Stablecoin strategy for Asia *2026*

What operators need to know before building stablecoin infrastructure in Asia



SABER

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Foreword

THE CHALLENGE

When we started Mudrex, a leading crypto exchange in India, we faced a basic problem: **how do we help our users move money in and out of the platform quickly and reliably?** Regulations were evolving. Banks were skeptical. Traditional payment rails were expensive. And every time we needed to add a new corridor, we'd hit the same wall of complexity, delays, and hidden fees.

LAUNCHING SABER

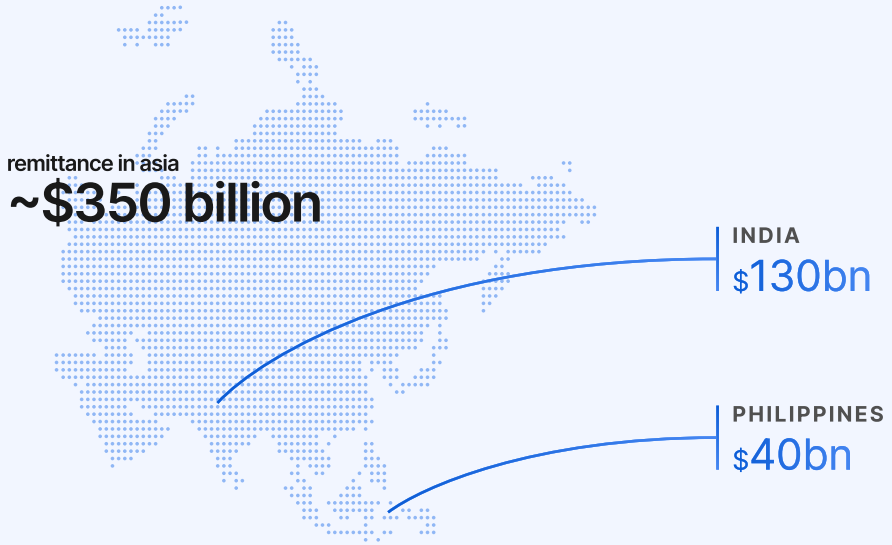
That's when we started building what eventually became Saber, a payment infrastructure for instant cross-border payments. We wanted money to travel at the speed of light, not at the speed of banking bureaucracy.

As we solved our own problem, we realized the problem statement was much bigger than we initially imagined

THE ASIAN OPPORTUNITY

Asia receives over $350 billion in remittances annually, more than any other region: India alone gets over $130 billion, and the Philippines around $40 billion. These are massive flows that fuel households, small businesses, and entire economies.

We expanded Saber to new corridors, creating reliable rails to move money from the US, UK, EU, and MENA into India, the Philippines, Indonesia, and other Asian markets in the pipeline.



LOCAL VS CROSS-BORDER

Here's what struck us: countries across Asia have built some of the world's most sophisticated domestic payment systems. UPI in India, PayNow in Singapore, and InstaPay in the Philippines make local transfers feel instant and nearly free. But the moment money crosses a border, all that efficiency disappears.

A $200 transfer can lose 6-10% to fees, take days to settle, and pass through multiple banks before it reaches the recipient.

The reason is structural: Asia lacks a unified payments or compliance system, unlike Europe's SEPA. Each corridor has its own licenses, reporting, capital controls, and transaction rules. What works in India fails in Vietnam, and what's compliant in the Philippines differs in Indonesia.

WHAT WE DO AT SABER

Over the past few years, Saber has processed over $2 billion across 40+ countries under 10+ regulatory licenses. We've spent time, resources, and bandwidth understanding each corridor in depth, what actually works, what breaks at scale, and how to navigate the maze of partners, liquidity, and regulation.

If you're a founder or senior operator at a cross-border fintech startup in India, leading a global company looking to launch in India, or general counsel advising startups on Asia expansion, a partnership head at a global payment infrastructure startup, or anyone building stablecoin applications for the Asia market, this should serve as your guide.



Edul Patel
CEO and Co-founder of Saber and Mudrex
April, 2026



Asia's Cross-Border Payments Problem

Asia’s Scale and Importance 5

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Consider UPI in India, PayNow in Singapore, PromptPay in Thailand. Tap, send, done. Then you go cross-border into Asia... and suddenly it’s a time machine. Two, three days. Fees everywhere. Money disappearing into some mysterious banking black hole. It’s absolutely maddening!

This section explores why cross-border payments into Asia are often slow and expensive, even with the region’s advanced domestic payment systems. We’ll look at the key structural challenges like differing regulations, banking intermediaries, funding needs, and currency conversion costs, all of which makes moving money across borders complicated. The aim is to explain the real obstacles operators face and why they matter for households, businesses, and economies.

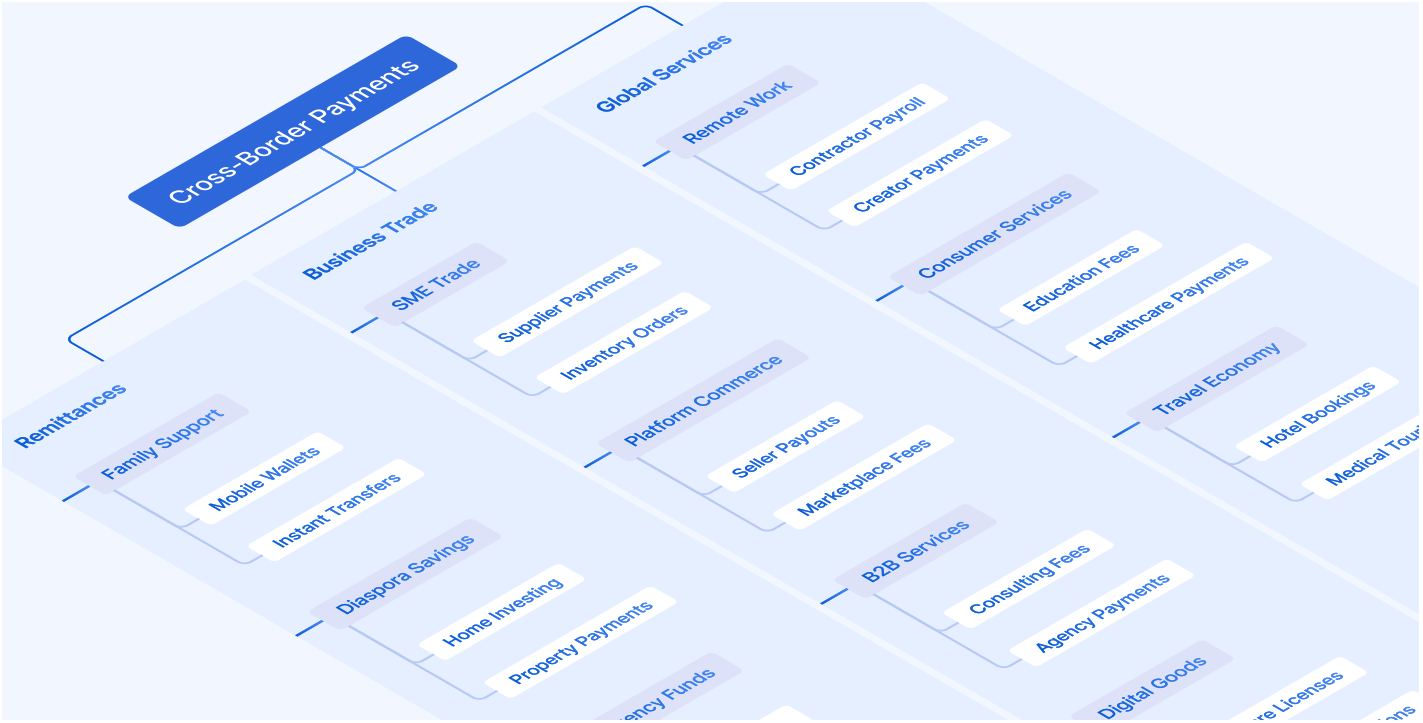
Asia's Scale and Importance

ASIA: THE REAL REMITTANCE ENGINE

Asia doesn't just participate in global remittances, it dominates them. In 2024, remittance flows to low and middle-income countries hit roughly $680 billion. Asia captured the lion's share.
India alone pulled in ~$129 billion.
The Philippines: $40 billion. Pakistan: $33 billion.

These aren't edge cases. In many Asian economies, remittances directly prop up household spending, stabilize foreign exchange reserves, and keep currencies from wobbling. This is infrastructure-grade money movement.

But here's what most people miss: remittances are just the surface layer. Underneath, you've got cross-border SME trade settlements, marketplace payouts to sellers, contractor payroll for distributed teams, education fees for international students, healthcare payments, and millions of platform-driven micro-transactions. As Asian economies digitize and their workforces globalize, these flows are compounding.



THE TAKEAWAY FOR OPERATORS

Asia isn't an "expansion market" you get to after North America or Europe. It's the primary theater. If your cross-border strategy doesn't work here, it doesn't work at scale.

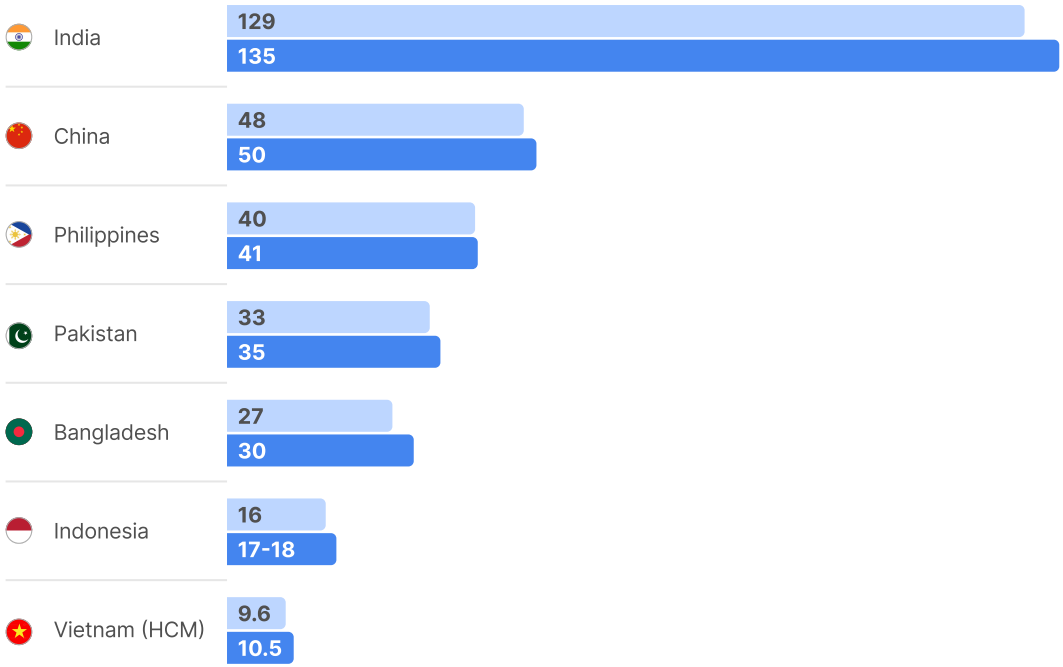
If you're building cross-border payment infrastructure and

if Asia isn't central to your strategy,

you're solving the wrong problem.

