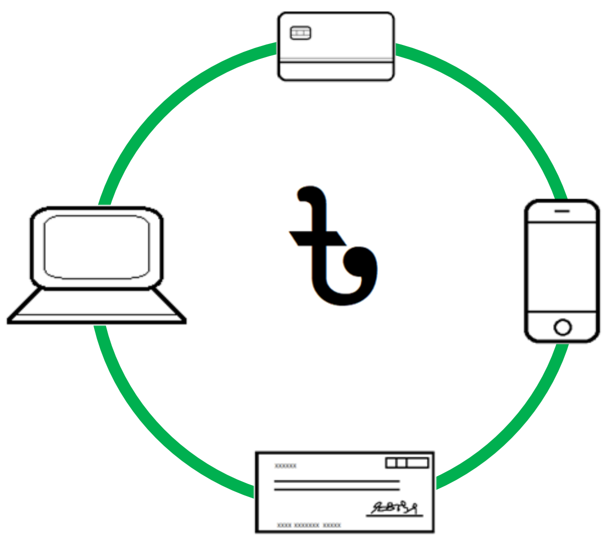
Payment Systems Report



Payment Systems Department
Bangladesh Bank
June 2024

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Payment Systems Report

June 2024

Payment Systems Department

Bangladesh Bank

Advisor

Md. Zakir Hossain Chowdhury, Deputy Governor

Mohammad Jamal Uddin, Executive Director

Executive Editor

Masuma Sultana, Director (Payment Systems Department)

Editor

Md. Kamrul Islam, Additional Director, Payment Systems Department

Contributors

Md. Mahabub, Joint Director, Payment Systems Department

Md. Shahinuzzaman, Joint Director, Payment Systems Department

Mohammad Monir Hossen, Joint Director, Payment Systems Department

Rajib Saha, Joint Director, Payment Systems Department

Md. Tasfiq Newaz, Joint Director, Payment Systems Department

Data Support

Mia Hammad Ali Firoz, , Joint Director, Payment Systems Department

Md. Sohel Mahmud, Deputy Director, Payment Systems Department

Babu Marma, Deputy Director, Payment Systems Department

Md. Nazmus Sakib, Assistant Director, Payment Systems Department

MD. Mahade Alam Santo, Officer, Payment Systems Department

Nazmus Sakib, Officer, Payment Systems Department

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Acronyms

AI	Artificial Intelligence
API	Application Programming Interface
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BACH	Bangladesh Automated Clearing House
BACPS	Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BD-RTGS	Bangladesh Real Time Gross Settlement System
BDT	Bangldesh Taka
BEFTN	Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network
BNPL	Buy Now Pay Later
CIT	Cheque Imaging and Truncation
DFS	Digital Financial Service
EU	European Union
FI	Financial Institution
FinTech	Financial Technology
FY	Financial Year
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HV	High-Value
IBFT	Internet Banking Fund Transfer
IDTP	Interoperable Digital Transaction Platform
MFS	Mobile Financial Services
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NPSB	National Payment Switch Bangladesh
OTC	Over the Counter
PFMI	Principles for Financial Market Infrastructure
POS	Point of Sales
PSD	Payment Systems Department
PSO	Payment System Operator
PSP	Payment Service Provider
RFFO	Regulatory Fintech Facilitation Office
RV	Regular-Value

Executive Summary

An efficient payment system plays a vital role in monetary transmission in the country's economy. Indeed, a robust payment and settlement system ensures a smooth flow of money and contributes to financial stability and economic growth. Therefore, the infrastructure of modern payment systems in Bangladesh is developed such that it is capable of delivering services in rural and remote areas which may facilitate economic development and financial inclusion. Bangladesh Bank (BB) as the central bank is entrusted to promote, regulate and ensure a secure and efficient payment system in the country under the capacity of 7A(e) of The Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972, and Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2024. In this continuum, Payment Systems Department aspires in promoting new payment, clearing, and settlement systems to ease financial transactions reducing the paper money transaction to lead the country toward a less-cash economy.

Against this backdrop, with a brief discussion of global developments in the payment landscape, this report mainly delivers the developments in the payment systems of Bangladesh, especially for the period of January to June 2024. In particular, this report outlines the transaction patterns of paper-based money and the transaction trends of different electronic and cheque-based payment systems related to both the retail and large-value payments in quarterly basis. In this course, time-series data has been collected here for each of the dominant retail and large-value payment systems individually together with the paper-based currency in circulation. All the data are analyzed with previous trends along with comparing their performance across the payment systems.

Digital Payment Systems: Bangladesh's financial ecosystem is experiencing a transformation as digital payment channels revolutionize transaction methods. Between December 2023 and June 2024, the volume of digital transactions grew from 366.7 million to 478.7 million, increasing their share of total transactions from 51 percent to 56 percent. Transactions in formal channels, in terms of volume, increased by 21 percent from 712.9 million to 861.9 million; whereas, in terms of value transactions increased by 10 percent from 2605.3 billion to 2856.4 billion, during the aforesaid period.

Currency in circulation: currency notes and coins in circulation amounted around BDT 3203 billion, at the end of June 2024, of which Taka 299 billion was held by banks and the rest was held by the public. As a percentage of GDP and Money Supply, currency in circulation stood at 15.8 and 6.3, which was 0.8 percentage point less and 5.7 percentage point higher than that of the previous year respectively.

Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System: Under the discussion horizon, both the number of instruments processed and its associated values show increasing trends. Around 10422 thousand instruments were cleared valuing around BDT 11754 billion through BACPS during the first semester of 2024.

Bangladesh Real Time Gross Settlement System: Although both the number and value of BD-RTGS transaction show fluctuations in review periods, around 5277 thousand instructions amounting to around BDT 30072 billion were settled.

Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network: Transactions through BEFTN also shows increasing trends during the periods in discussions. In the first half of 2024, Nikash-BEFTN settled around 2939 thousand and 126961 thousand debit and credit transfers valuing approximately BDT 973 billion and BDT 3746 billion respectively.

National Payment Switch Bangladesh: Both the number and value in transactions through the four channels of NPSB demonstrated fluctuations. In terms of volume, during the first half of 2024, approximately 39565 thousand, 7035 thousand, 2695 thousand, and 23893 thousand ATM, POS, QR, and IBFT transactions were settled respectively. At the same time, these transactions settled the value of ATM, POS, QR, and IBFT for around BDT 363 billion, 26 billion, 9 billion, and 1316 billion correspondingly.

