

The Sygna

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AVOID THE NOISE.**

Sygnum's take on the events, trends
and forces that will shape the global
digital asset ecosystem in 2026

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Token rails go mainstream and banking moves on-chain

Mathias Imbach

Sygnum Co-Founder and Group CEO

By 2026, token rails will move meaningfully toward becoming mainstream financial infrastructure. The shift won't come from a single breakthrough, but from steady industrialisation: banks, exchanges, fintechs, and custodians progressively embedding token-based custody, issuance, settlement, and liquidity into their core operations.



2026 is a crucial year for these foundations to become part of the default stack. The full transition will take five or more years, but the strategic decisions shaping that future are already being made.

By the end of 2026, institutional momentum should become increasingly visible. The American Banker's research shows roughly 50–60% of major banks will have invested in digital-asset infrastructure, approximately

25–30% will be live with custody and trading, and around 8–12% will be participating in stablecoin issuance or consortia. These projections build on 2025 adoption surveys and early activity in stablecoin consortia, though actual adoption will depend on how quickly regulatory clarity and internal capabilities mature.

The adoption curve is driven less by belief than by strategic positioning. As the largest capital markets begin defining digital assets as permissible rails, banks face a sequencing challenge: custody first, then trading, then yield and collateral services. The institutions best positioned will be those that build operating models in which digital assets integrate seamlessly into treasury, risk management, and client portfolios.

Regulatory momentum and global coordination

Institutional build-out is being shaped significantly by the US, the world's largest capital market. The emerging U.S. market-structure framework is advancing rapidly, clarifying not only which assets fall under securities versus commodities rules but also defining the legal perimeter for self-custody and DeFi interactions.

When self-custody rights are protected, and compliance-grade pathways into DeFi are formalised, financial institutions can begin interacting with on-chain markets the way they already interact with FX or repo; with governed access, precise risk controls, and predictable reporting. The initial institutional engagement will differ from retail-style DeFi participation because it will involve regulated institutions exploring DeFi rails for settlement, collateral mobility and tokenized liquidity deployment.

This progress in the U.S. is occurring alongside established frameworks elsewhere. Switzerland, the UAE, Singapore, and Hong Kong already operate well-developed regulatory structures for digital assets. In Europe, MiCA provides a comprehensive foundation that will continue to be refined as markets evolve. As the U.S. takes a more active stance, this is likely to have positive global spillover effects, fostering greater cross-border alignment and encouraging other jurisdictions to build on their existing frameworks.

Distribution and market structure

At the same time, exchanges and consumer fintechs are emerging as influential distribution channels. By 2026, platforms like Robinhood and Revolut (and the next cohort of exchange-fintech hybrids) could play an outsized role in determining which stablecoins and tokenized money-market funds become dominant in everyday flows. Their advantage is reach. Hundreds of millions of users already sit inside their UX, KYC perimeter and payment stack. As these platforms make stablecoins and tokenized cash products feel like default balance options, we may see consolidation toward a handful of dominant liquidity hubs.

Market structure will also shift toward safer, off-exchange custody arrangements. We project that off-exchange custody solutions could hold roughly \$200-300B in assets by end-2026, with about \$60-90B represented as fully on-chain collateral – including BTC, tokenized money-market funds, and other yield-bearing real-world assets used for margin and liquidity management (Sygnum forecast). This is already becoming the institutional expectation; major venues and custodians are implementing off-exchange settlement so clients can trade on top exchanges. At the same time, assets remain in qualified custody, thereby reducing counterparty risk and improving capital efficiency. Tokenized collateral is beginning to plug into these rails – for example, BlackRock's on-chain BUIDL fund (~\$2.5–2.9B AUM) is now accepted as off-exchange collateral on several major venues.

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Medium-term direction:

Tokenization gains ground in primary markets

Looking ahead to 2026, tokenization is poised to move from isolated pilots toward broader adoption in primary issuance. We anticipate that over 10% of new bond issuances by major financial institutions could be tokenized at inception (Sygnum forecast). The direction is already visible; [banks and public issuers are repeating tokenized bond programs in live markets](#), moving beyond isolated proofs-of-concept into production issuance.

