
The $400T Future of Tokenised Assets
Keyrock
SECURITIZE
rwa.xyz
Centrifuge
Euler
MIDAS
Maple

Keyrock

About Keyrock

Founded in Brussels in 2017, Keyrock is a global crypto investment group leading in market making, asset management, OTC, and options trading for digital assets. Providing liquidity to over 85 centralized and decentralized venues worldwide, their 200-strong team operates across 37 countries, with entities in Belgium, the UK, Switzerland, France, and the U.S. Keyrock's commitment to the industry is practical, not theoretical. They offer in-depth industry insights, co-create DeFi ecosystems, and actively support Web3 startups. With Keyrock, the future of digital assets is not just envisioned; it's actively being built.

SECURITIZE

About Securitize

Securitize, the world's leader in tokenizing real-world assets with $4B+ AUM (as of November 2025), is bringing the world onchain through tokenized funds in partnership with top-tier asset managers, such as Apollo, BlackRock, BNY, Hamilton Lane, KKR, VanEck and others. In the U.S., Securitize operates as a SEC-registered broker dealer, SEC-registered transfer agent, fund administrator, and operator of a SEC-regulated Alternative Trading System (ATS). In Europe, Securitize is fully authorized as an Investment Firm and a Trading & Settlement System (TSS) under the EU DLT Pilot Regime, making it the only company licensed to operate regulated digital-securities infrastructure across both the U.S. and EU. Securitize has also been recognized as a 2026 Forbes Top 50 Fintech company.

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Key Insights

1. We scored five tokenised asset classes across six factors to measure their likelihood to scale: standardisation, underlying liquidity, valuation frequency, redemption speed, regulatory clarity, and onchain demand pull. Treasuries will lead (27), followed by Equities (22) and Commodities (21), while Alternative Funds (17) and Private Credit (14) lag behind.

2. Tokenised assets today represent less than 0.1% of the $400T global market they reference. Our base case projects freely transferable assets growing from $27B to $400B by 2030, with the broader market of RWAs tracked on blockchains reaching $5T.

3. Tokenised Treasuries have paid more than DeFi's benchmark stablecoin lending rate on 64% of all days since mid-2024. In Q1 2026, treasuries offered the higher yield on 98% of days, with 3.6x lower monthly volatility.

4. Market activity shows the onchain reality of tokenised assets. In four of five classes, over 89% of value sits with the top 5% of wallets. Equities and alternative funds skew towards retail, with average trades of $566 and $2,100. Commodities turn over 147% of AUM each month, pointing to use as collateral in DeFi.

5. RWA perpetuals grew 40x in six months to $67 billion in monthly volume, while the broader onchain derivatives market halved. Today, 10% of all onchain derivatives volume is tied to real-world assets, up from 0.1% in October 2025. At this rate, RWA perps could reach 50% of all onchain derivatives volume by 2028.

6. RWAs have a structural secondary market liquidity gap. Primary market redemptions operate on monthly or quarterly cycles, while onchain participants expect instant settlement. Keyrock is closing this gap through NAV-anchored pricing, instant-redemption vault infrastructure, and money market vaults that keep depositor yields competitive between redemption windows.

7. 2027 will be the first year where regulation, market depth, liquidity infrastructure, and distribution mature together. Since 2023, these four forces have advanced sequentially. Growth will concentrate in the asset classes where all four converge earliest.

Table of Contents

1. The State of Tokenised Assets

1.1 Treasuries
1.2 Private Credit
1.3 Equities
1.4 Commodities
1.5 Alternative Funds
1.6 The Scale Ahead

2. Which Assets Scale Onchain Fastest

2.1 The Readiness Framework
2.2 Scoring The Asset Classes
- 2.2.1 Treasuries
- 2.2.2 Equities
- 2.2.3 Commodities
- 2.2.4 Alternative Funds
- 2.2.5 Private Credit

3. The Next 18 Months

3.1 The Regulatory Unlock
- 3.1.1 United States
- 3.1.2 European Union
- 3.1.3 United Kingdom
- 3.1.4 Asia-Pacific

3.2 Market Depth
3.3 Liquidity
3.4 Distribution
3.5 The Convergence Window

Introduction

Just putting an asset onchain is not enough.

Tokenisation has proven its value across every major asset class over the past three years. Government debt, private credit, equities, commodities, and institutional funds all have representations on public blockchains, backed by the largest asset managers and custodians in the world. The issuance era delivered. **Distribution is now the next phase**, across a global asset market exceeding **$400 trillion**.

Most tokenised assets today are minted, allocated, and held. They sit on a single platform, available to a narrow set of investors, on a handful of chains, and secondary markets can be thin. A tokenised fund that earns yield in a wallet but cannot be posted as collateral, borrowed against in a lending market, or moved between venues without issuer intervention is functioning as a **record of ownership rather than a financial instrument**.

Tokenising an asset is a single act. Distributing it requires a system. A token needs to be priced by **oracles** before any lending market will accept it as collateral. It needs secondary liquidity before any investor will treat it as a tradeable position. It needs stablecoin connectivity before capital can flow in and out. It needs compliance infrastructure before regulated protocols will onboard it. Each layer depends on the one beneath it, and for most of the market's history, at least one was missing. **The assets arrived before the infrastructure to make them useful**.

That infrastructure is now reaching production. Over the past year, composability primitives, vault architectures, institutional-grade oracle pricing, and dedicated RWA lending markets all went live within the same window. Regulatory frameworks across the U.S., EU, UK, and Asia-Pacific are moving from guidance to statute on overlapping timelines. The economics of providing liquidity for tokenised assets are turning positive as vault structures replace the broken unit economics that kept market makers away. And the marginal cost of each additional distribution channel is falling as compliance and pricing infrastructure becomes reusable across protocols, with hundreds of billions in stablecoin capital sitting in the protocols where tokenised assets are being listed. The next eighteen months will test whether these forces compound.

This report maps that progression in three parts:

1. **The State of Tokenised Assets** walks through the five asset classes that define the current landscape. What efficiencies they solve, who uses them, and why they use them.

2. **Which Assets Scale Onchain Fastest** introduces a readiness framework that scores those asset classes across six factors and identifies the binding constraint holding each back.

3. **The Next 18 Months** examines the regulation, market depth, liquidity, and distribution infrastructure arriving over the next eighteen months, and how they converge into 2027.



1

The State of Tokenised Assets

Tokenised real world assets (RWA) on public blockchains now exceed **$27 billion** in distributed value across twelve categories, spanning government debt, private credit, equities, commodities, institutional funds, and other asset classes.

This report focuses on **distributable RWAs**, tokens issued on public blockchains that are freely transferable between participants and composable within the broader crypto ecosystem. Because these assets can move freely onchain, they can integrate with trading venues, DeFi protocols, and other financial infrastructure.

A separate category sits outside this definition called **represented assets**, which add another **$394 billion**. Represented assets are not freely transferable tokens but traditional securities recorded on permissioned ledgers for back-office purposes. The largest examples are **Broadridge's $372 billion repo platform** and **Figure's $15.5 billion HELOC pipeline**. In these systems, blockchain improves record-keeping and coordination between counterparties, but the assets themselves do not move freely onchain.

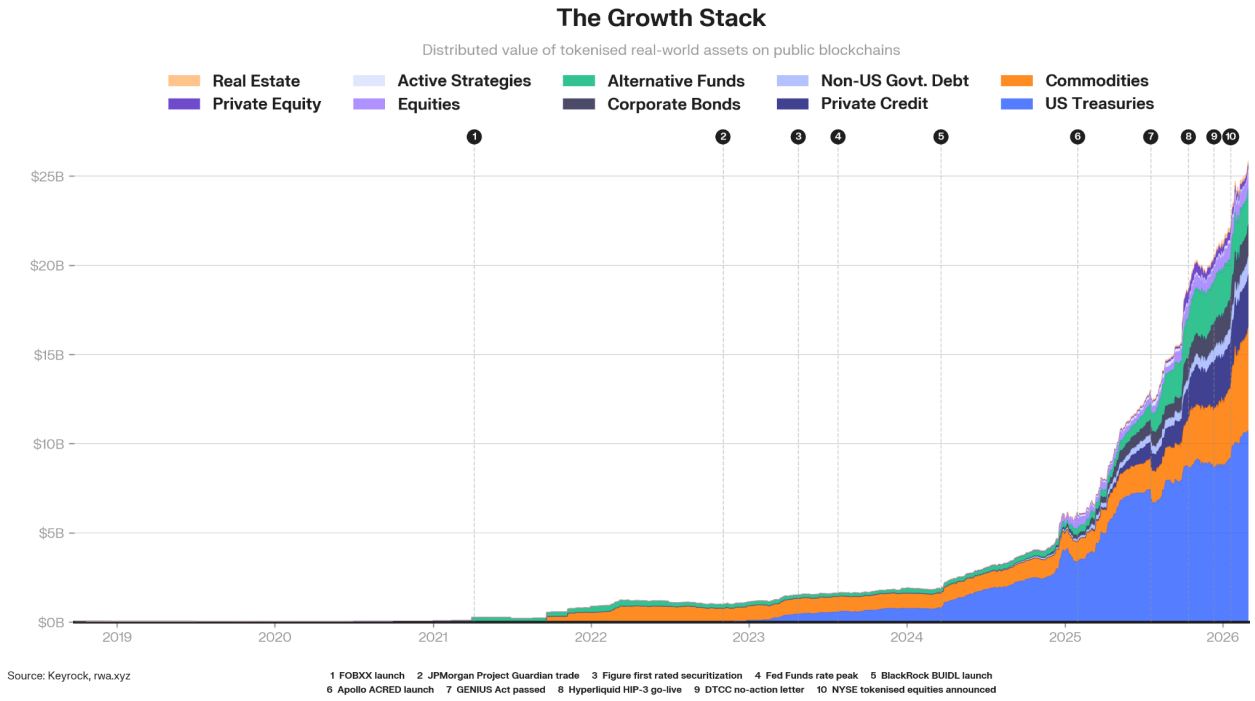
"There is a collision of two worldviews. Crypto-native players think in terms of open networks and DeFi composability. Incumbent institutions are coming onchain from the opposite direction, more regulated, more restricted, more focused on upgrading legacy market structure. Both are using the same underlying technology, but solving for very different things. We expect a convergence between these categories."

— Dean Khan Dhillon, Head of Growth at RWA.xyz

Within the distributed RWA market, this report focuses on **five asset classes**: Treasuries, private credit, commodities, equities, and institutional alternative funds.

Treasuries represent tokenised exposure to U.S. government debt and remain the largest segment. **Private credit** spans asset-backed, specialty, and diversified lending. **Commodities** include both physical-asset-backed tokens and the onchain derivatives markets developing around them. **Equities** cover tokenised stocks as well as the rapidly expanding perpetual futures market. **Institutional alternative funds** include structures ranging from CLO and credit strategies to private equity and venture capital.

Together, these five sectors account for more than **90% of distributed value**.



The remaining categories are excluded either because they overlap structurally with larger sectors or remain nascent for market-structure analysis. Non-U.S. government debt shares many structural characteristics with Treasuries. Corporate credit and real estate remain below the scale and product diversity needed to draw conclusions beyond individual issuers.

1.1 ——

Treasuries

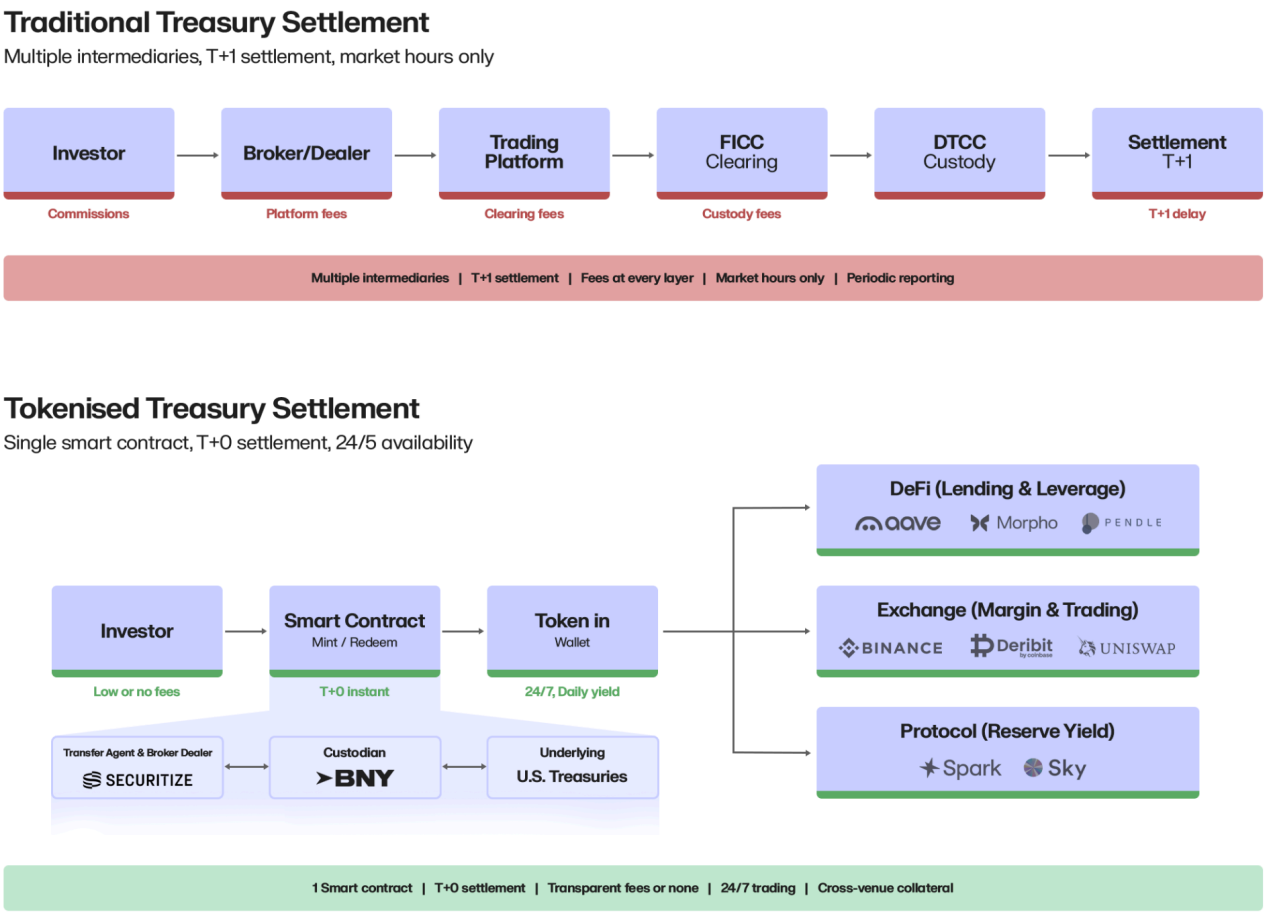
The U.S. Treasury market, with over **$29 trillion** in outstanding debt, is the world's largest and most systemically important financial market. Yet the infrastructure supporting Treasury trading has not fundamentally changed in decades, creating three structural inefficiencies:

- **Settlement delays**: Treasury trades settle on a T+1 basis, leaving counterparty risk open for a full business day and tying up capital that could be deployed elsewhere.

- **Excessive intermediation**: The settlement chain runs through primary dealers, the Federal Reserve, electronic trading platforms, the Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC) for clearing, and the DTCC for custody. Each layer extracts fees and adds operational complexity.

- **Fragmented access**: Portfolio information arrives in periodic reports. Fund distributions happen monthly or quarterly. Trading stops when markets close. Retail participation is limited by geographic eligibility.

Traditional vs Tokenised Treasury Settlement



Source: Keyrock

In practice, a single Treasury trade passes through a multi-layered network. Primary dealers interact with the Federal Reserve and route orders through electronic trading platforms. Trades are cleared through FICC and settled via the DTCC, which manages final custody.

Tokenised Treasuries collapse this chain. At nearly **$11 billion**, they are the clearest example of product-market fit in the tokenised asset landscape. The value proposition is three elements working simultaneously:

- **Instant settlement**: T+0 instead of T+1. Counterparty risk eliminated and capital freed immediately. Same-day minting and redemption rather than waiting for end-of-day NAV processing.

- **Continuous yield**: Dividends accrue directly to the holder's wallet on a daily basis, rather than through monthly or quarterly fund distributions. BUIDL alone has paid out over $100 million in cumulative distributions.

- **Collateral utility**: The same token earning Treasury yield can be posted as margin on a derivatives exchange, used as collateral in a lending protocol, or pledged across multiple venues at the same time. BlackRock's BUIDL, tokenised by Securitize, is accepted as margin collateral on Binance, Crypto.com, and Deribit. A traditional Treasury ETF can be pledged as collateral, but once encumbered it is locked at a single venue and cannot be reused across platforms.

"An institution that can repo a Treasury bond overnight but cannot borrow against a tokenised equivalent has no economic reason to move onchain. Tokenised assets need functioning lending markets with proper risk controls."

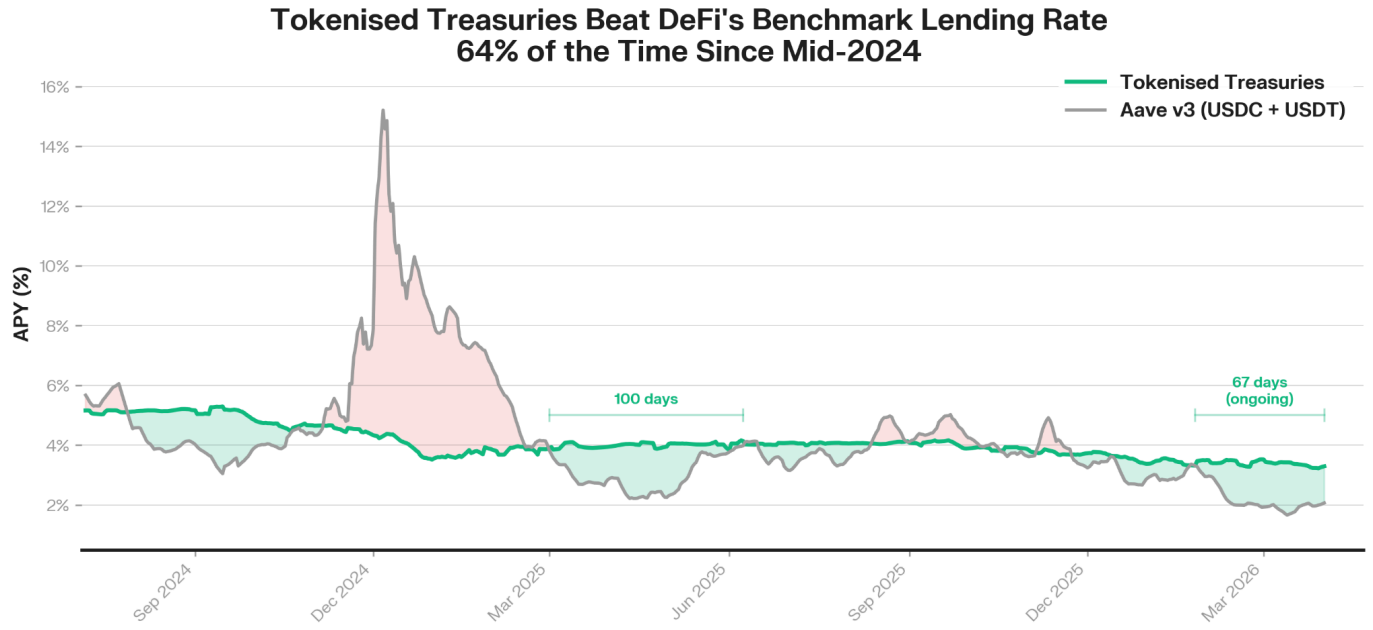
— Jonathan Han, CEO at Euler Labs

Tokenised Treasuries grew from near zero to roughly $11 billion in total value alongside a clear change in **relative yields between DeFi and traditional markets**. In 2021 and early 2022, lending on platforms such as **Aave** regularly paid 5–15% on USDC while the **Effective Federal Funds Rate** remained near zero. In that environment, short-term government debt offered little incentive for onchain capital.

