dynamic

The 2025 Stablecoin Playbook

A Strategic Guide for Fintechs and Builders Exploring Stablecoins

This report was created to help product builders, fintech teams, and developers understand how to navigate the stablecoin landscape with clarity and confidence. It breaks down the mechanics of stablecoins, the infrastructure required to use them, and the regulatory context shaping their future. Whether you're exploring payments, remittances, or neobank products, this guide offers practical insights to help you go from idea to launch.

Featuring Insights from Leaders at

PAXOS
a16zcrypto
Stellar
utila
loopcrypto
Brale
ramp
kiln
Superform
Ondo
Halliday
Borderless.xyz
lightspark
zerohash
rain
mento
Stargate
MoonPay
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Félix
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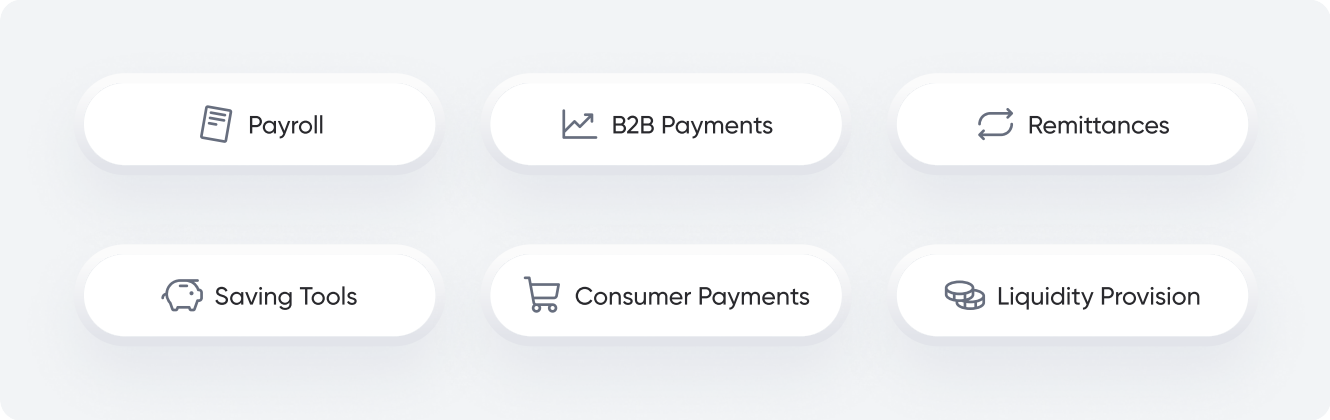
Key Takeaways from This Report

1

Stablecoins are no longer just for crypto-native users.

They are now powering global payroll, consumer payments, savings tools, neobank platforms, and more across emerging markets and enterprise products.



2

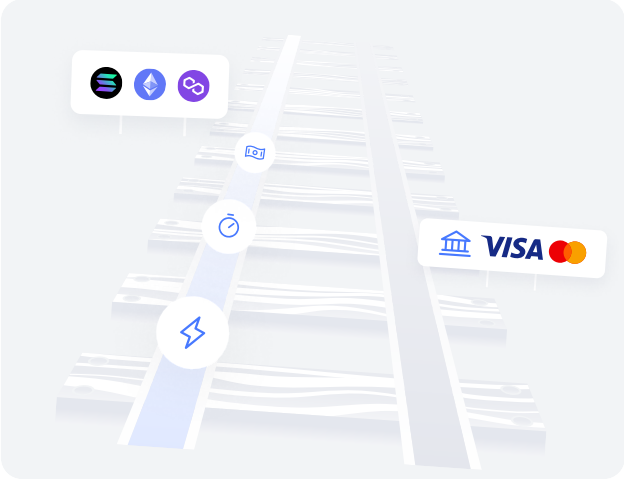
The issuer, token design, and underlying chain define how your product functions.

Choosing wisely reduces technical, regulatory, and reputational risk, while also building a strong foundation of trust with users, partners, and regulators.

3

Blockchain rails offer advantages over traditional systems in key areas.

Settlement times, 24/7 availability, and sub-cent transaction costs enable use cases that ACH, SWIFT, or card networks can't match.



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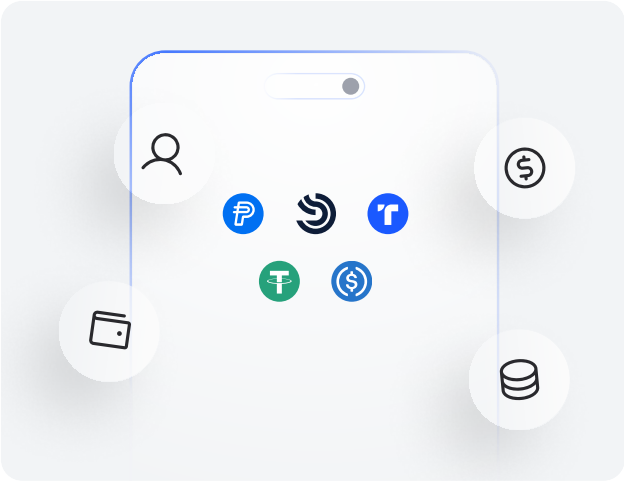
Regulatory clarity is improving fast across major jurisdictions.

In the U.S., the recently signed GENIUS Act establishes foundational standards for stablecoin oversight. Meanwhile, frameworks like MiCA in the EU continue to set clear guidelines for compliance across the sector.

5

Launching a stablecoin app or feature set is no longer a massive lift.

Modular tools like Dynamic's Stablecoin Accounts eliminate the need to piece together wallets, KYC, on-ramps, and blockchain integrations manually, allowing you to launch in days, not months.



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I

Why Stablecoins Are the Fintech Opportunity of the Century

Why Stablecoins Are the Fintech Opportunity of the Century

The global financial system is undergoing a foundational shift. For decades, innovation in fintech has largely meant new interfaces on top of legacy infrastructure. But stablecoins are different. They rewrite the rails themselves.

By combining the programmability of crypto with the price stability of fiat currency, stablecoins are unlocking new financial primitives that weren't possible before: instant global settlement, embedded compliance, composable payouts, and money that moves at the speed of software.

At Dynamic, we've had conversations with hundreds of fintech teams, founders, and developers. The message is consistent: teams want to build with stablecoins but are held back by fragmented tooling, regulatory uncertainty, or a lack of clarity on where to begin. Our mission is to change that, to help teams abstract the complexity, and launch faster. But you don't need to only take our word for it.

The following quotes capture how some of the industry's most respected voices are thinking about the role of stablecoins in the future of finance and payments. These perspectives illustrate the momentum, maturity, and inevitability behind stablecoin adoption.

Stablecoins are a foundational innovation: programmable digital dollars that dramatically lower the cost and complexity of building financial services.

Today, they are solving real problems like dollar access and cross-border payments in emerging markets. Over time, they will underpin a more modular and developer-friendly financial system, enabling composable, auditable, and automated products built for a global economy.

Combined with shifts like AI and tokenization, stablecoins will reshape how financial institutions are built, driving greater competition and better outcomes for users. The journey ahead is long, but it starts with education. Understanding where and how stablecoins create real value is key to realizing their potential.

Chuk Okpalugo | Product Lead at Paxos (& Editor at The Weekly Stable)

a16zcrypto

Stablecoins are better money. Better because they are faster, cheaper, controlled without intermediaries, and easily programmable. Today, stablecoin users can send any amount of money globally for a fraction of a cent in a fraction of a second, enabling better remittances, simpler international payments, and safer value storage. Going forward, stablecoins open the door to a more accessible financial system and new products that are only possible with nearly free, nearly instant payments.

Sam Broner | Investment Partner

Stellar

The power and utility of stablecoins are no longer hypothetical: They work and are here to stay. Whether it's cross-border payments, remittances, global payrolls, or multinational corporate treasury settlement, stablecoins are powering the onchain economy.

At the Stellar Development Foundation, our mission is to create a future where everyone has equitable access to the global financial system through blockchain technology. Stablecoins are making that future a reality today.

Denelle Dixon | CEO at Stellar Development Foundation

INK

Stablecoins are accelerating the shift toward a sovereign, onchain financial system.

They give individuals and builders internet native money (instant, programmable and borderless) that unlocks true financial autonomy and speeds the move away from legacy rails.

Andrew Koller | Founder at Ink

sei

Stablecoins are the foundational layer of on-chain finance. They provide price stability, composability, and efficient settlement, the core building blocks for everything from asset trading and payments to tokenized real-world assets.

Unlike most crypto products, stablecoins offer clear, cross-sector utility across institutional, enterprise, and consumer markets.

At the Sei Development Foundation, we see stablecoins as the connective tissue between traditional finance and blockchain infrastructure.

Our mission is to build the environment where they can operate at global scale. Sei's architecture is purpose built to deliver the performance and reliability required for this shift, offering the fastest and most cost efficient settlement layer designed to match the demands of real-world financial systems.

Jack Lipstone | Business Development Director at Sei Development Foundation

utila

Stablecoins are the missing primitive that turns money into programmable infrastructure.

For the first time, teams can move value globally in seconds, automate compliance workflows, and build financial products that work natively on the internet - without waiting for legacy systems to catch up.

But utility doesn't come from speculation; it comes from real-world use.

At Utila, we're seeing institutions use stablecoins to power cross-border payouts, treasury operations, and embedded payment flows that simply weren't feasible before.

This is not just an innovation in form, it's a rewrite of function.

For any builder serious about the future of finance, stablecoins are the foundation layer.