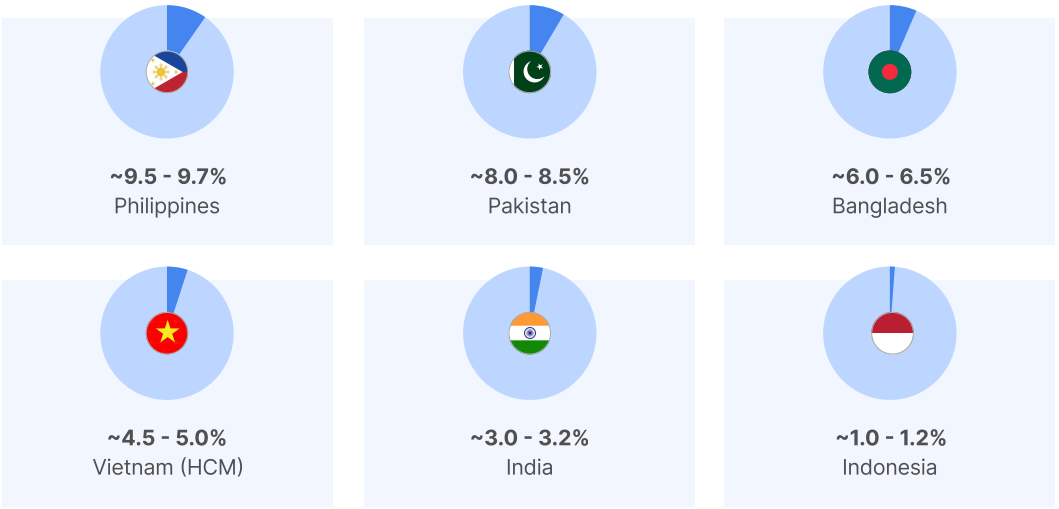
Asia Remittance Inflows by Country

Asia accounts for the largest share of global remittance inflows. These flows remain large and growing into 2026, operating at national and macro-economic scale.



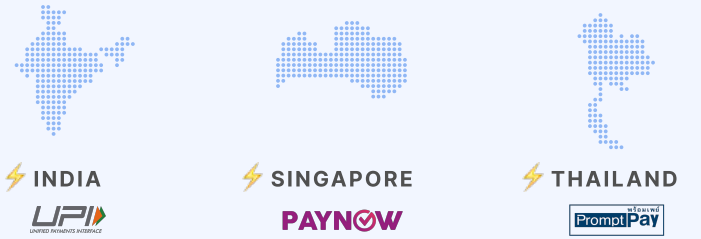
In 2024, remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries are expected to reach $685 billion, larger than FDI and ODA combined. Worldbank blogs

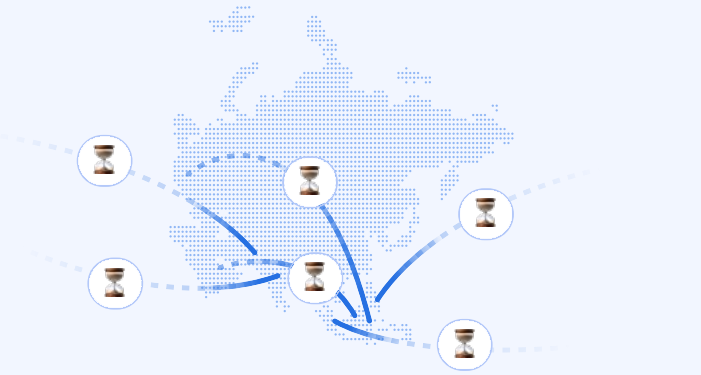
Remittance Inflows Relative to GDP



Personal remittances, received (% of GDP).
World Bank Group

Why Cross-Border Payments Into Asia Are Slow and Expensive





INSTANT DOMESTIC RAILS

If you've used UPI in India, PayNow in Singapore, or PromptPay in Thailand, you know what instant feels like. Tap, send, done. Domestic rails in Asia have conditioned users to expect money to move in seconds, not days.

THE CROSS-BORDER TIME WARP

Then you try sending money cross-border into Asia, and it's like stepping into a time machine. Two to three days. Fees stacking up at every turn. Money vanishing into some correspondent banking black box. The whiplash is real.

HERE'S WHY

Domestic and cross-border payments run on completely different stacks. Domestic rails are clean, streamlined, built for speed. Cross-border is still running on an architecture designed for institution-to-institution coordination, compliance workflows from the 1980s, and a patchwork of regulatory regimes that don't talk to each other.

Asia isn't one market. It's 48 countries, each with its own licensing requirements, KYC/KYB thresholds, reporting formats, transaction type restrictions, and capital controls. There's no universal playbook. What works for Singapore-to-Thailand breaks when you try UAE-to-Bangladesh.

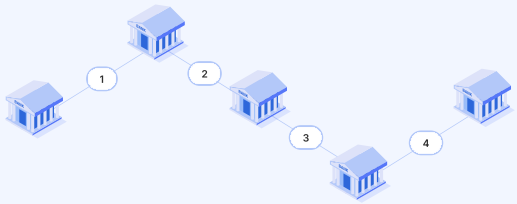
THE REASON

Cross-border is still running on an architecture designed for institution-to-institution coordination, compliance workflows from the 1980s, and a patchwork of regulatory regimes that don't talk to each other.

1

Correspondent Banking Chains and Intermediaries Add Cost

Most cross-border transfers into Asia still move through correspondent banking. That means your payment doesn't go directly from Bank A to Bank B. **It hops through three, sometimes five intermediary banks before landing.**



EVERY HOP COSTS YOU:

1. Messaging and processing fees
2. Lifting fees (deducted straight from the principal)
3. FX spread markups
4. Separate compliance and sanctions screening at each stop

For long-tail corridors like the EU to Nepal or GCC to Bangladesh, there's often no direct banking relationship. So the payment gets routed through regional correspondent hubs, adding even more stops. Each one has its own cut-off times, reconciliation cycles, and points where things can break. More time. More cost. More ways to fail.

2

Pre-Funding Requirements Inflate Operator Costs

Here's the cash trap most operators don't talk about: to offer same-day or predictable payouts in Asia, you have to pre-fund destination accounts. That means **parking capital across multiple jurisdictions, each with its own settlement cycles and regulatory quirks.**

A TYPICAL MID-SIZED REMITTANCE OPERATOR IS JUGGLING:

1.  USD liquidity in the sending country
2.  Onshore balances in INR, PHP, IDR (and whatever other corridors they serve)
3.  Extra float set aside for compliance reviews or settlement guarantees

This isn't working capital. It's trapped capital. And for corridors with volatile currencies like INR, PKR, or LKR, you're often holding additional FX buffers just to manage rate risk. That's money sitting idle when it could be deployed elsewhere. Capital efficiency goes out the window.

3

FX Spreads Are Wide and Opaque at the Point of Conversion

You'll see remittance providers advertise "low fees" or even "zero fees." That's not entirely true. The real cost is buried in the FX spread at conversion.
Across Asian currencies like INR, PHP, IDR, PKR, and LKR, FX markups typically run:

- 200 to 500 basis points for small consumer transfers
- 700+ basis points for low-liquidity or restricted corridors

TO PUT THAT IN PERSPECTIVE



If you're moving **$1,000 at a 3% spread**, you're paying **$30 just on the conversion**. That dwarfs most headline fees.

Why are spreads this wide? Three structural reasons:

- **Onshore settlement restrictions:** You can't just convert these currencies anywhere. Conversion has to happen onshore, where liquidity is controlled.
- **Capital controls:** Many Asian currencies have usage limitations and can't freely move in and out of the country.
- **Thin liquidity windows:** Outside local market hours, liquidity dries up. If you're converting during off-peak times, you're paying a premium for someone to take the other side.

4

Regulatory Asymmetry Across Asia Raises Compliance Costs

Europe has SEPA: one framework, consistent rules, predictable compliance. Asia has 48 different regulatory regimes that don't talk to each other.



1 **INDIA**
FEMA-governed purpose codes for every transfer, Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) caps, mandatory reporting, tax collection at source.

2 **PHILIPPINES**
VASP licensing requirements, travel rule compliance for crypto-adjacent flows.

3 **INDONESIA**
Onshore settlement mandates, strict e-money regulations that limit how funds can move.

4,5 **PAKISTAN & BANGLADESH**
Capital controls, transaction caps, constant policy shifts.

6,7 **JAPAN AND SINGAPORE**
Advanced AML regimes with expectations that you'll screen against every possible sanctions list, in real time.

For operators, each new corridor means:

- A distinct regulatory framework to navigate
- Corridor-specific screening and documentation requirements
- Fragmented reporting obligations (often in local languages)
- Different interpretations of how travel rule enforcement actually works

If you're a large incumbent with scale, you absorb this complexity and move on. If you're a smaller operator, you either pass the cost to customers through higher fees, or you slow down service to stay compliant. Either way, the user loses.

5

Settlement Times Lag Behind Domestic Capabilities

Here's the irony: Asia has the world's best domestic payment rails. But cross-border access to these systems? Inconsistent at best.



THE RESULT IS LAST-MILE CHAOS:

- Bank deposits might be instant in one country, next-day in another
- Wallet payouts can trigger surprise KYC checks or manual reviews
- Routing rules change on weekends and public holidays, and nobody tells you in advance

Every variation adds operational overhead. That overhead eventually shows up as higher fees or slower settlement times for the end user.

The World Bank clocked the average cost of sending $200 globally at around 6.5% in early 2025. Even digital channels are still above 5%. These aren't pricing decisions. They're structural costs baked into a broken system.

Remittance Prices Worldwide Quarterly. The World Bank

Domestic rails in Asia have conditioned users to expect money to move

in seconds not days.

From Banking to Internet Rails

Traditional banking: Business hours money in a 24/7 world. 13

Stablecoins 17

The internet runs 24/7 but money still moves like it needs a lunch break. The moment you go cross-border, it's business days, hidden fees, correspondent banks, and billions just sitting idle in pre-funded accounts doing nothing. Commerce is real-time, but settlement is stuck in the past. We're basically trying to run non-stop global trade on infrastructure built for banks faxing each other- and that gap is the whole problem.

While the internet moves value in real time, cross-border payments still rely on legacy correspondent banking models with trapped capital and business-hour constraints. It presents stablecoins as a new settlement primitive that enables instant, on-chain value transfer, but argues that the real challenge isn't blockchain speed, but bridging the gap between fast digital settlement and real-world local payout systems constrained by regulation and domestic rails.

Traditional banking: Business hours money in a 24/7 world.