As the **Federal Reserve tightened policy** and crypto leverage unwound, DeFi lending yields compressed sharply. Aave USDC supply rates were frequently below the policy rate and stayed there for an extended period, removing the yield advantage DeFi had enjoyed.

Since mid-2024, **tokenised Treasuries have offered a higher yield than DeFi's benchmark stablecoin lending rate on 64% of all days**, through to March 2026. The comparison uses a TVL-weighted 7-day rolling average across Aave v3 USDC and USDT supply rates, the largest stablecoin lending pools on Ethereum, against a TVL-weighted composite of tokenised Treasury products.

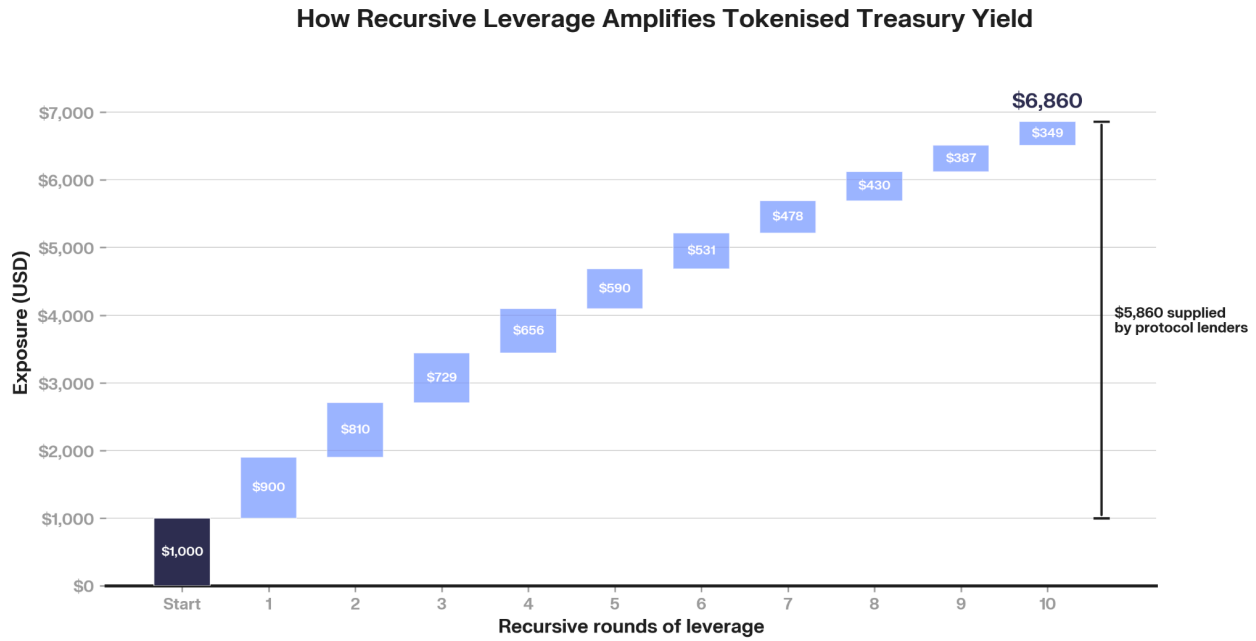
In Q1 2026, **that figure reached 98%,** with tokenised Treasuries paying more on 88 of 90 days. The current streak sits at **67 days**. Institutions also care about the volatility of the returns generated. **DeFi lending rates ranged from 1.5% to 15.2%** over the period, while tokenised Treasuries stayed within a much narrower 3.3% to 5.3% band, with **3.6x lower monthly volatility**. For a treasury manager or stablecoin reserve allocator building yield assumptions into a quarterly plan, that stability is easier to rely on.



Source: Keyrock, RWA.xyz, DeFiLlama

Tokenised treasuries are more than passive yield instruments. **Leveraging Treasury collateral** is standard in traditional markets, where hedge funds and dealers repo out Treasuries, borrow cash, and layer exposure. Access, however, runs through dealer relationships, FICC membership, or prime brokerage, all channels that are largely closed to smaller allocators.

By contrast, lending protocols that accept Tokenised Treasuries allow any holder to run a similar **carry trade** (typically at 90% LTV+). Users deposit the token, borrow stablecoins, purchase more of the same asset, and redeposit. As long as borrowing costs sit below the Treasury yield, each loop increases yield-bearing exposure. After ten rounds, $1,000 in capital controls nearly $6,900 in exposure.



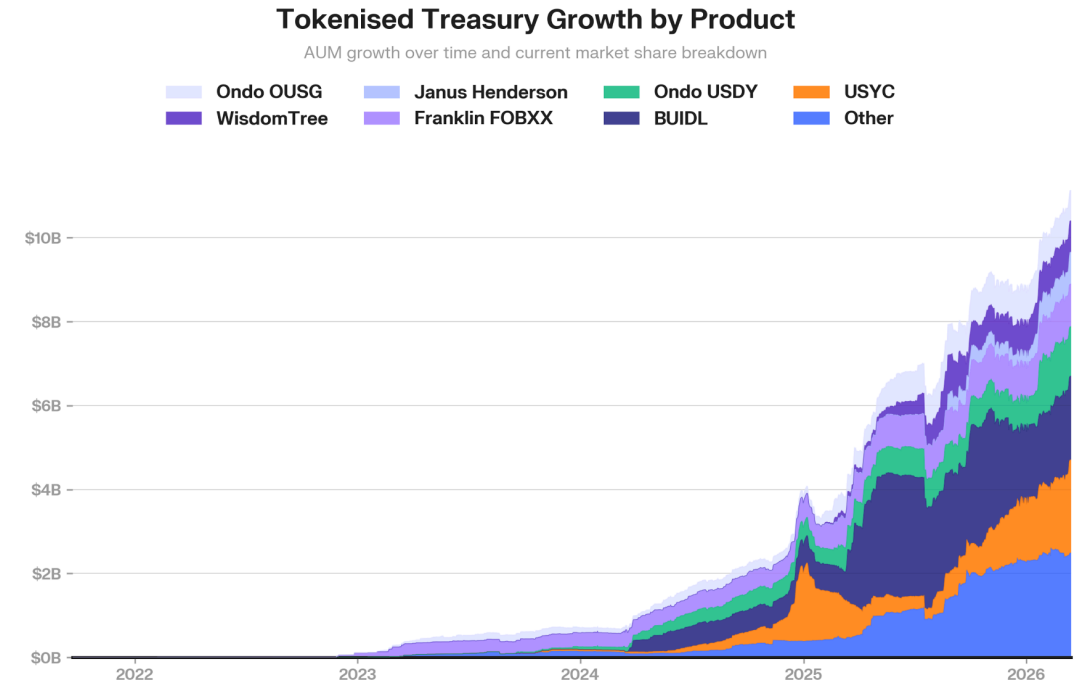
Source: Keyrock

The next phase of growth depends on **three demand channels** that are only beginning to take shape. **Stablecoin reserve managers** already hold **$139.5 billion** in T-bills between Tether and Circle alone, and the GENIUS Act requires those reserves to be backed by short-dated Treasuries, creating structural demand independent of interest rate cycles.

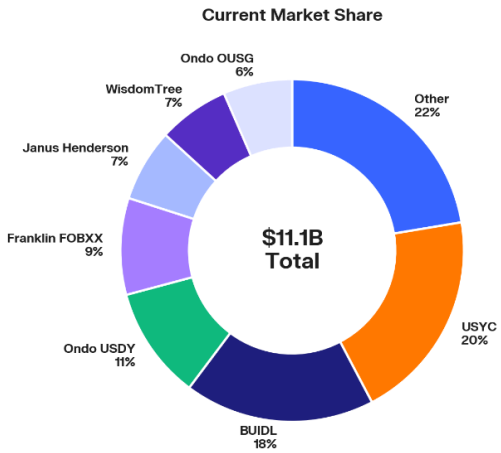
"As stablecoin adoption is increasing, the adoption of tokenised assets is increasing with it. It's piggybacking on stablecoins. The difference between traditional and onchain investors is one has fiat, the other has stablecoins. The token utility we are adding makes it more compelling to go into stablecoins and access those tokens."

— Martin Quensel, President and Co-Founder at Centrifuge

Institutional cash managers are building tokenised money market infrastructure through platforms operated by Goldman Sachs and BNY, distributing funds from BlackRock, Fidelity, and Federated Hermes. At the same time, **DeFi protocols** are integrating tokenised Treasuries as yield-bearing collateral. Recursive leverage strategies are one example, but the broader adoption includes protocol treasury allocations, lending market integrations, and margin collateral listings across both centralised and decentralised venues.



Source: Keyrock, rwa.xyz



1.2 ——

Private Credit

Private credit, debt financing from non-bank lenders, has grown to **exceed $3.5 trillion globally**. Credit funds and private equity firms drove that expansion, stepping in where banks retreated after 2008. These loans are typically illiquid; once a fund makes the loan, it holds it to maturity since there isn't an established exchange where a fraction of a private loan can be easily sold (aside from bespoke secondary sales, which are slow and require buyer due diligence).

Private credit deals typically involve a lead arranger and the borrower, with terms negotiated on a case-by-case basis and documentation kept private. Interest rates are usually higher than those in public markets, compensating for increased risk and illiquidity, making private credit attractive to yield-seeking investors. However, due to the lack of public trading, transparency is low, and only institutional or accredited investors (with high minimums often exceeding $5 million) typically participate.

This structure has resulted in private credit offering **better rates than leveraged loans and high-yield bonds**, but the asset class remains structurally closed to most investors:

- **Illiquidity**: Being a hold-to-maturity investment, if a lender wants to exit early, there isn't a deep market of buyers readily quoting prices. Sales are often executed at a discount and require borrower or agent approval, taking weeks to months. Investors demand an "illiquidity premium," a higher yield to compensate for being locked in.

- **High minimums / limited access**: Private loans generally require large minimum investments, meaning many funds only accept commitments of $5–10 million or more.

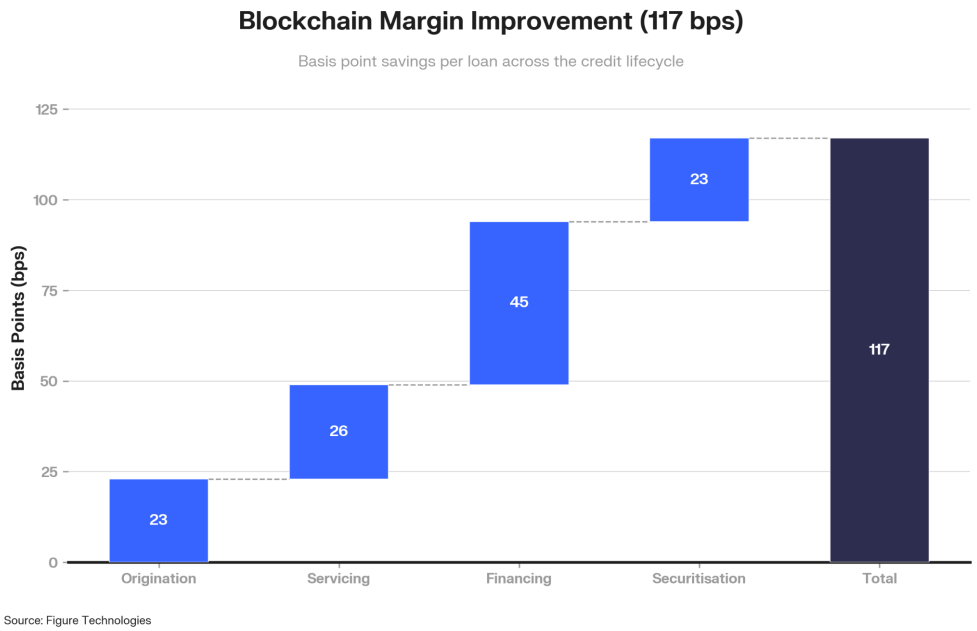
- **Lack of transparency and price discovery**: Without a public market, loan valuations are updated infrequently (often quarterly), relying on subjective models or broker quotes, making it hard to determine a loan's fair value until an event (like a default or acquisition) occurs.

Roughly **$22.5 billion** in credit loans are tracked on blockchains today. **Figure Technologies** accounts for $15.5 billion, primarily HELOCs, making it the largest non-bank HELOC originator in the United States. The freely transferable segment (distributable) is closer to **$7.5 billion**.

Blockchain-based origination compresses costs across the entire credit lifecycle. Figure's data shows **117 basis points** of margin improvement per loan, spread across origination (23 bps), servicing (26 bps), financing (45 bps), and securitisation (23 bps). Applied to the **$14 trillion annual securitisation market**, that represents **$163 billion in potential industry savings**. The largest single gain comes from financing, where real-time settlement eliminates the capital lock-up that traditional warehouse lending requires.

"Speed and cost are the major changes for borrowers. Loans that would take weeks in TradFi can be originated and settled in days onchain. For lenders, every loan, its collateral, margin status, and repayment history are visible onchain in real time."

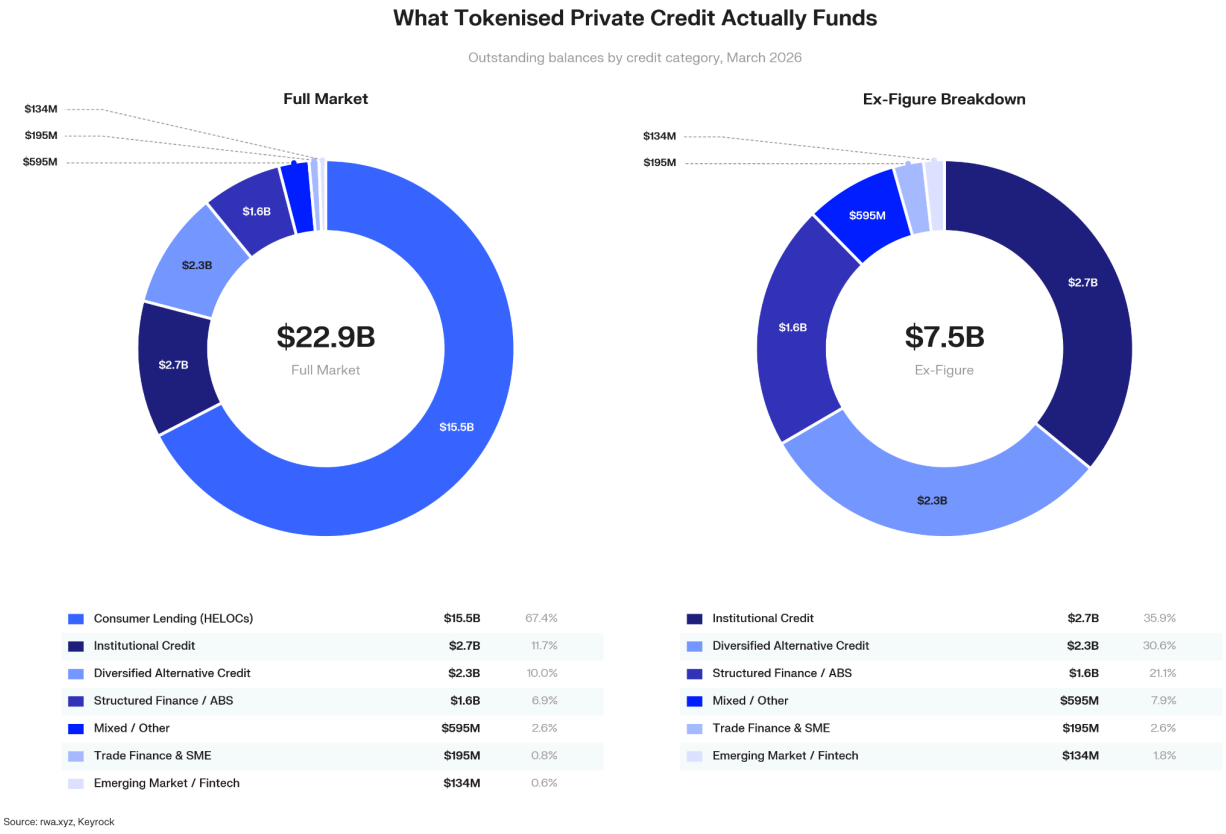
— Sidney Powell, CEO and Co-Founder at Maple



Source: Figure Technologies

Removing Figure isolates the development of onchain credit markets. What remains looks less like the DeFi lending model that preceded it and increasingly resembles **traditional private credit**, with structured underwriting, defined borrower relationships, and longer-duration capital.

Over 66% of the ex-Figure market sits in diversified alternative or institutional credit. The remainder of the tokenised private credit market spans structured finance, trade receivables, and emerging market lending. Platforms such as Goldfinch and Credix were built on the premise that blockchain would extend credit to borrowers outside traditional finance. Today they account for less than 2% of outstanding balances. Growth has come primarily from institutional adoption of blockchain infrastructure rather than expansion into underserved credit markets.

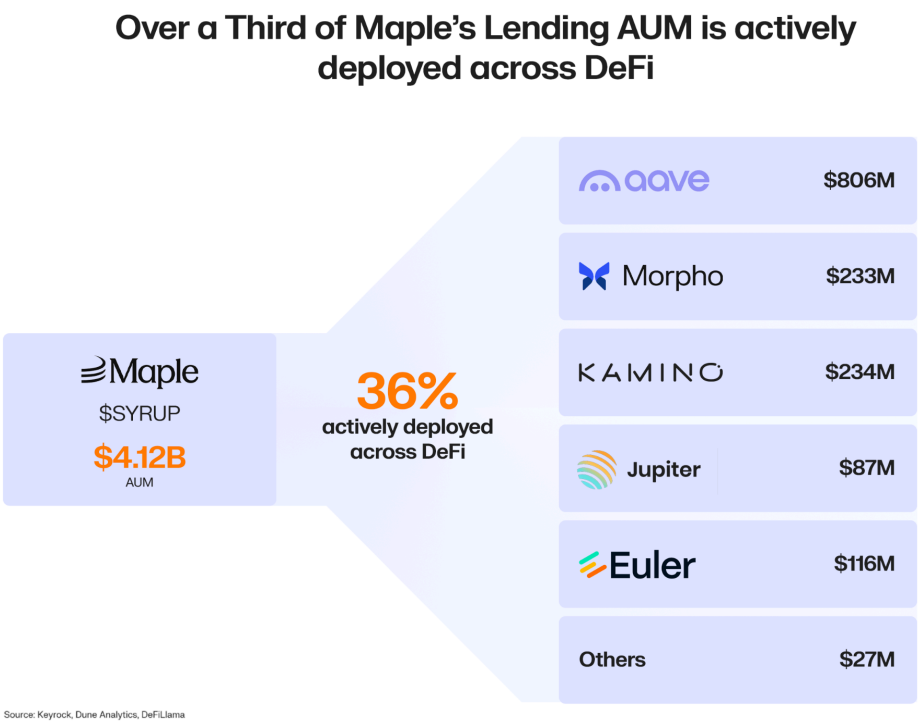


Source: rwa.xyz, Keyrock

Maple Finance's Syrup product has grown to **$4.1 billion in AUM**, lending to institutional borrowers. Composability has accelerated adoption, with syrupUSDC accepted across Aave, Morpho, Pendle, and Euler, allowing credit positions to integrate directly into broader DeFi strategies.

Over 36%, roughly $1.5 billion, is actively deployed across more than six DeFi protocols, from lending markets on Aave and Morpho to leverage strategies on Kamino and Jupiter.

In traditional private credit, a position is originated and held until maturity. The lender earns yield and waits. Onchain, the same position generates yield from institutional lending books while simultaneously serving as collateral in a Morpho vault or a leverage loop on Kamino. One dollar of deposited capital does more than one job. That dynamic helps explain how **Maple's AUM grew eight fold in under 12 months, even as its base yield compressed from 9% to 4%.** Depositors were allocating to utility, with the yield as one component of a broader position rather than the sole reason to hold.