Bentzi Rabi | Co-founder & CEO

II

Stablecoin Market Growth and Adoption

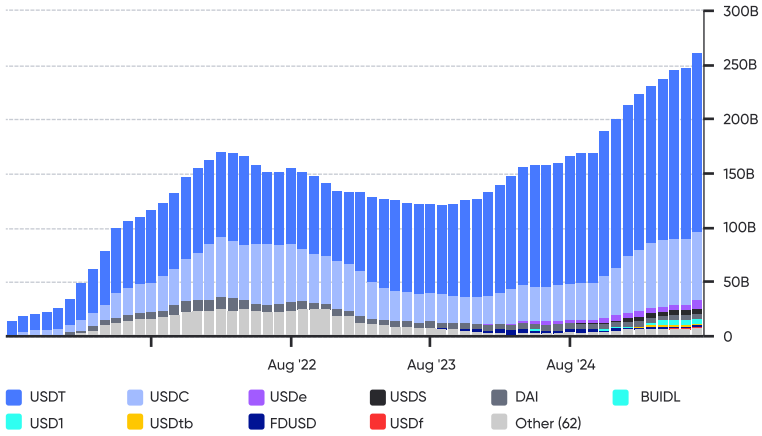
Stablecoin Market Growth and Adoption

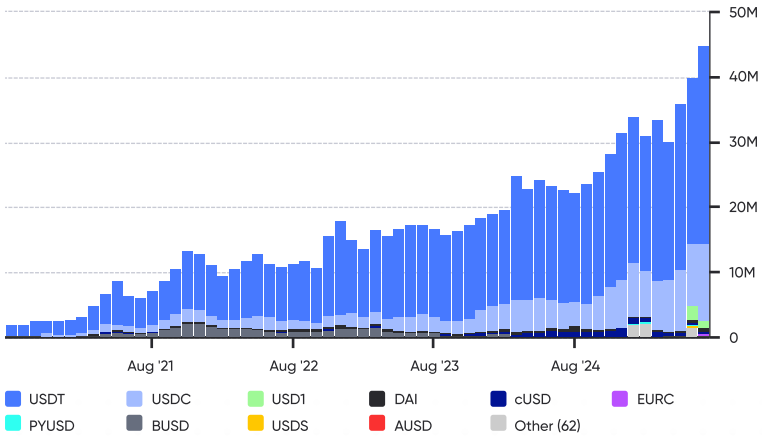
For anyone building in fintech or financial infrastructure, stablecoin adoption metrics offer a leading indicator of where demand is headed. These charts surface the most important trends shaping product decisions and go-to-market strategies.

Total Stablecoin Market Capitalization

The total value of stablecoins in circulation continues to grow.

2020
$10B »» 2025 **$260B**





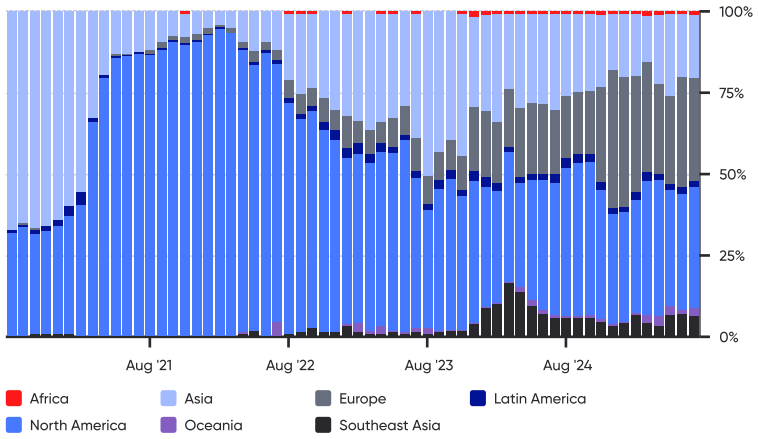
Unique Stablecoin Users

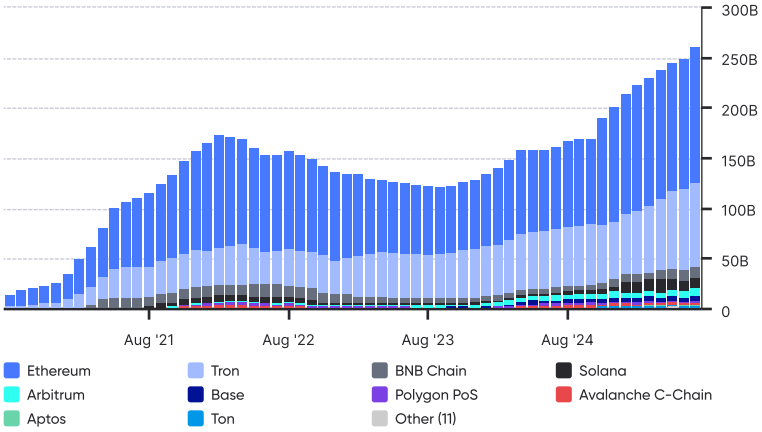
The number of unique wallets interacting with stablecoins is accelerating quarter over quarter.

Just passed
40M

Stablecoin Transactions by Region

Regional usage is becoming more balanced over time, highlighting the global demand for digital dollars.





Stablecoin Supply by Chain

Stablecoins live across multiple blockchains, with Ethereum and Tron holding the majority of the market share.

Leader for stablecoin adoption:

ethereum

III

Breaking Down Stablecoins and Why They Matter

What is a Stablecoin?

A stablecoin is a type of cryptocurrency that is designed to maintain a stable value by being pegged to a traditional asset like the U.S. dollar, euro, or even commodities such as gold. This makes them unique in the crypto ecosystem, where most assets are known for high volatility.

Depending on the approach, stablecoins may use reserves, collateral, or algorithmic mechanisms to maintain that peg. This stability makes them useful for global payments, savings, payroll, and more. In summary, they bring together the speed and openness of crypto with the reliability of fiat money.

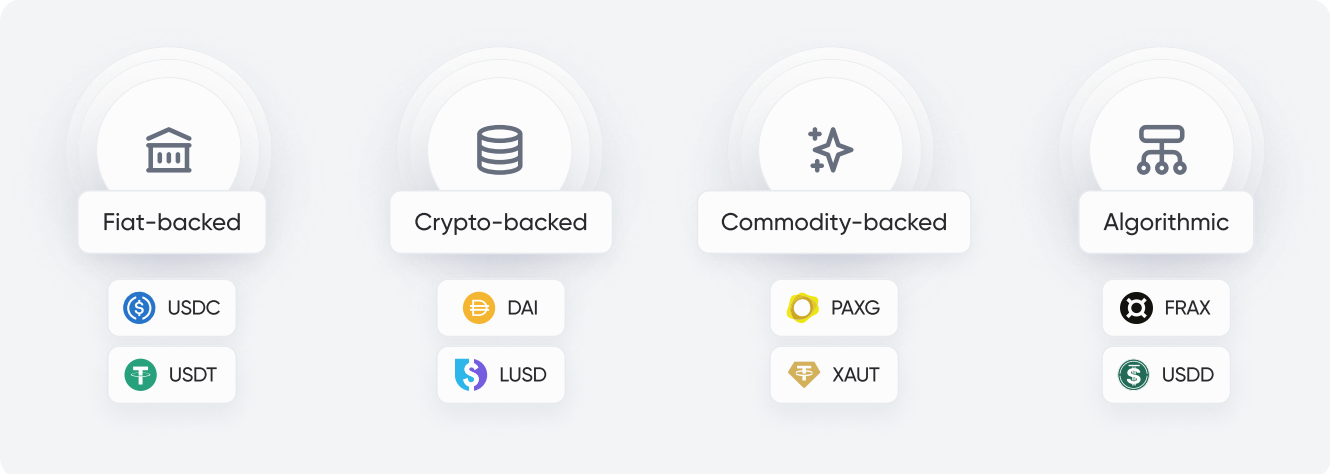
Breaking it down further, there are four primary types of stablecoins:

1. **Fiat-backed stablecoins** are backed 1:1 by reserves of traditional currency held in banks. Each unit of the stablecoin can be redeemed for a corresponding amount of fiat currency, such as U.S. dollars or euros.

2. **Crypto-backed stablecoins** use other cryptocurrencies as collateral and are managed through smart contracts. These are typically overcollateralized to account for the volatility of the underlying assets.

3. **Commodity-backed stablecoins** are pegged to the value of physical assets like gold or silver. Each token typically represents ownership of a specific quantity of the underlying commodity, which is held in reserve by a trusted custodian.

4. **Algorithmic stablecoins** rely on algorithms and smart contracts to automatically manage the supply of the stablecoin and keep its value pegged to a target. These carry higher risk and, in the past, have lost their peg to the target value.



Comparing Crypto vs. Traditional Payment Rails

Overview of Traditional Payment Rails

Traditional payment rails include familiar systems like:

SWIFT
Used for international bank-to-bank transfers.

ACH
The Automated Clearing House network, used for domestic payments in the U.S.

Credit and debit card networks VISA
Powered by intermediaries like Visa and Mastercard.

Wire transfers
Bank-initiated payments typically used for large, one-time transfers.

The greatest strength of these legacy systems is that virtually every consumer and business knows how to use them. They also offer built-in protections and operate within mature regulatory frameworks with clear standards for compliance, identity verification, and anti-money laundering.

However, these strengths are counterbalanced by real limitations. Settlement times can stretch from one to five business days, and costs can be significant, especially for cross-border transactions or credit card processing. Most notably, traditional payment systems depend on a chain of intermediaries, all of which contribute to added friction, higher costs, and greater risk of failure.

Overview of Crypto Payment Rails

Crypto payment rails run on blockchain networks like Ethereum, Solana, Base, and others. These systems are peer-to-peer by design, with stablecoins acting as a medium of exchange that takes full advantage of blockchain's speed and low cost. Instead of routing through banks or processors, users send funds directly to each other's wallet addresses.