If tokenized bonds begin trading at a premium due to faster settlement and superior collateral utility, this could accelerate adoption among early movers—and prompt regulators to ensure parity between on-chain and off-chain instruments. Sygnum Senior Policy Advisor Chris Giancarlo's [perspective](#) that securities issuance will ultimately shift entirely on-chain captures the long-term direction of travel. 2026 is when that trajectory may become visible in primary markets.

Looking ahead

2026 represents a substantial year for digital asset infrastructure, as institutional commitments, regulatory frameworks, and market structures begin to align toward a more programmable financial system. Banks will scale digital-asset capabilities, regulatory clarity will enable compliant institutional participation in on-chain markets, fintech-exchange hybrids will shape stablecoin adoption, off-exchange custody will mature as an institutional standard, and tokenized bonds will move further into mainstream issuance. The strategic groundwork being laid now will shape market structure for years to come.

Dubai's real-estate tokenization set to ignite Middle East RWA growth

Giulia Finkbeiner-Bertoni

Senior Executive Officer Sygnum Bank Middle East

Dubai is on track to become the first place where real-estate tokenization feels less like an experiment and more like a normal market layer. That's happening in one of the world's fastest-moving property markets, Dubai.



It logged [AFD 761B in real-estate transactions in 2024, then surpassed AFD 431B in H1 2025 alone \(+25% YoY\)](#), drawing tens of thousands of new investors into the market.

By 2026, the city's tokenized property rails are likely to move from "notable pilots" to repeatable distribution channels for capital, the kind that developers plan around, investors expect, and regulators actively scale. That shift

matters beyond real estate. In MENA, property sits at the crossroads of wealth, policy, and participation. If tokenization can crack that market in Dubai, it doesn't just validate the technology; it creates a regional template for RWAs.

The prediction here is simple: Dubai's real-estate tokenization is set to become a catalyst for Middle East RWA growth. That's because it solves three problems at once — access, liquidity, and regulatory trust. Today, prime Gulf property exposure is structurally illiquid and gated. Direct ownership requires large ticket sizes, long transaction timelines, and heavy operational overheads. Tokenization reframes property as divisible financial inventory. Fractional shares lower entry points dramatically, allowing more retail participation, while also giving regional investors a compliant way to diversify outside their home market. [Dubai's Land Department expects tokenized property to reach AED 60B by 2033](#) — roughly 7% of the Emirate's real-estate transactions — signalling that regulators are planning for tokenization to become a real market channel, not a side pilot.

Just as importantly, tokenized structures enable faster capital recycling for developers, who can sell smaller slices of inventory to a broader pool without waiting for one large buyer.

By 2026, the most successful Dubai platforms won't be the ones that merely "represent" property on-chain. They'll be the ones that tie tokens to enforceable rights and cashflows in a way that feels familiar to institutions. Expect standardized token terms: clear legal title mapping, audited valuation processes, and automated distribution of rental income or profit share. Once these properties trade in regulated venues — even if initially permissioned — a real secondary market emerges. That liquidity is the step-change. It turns a property stake from something you hold for years into something you can rebalance, hedge, or exit.

Dubai is uniquely positioned to pull this off at scale because the incentives line up. The city wants to deepen capital markets and broaden participation in its growth story. Developers want new, resilient demand channels that aren't solely dependent on ultra-high-net-worth or offshore cycles. Investors want yield and exposure to a market they already understand. Tokenization is the rare policy and product overlap that serves all three. And once the mechanism works in the region's most liquid property hub, other Gulf markets — competing for capital and talent — will have a reason to mirror it quickly. The timing is also cyclical: with an estimated ~210,000 new units expected to deliver through 2026 and [analysts warning of a potential correction](#), tokenization offers a way to broaden demand and add liquidity as inventory ramps.

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Here's what needs to happen for this scenario to fully play out:

1. Regulatory harmonization and licensing clarity. Dubai has to keep tightening the loop between on-chain tokens and off-chain ownership registries, so that legal enforceability is boringly clear. Wider MENA adoption requires similar clarity across jurisdictions, or at minimum mutual recognition frameworks.
2. Market infrastructure for distribution and custody. Tokenized property must be as easy to buy and hold as conventional digital securities, with bank-grade custody, investor protections, and clear suitability rules.
3. Credible valuation and disclosure standards. Real estate is only tokenizable at scale if investors trust the numbers. Expect mandated appraisal cycles, third-party auditing, and transparent reporting embedded into the token lifecycle.
4. A real secondary market with consistent liquidity. Even modest, regulated liquidity changes investor behaviour. If platforms can seed market-making and create repeat trading cycles, tokenization becomes self-reinforcing.

