Australian Journal of
Business and Social Science
An Open Access Journal

FinTech Adoption of Stablecoins: The Role of Digital Wallets in Secure and Efficient Global Transactions

Wing Cheung TANG
Adjunct Professor, Spectrum International University College, Malaysia

Abstract

The swift advancement of financial technology has revolutionized worldwide payment systems, with stablecoins arising as a viable tool for efficient and safe international transactions. This study empirically examines the function of digital wallets in promoting stablecoin adoption for international financial transactions. A quantitative study design was employed to gather primary data from FinTech experts and users of digital financial services using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple regression were utilized to investigate the links among perceived security, trust, accessibility, and efficiency of digital wallets and the adoption of stablecoins. The findings demonstrate that security and trust are the most significant determinants of adoption, succeeded by transaction efficiency and accessibility. The results underscore the strategic significance of digital wallet infrastructure in facilitating stablecoin adoption, promoting financial inclusion, and minimizing transaction expenses. The research offers regulatory and management insights for regulators, financial institutions, and FinTech companies aiming to utilize stablecoin technologies for international transactions.

Keywords: Digital Resource View; Digital Resources; Competitive Advantage; Firm Performance; Scalability; Recombinability; Embedded Digital Capabilities; Emerging Economies

1. Introduction

The fast development of FinTech, the widespread use of mobile internet, and the establishment of blockchain-based infrastructures have all contributed to a digital transformation that has radically altered the world's financial architecture within the last decade. Decentralized, digital, and platform-based ecosystems are quickly replacing centralized banking institutions and physical infrastructure as the primary means of providing financial services. Because of this change, cross-border financial services delivery, value storage, and payment processing have all been impacted. The need for international payment systems that are quicker, more transparent, and less expensive is growing in importance due to the proliferation of digital commerce and the acceleration of globalization. Structural inefficiencies still weigh down traditional methods of international money transfers. High transaction costs, currency conversion fees, and settlement delays that can range from a few hours to several days are common outcomes of these systems, which frequently incorporate numerous intermediate banks, correspondent banking networks, and clearing houses. Further adding to the operational uncertainty for individuals and organizations is the lack of clarity around charge structures and exchange rate markups. People in underdeveloped nations without access to formal banking infrastructure, migratory workers who depend on remittances, and small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) are the ones most hit by these inefficiencies. Due to these ongoing issues, people are looking for new digital payment methods that can provide safe, low-cost, and instantaneous transactions anywhere in the world. Stablecoins are a game-changer in our dynamic financial environment. One kind of digital asset that aims to keep prices stable is stablecoins. These coins are pegged to the value of fiat currencies, commodities, or asset reserves. For daily monetary transactions, international trade settlements, payroll processing, and cross-border transfers, stablecoins are preferable than highly volatile cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin or Ethereum due to their more predictable prices. Stablecoins enable programmable financial transactions and near-instantaneous settlement by utilizing blockchain technology. This reduces dependency on traditional banking middlemen while maintaining monetary stability (Kraiwanit, Limna & Wattanasin, 2024).

The digital infrastructures that allow users to access and manage stablecoins greatly impacts their practical functionality. Stablecoins can be safely stored, sent, and received through digital wallets, which act as the main interface between users and blockchain networks. Among the most important features included in these wallets are mechanisms for verifying transactions, biometric identification, encryption, and private key management. Digital wallets simplify stablecoin transactions for both tech-savvy users and regular consumers by hiding blockchain activities behind intuitive interfaces. Therefore, digital wallet platforms' efficacy, security, and usability greatly impact stablecoin adoption and usage. Perceived utility, perceived ease of use, trust, and risk perception are the four main factors that influence behavioral intention according to technology adoption models. User confidence and perceived trustworthiness in stablecoins can be influenced by digital wallet qualities such as security architecture, transparency, transaction efficiency, and accessibility. However, there is a lack of empirical study on the factors that influence the adoption of stablecoins through digital wallet systems, even if there are increasing policy discussions and institutional interest in stablecoins. There is a dearth of quantitative research that examines the factors that motivate users to adopt blockchain technology, as most of the current literature is concerned with the

theoretical aspects, monetary policy implications, or regulatory consequences of blockchain innovation. This lack of evidence is a problem from an academic and practical perspective. To create efficient legal frameworks and user-centered platforms, lawmakers and FinTech companies need a better grasp of the unique wallet-related elements that motivate stablecoin adoption. Consequently, the purpose of this research is to add to the existing body of knowledge by conducting an empirical investigation into the relationship between stablecoin acceptance for international transactions and four critical digital wallet attributes: security, trust, accessibility, and transaction efficiency.

