unifying the liquidity of centralized finance (CeFi) and decentralized finance (DeFi) under the same execution framework for the first time.

- DeFi Liquidity (On-Chain): Connect to various on-chain liquidity pools and aggregators, such as Uniswap, Curve, Balancer, 1inch, etc., to obtain permissionless and real-time available liquidity resources worldwide.
- CeFi Liquidity (Off-Chain): Integrating OTC institutions, centralized exchanges, and professional market makers to provide institutional-grade depth and large-volume trading capabilities.

Through this "hybrid liquidity aggregation" mechanism, Velo constructs a unified liquidity surface that covers banks, OTC, exchanges, and on-chain liquidity pools.

More importantly, the introduction of DeFi liquidity enables Velo to reach long-tail FX Corridors that are difficult for the traditional financial system to access, such as emerging market currency pairs or low-liquidity currency paths, thereby significantly enhancing the system's scalability and coverage depth globally.

3.3.2 Intelligent Cross-Link Routing and Unified Price Discovery

Building upon unified liquidity access, Velo has constructed a highly intelligent routing engine to achieve optimal execution capabilities across markets and chains.

- Smart Routing: The system calculates the optimal trading path in real time based on multiple indicators such as price, slippage, execution speed, and transaction fees.
- Unified Price Discovery: Quotes from different sources (banks, OTC, DEX) compete in the same execution layer to form the globally optimal price, rather than a local market price.
- Cross-Chain Routing: By bridging mainstream blockchains and their Layer 2 networks, it enables cross-chain fund scheduling and execution, eliminating liquidity silos between chains.

The essence of this mechanism is not just "better execution," but the establishment of a unified pricing system across TradFi and DeFi, enabling global liquidity to complete price discovery within the same logical framework for the first time.

3.3.3 Stablecoin-Driven Unified Settlement Model

Velo uses stablecoins as its underlying settlement asset to build a standardized and scalable global settlement system.

- Base settlement asset: Currently, USDT is the core settlement medium, providing high liquidity and global acceptance (currently USDT is the core, and USDC and USDV will be supported in the future).
- Localized stablecoin expansion: Regional stablecoins (such as digital THB, IDR, PHP, etc.) will be gradually introduced in the future to optimize specific foreign exchange channels and reduce exchange paths and costs.
- Coordination Asset: VELO serves as an incentive and coordination tool within the system, driving liquidity supply and network operation.

Building on this foundation, Velo constructed an FX Conversion Engine as its core revenue module:

- Optimal exchange rate execution is achieved through multi-hop routing (e.g., THB → USDT → CNY or IDR → USDT → USD).
- While ensuring the lowest slippage and fastest execution, it captures 0.2%–1% of forex spreads and routing profits.
- Enabling a portion of FX routing and settlement value to be captured within programmable on-chain infrastructure.

This model transforms the complex multi-currency clearing process into a unified, standardized stablecoin settlement path, significantly improving system efficiency and scalability.

3.3.4 Real-Time Settlement and Capital Release Mechanism

Traditional cross-border payment systems rely on the SWIFT network and Nostro/Vostro accounts, requiring large amounts of funds to be locked up in the banking systems of various countries in advance, resulting in extremely low capital efficiency.

Velo achieves the following through stablecoins and on-chain settlement mechanisms:

- Near-instant settlement
- No pre-funding requirement.
- On-Demand Liquidity

After on-chain settlement is completed, the "last mile" of fiat currency is handled by local on/off-ramp partners. The key value of this mechanism lies in releasing "trapped capital" in the global financial system into "active capital," significantly improving capital turnover efficiency and overall system liquidity.

3.3.5 Passive Liquidity Participation and Return Mechanism

Velo is not only a "consumer" of liquidity, but also a "producer" of liquidity.

- Liquidity providers (LPs) can provide funds to DEX pools or Vaults managed by Velo.
- Revenue sources include: FX spreads, routing fees, and VELO incentives.

This mechanism opens up profit opportunities in the traditional foreign exchange market that are limited to institutional participants to a wider range of market participants, further enhancing the network's liquidity depth and stability.

