AVENOR PROTOCOL

DRAFT · V0.5



WHITEPAPER · VERSION 0.5

Onchain actions,

Open infrastructure for better onchain experiences. Starting with Cync on Sonic.

CONNECT | BUILD | GROW

NOVEMBER 2026

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November 2026. This document is a draft and may change. Details that are not final yet will be clarified in later versions. Changes from v0.4 are listed in the appendix.

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1. Abstract

Avenor Protocol builds infrastructure for sharing onchain actions in the places people already use, such as social feeds, chats, websites, and community channels, so that anyone who sees an action can open and complete it there.

Cync is Avenor's first product. It turns an onchain action into a single link. Today that means a transfer, a tip, or a donation; swaps and mints come later. The person who opens the link sees a preview of the action, connects a wallet, reviews the transaction, and signs it. They do not have to find the right dApp or copy an address.

Avenor is launching on Sonic, an EVM-compatible Layer 1 with high throughput and low fees. As far as we know, Sonic has no established standard for shareable action links yet. Cync payments default to USSD, Sonic's network-native USD stablecoin, and USDC and S are also supported. Because the design is EVM-native, Cync can move to other EVM networks once it works well on Sonic.

This paper covers the product, its architecture, the business model, and the roadmap. Avenor has no token and no plans for a token generation event (TGE); see Section 8.

2. The Problem

2.1 People find an opportunity in one place and act on it in another

People find onchain opportunities on X, Telegram, Discord, and websites. To act on one, they have to leave, find the right dApp, check that it is genuine, connect a wallet, and locate the right function. Some users drop off at every step.

2.2 Simple actions are still hard

Tipping a creator, donating to a cause, or paying a contributor should take a few seconds. In practice it means copying a 42-character address, picking the right network and token, and hoping nothing was mistyped. A mistake cannot be undone.

2.3 Builders rebuild the same flows

Every project that wants users to take an action builds its own landing page, wallet connection, and transaction flow. The work is repetitive, easy to get wrong, and the same for everyone.

2.4 Links are a trust problem

Links spread useful things on the internet, and they spread phishing too. A shareable action format is only useful if people can tell which actions are genuine, so verification has to be part of the design from the start. In Cync v1, creators can sign their links. Users then see who made a link, and any later edit is detected. Every action also shows the full recipient address, what the recipient receives, and the fee. Verified badges, backed by the onchain Action Registry, arrive in v1.5.

3. Market Context and Competition

3.1 The proof point: Solana Actions and Blinks

In 2024 the Solana ecosystem introduced Actions, which are APIs that return signable transactions, and Blinks, which are clients that turn those APIs into shareable, interactive links. The pattern covered tips, donations, mints, and swaps, and it showed that one-link onchain actions work in practice.

3.2 The gap on EVM and on Sonic

On EVM networks, the equivalent tools are scattered:

APPROACH	WHAT IT DOES	LIMITATION
Solana Actions & Blinks	Shareable action links with previews	Solana only
Hackathon-stage EVM "blinks" projects	Proofs of concept for EVM action links	No maintained product or ecosystem adoption
Farcaster Mini Apps	Interactive apps inside Farcaster clients	Bound to one social platform
Payment request URIs (EIP-681)	Encodes a simple transfer in a URI	No rich preview, no verification, transfers only
Project-specific landing pages	Custom flows per project	Rebuilt by every team; not shareable as a standard

To our knowledge, Sonic has no established shareable-action product. Avenor intends to be the first maintained one there.

3.3 Why Sonic

Sonic is EVM-compatible, so standard wallets, tooling, and Solidity contracts work on it. Its fees are low and finality is fast, which keeps small actions such as tips economical.

Sonic also has its own USD stablecoin, USSD. Tips, donations, and transfers can be priced in a stable unit that belongs to the network itself. Cync uses USSD as its main payment asset and supports USDC alongside it.

Through its Fee Monetization program (FeeM), Sonic returns a large share of the network fees an app generates to the app's developers. Cync's contracts are designed to qualify, which would give Cync a second revenue stream that grows with usage, subject to Sonic's program terms.

Finally, Sonic has an active DeFi and application ecosystem. Its projects are natural partners for Cync integrations.