Interoperable Digital Transaction Platform: Interoperability within the financial system showed a slow growth during the first six months of 2024. Approximately 107 thousand transactions were settled valuing around BDT 0.3 billion during the review period.

Mobile Financial Service: Both in terms of value and volume, transactions through MFS show steady growths over time. In the first half of 2024, 3.6 billion transfers valuing BDT 8560 billion were settled through MFS shows an increasing trend. Number of MFS users also shows an increasing trend as the number of active MFS accountholders increased to 232 million from 220 million in December 2023.

Alternative Delivery Channels: Despite some fluctuations, transactions through Payment Service Provider (PSP) and Payment System Operator (PSO) showed growths in the review period. Approximately 13.9 million transactions were processed valuing around BDT 8.9 billion thorough PSP, and around 19.2 million transactions valuing BDT 24.4 billion were processed by PSO during the period.

Payment Systems Oversight: Payment systems oversight has been strengthened during the review period. Indeed, a dedicated division (Division-3) has been established within Payment Systems Department (PSD) in early 2024 to strengthen oversight and monitoring of the country's payment, clearing, and settlement systems. Apart from its regular activities, the Oversight Division has successfully completed a comprehensive data collection process, systematically registering all types of transactions, including over-the-counter and inter/intra-bank transactions.

Overall, during the review period, Bangladesh's fintech ecosystem witnessed notable advancements, underpinned by robust risk-based supervision, regulatory improvements, and the enactment of the Payment and Settlement System Act, 2024. This Act established a legal foundation for the payment and settlement system, protecting consumer interests and imposing penalties for violations. Key initiatives included the launch of TakaPay, the country's first local currency card aimed at reducing reliance on international networks and conserving foreign exchange reserves, and the issuance of Guidelines for Prepaid Instruments to minimize consumer risks by regulating stored-value payment methods. Additionally, the Bangladesh Bank introduced Guidelines on Credit Bureau operations to enhance credit information systems. These measures reflect a strong commitment to fostering a secure and efficient fintech environment in the country.

1 Global Developments in the Payments Landscape

The global payments landscape in 2024 continues to evolve, shaped by advancements in open banking, digital payments, and emerging technologies. Alongside, regulatory changes, innovation, and shifting consumer expectations are fostering competition and inclusivity. From the rise of Buy Now, Pay Later (BNPL) schemes to AI-driven solutions, these developments showcase the dynamic interaction between innovation, regulation, and market demand. This chapter examines key trends in global payment systems and their impacts on businesses, consumers, and financial institutions.

Open banking, driven by initiatives like the EU's PSD2, has transformed how consumers interact with financial data by allowing third-party access with consent. This fosters competition, innovation, and enhanced customer experiences. With projections of 132.2 million users in Europe by 2024, open banking is becoming a keystone of the financial services industry. Building on this, open finance broadens data-sharing to include products such as insurance, investments, and pensions, creating a more interconnected ecosystem. Financial institutions are leveraging open Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to develop personalized services, with banks and fintechs increasingly collaborating to drive innovation and inclusivity.

Governments and regulators are also promoting digital payment adoption to boost financial inclusion, reduce cash reliance, and enhance transparency. Industry initiatives, such as the European Payments Council's One-Leg-Out (OLO) instant credit transfer service, highlight these efforts. OLO supports 24/7 cross-border transactions in any currency, streamlining international payments and improving efficiency.

Africa has also seen transformative changes in its payment systems. Angola introduced KWiK, and Lesotho launched LeSwitch, advancing real-time payment capabilities. South Africa experienced a significant decline in cash usage, supported by its central bank's roadmap for inclusive digital payments under Vision 2025. Meanwhile, fintech funding prioritized SME lending and cross-border solutions. Internationally, partnerships such as India's UPI-inspired collaborations with Namibia and Rwanda indicate Africa's growing role in digital payments and financial inclusion. Together with Malaysia, Singapore, and Philippines, India also plans to establish an instant cross-border retail platform by 2026, to enhance the efficiency of international transactions.

The global rise of BNPL schemes is another significant trend. Popular among younger consumers, BNPL offers flexible payment options with minimal fees. However, the rapid growth of these services has raised concerns about over-indebtedness and financial stability, prompting regulatory actions in countries like Australia and the UK. To address risks such as fraud, advanced detection tools, including machine learning and device fingerprinting, are being deployed. The regulation and technological evolution of BNPL are essential to balancing consumer benefits with financial stability.

AI-driven solutions are transforming the payments industry by enhancing fraud detection, compliance, and customer experiences. Advanced algorithms are improving anti-money laundering processes, reducing operational costs, and mitigating transaction risks. Businesses increasingly demand intuitive and efficient payment systems, pushing for advancements in transaction banking and supply chain finance to meet these expectations.

Overall, the payments industry is undergoing profound transformation as traditional players and new entrants compete for market share. These developments, including Africa's recent progress, are reshaping global payment systems and redefining how consumers and businesses interact financially. As innovation continues to drive change, the interplay of technology, regulation, and market demand will remain central to the future of payments.

2 Domestic Developments in the Payments Landscape

The financial ecosystem of Bangladesh is undergoing a transformation as digital payment channels reshape transaction methods. Between December 2023 and June 2024, digital transaction volumes rose from 366.7 million to 478.7 million, increasing from 51 percent to 56 percent of total transactions. This growth was primarily driven by Mobile Financial Services (MFS), which accounted for 46.41 percent of the total volume, mainly through small-value transactions. There were also notable increases in Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfers (BEFTN) and interbank fund transfers (IBFT) of National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB), signaling growing confidence in digital financial activities. However, large-scale payments remain concentrated in Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS), which, despite representing only 0.10 percent of transaction volume, made up 16.55 percent of transaction value, highlighting its role in high-value interbank payments. During the period, digital transaction values rose from 751.4 billion to 772.9 billion, decreasing from 29 percent to 27 percent of total transactions.

Despite the rise in digital payments, traditional manual and cash-based methods still dominate banking transactions.