This model enables self-custody, where individuals fully control their assets instead of relying on third parties. Transfers also follow standardized token protocols, enabling assets to move seamlessly across apps and services. And because these systems are programmable, payments can incorporate onchain logic, such as triggering subscriptions, unlocking gated content, or integrating with broader decentralized workflows.

The benefits that crypto payment rails offer are compelling:

Speed
Transactions settle with finality in seconds and the network operates 24/7, including weekends and holidays.

Low cost
Global transfers often incur minimal fees, typically just a fraction of a cent.

No intermediaries
Funds can move freely across borders without reliance on banks, currency conversions, or intermediaries.

Wire transfers
Payments can trigger automated outcomes, such as distributing rewards or executing smart contracts.

A Side-by-Side Comparison

	Traditional Payment Rails	Blockchain Rails
Speed	1-5 business days	Near-instant (often seconds)
Cost	0.5-3% + FX/intermediary fees	Network gas fees (often <$0.01)
Availability	Normal business hours	24/7/365
Intermediaries	Banks, PSPs, networks	None (peer-to-peer)
Programmability	Low	High through smart contracts
Regulation	Mature and well-defined	Evolving, jurisdiction-dependent

Key Use Cases Where Stablecoins Excel

Despite the dominance of legacy systems, crypto stands out for several key use cases:

Cross-border payments
Crypto removes the delays and fees typically involved in international transfers. A stablecoin transaction can move funds globally in seconds, without relying on banks or incurring foreign exchange spreads.

Real-time settlements
Merchants, creators, and businesses can receive payments instantly, with no need to wait days for clearing or payout cycles.

Micropayments
Crypto makes entirely new economic models possible, including pay-per-second access to content or services.

Tokenized access
Payments can include built-in logic that unlocks digital goods, memberships, or gated features in a single transaction.

Composability with other apps
Payments can trigger additional onchain actions such as lending, swapping, or governance, making them part of a more integrated ecosystem.

loopcrypto

Crypto and stablecoin payments are particularly powerful for unlocking new markets for merchants and bringing real-time settlement.

At Loop, we've helped merchants sell into over 120 different countries. This has opened up customers and new revenue channels previously not possible to tap into with traditional payment methods.

We're seeing e-commerce, AI tools, and a range of B2B applications take the lead in adopting this payment option. As we continue to make crypto and stablecoins easier to embed into existing billing systems, we will see more merchants benefit from the global interoperability, real-time settlement, and minimal costs of enabling crypto and stablecoin payments.

Eleni Steinman | Founder at Loop Crypto

Who's Issuing Stablecoins and Why You Should Care

A stablecoin issuer is the entity responsible for minting new tokens, managing the reserves that back those tokens, and ensuring they can be redeemed for their underlying collateral. Issuers also set the rules that govern how the stablecoin interacts with users, partners, and regulators. In short, the issuer is the bridge between the world of blockchain and the world of traditional finance. And not all bridges are built the same.

The choices an issuer makes can directly affect a stablecoin's stability and trustworthiness. These choices include how it holds collateral, manages redemptions, undergoes audits, and approaches regulatory compliance. In other words, a stablecoin is only as strong as the entity behind it. That's why it's essential to look closely at the types of issuers that exist and understand the tradeoffs each model brings.

Brale

It used to be incredibly hard to launch a regulated stablecoin. Today, you can do it in a minute for a dollar across multiple blockchains.

The real opportunity now is building for the use cases that benefit billions of end users.

Developers have access to a much bigger canvas. Stablecoins are global by default, run on open infrastructure, and settle in real-time, 24/7. That shifts the entire mental model for building financial products and dramatically accelerates how fast new ideas can scale.

Ben Milne | CEO at Brale

Why the Issuer Matters

Understanding who issues a stablecoin is fundamental to evaluating its safety and reliability. The issuer's identity should also shape how you use or integrate that stablecoin.

Trust starts with transparency
An issuer's willingness to publish reserve data, undergo audits, and engage with regulators directly affects user trust.

Redemption and liquidity are defined by design
The issuer sets the rules for how and when users can convert stablecoins to fiat. Key factors include whether redemptions are truly 1:1, if there are fees or delays, and how transparent the process is.

Regulatory standing shapes staying power
Issuers that work closely with regulators are more likely to remain operational during times of scrutiny, while those operating in legal gray zones face ongoing risk of crackdowns or delistings.

Decentralization determines who holds control
Native crypto users prioritize stablecoins that cannot be frozen, blacklisted, or shut down by a single authority.

Stablecoin utility is governed by the issuer
Issuers choose which blockchains to support, what kind of APIs to expose, and how compatible their assets are with the broader crypto ecosystem.

Stargate

Blockchain enables transparency, but trust must still be earned by the issuer. Reputation, regulatory alignment, and redemption assurance remain foundational to institutional adoption. As stablecoins become standardized, distribution becomes less about speed and more about interoperability and reliability at scale.

While token transfers may be near-instant, true liquidity movement remains the core infrastructure challenge — and the bottleneck to scaling adoption to the mass market. Stargate has been working on solving that problem since 2022, providing a global, composable liquidity layer that enables stablecoin issuers to achieve secure, efficient, and truly global distribution onchain.

Angus Lamps | Foundation Lead at Stargate Finance

What Real-World Issuance Looks Like: Paxos and M0

Stablecoin issuers like **Paxos** and **M0** enable companies to launch their own stablecoin products. While both operate with regulatory oversight and manage fiat-backed reserves, they serve distinct audiences. Paxos focuses on enterprise clients seeking end-to-end solutions, whereas M0 provides modular infrastructure tailored for builders and developers.

Paxos issues regulated stablecoins such as USDP (Pax Dollar) by holding customer fiat deposits in custody accounts at insured U.S. banks. For every dollar deposited, Paxos mints one USDP onchain. These reserves are regularly audited and subject to oversight by the New York Department of Financial Services (NYDFS).

Paxos also supports white-label programs, enabling third parties such as PayPal to launch their own branded stablecoins using Paxos infrastructure. Its operations span multiple regulatory jurisdictions, including NYDFS, MAS (Singapore), MiCA (Europe), and FSRA (UAE), and its reserves are attested monthly, making it one of the most mature and transparent players in the space.

M0 takes a more modular approach. It offers a universal stablecoin platform that allows builders to issue their own application-specific stablecoins while retaining control over branding, compliance, and yield distribution mechanics. M0 provides the technology platform connecting all the important elements of digital money to manage issuance, redemptions, and reserve transparency, while enabling seamless interoperability between all M0-powered stablecoins.

All stablecoins built on top of the M0 platform benefit from unified liquidity and can be swapped for one another. Its model is designed to be flexible, giving builders of fintech applications the ability to launch programmable, compliant digital dollars under their own terms. M0 eliminates traditional barriers to issuance, enabling an open and composable financial ecosystem where businesses can create, customize, and scale their digital dollar solutions with unmatched flexibility.

Building on that momentum, newer players like **Brale** and **Agora** help companies launch branded and fiat-backed stablecoins, aiming to align with upcoming U.S. regulations like the GENIUS Act. At the institutional end of the spectrum, **BitGo** and **Anchorage** are entering the market with compliance-first issuance models. Anchorage already holds an OCC charter and supports products like USDTB designed for regulated environments.

We believe digital money on blockchains will underpin the next generation of global financial infrastructure. But builders of fintechs want more than today's one-size-fits-all stablecoin solutions — they want control over their stack.

M0 was purpose-built to meet these demands, offering businesses the tools to issue programmable digital dollars tailored to their needs

Luca Prosperi | Co-Founder & CEO at M0

IV

The Real-World Applications of Stablecoins

What Can Stablecoins Be Used For?

Stablecoins reflect a shift in how money moves: more global, more programmable, and more accessible. From streamlining cross-border payments to unlocking liquidity in DeFi, stablecoins are driving innovation across finance and payments. Here are some of the most popular ways they're being used today:

Enabling Fast, Global Payments

Stablecoins are transforming cross-border payments. Unlike traditional remittance systems, which can take days and charge up to 10% in fees, stablecoin transfers settle in seconds and cost only a few cents. They're especially useful in regions with unstable currencies or limited banking infrastructure, allowing users to send or receive funds without needing a bank account. Their transparency also makes them ideal for peer-to-peer giving, humanitarian aid, and community fundraisers, ensuring funds are traceable and stable.

Payroll and Contractor Payouts

Businesses are increasingly turning to stablecoins to pay employees, freelancers, and contractors, especially in global or remote workforces.

Payments are quick, cost-effective, and currency conversion is often unnecessary. Programmable smart contracts enable advanced features like recurring payments or real-time salary streaming, and recipients can avoid local currency devaluation by holding funds in digital dollars.

Powering Yield and Liquidity in DeFi

Within decentralized finance (DeFi), stablecoins are foundational. Users deploy them to earn interest through lending protocols, provide liquidity on decentralized exchanges, access tokenized real-world assets, and optimize returns with yield aggregators.

Their price stability makes them a dependable tool for navigating volatile crypto markets while still participating in complex onchain strategies.

Unlocking Liquidity Without Selling

Stablecoins play a key role in crypto borrowing models. Users can deposit them as collateral to access other tokens or borrow stablecoins against volatile assets like ETH or SOL.

This flexibility allows participants to stay invested while funding new opportunities, paying expenses, or bridging short-term liquidity needs, all without liquidating their portfolios.

Connecting Crypto to TradFi

Stablecoins act as a bridge between the crypto world and traditional banking systems. Users can easily convert them to local currencies through exchanges like Coinbase or Binance, off-ramp services such as MoonPay, or even crypto ATMs and peer-to-peer marketplaces. This ability to "cash out" quickly and reliably makes stablecoins a critical on/off ramp for many users globally.