3.4 Differentiation

1. Cync is built for Sonic and settles in USSD, Sonic's own stablecoin. It was not ported from another network.
2. Verification is part of the product. In v1, creators can sign links, and every transaction is checked against its link before the wallet is asked to sign (Section 6.3). From v1.5, an onchain Action Registry will separate verified actions from unknown ones.
3. Cync has a roadmap beyond its first feature: wallet-free onboarding, recurring actions, and analytics (Section 9).

4. Avenor Protocol: Vision

In the long run, Avenor wants any onchain action to be easy to package, share, verify, and complete wherever users are.

Four principles guide the work:

1. Remove steps. Users drop off at every screen between seeing an action and completing it.
2. Keep users in control. In Cync v1, Avenor never holds user keys or funds, and users review and sign every transaction in their own wallet. Any later feature that changes this, such as passkey or social-login wallets in Cync Pass, will be designed, documented, and audited separately before release.
3. Show who created an action and whether it is verified.
4. Prove each capability on Sonic before adding networks or products.

5. Cync: The First Product

5.1 How it works

Creators can be individuals, projects, or communities. A creator:

1. Picks an action type: Transfer, Tip, or Donate.
2. Fills in the recipient address, the token (USSD by default), a title, an optional description and image, and the amount. A transfer has one fixed amount that the payer cannot change, which suits invoices and payment requests. A tip or donation offers up to three suggested amounts, and the payer can also enter their own.
3. Can sign the link with a wallet. The signature covers every field of the action. Payers then see "Signed by 0x...", and any later edit to the link breaks the signature. Unsigned links are shown as "Creator not signed".
4. Shares the link. On X, Telegram, and Discord it shows up as a preview card.

A user who opens the link:

1. Sees what the action does, the full recipient address, who signed it, how much the recipient receives, and the Cync fee.
2. Connects a browser wallet, or a mobile wallet through WalletConnect.
3. Reviews the transaction in the wallet and signs it. Before the wallet is asked, Cync checks the transaction against the link and simulates it (Section 6.3). Token payments may need one approval first, and that approval is always for exactly the amount being paid.

5.2 Version 1 scope

CAPABILITY	CYNC V1
Action types	Transfer (fixed amount), Tip and Donate (suggested or custom amount)
Assets	USSD (Sonic's native USD stablecoin, the default), USDC, and S (Sonic's native token)
Interface	Hosted action page reached from any shared link; link preview cards on X, Telegram, and Discord
Creator identity	Optional EIP-712 link signatures, including contract wallets such as a project's Safe (ERC-1271)
Wallets	Standard EVM browser wallets and WalletConnect-compatible wallets
Network	Sonic

An allowlist in the Cync Router sets which tokens Cync accepts, so new Sonic tokens can be added without redeploying the Router.

5.3 Product phases

PHASE	SCOPE
Cync v1	Transfer / Tip / Donate, hosted action pages, creator-signed links, fee router
Cync v1.5	Swap and NFT Mint actions; Action Registry and verified badges
Cync Pass	Wallet-free onboarding: passkeys, social sign-in, sponsored (gasless) transactions
Cync Flow	Recurring and scheduled actions: subscriptions, monthly support, DCA
Cync Insights	Analytics and attribution for creators and projects; part of the premium tier

Each phase ships only after the previous one is stable in production.

6. Technical Architecture

6.1 Components

Offchain

The link itself carries the whole action: type, recipient, token, title, description, image, amounts, and the creator's signature if there is one. A link works without anything stored on a server, and the same fields always produce the same action ID.

The Action API (the Cync server) reads the action from the link. `GET` returns its metadata: title, description, image, recipient, token, creator, and the amounts to offer. `POST` builds the unsigned transactions for the payer's wallet and chosen amount. The API refuses a signed link whose signature does not match. For token payments, it also checks the token's decimals onchain, that the Router allows the token, and the payer's balance before building anything. The request and response shapes are modeled on the Actions pattern from Solana (Section 3.1).

The Action Viewer is the hosted page that shows the action. It checks the creator's signature itself, connects the wallet, compares the transactions from the API with the link, simulates them, and only then passes them to the wallet for signing.

A small image service renders the preview card shown when a link is posted on X, Telegram, or Discord.