3.3.6 Key Mechanism Value and Systemic Advantages

- Unlimited Liquidity Surface: Banks, OTC, and on-chain liquidity each have their own advantages but are fragmented. Velo integrates the three through a unified routing engine, forming a liquidity depth that no single system can match.
- Structural Cost Advantage: On-chain liquidity eliminates the need for intermediaries and balance sheet constraints. As DeFi depth increases, overall spreads and execution costs will continue to decline, creating a long-term competitive advantage.
- Anti-fragility: When a source of liquidity (such as banks or OTC) becomes restricted, the system can automatically switch to other paths (especially on-chain liquidity) to ensure the network continues to operate without relying on a single system.
- Scalable and Upgradeable Architecture: As stablecoins and on-chain finance become mainstream infrastructure, Velo's architecture can directly adapt to this trend without needing to be restructured, giving it a natural advantage in evolution.

The essence of the capital and settlement layer is to build a globally unified foreign exchange and settlement execution engine. It not only solves the problem of "how to complete a cross-border payment more efficiently", but also answers the core question of "how global funds can achieve optimal allocation and continuous value-added in the flow of money". By integrating liquidity, pricing, settlement and returns into a unified system, Velo is upgrading the payment network from a "funds transfer tool" to a "global capital infrastructure with revenue-generating capabilities".

3.4 Treasury and Yield Layer: Global Treasury Operating System (TOS)

After restructuring its payment, liquidity, and settlement layers, Velo extended its system capabilities to the areas of fund management and return optimization, building the VELO Treasury Operating System (TOS). The core objective of this layer

is no longer simply to "make funds flow faster," but to enable global funds to be dynamically allocated, maximized in efficiency, and generate continuous returns during the flow process, thereby upgrading Velo from a payment infrastructure to a global fund management operating system for institutions.

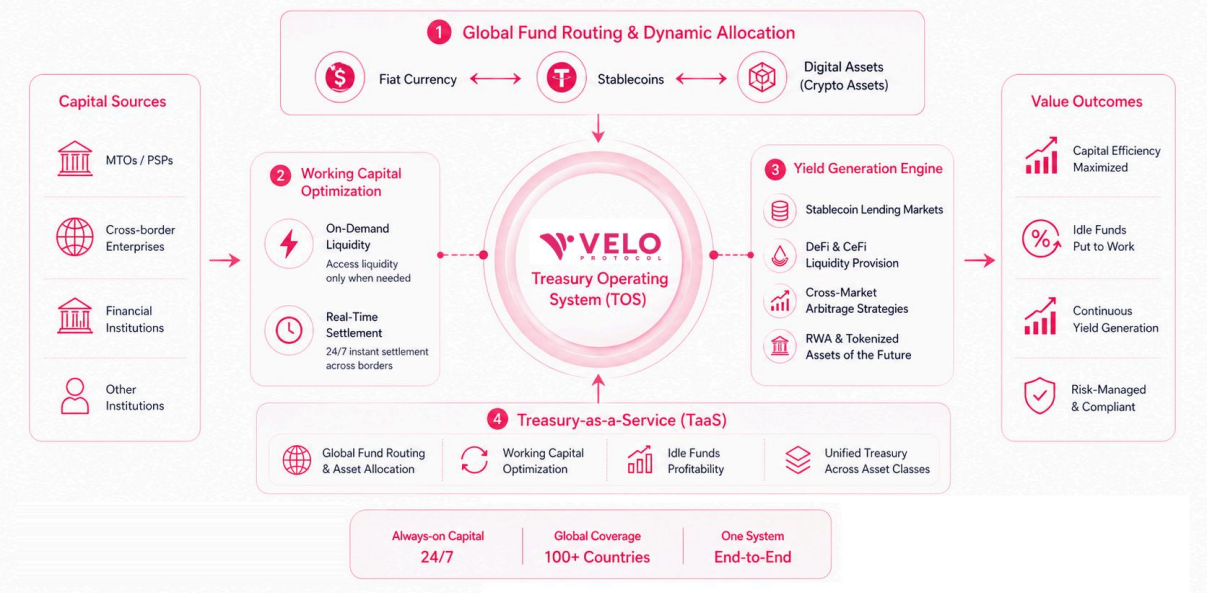

Figure 5. Velo Treasury & Yield Layer: A Global TOS System for Fund Allocation and Return Optimization

3.4.1 Global Fund Routing and Dynamic Allocation

Velo, based on a unified foreign exchange (FX) engine, extends its fund routing capabilities from "payment execution" to a "fund allocation system." Within this system, funds can be converted and allocated in real time between the following asset classes:

- Fiat currency
- Stablecoins
- Digital assets (Crypto Assets)

This mechanism transforms funds from statically stored resources into a programmable, schedulable, dynamic asset pool. For example:
Corporate treasury departments can convert idle US dollars into stablecoins (such as USDT) in real time and deploy them into yield strategies; when Southeast Asian payments are needed, they can be instantly converted into Thai baht (THB) through the same system and local settlement can be completed.

