

Programmable Remittance Orchestration for Pakistan

A regulated way to standardize the international handoff into Pakistan while keeping ordinary banking and Raast at the Pakistan end.

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THE PROPOSITION Give approved remittance providers one standardized, asset-neutral digital-dollar inbound interface. Pair each transfer with a signed remittance instruction, then use an evidence-driven orchestration layer to coordinate USD settlement and ordinary PKR payout through Raast.



THE PROBLEM

Pakistan already has a strong domestic last mile through Raast. The opportunity is to standardize the international handoff into that last mile. Foreign providers may collect sender funds and source an approved digital-dollar asset through their own lawful arrangements; Pakistan does not need to integrate to every upstream stack.

WHAT IS PROPOSED

A neutral orchestrator links regulated parties without replacing them. Pakistan standardizes the inbound interface, data format and controls, not one private stablecoin. USDC is proposed only as the reference asset for the initial sandbox; USDT or another regulator-approved dollar-denominated digital asset could use the same interface. A regulated conversion partner turns the inbound digital value into bank USD, and the Pakistani bank pays the beneficiary in PKR through Raast.

THE CONTROL MODEL

- Each inbound digital-dollar transfer is paired with a signed remittance instruction identifying the transaction, beneficiary and required compliance data.
- On-chain value transfers use blockchain references; banking events use signed institutional messages.
- The next step is allowed only when the regulator-defined evidence condition is satisfied. Approved batching can preserve individual-remittance traceability.
- Regulators can receive a read-only, transaction-level evidence view.

WHY IT MAY MATTER

- One common inbound interface may reduce corridor-by-corridor integration complexity without prescribing how foreign providers collect or source funds upstream.
- Faster, more coordinated settlement could lower structural remittance cost and reliance on incentives.
- Banks continue to use ordinary regulated bank money; the consumer receives ordinary PKR.
- A unified evidence trail can reduce reconciliation and investigation effort.

PHASE 1: PROVE THE ECONOMICS

One standardized digital-dollar interface. USDC as the reference sandbox asset, not a permanent national standard. One approved conversion partner. One Pakistani payout bank. No PKR token required. Signed remittance instructions and evidence for the banking legs. Regulator-readable event log. Benchmark the pilot against a comparable conventional remittance on cost, speed, liquidity, failures, reconciliation and auditability.

WHAT THIS IS NOT

- Not a replacement for Pakistani banks or money-transfer operators.
- Not a mandate for Circle, USDC or any one stablecoin issuer or asset.
- Not a mechanism for bypassing foreign-exchange controls.
- Not a consumer crypto product or a required retail PKR stablecoin.
- Not a claim of literal atomic settlement across blockchain, bank ledgers and Raast.

DECISION RULE

If the digital-dollar step does not materially improve cost, speed, integration or operating simplicity, remove it. Blockchain and stablecoins are means, not the policy objective.

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