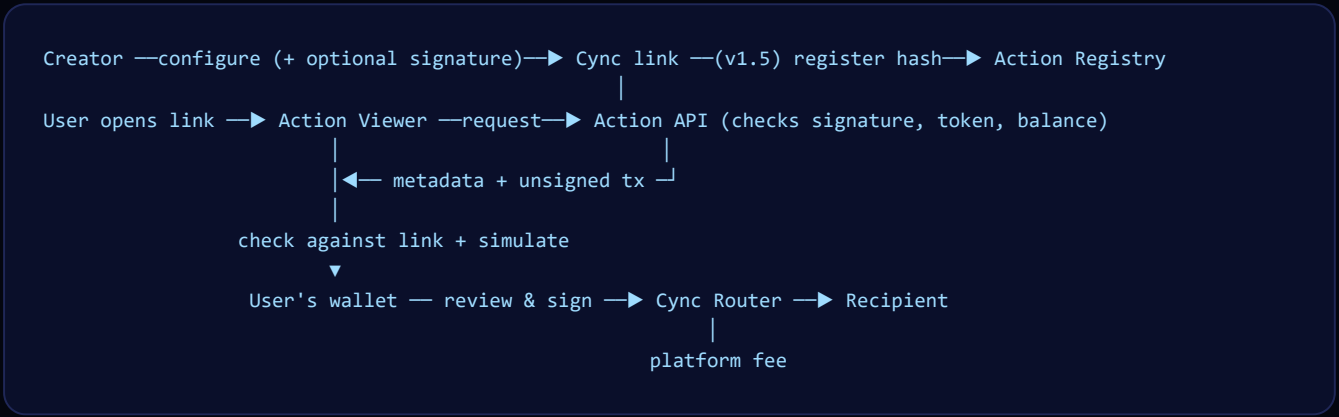
Onchain (Sonic)

All Cync payments go through the Cync Router. `execute` handles native S, and `executeToken` handles allowlisted ERC-20s such as USSD and USDC. The Router splits each payment between the recipient and the fee wallet in the same call and never holds user funds; token payments move straight from the payer to the recipient and the fee wallet. It accepts only the three defined action types and caps the fee at 1% in the

contract. Every payment emits an `ActionExecuted` event with the action ID, payer, recipient, type, token, amount, and fee, which is used for analytics and accounting. The owner manages the token allowlist, the fee rate, and the fee wallet. Ownership moves in two steps (propose, then accept), so a mistyped address cannot take over the Router.

The Action Registry arrives in v1.5. It will record each registered action's creator, a hash of its metadata, and its verification status, so the Viewer can show whether an action is verified and unchanged.

6.2 Action lifecycle



6.3 Trust boundaries

Keys stay in the user's wallet. The Cync server builds transactions, but it cannot sign or send them.

Without the user's signature, the server cannot move user funds. A compromised server could still propose a malicious transaction, so the Viewer does not trust what it receives. It rebuilds what the link describes (Router address, action type, recipient, token, amount, and action ID) and blocks any transaction that differs. The only extra step it allows is an approval to the Cync Router for exactly the payment amount. Unlimited approvals, and approvals for any other spender, are blocked. Each transaction is then simulated before the wallet is asked to sign. The Viewer also refuses API metadata whose action type, recipient, token, amounts, or creator disagree with the link.

A signed link that has been edited is refused. The API and the Viewer both check the creator's signature, including signatures from contract wallets.

Until the Registry exists, every link is marked "Unverified", because no action has been checked against it yet. A signature shows who made a link. It says nothing about whether that person can be trusted, so users still need to check the recipient and read what their wallet shows before signing.

The Router owner can change the fee (never above 1%), the fee wallet, and the token allowlist, and cannot move user funds. On testnet the owner is a single team wallet. Ownership arrangements for mainnet will be described in a later version.

6.4 Deployment status

The Cync demo is ready on Sonic testnet (chain ID 14601), with Transfer, Tip, and Donate in S, USSD, and USDC, and its contracts are deployed there. The testnet USSD and USDC are test tokens with no value.

Anyone can mint them from the faucet page in the demo app.

CONTRACT	TESTNET ADDRESS
Cync Router	0x3AD5A8CB52b40fdB25d0393704706f5D5Fc9913B
USSD (test token)	0xDE06feD223A4D789282eA8bC217F08226FEE94Aa
USDC (test token)	0xf9572c19A0a2c86526D5feE17fcdEC67613c0f30

The testnet Router charges 1% (100 basis points). It was deployed before two-step ownership was added and will be redeployed; the app works with either version. The public demo link will be added in a later version. Source repositories are at https://github.com/avenor-protocol. Mainnet contract addresses and audit reports will be published later. This version claims no mainnet deployment.