Transfers Across Wallets and Platforms

Whether moving funds between wallets, trading platforms, or across chains like Ethereum and Solana, stablecoins offer speed, affordability, and interoperability.

They're ideal for sending money to friends and family, bridging assets, or transferring value within both centralized and decentralized ecosystems.

Everyday Spending

Stablecoin-powered debit cards are gaining traction, making it easy to spend digital dollars in everyday life. Platforms like Rain let users load cards with stablecoins and make purchases anywhere Visa or Mastercard is accepted, earning cashback or crypto rewards along the way. This blend of crypto-native assets with familiar payment methods brings real-world utility to stablecoins.

USE CASE EXAMPLE 1

Cross-Border Payments & Remittances

Cross-border payments are notoriously inefficient. Transactions take days to settle, incur high fees, and often pass through multiple intermediaries before reaching the recipient. Crypto offers a cleaner alternative built on stablecoins and smart contracts. This is especially important for recipients who live in underbanked or unbanked regions.

For both senders and recipients, stablecoins provide:

1. **Instant and open access to money movement without intermediaries**
2. **Interoperability across blockchains such as Ethereum and Solana**
3. **User ownership through private keys and non-custodial wallets**
4. **24/7 availability with no dependency on bank operating hours**
5. **Low costs for global transfers**

Félix

At Félix, stablecoins aren't just a financial tool, they're the invisible rails behind the magical experiences we create for our users.

They turn a simple message into real-time impact, delivering not just money, but connection, protection, and trust to families in the US and in Latin America.

Manuel Godoy | CEO & Co-founder at Felix Pago

The entire experience can be streamlined into a simple, user-friendly flow that abstracts away the complexity of blockchain infrastructure while preserving its core benefits. Here's how a stablecoin-powered transfer works from start to finish:

Step 1

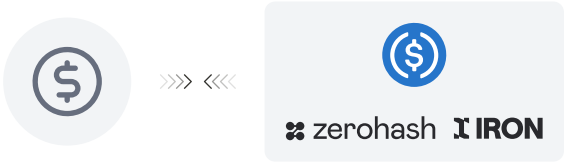
User / Company

Opens app and enters recipient details

Step 2

Money moves from Fiat to Stablecoins

Select desired provider



Step 3

Stablecoin gets sent

Send stablecoins from one address to another

Step 4

Received in a wallet

Recipient can earn yields on their savings, receive a debit card or off-ramp their money

Step 5

Off-ramp to local bank

Funds can be converted to local currency at any point

USE CASE EXAMPLE 2

Neobanks

Instead of relying on slow-moving legacy infrastructure, neobanks are using APIs, smart contracts, and programmable logic to deliver modern banking experiences. Underneath it all, stablecoins and wallets are powering everything from onboarding to off-ramps.

This shift is especially important for users in emerging markets, remote workforces, or unbanked populations. With stablecoins and embedded wallets, neobanks can offer instant access to digital dollars, support around-the-clock transactions, and reduce reliance on traditional financial intermediaries.

For modern neobanks and their users, stablecoins unlock:

1. **24/7 access to digital dollars that are stable, global, and not tied to local banking infrastructure**
2. **Frictionless cross-border transfers with near-instant settlement and minimal fees**
3. **A programmable currency layer that supports features like automated rewards or smart contract-based savings**
4. **Trusted value storage in markets with inflationary or volatile local currencies**
5. **Seamless integration with on-ramps and off-ramps, making it easy to move between stablecoins and fiat currencies**

Step 1

User onboarding

Goes through onboarding & KYC

User is verified

Step 2

Wallet setup

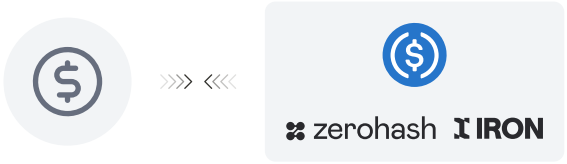
User creates and secures their wallet

A wallet infrastructure provider may create a non-custodial wallet for them on the backend.

Step 3

Money moves from Fiat to Stablecoins

Select desired provider



Step 4 (option 1)

Off-ramps

Funds are converted out of crypto

Step 4 (option 2)

Spend, lend or transact with stables

4-11% yield on USDC or issue a stablecoin debit card

SPOTLIGHT

How Ramp is Experimenting with Stablecoins

Ramp's core mission is to save companies time and money, and stablecoins are becoming a promising part of that equation. The team first began experimenting with stablecoins to improve international money movement, where traditional rails are too slow and expensive. But Ramp's experimentation goes beyond just payments.

The company sees potential in using stablecoins for treasury management, especially when managing balances across multiple currencies and jurisdictions. As a global company with corporate card programs and vendor payments in multiple countries, Ramp faces many of the same liquidity challenges as its customers. They see stablecoins as a tool to optimize cross-border liquidity and reduce complexity in global operations.

Ramp is also exploring stablecoin-backed card products as a way to serve customers in emerging markets who face limited access to the U.S. financial system. By embedding stablecoins into spendable card experiences, Ramp hopes to unlock new forms of financial utility for underserved business users.

Ramp takes a pragmatic approach, evaluating each stablecoin use case on its own merits and experimenting where the value is clear. Their stance reflects a broader trend among fintech innovators: stablecoins aren't a silver bullet, but they're becoming a serious part of the modern financial toolkit.

ramp

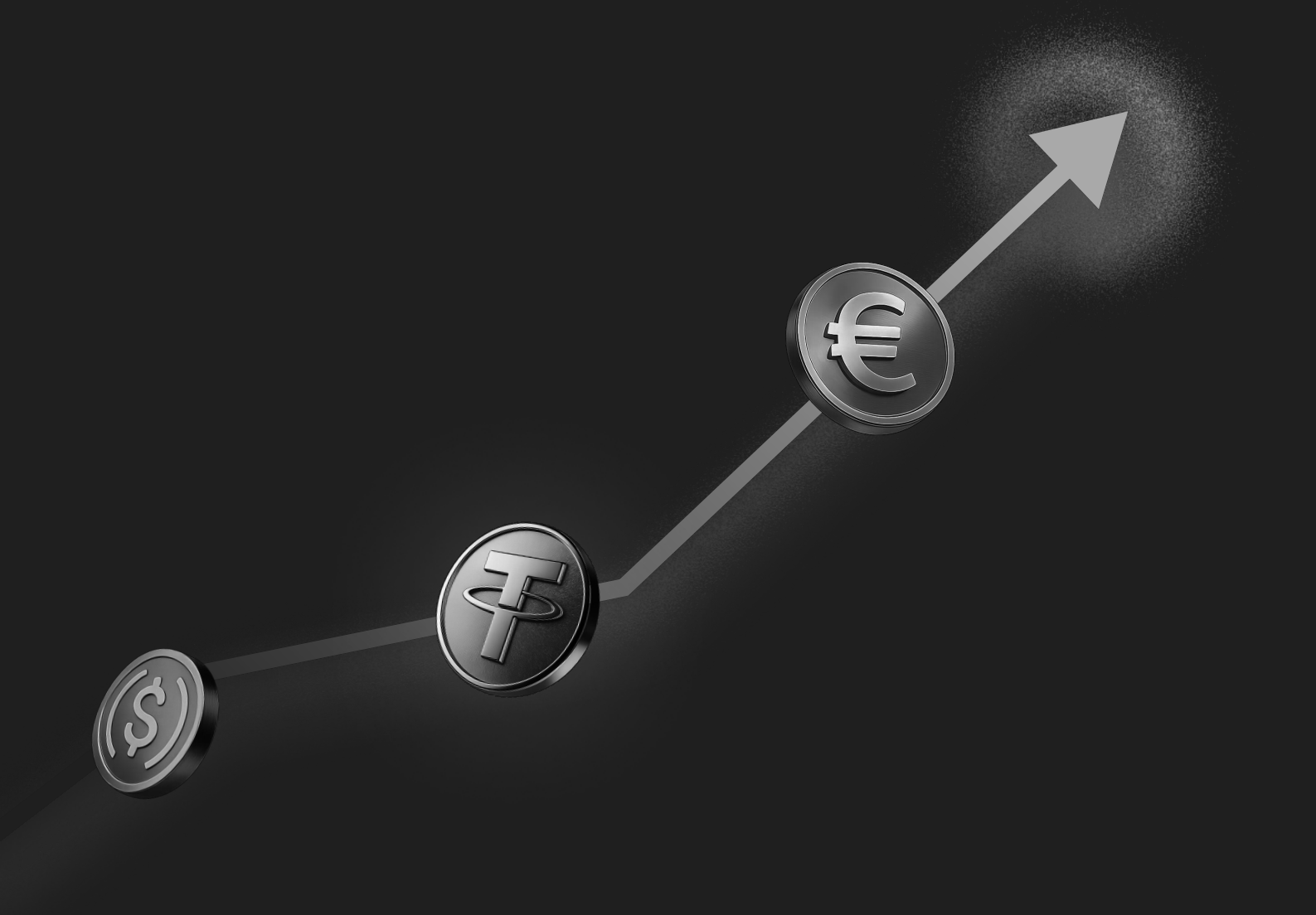
We feel the same sorts of liquidity pains that our customers feel. Managing card programs across countries means holding currencies in different jurisdictions, balancing reserve accounts ahead of bank holidays, and reacting to FX friction in real-time.

Stablecoins give us a programmable, fast-moving layer to optimize how and where we hold money.

