

关于阿罗哈银行的介绍

阿罗哈银行（Aloha Bank）是由世界宝藏公司（World Treasure Company）发起成立的一家面向全球市场的区块链银行。该行在新加坡金融管理局（Monetary Authority of Singapore, MAS）监管框架指导下，联合星展银行（DBS）、大华银行（UOB）、华侨银行（OCBC）等新加坡本土主要银行，以及Mastercard、VISA等全球支付网络共同构建其业务体系。



业务网络与效率

阿罗哈银行业务网络已覆盖120个国家，能够在3秒内完成14种法币与6种虚拟货币的结算清算。这一效率指标在跨境支付领域具有一定的行业参考价值。

从区域覆盖来看，阿罗哈银行业务网络已延伸至亚洲多个主要经济体，包括新加坡、日本、马来西亚、泰国、越南、菲律宾、印度尼西亚及中国香港等国家和地区。这些市场的布局使其在亚洲区域跨境支付生态中占据了重要节点位置。

核心稳定币TTUSD

阿罗哈银行的核心稳定币TTUSD由世界宝藏公司发行，与美元1:1锚定，属于法币抵押型稳定币。

储备与审计机制

零知识审计（ZKP）：阿罗哈银行每月发布储备审计报告，储备率不低于102%，相关数据可在链上公开查阅。

超额储备保障：真实资产储备涵盖现货黄金、不动产及短期国债，审计方对储备池进行了穿透核查，确认相关资产托管于受监管信托与金库。

监管合规与牌照体系

阿罗哈银行方面宣称构建了双重牌照体系：

美国MSB备案：发行主体已在美国金融犯罪执法网络（FinCEN）完成Money Services Business备案，具备美元兑换、跨境汇款与数字资产托管资质。

新加坡DTSP牌照：据披露，阿罗哈银行依据新加坡《2022年金融服务与市场法案》

（FSM Act）成为获MAS批准的数字代币服务提供商（DTSP）之一。

新加坡金融管理局（MAS）正在制定和完善稳定币监管框架，相关立法工作已提上议程。MAS局长谢商真在2025年新加坡金融科技节上表示，将针对稳定币起草相关法律，从2026年起试点代币化MAS票据。MAS明确要求稳定币发行人须确保“稳健的储备资产支持与可靠的赎回机制”。同时，MAS也指出，稳定币总体上不如新加坡银行存款安全，因银行存款受严格监管并受存款保险保护。

夏威夷民族独立主权国数字资产银行牌照：阿罗哈银行还获得了Nation of Hawaii《夏威夷民族独立主权国》颁发的数字资产银行牌照。该牌照进一步拓展了其在太平洋地区的合规运营资质。

在牌照制度方面，新加坡针对数字资产领域主要涉及《支付服务法》（PSA）项下的数字支付代币（DPT）服务牌照以及《金融服务与市场法》（FSMA）项下的DTSP牌照。根据现行监管安排，已持有PSA项下牌照的机构通常无需另行申请DTSP牌照。MAS尚未公开DTSP牌照的完整持牌名单，相关情况主要通过监管文件及政策说明予以体现。

业务模式与定位

阿罗哈银行定位为以稳定币（TTusd）作为法定货币的区块链银行，旨在搭建加密货币与法币之间的结算通道。据披露，其业务原生嵌入支持73国SWIFT/IBAN的离岸清算网络。

阿罗哈银行推出了国际贸易担保交易业务，旨在利用区块链技术及智能合约与稳定币结算的结合，为国际贸易商提供可追溯的担保支付解决方案，以降低传统国际贸易中的信任成本与结算周期。



阿 罗 哈 银 行

“新加坡路径”的实践意义

阿罗哈银行的案例表明，监管机构的清晰指引与市场主体的技术创新之间可以形成良性互动。新加坡金融管理局在稳定币监管方面的实践——包括明确储备资产构成、托管要

求、信息披露标准及赎回机制等核心规则——已被部分市场观察者视为可供各国监管机构参考的实践样本。这一路径的核心在于：在现有金融基础设施之上，以合规为前提，有序引入稳定币及其他数字资产工具。

About Aloha Bank

Aloha Bank is a blockchain bank established by World Treasure Company to serve the global market. Its operations are guided by the regulatory framework of the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS), in collaboration with major Singapore-based banks such as DBS, UOB, and OCBC, as well as global payment networks including Mastercard and VISA.