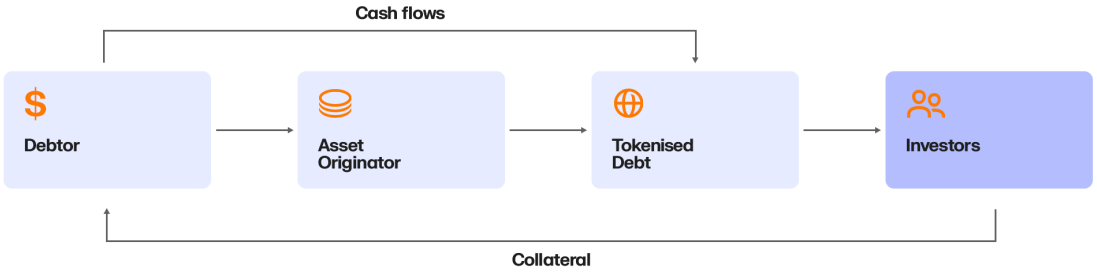


Private credit protocols follow two main approaches to structuring tokenised private credit:

- **Loan-specific tokens**: An originator issues a loan and mints tokens representing claims on that specific asset's cash flows. The investor holds exposure to a single credit (e.g. tokenising individual real estate loans, trade receivables, or fintech credit lines as standalone instruments).

- **Lending pool model**: Lenders deposit into a shared pool and receive tokens representing their pro-rata share across all loans the pool manager has underwritten. As borrowers make payments, the smart contract passes these funds to the lenders. Smart contracts enforce the loan terms. If a borrower fails to pay by maturity, the loan enters default, triggering predetermined remedies (although off-chain legal enforcement remains essential).

Loan-Specific Tokens



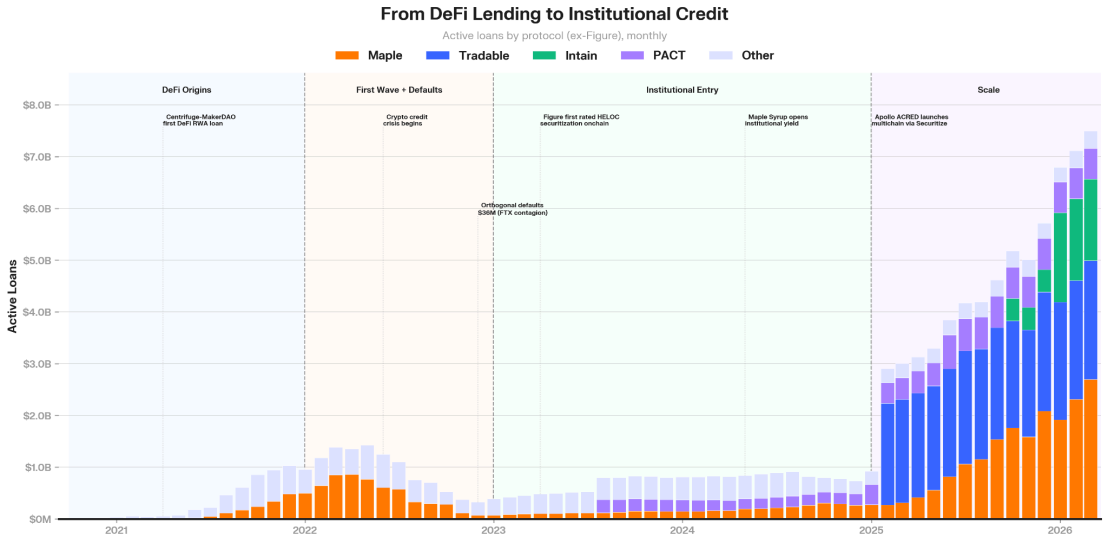
Lending Pool Model



Source: Keyrock

In 2021, tokenised private credit was entirely **crypto-native lending protocols** extending unsecured loans to trading firms. Centrifuge, Goldfinch, TrueFi, and early Maple pools collectively peaked at roughly **$1.5 billion** in mid-2022. A series of counterparty failures through the second half of that year wiped out most of the outstanding volume. By early 2023, DeFi-native lending had largely wound down and the institutional credit market that replaced it looks structurally different from the initial private credit wave.

Underwriting now follows **traditional credit standards**, and the infrastructure providers are building for institutional distribution. Whether these products can develop secondary liquidity and price transparency remains the open question.



Source: rwa.xyz, Keyrock

"Credit is the most obvious untapped opportunity. But the less-discussed opportunity is on the liability side, using tokenised assets as collateral infrastructure for onchain borrowing and structured products. Anything that currently requires a prime brokerage relationship is a candidate for disintermediation."

— Dennis Dinkelmeyer, CEO and Co-Founder at Midas

1.3 —— Equities

Traditional equity markets are highly structured, operating through centralised exchanges (NYSE, Nasdaq, etc.), broker-dealers, custodians, and clearinghouses. A single trade passes through a chain of intermediaries before ownership is finalised.

- **Centralised clearing**: Every trade must be cleared through a central counterparty such as the DTCC in the U.S. In the standard U.S. flow, the transaction moves from investor to broker to exchange to the NSCC for clearing, then to the DTC for settlement, and finally to the transfer agent to update the shareholder register.

- **T+1 settlement**: Buyers and sellers typically wait a day for final ownership transfer, a lag highlighted during the 2021 GameStop frenzy (T+2 then), when brokerages halted buying due to heightened collateral requirements during the settlement window.

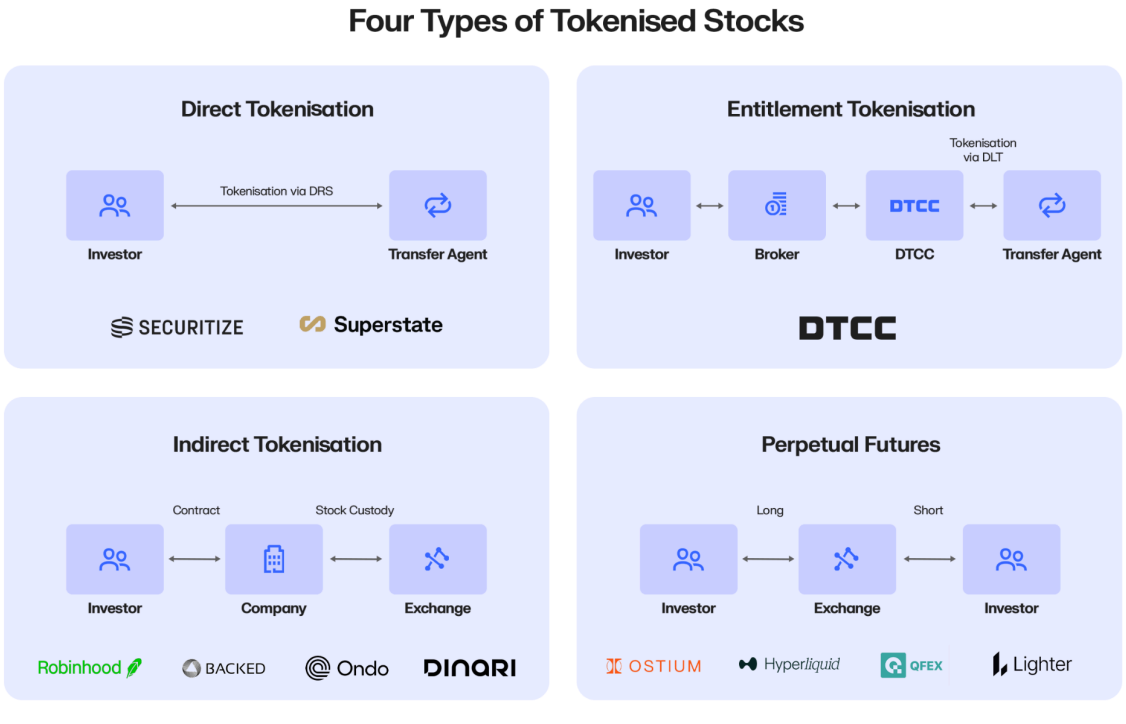
- **Limited access**: Shares are usually held in the name of brokers rather than as direct registered ownership, leading to potential transparency issues.

While equity markets are mature and deeply liquid for major stocks, they remain **operationally constrained by business-hour trading, batch settlement, and access limitations for global investors**. These inefficiencies have created an opening for blockchain-based solutions that offer 24/7 trading, near-instant settlement, and direct ownership transfer with fewer intermediaries.

In September 2025, the **Nasdaq** filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to allow listed stocks and exchange-traded products to be traded in tokenised form while remaining subject to existing securities laws.

Tokenised shares would share the same CUSIP and investor rights as traditional shares, and the proposal would initially preserve T+1 settlement while enabling optional blockchain-based settlement. The SEC instituted proceedings on the proposal in December 2025, and Nasdaq filed Amendment No. 2 in January 2026; the rule change remains under review.

Currently, **not all tokenised equities represent the same claim**. There are four distinct models, each implying different ownership structures, investor rights, and regulatory implications.



Source: Four Pillars

Direct tokenisation is the model most aligned with the market's long-term direction. Shares are issued onchain through the Direct Registration System (DRS), with investors recorded directly on the issuer's shareholder register. The transfer agent mints tokens that represent the actual shares. The token is the stock, carrying full rights including voting and dividends.

Securitize currently leads this model. Its DS Protocol embeds KYC, transfer restrictions, and compliance at the token level. The issuance process mirrors tokenised Treasury funds such as BUIDL, leveraging the same transfer-agent infrastructure adapted for equities.

"Tokenised equities are a core strategic focus. There is a clear distinction between native, issuer-sponsored models and wrapper-based approaches. In the native model, the token is the security itself, carrying the same legal rights and economic exposure as its traditional counterpart. This creates a cleaner foundation for issuer control, programmable distributions, onchain governance, and integration into digital market infrastructure."

— Carlos Domingo, CEO and Founder at Securitize

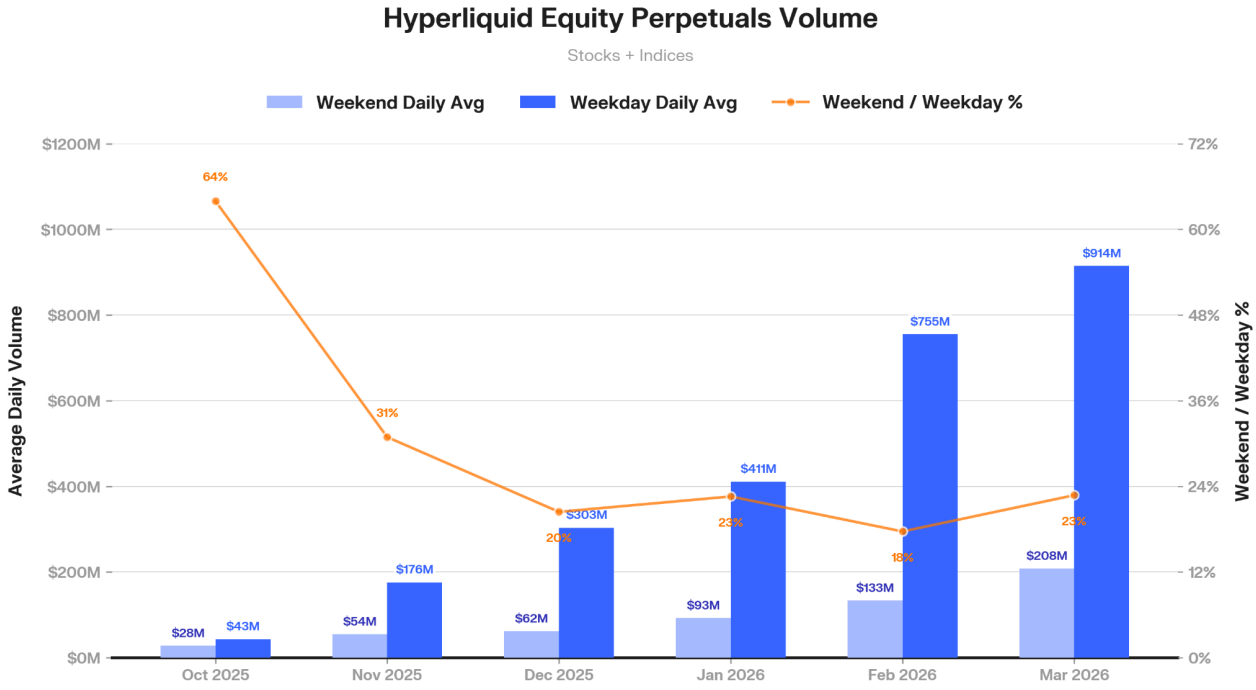
The advantages are structural. They include atomic settlement between registered holders, limited liquidity fragmentation (one canonical onchain representation), and no intermediary custody risk. The constraints are equally clear: issuer cooperation is required for each listing, and permissioned transfers limit integration with permissionless DeFi protocols.

By contrast, most of today's market operates under **indirect tokenisation**. Platforms such as Backed Finance and Robinhood purchase shares in traditional markets and issue tokens representing beneficial exposure. This model offers broader asset coverage and greater DeFi composability (Backed's xStocks integrate with Kamino and Loopscale) but investors hold a contractual claim against the issuer, not direct equity ownership.

The fourth category, **perpetual futures**, involves no tokenised equity at all. No underlying shares are held. Yet perps have become the most liquid onchain venue for equity price exposure, particularly for 24/7 and weekend trading.

Hyperliquid's HIP-3, activated in October 2025, enables permissionless deployment of perpetual futures markets. TradeXYZ, responsible for **90%** of HIP-3 volume, launched equity perps on more than a dozen U.S. stocks, alongside XYZ100, an index tracking the top 100 U.S. non-financial companies.

Monthly equity volume (stocks and indices) on HIP-3 grew from **$760 million** in October 2025 to **$20 billion** by March 2026, a **26x increase**. Cumulative equity perps volume reached **$58 billion** in under six months.



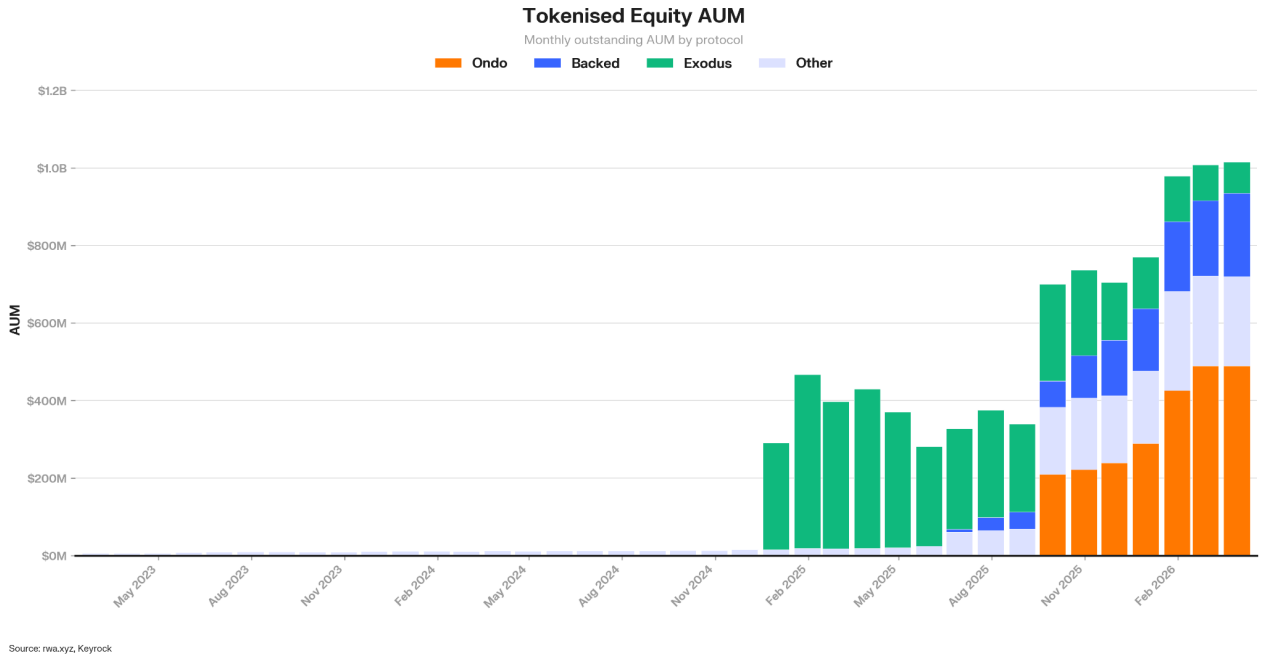
Source: Keyrock, Hyperliquid

The weekend hedging use case is where equity perps offer something traditional markets cannot. When U.S. markets close on Friday, Hyperliquid's equity perps continue trading 24/7 with oracle prices, volatility bands, and funding rates adjusting to manage drift.

Weekend average daily volume grew from $28 million in October 2025 to $208 million in March 2026: a 7x increase. Weekend volumes consistently run at **20-25% of weekday levels**, with the ratio holding steady even as absolute volumes scaled by more than 20x. The after-hours hedging use case is scaling in proportion to the weekday market.

In March 2026, CFTC Chairman Mike Selig announced plans to **clear a regulatory path for U.S.-based perpetual futures** "within the next month or so," a development that could bring this activity onshore to the U.S. At the same time, traditional exchanges are moving toward the same destination from the opposite direction. On January 19, 2026, the **NYSE** announced it is developing a blockchain-based platform for tokenised U.S.-listed equities and ETFs, **enabling 24/7 trading** and instant settlement while preserving dividend rights.

Perps already deliver 24/7 price exposure without ownership. Indirect tokenisation offers economic exposure with limited rights. Direct tokenisation enables full onchain ownership. Now, the largest U.S. exchange is building infrastructure that could unify trading hours, settlement, and ownership on blockchain rails.



As direct tokenisation scales through **NYSE, Nasdaq, and transfer-agent rails**, it unlocks something wrapper models cannot replicate for TradFi participants. Onchain shares carry the **full bundle of ownership rights**, voting, dividends, corporate actions, and direct registration on the shareholder record. **Atomic settlement** removes clearing risk, and a single canonical token eliminates the liquidity fragmentation common in wrapper structures. Because the token **is the share**, there is no intermediary custody layer.

The most immediate use case is **collateral**. Directly tokenised equities can back perpetual futures on venues like **Hyperliquid**, allowing institutional holders to run a **24/7 weekend hedge** without selling the asset. A portfolio manager holding onchain equities can short the same name over the weekend to protect against Monday gap risk, something impossible today when derivatives markets close on Friday. The convergence of **registered ownership and round-the-clock derivatives liquidity** is what makes direct tokenisation the likely endgame for equities.

1.4 ——

Commodities

The **commodity** market spans physical goods from precious metals and energy to agricultural products, each with operational friction around ownership, transfer, and trading. Tokenised commodities have grown to **$7.8 billion**, a **600%** increase year-over-year. Gold still dominates at **$5.5 billion**, but the market has broadened since mid-2025. Agricultural commodity tokens now account for **$2 billion**, and tokenised diamonds are nearing **$300 million**.

Unlike tokenised securities, commodity tokens function more like **digital warehouse receipts**. Under frameworks such as the U.S. Commodity Exchange Act and the EU's MiCA, they fall under regimes designed around custodianship and verification of physical assets, rather than the investor-protection rules that govern stocks and bonds.

Gold is where tokenisation has advanced the furthest, and the frictions it solves apply across the broader commodity market:

- **Portability**: Gold is heavy and expensive to move, especially at scale. Instruments like ETFs and futures remove the need for physical handling but introduce their own layers of intermediation and access barriers.

