

Revolut is valued at **\$75 billion**.
It started as a travel FX card.

They put a regulatory roof over what people already did.

Bangladesh & Nepal have the same opportunity — right now — with USDT.

The informal market already exists. The only question is whether regulators capture it — or keep watching it grow underground.

£3.1B Revenue. £790M Profit. In 2024 alone.



Card interchange fees

0.2% per swipe



Interest on deposits (\$38B)

\$1B in 2024



FX & crypto trading spread

+58% YoY



Subscriptions (Free → Metal)

£0 – £45/month



Business banking

£460M · 15% of revenue

They licensed what people were already doing informally — cheap FX, borderless payments — and built a \$75B company from it.

One word: Licensing.

To take deposits, offer credit, and operate as a bank — they need a local licence in each country. Every new office is a licensing beachhead.

Their stated goal:

**100 million daily active users
across 100 countries.**

Licensed bank in 30+ markets. India launched Oct 2025 — 350K users, RBI PPI licence, UPI + Visa card. Brazil launching next.

🚫 Bangladesh & Nepal — Still Closed.

Revolut just launched in India. Bangladesh and Nepal residents **still cannot open an account**. No card. No access. No licence in either market.

South Asia is opening up. BD & Nepal risk being left behind.

The regulator who builds a framework first captures the value — India just proved that. Bangladesh & Nepal are next in line.

Revolut 2015. USDT Bangladesh 2025.

Same story. Different instrument. Different country.

What people did	Revolut EU 2015	USDT BD 2025
FX informally	Street exchange, cash	Binance P2P, Telegram
Send money cheap	Hawala, informal wires	USDT P2P transfer
Hold dollars	Foreign bank account	USDT wallet on phone
Regulator response	Licensed it → £3.1B	Still banned. Growing.

The EU licensed Revolut's informal behaviour and created a \$75B company. Bangladesh is watching the same behaviour grow underground.

3 Tracks. The Revolut Playbook.

① Regulated On-Ramp

License bKash & Nagad to offer a USDT on/off ramp. Mandatory KYC. BDT conversion on exit. Transaction limits. Bangladesh Bank sees everything. Tax collected.

② Stablecoin Remittance Corridor

Use USDC as a backend rail for UAE–Bangladesh transfers. User sends AED. USDC settles in the middle. BDT arrives in minutes. Under 1% cost. Competes with hawala — legally.

③ Regulatory Sandbox First

Follow Singapore MAS — 3–5 licensed operators, volume caps, full transaction reporting. Regulators get data before full rollout. Low risk. High learning.

The goal is not to legalise crypto. It is to make the formal system competitive with the informal one.

Revolut didn't invent cheap FX. They regulated it.

Bangladesh & Nepal don't need to invent a new system. The informal USDT market already exists, at scale. The only choice is: let it grow underground — or put a regulatory roof over it and capture the value.



Full policy framework in:

Digital Money, Stablecoins & Monetary Sovereignty

[Link in the first comment ↓](#)

Is Bangladesh ready to do what the EU did for Revolut?

Drop your view ↓ — Yes, No, or Not Yet?