The entire process is completed within the same network, without the need for cross-system operations, achieving true "Always-on Capital".

3.4.2 Working Capital Optimization

Traditional cross-border payment systems rely on Nostro accounts and multi-country pre-deposit mechanisms, requiring businesses to lock up significant liquidity in different countries and currencies in advance to meet future payment needs. This model leads to:

- Long-term idle funds
- High capital occupation cost
- Low efficiency of fund allocation

Velo has fundamentally changed this model through two major mechanisms:

- On-Demand Liquidity
- Real-Time Settlement

Businesses no longer need to pre-deposit funds globally; instead, they can instantly access liquidity and complete settlements when payments occur. The direct result is:

- Significantly release locked-up global capital
- Improve capital turnover
- Reduce operating costs and liquidity risk

Essentially, Velo transforms corporate treasury management from an "inventory-driven" to a "flow-driven" approach.

3.4.3 Revenue Generation Engine

In traditional systems, funds typically do not generate returns while "waiting to be used," and may even depreciate due to inflation and opportunity costs. Velo transforms this "gap period" into a revenue opportunity, connecting idle funds to diversified assets and strategies through its revenue engine:

- Stablecoin lending market
- DeFi and CeFi liquidity provision
- Cross-market arbitrage strategy
- The future of RWA and tokenized assets

Through a unified interface and strategy scheduling, funds can be automatically allocated based on risk appetite and liquidity needs, achieving the following:

- Maximize profits
- Risk diversification
- Liquidity controllable

This mechanism has propelled Velo from a single "payment network" to a "financial infrastructure integrating payment and revenue."

3.4.4 Treasury as a Service

Velo productizes its fund management capabilities, providing standardized services to external clients, forming a Treasury-as-a-Service (TaaS) model. Its service recipients include:

- Money transfer agencies (MTOs)
- Payment service providers (PSPs)
- Cross-border enterprises and global companies
- Financial institutions

By integrating Velo's TOS, institutional clients can obtain:

- Global fund routing and asset allocation capabilities
- Working capital optimization (replacing the pre-deposited capital model)
- Idle funds profitability
- Unified Treasury Management Across Asset Classes

This model not only reduces the cost for institutions to build their own treasury systems, but also significantly enhances the stickiness and scale effect of the Velo network, while bringing continuous service revenue to the platform.

3.4.5 Net Settlement Mechanism

As the Velo network grows and two-way capital flows emerge among participants, the system introduces a netting mechanism to further improve capital efficiency. Its core logic is as follows:

- Aggregating fund flows between multiple parties.
- Final settlement is performed only for "Net Position".
- Significantly reduce the actual liquidity required.

For example, if participant A needs to pay B USD 1 million, while B needs to pay A USD 800,000, the system only needs to settle the net amount of USD 200,000.

The value of this mechanism includes:

- Significantly reduce liquidity demand
- Improve the efficiency of fund utilization
- Reduce on-chain and off-chain settlement pressure

In terms of mechanism design:

- Participants must lock up a certain amount of VELO as a guarantee for network access and settlement capabilities.
- The actual settlement assets are still based on stablecoins.

3.4.6 Systemic Value: From a Payment Network to a Capital Operating System

The introduction of the funding and revenue layers enabled Velo to complete a crucial leap from a "payment execution network" to a "capital management system." Its core value lies in:

- Full lifecycle management of funds: an integrated closed loop from liquidity and settlement to revenue generation.
- Maximize capital efficiency: reduce idle funds and pre-deposited needs.
- Intrinsic revenue generation: Transforming the payment process into revenue opportunities.
- Open up institutional-level capabilities: enabling small and medium-sized institutions to also have global treasury management capabilities.

The VELO Treasury Operating System (TOS) is essentially a global operating system for fund allocation and return optimization. It not only allows funds to "arrive faster," but also enables them to "continuously create value" throughout their entire lifecycle. By deeply integrating payments, liquidity, and returns, Velo is redefining how businesses and financial institutions manage capital, transforming global funds from passive tools into active productive forces.