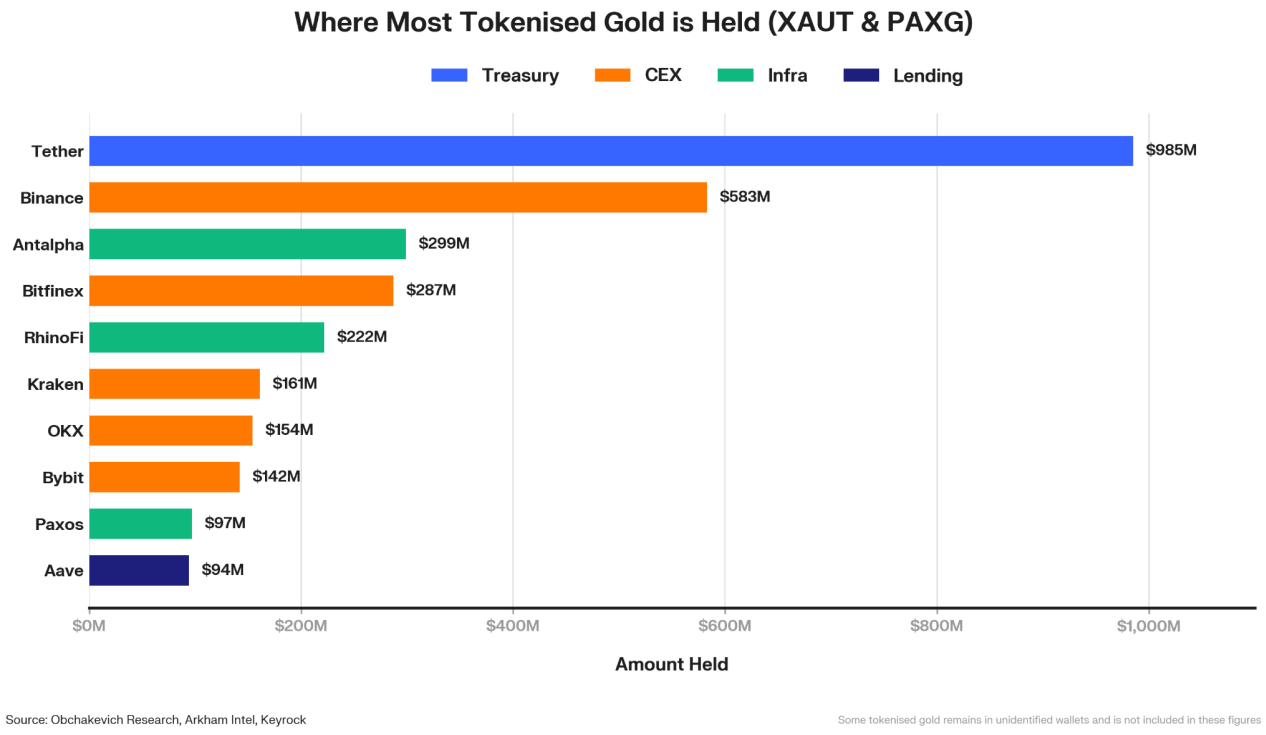
- **Divisibility**: The smallest commonly traded unit is a one-gram bar (about 0.032 troy ounces). A London Good Delivery bar weighs 400 ounces, worth over $2 million at current prices, so practical ownership often means accepting large denominations or paying premiums for fractional products.

- **Accessibility**: Physical gold requires going through a dealer. ETFs require a brokerage account. Futures require a margin account. Buying and storing physical gold typically costs 1–5% above spot through a dealer, plus 0.5–1% annually in custody fees.

Two tokens dominate the tokenised gold market. **Pax Gold (PAXG) and Tether Gold (XAUT)** together account for more than $5 billion, roughly **95%** of the gold sector. Each token represents one troy ounce of gold allocated to a specific London Good Delivery bar, redeemable for the underlying metal. Investors can purchase fractional exposure at any time and settle instantly, without the storage costs or operational overhead that come with physical ownership.

The two products differ in structure. **PAXG** is issued by **Paxos**, with gold held in Brink's vaults in London, monthly independent attestations, and a bankruptcy-remote custody structure. **XAUT** is issued by **Tether**, with gold stored in Swiss vaults and quarterly attestations from BDO Italia. Neither token charges ongoing custody or management fees, giving them a structural cost advantage over physical vaulting services and most gold ETFs (GLD charges 0.40% annually).

Onchain data shows where tokenised gold sits and how it is used. **Tether Treasury** holds the largest identified position at **$985 million**, part of a reserve diversification strategy that now includes more than **$17 billion** in physical and tokenised gold, roughly **9% of USDT's reserves**.



Source: Obchakevich Research, Arkham Intel, Keyrock

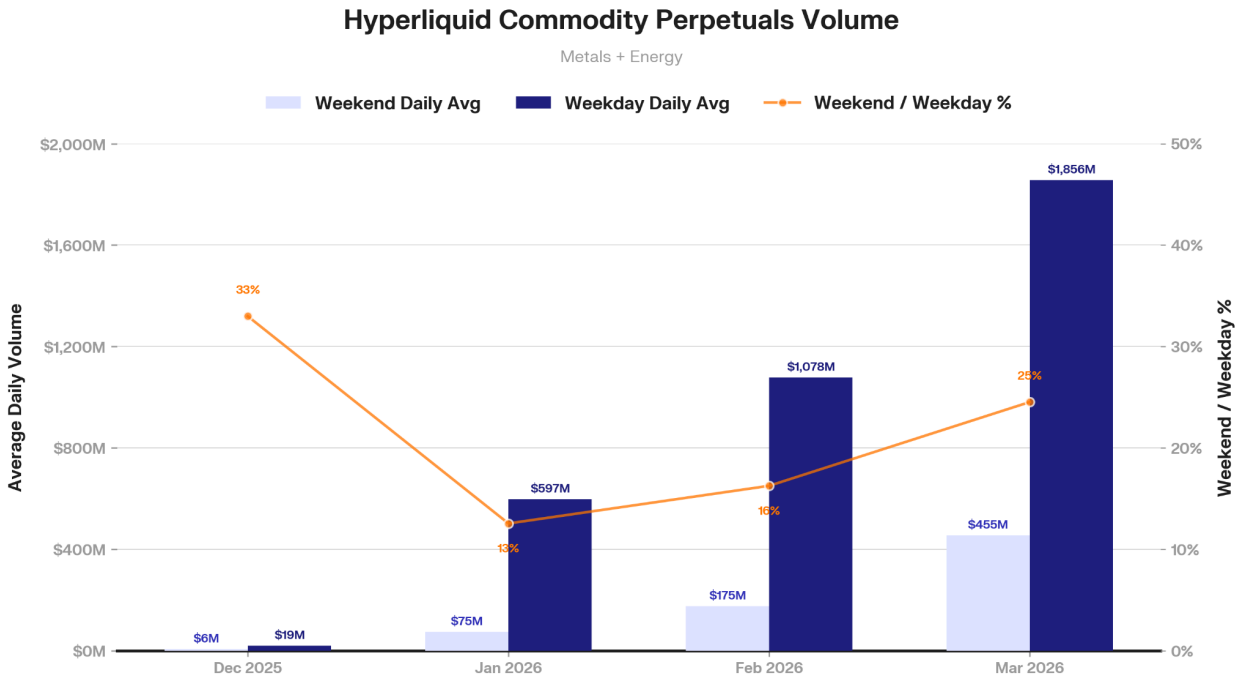
Some tokenised gold remains in unidentified wallets and is not included in these figures

Centralised exchanges collectively hold the largest share. Binance ($583M), Bitfinex ($287M), Kraken ($161M), OKX ($154M), and Bybit ($142M) custody user balances across spot markets, margin accounts, and yield products.

Antalpha ($299M), a Nasdaq-listed crypto lender, became the first public company to hold its corporate treasury in tokenised gold through its Aurelion subsidiary, using the position both as a macro hedge and as collateral for institutional lending. RhinoFi holds $222M in legacy deposits from its now-deprecated StarkEx Layer 2 trading platform.

Lending protocols account for the remainder. Paxos holds $97M in issuer operational float, while Aave holds $94M in XAUT collateral posted by users borrowing stablecoins against gold exposure. Some tokenised gold remains in unidentified wallets and is not included in these figures.

Tokenised gold is also one of the most actively traded onchain assets. **Monthly transfer volume exceeded $13 billion in February 2026**, implying a turnover ratio of **more than 2x** the segment's AUM. By comparison, tokenised Treasuries, despite nearly **$11 billion in AUM**, show far lower secondary activity relative to their size.

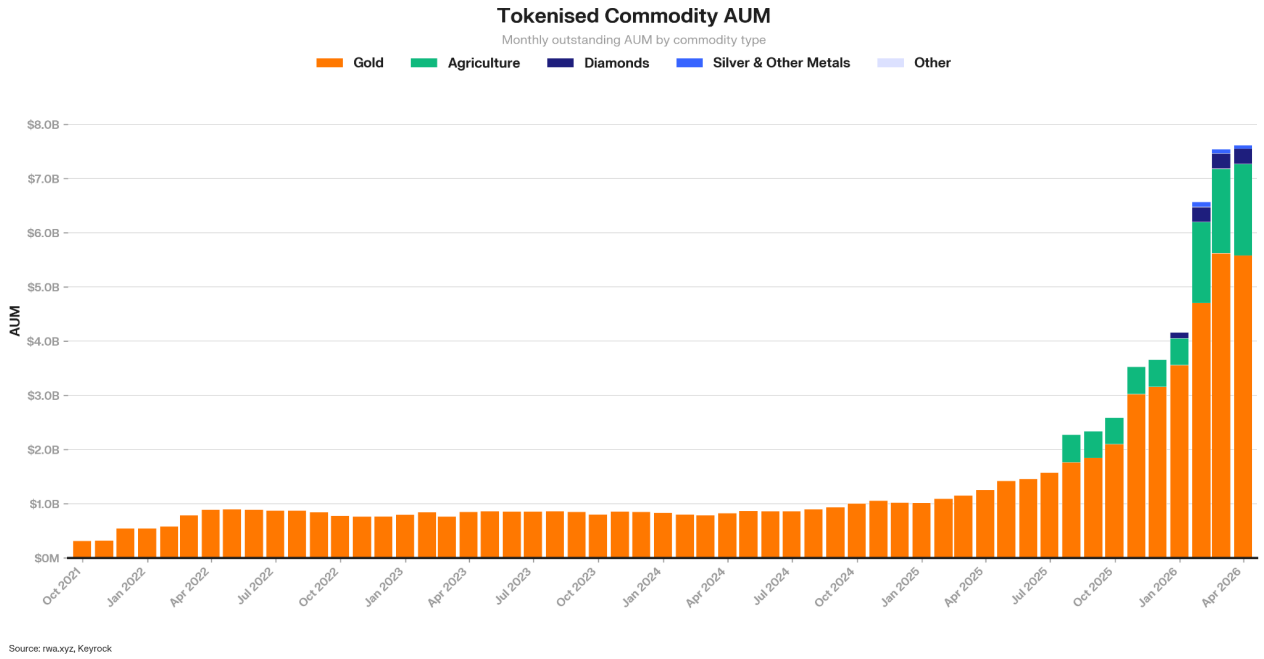


Source: Keyrock, Hyperliquid

Commodity perpetuals have followed a similar path to tokenised equities, where perps have become the most liquid venue for onchain price exposure. Since **HIP-3 launched in October 2025**, **17 commodity markets** have been deployed across gold, silver, platinum, palladium, copper, oil, and natural gas.

Monthly volume reached **$40.3 billion in March 2026**, nearly doubling February's $23 billion. **Silver accounts for roughly 75% of volume**, followed by **gold at 14%** and **copper at 4%**. Average weekday volume reached **$1.86 billion** in March, while weekend activity grew to $455 million, **running at 25% of weekday levels**. **Cumulative commodity perp volume has surpassed $77 billion.**

Tokenised commodities have expanded beyond gold into **agricultural products, diamonds, and other precious metals**. The assets are live, actively traded, and increasingly integrated into DeFi lending and exchange infrastructure. Perpetual futures have added a parallel layer of price exposure, with AUM now exponentially growing.



Source: rwa.xyz, Keyrock

1.5 ——

Alternative Funds

The global alternatives industry manages roughly **$17–18 trillion** across private equity, private credit, hedge funds, and venture capital. These strategies have historically delivered higher long-term returns or diversification benefits relative to traditional public markets, driving steady increases in institutional allocations over the past two decades. But the infrastructure used to distribute them has changed little over that time.

- **High minimums:** Most alternative funds require commitments of **$2–10 million or more**. Individual investors hold roughly **half of global wealth** but represent only **~16% of alternatives AUM**. Just **5% of the $150 trillion in private wealth** is allocated to alternatives. The constraint is the structure of the wrapper.

- **Illiquid secondaries:** Early exits require finding a buyer in a bilateral secondary market, a process that can take **weeks or months** and typically clears at a **6–25% discount to NAV**. Transfers require **GP consent**, legal review of the limited partnership agreement, and refreshed **KYC** for the buyer, with most costs borne by the seller.

- **Opaque reporting:** After committing capital, investors typically receive **quarterly reports with appraised valuations rather than market prices**. There is little real-time visibility into portfolio composition, performance, or NAV.

"The biggest gap is transparency. Investors are being asked to allocate to tokenised strategies without meaningful visibility into the holdings, the performance, the risk. What's needed is continuous, verifiable disclosure, not a monthly PDF, but real-time attestation that anyone can inspect and verify."

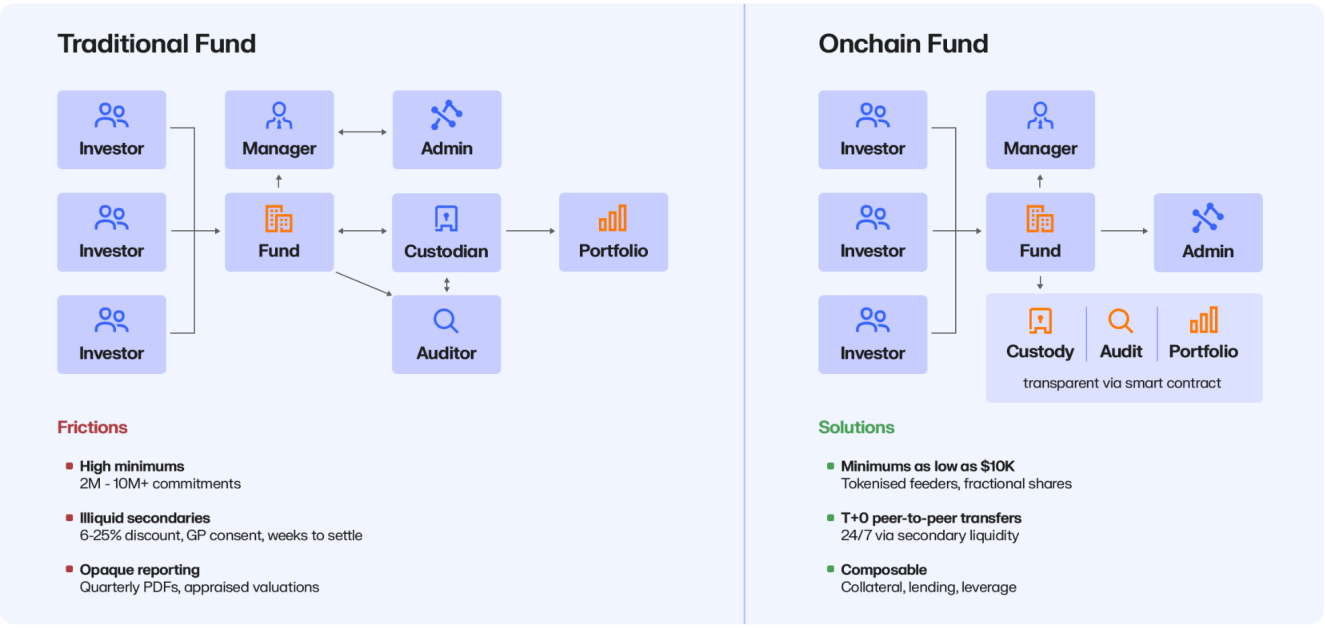
— Dennis Dinkelmeyer, CEO and Co-Founder at Midas

Tokenisation targets the **wrapper rather than the strategy**. The dominant model is the **tokenised feeder fund**. The investment strategy, portfolio managers, and underlying assets remain unchanged. Instead, a regulated feeder vehicle is created and its shares are issued as tokens on a public blockchain, while the master fund continues to operate as before.

Investors access the feeder through a platform that manages subscription, redemption, KYC, and compliance. The result is access to strategies such as Hamilton Lane's secondary fund or Apollo's credit vehicle at far lower minimums, with faster settlement and greater transparency than traditional fund infrastructure.

Securitize has built one of the most vertically integrated tokenisation platforms. Through its affiliates, it combines an SEC registered transfer agent (Securitize Transfer Agent, LLC), broker-dealer (Securitize Markets, LLC) with an ATS, Exempt Reporting Adviser (Securitize Capital, LLC) and fund administration (Securitize Fund Services, LLC). Asset managers provide the strategy; Securitize provides the infrastructure. The platform has tokenised more than $3.3 billion in assets and has launched products with Apollo, KKR, BNY, Hamilton Lane, VanEck, and BlackRock.

Traditional Fund vs. Onchain Fund



Source: Keyrock and Fume

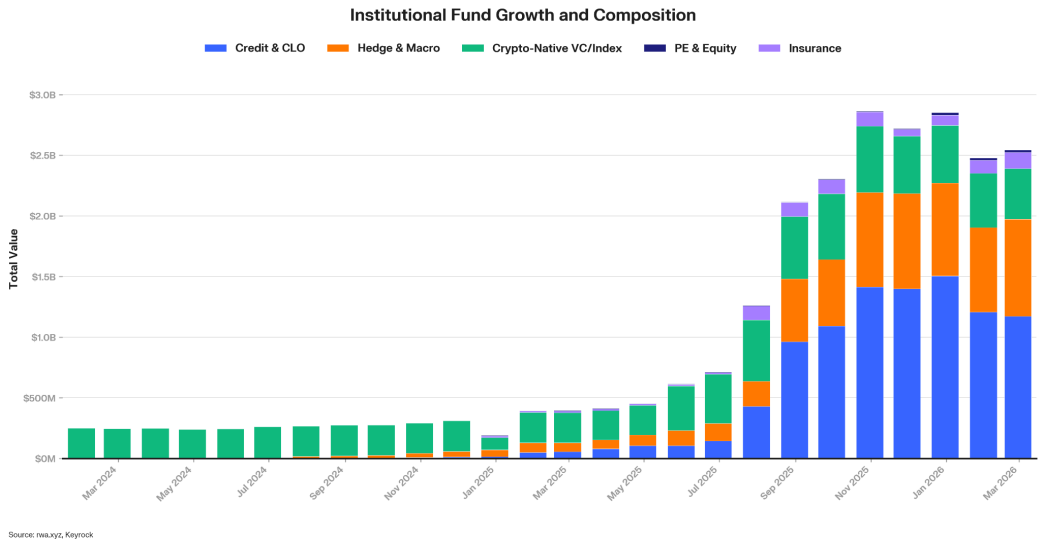
Hamilton Lane illustrates the model above in practice. Through tokenised feeders issued via Securitize, the firm has brought three flagship strategies onchain. Its $2.1 billion Equity Opportunities Fund V, previously accessible at roughly $5 million, is now available with a $20,000 minimum. The $5.6 billion Secondary Fund VI dropped from $5 million to $20,000, while the Senior Credit Opportunities Fund (SCOPE) moved from $2 million to $10,000.

These are the same institutional strategies run by the same portfolio managers, offered through a tokenised feeder structure that lowers the entry point by more than **99%.**

Centrifuge provides protocol infrastructure for a different class of asset managers. The **Janus Henderson Anemoy AAA CLO Fund**, the largest tokenised institutional fund at **$739 million**, runs on Centrifuge's rails, with Janus Henderson ($360B AUM) managing the underlying AAA-rated CLO portfolio. The fund launched in mid-2025 and scaled to over $1 billion by November, driven primarily by a large allocation from Sky (formerly MakerDAO) deployed through **Grove**, a DeFi credit infrastructure protocol. That single allocation accounts for the majority of the fund's AUM.