Adam Sommer | Product Manager at Ramp

V

Capturing Yield in a Tokenized World



Capturing Yield in a Tokenized World

Yield is what turns stablecoins from passive tools into active financial infrastructure. For users, it introduces the possibility of earning on their balance without volatility. For builders, it creates new opportunities to retain users, monetize wallets, and design programmable flows around rewards and savings.

As demand grows for yield-bearing assets, stablecoins are becoming the default vehicle for accessible yield at global scale. Yield is also a powerful equalizer.

In markets where traditional banks offer little to no interest or where local currency devaluation erodes value, stablecoin yield provides a reliable alternative. It gives anyone with an internet connection the ability to earn interest or rewards, no matter where they live or how much they earn. For many, this is not just a product feature, it's a lifeline.

kiln

The utility of stablecoins is shifting from payments and transfers to composable, yield-driven finance.

Users no longer just want to hold value; they want it to work for them. Kiln's infrastructure powers this shift by making it easy to embed DeFi yield directly into wallets, apps, and investment products.

Looking forward, we see stablecoin yield becoming a foundational layer in onchain portfolios, blending crypto-native returns with traditional strategies in a compliant, modular way.

Laszlo Szabo | CEO & Co-founder at Kiln

Why Yield is Important

In traditional finance, yield is often reserved for institutions, wrapped in jargon, or hidden behind layers of fees. But in crypto, yield is built into the rails. That changes how builders design experiences and how users think about their money. Stablecoin yield turns holding a balance into a behavior with purpose. It encourages users to stay engaged and aligns the user and the product around shared upside.

For fintech apps and neobanks

Yield creates a way to differentiate in a crowded field. Rather than competing on UX alone, teams can embed real economic value into the product, giving users a savings tool and a reason to return.

For developers

Yield is programmable infrastructure. It can be tokenized, shared, redirected, or used to trigger additional actions onchain. It shifts value creation from static storage to dynamic motion.

For users in emerging markets

Stablecoin yield is especially powerful. It offers a buffer against inflation, an alternative to unstable local banks, and a portable way to build financial resilience.

For other users

Yield turns stablecoins into a smarter way to hold cash. Instead of letting funds sit idle in traditional checking accounts with near-zero interest, users can passively earn without taking on volatility or jumping through hoops.

Superform

In the past year, stablecoin supply has grown by over $100 billion, yet the share of stablecoins earning yield has dropped from 18% to just 10%. With stablecoin adoption expected to scale into the trillions, unlocking yield on idle balances represents one of the largest untapped opportunities in onchain finance.

The primary barrier at the moment is distribution, which can be broken into three components: trust, user experience, and awareness. Stablecoin holders need to know these yields exist, they need a seamless way to access them, and they need to trust both the yield itself and the platform providing it.

Alex Cort | Co-founder at Superform

The Ways that Users Generate Yield on Stablecoins

Stablecoins unlock access to yield in a number of ways, depending on the user's goals, risk appetite, and the platform they're using. These methods range from permissionless DeFi tools to embedded solutions integrated directly into apps.

Common methods include:

1. **Supplying stablecoins to lending protocols** like Aave
2. **Providing liquidity** to decentralized exchanges or stable swap pools
3. **Participating in tokenized real-world asset (RWA) markets,** such as short-term treasuries
4. **Using yield-bearing stablecoins** that automatically accrue value
5. **Opting into fintech apps that embed yield** behind familiar interfaces like Superform

Each of these approaches comes with its own set of tradeoffs, including risk exposure, liquidity constraints, regulatory implications, and technical complexity.

Users and developers should evaluate what makes sense for their audience and use case. And while these are some of the most common strategies, there's a growing number of new mechanisms being developed.

Tokenized US Treasuries Case Study: Ondo

First created to enable onchain capital to access steady, fixed and predictable yield of the US Treasuries market, tokenized US Treasuries is one of the fastest growing RWA categories, with 7,300% growth since 2023.

Ondo Finance launched the category in January 2023 with its first tokenized US Treasuries product, OUSG. Tailored for institutional standards, OUSG has already drawn in $700M inflows from investors.

Similarly, Ondo's yieldcoin, USDY, was launched in Aug 2023 for non-US investors. It has seen equally strong interest from international investors and crypto-natives. In 2025 alone, USDY's AUM has grown over 50%, from $450M to $685M, surpassing more than 15,000 holders. It is the most widely adopted tokenized Treasury product in the world by holder number according to **RWA.xyz.**

For payment use cases, USDY is live across 10 blockchains, with platforms like Sphere and Zebec making it easy to both earn yield and spend at the same time. Earn it until you spend it.

Ondo

By enabling better and more open access, users in emerging markets can benefit from more and better financial products.

USD stablecoins are making the US dollar available to the world, while Ondo is making the U.S. Treasuries and, through upcoming Ondo Global Markets, tokenized US stocks available to the world.

Ian De Bode | Chief Strategy Officer at Ondo Finance

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Licensing, Compliance, and Regulation in 2025

Why Stablecoins Need Regulation

Stablecoins have established themselves as a fast and programmable alternative to traditional money, but they're still operating in a regulatory gray zone. This has prompted policymakers to explore how existing financial rules should apply and where new frameworks are needed.

Here are the key reasons that regulation around stablecoins is important:

Financial stability
Global regulators are concerned that unregulated stablecoins could weaken local currencies, disrupt monetary policy, or create financial instability in a crisis. By operating outside existing financial frameworks, stablecoins could introduce unforeseen systemic risks. To counter this, frameworks like the EU's MiCA impose usage limits and supervisory oversight.

Anti-money laundering and consumer protection
Because stablecoins can move quickly and across borders without intermediaries, they can slip through the cracks of traditional compliance systems. To reduce these risks, regulators require stablecoin issuers and platforms to follow anti-money laundering (AML) and know-your-customer (KYC) rules, just like banks and payment processors.

Reserve backing and redemption assurance
Stablecoin users need confidence that their tokens can be redeemed at full value at any time. To support this, regulations require issuers to maintain one-to-one reserve backing, offer clear redemption rights, and publish regular attestations.

Halliday

For innovation to really thrive, innovators need regulatory clarity.

Founders should be spending money on engineers and builders, not paying lawyers millions to give them non-answers.

Predictable regulation lifts everybody up. When the rules are clear, companies can focus on delivering great products instead of navigating legal uncertainty that shifts with every new administration.

Andrew Jacobson | General Counsel at Halliday

Key Global Regulatory Jurisdictions

United States

Instead of a unified law, stablecoins in the U.S. are regulated through a mix of state and federal rules:

Federal oversight

The recently signed **GENIUS Act** establishes a national framework for stablecoins. It requires issuers to maintain 1:1 fiat reserves held in high-quality liquid assets, undergo regular independent audits, and comply with operational and disclosure standards. The law allows both state and federally-chartered institutions to issue stablecoins, creating long-awaited clarity on licensing pathways.

FinCEN compliance

Under the **Bank Secrecy Act**, stablecoin operators must register as Money Services Businesses (MSBs) and comply with anti-money laundering (AML) programs.

State-level regulations

New York requires stablecoin issuers to be licensed or chartered by the NYDFS, maintain liquid and segregated reserves, and submit monthly attestations from independent auditors. Most other states apply money transmitter laws, though many are calling for federal preemption.

European Union (EU)

The EU is ahead of the curve with its **Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA)** regulation, which was passed in 2023. As of June 2024, the rules for stablecoins officially took effect, introducing two key categories: Electronic Money Tokens (EMTs), pegged to a fiat currency, and Asset-Referenced Tokens (ARTs), backed by a basket of assets like commodities.

Here's how MiCA treats each category under its new framework:

1. **EMTs** must be issued by authorized Electronic Money Institutions (EMIs) or credit institutions and fully backed 1:1 by reserves, with 30–60% held in segregated bank accounts. They must offer par-value redemption at all times, prohibit interest payments, and submit detailed whitepapers to national regulators.

2. **ARTs** face stricter oversight under MiCA. Issuers must guarantee perpetual redemption rights, demonstrate liquidity and custody of underlying assets, provide detailed disclosures, and comply with trading volume caps.

United Kingdom (UK)

The UK's crypto regulatory framework has recently entered phase 2. Building on the initial rules for fiat-backed stablecoins, the government introduced expanded legislation in April 2025. Here's where the framework currently stands:

1. **Crypto asset service providers** must be authorized by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to operate trading platforms, issue stablecoins, safeguard digital assets, facilitate trading or lending, and provide staking services. Foreign firms are also subject to UK rules if they serve UK retail customers.
2. **Stablecoin issuers and custodians** are still required to comply with Phase 1 requirements, including 1:1 backing with liquid reserves, FCA registration, asset segregation, and detailed recordkeeping.
3. **Stablecoin transactions** are divided into hybrid and pure types. Hybrids use traditional rails for on and off-ramps (fiat in, stablecoin out), while pure onchain payments are governed by modified payment services regulations requiring disclosures and execution timelines.
4. **Foreign-issued stablecoins** are permitted, as long as UK-based firms can show they comply with local regulatory standards.