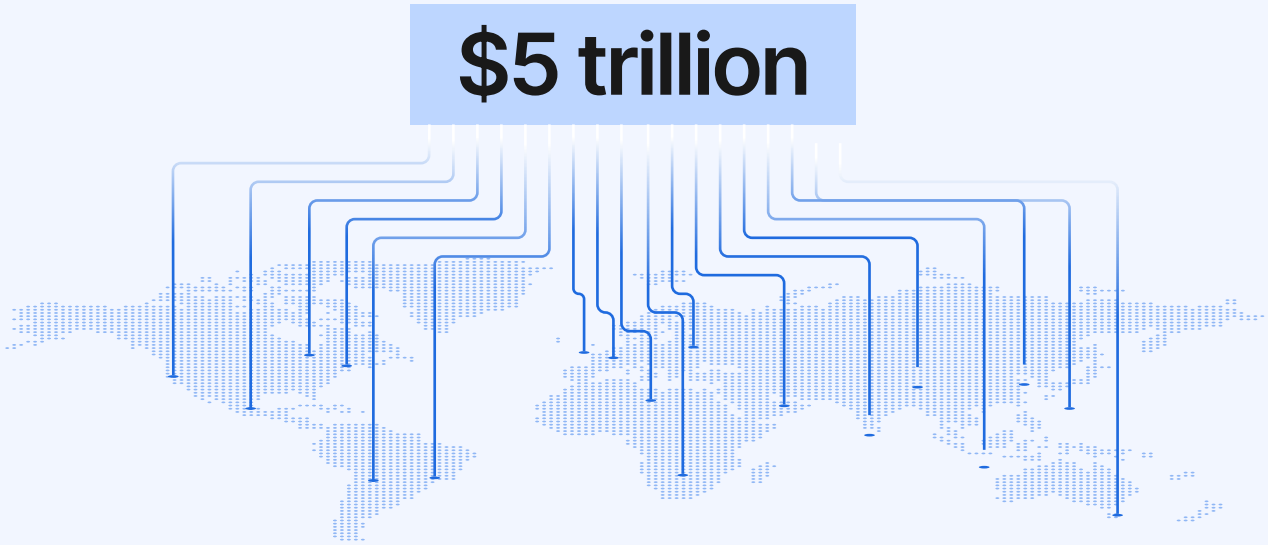
STRUCTURAL FINANCIAL OBSOLESCENCE

Cross-border payments break because money was built for institutions, not the internet. The global financial system was architected before the internet became the backbone of commerce. Batch processing. Business days. Cut-off times. Correspondent relationships that take months to establish. It was designed for institutions to talk to other institutions, on their schedules.

REAL-TIME VALUE FLOW

Now look at how value actually moves. Continuously across platforms, marketplaces, payroll systems, creator networks, software businesses. Commerce runs 24/7, across borders, in real time.

Asia exposes this mismatch more brutally because of its scale, velocity, and digital adoption. The gap between how money should move and how it actually moves is impossible to ignore here.



Estimated capital held globally in prefunded correspondent banking accounts to support cross-border settlement

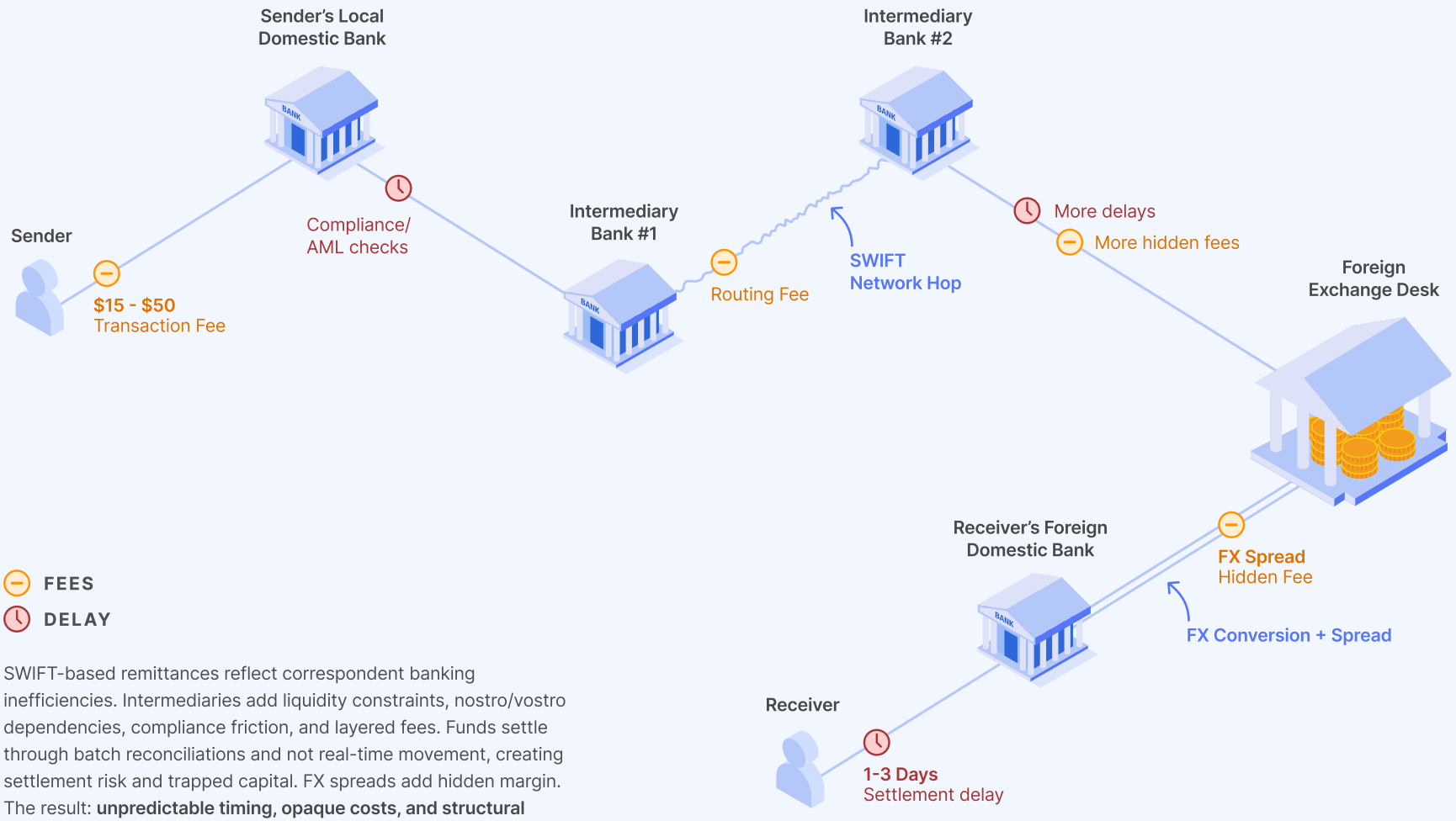
The decade of digital dollars: Unlocking economic efficiency with stablecoins. BVNK

As global commerce shifted toward continuous, always-on flows, the limits of legacy settlement models became increasingly visible. That pressure created demand for a different settlement primitive.

Stablecoins emerged in this context.

SWIFT transfer

A Typical cross-border bank transfer with layers of intermediaries



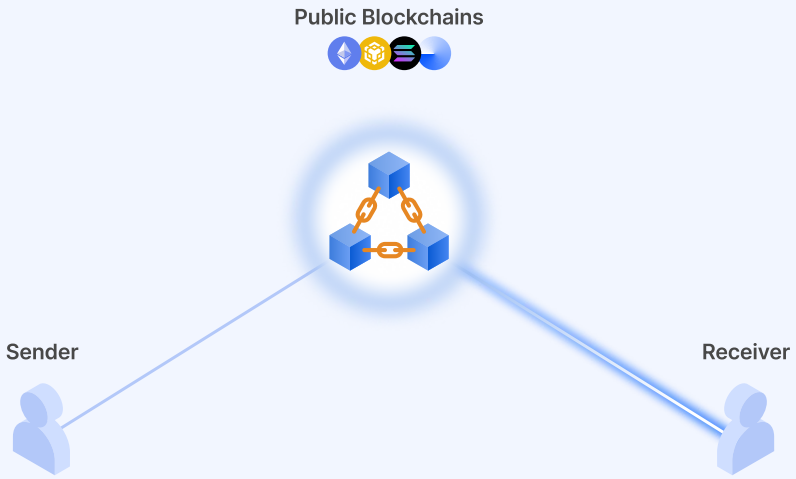
FEES

DELAY

SWIFT-based remittances reflect correspondent banking inefficiencies. Intermediaries add liquidity constraints, nostro/vostro dependencies, compliance friction, and layered fees. Funds settle through batch reconciliations and not real-time movement, creating settlement risk and trapped capital. FX spreads add hidden margin. The result: **unpredictable timing, opaque costs, and structural misalignment with modern commerce.**

Stablecoin transfer

Blockchain & Stablecoin: Powering the Next-Generation Financial Systems



Yup. Thats it.

Fee: **$0.001 - $0.1**
Time: **0.2 seconds**

Stablecoins eliminate intermediaries, enabling
24/7 global transfers with **instant settlement** and **near-zero fees.**

Stablecoins move value like
the internet moves data:

frictionless,
borderless,
& on-demand.



Stablecoins

WHAT ARE THEY?

Stablecoins are digital tokens pegged to fiat currency, most commonly the US dollar. You deposit $100 with an issuer, you get 100 USDC or USDT. You redeem those tokens, you get $100 back. This isn't synthetic money or infinite liquidity. **It's real currency in digital form, backed by actual reserves.**

HOW DO THEY WORK?

Once issued, stablecoins move value across borders on a shared ledger while staying denominated in dollars. That changes the entire settlement model. Instead of messages bouncing between banks and intermediaries, value transfers directly through ownership changes on the ledger. When the stablecoin moves, the value moves with it. No correspondent chain. No trapped capital. No waiting for business hours.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

By 2024–25, stablecoins crossed from experiment to infrastructure. They processed trillions of dollars on-chain, at times matching or exceeding the volumes of major card networks. More importantly, usage matured. Treasury operations, cross-border payouts, B2B settlement, and remittance flows started using stablecoins for execution and reliability, not speculation.

frex

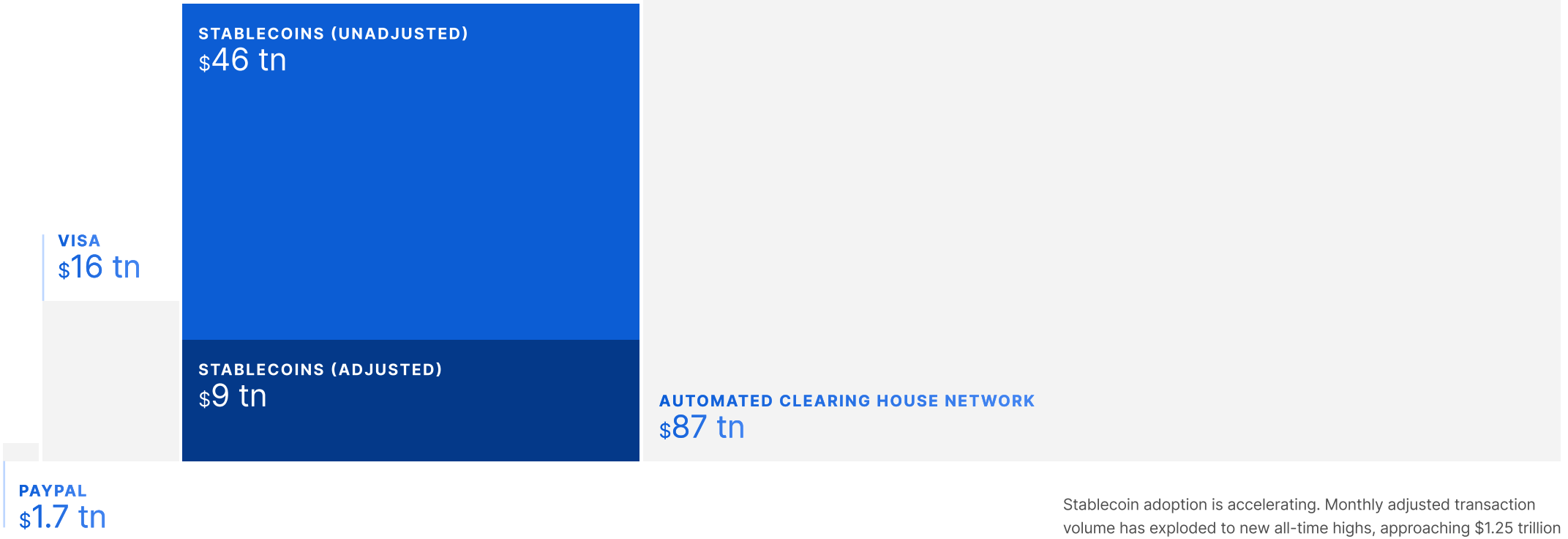
As a result, some newer remittance platforms have chosen to architect their US-to-India flows on stablecoin rails from inception rather than retrofitting legacy systems. In one such case, a platform like **Frex paired this approach with Saber to deliver real-time payouts from launch.**