Between December 2023 and June 2024, non-digital transaction volumes rose from 346.2 million to 383.2 million, decreasing from 49 percent to 44 percent of total transactions. Similarly, values for the same swelled from 1853.9 billion to 2083.5 billion, increasing 71 percent to 73 percent of total transactions. Non-digital transactions, including over-the-counter (OTC) deposits and withdrawals, cheque transfers, Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS) clearing, and Automated Teller Machine (ATM) withdrawals, accounted for 16.3 percent of transaction volumes and 70.46 percent of total value. Manual transfers alone contributed 34.42 percent of the value, emphasizing the continued preference for traditional methods in large transactions. Similarly, OTC cash transactions made up 26.15 percent of the transaction value, while cash in and out via Mobile Financial Service (MFS) agents accounted for 28.16 percent.

Overall, transactions in formal channels, in terms of volume, increased by 21 percent from 712.9 million to 861.9 million; whereas, in terms of value transactions increased by 10 percent from 2605.3 billion to 2856.4 billion, during the aforesaid period.

Table 1: Transactions (Txn.) in Formal Payment Channels

	Dec-23				Jun-24			
Particulars	**Volume**	**%**	**Value**	**%**	**Volume**	**%**	**Value**	**%**
Intra/Inter Bank Digital Txn. without BB Platforms*	21,340,233	2.99%	902,140,796,874	3.46%	30,410,005	3.53%	943,508,059,913	3.30%
EFT Dr.	271,827	0.04%	131,049,875,681	0.50%	581,649	0.07%	148,222,940,150	0.52%
EFT Cr.	6,130,623	0.86%	431,937,356,203	1.66%	40,778,295	4.73%	820,262,723,576	2.87%
RTGS	652,992	0.09%	5,268,635,723,720	20.22%	873,079	0.10%	4,728,722,934,414	16.55%
POS	980,948	0.14%	3,651,786,109	0.01%	1,218,559	0.14%	4,365,897,940	0.02%
QR	523,940	0.07%	1,711,846,499	0.01%	422,675	0.05%	828,470,709	0.00%
IBFT	3,013,951	0.42%	159,018,358,398	0.61%	4,380,864	0.51%	235,417,553,546	0.82%
IDTP	13,708	0.00%	38,331,214	0.00%	19,105	0.00%	66,583,496	0.00%
Banking Sector Digital Txn. (A)	**32,928,222**	**4.62%**	**6,898,184,074,698**	**26.48%**	**78,684,231**	**9.13%**	**6,881,395,163,744**	**24.09%**
Banks' OTC Txn. (Cash Deposit & Withdrawal)	40,851,117	5.73%	6,470,473,265,189	24.84%	45,089,970	5.23%	7,468,632,416,573	26.15%
Banks' Manual Transfer (trnsfr. thr. Cheque/voucher)	51,071,987	7.16%	9,338,948,286,913	35.85%	55,145,888	6.40%	9,832,815,393,336	34.42%
Banks' ATM, CRM, CDM Txn. except NPSB	29,365,445	4.12%	373,120,377,243	1.43%	31,351,762	3.64%	411,210,620,416	1.44%
BACPS	1,512,931	0.21%	1,673,177,494,949	6.42%	1,953,731	0.23%	2,344,400,671,612	8.21%
ATM (through NPSB)	6,272,473	0.88%	53,871,320,532	0.21%	6,971,783	0.81%	69,255,401,725	0.24%
Total Banking Sector Non-Digital Txn. (B)	**129,073,953**	**18.11%**	**17,909,590,744,826**	**68.74%**	**140,513,134**	**16.30%**	**20,126,314,503,661**	**70.46%**
MFS Digital Txn. (C)	333,786,927	46.82%	616,444,138,986	2.37%	400,026,265	46.41%	848,508,818,774	2.97%
MFS Cash Txn. (D)	217,121,929	30.46%	629,040,461,014	2.41%	242,707,010	28.16%	708,538,381,226	2.48%
Total MFS Txn. (C+D)	**550,908,856**	**77.28%**	**1,245,484,600,000**	**4.78%**	**642,733,275**	**74.57%**	**1,557,047,200,000**	**5.45%**
Total (A+B+C+D)	**712,911,031**	**100%**	**26,053,259,419,524**	**100%**	**861,930,640**	**100%**	**28,564,756,867,405**	**100%**
Total Digital Txn. In Fin. System (A+C)	**366,715,149**	**51%**	**7,514,628,213,684**	**29%**	**478,710,496**	**56%**	**7,729,903,982,518**	**27%**
Total Non-Digital Txn. In Fin. System (B+D)	**346,195,882**	**49%**	**18,538,631,205,840**	**71%**	**383,220,144**	**44%**	**20,834,852,884,888**	**73%**

**Transactions through debit transfers using digital channels (e.g. using webportal/app); debit transfer to other banks using digital channels except NPSB, POS, QR; and E-commerce.*

3 Payment System in Bangladesh: Modes and Payment Platforms

Formal payment systems in Bangladesh are broadly categorized into wholesale value and retail value payments.

Wholesale value payments are settled through cheque transactions at the Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS) and Real Time Gross Settlement System (BD-RTGS). For a high-value (HV) cheque (a cheque whose value is higher than and equal to BDT. 500 thousand and declared as high value), the receiver receives funds on the same day, and the fund is settled on a T+0 basis for both customers and banks. While the BD-RTGS system deals with funds more than and equal to BDT. 100 thousand, where the receiver receives funds in real time. On the other hand, retail-value payments are also settled through BACPS, BEFTN, NPSB, IDTP, MFS, and PSP.

By and large, the payment platforms of the country are categorized into five platforms, such as BACPS, BEFTN, BD-RTGS, NPSB, and IDTP. Among these platforms, only BACPS is instrument-based; others are instruction-based. Besides, cash transactions and MFS also play vital roles in the formal payments.

Against this backdrop, together with currency in circulation, this chapter discusses transactions through different payment modes and platforms.

3.1 Currency in Circulation

In a conventional sense, money supply includes coins and notes in circulation (that are generally liabilities of the central bank and/or government) together with demand and time deposits in banks, which is commonly referred to as M2. Therefore, currency (i.e., coins and notes) is one of the basic parts of the money supply.

Being the apex monetary authority of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank is the sole agency to print, mint, and issue banknotes in the country. According to the 7A(e) and 16(22) of the Bangladesh Bank (BB) Order, 1972, the Bangladesh Bank is entrusted to conduct the business. Apart from banknotes, Bangladesh Bank issues government notes and coins on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB).