Specifically, the objectives of this study are to:

- Examine the relationship between perceived security of digital wallets and stablecoin adoption.
- Analyze the role of trust in influencing adoption decisions.
- Evaluate the impact of accessibility and usability on user intention to adopt stablecoins.
- Assess how perceived transaction efficiency affects stablecoin usage for cross-border payments.

This work makes a substantial three-way contribution to the FinTech literature by tackling these aims. To start, it fills a gap in the literature by offering data from an understudied area: the factors that influence the adoption of stablecoins. The second important point is that it emphasizes the role of digital wallets as essential infrastructure for the stablecoin ecosystem. Thirdly, it provides useful information for authorities, banks, and FinTech companies that are working to make digital payment systems more inclusive and secure. With the ever-changing landscape of digital financial ecosystems, it is crucial to comprehend how technological infrastructure interacts with consumer adoption behavior. While stablecoins can revolutionize cross-border efficiency and financial inclusion, their viability is contingent upon the reliability and efficiency of the digital wallet systems that support them (Kraiwanit et al., 2023).

2. Research Methodology

2.1 Research Design

Factors impacting the adoption of stablecoins through digital wallets for worldwide financial transactions were investigated in this study, which used a quantitative cross-sectional research approach (Kraiwanit, 2023). Perceived security, trust, accessibility, transaction efficiency, and adoption intention were the clearly specified factors that the research aimed to analyze using statistical techniques, hence a quantitative approach was deemed appropriate. To analyze present views and behavioral intentions without necessitating long term tracking, the cross-sectional methodology entailed gathering data from respondents at a particular point in time. The ability to quickly examine causal relationships between independent and dependent variables makes this design ideal for technology adoption studies. Also, using standardized survey tools makes it easier to test things objectively and compare results from different respondents. Stablecoin adoption was hypothesized to be impacted by digital wallet properties; so, inferential statistical approaches like regression analysis and correlation were used in the study.

2.2 Population and Sampling

The study employed a purposive sampling technique to identify respondents who possess relevant knowledge and experience in digital financial services and blockchain-based payment systems. Specifically, the target population included FinTech professionals, cryptocurrency users, blockchain enthusiasts, and individuals actively using digital payment platforms. Purposive sampling was selected because the research aims to capture informed perceptions regarding stablecoin adoption through digital wallets, which may not be accurately assessed using random sampling from the general population. As a non-probability sampling method, purposive sampling limits the generalizability of findings to the broader population; however, it allows researchers to collect high-quality insights from knowledgeable participants who are directly involved with the technology under investigation. This approach is commonly used in FinTech adoption research where familiarity with digital financial technologies is essential for meaningful responses.

The intended audience included people who are well-versed in digital financial services, such as those working in the field of financial technology (FinTech), consumers of cryptocurrencies, blockchain aficionados, and mobile payment platform users. We chose this demographic because we know that to conduct an accurate assessment of stablecoin adoption, we need people who are familiar with digital wallets and similar technologies to participate. Researchers used a purposive sample strategy to find people who knew enough about digital wallets and stablecoins to participate (Ho et al., 2022). Researchers should utilize purposeful sampling, a non-probability sampling strategy, when studying niche populations that would be difficult to reach via random sample. Participants were contacted through various digital payment user groups, cryptocurrency forums, professional networks, and online FinTech communities to participate in this study. Although results are more relevant and of higher quality when using purposive sampling, the results cannot be applied to the entire population. So, the findings don't apply to the general population, but rather to knowledgeable users. Having said that, this method is frequently employed in FinTech research, where relevant expertise and experience are essential for accurate results.

