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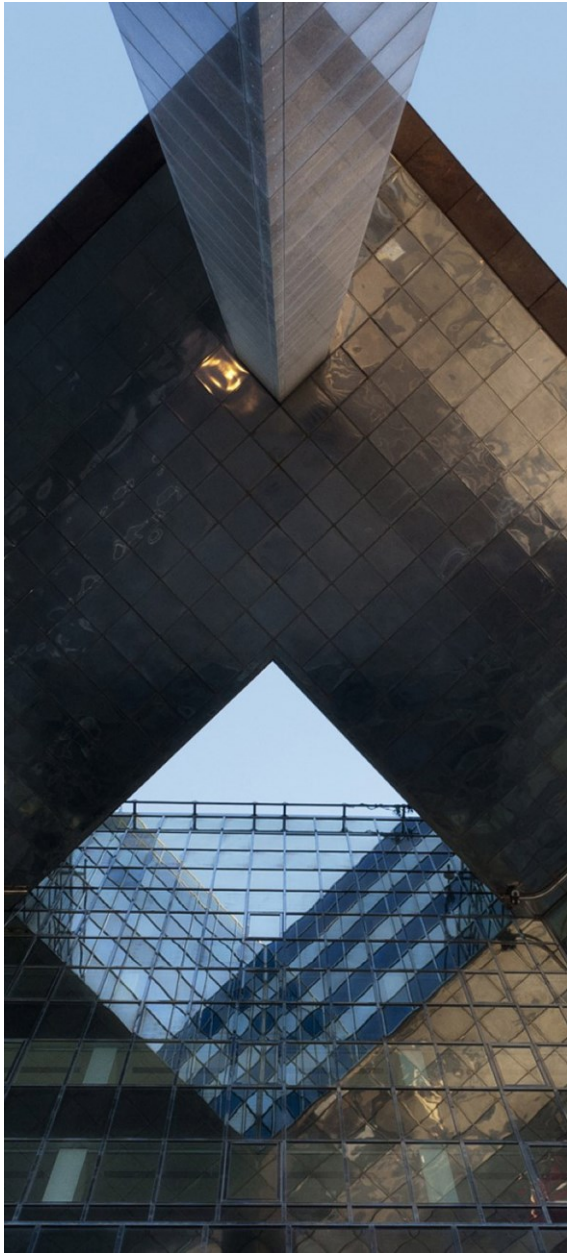
Stablecoins: a Primer

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WEALTH MANAGEMENT

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Background



Stablecoins: a not so volatile blockchain based digital token

Stablecoins are **blockchain based digital tokens pegged and tied to traditional assets and currencies** such as the US dollar. Although the first stablecoin debuted in 2014, their importance has been growing the past few years with forecast of expansion over the following years.

Central banks are currently thinking of issuing their own digital currencies (CBDC), CBDCs will be issued and controlled by central banks in opposition to **stablecoins which are issued by private entities**.

Types of Stablecoins

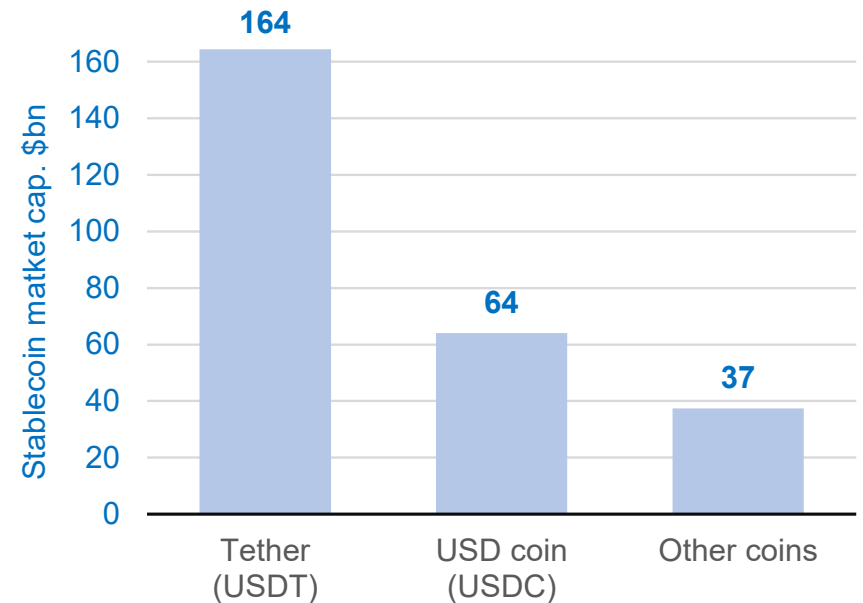
Type	Backed by	Examples
Fiat Backed	Fiat Currency	Tether USDT, Circle USDC, Binance BUSD
Crypto Backed	Collateralized by cryptocurrencies	DAI,
Commodity Backed	Backed by commodities or RE	Tether Gold
Algorithmic	No reserve assets, not backed	TerraUSD

2 main differences exist between stablecoins and cryptocurrencies:

(a) **Stablecoins pegged to traditional assets** such as fiat currency have a more **stable price** as other cryptocurrencies prices are determined by **supply and demand**.