Composability is what makes tokenised funds more than just lower minimums. A fund share that earns yield can also be used as collateral in a lending market, pledged for margin on an exchange, or used to mint a synthetic dollar.

The sector has expanded from **$185 million in January 2025 to $2.56 billion by March 2026**, a roughly **13× increase in fourteen months**. Thirty-six products now span AAA-rated CLOs, diversified credit, hedge strategies, venture capital, reinsurance, and crypto basis trades. **The top five funds account for 61% of AUM**, while **credit and CLO strategies represent $1.2 billion**, nearly half the market.



"The asset manager roster is expanding, and we expect to announce additional partnerships across fixed income, equities, real estate, and alternatives in the months ahead."

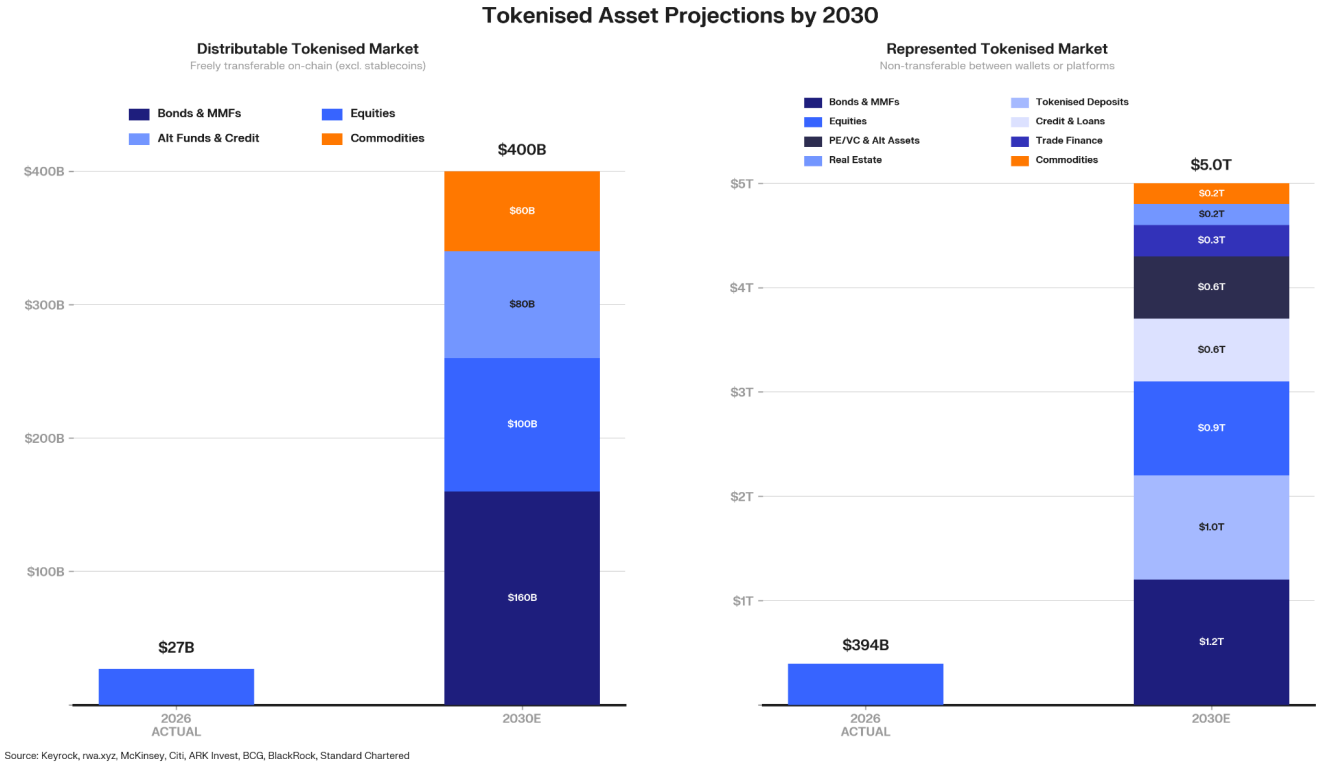
— Carlos Domingo, CEO and Founder at Securitize

1.6 ——
The Scale Ahead

Tokenisation is best understood as a shift in financial infrastructure, not a new asset class. Projected growth through 2030 reflects existing assets moving onto rails where ownership, settlement, and transfer operate natively onchain. **Our base case sees the distributable market expanding from $27 billion to $400 billion by 2030**, while the broader represented market — assets tracked on public blockchains but not yet freely transferable — **reaches $5 trillion.**

The pace of that shift depends on integration into existing financial workflows. Large pools of capital remain constrained by settlement delays, high minimums, geographic limits, and weak secondary liquidity. Tokenisation compresses these frictions, making assets **divisible**, **transferable**, and **continuously accessible**. Assets move more freely, and growth shows up as increased capital velocity and reach.

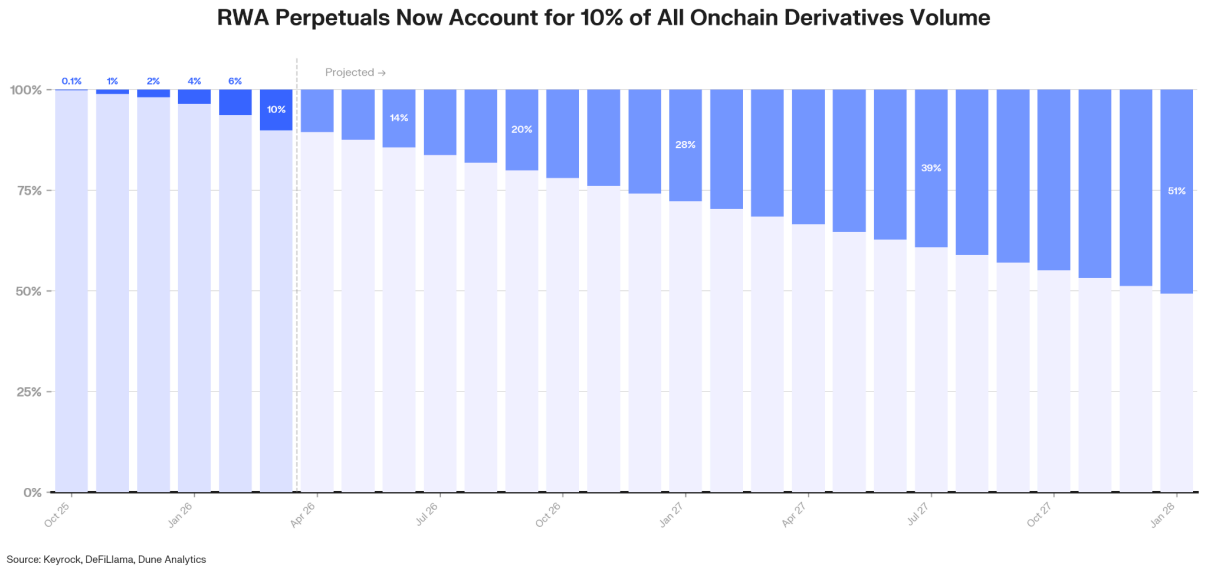
Fixed income and money market funds lead today because they required the least structural change to move onchain. **Equities** represent the largest upside, growing from under **$1 billion** to an estimated **$100 billion** by 2030 as regulation matures and onchain infrastructure converges with traditional finance. **Alternative funds and credit** expand from **$7.4 billion to $80 billion**, driven by composability, where positions can be reused across protocols. **Commodities** remain anchored by tokenised gold. Across categories, the shift from experimentation to allocation accelerates as settlement becomes real-time, distribution broadens, and infrastructure reaches a point where institutions no longer need to work around legacy constraints.



Source: Keyrock, rwa.xyz, McKinsey, Citi, ARK Invest, BCG, BlackRock, Standard Chartered

While spot tokenisation scales, a parallel distribution channel has already emerged through **perpetual futures**.

Perpetual futures have become the fastest-growing distribution channel for real-world asset exposure onchain. **In October 2025, RWA perps accounted for 0.1% of all onchain derivatives volume. By March 2026, that figure reached 10.1%.** Total RWA perps volume hit $67 billion in March across venues including Hyperliquid's **HIP-3** (roughly 90% of volume), **Ostium**, and **Lighter**, covering equities, commodities, FX, bonds, and pre-IPO markets. Over the same period, the broader onchain perps market contracted from $1.36 trillion to $663 billion. **RWA perps grew 40x while the market around them halved**.



Three properties explain why perps scaled before any other RWA distribution channel. **First**, **perpetuals are a simple leveraged instrument**. A trader selects direction and leverage. There are no strikes to choose, no Greeks to manage, no theta decay eroding the position, and no expiry forcing a roll. The payoff is linear and tracks spot, which maps directly to how equity and commodity traders already think about leveraged exposure.

Second, perpetuals operate continuously. When U.S. equity markets close on Friday, onchain perps keep trading with oracle prices and volatility bands managing drift. That gap will narrow as traditional exchanges move toward 24/7 infrastructure, but today it gives onchain venues a structural window that no other product fills.

Third, perps now offer exposure to asset classes that have outperformed crypto in the current macro environment. Commodities and equities have delivered stronger risk-adjusted returns than most digital assets over the past year, and onchain traders can express those views through the same interfaces and wallets they already use. For traditional market participants, the appeal runs in the opposite direction. A portfolio manager who wants weekend hedging or simplified leverage on an equity position can access it through perps without managing an options book.

At the linear growth rate observed over the past six months, **RWA perpetuals could account for 50% of onchain derivatives volume by January 2028**. That projection assumes the broader perps market stabilises near current levels and RWA share continues gaining roughly two percentage points per month. Even if the pace decelerates as the initial deployment wave matures, the trajectory suggests RWA exposure will become a structurally significant portion of onchain derivatives activity.

2

Which Assets Scale Onchain Fastest

Section 1 examined five asset classes and the efficiencies tokenisation unlocks in each. Even so, the largest tokenised category remains a fraction of a percent of its traditional market. Trillions in assets could ultimately move onchain. **This section scores our five asset classes** covered above on their ability to scale and identifies the binding constraint holding each back.

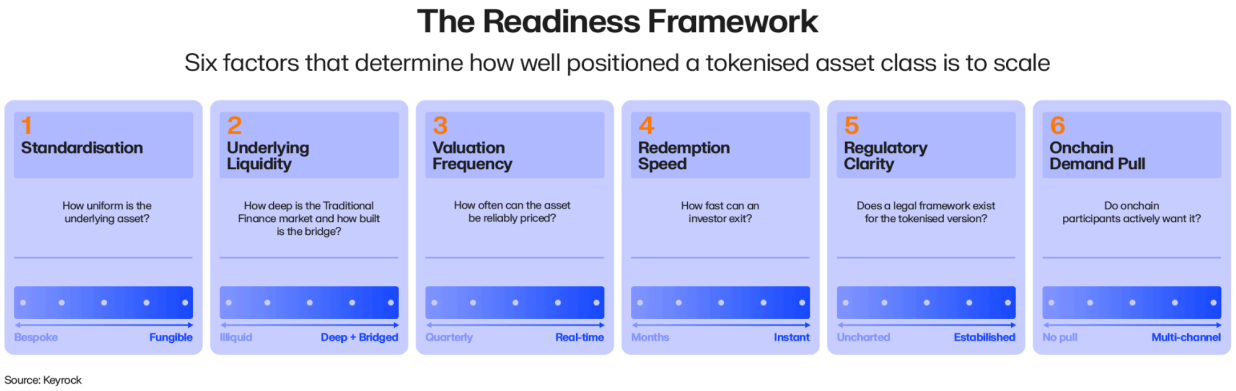
"Billions in RWAs exist onchain but the vast majority sit idle. Minted, held in custody, and that is it. The credit infrastructure layer, lending against these assets, borrowing, collateral management, is where most of the value will accrue."

— Jonathan Han, CEO at Euler Labs

2.1

The Readiness Framework

We've identified **six factors** to determine how well positioned a tokenised asset class is to scale. **Each captures a combination of what the traditional market provides as a structural foundation, what onchain infrastructure enables today, and where the trajectory points**. A high score does not mean the tokenised version has already achieved scale. It means the conditions for scale, from TradFi market depth to regulatory frameworks to onchain demand, are in place or actively developing.



Source: Keyrock

1. **Standardisation** measures how uniform the underlying asset is. A U.S. Treasury bill is fungible, any $100 of face value is identical to another. A private credit facility is bespoke, negotiated between lender and borrower with unique terms. The more standardised the asset, the easier it is to represent as a token with consistent properties across holders.

2. **Underlying liquidity** measures the depth of the traditional market and how easily that liquidity can reach onchain markets. U.S. equities trade over **$300 billion daily** across venues, and institutions such as **NYSE, Nasdaq, and DTCC** are developing blockchain infrastructure for tokenised securities. Tokenised gold has deep traditional markets but a thinner institutional bridge. Private credit lacks a meaningful secondary market even in TradFi. The score reflects both the existing liquidity base and the infrastructure emerging to access it.

3. **Valuation frequency** measures how often an asset can be reliably priced. Gold trades continuously with real-time feeds; private equity funds typically report NAV quarterly. Onchain lending protocols require price updates frequent enough to manage collateral risk, which varies by asset. The larger the gap between natural pricing and onchain requirements, the more structural engineering is needed to bridge it. Products like ACRED and mF-ONE show it can be done through daily NAV feeds and liquidity sleeves, though complexity rises with the mismatch.

4. **Redemption speed** measures how quickly investors can exit. Money market funds offer same-day liquidity, while private credit often locks capital for weeks or months. This matters for onchain lending, where collateral may need to be liquidated within minutes or hours if positions fall below thresholds.

5. **Regulatory clarity** measures whether a legal framework exists for the tokenised asset. Tokenised Treasuries operate within established securities and fund regulation. Tokenised commodities rely on existing custody and commodity structures. Tokenised equities remain less defined, with progress in 2025–2026 but no comprehensive framework. The score reflects current legal certainty for the tokenised form.

6. **Onchain demand pull** measures whether protocols and market participants actively use the tokenised asset for collateral, yield, or portfolio allocation. Demand extends beyond DeFi to stablecoin reserves, institutional treasury management, and lending integrations. The score reflects how broad and established those onchain demand channels are today.

2.2 ——

Scoring The Asset Classes

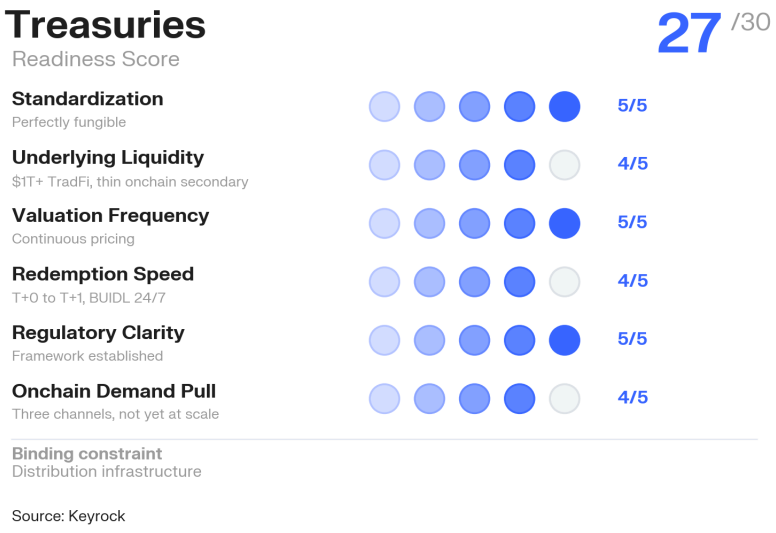
Each asset class is scored on a 1-5 scale across all six factors. A score of 5 means the structural conditions for scaling are in place. A score of 1 means fundamental constraints limit scaling potential. The dot charts below visualise the profile of each and we explain the reasoning behind every score.

"The products that have gone furthest tend to triangulate three things well. Sufficient yield, stability and predictability of that yield, and some form of atomic or near-instant liquidity. The products that can align those three features are the ones best positioned to become usable building blocks in the onchain financial system."

— Dean Khan Dhillon, Head of Growth at RWA.xyz

2.2.1 ——

Treasuries



Source: Keyrock

1. **Standardisation (5):** U.S. Treasury bills are highly standardised securities. Within a given issue, any $100 of face value is interchangeable with any other. Tokenised representations inherit this uniformity. Products such as BUIDL, USYC, and USTB invest primarily in short-duration U.S. government obligations and repo agreements. While portfolio compositions vary slightly, the underlying assets share a highly standardised risk profile.

2. **Underlying Liquidity (4):** The U.S. Treasury market is widely regarded as the **largest and most liquid securities market in the world**, with over **$1 trillion in average daily trading volume**. Tokenised products inherit this price discovery and offer same-day mint/redemption through platforms such as **Securitize**. However, onchain secondary liquidity remains limited. Large exits typically rely on primary redemption. Scaled instant exit paths exist through **liquidity facilities and market maker integrations**, but these typically route through a small number of counterparties.

3. **Valuation Frequency (5):** Treasuries trade continuously during market hours with extremely tight bid–ask spreads, enabling reliable and frequent pricing. Short-duration holdings carry minimal mark-to-market volatility. **Onchain oracles** such as Chainlink, RedStone, and Chronicle deliver regular NAV updates that are sufficient for DeFi collateralisation and risk management.

4. **Redemption Speed (4):** Most tokenised treasury funds offer **same-day or T+1 redemption**. Some provide faster liquidity paths. **BUIDL** supports near-instant, 24/7 redemption into USDC through a Circle liquidity facility and secondary trading via UniswapX, removing reliance on the end-of-day NAV processing typical of traditional money market funds. WisdomTree's **WTGXX** received SEC exemptive relief in February 2026 enabling 24/7 trading and instant settlement. The score is **4 rather than 5** because the underlying Treasury market still settles **T+1**, and instant redemption paths depend on liquidity facilities rather than direct base-asset settlement.

5. **Regulatory Clarity (5):** Tokenised treasury products operate within established U.S. securities frameworks. Some are registered funds, such as WisdomTree's WTGXX and Franklin Templeton's OnChain U.S. Government Money Fund. Others are private funds offered under exemptions such as **Section 3(c)(7)** and **Regulation D**, including BUIDL and USTB. The SEC's January 2026 statement on tokenised securities reaffirmed that existing federal securities laws apply regardless of whether ownership records are maintained onchain. The legal framework does not require new legislation.

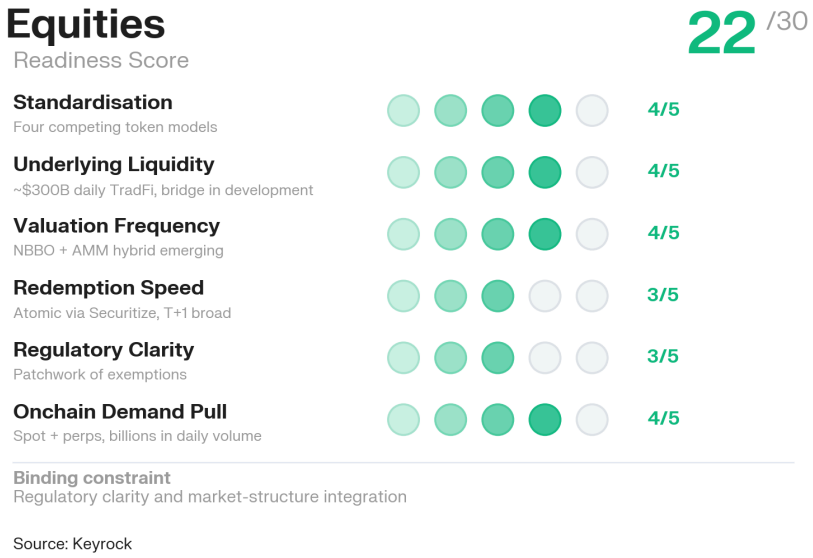
6. **Onchain Demand Pull (4):** Three independent demand channels are reinforcing the onchain demand pull. First, **stablecoin reserve managers** increasingly allocate to short-duration treasuries as transparent reserve assets. Legislation such as the GENIUS Act reinforces this demand by requiring reserves to be backed by short-term Treasury securities. Second, **institutional cash managers** are adopting tokenised money market infrastructure. Platforms operated by Goldman Sachs and BNY Mellon enable tokenised fund distribution with asset managers including BlackRock, Fidelity, and Federated Hermes. Third, **DeFi protocols and onchain treasuries** are integrating tokenised treasuries as yield-bearing collateral. Spark Protocol alone allocated more than **$2 billion** through its Tokenisation Grand Prix, the largest DeFi allocation to tokenised real-world assets to date. No other asset class currently benefits from three independent demand channels pulling in the same direction.