2.3 Sample Size

After data was screened for completeness and consistency, 286 out of 312 surveys were considered legitimate. To guarantee the credibility of the data, we removed incomplete responses and those with straight-line reply to patterns. With 286 participants, the sample size is too large to be considered adequate for multiple regression analysis, which normally calls for 10–15 observations for each predictor variable. The sample size was deemed sufficient to generate trustworthy and broadly applicable results within the study's framework, considering that four independent variables were investigated.

2.4 Data Collection Instrument

A standardized, self-administered questionnaire was used to gather data, with its development rooted in previous research on digital financial services and technology adoption. There were six parts to the survey:

1. Demographic information (age, gender, education, occupation, experience with digital finance)
2. Perceived security of digital wallets
3. Trust in digital wallet systems
4. Accessibility and usability
5. Transaction efficiency
6. Stablecoin adoption intention

Several items on a five-point Likert scale, from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree), were used to measure each construct. Researchers in the fields of behavioral and social sciences frequently employ the Likert scale format because it allows for the quantifying of subjective views.

Respondents from all over the world were able to take part because the questionnaire was sent out digitally through online survey sites. People who are comfortable with FinTech applications and have a good grasp of digital literacy were the ideal recipients for the online distribution (Schwarcz, 2022)

2.5 Reliability and Validity

To ensure the quality of measurement, both reliability and validity of the instrument were assessed prior to hypothesis testing.

Reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient, which measures internal consistency among items within each construct. The results indicated satisfactory reliability levels:

- Security: $\alpha = 0.88$
- Trust: $\alpha = 0.91$
- Accessibility: $\alpha = 0.84$
- Transaction Efficiency: $\alpha = 0.87$
- Adoption Intention: $\alpha = 0.90$

All values exceeded the recommended threshold of 0.70, confirming acceptable internal consistency.

The content legitimacy was confirmed by having academics and industry experts in digital payments and FinTech review it. Thanks to their input, we were able to refine the questionnaire questions to better measure the variables of interest (Allen, Gu & Jagtiani, 2022).

Clarity, phrasing, and reaction patterns were also tested in pilot research with 30 participants. Prior to collecting data on a large scale, minor adjustments were performed to make it more understandable and clearer.

2.6 Data Analysis Techniques

We used statistical tools (like SPSS) to analyze the data that we collected. The researchers used statistical methods that were both descriptive and inferential.

a. Descriptive Statistics

Make use of statistics like means, standard deviations, and frequency distributions to summarise respondent attributes and overall perceptions.

b. Correlation Analysis

To analyze the direction and degree of correlations among variables, Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated.

c. Multiple Regression Analysis

To determine the level of predictability of stablecoin adoption intention, multiple regression was performed on the following variables: perceived security, trust, accessibility, and transaction efficiency.

d. Hypothesis Testing

The 0.05 level was used to evaluate statistical significance. The significance of each independent variable's effect on the dependent variable was assessed using regression coefficients, t-values, and p-values.

The purpose of these analytical techniques was to provide a quantitative assessment of the factors that influence the adoption of stablecoins through digital wallets and to offer empirical data supporting these claims.

3. Respondent Demographics

Here we provide the study's demographics, which include the details of the people that filled out the survey. In study on technology adoption, where variables including participants' ages, levels of education, and work-related exposure to digital systems could impact participants' views and behavioral intentions, it is important to understand participants' backgrounds to evaluate the results.

The analysis comprised 286 valid replies in total. Participants included FinTech experts, cryptocurrency holders, and consumers of digital payment platforms, among others, who are well-versed in digital financial services (He, 2021).

Table 1. Demographic Profile of Respondents (N = 286)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	168	58.7%
	Female	118	41.3%
Age	18–25 years	72	25.2%
	26–35 years	124	43.4%
	36–45 years	90	31.5%
Education	Bachelor's Degree	162	56.6%
	Master's Degree or above	124	43.4%

3.1 Interpretation

Male respondents made up just over half of the sample (58.7%), with females making up just over a quarter or 41.3%. This distribution mirrors the usual patterns of participation seen in research pertaining to technology, where male involvement has traditionally been greater, however female involvement is rising gradually.