Money that moves at the

SPEED OF LIGHT

Stablecoins now rival the world's largest payment networks in transaction volume (Total transaction volume, last 12 months)

State of Crypto 2025: The year crypto went mainstream;
16zcrypto



Stablecoin adoption is accelerating. Monthly adjusted transaction volume has exploded to new all-time highs, approaching $1.25 trillion in September 2025, alone.

Notably, this **activity was largely uncorrelated with broader crypto trading volume: indicating the non-speculative use of stablecoins** and, more to the point, their product-market fit.

Stablecoins don't eliminate complexity. They relocate it.

Faster settlement? Yes. Always-on availability? Yes. Reduced pre-funding requirements? Absolutely. No more waiting for banking hours or intermediary coordination? Correct.

But stablecoins don't override capital controls. They don't remove regulatory obligations. And they don't replace domestic payout rails. A dollar moving across a blockchain is instant. A dollar turning into pesos, rupees, rupiah, or baht is not.

The gap between fast on-chain settlement and real-world money movement is where most strategies break. That's the missing layer.

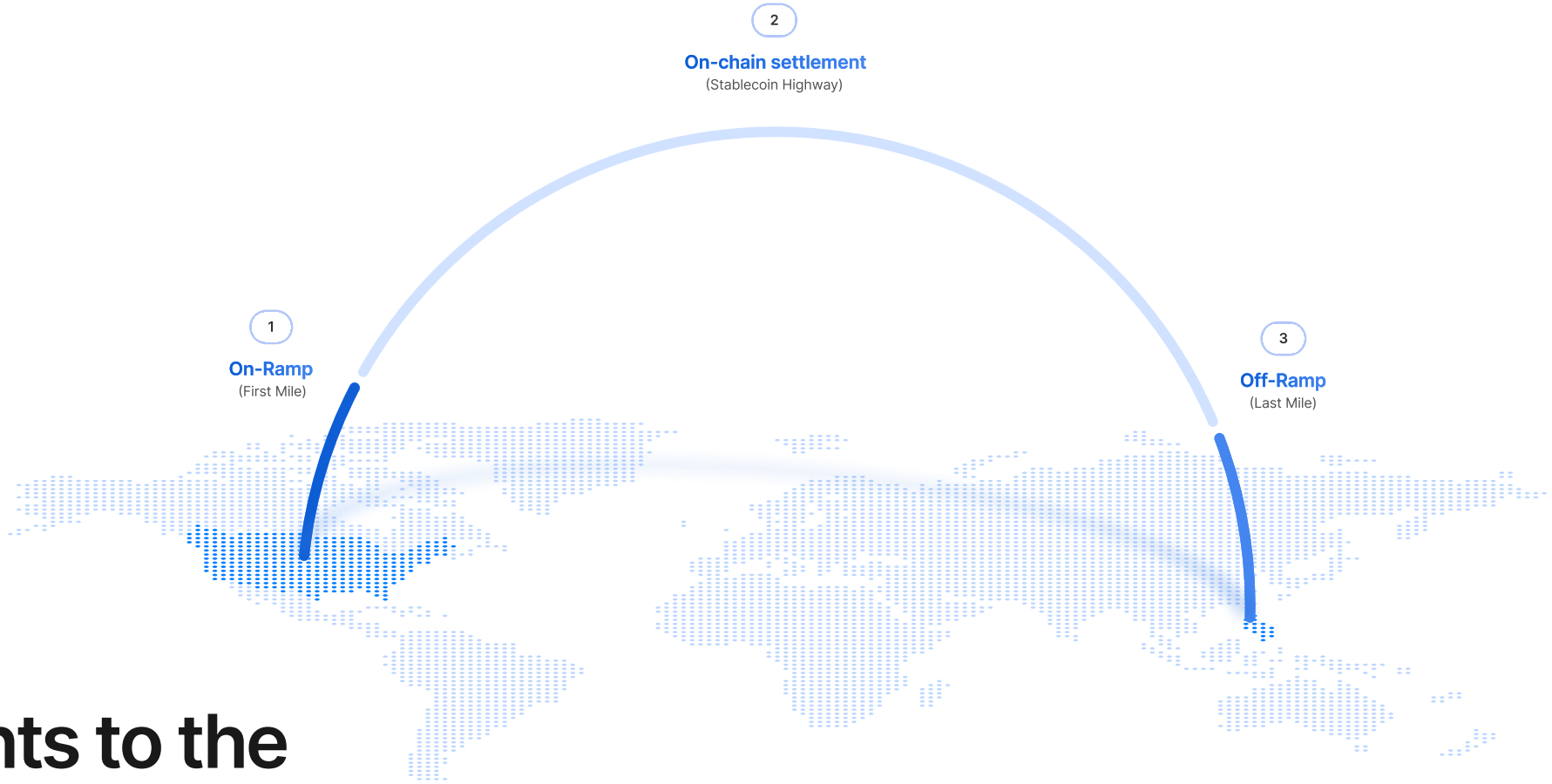
Bridging Stablecoins & Fiat

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Liquidity and Currency Conversion 24

Stablecoins settle instantly on-chain. But if the first and last mile still depend on banking hours and local liquidity, what’s the point of all that speed?

The real friction in stablecoin remittances sits outside the blockchain. Converting fiat to stablecoin and back still depends on domestic banking systems, local FX markets, and counterparty availability. As volumes scale, operators don’t just move value. They manage liquidity, timing, and exposure across corridors. Small delays at the point of conversion directly impact payout speed, pricing, and reliability. This gap between on-chain settlement and real-world money movement is where most stablecoin strategies break.



Constraints to the ‘Banking Sandwich’

For a dollar to move from the US and land as pesos in a Philippine wallet using stablecoins, it crosses three layers:

1

ON-RAMP (FIRST MILE)

USD converts to stablecoin (like USDC) through a licensed bank, payment institution, or remittance provider.

2

ON-CHAIN SETTLEMENT

The stablecoin moves across borders on a blockchain. This is instant, 24×7, and doesn't care about banking hours.

3

OFF-RAMP (LAST MILE)

Stablecoin converts to the local currency PHP and lands in a domestic bank account or wallet through local payment rails.

The middle layer is solved. It's fast, borderless, always-on. The first and last mile? Still tied to banking infrastructure. And the last mile is where timing gets messy again. **Local currency settlement follows banking hours, clearing cycles, and central bank rules.**

PHP payouts commonly take hours, even after on-chain settlement completes. Philippines' PESONet clears in scheduled batches, two to three times per day. Miss a cut-off? Your payout rolls to the next cycle, pushing settlement to the following business day.

Stablecoin transfers settle instantly on-chain, but they still operate inside a banking sandwich: where funding and payouts remain constrained by domestic payment systems and central bank rules.

This example is just for the Philippines. Each country in Asia has its own specific nuances that companies would have to navigate.

When evaluating partnerships in Asia, Polygon typically looks for three critical capabilities: **regulatory readiness, liquidity depth,** and **reliable last-mile payout infrastructure.**

The most important component is last-mile distribution. In markets like India, the Philippines, or Indonesia, the value of stablecoin settlement only materializes when funds can seamlessly convert into local payment rails such as bank transfers, instant payment networks, or mobile wallets.

The companies that succeed in Asia are those that combine on-chain settlement with deep local infrastructure. That combination is what ultimately turns stablecoins from a settlement asset into a real payments network.

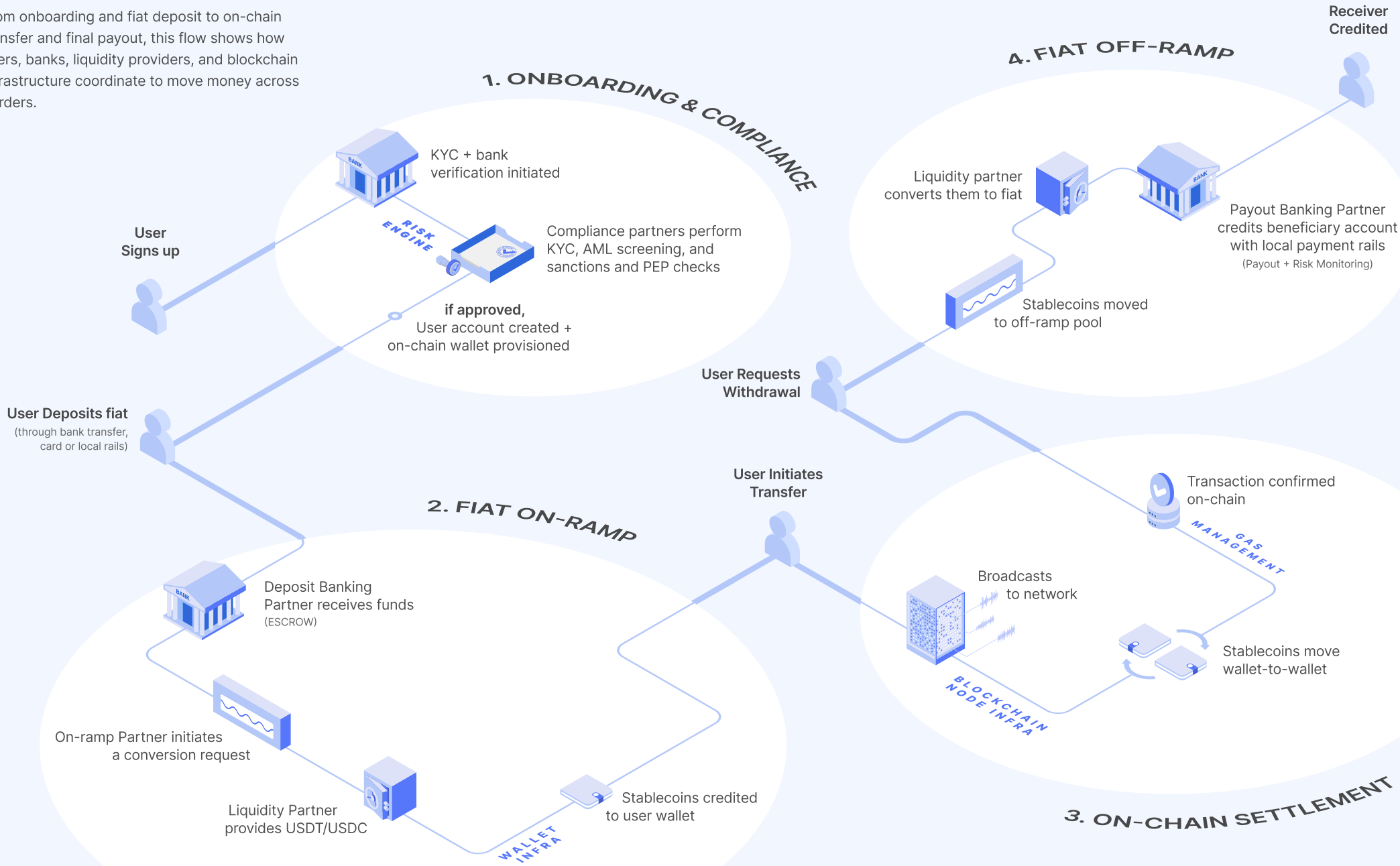
Aishwary Gupta

polygon



End-to-End Stablecoin Payment Flow

From onboarding and fiat deposit to on-chain transfer and final payout, this flow shows how users, banks, liquidity providers, and blockchain infrastructure coordinate to move money across borders.