If those pieces land, the second-order effects are substantial. Property tokenization becomes the legitimacy anchor for all MENA RWAs. Once investors and regulators see a major asset class operating safely on token rails, the leap to adjacent sectors is smaller: infrastructure projects, private credit tied to regional growth, commodity-backed instruments, even revenue-sharing from large-scale developments. The Dubai model also gives global institutions a compliant entry point into blockchain-based yield, which in turn attracts more issuers, more standardisation, and more cross-border volume.

Bottom line

Dubai's real-estate tokenization is not just a local innovation; it's the region's test case for whether RWAs can become mainstream financial infrastructure. By 2026, if Dubai proves liquidity, legal enforceability, and institutional usability in property, the Middle East won't be "exploring tokenization" anymore — it will be exporting a working RWA playbook to the rest of the world.

DeFi rebounds to new heights

Lucas Schweiger

Sygnum Digital Asset Ecosystem Research Lead

Decentralised Finance (DeFi) has morphed into a sophisticated ecosystem capable for supporting large capital inflows and heavy liquidation events.



The sector is now supported by an impressive cohesion between permissionless rails, stablecoins, structured yield products and emerging use cases with tokenised Real-World Asset (RWA) collateral. DeFi barely resembles the DeFi from previous cycles when flows were driven by retail leverage and unstable collateral. It was a time when ironically the most damaging events originated from CeFi

lenders operating without appropriate risk controls. What tends to be forgotten is that in these cases, the major DeFi protocols behaved as designed, and in many ways the collapse of these entities only strengthened their underlying infrastructure.

The turbulence throughout last year demonstrated this once again as large liquidation waves became frequent, but protocols continued to function without disruption, leading to increased trust in both allocators and users - and of course attracting more institutional interest.

Token performance was a different story, but it has not detracted from the remarkable trajectory of on-chain activity and user growth. Most DeFi tokens have underperformed in 2025, while active users, traded volumes and capital inflows (i.e. token deposits into DeFi protocols) have reached new highs. According to DeFiLlama, lending has increased to USD 26.35 bn across Ethereum, and even to Solana, Arbitrum and Base, among others. Token deposits rose across most major chains even as USD-denominated Total Value Locked (TVL) declined due to adverse market conditions. Weekly DEX turnover is now averaging around USD 75bn, derivatives volumes near USD 300bn and more than USD 310 bn in stablecoins circulate through the DeFi ecosystem.

Another less talked about milestone has been the move toward healthier tokenomic models. Hyperliquid's token model has become a blueprint for healthy tokenomics, with sequencer (transactions ordering and collection of L2 gas fees) and trading fee revenue flows used to fund regular token buybacks. This directly links platform activity to token performance. Other DeFi market leaders like Aave and Maple Finance are also planning to adopt similar models and replace inflationary emissions with mechanisms that benefit from actual activity. This year, we will see DeFi economics shift closer to same frameworks used in traditional markets.

Perpetual futures have been one of the main beneficiaries of this shift. High-performance infrastructure together with healthy tokenomics has improved user confidence and supported an impressive migration of activity back onto decentralised rails. An interesting trend to now monitor is the emerging products using RWA-backed perpetuals. While still small, they will introduce a new dimension to DeFi market and will be an exciting new trend to monitor in 2026.

Meanwhile, real-world assets have become an important component in DeFi's ecosystem. Private credit, tokenised treasuries, and more recently tokenised stock volumes, have all grown substantially, with the total tokenisation sector now exceeding USD 30bn. Their steady integration into lending protocols and structured yield products is now expanding the available collateral choice and offers institutions instruments that respond to macro variables they already model. It is a direct link between off-chain credit conditions and on-chain funding markets, with things like spreads, issuance volumes and treasury yields now feeding into funding rates and collateral costs.

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We are also likely to see the further integration of prediction markets into DeFi, with the sector on track to become one of crypto's most active consumer-facing subsectors. The sector's user growth, new prediction markets, and multi-billion-dollar funding rounds are now regularly referenced at major TradFi, global macro and fiscal policy events and to millions online. It is likely that we will see a shift towards shared infrastructure, where outcome-based contracts (tokenising events) can be issued on-chain and used as collateral across other DeFi applications. Kalshi's decision to tokenise event contracts on Solana is a great example of this, placing these instruments alongside AMMs, perps and other lending markets. Again, this is also at an early stage but may lead to the emergence of an interesting new asset class in 2026.