The age bracket of 26–35 years included the biggest proportion of responses (43.4%), followed by 36–45 years (31.5%), and 18–25 years (25.2%). People of working age, who are more likely to use digital financial technologies and online payment systems, were presumably the primary subjects of the study.

Moreover, half of the respondents (56.6%) had a bachelor's degree, and almost half (43.4%) had a master's degree or above. The sample consisted of people with enough knowledge and capacity to comprehend complicated financial technology like stablecoins and

digital wallets, as indicated by the relatively high education level of participants.

In general, the demographic profile indicates that the people who filled out the survey are well-versed in technology and have had a lot of experience with digital banking, which makes them a good fit for studying what factors affect the adoption of stablecoins.

4. Results

4.1 Descriptive Statistics

To gauge how people see the features of digital wallets and if they plan to use stablecoins for international transactions, descriptive statistics were calculated (Li & Shen, 2021). Each construct was evaluated using a five-point Likert scale, and the results were presented as means and standard deviations.

Perceptions are largely good across all variables, according to the results. With a mean score of 4.12 and a standard deviation of 0.68, perceived security was the most important factor in determining whether respondents thought digital wallets were safe places to keep and send stablecoins. With a mean of 4.05 and a standard deviation of 0.71, trust in digital wallet systems is strong, suggesting that users have faith in the honesty and dependability of wallet service providers.

Respondents see stablecoin transactions through digital wallets as more efficient and quicker than conventional payment systems, with a mean score of 3.98 (SD = 0.74). There was modest agreement that digital wallets are easy to use and widely available, as indicated by slightly lower scores (M = 3.87, SD = 0.76) for accessibility and usability.

The total mean of stablecoin adoption intention was 4.08 (SD = 0.69), showing that respondents were quite eager to use stablecoins for financial transactions and cross-border payments.

There is a favorable environment for the development of stablecoin-based financial services, as these results indicate that customers have positive impressions of digital wallet functioning.

4.2 Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to examine the relationships among the study variables. The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Correlation Matrix

Variable	1	2	3	4	5
1. Security	1				
2. Trust	0.68**	1			
3. Accessibility	0.54**	0.59**	1		
4. Efficiency	0.61**	0.65**	0.57**	1	
5. Adoption Intention	0.72**	0.75**	0.63**	0.69**	1

Note: $p < 0.01$

All the variables had robust positive correlations in the findings of the analysis. Correlations between adoption intention and trust, security, efficiency, and accessibility are as follows: trust ($r = 0.75$), security ($r = 0.72$), and accessibility ($r = 0.63$). Stablecoin adoption is predicted to be higher for users who report better degrees of trust, usability, and perceived efficiency in their transactions.

User impressions of financial technology systems are complex, and the significant connections further support the idea that digital wallet qualities are interconnected.

4.3 Regression Analysis

To ascertain the degree to which characteristics of digital wallets foretell the intention to use stablecoins, multiple regression analysis was executed. The intention to adopt was the dependent variable, whereas security, trust, accessibility, and transaction efficiency were the independent variables.

Table 3. Regression Results

Predictor	B	Beta	t-value	p-value
Security	0.29	0.31	5.87	< 0.001
Trust	0.34	0.38	6.92	< 0.001
Accessibility	0.18	0.20	3.74	< 0.001
Efficiency	0.23	0.26	4.81	< 0.001

Model Summary:
$R = 0.82$
$R^2 = 0.67$
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.66$
$F(4, 281) = 142.63$, $p < 0.001$

4.4 Interpretation of Regression Results

Stablecoin adoption intention is strongly explained by the regression model, which accounts for around 67% of the variance. It was confirmed that the properties of digital wallets have an impact on adoption behaviour, since the whole model was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Trust was found to be the most significant predictor ($\beta = 0.38$), indicating that having faith in the dependability and honesty of digital wallet systems is the most important factor in promoting the use of stablecoins. The significance of securing digital assets and preventing users from fraud or illegal access was underscored by perceived security, which was the second greatest predictor ($\beta = 0.31$).