Chart 1: Currency in Circulation

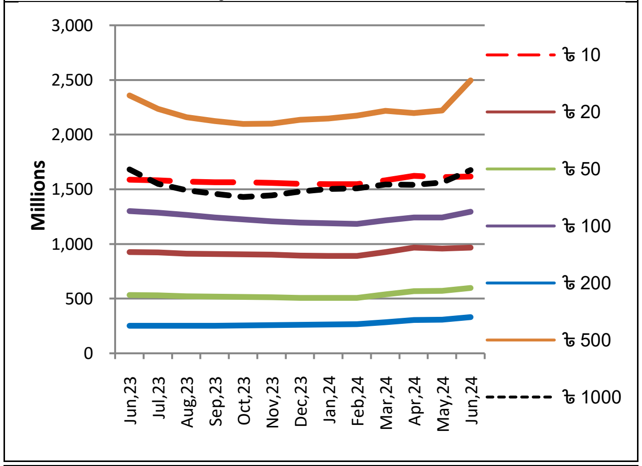
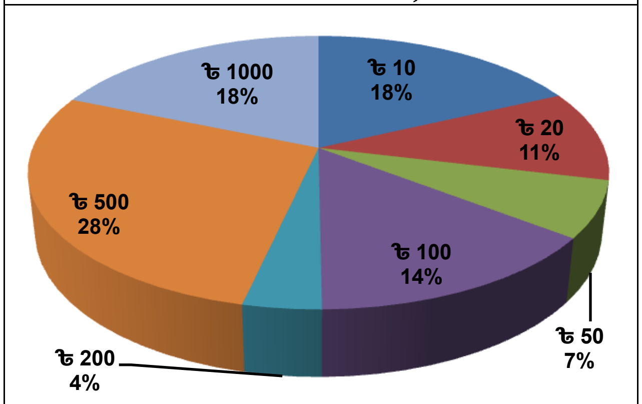


Chart 2: Share of Volume of Notes, June 2024



Source: Issue Department, Motijheel Office, Bangladesh Bank

Bangladesh Bank currently issues banknotes in seven denominations, such as BDT (৳) 10, ৳20, ৳50, ৳100, ৳200, ৳500, and ৳1000. Besides, it issues government notes and coins for ৳1, ৳2, and ৳5. At the end of June 2024, with an increment of 14.5 percent than that of December 2023, the total amount of currency notes and coins in circulation amounted to around Taka 3203 billion, of which Taka 299 billion was held by banks and the rest was held by the public (Chart 1, and Appendix 1). As of mid-year 2024, currency in circulation as a percentage of M2 and GDP stood at 15.8 and 6.3, respectively, which was 0.8 percentage point less and 5.7 percentage points higher than that of the previous year, consequently.

Chart-2 shows that over the periods, issuance of notes for ৳ 500 is highest, followed by ৳ 1000, ৳ 10, ৳ 100, ৳ 20, ৳ 50, and ৳ 200. Broadly, the charts indicate that the demand for high-denomination notes is increasing.

3.2 Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS)

Using the Cheque Imaging and Truncation (CIT) technology for clearing the paper-based instruments (i.e., cheque, pay-order, dividend, refund warrants, etc.), BACPS brings countrywide several conventional physical clearing-houses into a single clearing and settlement platform. Two sessions are available daily in BACPS, namely the High-Value (HV) session and the Regular-Value (RV) session. HV session accommodates cheques with a minimum value of BDT 500 thousand and above and settles in a T+0 timeline for both the bank and customer. In parallel, RV sessions accommodate any valued cheques and settle in T+0 for banks and T+1 for customers. Moreover, customers having debit cards and Internet Banking Fund Transfer (IBFT) access are allowed to transact a limited amount of RV cheques that settled to the banks on a T+0 basis.

During the first half of 2024, through BACPS, around 10422 thousand instruments were cleared valuing around BDT 11754 billion (Appendix 3).

Chart 3: BACPS Transactions

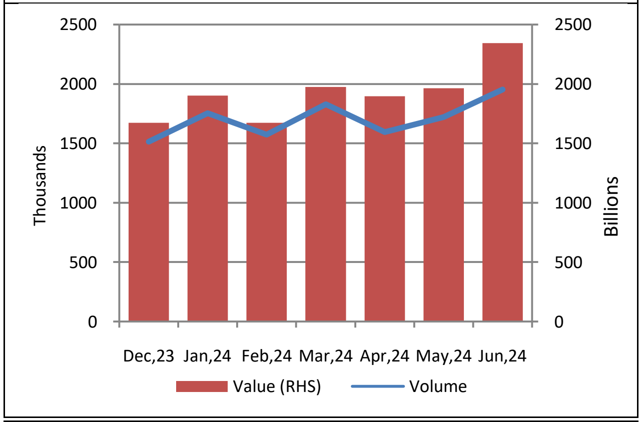
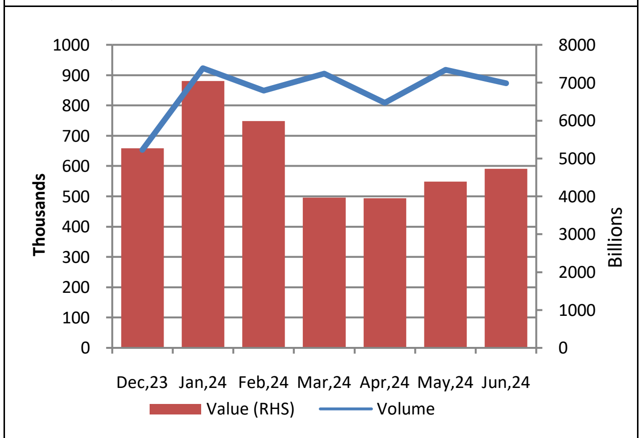


Chart 4: BD-RTGS Transactions



Source: Division 2, Payment Systems Department, Bangladesh Bank

3.3 Bangladesh Real Time Gross Settlement System (BD-RTGS)

Delivering instant settlement facilities to large-value and time-critical payments, in terms of value, BD-RTGS becomes the largest digital payment platform for the payment ecosystem of the country. The system is designed to settle high-value (BDT 100 thousand or above) local currency transactions as well as domestic foreign currency transactions. As of June 2024, together with some agent banking branches, 11,320 branches of 60 scheduled banks and 19 Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) are now connected to this system.

Delivering instant settlement facilities to large-value and time-critical payments, in terms of value, BD-RTGS becomes the largest digital payment platform for the payment ecosystem of the country. As of June 2024, together with some agent banking branches, 11,320 branches of 60 scheduled banks and 19 Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) are now connected to this system.