The binding constraint is **distribution infrastructure**. Secondary liquidity of tokenised treasuries remains nascent and cross-chain pools are fragmented. Most tokenised treasury products are minted, allocated, and held rather than actively traded.

"For tokenised U.S. Treasuries, a large gap between issuance and trading is often completely rational. These are institutional treasury-management products, deliberately structured for accredited investors. The fact that they have large balances, limited trading, and a relatively small holder base is not necessarily a sign of weakness. In many cases, that is exactly how the product was meant to function."

— Dean Khan Dhillon, Head of Growth at RWA.xyz

2.2.2 Equities



1. **Standardisation (4):** Listed equities are highly standardised with CUSIP identifiers and uniform shareholder rights. The score is 4 rather than 5 because tokenised equities currently span four models (direct, entitlement, indirect, perps) and each can represent a different legal claim.

2. **Underlying Liquidity (4):** The U.S. equity market trades over **$300 billion daily** in notional value across exchanges and off-exchange venues, placing it among the deepest markets globally. Today, tokenised equity secondary liquidity is thin, however, with limited DEX depth across existing products. In direct tokenisation, shares are issued natively onchain through a registered broker-dealer, allowing platforms to pull from underlying exchange liquidity rather than building parallel pools from scratch. Tokenised equities can ultimately inherit this depth as infrastructure matures, particularly as **NYSE** and **Nasdaq** develop blockchain-based trading platforms.

3. **Valuation Frequency (4):** Listed equities provide high-frequency price discovery during exchange trading hours through regulated venues and real-time market data. Outside of market hours, reference signals exist through derivatives markets such as perpetual futures, but these rely on oracle anchoring and volatility bands rather than independent spot price discovery. Pricing is therefore highly reliable but not yet truly 24/7. Securitize equities will operate a hybrid model using NBBO-aligned pricing during market hours and an AMM-style mechanism after hours, while NYSE and Nasdaq are developing 24/7 tokenised trading platforms that could push this factor toward 5.

4. **Redemption Speed (3):** Traditional equities settle **T+1** in the U.S. Securitize markets will offer atomic onchain settlement for a narrow set of directly tokenised, issuer-participating equities through its broker-dealer and ATS. However, no broad liquidity facility comparable to tokenised treasuries exists, and Nasdaq's tokenised securities proposal retains DTC clearing within the existing market structure. Category-wide, settlement remains tied to traditional rails.

5. **Regulatory Clarity (3):** This factor is improving faster than any other. DTCC received an SEC no-action letter in December 2025 covering Russell 1000 stocks and ETFs, and the SEC clarified in January 2026 that tokenised securities remain subject to existing federal securities laws. The EU has proposed expanding the **DLT Pilot Regime** threshold from **€6B to €100B**, and **NYSE** is developing a tokenised equity platform. Despite this progress, products still operate under a patchwork of exemptions, no-action relief, and jurisdiction-specific authorisations.

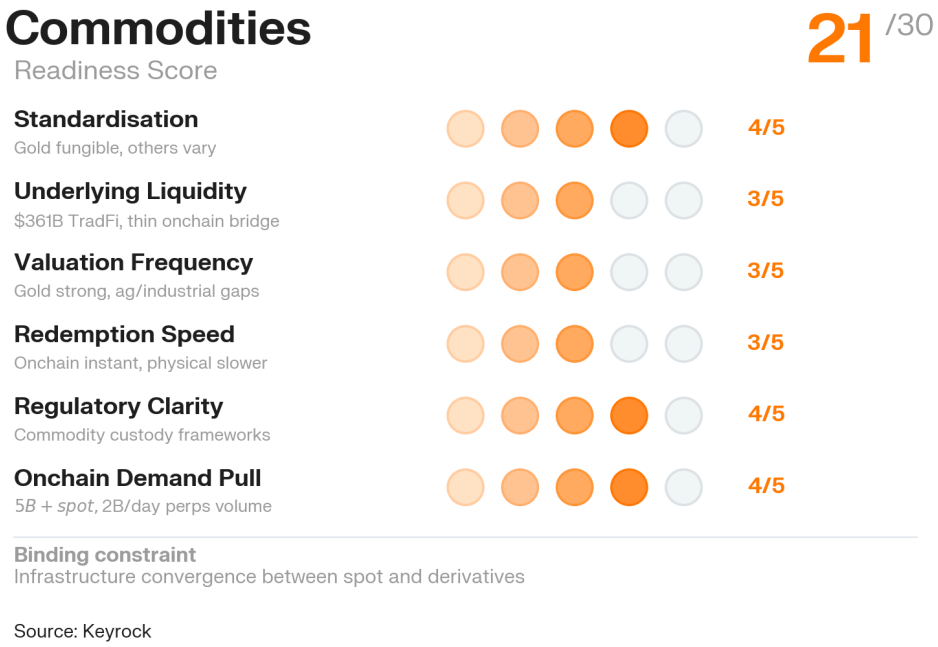
6. **Onchain Demand Pull (4):** DeFi integration for tokenised equities is still early. Existing integrations, such as Backed's xStocks on Kamino and Loopscale, use indirect tokenisation models where investors hold contractual claims rather than the underlying share. Direct tokenisation, however, is emerging. Securitize issued Exodus (EXOD) as natively tokenised Class A stock and is developing integrations with Aave Horizon and Loopscale.

On the derivatives side, equity perpetuals have grown rapidly on venues such as Hyperliquid and Ostium. TradeXYZ, the largest Hyperliquid venue for RWA perpetuals, reached **$30 billion+ in monthly volume** by early 2026. However, this demand is largely synthetic exposure rather than spot ownership. Weekend volume drops by 80% and pricing relies on bounded synthetic models rather than independent price discovery. As a result, protocol-level demand for tokenised spot equities remains nascent, and the primary use case today is global access for retail investors outside U.S. brokerage markets.

These are meaningful steps, but the universe of directly tokenised equities remains small and protocol-level demand, outside of perpetuals, has not developed at scale.

The binding constraint is regulatory clarity and market-structure integration. The SEC has confirmed tokenised securities fall within existing law, but issuance of tokenised equity currently operates through separate venues. Scaling requires integration with the national market system, not just issuance alongside it.

2.2.3 Commodities



Source: Keyrock

1. **Standardisation (4):** Precious metals are highly standardised. A London Good Delivery gold bar is fungible globally, and tokenised gold maps one token to one troy ounce allocated to a specific bar. The score is 4 rather than 5 because other commodities (e.g. agricultural products, diamonds, and many raw materials) have varying grades and specifications that make tokenisation more complex.

2. **Underlying Liquidity (3):** The traditional gold market provides a deep foundation, with **$361 billion** in average daily trading volume across OTC, futures, and ETFs. Institutional initiatives exist, including the World Gold Council's **Gold247** settlement pilot and **HSBC Orion's** tokenised gold platform. However, these operate on permissioned rails and do not connect LBMA or COMEX liquidity to public blockchain markets.

   Tokenised gold trades roughly **$70–100 million daily** across fragmented pools, with bid-ask spreads an order of magnitude wider than GLD's ~1 basis point and combined DEX liquidity under **$75 million** across PAXG and XAUT pools. The foundation is deep, but the bridge to onchain remains thin.

3. **Valuation Frequency (3):** Pricing infrastructure varies widely across commodities. Gold and energy benefit from 24/5 futures trading on COMEX and NYMEX, with oracles delivering reliable feeds during TradFi hours. When traditional markets close, perp venues continue updating mark prices using internal order flow from the last oracle reference, which enables weekend trading but not true underlying price discovery due to volatility bands. Industrial metals trade on narrower exchange sessions with thinner liquidity, while agricultural commodities rely on session-based markets and often lack reliable onchain oracle feeds.

4. **Redemption Speed (3):** PAXG and XAUT transfer instantly onchain, but physical redemption into allocated gold bars requires minimum thresholds and processing time. Neither product offers the same-day fiat redemption available in tokenised treasury funds. The structure is faster than traditional gold ownership but slower than money market instruments.

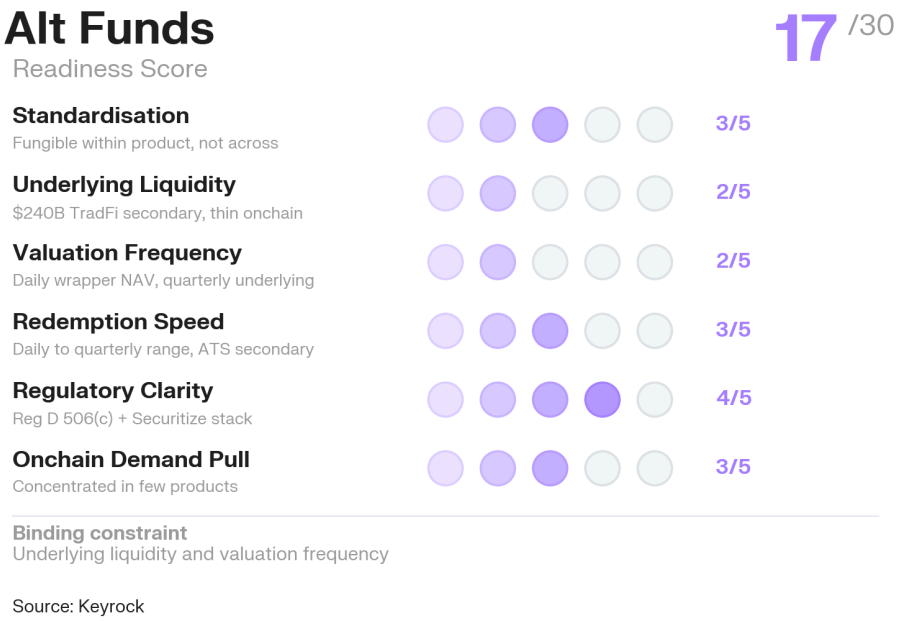
5. **Regulatory Clarity (4):** Tokenised commodities generally fall under commodity custody and trust frameworks in the U.S. (Commodity Exchange Act, NYDFS trust charters) and are classified as **asset-referenced tokens under MiCA** in the EU rather than securities. Paxos operates under a New York State Department of Financial Services trust charter. The regulatory path is clearer than for equities, though cross-jurisdictional consistency remains uneven.

6. **Onchain Demand Pull (4):** Demand for tokenised gold spot remains dominated by buy-and-hold retail seeking physical exposure without custody overhead. DeFi integrations are beginning to emerge, including tokenised gold used as collateral and early yield-bearing structures. At the same time, onchain commodity perpetuals have grown rapidly, providing leveraged exposure to metals markets. However, this derivatives demand remains largely separate from the tokenised spot layer. Perps deliver price exposure without interacting with the underlying assets, but pricing mechanisms rely on bounded models when traditional markets close.

The binding constraint is **infrastructure convergence**. There is high readiness and growing demand across spot DeFi and derivatives, but the two channels operate independently. Perps provide leveraged price exposure without touching the tokenised underlying. Spot integrations remain narrow. Until the infrastructure merges, onchain commodity markets function as parallel venues rather than extensions of the traditional market.

2.2.4 ——

Alternative Funds



Source: Keyrock

1. **Standardisation (3):** Tokenised feeder fund shares are standardised within each product. Across the sector, however, strategies vary widely, from AAA CLOs to hedge funds and reinsurance, with no uniform structure. Products remain bespoke in portfolio composition, fee structure, and redemption terms.

2. **Underlying Liquidity (2):** A growing traditional secondary market exists, with total volume reaching **$240B in 2025**, but it remains negotiated, discount-driven, and operationally slow. Buyout interests trade near **~8% discounts to NAV**, while venture and real estate often clear at **20–30% discounts**. Transfers typically require GP consent, legal review, and weeks of settlement. Onchain, the sector's roughly **$2.3B** is spread across dozens of products with limited secondary trading. Tokenisation improves transferability, regulated ATS venues enable compliant peer-to-peer transfers, and DeFi integrations allow holders to borrow against positions. Liquidity remains thin, but the structure is meaningfully better than traditional private market transfers.

3. **Valuation Frequency (2):** Alternative fund strategies report NAV quarterly or monthly. Tokenised wrappers have improved publication frequency. RedStone delivers daily onchain NAV for ACRED and Hamilton Lane SCOPE, Chainlink provides daily feeds for WisdomTree CRDT, and EO Network updates mF-ONE weekly. However, the underlying portfolios remain **mark-to-model rather than mark-to-market**. Wrapper-level updates smooth accrual-based returns rather than reflecting real price discovery, limiting the reliability of onchain pricing even when update frequency increases.

4. **Redemption Speed (3):** Liquidity structures vary, but the dominant model is the **interval fund**, typically offering quarterly repurchase windows capped at **5% of shares**, as used by **Apollo's Diversified Credit Fund**. Some funds offer other structures, such as **Hamilton Lane's SCOPE** which provides monthly redemptions with a capped liquidity pool. Meanwhile, the **Janus Henderson–Anemoy AAA CLO** fund, tokenised via Centrifuge, offers **daily redemptions with T+3 settlement**. Even so, the underlying CLO market remains OTC and less liquid than exchange-traded securities. Tokenisation adds a secondary exit channel through compliant transfers on regulated ATS venues. These mechanisms improve flexibility relative to traditional LP lockups but remain slower than the same-day liquidity available in tokenised treasuries.

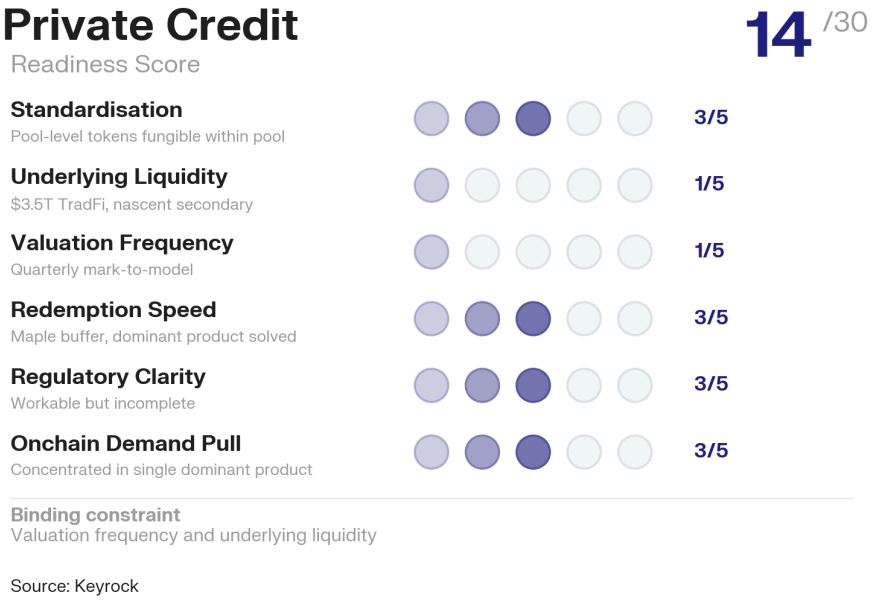
5. **Regulatory Clarity (4):** Tokenised feeder funds operate under established **SEC Reg D (Rule 506(c))** frameworks for accredited investors. Platforms such as Securitize provide a vertically integrated regulatory stack, including transfer agent, broker-dealer, ATS, and fund administration, covering issuance, trading, and servicing. The score is 4 rather than 5 because cross-border distribution and non-accredited access remain legally complex.

6. **Onchain Demand Pull (3):** Early composability is emerging as tokenised fund shares integrate with lending protocols and collateral vaults, enabling borrowing and leveraged yield strategies such as on Morpho, Loopscale, and Kamino. Institutional participation is also increasing, including governance commitments from large asset managers to DeFi protocols. The pull remains narrower than tokenised treasuries but is structurally real, driven by DeFi capital seeking diversification beyond native lending markets.

The binding constraint is **underlying liquidity and valuation frequency**. The assets these funds hold tend to be illiquid and priced through models. Tokenisation makes access easier but does not change the fundamental characteristics of the underlying portfolio.

2.2.5

Private Credit



1. **Standardisation (3):** Private credit deals are inherently bespoke, with each loan carrying unique terms, covenants, collateral, and maturities. Tokenised access typically abstracts this complexity through **pool-level wrappers**. For example, **Maple's syrupUSDC** is fungible within the pool regardless of which loans back it, similar to the within-product standardisation seen in alternative fund tokens.

2. **Underlying Liquidity (1):** The **$3.5 trillion** private credit market has only a thin secondary market. Credit secondaries fundraising exceeded **$16 billion** in the first three quarters of 2025, and dedicated marketplaces are beginning to emerge, but activity remains negotiated, operationally slow, and small relative to outstanding volume. Onchain, rwa.xyz tracks roughly **$22.5 billion** in active tokenised credit, but that includes all non-sovereign debt, from corporate bonds to structured credit and blockchain-enabled HELOC origination. The freely transferable segment of tokenised private credit is likely closer to **$7.5 billion**, and most of it doesn't trade after issuance. Tokenisation makes positions visible and theoretically transferable, but without real two-way secondary depth in the underlying loans, the bridge from TradFi illiquidity to onchain composability remains narrow.

3. **Valuation Frequency (1):** Private loans are typically **marked to model** on a quarterly basis. Some tokenised wrappers publish values more frequently, and Maple runs pricing for its lending pools, but more frequent publication does not change the informational cadence of the underlying loans, which still depend on borrower reporting, covenant packages, and manager judgment. For DeFi protocols that require continuous pricing, this is a fundamental mismatch. The problem is not just frequency but reliability, as when leading managers disagree sharply on default trajectories, model-based marks carry a layer of uncertainty that oracles can't eliminate.

4. **Redemption Speed (3).** Traditional private credit locks capital until maturity, with early exits negotiated at **5–10% discounts to NAV** when available. Tokenisation has introduced faster exit mechanisms at the product level. **Maple's syrupUSDC** maintains a liquidity buffer and allows withdrawals through automated processes that frequently settle within minutes, while DEX liquidity provides an additional exit path. Most other tokenised private credit still relies on hold-to-maturity structures or pool-dependent liquidity.

"We've reduced average withdrawal times to under five minutes through a dynamic instant-liquidity buffer. There are no lockups; lenders can access their capital at any moment with no fees or penalties."

— Sidney Powell, CEO and Co-Founder at Maple

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5. **Regulatory Clarity (3).** Private credit lending is legally well understood, but tokenisation platforms vary widely in regulatory posture. Figure operates through subsidiaries holding extensive lending and servicing licenses alongside broker-dealer and ATS registrations. Securitize uses a vertically integrated stack spanning issuance, trading, and servicing. Maple relies on Reg D exemptions on a per-pool basis and excludes U.S. persons from syrupUSDC. The underlying lending frameworks are established, but tokenised loan participations, smart-contract enforceability, and cross-border compliance remain areas of active development.

6. **Onchain Demand Pull (3).** Real composability exists and is growing. **Maple's syrupUSDC** is integrated across major DeFi protocols as collateral, yield-bearing inventory, or trading margin. Demand is concentrated in a small number of products but already operational across lending, yield, and margin systems.

The binding constraint is **valuation frequency and underlying liquidity.** These are the two factors most critical for onchain composability, and private credit scores 1 on both. A lending protocol cannot use a quarterly-priced, months-to-liquidate asset as collateral without structural workarounds. Wrapper products can improve usability through liquidity buffers and pool-level engineering, but the underlying loans remain illiquid and infrequently priced. Tokenisation makes that illiquidity more visible and slightly easier to navigate, but it does not remove it.