Asia-Pacific

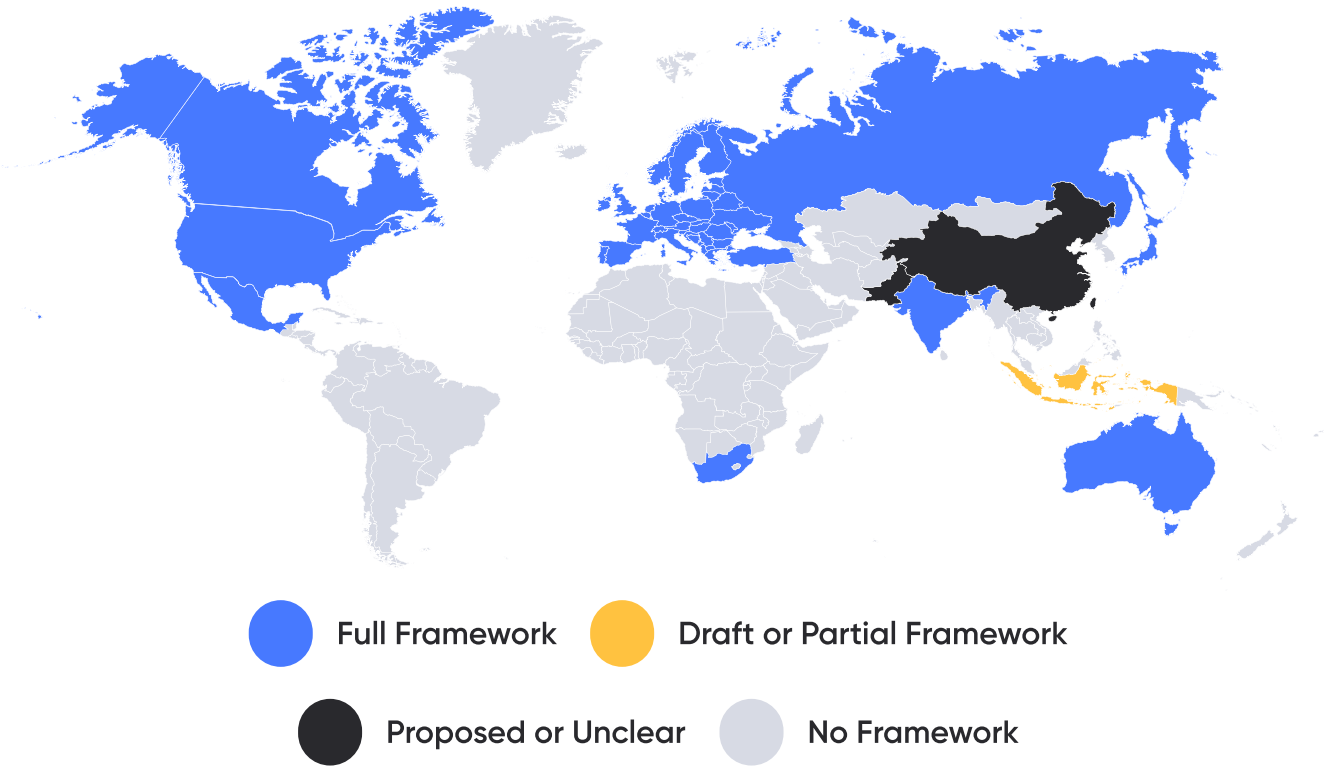
Asia is quickly becoming a key driver of stablecoin and digital asset regulation across several markets:

Japan requires issuers to be licensed entities such as banks or trust companies. All stablecoins must be fully backed by reserves on a 1:1 basis, and algorithmic stablecoins are explicitly prohibited.

Hong Kong's new stablecoin rules are a work in progress, but will require issuers to be based locally and meet standards for reserve transparency and risk management.

Singapore mandates that stablecoins be fully backed by reserves, subject to daily liquidity management and redemption guarantees. Issuers also need strong risk controls and must regularly share updates, following guidance from the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS).

Visualizing Stablecoin Regulation by Region



Borderless.xyz

Regulation is finally catching up with the technology. The U.S. GENIUS Act and frameworks like the EU's MiCA have given these markets a concrete rulebook unlocking institutional and enterprise adoption, yet the fastest-growing corridors for stablecoins are still in emerging economies where policy is only now taking shape. The result is a liquidity maze: stablecoins flow globally, but banking licenses, compliance regulation, and FX liquidity are stubbornly local.

Borderless.xyz turns that fragmentation into a feature through a network of financial institutions all over the world, each regulated in its own jurisdiction, creating one programmable layer that allows a company licensed in New York to connect instantly with a counter-party regulated in Nigeria, Brazil, or the Philippines through a single integration. In short, we translate global money into local compliance and back again, so builders can focus on product, not passports.

Kevin Lehtiniitty | CEO at Borderless.xyz

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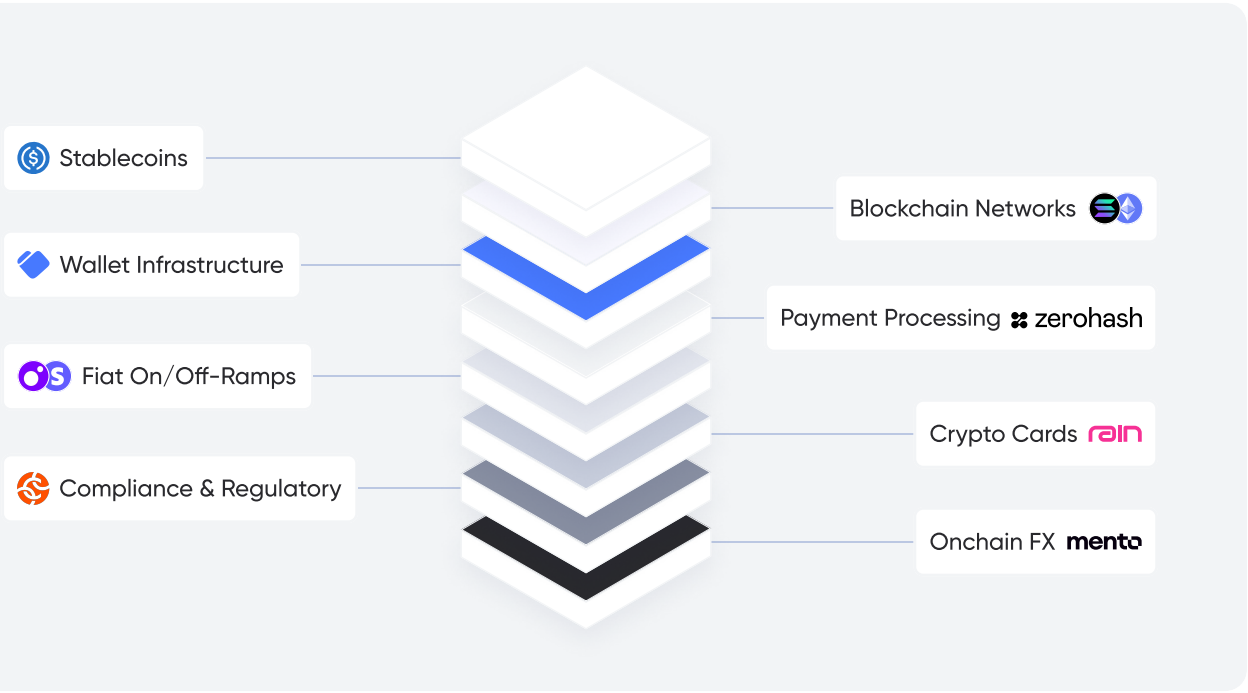
The Stablecoin Payments Tech Stack

The Components You Need For Stablecoin Payments

For Web2 developers and founders, integrating stablecoins can feel like uncharted territory. The reality is, you can plug into existing infrastructure without having to build everything from scratch.

Here's what the stablecoin payment stack looks like and how each piece fits together:

Stablecoin Tech Stack



Stablecoins: The Medium of Exchange

Stablecoins are the digital funds users send, receive, and hold. They are pegged to traditional currencies or other assets and serve as the foundation of any blockchain-based payment system. In the most common model, a user deposits a real-world dollar with an issuer and receives a digital dollar that is redeemable 1:1 at any time. This backing mechanism helps maintain price stability and user trust.

Each stablecoin has different attributes, including how it's backed, who issues it, and which networks it operates on. Some prioritize regulatory clarity and transparency, while others are built for decentralization or cross-chain accessibility.

Blockchain Networks: The Payment Rails

Every stablecoin transaction takes place on a blockchain network. These networks function as the infrastructure layer that records and moves funds. Blockchains are permissionless, transparent, and operate without reliance on centralized intermediaries.

Different blockchains offer different tradeoffs in terms of cost, speed, security, and decentralization. Most stablecoins are available on more than one chain, giving you the flexibility to choose one or support multiple depending on your product needs.

lightspark

Stablecoins represent a major step toward digitizing money, offering programmability, global access, and near-instant settlement. But despite their promise, they're still constrained by the fragmented infrastructure of today's blockchains, which vary in security and liquidity. These technical silos limit their potential as truly global money.

To address this, we're building Spark: an open, real-time payment protocol that runs on Bitcoin—the world's most secure and liquid network.

Spark is designed to unify stablecoin payments into a single programmable layer that works across borders, without relying on patchwork rails or trusted intermediaries.

David Marcus | CEO & Co-founder of Lightspark

Wallet Infrastructure: How Users Store and Use Funds

Wallets give users control over their stablecoins and act as the core authentication layer for onchain activity. They enable sending, receiving, and verifying ownership of funds.

For developers, wallets also handle identity, transaction signing, and secure key management behind the scenes. A well-integrated wallet experience builds user trust, reduces friction, and enables seamless interaction with stablecoin flows. For a deeper look at how to evaluate wallet providers, read our full guide here.

dynamic

Wallets are the control plane for stablecoins. They determine not just how users store value but how they access, move, and interact with that value across platforms and borders.

When designed well, wallets handle the hardest problems in the stablecoin stack: abstracting gas fees, enabling chain interoperability, and enforcing identity and compliance logic.

All of that happens before a single dollar moves. For stablecoins to work at internet scale, wallets need to function like modern account systems, not crypto tools with training wheels.

The shift we're seeing in the market is clear. Teams are no longer just looking for wallets, they're looking for wallet infrastructure.