Most activity remains on Ethereum and its Layer 2 ecosystem, where longstanding applications have demonstrated their reliability across market cycles have the largest liquidity. However, high-performance alternatives have become livelier and may pose a genuine challenge for the large smart contract platform in areas that demand low-latency execution (i.e. perp futures). They are well positioned to capture more as market activity grows.

Now in 2026, it is likely that we will see a substantial rise in liquidity and institutional-grade application designs, complemented by a backdrop of regulatory clarity and protocols implementing economically viable tokenomics. Conditions are rapidly aligning for larger-scale institutional participation.

Bitcoin actively enters 3+ sovereign balance sheets

Fabian Dori
Sygnum CIO

As Hemingway describes in *The Sun Also Rises*, there are two ways to go bankrupt – gradually, and then suddenly. Few sentences better capture the dynamics of structural change. Disruptions build in slow increments and then crystallise abruptly – not because conditions change, but because perceptions do.



Bitcoin's trajectory toward sovereign reserve adoption seems to follow this exact pattern. For more than a decade, the idea that governments might hold Bitcoin alongside gold, dollars, and Treasuries was considered speculative at best, and unserious at worst. That consensus is now eroding. I believe a decisive shift is very likely to occur in 2026, and it will not be price-driven or ideological. It will be regulatory-driven and operationally rational.

The first stage of normalisation began in 2020 to 2021, with MicroStrategy rewriting its corporate treasury strategy and Tesla announcing having purchased USD 1.5bn of Bitcoin for its balance sheet. The tone setter was then however BlackRock filing its spot BTC ETF application in 2023 and launching the product in early 2024. These vehicles did not merely attract inflows – they institutionalized Bitcoin's treatment as a store of value. When BlackRock, Fidelity, and other asset managers began accumulating BTC within highly regulated fund architectures, the reputational and operational barriers that once prevented sovereign institutions from even conducting due diligence effectively disappeared.

By 2025, early state-level and sovereign precedents emerged. The U.S. Treasury established a strategic Bitcoin reserve, followed by state-level accumulation in New Hampshire, and Texas. At this stage, the federal strategic Bitcoin Reserve is being seeded only with confiscated coins and is not making open market buys, but the states have explicitly authorised doing so.

Mubadala, the UAE's sovereign wealth fund, tripled its IBIT exposure, Luxembourg's Intergenerational Sovereign Wealth Fund allocated 1% to BTC, and the Czech Central Bank launched a digital-asset test portfolio. None of these allocations were systemically large. Their significance lies instead in what they represent; the abandonment of institutional taboo.

Although these are relatively recent occurrences, they still constitute "gradual" development. The "sudden" tipping point may be provided by regulatory clarity in 2026. The GENIUS ACT already validates stablecoins as compliant payment infrastructure, and U.S. spot ETFs validate Bitcoin's role as a store of value. If passed, the highly anticipated market reforms like the CLARITY ACT, and later the BITCOIN ACT, will provide the solid legal scaffolding sovereign actors have been waiting for.

Once the U.S. establishes a complete regulatory taxonomy across the crypto asset universe, central banks and sovereign wealth funds will be able to operate within established compliance, custody, reporting, and risk-management frameworks. At that moment, the reluctance to commit – still present among large corporate treasuries – is likely to significantly ease.

The prediction is specific; by December 2026, at least three G20 or G20-equivalent economies will publicly add Bitcoin to their sovereign reserves. The most plausible early adopters are not countries in acute currency distress but rather technologically and financially pragmatic states like the United States, Brazil, Japan, Germany, Hong Kong, and Poland. Allocations will not be large (likely ~1% of reserves), yet the signalling effect will be profound. In international finance, reserve composition is not only an economic decision but a strategic one. Once peer competition emerges, reserve diversification becomes a game-theoretic race rather than a philosophical debate.