"Credit ratings are the gateway to mainstream fixed-income distribution. The vast majority of institutional capital, pension funds, insurance companies, and endowments, operate under mandates that require rated instruments. Once crypto-backed loans receive ratings, they become eligible for syndication into mainstream fixed-income mandates."

— Sidney Powell, CEO and Co-Founder at Maple

Readiness at a Glance

	Treasuries	Equities	Commodities	Alt Funds	Private Credit
Standardisation	5	4	4	3	3
Underlying Liquidity	4	4	3	2	1
Valuation Frequency	5	4	3	2	1
Redemption Speed	4	3	3	3	3
Regulatory Clarity	5	3	4	4	3
Onchain Demand Pull	4	4	4	3	3
Total	**27/30**	**22/30**	**21/30**	**17/30**	**14/30**

Source: Keyrock

Across the five asset classes, where assets are standardised, frequently priced, and highly liquid, tokenisation strips out friction and expands distribution. Where assets are bespoke, illiquid, or opaque, it improves access but doesn't remove the core constraints on scale. Both matter, but capital ultimately flows to where the fit is strongest.

3

The Next 18 Months

Section 2 scored five asset classes on their readiness to scale onchain. **This section examines what is actually arriving over the next eighteen months to close the gap between readiness and reality**. Four forces are converging. **Regulatory frameworks** are being codified across the U.S., EU, UK, and Asia-Pacific. **Market depth data** shows how far tokenised assets still are from functioning as tradeable instruments, but composability infrastructure will begin to change that. **Liquidity infrastructure** is being built to make secondary markets economically viable for the first time. And distribution channels are expanding as the cost of reaching investors inverts from issuer-borne to protocol-borne.

This section maps how these four forces converge into **2027**.

3.1

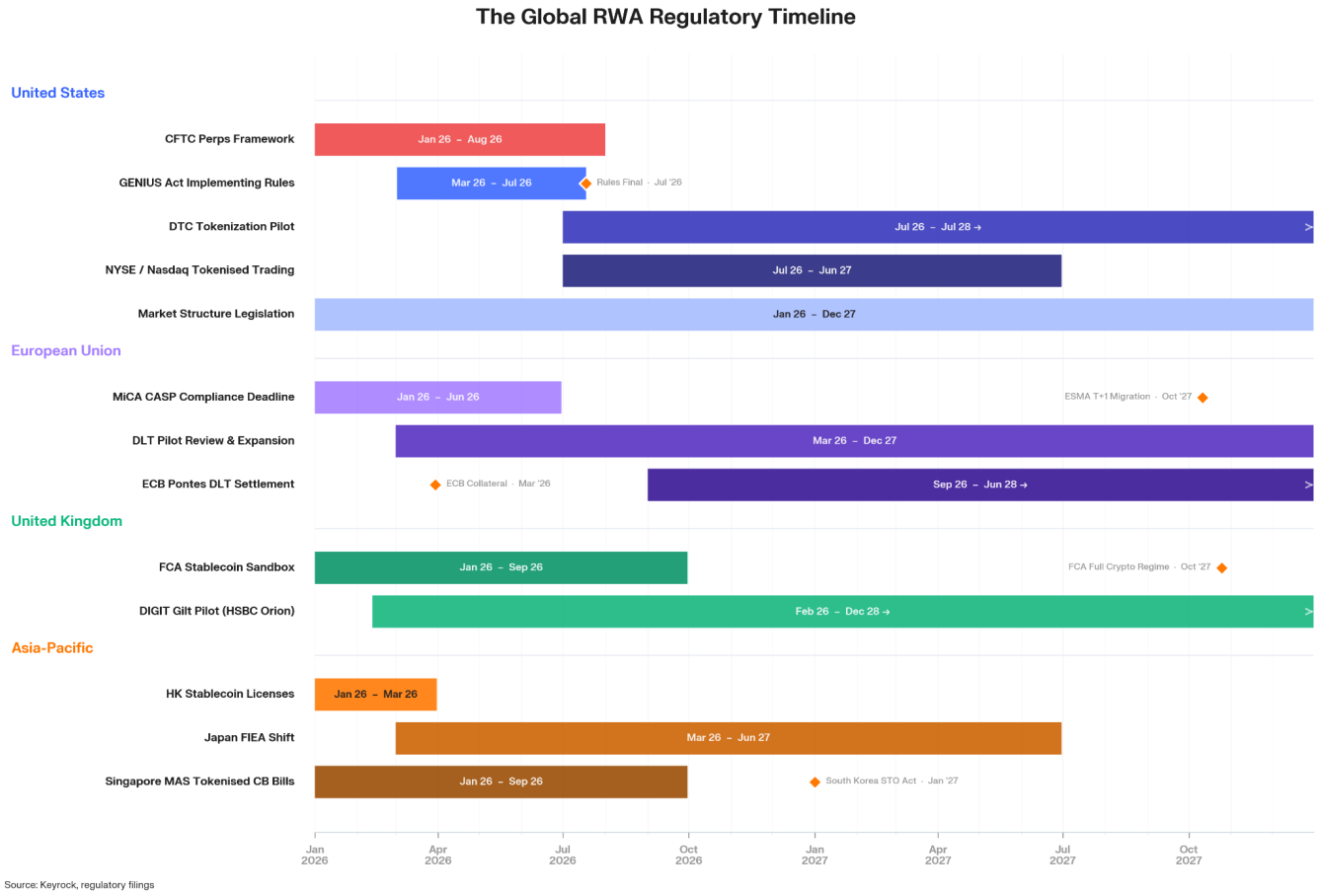
The Regulatory Unlock

Regulatory uncertainty has long been the main obstacle to tokenised asset adoption, but this is now changing. After several years in which tokenised assets operated largely within interpretive guidance, enforcement actions, and pilot regimes, major financial jurisdictions are moving toward formal statutory frameworks.

We believe **2027** will mark the point when regulatory rules begin to replace ambiguity.

"The biggest challenge is still the uncertainty on the regulation side. Most countries do not have a clear path. How fast regulation changes is most likely one of the biggest things limiting growth and adoption. And it's multiple jurisdictions, sometimes just changing, which for global markets is super difficult."

— Martin Quensel, President and Co-Founder at Centrifuge



Source: Keyrock, regulatory filings

3.1.1

United States

The U.S. moved decisively in the second half of 2025, pairing legislation with agency action to lay the statutory groundwork for tokenised markets.

- **GENIUS Act**: The first federal stablecoin framework mandates one-to-one backing with high-quality liquid assets, including Treasuries under 93 days. It explicitly permits tokenised representations of eligible reserves, creating **structural demand for tokenised T-bills** as stablecoin supply scales. Tether and Circle already hold **$139.5 billion in T-bills**; if supply reaches ~$500 billion by 2027, reserve requirements alone could account for **~6%** of the T-bill market. The OCC proposed implementing rules on March 2, 2026, with finalisation due by the July statutory deadline.

- **CFTC tokenised collateral guidance**: Three simultaneous actions. Staff guidance allows tokenised Treasury bills, corporate bonds, money market fund shares, and equity securities to serve as **margin collateral** at futures clearing organisations. A parallel pilot permitting FCMs to accept BTC, ETH, and stablecoins as customer margin. And the withdrawal of the 2020 advisory that had restricted virtual currency as collateral. This turns tokenised assets from passive holdings into **productive capital** across derivatives markets. Formal rulemaking on tokenisation in derivatives is targeted for **August 2026**.

- **DTC tokenisation pilot**: A three-year program enabling Russell 1000 equities, major ETFs, and U.S. Treasuries to settle via blockchain within DTC, which safeguards over **$87 trillion** in assets. Built with Digital Asset's Canton Network, the pilot targets H1 2026 for MVP and H2 for broader rollout across 600+ institutions. **Tokens enable programmable, extended- hours transfers**.

- **Exchange-led initiatives**: NYSE plans a dedicated venue for **24/7 tokenised equities and ETFs** with instant settlement and stablecoin rails. ICE's investment in OKX links traditional clearing to crypto infrastructure. Nasdaq has filed for dual-mode settlement and partnered with Kraken to distribute tokenised equities internationally (targeting H1 2027).

- **CLARITY Act**: Would establish SEC and CFTC jurisdiction over different categories of digital assets and create a "maturity certification" process for tokens to transition from securities to commodities. Currently blocked by a dispute over whether platforms can pay interest on stablecoin holdings. Without it, the regulatory approach relies on agency-level guidance rather than comprehensive statutory authority.

3.1.2

European Union

Europe's legislative process has been slow. Frameworks are now in force, but operational infrastructure is still catching up.

- **MiCA**: The first unified framework across all 27 member states, with 40+ CASP licenses issued. Final CASP grandfathering deadline is in July 2026.

- **ECB collateral eligibility and Pontes:** The ECB will accept DLT-based marketable assets as **eligible collateral for Eurosystem credit operations**. When a central bank accepts a tokenised instrument as eligible collateral, it places that asset within the core monetary system. Pontes will link DLT platforms to TARGET Services for settlement in central bank money, directly addressing what ESMA flagged as the key bottleneck for institutional DLT adoption.

- **DLT Pilot Regime expansion:** The Commission has proposed lifting issuance caps from €6 billion to €100 billion and extending coverage to all MiFID II securities, with ESMA recommending permanence. Adoption remains limited; however, **Securitize Europe** is one of the few authorised entities, making Securitize the only company in the world licensed to operate regulated digital securities infrastructure in both the **United States and the European Union**.

- **T+1 migration:** Moving from T+2 creates a window where institutions may choose to leapfrog directly to DLT-based instant settlement rather than investing in incremental legacy upgrades.

3.1.3

United Kingdom

The UK is positioning itself as the first G7 nation to issue tokenised sovereign debt.

- **DIGIT gilt pilot**: The blockchain ledger will serve as the **sole legal record of ownership**, not a digital mirror of a traditional register. Atomic delivery-versus-payment settlement using tokenised commercial bank deposits. Sixteen firms approved for the Digital Securities Sandbox, including HSBC, J.P. Morgan Securities, Euroclear UK, and Tradeweb Europe.

- **FCA stablecoin sandbox**: Revolut, Monee, ReStabilise, and VVTX are testing GBP stablecoin use cases. The Bank of England has proposed requiring up to 60% of reserves in short-term gilts, directly linking issuance to sovereign demand.

- **Full crypto regime**: A comprehensive framework covering CASPs, market abuse, prudential requirements. Parallel to MiCA, creating a defined regulatory landscape across Europe by the end of 2027.

3.1.4 Asia-Pacific

Four markets are codifying tokenised asset frameworks in the same window, each with a different approach.

- **Hong Kong**: Stablecoin licenses expected by late March 2026, with HSBC and Standard Chartered among leading applicants. A consortium including Animoca is developing an **HKD stablecoin**, reflecting an institution-first approach.

- **Japan**: Landmark overhaul reclassifying crypto assets from the Payment Services Act to the **Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**, treating them as financial products. Tax on crypto gains drops from up to **55%** to a flat **20%**, matching the stock trading rate. SBI and major trust banks are launching 24/7 fractional stock trading using digital securities.

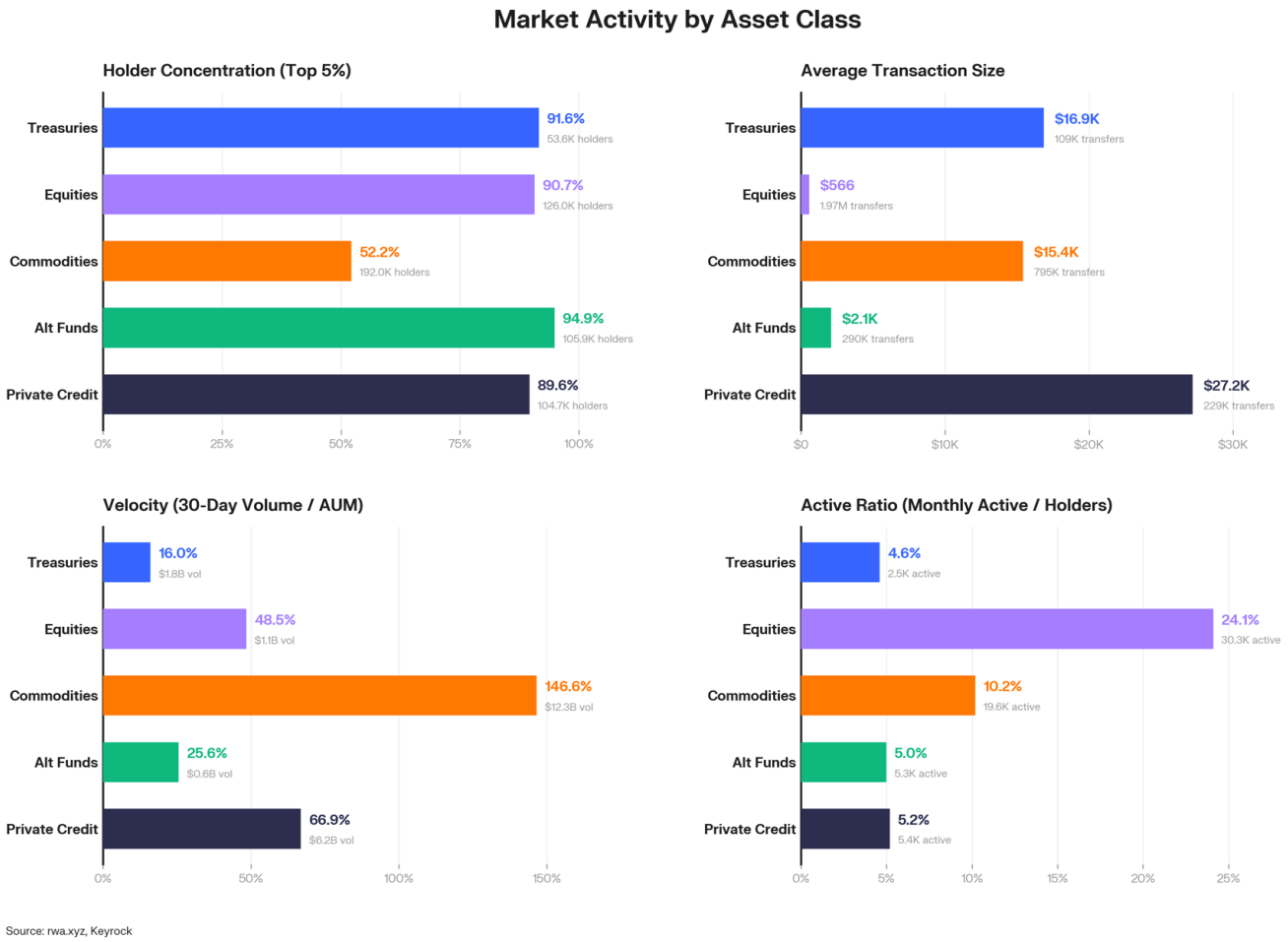
- **Singapore**: First live wholesale CBDC trial completed November 2025 with DBS, OCBC, and UOB. MAS will issue tokenised government bills settled using wholesale CBDC, the most advanced integration of tokenisation into actual central bank operations globally.

- **South Korea**: Amendments to the Capital Markets Act creating a legal framework for tokenised securities covering all asset types. Issuers can tokenise independently without requiring a securities company intermediary.

3.2

Market Depth

Issuance of tokenised assets has been solved. Whether anyone actually trades them is a different question. Four metrics paint a mixed picture.



Source: rwa.xyz, Keyrock

1. **Holder concentration**: Four of five asset classes have more than **89%** of value in the top five wallets. These are DeFi protocols and stablecoin reserves, not a broad base of participants. Hard to have price discovery when the same handful of wallets hold almost everything. Commodities at **52.2%** are different because PAXG and XAUT built retail bases before institutional money arrived, which is why gold tokens are the only RWA category with anything close to two-sided flow. **Tokenised markets are currently overwhelmingly institutional and concentrated**.

"The earliest traction came from large asset managers that saw tokenisation less as a retail access story and more as a better operating model for financial products. Faster settlement, automated transaction processing, programmable compliance, and assets that can move more efficiently through digital channels all proved to be immediate sources of value."

— Carlos Domingo, CEO and Founder at Securitize

2. **Transaction character**: The average tokenised equity transfer is **$566** across nearly 2 million monthly transactions. That is retail activity. Private credit at **$27,202** and Treasuries at **$16,851** are a different animal entirely and are used in large blocks, few wallets, mints and redemptions and protocol rebalancing. **Equities are the only asset class with retail-scale secondary activity**.

3. **Velocity**: Treasuries and alt funds turn over **16-26%** of AUM per month. Once every six months, roughly, for the average tokenised treasury dollar to change hands. Commodities at **146.6%** look active but that is PAXG and XAUT on centralised exchanges where the plumbing already exists. Private credit at **66.9%** is Maple origination and repayment. The volume is real, but it reflects operational flows rather than secondary market activity between distinct participants.

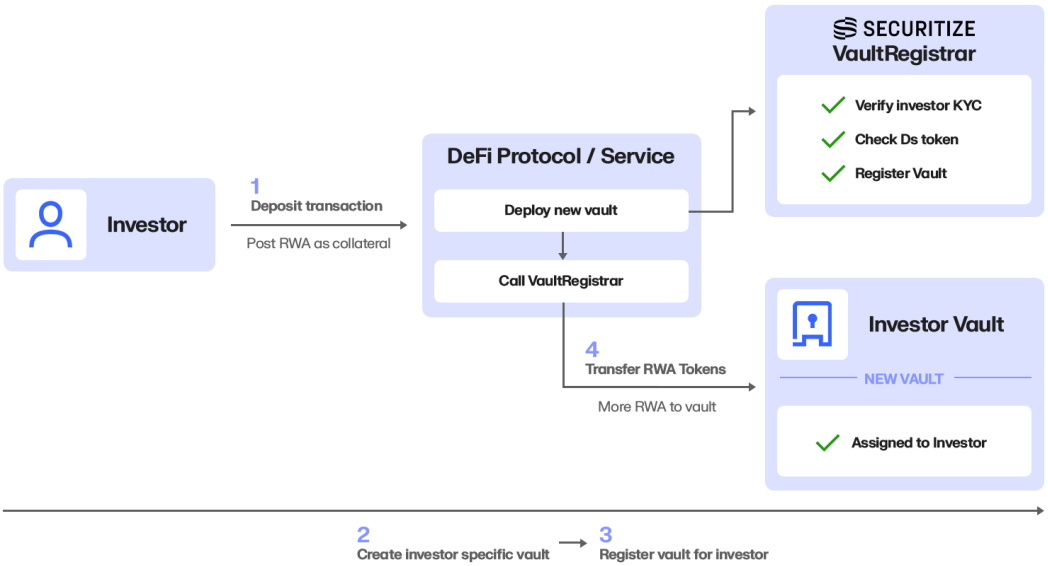
4. **Active ratio**: One in four equity holders transacts monthly. For Treasuries, alt funds, and private credit, fewer than one in twenty. Regulation can open the door and distribution can widen access, but none of it produces secondary depth if the holder base stays this narrow. **Most holders don't actively transact.**

Composability and **vault infrastructure** are the most likely forces to move these numbers over the next year.

A tokenised treasury in a wallet generates no activity. Post it as collateral, borrow against it, reinvest, and one position becomes several transactions across several protocols. **Lending markets, curator strategies, and yield-splitting protocols** all give holders reasons to move positions that would otherwise sit still. When a single mint turns into a collateral deposit, a loan, and a reinvestment, transaction sizes shrink, transfer counts rise, and more wallets enter the active set. Tokenised assets have these integrations now, but a year ago they did not.

Compliance was the bottleneck as DeFi pools aggregate balances, which breaks **investor-level ownership tracking** for regulated securities. Corporate actions, distributions, and redemptions need to know which investor holds what. That has kept the number of protocols willing to onboard tokenised assets low, and holder concentration high as a result.