During the first semester of 2024, BD-RTGS settled around 5277 thousand instructions amounting to around BDT 30072 billion (Appendix 4). Both financial institution (FI) to financial institution transactions and individual to individual transactions, (in local currency, and six major foreign currencies, such as, USD, CHY, JPY, GBP, and CAD), in terms of value and volume are receiving growing popularity in BD-RTGS. Especially, various Government transactions, such as VAT Online Payment, Customs Duty E-payment, Automated *Challan* payment, etc. became dependent on BD-RTGS. Therefore, both the volume and value of transactions in BD-RTGS are demonstrating sustained high growth. Previously, considering the value of transactions, BD-RTGS was mostly used as an interbank (wholesale) money market platform. The value of transactions between individual to individual is increasing at an increasing rate, which envisages that people are becoming more accustomed to real-time digital payment methods.

3.4 Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (Nikash-BEFTN)

Being a paperless, cost-effective, secured, and efficient payment method; Nikash-BEFTN settles a wide range of credit transfers (e.g., salary payments, foreign and domestic remittances, social safety net payments, interest and principal payment of National Savings Certificates, company dividends, retirement benefits, etc.), and debit transfers (e.g., utility bill payments, loan repayments, insurance premiums, corporate to corporate payments, etc.). Govt. of Bangladesh is the largest user of Nikash-BEFTN for payment of salary, pension, social safety net and disbursement of other funds.

In the first six months of the current year, Nikash-BEFTN settled around 2939 thousand and 126961 thousand debit and credit transfers valuing approximately BDT 973 billion and BDT 3746 billion respectively (Appendix 5). Growth in the volume of transactions is mainly attributable to the usage of the system by the Government for the disbursement of the transfer payments to individuals. On the other hand, growth in the value of transactions is mainly owed to the payments of loan installments by the debtors. BEFTN becomes a popular platform to the individual-debtors at the onset of the movement restrictions stemmed from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chart 5: Nikash-BEFTN Debit Transactions

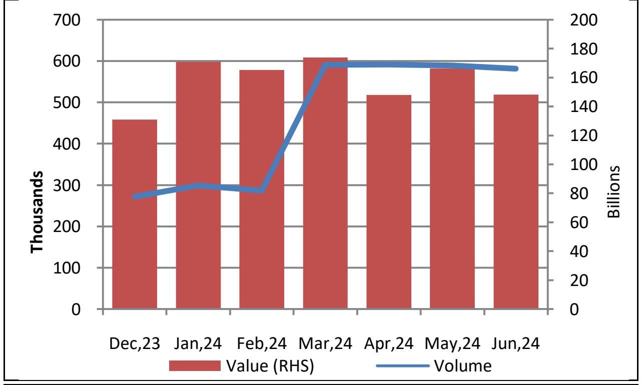
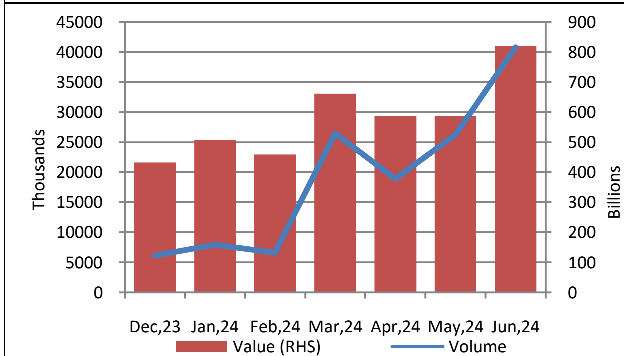


Chart 6: Nikash-BEFTN Credit Transactions



Source: Division 2, Payment Systems Department, Bangladesh Bank

3.5 National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB)

Interbank electronic payments originating from different alternative delivery channels, such as Automated Teller Machines (ATM), Point of Sales (POS), internet-based Internet Banking Fund Transfer (IBFT), etc. are facilitated through NPSB. NPSB acts as a mother switch and connects all child switches owned or shared by banks or non-bank entities, and creates a common electronic platform for the payment switches in Bangladesh.

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By and large, transactions through the four channels of NPSB demonstrate growth during the period entail the nation's growing preferences toward electronic payment modes. In terms of volume, during the first half of 2024, approximately 39565 thousand, 7035 thousand, 2695 thousand, and 23893 thousand ATM, POS, QR, and IBFT transactions were settled respectively. At the same time, these transactions settled the value of ATM, POS, QR, and IBFT for around BDT 363 billion, 26 billion, 9 billion, and 1316 billion correspondingly (Appendix 6).

A closer look at the transaction profiles among the four channels finds that both volume and value of IBFT transactions are growing rapidly, which especially started from the COVID related movement restrictions in 2020. By and large, transactions through IBFT are increasing at an increasing rate. Growing popularity in the adoption of digital lifestyle, particularly, usage of IBFT for the payment of the credit installments owes to the hasty growths of the transactions in IBFT.

3.6 Interoperable Digital Transaction Platform (IDTP)

Bangladesh has the highest number of mobile financial service (MFS) account holders. However, customers were previously unable to transfer funds between different MFS providers, payment service providers (PSPs), or banks. To address this limitation, the Interoperable Digital Transaction Platform (IDTP), branded as **Binimoy**, was jointly launched by Bangladesh Bank and the ICT Division of the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, and Information Technology.

The IDTP began operations on November 13, 2022, and currently connects 16 financial institutions, including 12 banks, 3 MFS providers, and 1 PSP. To date, approximately 400,000 users have created Virtual IDs on the platform to facilitate future transactions.

The platform aims to enhance interoperability within the financial system, with a primary focus on MFS users. During the first half of 2024, through IDTP, around 107 thousand transactions were settled valuing around BDT 0.3 billion (Appendix 7). Recent data shows that MFS-to-Bank and MFS-to-MFS transactions constituted approximately 42 percent and 49 percent of the total transaction volume, respectively, during the reporting period. In terms of transaction value, these figures were about 58 percent and 33 percent, respectively.

3.7 Mobile Financial Service (MFS)

To bring financial services to the doorsteps of the unbanked and underserved population, BB introduced the bank-led model of MFS in 2011, allowing MFS providers to extend their services through their designated agents. The MFS sector is witnessing a steady expansion over the years. Currently, BB also allows financial institutes and government agency-led MFS models, inviting more MFS providers into the market.