4. VELO Utility Tokenomics: Native Utility, Settlement Demand and Deflationary Flywheel

In Velo’s economic system, the VELO token serves as the network’s native utility and coordination token, underpinning the entire ecosystem. It connects liquidity, settlement capacity, and treasury functions, enabling participants—including payment institutions, market makers, liquidity providers (LPs), and corporate users—to access network resources and transact within a unified protocol framework.

Unlike most narrative-driven tokens whose value is primarily shaped by market speculation, demand for the VELO token is derived from real cross-border payments activity and capital flows. Its value capture mechanism is therefore structurally aligned with network utilization, creating a direct positive correlation between token demand and the growth of economic activity across the ecosystem.

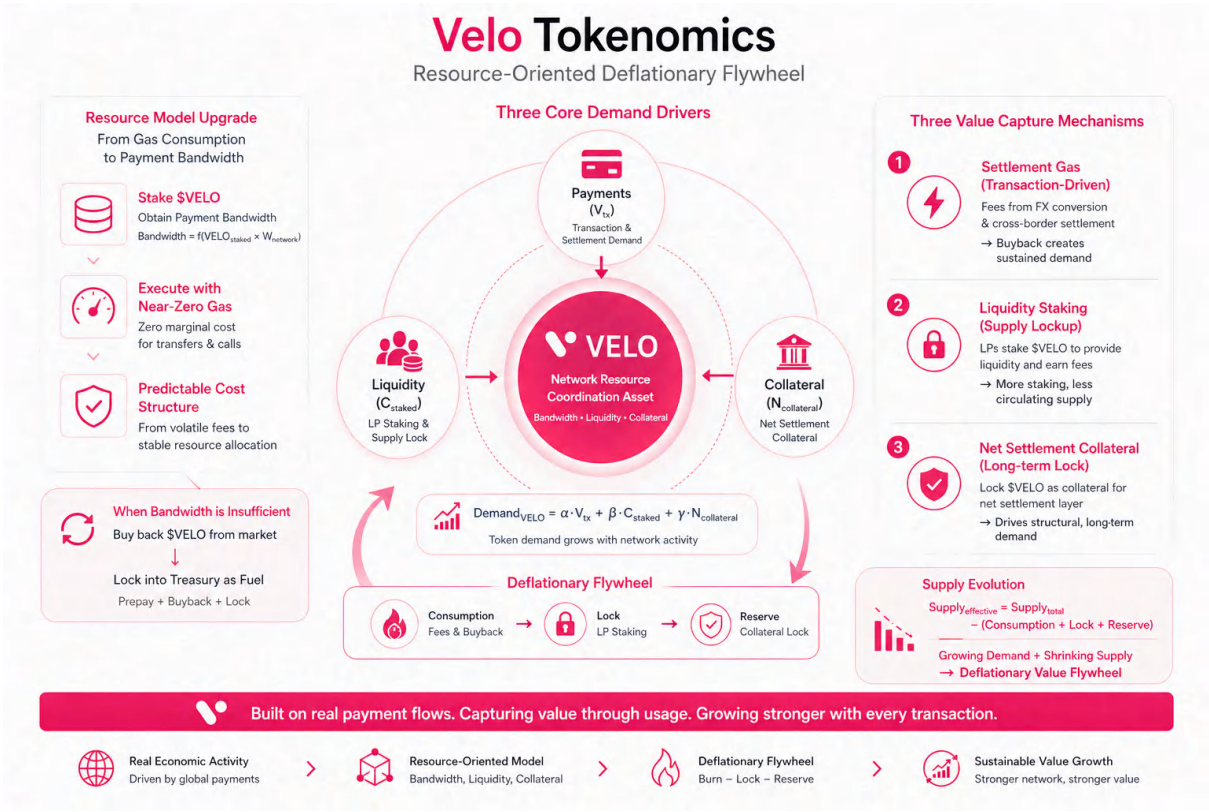

Figure 6. VELO Utility Tokenomics

4.1 VELO Token as a Protocol Resource: Transitioning from Gas to Payment Bandwidth

Traditional blockchain networks use a "pay-per-transaction" gas model, where each transaction incurs a fee. This model is costly and unpredictable in high-frequency, large-scale payment and settlement scenarios, making it unsuitable for institutional-grade financial infrastructure.