Network & Efficiency

Aloha Bank's business network spans 120 countries, capable of settling 14 fiat currencies and 6 virtual currencies within 3 seconds. This efficiency metric offers a meaningful industry benchmark in the cross-border payment space.

In terms of regional coverage, Aloha Bank's network has extended into key Asian economies, including Singapore, Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, the Philippines, Indonesia, and Hong Kong (China). These strategic positions place the bank at a key node within Asia's cross-border payment ecosystem.

Core Stablecoin: TTusd

The bank's core stablecoin, TTusd, is issued by World Treasure Company and is pegged 1:1 to the US dollar. It is a fiat-collateralized stablecoin.

Reserve & Audit Mechanisms

Zero-Knowledge Proof (ZKP) Audits: Aloha Bank publishes monthly reserve audit reports, with a reserve ratio of no less than 102%. All relevant data is publicly accessible on-chain.

Over-Collateralization: Real asset reserves include physical gold, real estate, and short-term government bonds. Auditors have conducted a thorough review of the reserve pool and confirmed that these assets are held with regulated trusts and vaults.

Regulatory Compliance & Licensing

Aloha Bank claims to hold a dual licensing framework:

U.S. MSB Registration: The issuing entity is registered as a Money Services Business (MSB) with the U.S. Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), qualifying it to conduct fiat exchange, cross-border remittance, and digital asset custody services.

Singapore DTSP License: Aloha Bank is reportedly one of the Digital Token Service Providers (DTSPs) approved by the MAS under Singapore's Financial Services and Markets (FSM) Act 2022.

The Monetary Authority of Singapore is currently developing and refining its regulatory framework for stablecoins. Relevant legislation has been placed on the agenda. At the 2025 Singapore Fintech Festival, MAS Managing Director Chia Der Jiun indicated that the authority would draft specific laws for stablecoins and pilot tokenized MAS bills starting in 2026. MAS has made it clear that stablecoin issuers are required to maintain "robust reserve asset backing and reliable redemption mechanisms." At the same time, MAS also noted that stablecoins are generally less secure than Singapore bank deposits, which are protected by strict regulation and deposit insurance.

Digital Asset Banking License – Nation of Hawaii: Aloha Bank has also obtained a Digital Asset Banking License issued by the Nation of Hawaii (the Independence and Sovereign Nation of Hawaii). This license further expands the bank's regulatory compliance in the Pacific region.

In terms of licensing, Singapore's digital asset framework primarily involves the Digital Payment Token (DPT) service license under the Payment Services Act (PSA) and the DTSP license under the Financial Services and Markets Act (FSMA). Under current regulatory arrangements, entities already holding a PSA license are generally not required to apply separately for a DTSP license. MAS has not published a complete list of DTSP license holders, with relevant updates primarily reflected through regulatory documents and policy statements.

Business Model & Positioning

Aloha Bank is positioned as a blockchain bank that uses a stablecoin (TTUSD) as its base currency, aimed at establishing a settlement channel between cryptocurrencies and fiat currencies. According to disclosures, its business is natively embedded within an offshore clearing network supporting SWIFT/IBAN in 73 countries.

Aloha Bank has also launched an international trade escrow service, leveraging blockchain technology, smart contracts, and stablecoin settlement to provide traceable, escrow-based payment solutions

for international traders. This offering aims to reduce trust costs and settlement cycles inherent in traditional cross-border trade.

The Significance of the "Singapore Approach"

The case of Aloha Bank demonstrates that a positive synergy can emerge between clear regulatory guidance and technological innovation from market participants. The Monetary Authority of Singapore's approach to stablecoin regulation — including clear rules on reserve asset composition, custody requirements, disclosure standards, and redemption mechanisms — has been regarded by some market observers as a reference model for other regulators. The core of this approach lies in the orderly introduction of stablecoins and other digital asset instruments, built on top of existing financial infrastructure, with full regulatory compliance as the foundation.