Faster processing times and lower transaction costs significantly impact adoption decisions, as seen by the significant positive effect of transaction efficiency ($\beta = 0.26$). While usability is important, people value safety and dependability more than convenience alone, as indicated by accessibility's tiny but substantial influence ($\beta = 0.20$).

Table 4 presents the regression coefficients for the predictors of stablecoin adoption through digital wallets. The results reveal that all four independent variables have a statistically significant positive effect on adoption intention. Trust emerged as the strongest predictor ($\beta = 0.38$, $p < 0.001$), followed by perceived security ($\beta = 0.31$, $p < 0.001$). Transaction efficiency also demonstrated a significant positive influence ($\beta = 0.26$, $p < 0.001$), while accessibility showed a moderate but significant effect ($\beta = 0.20$, $p < 0.001$). These results indicate that users are more likely to adopt stablecoins when they perceive digital wallets as trustworthy, secure, efficient, and accessible. The model explains approximately 67% of the variance in adoption intention, suggesting strong explanatory power.

Table 4: Regression Results for Stablecoin Adoption

Predictor	Unstandardized B	Standardized Beta	t-value	p-value
Security	0.29	0.31	5.87	<0.001
Trust	0.34	0.38	6.92	<0.001
Accessibility	0.18	0.20	3.74	<0.001
Transaction Efficiency	0.23	0.26	4.81	<0.001

Model Summary:
$R = 0.82$
$R^2 = 0.67$
Adjusted $R^2 = 0.66$
$F(4, 281) = 142.63$, $p < 0.001$

Table 5: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents (N=286)

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	168	58.7%
	Female	118	41.3%
Age	18–25	72	25.2%
	26–35	124	43.4%
	36–45	90	31.5%
Education	Bachelor's Degree	162	56.6%
	Master's or Higher	124	43.4%

In general, the results show that concerns about trust and security are the main drivers of stablecoin adoption, with efficiency and accessibility coming in a close second. The importance of digital wallet infrastructure influencing user confidence and easing the shift to financial systems based on blockchain is highlighted by these results.

5. Discussion

This study's results show that digital wallet features are the most important factor influencing the use of stablecoins in international money transfers. The regression results highlight the importance of risk mitigation in digital financial contexts, with perceived trust and security being the most influential drivers. Users are more inclined to embrace innovative financial systems when they perceive less risks and have high confidence in the reliability of the system, according to recognized theories of technology adoption (Kulkarni et al., 2019). This result is in line with these beliefs. The fact that users' trust in digital wallet providers, transaction integrity, and system transparency is key to behavioral intention suggests that these factors are the biggest predictors of stablecoin adoption. When it comes to decentralized financial technologies, trust takes the place of official control in situations where traditional institutional guarantees might not be available. This result agrees with earlier studies that have shown that trust is a key component in the adoption of digital payment systems like cryptocurrencies, mobile banking, and online payment systems. Even the most cutting-edge solutions might not succeed in gaining broad acceptance if people don't trust them. Users' top priority while using blockchain for transactions is the protection of their digital assets, since perceived security was shown to be the second most important factor. Perceptions of safety and control are directly impacted by security features like encryption, multi-factor authentication, and private key management. Users are especially vulnerable to vulnerabilities that could cause financial loss due to the irreversible nature of blockchain transactions and the ubiquity of cyber-attacks (Freunek & Rombos, 2023).

To encourage the usage of stablecoins through digital wallets, solid protection methods are required, as indicated by the strong influence of security. The practical advantages of stablecoin-based payment systems were highlighted by the fact that transaction efficiency had a strong positive impact on adoption. In comparison to more conventional methods of cross-border payment, respondents appreciated the advantages of quicker settlement periods, lower transaction fees, and the removal of middlemen. This lends credence to the claim that stablecoins can address persistent problems with international money transfers, especially those involving remittances and cross-border trade. Efficiency had a smaller impact than trust and security, indicating that performance enhancements aren't enough to allay worries about dependability and safety (Nabilou & Prum, 2019).