Liquidity and Currency Conversion

Payout mechanics tell you when money can land. Liquidity tells you whether you can actually pull it off at scale.

LIQUIDITY COUNTERPARTY

Here's the thing: stablecoins don't magically create local currency liquidity.

Every single payout still needs someone on the other side willing to sell you rupees, pesos, or rupiah at the exact moment you need to convert.

LIQUIDITY DEPTH DIFFERENCES

Some corridors have deep, reliable liquidity. Others? Thin markets, a handful of counterparties, and liquidity windows that basically disappear outside local business hours.

G10 pairs like USD to SGD are smooth. Deep markets, lots of players, tight spreads.

Emerging pairs like USD to INR, PHP, IDR, VND, or PKR? Way thinner. Finding liquidity can be a grind.

In Asia, liquidity conditions vary significantly by:

COUNTRY AND CURRENCY PAIR

Liquidity varies by corridor, with major pairs deeper and emerging pairs thinner.

ONSHORE VERSUS OFFSHORE MARKET ACCESS

Onshore markets usually offer deeper liquidity, while offshore markets are often thinner and more constrained.

TRANSACTION SIZE

Larger transactions require deeper liquidity and may involve multiple counterparties.

TIME OF DAY

Liquidity is highest during local market hours and thinner outside them.

AVAILABLE COUNTERPARTIES

More counterparties increase liquidity and tighten spreads.

Whether you can convert stablecoin value into local cash depends on where you can source liquidity, which counterparties are awake and trading, and how fast you can execute once on-chain settlement wraps up.

PREFUNDING BALANCE BURDEN

As your volumes grow, you end up holding larger prefunded balances across corridors just to make sure you can always pay out. Suddenly liquidity management isn't just operational. It's a balance sheet problem. You're holding inventory in multiple currencies, managing rollovers, rebalancing constantly. FX exposure starts piling up.

And here's what catches people off guard: **even small delays or shifts in liquidity affect the rate you actually get.** The spot rate you see on-chain? That's not the rate you execute at when you're moving real volume.

So liquidity constraints aren't some rare edge case. As you scale, they show up everywhere. A missed conversion means a delayed payout. Wider spreads mean higher costs. No available counterparty? That corridor just became unserviceable.

If you're serious about stablecoin-based remittance, you need active liquidity operations.

Someone managing sourcing, routing, execution timing, FX exposure, across constantly shifting market conditions. You can't just assume liquidity will be there at the price you want.



Liquidity is equally misunderstood. Operators often assume that accessing a global stablecoin pool solves their payout problem. It doesn't. Depth in pairs like USDT/CAD or USDT/MXN is not guaranteed, especially at scale or during off-hours. **The operators who build reliably treat liquidity as a core operational discipline, not a treasury afterthought.**

Sidharth Prasad

tazapay

Disclaimer: Stablecoin-related operations for Tazapay are conducted exclusively through its Canadian entity Tazapay Canada Corp, registered as a Money Services Business (MSB) with FINTRAC.

Stablecoin Premiums

What are Premiums? 27

How do Premiums operate? 28

How do Premiums affect Remittance Operators? 12

If execution defines whether a payout succeeds, pricing determines how efficient that flow actually is.

In many Asian markets, converting stablecoins into local currency doesn't always happen at the official exchange rate. Instead, operators encounter premiums, a difference between global USD pricing and the local fiat value received at conversion. These premiums are often misunderstood.
They are not guaranteed margins or structural advantages. They are signals. They reflect how constrained dollar access is in a given market, how liquidity is distributed, and how local banking systems behave under those conditions. Understanding this distinction is critical for building sustainable cross-border flows.

What are Premiums?

If you've read about stablecoins in remittances, you've probably heard this: you get paid to send money using stablecoins.

That's true. But it's not magic.

A stablecoin premium means you get more local currency when selling a stablecoin (like USDT) than you would by converting USD through normal bank FX.

WHAT IS IT?

In stablecoin flows, a premium is the gap between a global USD reference rate and the local fiat price you actually get when selling a stablecoin like USDT or USDC. In simple terms: **a premium exists when selling your stablecoin locally gives you more rupees, pesos, or rupiah than converting dollars through a bank would.**

FOR EXAMPLE

If $1 normally = ₹93, but selling 1 USDT gives you ₹95, the extra ₹2 is the premium.

WHY DOES THIS HAPPEN?

This happens because in some markets, stablecoins provide dollar access that's easier to get, faster to move, and more reliable than bank-based USD transfers. When banking channels are limited, slow, or just operationally messy, people are willing to pay extra for an alternative that actually works. That willingness shows up as a premium when you convert.

This is why **premiums are low in markets with clear regulation and broad participation**, where liquidity is deep and dollar access is easy. It's also why premiums show up in markets where getting dollars through banks is restricted, even when the local currency itself is relatively stable.

Premiums aren't an anomaly. They're not free money. They're a market signal. They tell you how hard it is to access dollars through normal channels, and how much people value an alternative path when those channels are blocked or broken.

How do Premiums Operate?

Across Asia, stablecoin premiums have come and gone unevenly over the last few years. Their behavior has less to do with the token itself and more to do with regulation, liquidity access, and capital controls in each market.

PREMIUMS IN REGULATED MARKETS

In more regulated markets, premiums have been low and short-lived. Thailand, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Singapore saw brief premiums during early adoption, but they mostly disappeared through 2024. As licensing became clearer and more banks, exchanges, and payment providers jumped in, liquidity deepened. Pricing moved closer to global USD rates.

PREMIUMS IN UNREGULATED MARKETS

Markets with tighter capital controls or unclear regulation? Premiums stuck around longer. Through 2023 and 2024, India, Vietnam, Bangladesh, and Pakistan frequently showed premiums because getting dollars through formal banking channels was hard. Stablecoins became a practical way to access USD, and pricing reflected that.

PREMIUM TRENDS

But these premiums haven't been static. As more players entered and supply improved, several markets saw rapid compression. India is the clearest example. Premiums that were visible early on narrowed significantly by 2024 as regulated exchanges, market makers, and big remittance flows brought consistent sell-side liquidity. In some windows, pricing even flipped negative, especially during low-demand periods or regulatory crackdowns.

Factors affecting Premiums

if **REGULATION CLARITY** ↗
then **PREMIUMS** ↘

Clear licensing and compliant exchanges increase participation and liquidity, which typically reduces stablecoin premiums; unclear or restrictive regulation can sustain premiums.

if **LIQUIDITY DEPTH** ↗
then **PREMIUMS** ↘

More exchanges, market makers, and remittance flows increase supply and compress premiums.

if **SUPPLY OF STABLECOINS** ↗
then **PREMIUMS** ↘

Higher local availability of USDT/USDC increases sell-side liquidity and compresses premiums.

if **REGULATORY CRACKDOWNS** ↘
then **PREMIUMS** ↗ / ↘

Policy changes, enforcement actions, or exchange restrictions can quickly compress or temporarily widen premiums by affecting supply and liquidity.

if **CAPITAL CONTROLS** ↗
then **PREMIUMS** ↗

Countries with tighter restrictions on accessing foreign currency tend to exhibit higher premiums.

if **BANKING ACCESS TO USD** ↗
then **PREMIUMS** ↘

If businesses and individuals can easily obtain dollars through banks, premiums tend to remain low.

if **TIMING / BANKING HOURS** ↘
then **PREMIUMS** ↗

Premiums can temporarily widen outside local banking hours, during weekends, or around settlement cut-offs when liquidity providers are less active.

if **PAYMENT RAIL AVAILABILITY** ↘
then **PREMIUMS** ↗

Temporary constraints in domestic payout rails can create short-lived premiums.

A red flag for remittance operators:

If pricing consistently deviates far from corridor norms, that's a warning sign. Say a counterparty promises sustained 3-4% premiums in India, where realistic premiums under compliant conditions are closer to 1.5 percent. You need to ask: **how are they sourcing and executing those funds?**

In regulated corridors, pricing like that is rarely achievable without cutting corners on compliance, liquidity sourcing, or both.

No remittance operator can afford to risk license suspension, regulatory scrutiny, or reputational damage for marginal upside on a single transaction.

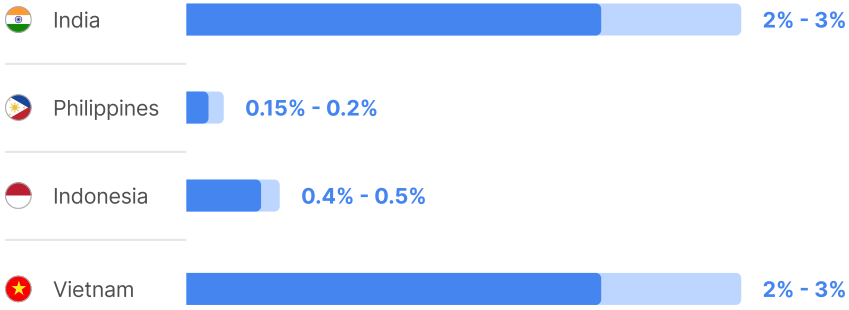
Some reference points:



INDIA
Reports estimate USDT carried an average premium of around 3.35% in 2024 versus the official rate.



VIETNAM
Major exchanges show USDT has historically traded at a 2-5% premium to the official USD to INR rate. But those premiums compress rapidly as liquidity and participation increase.



Indicative stablecoin premium ranges across selected Asian markets

How do Premiums affect Remittance Operators?

For remittance operators, premiums should be understood as a signal, not a business model.

What actually matters is execution.

EXECUTION AND LIQUIDITY

Strong liquidity and execution operations let you continuously monitor conditions, route flows intelligently, manage off-ramps, and deliver payouts reliably even as markets shift. That operational control determines whether you can capture premiums safely when they exist and whether your flows keep running smoothly when they don't.