In the first semester of the current year, through MFS, around 3.6 billion transactions valuing BDT 8560 billion were settled (Appendix 8).

Chart 7: NPSB Transactions (Volume)

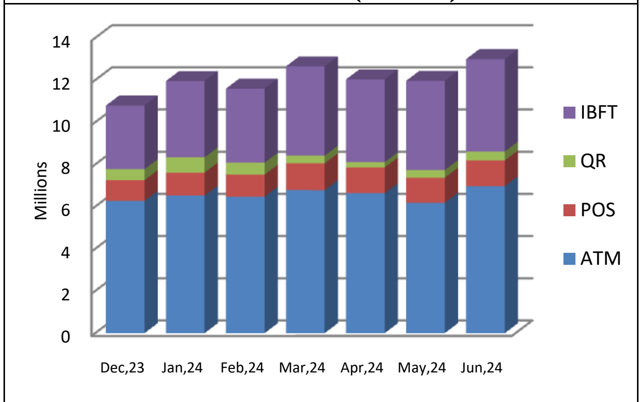


Chart 8: NPSB Transactions (Value)

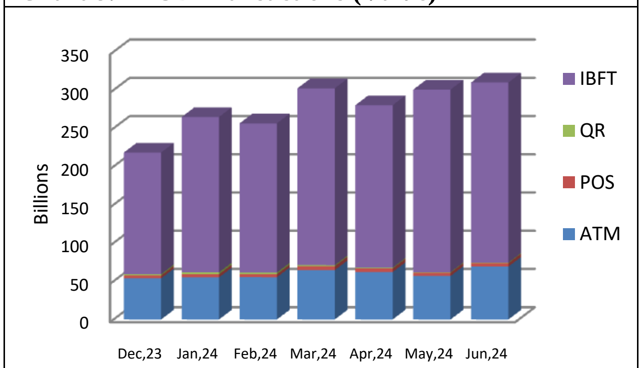
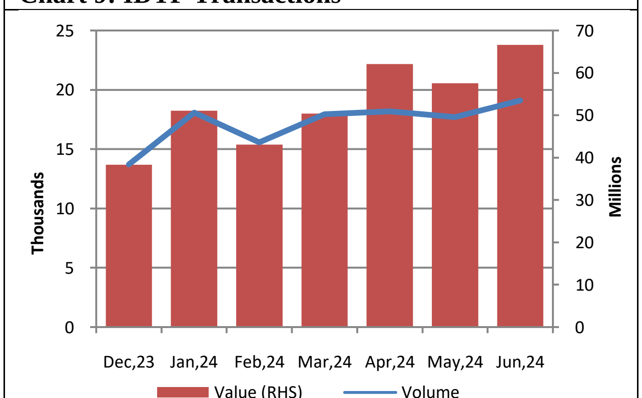


Chart 9: IDTP Transactions



Source: Division 2, Payment Systems Department, Bangladesh Bank

The increase in volume and value of MFS transactions is owed mainly to the change of habit of the nation in adopting digital payments. The sustained growth of the availability and accessibility of MFS in a favorable leeway helped to increase the usage of the service. Moreover, to reach the end-user directly, now Government of Bangladesh (GoB) prefers MFS to transfer various payments under the safety-net program. It is to recollect that GoB has provided soft-loans to the export-oriented industries in FY20 to pay the workers' salaries, amid the pandemic, which was distributed only through the workers' bank accounts or mobile wallets. Furthermore, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, GoB has provided cash assistance to five million marginal families through mobile wallets and four major MFS providers have been used as the distribution channel to reach the beneficiaries. All these issues surged the access and usage of MFS significantly.

Considering the value, during the first half of 2024, MFS was mostly used for cash-out followed by cash-in, person-to-person (P2P) transfer, merchant payment, salary disbursement, and others. Particularly, around 32 percent, 30 percent, 26 percent, 5 percent, and 3 percent transactions were composed of cash-out, cash- in, P2P transfer, merchant payment, and salary distributions respectively. In terms of volume, in the same period, MFS was mostly used for phone recharge, followed by cash-out, cash-in, P2P transfer, merchant payment, and others. Particularly, nearly 25 percent, 23 percent, 21 percent, 18 percent, and 5 percent of transactions were made for phone recharge, cash-out, cash-in, P2P transfer, and merchant payment Notably, during the recent years, in usage, share of cash-in shows an increasing trend, while cash-out shows a declining trend. Therefore, float of the MFS providers is increasing gradually. At the end of June 2024, float of the MFS providers registered approximately BDT 139 billion, compared to the same for BDT 109 billion at the end of December 2024 (Appendix 9 and 10).

Number of MFS users also shows an increasing trend as shown in (Appendix 11). At the end of June 2024, the number of active MFS accountholders increased to 232 million from 220 million in December 2023.

Chart 10: MFS Transactions

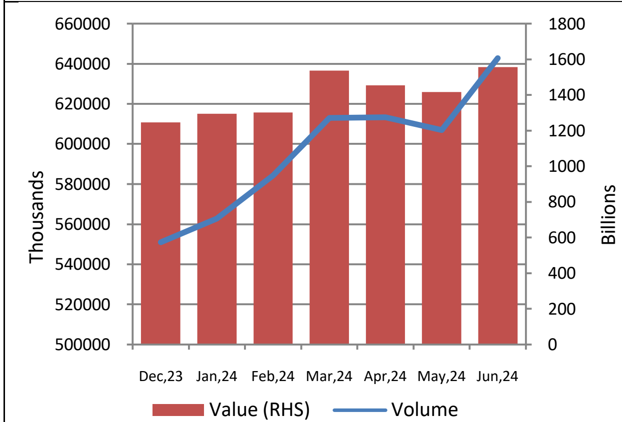


Chart 11: MFS Usage (Volume)