The most minor but statistically significant factors influencing adoption were ease of use and accessibility. The findings show that users value trust and security more than availability and ease of use, even if these factors are critical for encouraging interaction. This research suggests that people may be hesitant to utilize digital wallets, no matter how user-friendly they are, if they have concerns about their security or reliability. Accordingly, usability is more of a facilitator than a main motivator for adoption. Taken as a whole, these findings demonstrate that digital wallets play an essential enabling role in the stablecoin ecosystem. They are all-inclusive systems that combine storage, authentication, transaction processing, and user interaction; they are not just tools for storage. People and businesses are more likely to participate in blockchain-based financial transactions when digital wallets shape their ideas of trustworthiness and control. Looking at things from a larger angle, the results show how stablecoins could revolutionize international payment systems and what has to happen for them to be widely used. Given the importance of trust and security, it follows that new technologies need trustworthy institutions, strict regulations, and open government. Therefore, stablecoin adoption should be prioritized by fintech organizations that prioritize strong security architecture, transparent risk management processes, and user education programs.

Moreover, policymakers should pay close attention to the consequences of the data. Public trust and acceptance should be boosted by regulatory frameworks that set operational criteria for digital wallet companies, guarantee reserve transparency, and improve consumer safety. Such regulations can pave the way for stablecoins to join traditional financial institutions by lowering levels of uncertainty and perceived risk. For stablecoin acceptance to be driven by institutional and psychological variables and not just technological ones, this study offers actual evidence of that. If there is trust and security, then efficiency and accessibility can really make a difference. Digital wallet platforms must satisfy the expectations of users in an ever more interconnected global economy by providing secure, dependable, and transparent services if

stablecoins are to succeed in the ever-changing world of digital banking.

6. Implications

Politicians, businesspeople, and the public can all learn a lot from this study's conclusions. The study offers practical insights for developing inclusive financial systems, technological solutions, and legal frameworks by determining that confidence, security, efficiency, and accessibility are important factors in the adoption of stablecoins through digital wallets.

6.1 Policy Implications

The need of clear regulations in building trust in stablecoin ecosystems is highlighted by the outcomes. Stablecoin issuance, reserve transparency, consumer protection, and operating standards for digital wallet providers should all be governed by thorough regulatory frameworks that governments and financial agencies should establish. Reducing systemic risk and preventing the possible exploitation of stablecoins for criminal purposes can be achieved through clear rules addressing backing assets, redemption procedures, and auditing requirements.

To further guarantee that wallet providers follow cybersecurity standards and data protection regulations, regulators should institute licensing criteria and oversight systems. Stablecoins' principal use case—cross-border transactions—would be made even more convenient by a harmonisation of legislation across jurisdictions (Dell'Erba, 2019). Potentially undermining efficiency advantages and adding compliance difficulties for FinTech enterprises is the possibility of regulatory fragmentation in the absence of coordinated worldwide standards.

Additionally, to ensure the continued viability of the financial system, policymakers should support regulatory sandboxes that permit limited testing of stablecoin technology. Initiatives like these can let regulators keep an eye on dangers in real time and spur innovation. This study finds that the most major driver of adoption is institutional trust, which can be strengthened through solid governance structures.

6.2 Managerial Implications

The findings emphasize the need for digital wallet providers and FinTech companies prioritizing methods to create confidence and strengthen security. To reduce cyber threats and safeguard user assets, it is vital to invest in advanced security features including secure private key management, biometric verification, multi-factor authentication, and end-to-end encryption.

Equally crucial are transparent methods of making transactions. Users' trust and perceptions of security can be enhanced by offering real-time transaction tracking, transparent fee disclosures, and verifiable audit trails. Companies should also make sure their platforms are easy to use and understand, with menus and other features designed with different levels of technical knowledge in mind.

One may boost their credibility and open doors to partnerships with traditional financial institutions by integrating with regulatory compliance systems, such as KYC and AML procedures. Through a commitment to both innovation and compliance, FinTech companies may establish themselves as reliable players in the larger financial system.

In addition, businesses who deal on a global scale can streamline their cash flow management, settlement times, and cross-border payments by using stablecoin-enabled wallets. The potential use of stablecoins as a secure store of value and medium of exchange would be especially attractive to businesses operating in areas where currencies are highly unpredictable.

