

MARKET

DEFINITION

Arbridge Network operates at the intersection of automated crypto arbitrage, cross-chain execution, and stablecoin-based settlement. Its proprietary Pulse engine is positioned to monitor multiple blockchain markets, validate opportunities, and route capital across chains. Accordingly, the relevant market is not generic “crypto software,” but the narrower execution layer where fragmented liquidity, price dispersion, and cross-chain connectivity create monetisable trading opportunities.



TAM

TOTAL ADDRESSABLE MARKET

Arbridge's TAM can be defined as the global pool of crypto trading and settlement activity in which arbitrage, routing, and latency-sensitive execution matter. Two external benchmarks help size that underlying activity pool. First, TRM Labs estimated \$979 billion of global retail crypto activity in Q1 2026 alone. Second, BCG estimated \$26.1 trillion of stablecoin transaction volume in 2024, of which roughly 88% (~\$23.0 trillion) was tied to trading pairs, arbitrage, and exchange liquidity routing rather than real-economy payments. These figures indicate that the broader activity pool Arbridge sits within is very large, but they should be treated as market context, not as Arbridge's directly monetisable revenue base

SAM

SERVICEABLE ADDRESSABLE MARKET

Arbridge's SAM is materially smaller than headline crypto volumes. A more defensible SAM is the subset of liquid exchanges, supported chains, and bridge corridors that Pulse can actually monitor, price, and execute across. As a conservative proxy for current cross-chain addressability, Chainalysis reports that monthly bridge volume in 2024 ranged from roughly \$1.5 billion to \$3.2 billion, implying an annualised bridge-flow proxy of approximately \$18 billion to \$38 billion, before considering the associated exchange-side trading legs. Geographically, the most active retail crypto markets include the United States (\$213.3B), South Korea (\$66.6B), Russia (\$47.5B), India (\$46.2B), Brazil (\$40.4B), and Turkey (\$34.9B) in Q1 2026, but only the portions of those markets accessible through Arbridge's supported venues, chains, and regulatory footprint should be counted in SAM.

SOM

SERVICEABLE OBTAINABLE MARKET

In the next 24–36 months, Arbridge’s SOM should be framed as the share of that serviceable flow it can realistically capture through chain coverage, capital access, execution quality, compliance, and customer acquisition. Arbridge does not publicly disclose supported networks, active users, fee take-rates, or assets under management.

SOM is best modelled conservatively as a small share of high-liquidity arbitrage corridors, rather than as a share of total crypto or stablecoin volume. In practical terms, Arbridge is pursuing a business where revenue depends on take rate, capital deployed, and execution frequency, not on gross notional volume alone

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND CAVEATS

This market-sizing framework intentionally uses activity-based proxies rather than speculative third-party estimates for “crypto bot market size,” because those reports often mix retail subscriptions, exchange software, AI tooling, and institutional execution infrastructure into a single number. It also distinguishes between ecosystem volume and monetisable market: total stablecoin volume and total crypto trading activity are useful indicators of market depth, but they materially overstate what Arbridge can actually serve. Finally, the bridge-volume proxy is conservative because it captures the cross-chain transfer leg, not the full economic value of the related arbitrage trade, but it is still a better anchor for SAM than treating all crypto transaction volume as addressable.

INVESTOR TAKEAWAY

Arbridge is exposed to a very large underlying activity pool, but its real business opportunity is a much narrower slice of that market. The correct investor lens is therefore large TAM, selective SAM, and execution-dependent SOM. In other words, Arbridge is not a claim on all crypto trading volume; it is a claim on a narrow, high-value subset of fragmented on-chain liquidity where cross-chain routing and arbitrage remain inefficient enough to monetise.