Velo introduces a prepaid fuel model that shifts transaction costs from per-use consumption to protocol resource access and allocation rights.

Users and institutions can acquire payment bandwidth by staking VELO token, thereby reserving settlement capacity for transfers, settlements, and smart contract execution:

$$Bandwidth_t = f(VELO_{staked} \times W_{network})$$

where:

- $VELO_{staked}$: The amount of VELO staked

- $W_{network}$: Network Weight (reflects the total system load and resource allocation)

The key change brought about by this model is:

- Zero marginal cost execution: Users with sufficient bandwidth can achieve "zero gas fee" transfers and calls.
- Resource pre-allocation mechanism: Bandwidth increases with the amount staked, which essentially represents a long-term right to network resources.
- Cost predictability: From fluctuating transaction fees to stable capital allocation decisions.

When the overall network bandwidth is insufficient, the system will trigger a supplementary mechanism:

- Repurchasing VELO token from the open market to replenish network fuel.
- The repurchased VELO token may be locked in the treasury or protocol reserve.

This creates a closed loop of "prepayment + repurchase + lock-up", which strongly binds the right to use tokens to the circulating supply, significantly enhancing the demand for structural lock-up in the market.

4.2 Demand Function and Value Capture Model

The demand for VELO token is not generated abstractly, but is driven by three core economic activities in the network, which can be formally expressed as:

$$Demand_{VELO} = \alpha \cdot V_{tx} + \beta \cdot C_{staked} + \gamma \cdot N_{collateral}$$

where:

- V_{tx}: Total transaction and settlement volume
- C_{staked}: Capital staked by liquidity providers
- $N_{collateral}$: Net settlement collateral scale
- α, β, γ: corresponding weighting coefficients

This function reveals the core economic logic of VELO:

$$Token\ demand = Payment\ size + Liquidity\ size + Treasury\ usage\ size$$

4.3 Three Major Value-Driven Mechanisms

4.3.1 Settlement Gas: Transaction Volume-Driven Demand

Every foreign exchange conversion and cross-border settlement incurs a small fee denominated in VELO token.

- Fees are linearly related to transaction volume:

$$Gas_{total} \propto V_{tx}$$

- A portion of the fees is used for market buybacks, creating sustained buying pressure.
- As PayFi network transaction volume increases, the demand for the token also amplifies.

This mechanism ensures that the more prosperous the network, the stronger the basic demand for VELO token.

4.3.2 Liquidity Staking and Supply Lockup Mechanism

Liquidity providers (LPs) must stake VELO token to participate in the network's trading flow.

- LP provides liquidity for USDT/FX trading pairs.
- Revenue sources: Spread + Fees + Incentives

As trading volume increases, more LPs enter the market to compete for liquidity, leading to increased staking demand and a decrease in circulating supply, which can be represented as:

$$C_{staked}\uparrow \Rightarrow Supply_{circulating}\downarrow$$

This mechanism aligns supply-side contraction and incentives with network growth.

4.3.3 Net Settlement Collateral Drives Structural Long-Term Demand

Once the network reaches a certain scale, a netting layer will be introduced.

- Participants need to lock up VELO tokens as collateral.
- To achieve more efficient credit settlement capabilities and capital utilization.

Its effect can promote the formation of long-term lock-up periods and provide institutional-level use cases, which can be expressed as:

$$N_{collateral} \propto Volume_{netted}$$

As the network expands, this demand grows non-linearly, becoming an important source of long-term value support.

4.4 Deflationary Flywheel: The Buyback–Lock–Reserve Positive Feedback Loop

Based on these three mechanisms, Velo has built a continuously reinforcing deflationary flywheel system.

- Consumption: Transaction fees drive token usage and buyback.
- Lock: LP pledging reduces circulating supply.
- Reserve: Net settlement of collateral results in long-term freeze.

This can be simplified to the evolution of supply and demand:

$$Supply_{effective} = Supply_{total} - (Consumption + Lock + Reserve)$$

Meanwhile, with the exponential growth of online transaction volume:

$$V_{tx}(t) \sim e^{kt}$$

The demand function then strengthens simultaneously, while effective supply continues to contract, resulting in:

Increased Demand + Contraction in Supply → A Positive Reinforcing Cycle of Price and Value Capture

4.5 VELO Token: The Multi-Utility Primitive for Financial Resource Orchestration

Through the above design, the VELO token evolves from a transfer token into a protocol utility asset, its core attributes include:

- Network resource access rights (Bandwidth)
- Liquidity Participation Rights (Staking)
- Settlement Creditworthiness (Collateralization)

This means that the value of VELO token does not come from speculation, but from the possession and use of key resources in the global payment network.