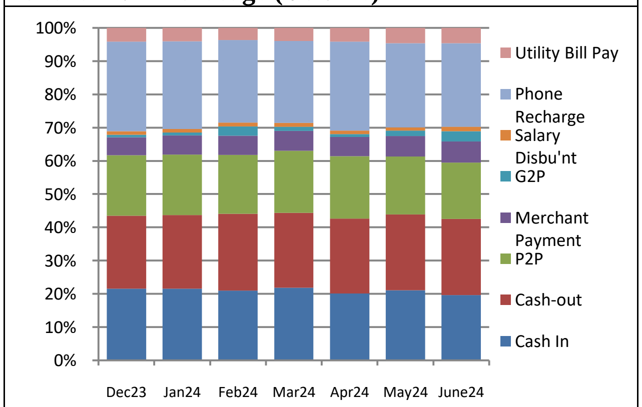
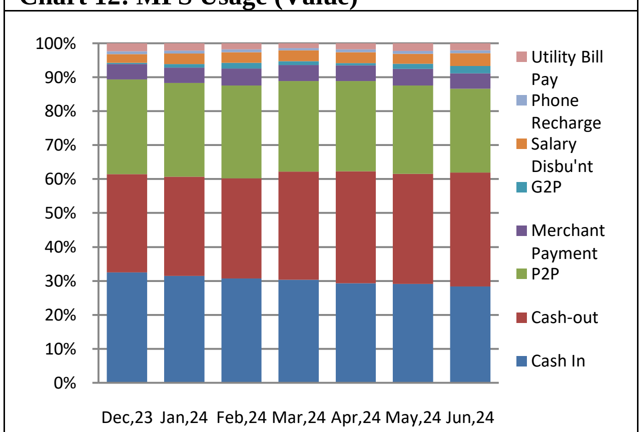


Chart 12: MFS Usage (Value)



Source: Division 1, Payment Systems Department, Bangladesh Bank

4 Alternative Delivery Channels and Licensing

To promote and ensure efficient, secured, and cashless payments in the country, Bangladesh Bank issues licenses to FinTech businesses in two major categories, such as Payment Service (PSP), and Provider Payment System Operator (PSO Generally, PSPs deliver e-wallet services while PSOs provide merchant aggregation, merchant acquiring, white label ATM, payment gateway, and switching solution services.

4.1 Payment Service Provider

A Payment Service Provider (PSP) is a company that facilitates payments or payment processes directly for customers and settles transactions through scheduled banks or financial institutions. Examples include e-wallets and Mobile Wallets. PSPs can issue E-money, which is backed by funds stored in Trust cum Settlement Accounts maintained with scheduled banks. Currently, eight licensed PSP companies in Bangladesh are offering such services.

From January 2024 to June 2024, the total number of user accounts—including male, female, and merchant accounts—exhibited an upward trend. Male user accounts experienced a notable rise starting in March 2024, continuing through June 2024. Female user accounts, however, showed slower growth during the same period. In contrast, the number of onboarded merchants surged significantly in June 2024. At the end of June, 2024 male, female, and merchant accounts registered approximately 314 thousand, 22 thousand, and 146 thousand respectively (Appendix 12). During the period, approximately 13.9 million transactions were processed valuing around BDT 8.9 billion (Appendix 13).

Despite these developments, the ratio of male to female user accounts stands at 94:6, highlighting a significant gender disparity. To address this gap and encourage greater participation of women, it is essential to introduce more women-centric digital projects and products.

Chart 13: PSP Account

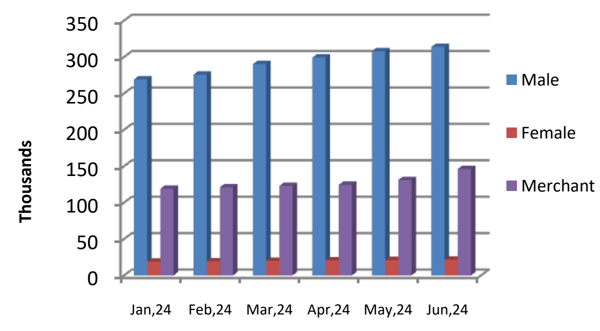


Chart 14: PSP Transactions

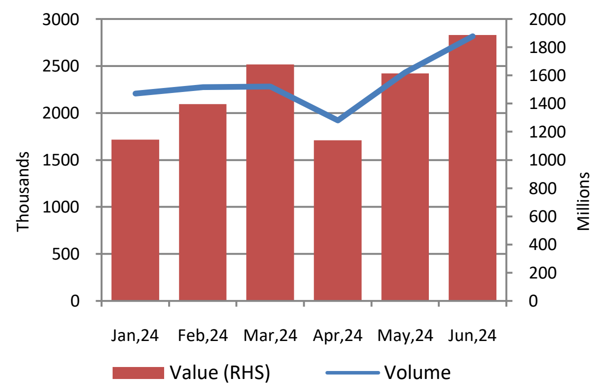
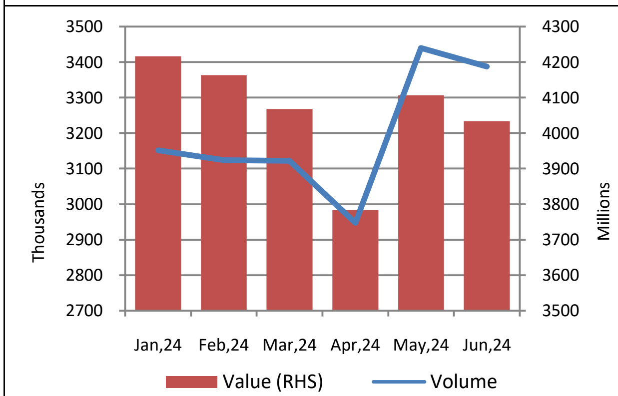


Chart 15: PSO Transactions



Source: Division 1, Payment Systems Department, Bangladesh Bank

4.2 Payment System Operator

A Payment System Operator (PSO) is a company that provides payment gateway and merchant acquiring services. PSOs can also offer switching solutions. Under the PSO category, Bangladesh Bank issues licenses for White Label ATMs and Merchant Acquirers. Currently, 10 licensed PSO companies are providing digital payment gateway services in Bangladesh.

From January 2024 to June 2024, these PSOs onboarded a total of 139,351 merchants, of which 4,390 were active. Software Shop Limited holds the largest market share, accounting for 98 percent of the total onboarded merchants and 87 percent of the total active merchants.

During this period, PSO companies processed 19.2 million transactions valuing BDT 24.4 billion (Appendix 14).

Given the environment of radical changes, technological innovations, and complexities in economic activities around the globe, digital financial services are changing rapidly. Pertinently, digital financial innovation (i.e., fintech) is playing a vital role in building digital financial infrastructure by creating new business models and providing financial inclusion through a variety of new financial services. To materialize the benefit, it is immensely important to make coordination between innovation, risk, and policy measures. It is mandatory to consider and analyze the granular aspects of these innovative ideas so that people can avail themselves of the highest benefit from these fast-approaching fintechs within a proper regulatory framework.