(b) Cryptocurrencies are usually held for investment while **stablecoin are mainly used for transfers and payment settlements**.

Stablecoins: \$265bn in circulation today



Source: Coinmarketcap.com

Although regulations related to cryptocurrencies have existed for a while, regulation on stablecoins are fairly recent

Country	Regulation	Year
USA*	Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for US Stablecoin (GENIUS Act)	July 2025
EU	Markets in Crypto Assets Regulation (MiCAR)	2023
Hong Kong	Stablecoins Bill	May 2025**
Singapore	Stablecoin Regulatory Framework	2023
UAE	Payment Token Services Regulations	2024
Bahrain	Stablecoin Issuance and Offering (SIO) Module	July 2025
Japan	Regulatory Framework for Crypto Assets and Stablecoins	2022

* 2 Other crypto bills were passed in the USA, the Digital Asset Market Clarity Act & anti-CBDC Surveillance State Act

** Effective August 1st

With the growth of adoption of stablecoins, concerns related to the introduction of stablecoins, supervision and transparency topics have led countries to accelerate the review of regulations applied to these tokens.

The USA for example established in July of this year the **GENIUS Act** - **first federal regulatory framework for stablecoins** - requiring **regulatory supervision, financial reporting and compliance with sanction laws**. This law also allows US banks to launch their own digital stablecoins linked to \$ dollars.

While stablecoins offer many advantages, they have drawbacks

Strengths

Stablecoins offer many advantages:

- Advantages for their users as they provide them with **quicker transaction settlements** and **lower fees** compared to the traditional banking system especially for across borders transfers.
- Allow an **easier access to financial services to users**.
- Stable store of value in electronic format, **avoiding the volatility of cryptocurrencies** such as Bitcoin and Ethereum.
- **Convenient access to US dollar stability** for users based in countries with volatile domestic currencies e.g. Venezuela.

Weaknesses

- The rise of Stablecoins if not well regulated **can facilitate illegal transfers** as it preserve privacy and allows person to person transfers
- As per the GENIUS Act, **issuers of stablecoins are prohibited from offering yield or interest for holders** which makes those tokens less attractive compared to bank deposit or Money Market Funds which provide returns to their owners. However, the companies are giving reward programs as incentives to attract clients.
- Stablecoins are **not covered by deposit insurance**

Tether and Circle are the 2 largest firms issuing stablecoins

Tether

Tether Limited is the issuer of the USDT token, world's largest stablecoin.

The company represented the 7th largest buyer of U.S. Treasuries in 2024 when compared to countries.

Tether USDT stablecoin is pegged to the US dollar but its reserve not only comprises short-term Treasuries but also other assets. Tether will be thus launching a new token called USAT, that will be compliant with the new US regulation.

Circle

Circle Internet Group is a financial technology company that operates the USDC stablecoin. It represents the second largest stablecoin in the world by market cap.

Circle recently went public in June 2025 on the NYSE with shares climbing 168% showing a growing interest and enthusiasm for digital currencies.

Growing Interest in Stablecoins



Source: Bloomberg, BNP Paribas

02

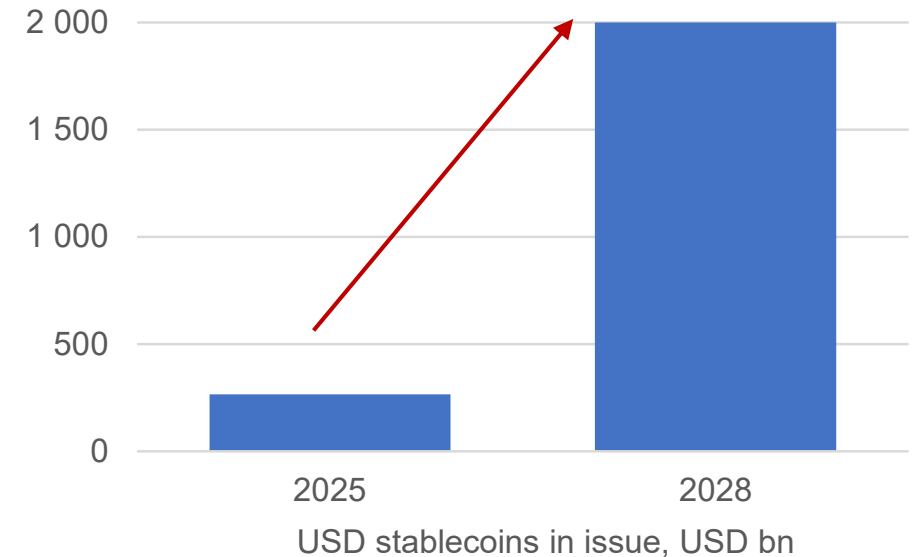
Stablecoin adoption in the financial system