Velo's Tokenomics is essentially a resource allocation system built around real financial activities. By unifying "transaction consumption, liquidity staking, and

settlement collateral" into a quantifiable economic model, Velo establishes a value capture mechanism strongly coupled with network growth. As the PayFi network expands and cross-chain liquidity continues to grow, the VELO token will form a long-term stable value support and a self-reinforcing economic flywheel, driven by both "demand expansion and supply contraction," becoming a key coordinating asset in the global financial infrastructure.

5. Velo Ecosystem and Core Application Scenarios

Velo's ecosystem is built upon its PayFi infrastructure, forming a multi-layered application network for end-users, merchants, and institutions around four core capabilities: payment, liquidity, settlement, and treasury management. Unlike traditional single-point products, Velo's ecosystem is a unified value network driven by protocols, supported by products, and implemented in various scenarios, covering the entire chain from high-frequency, small-amount payments to large-amount cross-border settlements and global fund management. Based on this, we can see Velo's core product matrix and its actual application scenarios in different markets.

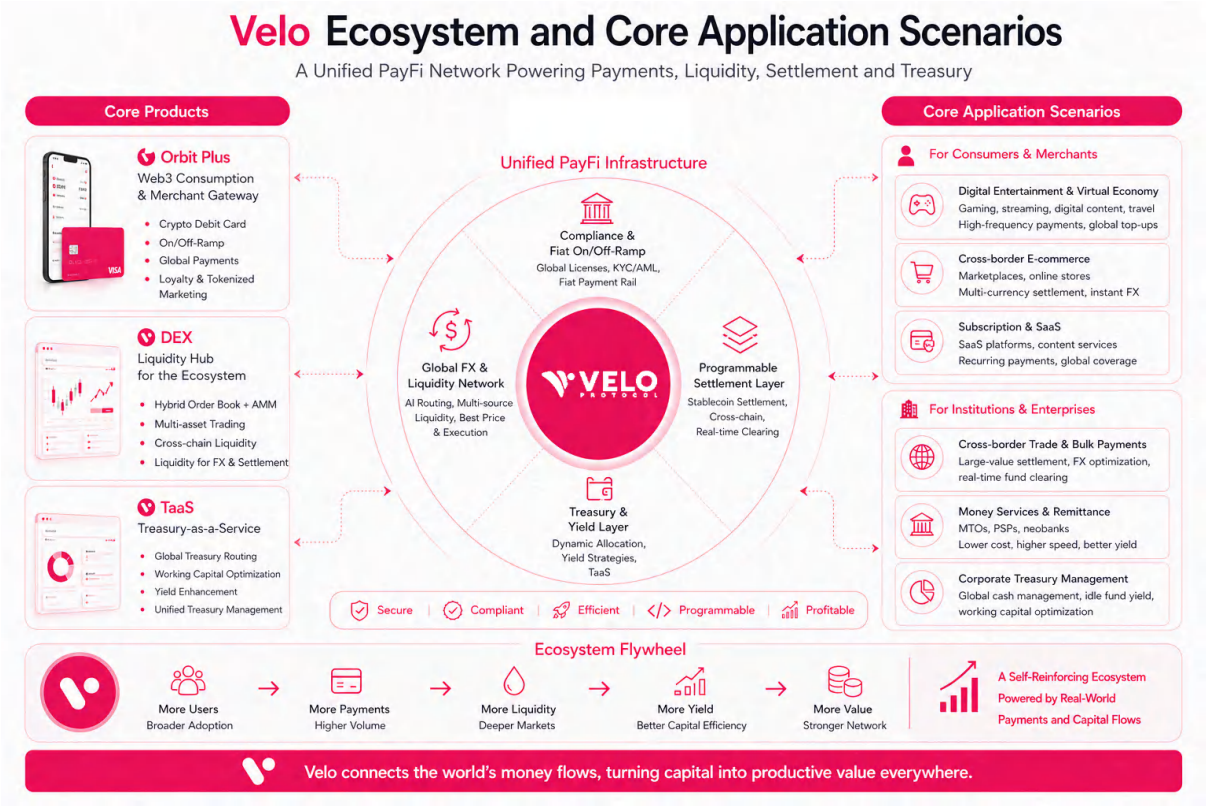

Figure 7. Velo Ecosystem and Core Application Scenarios

5.1 Core Product Matrix

5.1.1 Orbit Plus: Web3 Consumption and Merchant Gateway

Orbit Plus is Velo's core entry point product for consumers and merchants, and also a key distribution layer for its ecosystem expansion. It serves both as a consumer-facing application and a white-label SaaS platform that supports rapid deployment by partners. Orbit Plus's core capabilities include:

