KULA

Kula Proposes Six New Ethereum Standards to Advance RWA Interoperability

The six open-source ERCs aim to address foundational gaps facing institutions building on-chain titled-asset and RWA infrastructure

LONDON, 30 June, 2026 — Kula, the regulated impact investment firm issuing legal ownership of real-world assets (RWAs) directly on-chain, has proposed six candidate Ethereum ERC standards. Assigned ERC-8325 through ERC-8330, the proposals have moved to Review and aim to make titled-asset and RWA infrastructure more interoperable.

The tokenised RWA market has surged past $34 billion, yet its infrastructure remains fragmented. Without shared standards, platforms struggle to verify and exchange asset information across systems.

Kula specialises in title tokenisation, a specific form of RWA tokenisation where the token itself represents a verifiable, tamper-evident claim to an underlying legally titled asset, rather than acting as a receipt pointing to assets held by a traditional custodian. It is one of the earliest firms to do this on a regulated basis.

Each proposed ERC addresses a specific infrastructure gap: maintaining the relationship between a token and the real-world asset it represents; anchoring supporting legal documents on-chain; expressing transfer rules across jurisdictions; recording compliance events; reporting impact data; and tracking asset valuations.

> “When we talk about institutional adoption of tokenised real-world assets, the question is never whether the technology can do it — it can,” Chris Turner, Co-Founder of Kula, said. “The question is whether two counterparties in different jurisdictions can look at the same asset and trust what they see without rebuilding the verification stack from scratch. Right now the answer is no, and that's the ceiling. These standards are designed to raise it."

The Problem

Jurisdictions including the UAE, Switzerland, and Germany have enabled live, regulated infrastructure for tokenised real-world assets. These developments demonstrate growing institutional adoption, but they have emerged through different legal frameworks, technical architectures, and compliance models. Interoperability between them remains limited, requiring institutions entering multiple markets to integrate with each system separately.
Dubai tokenised property title deeds, Switzerland has a live regulated issuance and trading pathway on ERC-3643, and Germany passed legislation creating a BaFin-supervised framework for on-chain securities. All three are live, regulated, and incompatible with each other, and every new institution entering the market has to start from scratch.

The Six Standards

The proposals are designed as independent, composable standards. Each can be adopted separately and addresses a discrete interface not defined by any existing ERC.

- **Asset Anchor Registry (ERC-8325):** Defines a verifiable, registry-scoped link between a token and an anchor record representing a claim about an off-chain asset.
- **Canonical Document Bundle Anchor (ERC-8326):** Enables parties to verify that retrieved documents correspond to a canonical document commitment recorded on-chain.
- **Directional Transfer Domain Registry (ERC-8327):** Introduces jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction transfer compliance to Ethereum, a capability absent from every current ERC standard.
- **Subject-Linked Compliance Event Log (ERC-8328):** Creates a structured, queryable on-chain record of compliance events across an asset's full lifecycle.
- **Subject-Linked Impact Snapshot Log (ERC-8329):** Standardises how impact data is recorded and verified on-chain.
- **Subject-Linked NAV Snapshot Oracle (ERC-8330):** Defines a common interface for on-chain asset valuation reporting. Currently, every project builds this from scratch.

The six proposed ERCs are designed to extend rather than replace existing token and compliance standards such as ERC-3643 and ERC-7943. ERC-8325 can act as a shared asset anchor in a full-stack deployment, while each interface can also be adopted independently alongside existing token standards.

Open Infrastructure

All six proposals are released under Creative Commons Zero (CC0), the public domain dedication standard required by the Ethereum Improvement Proposal repository. Kula introduced the proposal family on Ethereum Magicians and is engaging with existing token, compliance, and RWA infrastructure communities to position the proposed ERCs as complementary extensions to the current standards landscape.

The theoretical foundation for the proposals is drawn from Where Authority Resides: A Completion-Based Taxonomy of Tokenisation (Turner, 2026), which identifies the boundary between contractual and title tokenisation as the critical transition in the progression toward internalised completion authority.

Kula welcomes feedback from token issuers, compliance providers, custodians, infrastructure teams, auditors, and standards contributors. The proposal family and individual ERC threads are open for discussion on Ethereum Magicians.

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Notes to Editors

About Kula

Kula Group Limited is a governance infrastructure platform enabling responsible investment into real-world assets in emerging and frontier markets. By combining blockchain-based verification, decentralised governance, and institutional-grade structures, Kula aligns capital, communities, and stakeholders to deliver measurable and equitable outcomes.

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