7. Business Model

Cync has three sources of revenue:

SOURCE	DESCRIPTION
Action fees	A percentage of each payment executed through the Cync Router. The payer pays the amount shown, the fee is deducted from what the recipient receives, and both amounts are shown before signing. The Router caps the fee at 1%. The testnet demo uses 1%; the mainnet rate will be published before launch.
Premium tier	Subscriptions for projects and creators: Cync Insights analytics, custom branding, priority verification, higher limits.
Sonic Fee Monetization	A share of the network gas fees generated by Cync contracts, subject to FeeM eligibility and program terms.

8. Token

Avenor has no token, and there are no current plans for a token generation event (TGE).

Earlier drafts of this whitepaper (v0.4 and before) described an AVNR token and its tokenomics. That plan has been withdrawn. Cync's fees and premium tier are priced and paid without a token.

If someone offers an Avenor or AVNR token, or a sale or airdrop that claims to give access to one, it is not from Avenor. Any change to this would be announced only through the official channels listed at the end of

this document, together with an updated whitepaper.

9. Roadmap

Target windows are estimates. They depend on development progress, testing results, and legal review.

Phase 1: Foundation *(Q4 2026)*

- Cync demo on Sonic testnet with Transfer, Tip, and Donate in S, USSD, and USDC (*completed*)
- Creator-signed links and transaction checks in the Viewer (*completed*)
- Testnet contracts deployed (*completed*)
- Website and whitepaper v0.5 draft (*completed*)
- Public demo link

Phase 2: Community testing *(Q4 2026 to Q1 2027)*

- Community testing on the public testnet demo, with bug reports and feedback
- First conversations with Sonic ecosystem projects

Phase 3: Cync beta *(Q1 2027)*

- Cync v1 on Sonic mainnet for early users
- Security audit of the Cync Router, completed before Cync v1 opens to early users
- First integration partners
- Cync v1.5 development: Swap, NFT Mint, Action Registry

Phase 4: Public launch *(Q2 2027)*

- Cync public launch
- Premium tier goes live
- Developer documentation
- Bug bounty

Phase 5: Expansion *(H2 2027 onward)*

- Cync Pass, Cync Flow, Cync Insights
- Deeper Sonic ecosystem integrations
- Evaluation of additional EVM networks
- Development of the next Avenor products

10. Future Products

Avenor's next products will reuse the infrastructure built for Cync:

- Kwest: onchain campaigns and quests for Sonic projects.
- Forj: launch tooling for Sonic projects.

Details will be published when development begins.

11. Team

Avenor is built by a pseudonymous team of five:

ROLE	FOCUS
Full-stack engineer	Action API and Action Viewer
Full-stack engineer	Creator dashboard, wallet integration
Smart contract engineer	Cync Router and Action Registry
Data analyst	Usage analytics and Cync Insights
Marketing lead	Community, partnerships, content

Because the team members are not publicly identified, we rely on things anyone can check. The product works before launch, the source code is public, and the deployed contracts are public onchain. Every payment is checked against its link and signed by the user in their own wallet.

The team is focused on Cync for now. Kwest and Forj will follow once Cync is stable (Section 10).

12. Security

- Contracts are developed with test coverage and deployed to testnet before mainnet. Foundry test suites cover the Router, token payments, and the deployment script.
- The Viewer checks every transaction against its link and simulates it before signing (Section 6.3).
- An external audit of the Cync Router is planned before the mainnet beta.
- A bug bounty is planned after public launch.

- Audit reports will be published when available.

No audit has been completed yet, and we claim no security guarantee.

13. Risks

Anyone using Cync, or working with Avenor, should understand at least the following risks.

- Cync may not be delivered on the expected timeline, or at all.
- Contracts may contain undiscovered vulnerabilities, even after an audit.
- Users and projects may not adopt Cync.
- Cync depends on Sonic. Changes to Sonic or its programs, including FeeM, may affect the protocol.
- Malicious actors may imitate Cync links or sign links of their own. A signature shows who made a link, not whether they can be trusted, so users must check the recipient and review every transaction before signing.
- Avenor has no token, but scammers may still offer fake Avenor tokens, airdrops, or sales (Section 8).
- Team members are pseudonymous and not publicly identified.
- The Router owner can change the fee (up to the 1% cap), the fee wallet, and the token allowlist. If the owner key is lost or compromised, the service could be disrupted or fees redirected. User funds could not be moved.
- No security audit has been completed yet (Section 12).
- Most Cync payments are expected to be in USSD and USDC. A stablecoin can lose its peg, and its issuer can change or restrict the token, for example through a contract upgrade. USSD is newer than USDC, and its onchain liquidity is still small.
- Laws on payments and crypto assets vary by country and may change. They may affect the product or where it is available.