- **Crypto Debit Card**
  Users can directly use crypto assets for daily consumption and make instant payments via Apple Pay/Google Pay, completing a seamless transition from Crypto to Fiat.
- **Seamless deposit and withdrawal (On/Off-Ramp)**
  It supports instant exchange and withdrawal between crypto assets and local fiat currencies, enabling the seamless capital mobility between on-chain and off-chain environments.
- **Global payments and multi-currency support**
  It supports cross-border payments, collections, and multi-currency settlements, making it suitable for global users and merchants.
- **Programmable Loyalty System**
  Upgrade the traditional points system into an asset that can be transferred between Web2 and Web3, achieving:
  - User incentives (user growth)
  - Cross-platform points interoperability
  - Tokenized Marketing System

Orbit Plus encapsulates complex blockchain capabilities into a user-friendly consumption experience, transforming crypto payments from an "investment tool" into an "everyday payment tool."

5.1.2 DEX: A Hub for End-to-End Liquidity

DEX is the core of on-chain liquidity in the Velo ecosystem, playing a crucial role in price discovery, trade matching, and liquidity supply. Its main features include:

- **Hybrid Trading Model**
  Combining order book and automated market maker (AMM) to balance depth and efficiency.
- **Multi-asset support**
  Covering spot, perpetual contracts and foreign exchange-related assets
- **Cross-chain liquidity integration**
  Aggregate liquidity resources from different blockchains to achieve a unified trading experience.

- **Internal liquidity engine of network**
  Provides underlying liquidity support for Velo's FX engine and settlement system.

Velo DEX is not only a trading platform, but also the core liquidity engine of the entire PayFi network, ensuring that all payment and settlement paths have sufficient depth and optimal prices.

5.1.3 Treasury-as-a-Service (TaaS): Institutional Treasury Management System

TaaS (Treasury as a Service) is Velo's core product for institutional clients and includes:

- **Cross-border trade enterprises**
- **Money transfer agency (MTO)**
- **Payment service provider (PSP / EMI)**
- **Finance Department of Large Enterprises**

Its core capabilities include:

- **Global Treasury Routing**
  Real-time allocation between fiat currency, stablecoins, and digital assets.
- **Working Capital Optimization**
  Replacing the traditional Nostro account pre-deposit model, freeing up idle funds globally.
- **Yield Enhancement**
  Allocate idle funds to income-generating strategies to achieve "appreciation while the funds are in circulation".
- **Unified Treasury Management Interface**
  Automated management and execution through smart contracts.

TaaS opens up treasury management capabilities, traditionally reserved for large financial institutions, to global enterprises, enabling them to achieve optimal global capital allocation at a lower cost.

5.2 Core Application Scenarios

Velo's ecosystem applications revolve around two main themes: "high-frequency payment" and "large-amount settlement," covering three core participants: consumers, merchants, and institutions.

5.2.1 Consumer and Merchant Scenarios

- **Digital entertainment and virtual economy**

Applicable to: Video game and open world game platforms, live streaming and social media platforms, digital content platforms,OTA / Travel Platforms.

Core requirements: High-frequency, small-amount payments; global user top-ups and spending; instant account transfers.

Solutions: Stablecoin Top-up, Instant Cross-Border Payments, Low-Cost Microtransactions.

Velo will significantly reduce payment costs, increase payment success rates, and support users worldwide to participate seamlessly in the digital economy.

- **Cross-border e-commerce and platform economy**

Applicable to: Cross-border e-commerce platforms, marketplaces.

Core requirements: Multi-currency payment and settlement, cross-border fund aggregation, and reduction of payment friction.

Solution: Integrated payment collection and settlement, unified multi-currency management, and instant FX conversion.

Velo will greatly optimize the cross-border transaction experience, shorten the settlement cycle, and improve merchants' capital turnover efficiency.