That means developer-first tooling, built-in recovery, real-time signing, and seamless UX that works on mobile as well as desktop. It means wallets that are secure by design but flexible enough to integrate into any financial product.

At Dynamic, we believe wallet infrastructure is what turns programmable money into programmable systems. That's the unlock for builders who want to serve global audiences without compromising trust or usability.

Itai Turbahn | CEO & Co-founder at Dynamic

What makes TSS-MPC Different

Wallet infrastructure hinges on the security of private keys. For developers, this isn't just a technical detail, it's the backbone of user trust. Models such as Shamir Secret Sharing (SSS) that involve constructing a full private key are often fragile and open private keys to a single point of failure.

This is the same for applications which utilize TEEs but construct a full private key as well. Any approach that reconstructs the full key, even within a "secure" environment, reintroduces a single point of compromise and undermines the resilience of the system.

At Dynamic, we've implemented an advanced Threshold Signature Scheme based on MPC (TSS-MPC) that blends security, performance, and composability. Here's a matrix that summarizes how Dynamic's TSS-MPC compares to other popular security models:

	dynamic TSS-MPC	Legacy TSS-MPC	Shamir Secret Sharing	TEE-Only Full Private Key
No Single Point of Failure	✓	✓	✓	✗
No Full Key Ever Exists	✓	✓	✗ Reconstructed during signing	✗ Full key exists server side
Distributed Signing	✓	✓	✗	✗
Threshold Support (t-of-n)	✓	✓	✓ More limited than MPC	✗
Reshare Without Keys	✓	✓	✗	✗
Signing Latency	✓ Sub-second signing	✗ 5-10 second signing	✓ Moderate	✓ Fast local signing
Key / Account Recovery	✓ If above threshold	✓ If above threshold	✓ If above threshold	✗ Key undecryptable if enclave lost
Regulatory Comfort / Auditability	✓ Easier to reason about distributed trust and non custody	✓ Easier to reason about distributed trust and non custody	✗ Depends on the implementation	✗ Full private key is stored server side
Use of TEEs	✓	✓	✓	✓

Why Dynamic's TSS-MPC Stands Above the Rest

With TSS-MPC, a full private key never exists, as the key is generated and used in a distributed manner, ensuring no single point of failure. Each key share is held by a different party, and signing requires collaboration across parties.

Unlike models that rely on a fully reconstructed key or isolated hardware environments, this significantly reduces the risk of compromise associated with centralized key storage or execution environments.

Characteristic	Comparison
Distributed Signing	Dynamic's model supports fully distributed signing across parties, without centralized coordination. This enables robust multi-operator configurations and allows wallet security to scale with infrastructure. In contrast, Shamir and TEE-only models do not offer true distributed signing, making them more brittle in adversarial conditions.
Threshold Support	Dynamic's TSS-MPC supports flexible threshold setups, such as 2-of-3 or 3-of-5, enabling highly customizable recovery and signing policies. While Shamir Secret Sharing offers some threshold capabilities, it's more limited and lacks composability for distributed protocols. TEE-based models typically lack native threshold support altogether.
Key Resharing	Thresholds can also be adapted over time without needing to regenerate the entire key structure. This enables real-time key rotation and enhances long-term security practices by reducing key staleness and exposure risk. This is critical for teams operating in production environments, where downtime or full key regeneration introduces operational risk. Shamir Secret Sharing and TEE-based models lack this capability entirely.

Characteristic	Comparison
Sub-Second Signing	Dynamic's TSS-MPC model delivers sub-second signing, making the experience feel fast and responsive for end-users. This is significantly faster than legacy MPC setups, which often take 5–10 seconds per operation. TEE-based systems are fast locally, but they sacrifice resilience by relying on centralized key storage.
Key and Account Recovery	With Dynamic's TSS-MPC, account recovery is possible as long as the threshold is met. There's no need for seed phrases or centralized backups. Shamir Secret Sharing offers similar functionality. In contrast, TEE-only systems risk complete key loss if the secure enclave is compromised or lost.
Regulatory Comfort and Auditability	Distributed trust models like Dynamic's TSS-MPC offer clearer regulatory positioning by avoiding custody and reducing central control. TEE-only models raise concerns, as the full private key is stored on a single server, increasing custodial risk. TSS-MPC also supports transparent access policies and verifiable signing workflows, making it easier to meet audit requirements and align with evolving compliance standards across jurisdictions.
Pairing TSS-MPC with TEEs	While TEEs alone open your platform up to vulnerabilities such as single-point compromise, firmware exploits, or physical access attacks, combining them with TSS-MPC mitigates these risks through distributed trust. This hybrid approach allows us to benefit from TEE speed without inheriting TEE-only risks.

Payment Processing: Moving Funds Between Users

To send or receive stablecoins, your system needs to process blockchain transactions. This involves creating, signing, and broadcasting payments, as well as listening for confirmations.

You can use custodial services, non-custodial SDKs, or direct blockchain integrations depending on your needs. Many teams combine these approaches to optimize for both user experience and developer control.

zerohash

Stablecoins aren't just an incremental upgrade to payments, they're a complete rewrite of how value moves globally.

Money will increasingly flow instantly, 24/7/365, and without friction. That said, the stablecoin ecosystem will become increasingly fragmented, with multiple issuers operating across multiple chains, creating usability complexity.

This is in part due to the clarity of the U.S. GENIUS Act and frameworks including EU's MiCA.

Zerohash solves this by abstracting away the complexity through interoperability, technical abstraction and functionality to enable account to account transfers.

The user experience needs to be an account-to-account movement, sending any asset, on any chain, anywhere, delivering a seamless experience without a series of complex technical steps.

Our mission is to build the on-chain infrastructure that enables transactions to move at the speed of ideas, empowering the world's leading innovators to unlock new opportunities across trading, payments and tokenization.

Edward Woodford | CEO at Zerohash

On-Ramps and Off-Ramps: Converting Between Fiat and Stablecoins

Stablecoin products often need to support the flow of funds between crypto and traditional money.

On-ramps let users buy stablecoins with fiat, while off-ramps allow them to cash out.

These services can be embedded into your app and typically handle compliance requirements such as ID verification and payment processing.

They are especially useful when targeting users who are not already familiar with crypto.

MoonPay

Stablecoins are now the fastest-growing payment rail in the world, moving hundreds of billions across tens of millions of wallets.

They enable 24/7 settlement, low-cost transfers, and programmable dollars that let fintechs launch products in days instead of months.

For builders, this isn't about speculation, it's a new financial infrastructure that makes global money movement as simple as software.

Ivan Soto-Wright | CEO at MoonPay

Compliance Infrastructure: Meeting Regulatory Requirements

Handling stablecoin payments may trigger financial regulations. Your stack should be prepared to support identity verification, monitor for suspicious activity, and stay aligned with licensing requirements.

KYC, AML, and money transmission rules vary by region, and many service providers offer built-in tools to help with compliance. As regulation evolves, this layer will remain important for long-term success.

Crypto Cards: Spend Crypto without the Extra Steps

Crypto cards convert stablecoins to fiat at the point of sale, allowing users to shop online or in-store just like with a traditional card.

For developers, integrating with card providers can unlock new utility and make stablecoins more accessible to mainstream users. The best programs offer fast settlement, global coverage, and customizable user experiences without requiring users to navigate exchanges.

rain

Cards are key to unlocking a stablecoin-first future. They let people use digital dollars instantly, globally, and without changing their behavior.

That's why Rain built a full-stack card platform that lets fintechs, enterprises, and developers launch stablecoin-linked cards in weeks.

Whether you're serving emerging markets, crypto-native users, or remote teams, Rain makes stablecoins usable anywhere Visa is accepted.

Farooq Malik
Co-founder & CEO at Rain

Onchain FX: Converting Stablecoins into Local Currency

Cross-border payments don't end with receiving stablecoins, they often need to be converted into local fiat currencies. This is where foreign exchange (FX) comes in. FX infrastructure determines how efficiently and affordably you can turn a digital dollar into Argentine pesos, Nigerian naira, or other currencies across the globe.

The challenge lies in accessing competitive exchange rates, especially in markets with low liquidity or high volatility. If your FX partner offers poor rates or adds hidden spreads, your users or business partners may bear significant costs.

Some providers specialize in optimizing this layer by aggregating local FX sources or tapping into onchain liquidity through market makers. Others offer mid-market FX rates plus a small spread, ensuring more predictable costs.

mento

At Mento, we believe that onchain FX markets can only scale and succeed if they accurately reflect real-world exchange rates.

We are pioneering a new paradigm in FX by enabling seamless, no-slippage swaps between local stablecoins, all at real-world FX rates entirely onchain. This creates a robust foundation for real-time, cost-efficient currency exchange across both G7 and emerging markets, without the dependence on traditional financial infrastructure.

Our growing portfolio of 15 local currency-referenced stablecoins, combined with our Fixed Price Market Maker (FPMM)-based FX pricing infrastructure, allows for precisely priced swaps that AMM-infrastructure cannot achieve.

This architecture unlocks a range of high-impact use cases, including cross-border payments, global payroll, currency hedging, and arbitrage or directional trading strategies, delivered via a decentralized, programmable FX layer needed to bring the $7.5 trillion daily FX market onchain.