6.3 Social Implications

The widespread use of stablecoins in digital wallets may improve access to financial services and economic engagement, which is important from a society viewpoint. Traditional banking infrastructure is often inaccessible, account management expenses are costly, and documentation requirements are severe, leaving big portions of the population unbanked in many developing and rising nations.

All you need is a mobile device and an internet connection to use a digital wallet, which is a cheap way to get into the official financial system. These platforms, when coupled with stablecoins, can do away with the need for traditional bank accounts altogether, allowing users to safely save money, send and receive funds between themselves, and even send money abroad. Migrant workers and small business owners that rely on economical international payment channels will greatly benefit from this.

Families can keep more of their remittance money and are better able to weather financial storms when stablecoin-based systems decrease transaction fees and settlement timeframes. Stablecoins and digital wallets can help alleviate poverty, encourage entrepreneurship, and promote equitable growth by reducing obstacles to participation in the global digital economy.

Based on the empirical findings, several specific policies and managerial recommendations can be proposed. First, since trust emerged as the strongest predictor of stablecoin adoption, digital wallet providers should prioritize transparency in transaction processes, reserve backing, and operational governance. Implementing verifiable audit mechanisms and publicly accessible security certifications may significantly enhance user confidence. Second, regulators should establish clear regulatory frameworks governing stablecoin issuance, digital wallet operations, and reserve disclosures to reduce uncertainty and enhance institutional credibility. Third, FinTech firms should invest in advanced cybersecurity infrastructures, including multi-factor authentication, biometric verification, and secure private key management systems to strengthen perceived security among users. Finally, improving cross-border transaction efficiency through lower fees and faster settlement mechanisms will further enhance the attractiveness of stablecoins for international payments (Ye, 2025).

6.4 Limitations of the Study

Despite providing valuable insights, this study has several limitations that should be acknowledged. The research employed a purposive sampling technique

focusing on respondents who are familiar with digital financial technologies. As a non-probability sampling method, this limits the generalizability of the findings to the broader population. The study utilized a cross-sectional research design that captures perceptions at a single point in time. Future studies could adopt longitudinal approaches to observe changes in stablecoin adoption behaviour over time. The study relies on self-reported perceptions of respondents, which may introduce response bias or social desirability bias. Finally, the research focuses primarily on digital wallet attributes and does not include other potentially relevant factors such as regulatory awareness, technological literacy, and cultural influences. Future research could incorporate these variables to provide a more comprehensive understanding of stablecoin adoption dynamics.

The study's shortcomings should be considered when interpreting the results, even though it does contribute. To start, the results can only be applied to a small subset of the population that is already familiar with FinTech services and has some level of digital literacy, since purposeful sampling was used. More typical insights could be derived from future studies that use probability sampling methods.

And secondly, when technology develops and legal frameworks change, views and adoption behavior could change as well, and this cannot be captured by a cross-sectional study. The evolution of trust, perceptions of security, and usage patterns could be better understood via longitudinal research.

Third, respondents may exaggerate their level of knowledge with digital finance or provide perspectives that are socially desirable if the data is based on self-reporting, which could lead to response bias. To improve the reliability of future studies, researchers should use behavioral or objective usage data.

In conclusion, other potentially significant aspects including regulatory knowledge, technology literacy, cultural effects, and macroeconomic situations are not considered in the study, which concentrates on specific digital wallet qualities. A more complete picture of the dynamics of stablecoin adoption could be revealed by broadening the range of factors.

7. Conclusion

Combining the reliability of fiat currency with the immutability and immutability of blockchain technology, stablecoins are a game-changer for international monetary governance. Stablecoins provide an attractive substitute for traditional payment methods, which are frequently cumbersome, expensive, and difficult to understand, and they are becoming more important as online trade grows and international financial transactions become more frequent. By offering the framework for safe storage, transaction processing, and user engagement, digital wallets are crucial in facilitating the adoption of stablecoins, as this study shows. According to the data, the three most important aspects influencing adoption are trust, security, transaction efficiency, and accessibility. These findings demonstrate that user confidence in the security and reliability of digital financial systems is just as important as technical performance. Not only do regular people have to worry about this, but so do banks, government agencies, and lawmakers. To create governance systems that encourage innovation while protecting financial stability and consumer interests, it is necessary that various stakeholders work together. Secure digital wallets that deliver stablecoins have the potential to become essential parts of the world's financial infrastructure as regulations become clearer and technology improves. Finally, digital wallet systems must be able to provide inclusive, efficient, and trustworthy services for stablecoins to be successfully integrated into mainstream finance. To realize stablecoins' full potential as a medium for more rapid, cheaper, and egalitarian international transactions, stakeholders must resolve security issues, increase transparency, and broaden accessibility.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding this manuscript.