Here's the crucial part: the case for using stablecoins in Asian remittance doesn't depend on premiums.

Even when premiums disappear, **stablecoin flows still outperform traditional correspondent banking.**

Settlement is **faster.** Prefunding cycles are **shorter.** Execution is **more transparent.** And you retain far **more control** over routing and failure handling than you ever could with SWIFT-led flows.

Strip out premiums entirely, and **the real comparison becomes obvious.**

Tradition cross-border (SWIFT-led) vs Stablecoin-based flows

FX PRICING 1
Wider spreads, Opaque markups, little control

PREMIUM 2
NIL

HIDDEN CHARGES 3
Correspondent fees, lifting fees, float costs

SETTLEMENT TIME 4
T+1 to T+3

LAST-MILE PAYOUT 5
Hours to next business days

PREFUNDING DURATION 6
2-3 days per corridor

CAPITAL COST IMPACT 7
High



FX PRICING 1
Still below reference, but typically tighter and more transparent

PREMIUM 2
Varies by corridor

HIDDEN CHARGES 3
Fewer intermediaries (infra players), Gas fee

SETTLEMENT TIME 4
Minutes on chain

LAST-MILE PAYOUT 5
Same dependency on domestic rails

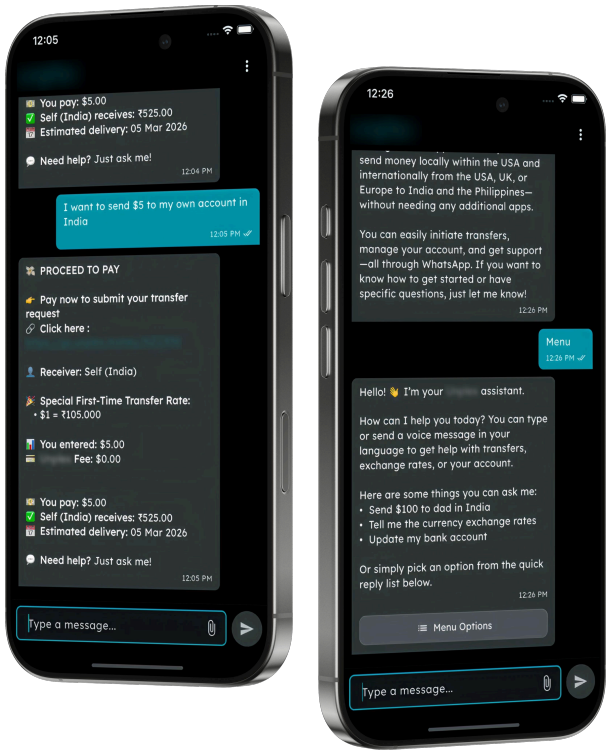
PREFUNDING DURATION 6
Varies with corridor, max 3 hours

CAPITAL COST IMPACT 7
Lower to NIL

- POSITIVE
- NEGATIVE

For remittance operators in Asia, **the long-term advantage is capital efficiency and operational predictability**. Not chasing transient pricing dislocations.

That's why stablecoins remain a durable improvement over traditional cross-border rails, even if premiums compress or disappear.



In one instance, a consumer fintech embedded international transfers directly into a messaging interface.

By routing GBP and AED flows through stablecoin settlement and Saber-managed liquidity, they cut payout times into India from days to minutes. No local account prefunding needed.

Company name withheld by request

Compliance in Asia

Compliance Rules Are Clearer Now 34

Different Stablecoin Regulations Across Asia 36

Everyone assumes cross-border compliance follows one rulebook. It doesn't- every country enforces different identity checks, thresholds, sanctions rules, and reporting expectations. The same transaction can pass instantly in one corridor and get delayed or frozen in another.

Stablecoin transfers in Asia are regulated as two separate processes, on-ramp and off-ramp, each subject to local compliance rules and additional blockchain-level monitoring.
Because every country applies different licensing, FX controls, and regulatory expectations, successful operators must navigate fragmented compliance regimes across each corridor.

Compliance Rules Are Clearer Now

Regulators in Asia have stopped treating stablecoins as some abstract crypto thing.

They're treating them as payment infrastructure now.

This matters because stablecoin flows aren't regulated as one transfer. In most Asian corridors, they're treated as two separate transactions: converting fiat into stablecoins (on-ramp) and converting stablecoins back to fiat (off-ramp). Each side has its own local rules and compliance requirements.

That changes who's responsible for what.

COMPLIANCE IN TRADITIONAL REMITTANCE

In traditional remittance, compliance sits mostly on the sending side. You verify the sender with KYC. Beneficiary checks are lighter, often handled by banks downstream. It's treated as one continuous flow.



1

On-Ramp

The on-ramp provider verifies the sender and applies local fiat compliance requirements, including **KYC and AML checks.**

2

Blockchain

In addition to local fiat requirements, regulators expect blockchain transactions to be monitored and screened for risk.

- **Wallet risk** and **sanctions screening**
- On-chain transaction **pattern monitoring**
- **Travel Rule** information sharing between regulated entities where required
- Restrictions on interactions with **high-risk or unhosted wallets** depending on local rules

The exact thresholds vary by country. India requires additional scrutiny at relatively low limits. Indonesia and the Philippines apply different cutoffs and documentation rules. Vietnam and Thailand rely heavily on bank partner interpretation.

3

Off-Ramp

More regulatory checks typically happen at the off-ramp stage. Banks and regulators care most about who receives local currency, since that is where money enters the domestic financial system. Operators must verify the beneficiary and meet local financial compliance requirements.

- **Identity verification** using national ID systems (Aadhaar in India, PhilSys in the Philippines, e-KTP in Indonesia)
- **Address verification** of the beneficiary
- **Source of funds checks** above local regulatory thresholds
- **Enhanced due diligence** for higher-value or repeated transactions
- Screening against **sanctions lists**
- Politically Exposed Person **(PEP) checks**
- Adverse media and **negative news screening**

This variation is precisely what makes Asia complex.



Unlike some regulators in the region that treated crypto as a single risk category, the BSP(Central Bank of the Philippines) early on tied it to payments and remittances. By regulating VASPs as formal remittance and payments providers, **stablecoin flows were allowed to operate under familiar frameworks, as long as providers were licensed and compliant with AML and consumer protection regulations.**

This meant stablecoin transfers were not pushed outside the system. They could plug directly into existing remittance rails with clear requirements around licensing, reporting, and safeguards, which significantly reduces execution risk for businesses and institutional users.

Equally important was the narrative. **Stablecoins in the Philippines are positioned as tools to lower remittance costs and improve settlement speed, rather than as purely speculative assets.**

Sophia Deverala

coins.ph

Different Stablecoin Regulations Across Asia

Stablecoin regulation in Asia isn't uniform. It varies by market, but the variation isn't random. Each country's stance reflects how regulators balance monetary control, consumer protection, and payment innovation.

The question isn't whether a market is "pro-crypto" or "anti-crypto." What matters is:

Where are stablecoins actually permitted, how do they interact with fiat, and who's allowed to touch them?

STABLECOINS ARE RARELY LEGAL TENDER

Even in advanced markets, stablecoins are treated as payment instruments or digital representations of fiat. Not sovereign money. This means redemption, conversion, and payout remain regulated activities.

LICENSING DETERMINES WHO CAN OPERATE

Markets like Singapore, Hong Kong, and the Philippines clearly define who can issue, custody, on-ramp, off-ramp, and distribute stablecoins. More restrictive markets like India and Vietnam limit activity to offshore or bank-mediated models.

FX AND CAPITAL CONTROLS SHAPE EXECUTION

Countries with free or lightly managed capital flows (Singapore, for example) allow smoother conversion. Markets with strong capital controls like India, Vietnam, Indonesia tightly govern how and when stablecoins can be converted into local currency.

REGULATORY CLARITY CORRELATES WITH LIQUIDITY DEPTH

Where rules are explicit, more banks, payment providers, and liquidity providers participate. This typically leads to tighter spreads, fewer execution failures, and lower operational risk.

Here's the Risk:

Working with unlicensed or lightly regulated operators materially increases your exposure. In markets like India, engaging with non-compliant liquidity providers or informal off-ramp partners can get you hit with **enforcement action, account freezes, or regulatory scrutiny.** Even if the underlying flow looks efficient.



Over the next few years, stablecoin infrastructure will become increasingly commoditized. Core complexities such as treasury management, gas handling, and cross-chain execution will be abstracted behind enterprise-grade platforms and APIs.

What becomes harder is regulation: as jurisdictions formalize their frameworks, **operators will need to prove compliance continuously across multiple countries, with systems that adapt in real time rather than relying on static policies.**

Sophia Deverala

coins.ph



INDIA

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Not legal tender

LICENSING REQUIRED

FIU registration

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- Stablecoins largely limited to offshore B2B settlement. Onshore payout tightly supervised.
- Beneficiary KYC and reporting thresholds are low.
- Very few banks are crypto-friendly, which constrains scale.



PHILIPPINES

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Permitted under VASP framework

LICENSING REQUIRED

VASP, EMI

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- One of the most stablecoin-ready SEA markets.
- Clear licensing, workable FX rules, and strong wallet penetration.
- Beneficiary KYC required but operationally predictable.



INDONESIA

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Allowed via registered exchanges

LICENSING REQUIRED

VASP (OJK), PSP

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- Stablecoin usage is constrained to licensed venues.
- FX and liquidity must be routed onshore.
- Regulatory transitions can impact partners abruptly.



VIETNAM

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Not legal tender

LICENSING REQUIRED

PSP, bank partners

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- Retail stablecoin flows are constrained.
- B2B treasury and settlement use cases are more viable.
- Regulatory shifts can materially change partner viability.



THAILAND

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Allowed under specific digital asset rules

LICENSING REQUIRED

Digital asset operator

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- Stablecoins permitted but bounded by use-case restrictions.
- Institutional adoption expected to grow before retail expansion.



MALAYSIA

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Limited, cautious

LICENSING REQUIRED

Digital asset exchange

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- Smaller but stable corridors.
- Clearer rules than peers, but limited appetite for aggressive expansion.



SINGAPORE

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

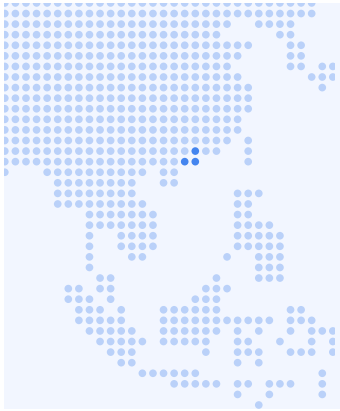
Fully regulated stablecoin framework

LICENSING REQUIRED

MPI, EMI

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- Regional hub for stablecoin liquidity, treasury, and issuance.
- Strong regulatory clarity and banking participation.
- Often used as an offshore anchor for Asia flows.



HONG KONG

STABLECOIN LEGAL STATUS

Regulated fiat-backed stablecoins

LICENSING REQUIRED

VASP, issuer license

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR OPERATORS

- North Asia stablecoin centre.
- Focused on issuer quality, reserves, and institutional usage rather than retail remittance.