Bitcoin does not need to replace the dollar or gold to reshape the global system. It only needs to become one reserve instrument among several, against a backdrop of several risk factors, such as rising budget deficits, escalating debt situations, de-dollarisation, and geopolitical instability. Because its properties – scarcity, political neutrality, permanence, portability, divisibility, etc – are unavailable in most other assets, the existence of even a small sovereign market creates a structural incentive for others to join, rather than abstain. If Bitcoin were to increase its share of gold's market capitalization from currently roughly 6% to 25%, the price of Bitcoin would likely be around USD 350-400k.

Tokenized treasury assets become important part of core cash management toolkit

Gerald Goh
Sygnum Singapore CEO



By the end of 2026, we predict that family offices and UHNWIs in APAC will hold 15-25% of their liquid reserves in stablecoins and tokenized yield-bearing assets—not as crypto allocation, but as core cash management solution working in a similar way to traditional money market funds.

The APAC Foundation is Already Built Sygnum's Future Finance report reveals remarkable investor readiness: 60% of APAC HNWIs already transact in stablecoins, yet only 33% currently use them for yield generation. More telling is the sharp uptick in tokenized asset interest—from 6% to 26% year-over-year—signalling appetite for blockchain-native treasury instruments. With average digital asset allocations around 17% of total investable wealth among surveyed HNWIs, the infrastructure for tokenized treasury transformation already exists—it is just waiting for the right catalysts.

Second, integration of tokenised assets in banking settlement rails. MAS's BLOOM Initiative explores tokenized bank liabilities and regulated stablecoins for settlement—infrastructure that will enable meaningful operational efficiencies in domestic and cross-border fund flows. The banking settlement and custody infrastructure required to support this will have a direct benefit for HNWIs: 72% of ultra-HNWIs cite custody and security assurances as their top priority for increased allocation. When tokenized T-bills, USDC, and tokenized money market funds sit in the same reporting dashboard and banking relationships as traditional cash—with equivalent audit trails and tax reporting—family offices can sweep excess cash into yield-bearing tokenized assets overnight through their existing banking relationships, and adoption accelerates exponentially. Those citing custody concerns signal that once this infrastructure piece is solved, capital flows rapidly.

Third, yield sustainability through tokenized instruments. Unlike unsustainable and non-transparent DeFi yields, 2026's yields are structural: tokenized T-bills, over collateralised lending protocols, and tokenized money market funds generate more predictable returns supported by verifiable underlying assets and cash flows. The tokenization of traditional yield-bearing instruments creates composability—family offices can now access institutional-grade fixed income through blockchain rails with real-time settlement and fractional exposure.

Why 2026 is the inflection point

There are three convergent forces that will help to unlock this shift towards tokenized products in 2026:

First, regulatory legitimacy. On 13 November 2025, MAS Managing Director Chia Der Jiun announced that Singapore will issue tokenized bills in 2026 and finalise draft stablecoin legislation emphasising "sound reserve backing and redemption reliability." Singapore isn't alone: 2026 will bring increased regulatory clarity throughout Asia, with Vietnam and South Korea being just two additional countries advancing their digital asset frameworks. While 76% of APAC respondents already agree regulatory clarity has improved substantially, the 2026 framework developments create the compliance pathways needed for further adoption.

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Why traditional institutions are scrambling – and why timing matters

Over the past months, with increasing regulatory clarity and governmental encouragement, we've witnessed both large systemically important banks and smaller private banks and asset managers rushing to formulate their own digital asset strategies.

This creates urgency for wealth managers and family offices. To put it plainly, first movers who adopt tokenized treasury solutions through established, regulated providers stand to benefit from advantages in yield optimisation and operational efficiency unlocked by tokenization. Institutions without existing blockchain infrastructure in place face a critical build-or-partner decision, and build timelines often stretch beyond 18-24 months.

The 2026 Threshold Family offices making this shift recognise that their cash management toolkit now includes tokenized instruments delivering superior risk-adjusted returns with institutional-grade infrastructure. With 90% viewing digital assets as important for long-term wealth preservation and 86% believing improving regulatory conditions would motivate larger allocations, 2026 marks the year tokenization stops being "alternative" and becomes widely accepted treasury practice. The question isn't whether tokenized treasury assets reach 15-25% of liquid reserves—it's which institutions will have the infrastructure ready to capture that flow when regulatory clarity removes the last barrier to adoption.

The 2026 threshold

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AI will execute a third of all DeFi transactions in 2026

Dom Castley
Sygnum CMO



One of DeFi's "killer applications" was simple – smart contracts that enabled investors to lend, trade and earn yield autonomously – without relying on banks, brokers, or other intermediaries.

