

Tokenization: Powering Growth and Competitiveness

Thursday, June 11, 2026

Agenda

Building on the discussion in Calgary, the workshop is intended to bring together stakeholders and members of the Canadian Securities Administrators to obtain practical input on tokenization in capital markets, including key existing and potential use cases that can reduce costs or improve efficiencies, legal questions requiring further analysis and resolution, frictions with existing securities laws, and topics that could benefit from regulatory guidance. The discussion questions are intended to draw out examples, identify barriers or constraints, and highlight key risks and mitigating factors.

1:00 – 1:10

Welcome – Remarks by:

- Susan Greenglass, Acting Executive Vice President, Regulatory Operations, Ontario Securities Commission
- Ryan Clements, Director, Advanced Research and Knowledge Management of the Alberta Securities Commission and Chair of the CSA FinHub

1:10 – 2:30

Competitiveness, Growth and New Products

Objective: Seek stakeholder input on competitiveness and the areas of potential growth, including new retail products.

- What structures are being used or explored to provide retail access to tokenized securities, (e.g., issuer-sponsored native tokens, third-party “wrapped” tokens)? What roles do new and existing intermediaries play or not play in these structures (e.g., direct issuance to investor-controlled wallets vs platform-intermediated offerings)?
- What are the different third-party wrapped models and the related benefits and risks/trade-offs (e.g., price dislocation, third-party risk, governance, token technology architecture, custody/settlement design)?
- Do existing securities law frameworks (e.g., Canadian depository receipts) need to be modified to accommodate unique features of tokenization models?
- Are existing regulatory requirements (e.g., suitability, disclosure, liability, reporting) sufficient to address the new risks these models

introduce (e.g., smart contract risks, bridge/wallet risks, DeFi risk, oracle risk, price divergence/"slippage" risk, etc.)?

- Do other areas of law (e.g., property and tax law) raise legal questions that require clarification or modification in respect of tokenization models?
- Where are the largest efficiency or cost-saving opportunities for issuers, intermediaries and investors (e.g., transaction costs, foreign exchange, on-chain corporate actions, programmability, and real-time disclosure), and how do these compare with traditional markets?

2:30 – 2:45

Break

2:45 – 3:45

Trading and Market Infrastructure

Objective: Discuss how tokenized securities can trade and settle, how they can interact with DeFi protocols (e.g., DEXs, used as collateral), and what market infrastructure and market design considerations arise (e.g., liquidity, collateralization, settlement, and integration with regulated tokenized asset platforms).

- What types of secondary trading venues exist or are being explored and what are the benefits and trade-offs for each?
- How do liquidity, price discovery, best execution, and settlement function in a tokenized market?
 - Depth of order book
 - Number of active participants
 - Cross-venue price consistency
 - Fragmented liquidity venues
 - Atomic settlement
 - Netting functions for clearing and settlement
- What approaches are used to integrate DeFi with registered tokenization platforms while maintaining appropriate controls and accountability? What evolution in the regulatory perimeter may need to be considered?
- Which features of DeFi can add value to tokenized securities, and what limitations or risks arise compared with traditional market infrastructure?

3:45 – 4:30

Interoperability in Tokenized Markets: TradFi Integration and Cross-Chain Connectivity

Objective: Examine interoperability needs and approaches in tokenized markets, including how tokenized systems can operate alongside traditional market infrastructure during a transition period and how cross-chain connectivity can be supported.

- How can traditional market infrastructure and tokenized systems operate in parallel? What challenges arise and how can they be addressed?
- What settlement model options exist or are being explored where tokenized and non-tokenized assets interact in the same transaction or lifecycle?
- What surveillance capabilities are needed to detect and prevent manipulation (e.g., wash trading, spoofing, abusive short selling, oracle manipulation) in on-chain or hybrid markets?
- What are the risks and challenges related to eligibility of tokenized assets as collateral (including fungibility haircuts) both cross-chain and with traditional markets?
- Bridging is often a point of vulnerability, with many exploits leading to significant investor losses. How can the risks of bridging be addressed? If a third party offers bridging of an issuer's tokenized securities, how would it affect the issuer's ability to perform corporate actions, maintain shareholder registers, etc.?

4:30 – 4:35

Closing – Remarks by:

- Naizam Kanji, Executive Vice President, Strategic Regulation, Ontario Securities Commission