References

Allen, F., Gu, X., & Jagtiani, J. (2022). FinTech, cryptocurrencies, and CBDC: Financial structural transformation in China. *Journal of International Money and Finance, 124*, 102625.

Arner, D. W., Auer, R., & Frost, J. (2020). *Stablecoins: Risks, potential and regulation*.

Dell'Erba, M. (2019). Stablecoins in cryptoeconomics: From initial coin offerings to central bank digital currencies. *NYU Journal of Legislation and Public Policy, 22*, 1–65.

Dubey, V., Sonar, R., & Mohanty, A. (2020). FinTech's impact on the payments domain. *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, 29*(6), 3768–3777.

Freunek, M., & Rombos, A. (2023). Classification of cyber attacks on IoT and ubiquitous computing devices. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2312.00686*.

He, D. (2021). Digitalization of cross-border payments. *China Economic Journal, 14*(1), 26–38.

Ho, A., Darbha, S., Gorelkina, Y., & García, A. (2022). *The relative benefits and risks of stablecoins as a means of payment: A case study perspective* (Staff Discussion Paper No. 2022-21). Bank of Canada.

Kraiwanit, T. (2023). *Digital wallet dynamics: Understanding the potential adoption factors of Worldcoin in Thailand's FinTech sector*.

Kraiwanit, T., Limna, P., & Wattanasin, P. (2024). Digital wallet dynamics: Perspectives on potential Worldcoin adoption factors in a developing country's FinTech sector. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 10*(2), 100287.

Kraiwanit, T., Limna, P., Wattanasin, P., Moolngearn, P., & Satranarakun, A. (2023). Digital wallet adoption: Worldcoin's impact on financial technology. *Advances in Business-Related Scientific Research Journal, 14*(2).

Kochergin, D. A. (2020). Economic nature and classification of stablecoins. *Finance: Theory and Practice, 24*(6), 140–160.

Kulkarni, R., Schintler, L., Koizumi, N., Olds, J., & Stough, R. R. (2019). Cryptocurrency, stablecoins and blockchain: Exploring digital money solutions for remittances and inclusive economies. In *Proceedings of the 66th Annual North American Meetings of the Regional Science Association International* (pp. 1–15), Pittsburgh, PA, United States.

Lewis, A. (2018). *The basics of bitcoins and blockchains: An introduction to cryptocurrencies and the technology that powers them*. Mango Media.

Li, C., & Shen, Y. (2021). The potential impacts and risks of global stablecoins. *China Economic Journal, 14*(1), 39–51.

Mancini-Griffoli, T., Peria, M. S. M., Agur, I., Ari, A., Kiff, J., Popescu, A., & Rochon, C. (2018). *Casting light on central bank digital currency* (IMF Staff Discussion Note No. 18/08). International Monetary Fund.

Nabilou, H., & Prum, A. (2019). Central banks and regulation of cryptocurrencies. *Review of Banking & Financial Law, 39*, 1003–1045.

Rogoff, K. (2015). Costs and benefits to phasing out paper currency. *NBER Macroeconomics Annual, 29*(1), 445–456.

Schwarcz, S. L. (2022). Regulating global stablecoins: A model-law strategy. *Vanderbilt Law Review, 75*, 1729–1786.

Tapscott, D., & Tapscott, A. (2016). *Blockchain revolution: How the technology behind Bitcoin is changing money, business, and the world*. Penguin Random House.

Ye, W. (2025). Strategic Architecture Choice in Cross-Border Payments: A Sovereign Utility Framework for CBDCs, Stablecoins, and SWIFT. *Stablecoins, and SWIFT (May 23, 2025)*.