In Asia's stablecoin landscape, long-term success depends less on technology and more on the ability to operate compliantly across fragmented regulatory regimes.

Navigating Asia's Complex Stablecoin Network

The Integration Maze 41

Why Stablecoin Integrations Fail in Asia 43

Everyone thinks the challenge is plugging in a few partners and turning on corridors. It isn't. It's stitching together a fragile stack of banks, liquidity providers, off-ramps, and compliance systems that all behave differently- and start breaking the moment real volume shows up.

Stablecoin payouts into Asia depend on a fragmented network of issuers, on/off-ramps, banks, liquidity providers, and compliance systems that must all work together.
This section explains why integrations often break at scale, and how corridor differences, regulatory shifts, and partner coordination define whether a system actually works in production.

ASIA CROSS-BORDER STABLECOIN ECOSYSTEM

The ecosystem map below shows the partners which exists across Asia today.

STABLECOIN ISSUERS

GLOBAL ANCHORS WITH LARGE ASIA USAGE

- **Tether** — USDT
- **Circle** — USDC, EURC

ASIA-LINKED / REGIONAL FIAT STABLECOINS

- **StraitsX - XSGD** — (SGD stablecoin, Singapore payments)
- **HKMA - e-HKD** — (HKD CBDC pilot, Hong Kong)
- **coins.ph - PHPC** — (PHP, Philippines ecosystem)
- **IDRX - IDRX** — (IDR, Indonesia-focused)
- **GMO Trust - JPY Stablecoin** — (JPY, Japan-focused)
- **First Digital - FDUSD** — (USD, Asia exchange distribution)

LICENSED PAYMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

CROSS-BORDER PAYMENT INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Rapyd** — (Global fintech infrastructure layer)
- **Fazz** — (SG/ID licensed financial infrastructure platform)
- **BVNK** — (Stablecoin-native payment infrastructure)
- **Airwallex** — (Global payments infrastructure with strong Asia presence)
- **Tazapay** — (SG-licensed cross-border payments infrastructure)
- **Nium** — (Licensed payment infrastructure across Asia corridors)
- **Payoneer** — (Global cross-border payments for businesses)

REGIONAL PAYMENT PLATFORMS & FINTECH LAYERS

- **Aspire** — (Singapore-based fintech banking platform for businesses)
- **Xendit** — (SEA payments infrastructure and gateway)
- **Durianpay** — (Indonesia-focused payment gateway infrastructure)

ON/OFF RAMPS

API RAMPS & FIAT ON/OFF INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Alchemy Pay** — (Global ramp provider with strong Asia footprint)
- **Transak** — (Global API ramp infrastructure)
- **Banxa** — (Global fiat-to-crypto ramp provider)
- **TransFi** — (Asia-focused ramp infrastructure)
- **Simplex** — (Global checkout & on-ramp rails)
- **Nilos** — (Emerging ramp infrastructure provider)

REGIONAL OFF-RAMPS & DISTRIBUTION PARTNERS

- **Fazz** — (Global API ramp infrastructure)
- **Coins.ph** — (Philippines off-ramp & distribution platform)
- **PDAX** — (Philippines licensed institutional off-ramp)
- **Triple-A** — (Singapore-licensed B2B off-ramp, strong SEA presence)
- **Bitazza** — (Thailand-focused off-ramp & exchange)

COMPLIANCE & RISK VENDORS

ON-CHAIN MONITORING / KYT

- **Chainalysis** — (Blockchain analytics & transaction monitoring)
- **TRM Labs** — (Blockchain intelligence & risk monitoring)
- **Elliptic** — (Crypto transaction monitoring & compliance tools)

ASIA-ROOTED / ASIA-HEAVY COMPLIANCE

- **Merkle Science** — (Asia-focused blockchain monitoring & compliance)

IDENTITY VERIFICATION (KYC / KYB)

- **Trulioo** — (Global identity verification & business onboarding)
- **Jumio** — (Global identity verification with enterprise coverage)
- **HyperVerge** — (AI-driven identity verification with strong APAC presence)
- **AiPrise** — (Business verification & KYB infrastructure)

LIQUIDITY & CONVERSION PROVIDERS

INSTITUTIONAL MARKET MAKERS

- **Cumberland** — (Global liquidity provider)
- **GSR** — (Global market maker)
- **Keyrock** — (Global market maker)
- **B2C2** — (Global institutional liquidity provider)
- **Scrypt** — (Institutional crypto services & liquidity)
- **Jump Crypto** — (Global market maker)
- **FalconX** — (Global prime brokerage & liquidity)

ASIA-FOCUSED LIQUIDITY PROVIDERS

- **QCP Capital** — (Singapore-based institutional liquidity)
- **Amber Group** — (Asia-focused liquidity provider)
- **Kronos Research** — (Asia market maker)
- **Auros** — (Algorithmic trading & liquidity, Asia presence)
- **DWF Labs** — (Global market maker with strong Asia presence)
- **OSL** — (Hong Kong-licensed institutional liquidity)
- **HashKey** — (Hong Kong licensed exchange & liquidity)
- **Matrixport** — (Singapore-based institutional liquidity)

EXECUTION VENUES (LIQUIDITY + ORDER FLOW)

- **Binance** — (Global exchange with deepest liquidity)
- **OKX** — (Global exchange, strong Asia presence)
- **Bybit** — (Asia-heavy exchange liquidity)
- **Coinbase** — (Global exchange liquidity)
- **Tokocrypto** — (Indonesia-focused exchange)
- **Indodax** — (Indonesia-focused exchange)

INSTITUTIONAL CUSTODY & WALLET INFRASTRUCTURE

- **Fireblocks** — (Institutional wallet orchestration & custody platform)
- **BitGo** — (Institutional custody & qualified custodian services)
- **Ledger Ent.** — (Enterprise-grade custody & hardware wallet infrastructure)
- **Copper** — (Prime brokerage & custody infrastructure)
- **Cobo** — (Asia-focused custody & wallet infrastructure)
- **Anchorage Dig.** — (Regulated digital asset bank & custody provider)

The Integration Maze

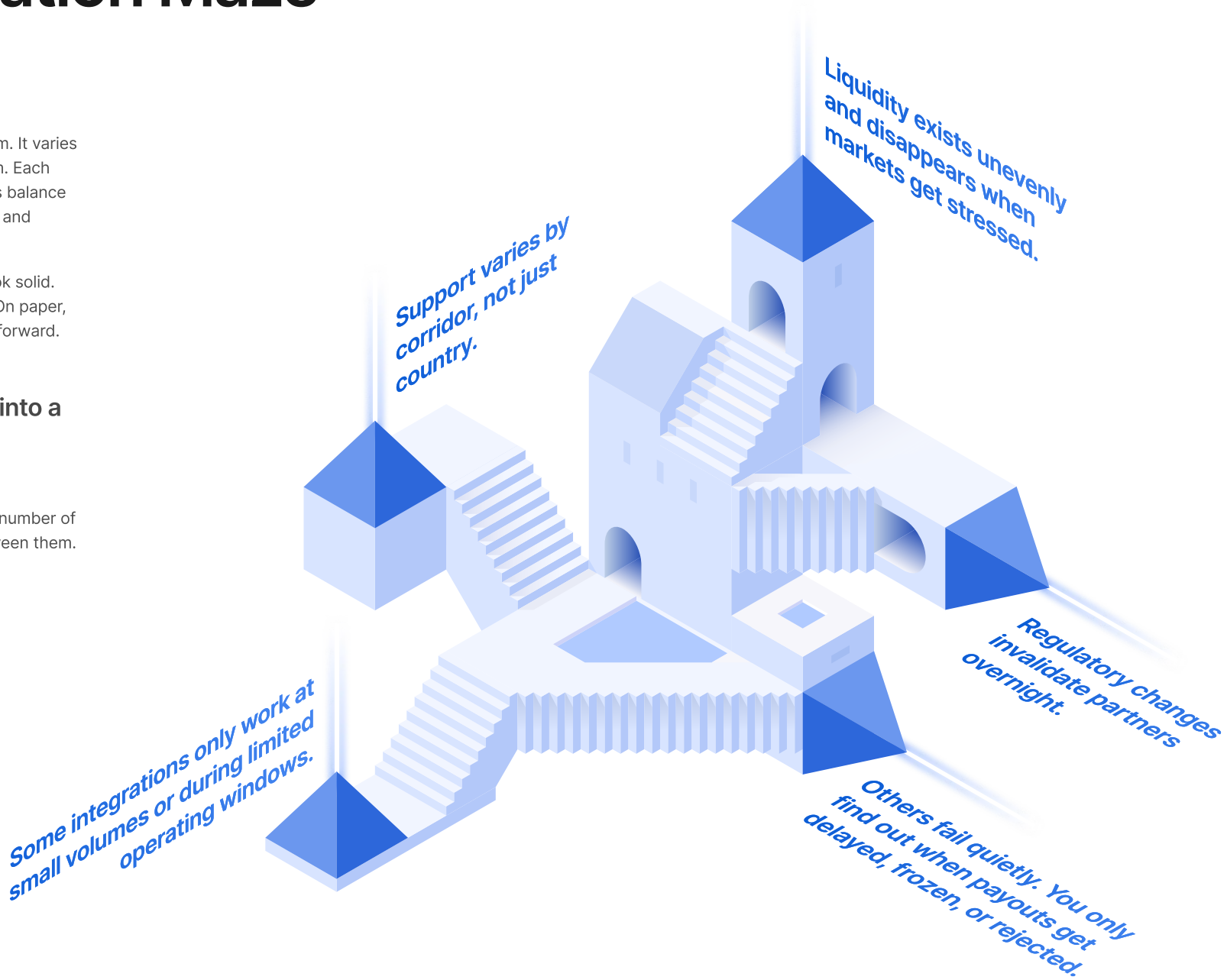
ASIA'S PARTNER COMPLEXITY

Stablecoin regulation in Asia isn't uniform. It varies by market, but the variation isn't random. Each country's stance reflects how regulators balance monetary control, consumer protection, and payment innovation.

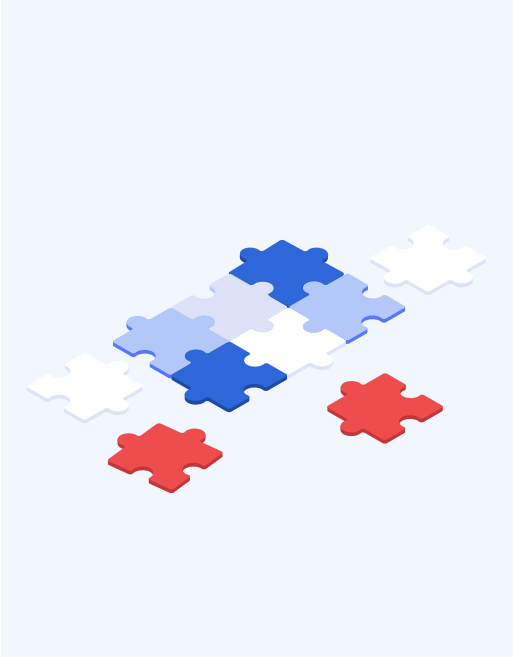
Individually, many of these providers look solid. Lots advertise wide country coverage. On paper, putting together a stack seems straightforward.