- **Subscription model and SaaS business**

Applicable to: SaaS platforms, content subscription services.

Core requirements: Recurring payments, global user coverage, payment success rate and stability.

Solutions: Stablecoin subscription payments, multi-currency automatic settlement, user wallet infrastructure.

Velo will effectively control subscription renewal rates and reduce cross-border payment failure rates.

5.2.2 Institutions and High-Value Scenarios

- **Cross-border trade and bulk transactions**

Applicable to: Import and export companies, commodity and energy traders.

Core requirements: Large-value fund settlement, exchange rate optimization, and settlement efficiency.

Solution: Low-cost FX routing, near real-time settlement, stablecoin treasury management.

Velo will effectively reduce settlement costs and improve capital turnover speed and capital efficiency.

- **Payment institutions and financial intermediaries**

Applicable to: PSP (Payment Service Provider), EMI (Electronic Money Institution), Remittance Company.

Core requirements: Global payment network access, multi-country compliant channels, and fund clearing capabilities.

Solution: White-label payment infrastructure (Orbit Plus), FX settlement engine, and treasury management system (TaaS).

Velo will help organizations quickly expand their global operations without having to build their own complex infrastructure.

- **Global Funds Management and Treasury Optimization**

Applicable to: Multinational corporations, large internet companies, Web3 native organizations

Core requirements: Unified global fund management, maximizing fund returns, and liquidity allocation.

Solutions: Global fund routing, profit strategy deployment, net settlement mechanism

Velo transforms capital from passive storage into active deployment, significantly enhancing return on capital.

5.3 Ecosystem Collaboration: From Single-Point Applications to Network Effects

The key to the Velo ecosystem lies not in any single product, but in its cross-layer synergy:

- Orbit Plus drives user and merchant growth (traffic entry point).
- The DEX provides liquidity and price discovery (the foundation of trading).
- TaaS provides fund management and return capabilities (value accumulation).

The three elements form a closed loop:

User growth → Increased trading volume → Enhanced liquidity → Increased returns → Attracting more participants

This positive cycle has enabled Velo to gradually evolve into a global financial ecosystem network covering payments, transactions, settlements, and fund management.

Velo's ecosystem and application scenarios are essentially a systemic restructuring of global capital flows. By building a multi-layered product system covering consumer spending, merchant payments, and institutional treasury, Velo not only solves the efficiency problem of cross-border payments but also extends payment behavior into an entry point for liquidity allocation and yield generation. In this system, each application scenario is not merely "using the product" but also contributes liquidity, transaction volume, and value to the entire network, thereby driving the continuous expansion and self-reinforcement of the Velo ecosystem.

6. Conclusion

Velo proposes a unified framework for how value can move, settle, and be managed across global financial networks.

By addressing the structural inefficiencies of traditional cross-border infrastructure and the practical limitations of existing crypto networks, Velo introduces a unified PayFi framework that bridges regulatory compliance, global liquidity, and programmable finance. Through its full-stack architecture, Velo transforms fragmented financial systems into a cohesive execution layer — enabling capital to flow seamlessly across jurisdictions while remaining continuously productive.

At a system level, Velo shifts financial infrastructure from pre-funded, account-based settlement toward liquidity-driven coordination and programmable treasury management; from isolated payment rails to integrated capital orchestration; and from passive capital storage to active, yield-generating financial flows. In this model, the boundaries between payments, liquidity coordination, and treasury management become increasingly integrated within a shared infrastructure layer.

Looking ahead, Velo is positioned to become a foundational infrastructure for the next generation of global finance. As stablecoins, real-world assets (RWAs), and on-chain liquidity continue to scale, demand for compliant, efficient, and programmable financial networks is expected to accelerate.

Velo's architecture is designed to both support and extend these emerging trends—enabling not only faster and lower-cost payments, but also a broader transformation in how capital is moved, allocated and utilized globally.

In the long term, Velo envisions a financial system where:

- capital can move more efficiently across fragmented jurisdictions and financial systems;
- liquidity is dynamically allocated across global markets in real time; and
- idle capital can become more efficiently utilized within programmable financial networks.

This marks the evolution from payments as a service to finance as an integrated system — and ultimately, to a world where financial flows can be coordinated more efficiently through programmable settlement and treasury infrastructure.

Velo's long-term objective is to provide the infrastructure layer for compliant, programmable, and capital-efficient global financial coordination.