Securitize's Vault Registrar now removes that friction. Each investor gets a dedicated vault bound to their identity instead of depositing into a shared pool. The vault works with DeFi protocols normally, but ownership stays attributable to one investor at the transfer-agent level. The VaultRegistrar contract checks KYC status, token holdings, and operator authorisation atomically inside the deposit transaction.



Source: Securitize

"The next phase of tokenisation is about bringing assets into DeFi with real utility, as composable, productive instruments. The Vault Registrar enables regulated RWAs to serve as DeFi collateral with clear, attributable ownership. Together with integrations across Aave Horizon, Loopscale, and Euler, these developments show that utility, not just issuance, is where we are investing heavily."

— Carlos Domingo, CEO and Founder at Securitize

The practical result is **one-click looping**. Buy a tokenised fund, post it as collateral, borrow stablecoins, reinvest. One transaction and full attribution. Securitize has proposed the interface as an Ethereum Improvement Proposal so other permissioned token issuers can adopt it. If these standards gain adoption across protocols, the metrics above will reflect it in more wallets, smaller transactions, higher turnover, and fewer idle holders.

A year ago, tokenised assets could not meaningfully participate in DeFi. Pool-based protocols broke investor-level ownership tracking, and no compliance-compatible integration existed. The holder base was narrow because the only thing an investor could do with a tokenised asset was hold it.

That changed in 2026. Vault registration, compliance-wrapped tokens, dedicated RWA lending markets, and institutional-grade oracle pricing all reached production within the same window. **The building blocks for composability are now live**. The compounding comes over the next eighteen months as **two forces converge**.

First, the **regulatory frameworks** from Section 3.1 activate in 2027, which means more tokenised assets will be issued with the compliance infrastructure needed to plug into DeFi lending markets, vaults, and trading venues. Each new composable asset adds a collateral type, a yield source, and a tradeable instrument to the onchain stack.

Second, the **composability** patterns themselves are becoming repeatable. The vault architectures, oracle integrations, and curator models that took months to build for the first products can now be deployed for new assets in weeks. As that cycle accelerates, one mint becomes a collateral deposit, a loan, and a reinvestment. The holder base broadens because DeFi protocols bring their own participants, and active ratios improve because each holder now has economic reasons to move what was previously a static position.

3.3 Liquidity

Tokenised RWAs have a structural **liquidity gap**. Primary market mechanisms don't match what onchain participants expect (daily/instant). We propose three things to help fix it:

- **Fully Tailored NAV-anchored pricing**: Pricing is calibrated to NAV, redemption timing and liquidity conditions, so spreads reflect real risk and depth of the secondary market.

- **Instant liquidity without breaking the fund's workflow**: Redemption windows create opportunity cost for holders. Onchain redemption products unlock instant liquidity while the fund keeps its existing settlement cycles and operational constraints.

- **Widespread token utility, not just to be held in a wallet**: The token should be available across money markets, intent protocols, and prime brokerage desks so investors can fund, lever and hedge using the same instrument.

"Pricing tokenised funds onchain requires solving for NAV windows that may operate on T+1 cycles, while DeFi liquidation engines need high-frequency updates. The broader ecosystem still needs more coverage across asset types and issuers."

— Jonathan Han, CEO at Euler Labs



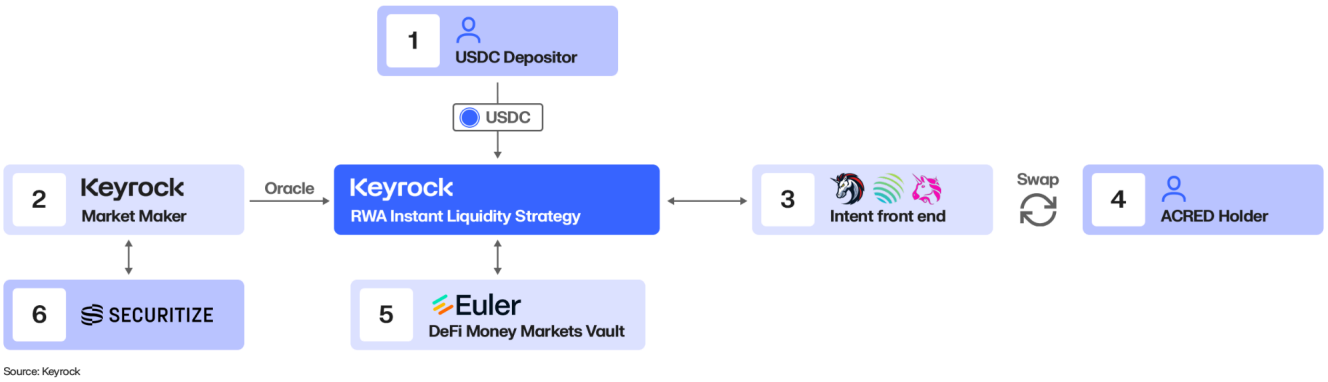
Source: Keyrock

Here is how those three pillars work in practice. An ERC-4626 liquidity vault, curated by a market maker, accepts USDC deposits and enables instant ACRED-to-USDC swaps. Pricing is handled offchain against NAV via the **redemption pathway**, with the market maker acting as the **authorised KYC counterparty able to mint and redeem against the issuer**. The vault captures yield directly from **facilitating swap and redemption flow**, while routing integrations connect it to major intent protocols so order flow from primary interfaces is directed into the pool.

When utilisation is low, surplus capital is deployed into a credit-oriented money market vault, which can also **accept RWAs as part of its collateral mix**, keeping depositor yields competitive even in periods of limited swap demand. At each quarterly window, the market maker mints or burns against the issuer and rebalances between the liquidity vault and the money market vault. The fund retains its existing settlement cycle, while the holder gains daily liquidity, without either side having to compromise.

The same infrastructure supports collateral listings on **Morpho** and **Aave**, allowing the token to function across lending and fixed-rate markets rather than sitting as a passive yield position. By curating both a liquidity vault and a money market vault in tandem, capital remains productive across market conditions, with idle liquidity continuously recycled into yield-bearing strategies.

RWA Redemption Vault Strategy



Source: Keyrock

This structure closes the gap between how RWAs are issued and how onchain capital behaves. **Liquidity is no longer gated by redemption windows**, pricing reflects real exit conditions, and the asset becomes usable across the broader DeFi stack. The result is not just better access, but a shift in how RWAs function onchain, from static positions into fully integrated financial instruments.

"The allocation vault model works because it meets capital where it already sits, rather than asking investors to change behavior. For tokenised asset issuers, the question isn't whether to pursue this model, it's whether your product is actually built to plug into it."

— Dennis Dinkelmeyer, CEO and Co-Founder at Midas

The vault architecture above addresses the primary market gap. It also explains why **secondary liquidity has been structurally absent**. The economics of market-making tokenised assets did not work. A market maker quoting a fund with **spreads of a few basis points and multi-hour redemption cycles** faced costs that exceeded revenue. Inventory sat idle between trades, counterparties were scarce, and cross-chain fragmentation split flow across venues with no unified order book.

That changed in late 2025 as **vault infrastructure reached production**. Surplus capital can now **earn yield instead of sitting idle**, intent-based routing aggregates flow that would otherwise remain fragmented, and automated rebalancing at redemption windows removes operational drag. The first professional market makers are now **quoting tokenised assets continuously on decentralised infrastructure**.

Over the next eighteen months, two forces deepen this further. As more tokenised assets become composable through the infrastructure described in Section 3.2, the number of instruments that can be **quoted profitably** expands. At the same time, **collateral recognition across derivatives venues and central bank frameworks** introduces new sources of demand from participants who had no reason to engage with these instruments twelve months ago. **Liquidity follows where the economics work.** The architecture is now in place. What scales next is the **number of assets and venues it supports**.

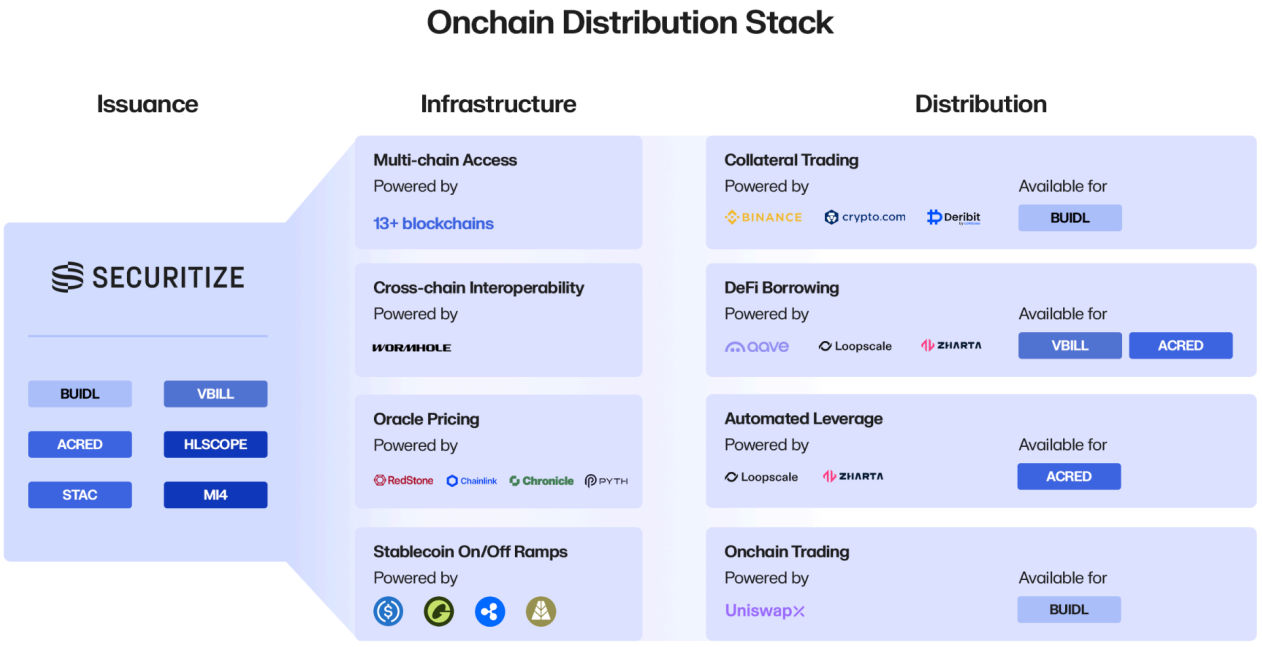
"The most significant structural barrier remains liquidity. Institutional capital allocators need to know they can exit a position without materially moving the market. Solving this is partly a time problem, partly a product design problem, and partly an infrastructure problem."

— Carlos Domingo, CEO and Founder at Securitize

3.4
Distribution

Onchain distribution for tokenised assets is developing, but it is still the earliest part of the stack. A traditional money market fund is issued once and distributed everywhere. It plugs into a single clearing system and is instantly available through every brokerage, every advisory platform, every retirement account. Tokenised funds have no equivalent as each blockchain requires a separate deployment. Each DeFi protocol requires a bespoke integration. Each oracle feed, each stablecoin ramp, each compliance layer is a separate engineering and legal effort. Most tokenised products today are distributed through a **single platform**, limited to accredited investors, and live on a few chains or protocols.

Before any distribution channel can function, **four infrastructure layers** must be in place. The asset must exist where investors are, deployed across multiple blockchains so that holders across ecosystems can access the same product. It must move between those chains without forcing the investor to re-onboard or the issuer to re-issue. It must carry a **reliable onchain price feed** that lending protocols and trading venues can consume, because no market will accept collateral it cannot value. And it must connect to **stablecoin rails** so that capital can flow in and out of the product in a single transaction. These layers are sequential and load-bearing. Without oracle pricing, no DeFi protocol lists the asset. Without stablecoin connectivity, no investor can subscribe onchain.



Source: Securitize

"Interoperability across chains and jurisdictions remains a real friction point. An asset that is compliant in one market but unrecognised in another hasn't solved the distribution problem. The technology is often ahead of the back-office infrastructure that needs to support it."

— Carlos Domingo, CEO and Founder at Securitize

When those infrastructure layers are in place, four distribution channels open that fundamentally expand what a tokenised asset can do. **Collateral trading** allows the asset to serve as margin on derivatives exchanges, earning yield on the underlying while backing leveraged positions. **DeFi borrowing** turns it into productive collateral in onchain lending markets, where traders can deposit tokenised assets and borrow stablecoins at market rates. **Automated leverage** takes it further and enables borrowing loops that amplify base yields through smart contract–managed collateral cycles. And **onchain trading** introduces continuous secondary liquidity via market makers on decentralised exchanges, removing reliance on the fund's redemption process.

Each channel adds utility that did not exist twelve months ago. A tokenised fund that can be collateralised, borrowed against, leveraged, and traded around the clock is a **fundamentally different instrument** from one that simply sits in a wallet accruing yield.

Today, only a handful of products have meaningful coverage across these channels. Most tokenised assets still operate as mint-and-redeem instruments with no secondary market, no DeFi integration, and no cross-chain presence. But issuers investing in the **full infrastructure stack are reaching the widest distribution**, and the gap between distributed and undistributed products is widening.

The change underneath is in **who bears the cost of distribution**. In traditional fund distribution, the issuer pays for shelf space at wirehouses, 12b-1 fees, sub-transfer-agent agreements, and data feeds. A fund with $100 million in AUM cannot access the same distribution as a $10 billion fund, and the gap compounds over time. Onchain, that cost structure is starting to invert. When a lending protocol lists a tokenised asset as accepted collateral, the protocol's governance and curator network handle the integration. The issuer's marginal cost of an additional distribution channel approaches zero once the token carries a **compliant wrapper, an oracle feed, and multi-chain deployment**.

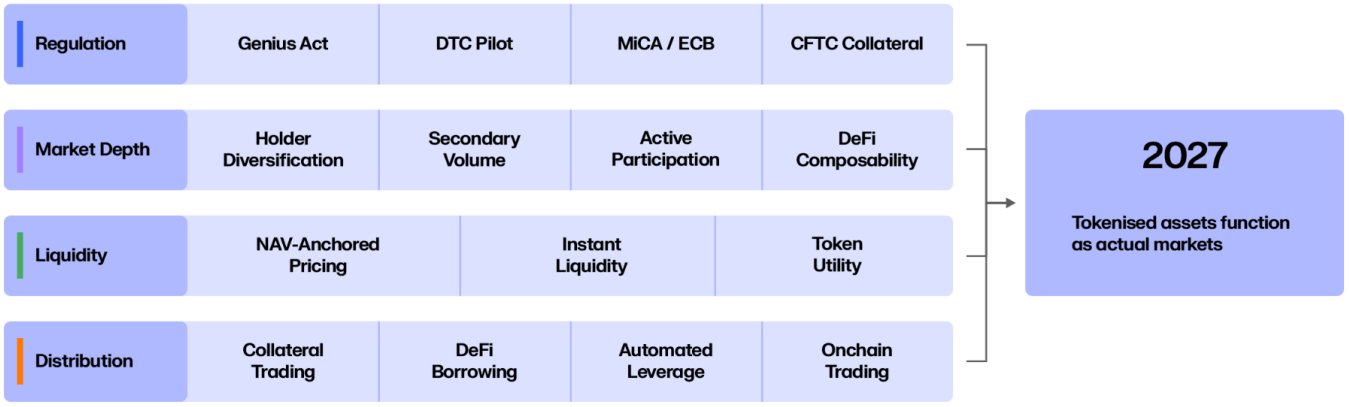
Over the next eighteen months, this inversion accelerates as the composability standards from Section 3.2 and the liquidity infrastructure from Section 3.3 mature. More composable assets lead to more governance proposals to list them. More profitable market making leads to **deeper liquidity pools** for protocols to draw from. Each new listing becomes a distribution channel the issuer did not build or pay for. The **$313 billion stablecoin base** already sitting in wallets and protocols, much of it earning less than the risk-free rate, is the immediate addressable market. The distribution question moves from acquiring new investors to **activating capital that already sits within the system**.

"Just creating a token is not good enough. The token needs to be exchangeable into stablecoins. It needs to be reusable in other protocols. It needs to be available on public blockchains. It needs to be transferable into other ecosystems. That sounds simple because for us it's a given. For traditional finance institutions, it's not."

— Martin Quensel, President and Co-Founder at Centrifuge

3.5

The Convergence Window



Source: Keyrock

Four infrastructure streams are arriving at the same time, and the window where they overlap is narrow. For most of the past three years, at least one force was lagging. Infrastructure existed, but regulation had not caught up. Regulation turned permissive, but distribution remained early. **2027** is the first period where regulation, market depth, liquidity infrastructure, and distribution mature together. The sequential dependencies that constrained the market are beginning to break.

Of the four, regulation has progressed the furthest. By 2027, the **GENIUS** Act's implementing rules are expected to be finalised, **MiCA** will be fully enforced across all 27 EU member states, and the **CFTC** is likely to have progressed from guidance and pilot programs toward a formal framework for tokenised collateral in derivatives markets. The **ECB's Pontes** pilot is expected to connect DLT platforms to central bank settlement infrastructure. In parallel, the **DTCC** is set to begin tokenising DTC-custodied U.S. Treasuries. The NYSE is building a **24/7 tokenised equity venue**, while Nasdaq has filed for **dual-mode settlement**, allowing investors to choose traditional or blockchain rails per trade.

Regulation establishes the permission layer, but the market still needs depth, liquidity, and distribution to function. Today, holder bases remain concentrated, secondary volume is thin, and most tokenised products lack DeFi integration. As these frameworks activate, the other three streams strengthen alongside them. Broader distribution expands the holder base. Secondary volume increases as collateral trading, DeFi borrowing, and onchain trading create better reasons to move positions. **NAV-anchored pricing** and **instant liquidity** through vault infrastructure make these assets usable in lending and leverage strategies, which in turn draw in capital and deepen activity.

The global asset market eligible for tokenisation exceeds $400 trillion. Tokenised assets today represent less than **0.1%** of the traditional markets they reference.

Even the lower bound implies a step-change from today's **$27 billion** market. As infrastructure, regulation, and distribution align, capital is no longer constrained by access or settlement. It moves to where it can be deployed, financed, and traded most efficiently. The asset classes already positioned for that shift will absorb it first. Others will follow more slowly, limited by the constraints of their underlying structure. Growth will be uneven, **concentrated in the asset classes where regulation, liquidity, and distribution converge earliest**.

"A neobank offering USD yield to its users doesn't need its customers to understand or interact with blockchain at all. Fintech handles compliance and UX. Exchange earn programs with Binance and OKX proved the concept in 2025. Fintechs and neobanks are next."

— Sidney Powell, CEO and Co-Founder at Maple

Conclusion

Three years ago, tokenisation was nascent. Today it is a **$27 billion market** with institutional infrastructure behind it. This report examined five asset classes, scored their readiness to scale, and mapped the regulation, market depth, liquidity, and distribution infrastructure arriving over the next eighteen months. The consistent finding across all three sections is that **minting a tokenised asset and making it useful are different problems**, and the market is now crossing from the first to the second.

The infrastructure needed for that crossing started reaching production over the past year. Composability patterns are becoming repeatable. The economics of providing secondary liquidity are improving as new architectures reduce the cost of quoting and inventory management. Distribution is becoming cheaper as protocols absorb integration costs that issuers previously carried alone, with a growing stablecoin base providing the funding layer underneath. Regulatory frameworks across multiple jurisdictions are converging on overlapping timelines, providing the permission layer that the rest of the stack requires. Whether these forces compound over the next **eighteen months** or develop unevenly will depend on how quickly adoption spreads beyond the first products and platforms.

The **readiness framework** introduced in Section 2 provides the baseline. The four forces mapped in Section 3 provide the forward view. Together they offer a way to track this market as it develops, measuring which asset classes absorb the arriving infrastructure and how fast the metrics that define market depth, liquidity, and distribution move from where they are today.

The issuance era answered whether tokenised assets could be created. The **distribution era** will answer whether they can be traded, collateralised, borrowed against, and composed across the protocols and venues where onchain capital already sits. That answer will take shape over the next eighteen months as the infrastructure examined in this report reaches broader adoption.