That mattered because it removed friction at the point of execution, and enabled the capital deployed in DeFi networks to grow to more than USD 120 billion today, according to DeFiLlama.

But as DeFi proliferated across chains and protocols, complexity returned, just in a different form. Investors now needed to monitor yield and liquidity conditions, keep up to date with fast evolving protocols and manage collateral, governance liquidation and smart contract risks. Not to mention reconciling on-chain activity with existing accounting, controls and back-office systems. For many allocators, the challenge was not finding yield, rather just running the process safely.

AI has the potential to significantly reduce this burden and accelerate institutional investor DeFi adoption. By the end of 2026, I expect a third of DeFi transaction volume to be defined, initiated and executed by agentic AI systems. The first wave will necessarily be narrow – routing and execution, arbitrage, liquidations, and automated treasury optimisation – because they are the kind of tasks in which agentic AI systems excel at; real-time 24-7 optimisation and execution. Over time, these will naturally expand into broader portfolio workflows as controls and standards mature.

You can already see the market structure forming. In on-chain trading, intent-based execution is live through CoW Protocol (solver auctions), UniswapX (Dutch auction fillers), and 1inch Fusion/Fusion+ (resolver models). Here, investors set intent, objectives and risk appetite, and specialised AI agents compete to deliver it, typically improving execution quality and reducing value leakage. The same for infrastructure. Account abstraction (ERC-4337) and smart-account frameworks such as Safe make wallets programmable, while automation networks including Chainlink Automation and Gelato can trigger actions – liquidations, yield harvesting, condition-based rebalances – without human involvement.

AI-driven arbitrage bots already operate across decentralised exchanges, scanning markets and executing trades in real time. Automated yield optimisers are evolving beyond static strategies, using machine-learning models to rebalance positions dynamically across lending and liquidity protocols. Governance is also becoming more analytical with proposal triage, scenario simulation and voting guidance. Today these are specialist products, but in 2026 many might start to see them as infrastructure because the market rewards whatever reduces latency, operational friction and mistakes.

By 2026, I believe that these systems will transition from assistance to execution and start to change the operating model. Investors will no longer need to manually click through transactions or constantly monitor positions. Rather, they will set objectives in line with their strategy and risk appetite – like target returns, risk tolerance, asset exposure, or compliance frameworks – and oversee performance at a portfolio level.

This will be a turning point for institutional investors. Delegated AI execution will make DeFi look less like a niche retail activity and more like smart asset management workflow. If agent systems can reduce transactional friction and execution risk, large-scale on-chain participation becomes viable. DeFi becomes a competitive advantage that will increasingly depend on the quality of the AI stack that is chosen, and the mandates, risk controls, monitoring, governance they operate. Not simply access to yield.

Of course, this exciting future does not come without risk. When autonomous execution fails, accountability becomes messy because investors, developers, protocols and DAOs are interdependent. Investor trust of AI "black boxes" will only be earned over time. Regulators will inevitably ask whether these agents are merely software tools or intermediaries, and how liability works when an agent acts within the correct mandate but produces an unacceptable outcome.

Despite these challenges, DeFi looks to be fast evolving from an investor-run system into a machine-run financial layer. In 2026, the most powerful players in decentralised finance may not be the traders who can respond the fastest, or the protocols that boast the best incentives. Instead, they might be investors who can choose and deploy autonomous agents with the best institutional-grade governance, risk management and accountability.

About Sygnum

Sygnum is a global digital asset banking group, founded on Swiss and Singapore heritage. We empower professional and institutional investors, banks, corporates and DLT foundations to invest in digital assets with complete trust. Our team enables this through our institutional-grade security, expert personal service and portfolio of regulated digital asset banking, asset management, tokenization and B2B services.

In Switzerland, Sygnum holds a banking license and has CMS and Major Payment Institution licences in Singapore. The group is also regulated in the established global financial hubs of Abu Dhabi, Luxembourg and is registered in Liechtenstein.

We believe that the future has heritage. Our crypto-native team of banking, investment and digital asset technology professionals are building a trusted gateway between the traditional and digital asset economies that we call Future Finance. To learn more about how Sygnum's mission and values are shaping this digital asset ecosystem, please visit www.sygnum.com

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