In practice, Asia turns this into a maze.

What operators underestimate isn't the number of partners. It's the coordination cost between them.



Why Stablecoin Integrations Fail in Asia



1

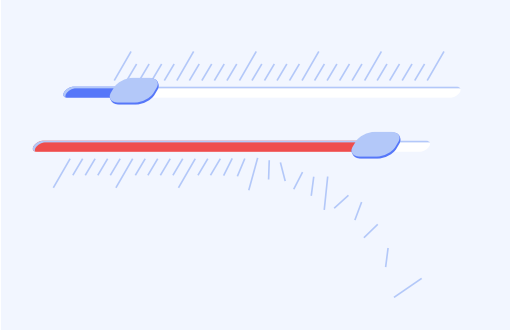
Partner integrations are not standardized

Each partner in the ecosystem operates under different constraints. Different tech. Different hours. Different risk tolerance. Different ways of breaking.

Traditional banking has standardized integration patterns. Stablecoin flows? They're all over the place. Each partner brings its own tech stack, data structure, compliance rules, and assumptions about how things should work. Even within the same country, what you need can change completely depending on the banking channel or flow type.

Push vs pull flows? Different integration. Open banking connections? Different again. Virtual accounts? Another setup. Local KYC quirks? You're rebuilding workflows.

What looks like a small tweak on the surface can blow up your integration underneath.

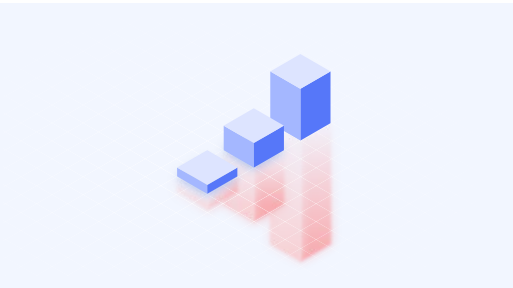


2

Pilots succeed because scale is missing

Early implementations often look great. Low volumes hide the mess. Pilots prove a transaction can work once. They don't prove it can work reliably, at scale, when things go wrong.

Scale shows you what pilots can't.

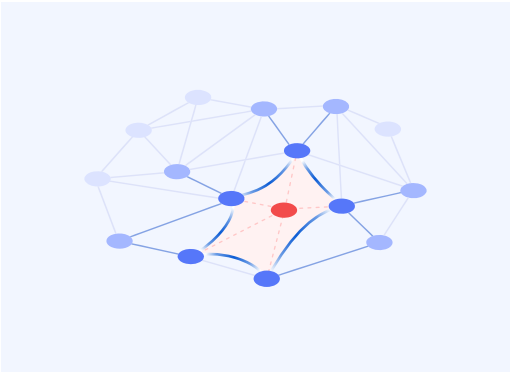


3

Error handling is underestimated

Most teams underestimate how hard it is to handle real errors. Each partner fails differently. Timeouts. Partial successes. Reconciliation gaps. Without custom logic to catch and recover from these, your success rate tanks as volume grows.

These failure patterns don't show up during testing. They hit you in production.



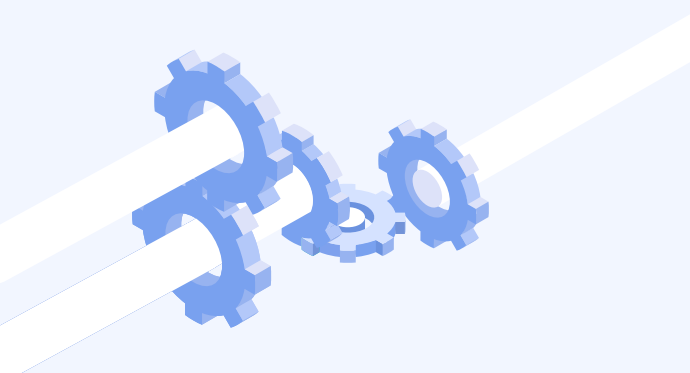
4

Regulatory change breaks corridors unexpectedly

Regulatory change breaks things just as often. When regulations shift, smaller partners might pause operations, block certain flows, or exit corridors entirely. Sometimes with zero warning.

Local partners who are deeply embedded tend to handle regulatory transitions better.

Holdstation in Vietnam kept running through regulatory uncertainty because they had local relationships, banking ties, and compliance dialed in.



5

Integration is never "done"

For high-volume operators, integration never ends. Every new corridor means a new set of partners to vet, connect, monitor, and defend against regulatory and operational shocks. You repeat this work market by market, year after year.

Without a clear way to organize who handles settlement, on-ramps, off-ramps, liquidity, and compliance, complexity grows faster than your volume does.

This is where most stablecoin strategies stall before they ever hit scale.

The biggest misconception companies face when transitioning from pilot to production is the belief that technical success equals operational readiness. During a pilot, a successful transaction is defined by a hash on a block explorer. In real operations, a transaction isn't "successful" until it has satisfied:

- **Identity Attribution: Integrating KYC & AML, and compliance must function as a real time layer**
- **Travel rule: transaction metadata must meet Travel Rule and KYT requirements at scale and**
- **Liquidity orchestration: settlement must be orchestrated across traditional banking rails**



Avinash Chidambaram

CYBRID

The Blueprint for Winning Asia's Stablecoin Market

Everyone thinks the hard part is moving dollars across borders. It isn't. It's getting them out into local bank accounts through fragmented rails, shifting regulations, and partners that break the moment volumes scale.

Stablecoins make cross-border settlement faster, but the real complexity still sits in local execution: liquidity, compliance, partners, and domestic payment rails.
This section explains how reliable systems are built through efficient economics, strong local partners, corridor-specific liquidity management, and orchestration that keeps flows working as conditions change.

Stablecoins compress settlement. They don't remove the hard parts of cross-border execution. Those hard parts stay local. They live in domestic payment rails, regulatory interpretation, partner behavior, liquidity depth, and failure handling. As volumes grow, these constraints stop being edge cases. They start defining reliability.

Here's what actually determines success:

Structural Cost Efficiency

Design for structural cost reduction, not premium dependence. Premiums can show up in certain corridors or time windows, but they're temporary. Build your unit economics around efficiency: shorter prefunding cycles, fewer opaque middlemen, predictable execution. If premiums disappear, your system should still beat legacy correspondent banking.

Deep Local Partnerships

Work with deeply embedded local partners. Asia doesn't have a unified payments or compliance framework. Execution always happens inside local licensing and banking boundaries. Partners need to operate through regulatory change, bank behavior shifts, and operational stress. Shallow integrations often work briefly, then fail when conditions change.

Corridor Liquidity Management

Treat liquidity as corridor-specific. Liquidity isn't global. Each corridor has its own market depth, timing windows, counterparty availability, and risk profile. As volume scales, liquidity constraints directly affect payout reliability. Monitor exposure continuously, rebalance dynamically, and avoid hard-coding pricing or routing assumptions.

Flow Orchestration Control

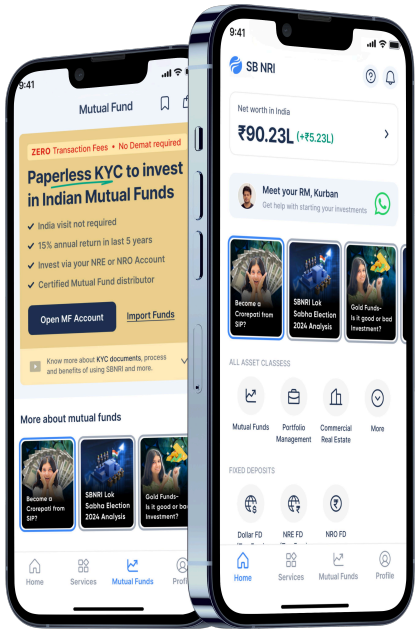
Build for control through orchestration. At scale, reliability comes from coordinated control, not just settlement speed. An orchestration layer gives you real-time visibility, enforces consistent policy, reroutes flows when conditions change, and absorbs partner-specific failures so your clients see one stable system.

In practice, orchestration lets you:

- **Route around bank cut-offs and downtime** without breaking user experience
- **Swap partners** as reliability or compliance conditions shift
- **Handle partner-specific failures** with system logic, not manual intervention
- Maintain **consistent monitoring** and compliance metadata across corridors
- **Expand intGGets** without rebuilding execution from scratch

This is the difference between a pilot that clears transactions and a production system that keeps clearing as conditions change.

In practice, this orchestration-first approach allows platforms to embed remittance as a native capability rather than a separate service.



An approach used by products such as SBNRI- a popular remittance app for Non Residential Indians, which integrated a modular execution layer like Saber to support multiple inbound corridors without building bank relationships market by market.

The orchestration layer serves as the connective tissue between these variables, enabling transactions to dynamically access liquidity, satisfy jurisdiction-specific compliance requirements, and execute reliably through the appropriate local rails.

In the absence of this layer, the system becomes inherently unstable. Liquidity fragments across markets, often becoming trapped in specific corridors without efficient mechanisms for rebalancing. Compliance processes become inconsistent and manual, increasing both operational friction and regulatory risk. Most critically, execution breaks down at the last mile, where payments fail to settle reliably across local payout channels. The result is diminished efficiency, poor reconciliation, and an erosion of user and institutional trust.

In this context, **the scalability of stablecoin infrastructure is not defined by the underlying asset, but by the ability to orchestrate the interdependencies between liquidity, compliance, and execution with precision and resilience.**



Gillian Darko

Yellow Card

How Saber Is Building the Infrastructure for Cross-Border Payments in Asia

Saber is building the stablecoin-native payment infrastructure layer for Asia, with an initial focus on India and Southeast Asia, two of the region's most complex and high-volume cross-border payment corridors.

The core premise is straightforward: the operational complexity of moving money across Asia (like licensing, banking relationships, liquidity management, local rail integrations) should not fall on every company trying to build payments into their product. Saber absorbs that complexity, so operators don't have to.

This means handling the full stack of what makes cross-border payments work in practice: **regulatory licensing across jurisdictions, relationships with local banking and payment partners, access to in-corridor liquidity, and first and last mile payout capabilities** that connect stablecoin flows to local wallets, accounts, and cash networks.

Rather than requiring operators to integrate bank by bank and corridor by corridor, Saber provides a single infrastructure layer that already coordinates local execution, compliance enforcement, and failure handling across corridors. The result is a system designed to keep operating as conditions shift, when banking partners exit, regulations change, or liquidity tightens. We have built the infrastructure in a way that you can use parts of our infra if you already have local rails built in a few specific corridors and want us for the remaining.

Saber has processed over $2 billion in cross-border volume across 40+ countries, operating under 10+ regulatory licenses, with India and Southeast Asia as our primary focus markets.

For companies looking to build a stablecoin strategy in Asia, Saber serves as the infrastructure backbone, purpose-built for the region's fragmentation, and designed to scale with it. You can drop me a note on saurabh@saber.money in case you'd like to learn more.



Saurabh Kumar
Business Head, Saber

Saber was born inside Mudrex, one of India's most widely used crypto exchanges.

Stablecoins move money globally, but only matter when they land compliantly in local bank accounts. We built the licenses, banking, and payment integrations to make that possible.

Our mission: Make cross-border transactions feel local, everywhere.

SABER

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