Denney Kwok | CPO at Mento Labs

Summarizing the Stablecoin Tech Stack

Stack Component	Definition	Example Provider
Stablecoins	The digital currency being sent or received, designed to mimic fiat currency or another asset	USDC
Blockchain Networks	The rails that stablecoin transactions move across without intermediaries	ethereum SOLANA
Wallet Infrastructure	The foundation that allow users to store, secure, and use stablecoins	dynamic
Payment Processing	Services/APIs that manage sending, receiving, and confirming transactions	zerohash
On/Off-ramps	Bridges that convert between fiat and stablecoins	MoonPay
Compliance Layers	Legal and regulatory safeguards for KYC, AML, and licensing	Chainalysis TRM
Debit Cards	Cards allowing you to bypass off-ramps and spend crypto directly on purchases	rain
Onchain FX	Solutions that efficiently allow users to convert stablecoins into their local currencies	mento

VIII

How to Launch a Stablecoin-Powered App or Feature Set

How to Launch a Stablecoin-Powered App or Feature Set

You've seen what stablecoins can do, from powering global payments to enabling programmable finance across neobanks, DeFi platforms, and remittance apps. But knowing what's possible is only the first step. For most teams, the hard part is execution.

After speaking with over 100 fintech builders, one thing became clear: teams want to build with stablecoins but feel overwhelmed by the complexity. From stitching together wallets, compliance tools, and on-ramps, to supporting global users at scale, the barrier to entry remains high. This is why we created **Stablecoin Accounts.**

Stablecoin Accounts are the fastest way to launch a wallet-based app with stablecoin support. Whether you're building a neobank, trading platform, payroll tool, or remittance service, Stablecoin Accounts help you launch without reinventing the wheel.

What Stablecoin Accounts Deliver

1. **Fast launch of wallet-based experiences with minimal setup**
2. **Secure account recovery and sub-second signing powered by TSS-MPC**
3. **Global stablecoin payments from day one**
4. **Support for the stablecoins your users already use**
5. **Built-in on-ramp and off-ramp integrations without added complexity**
6. **Seamless integration with financial and compliance partners**
7. **Flexible development with prebuilt UI components or raw APIs**

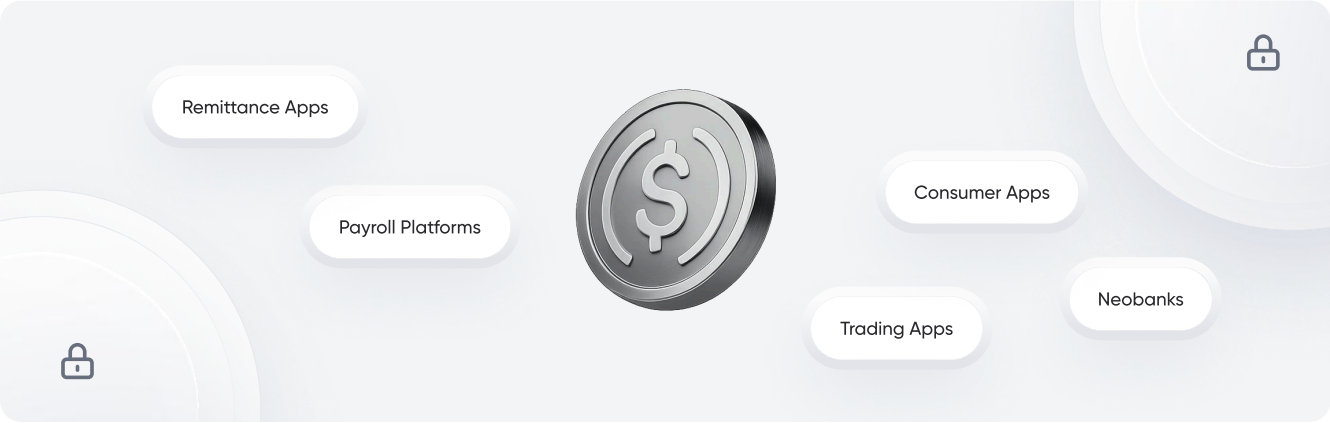
Stablecoin Accounts are built on SOC 2 Type II compliant infrastructure using MPC wallets, with no single point of failure. Every wallet can be created using OAuth, email, or SMS, and seamlessly integrated into your app using the Dynamic SDK or prebuilt components. Support spans across every EVM chain, Solana, Sui, and more.

Dynamic supports developers building for global use cases. You can integrate with partners like Banxa and Coinbase for fiat on-ramps, or bring your own providers for full control.

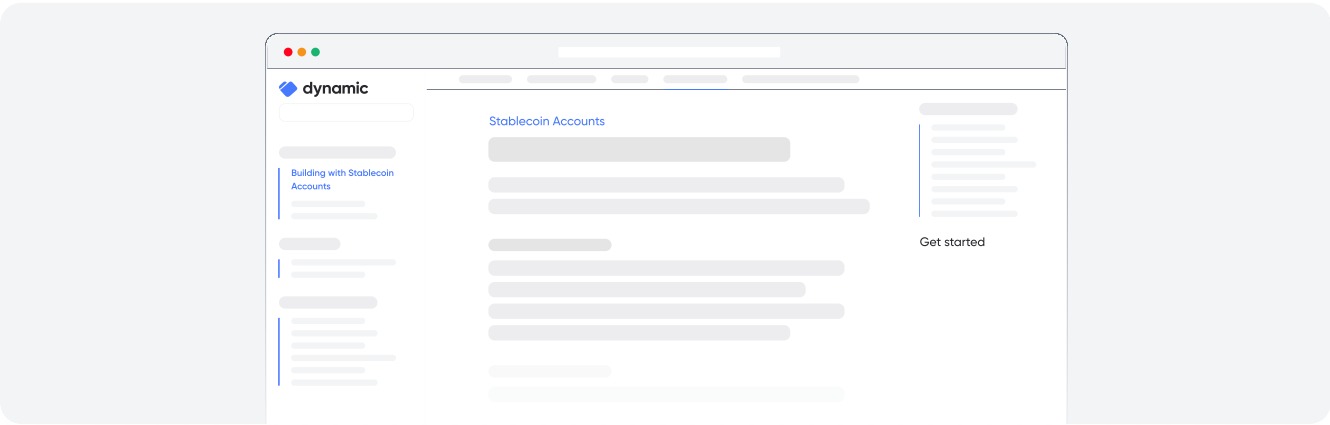
You can also connect to external KYC flows using tools like Persona and Plaid to meet your compliance requirements. Whether you're supporting stablecoin payments, savings, or programmable experiences across borders, Stablecoin Accounts give you the infrastructure to make it happen.

Dive deeper into stablecoins

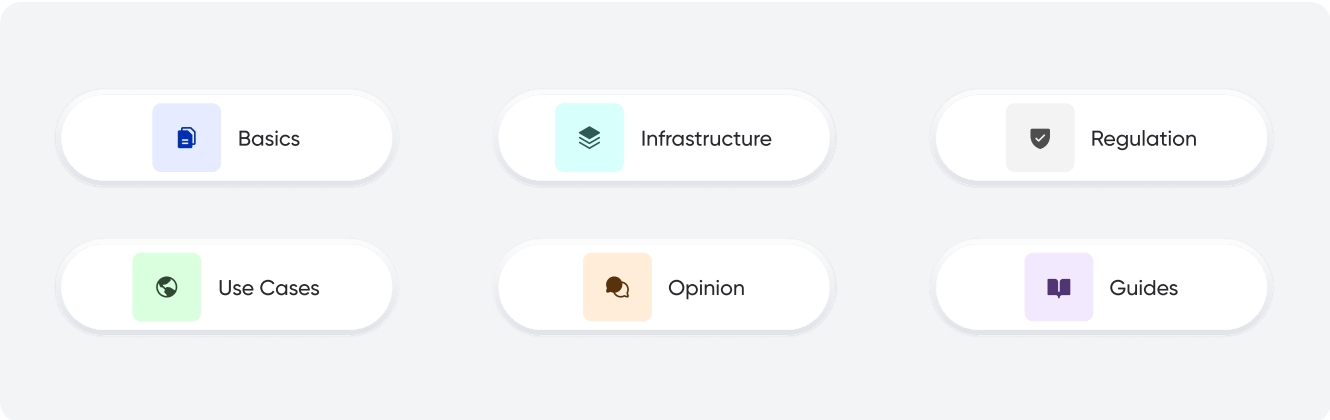
1 Start building with Stablecoin Accounts



2 View our docs to learn more or get started in just a few clicks



3 Explore everything stablecoins through our stablecoin hub



A Market Map of the Stablecoin Ecosystem

Issuers

Perena · TrueUSD · Tether · Hashnote · First Digital Labs · Usual · Ondo · Sky · PayPal · Liquity · Paxos · Level · Aave · Circle · Agora · Aegis · Frax

Wallets and Custodians

Fireblocks · Diamo · Utila · UniPass · Sling Money · Tiplink · Phantom · Paytaca · OKX · Kredete · MetaMask · Karsa · MiniPay · Dfns · Ctrl Wallet · Arculus · Dynamic

Liquidity and Yield

Reserve Protocol · Avalon Labs · Superstate · Seamless · Superform · StakeUp · Resolv · Parabol · Morpho · Reservoir · Moonwell · Haraka · Midas · Hifi Finance · Etherfuse · fortunafi · Eco · Cap · Elixir · Coinchange · Aerodrome · Angle

B2B Payments

Loop Crypto · Worldpay · Toku · Shield · Rise · Sphere · Request Finance · Parfin · Orbital · Nilos · Lightspark · Huma Finance · Infinite · Higlobe · Cedar · Acctual · Fern

On and Off-Ramps

Stable Sea · Onramp Money · Mural Pay · Transak · Topper Pay · Ramp Network · Onramper · Change NOW · MoonPay · Meso · Mercuryo · Kotani Pay · Fuze · FiveWest · Capa · Beam · Banxa · Alchemy Pay

Orchestration

Yellow Card · zerohash · Hifi Bridge · Portal · MESH · Conduit Pay · Rain · BVNK · Rail · Plasma · Copperx · Brale · Borderless · Bridge