Stablecoin adoption in the wider financial system

- On the payments front, stablecoin adoption is gaining traction in remittances and e-commerce.
- Major US card schemes (Visa and Mastercard) are already integrating stablecoins into their global offerings.
- Some of the biggest merchants in the United States (Walmart and Amazon) are exploring the use of stablecoins. They could potentially shift their high volumes of cash and card transactions, handling them outside the traditional financial system.
- Retailer-specific stablecoins could serve as a quasi-loyalty system, not paying interest but instead providing other “perks” to users;
- Stablecoins can serve as settlement assets. They are commonly used for settling trades in decentralised finance, crypto exchanges and tokenised asset markets, and for cross-border payments.
- In emerging institutional use cases, they support delivery-versus-payment and interbank transactions. Their appeal lies in speed, global accessibility and interoperability.

Treasury Secretary Bessent forecasts \$2tn stablecoin market in 2028e



Source: Bloomberg

03

Benefits of US dollar stablecoins



Why is the US Government promoting USD stablecoins?

- **Increased medium of exchange:** US dollar international access for cross-border US dollar-based transactions;
- **Store of value:** boost USD role as international store of value, especially for those people in emerging markets without bank accounts;
- **Boost demand for US dollars** and thereby for US Treasury bonds which back US dollar stablecoins on a 1:1 basis;
- Ultimately, USD stablecoins should generate more demand for dollars, allowing the US government to create more dollars. This would then extend the USD's "exorbitant privilege", maintaining the US government's lower cost of funding.

The US dollar dominates global currencies



Source: BIS, BNP Paribas

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Risks and Future Directions for Stablecoins



What are the potential risks around stablecoins?

This year, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) issued a **stark warning about stablecoins**. Its concerns include:

- the potential for stablecoins to **undermine monetary sovereignty**,
- **transparency issues**, and
- the **risk of capital flight** from emerging economies.
- the growth in stablecoin demand will naturally **increase the need for short-term government bonds**.

The BIS pointed out that many stablecoins have seen substantial deviations from par, highlighting the **“fragility of their peg”**.

Other risks include:

- **Hacking/fraud risk** on crypto exchanges/platforms (as with other cryptocurrencies);
- **Counterparty risk** (for instance, if stablecoins are not backed 1:1 by short-term US Treasury bonds but instead by more volatile assets);
- **Risk of a run** on a stablecoin on loss of confidence in the underlying issuer, like a bank run;
- **Regulatory risk**
- **Difficulty of integration with traditional financial systems**.

Questions, future directions

Why would US households use USD stablecoins?

- Remember, the **Genius Act prohibits the remuneration of US dollar stablecoins** with interest, to avoid cannibalising assets (totaling USD 7.3 trillion) held today in US money market funds.
- However, a number of US companies could potentially issue their **own proprietary stablecoins** for use in online transactions (think airlines or Amazon for example) which **could then be “remunerated” with a loyalty points system instead of cash interest payments.**
- **USD stablecoin** support already being **integrated within existing credit/debit card payment systems** by Mastercard and Visa.
- **US banks** are highly **incentivised** to issue their **own stablecoins** given the potential competitive pressures from this financial innovation.

Why would USD stablecoins be adopted quickly outside the US?

- USD stablecoins are likely to **integrate deeply with traditional finance in the near future**, acting as programmable, fast and transparent digital cash accepted globally.
- They could become **central to cross-border payments** and other corporate financial operations.

What use might a euro-based stablecoin or ECB-issued “digital euro” have?

- **Ease and speed of electronic payments** within the euro area at zero cost to the consumer.
- **Benefits to retailers** as they would not have the inconvenience and cost of handling and banking cash on a daily basis.
- Allows the **ECB to more easily control the euro area’s money supply.**



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