14. Legal Notice

This whitepaper is for information only. It is not investment, financial, legal, or tax advice, and it is not an offer of any token or other asset. Statements about future products, features, and timelines are forward-looking and may change. Nothing in this document guarantees any result. Users should only send what they can afford to lose and should seek independent advice.

15. Appendix: Changes from v0.4

- The token sections are removed. Avenor has no token and no current plans for a TGE (new Section 8). The AVNR token and tokenomics are withdrawn, along with every section and contract that depended on them. Sections after Section 7 are renumbered.
- A Cync link now carries the whole action, and the Action API reads it from the link instead of storing action definitions (Section 6.1).
- Creators can sign links with EIP-712, including from contract wallets through ERC-1271. A signed link that was edited is refused (Sections 5.1, 5.2, 6.3).
- The Viewer checks every transaction against the link, allows only exact approvals to the Router, and simulates each transaction before signing (Section 6.3).
- Transfers have one fixed amount, and tips and donations offer suggested or custom amounts. Links show preview cards on X, Telegram, and Discord (Sections 5.1, 5.2).
- Action fees are a percentage, capped at 1% by the Router and deducted from what the recipient receives (Section 7).
- The Router section now covers the token allowlist, the event fields, and two-step ownership (Section 6.1).
- Testnet contract addresses are published (Section 6.4).
- The roadmap, team, security, and risk sections are updated to match (Sections 9, 11, 12, 13).

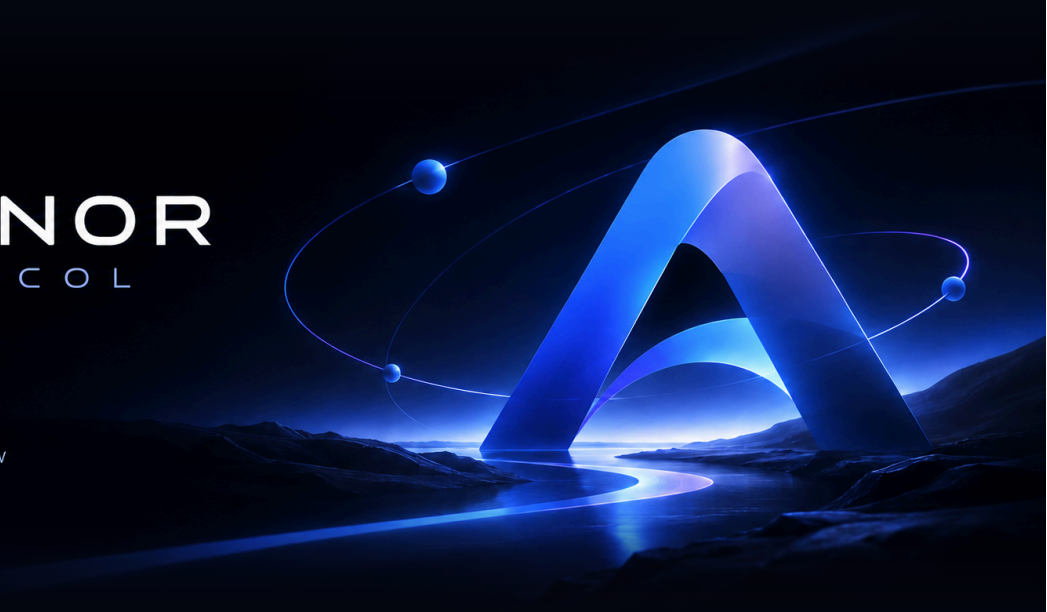
Still to be clarified in later versions: the public demo link, the mainnet fee rate, Router ownership arrangements for mainnet, and the security audit schedule.

Avenor Protocol, Whitepaper v0.5 (DRAFT) *Connect. Build. Grow.*

AVENOR PROTOCOL

Open Infrastructure for
Better Onchain Experiences.

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