In this course, Bangladesh Bank established the Regulatory Fintech Facilitation Office (RFFO) to facilitate and promote diverse fintech initiatives with ingenuity. This office analyzes the competencies and demands of the potential business models and innovations. In addition, it explores the suitability of different innovations and business models, applying simulation and experiments in a controlled atmosphere. Apart from delivering regulatory assistance to the new entrants, RFFO aims to expand its endeavors to develop harmony among banks, financial institutions, and other regulatory organizations in the realm of Fintech upheaval.

During the period under review, RFFO is working with three new pilot projects, among which one project deals with the credit scoring initiative, one project deals with the well-being of the workers in the garment industries, and the rest deals with the credit risk grading methods by private initiatives.

5 Payment Systems Oversight

A dedicated Payment Systems Oversight Division (Division-3) was established within PSD in early 2024 to strengthen oversight and monitoring of the country's payment, clearing, and settlement systems, as well as the institutions involved. This division also supervises all non-bank payment participants, including MFS providers, PSPs, and PSOs. It plays a vital role in enhancing the safety, efficiency, and reliability of payment systems by monitoring and evaluating both existing and planned systems and implementing policy changes when necessary.

The Oversight Division focuses on the following activities:

- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Gathers on-site and off-site operational data from systems and participants, analyzes transaction patterns, risk exposures, and risk management practices, and monitors backup and continuity plans to address disruptions.
- **Compliance Checks:** Ensures compliance with applicable rules and regulations, and identifies gaps, and provides recommendations with follow-ups.
- **System and Scheme Assessment:** Identifies weaknesses in systems, participants, or schemes and highlights areas requiring improvement or regulatory intervention.

In the past year, alongside its regular off-site monitoring, the Oversight Division conducted on-site inspections of several payment system participants, including five PSOs, three PSPs, and two MFS providers, as well as the central bank office. These inspections also covered payment gateways, banks, and other relevant stakeholders.

Meanwhile, The Oversight Division has successfully completed a comprehensive data collection process, systematically registering all types of transactions, including over-the-counter and inter/intra-bank transactions. All financial service providers—including banks, national payment platforms, and MFS providers—are required to report their daily transaction data on a monthly basis. This data serves as a critical resource for analyzing the country's payment system and supporting the formulation of monetary policies.

Currently, the Division is working on two significant projects: the Self-Assessment and Operational Risk Management Framework (SA-ORMF) for Payment Platforms and the Self-Assessment of Payment Systems Participants. The SA-ORMF has been developed mainly considering the conceptual framework of the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures and the methodology of certain ISO documents in a novel approach to manage operational risks for national payment platforms.

Both projects aim to safeguard the integrity and continuity of the payments industry and are likely to be released soon. These initiatives are pivotal in creating a more robust and sustainable payments ecosystem in the country.

6 Arbitration and Dispute Resolution

With the growing number of transactions across various switches and channels, disputes occasionally arise between banks within the payment and settlement systems. These disputes are generally limited in scope, with technical and operational faults being the most common causes. To address such issues, PSD provides banks and participants with dispute resolution and arbitration services.

In the past year, PSD received and resolved one new cheque-related dispute. Additionally, two older cheque-related disputes were resolved between August 2023 and June 2024.

7 Regulatory Fintech Facilitation Office

Given the environment of radical changes, technological innovations, and complexities in economic activities around the globe, digital financial services are changing rapidly. Pertinently, digital financial innovation (i.e., fintech) is playing a vital role in building digital financial infrastructure by creating new business models and providing financial inclusion through a variety of new financial services. To materialize the benefit, it is immensely important to make coordination between innovation, risk, and policy measures. It is mandatory to consider and analyze the granular aspects of these innovative ideas so that people can avail themselves of the highest benefit from these fast-approaching fintechs within a proper regulatory framework.

In this course, Bangladesh Bank established the Regulatory Fintech Facilitation Office (RFFO) to facilitate and promote diverse fintech initiatives with ingenuity. This office analyzes the competencies and demands of the potential business models and innovations. In addition, it explores the suitability of different innovations and business models, applying simulation and experiments in a controlled atmosphere. Apart from delivering regulatory assistance to the new entrants, RFFO aims to expand its endeavors to develop harmony among banks, financial institutions, and other regulatory organizations in the realm of Fintech upheaval.

During the period under review, RFFO is working with three new pilot projects, among which one project deals with the credit scoring initiative, one project deals with the well-being of the workers in the garment industries, and the rest deals with the credit risk grading methods by private initiatives.

8 Recent Development in the Payment Ecosystem

During the review period, Bangladesh's fintech ecosystem experienced significant growth, driven by enhanced risk-based supervision, oversight, and the implementation of relevant laws, guidelines, and policies. A key milestone was the enactment of the Payment and Settlement System Act, 2024, which serves as a foundation for a robust and efficient payment ecosystem. Additionally, the Bangladesh Bank undertook several initiatives to strengthen the fintech landscape, including:

- Enhancing the Sandbox platform through the Regulatory Fintech Facilitation Office (RFFO).
- Issuing the Guidelines for Prepaid Instruments (PI).
- Conducting comprehensive oversight and supervision activities.

8.1 Payment and Settlement System Act, 2024

On July 4, 2024, the Bangladesh National Parliament passed the Payment and Settlement System Act, 2024, a critical step in establishing a legal foundation for payment and settlement system in the country, mitigating risks and fraud in financial transactions. The Act protects consumer interests by regulating, integrating, and overseeing payment, clearing, and settlement systems.

Key provisions of the Act include:

- Prohibiting individuals, institutions, or companies from issuing, purchasing, or selling "advance payment documents" without prior approval from Bangladesh Bank.
- Restricting unauthorized financial transactions, such as investments, loans, and fund management, on online and offline platforms without Bangladesh Bank authorization.
- Imposing penalties for violations, including up to five years of imprisonment, fines of up to BDT 5 million, or both.

8.2 TakaPay

The launch of TakaPay, Bangladesh's first local currency card marked a major milestone aimed at reducing reliance on international card networks. This initiative is designed to conserve foreign exchange reserves while offering a secured and convenient payment method.

The TakaPay card facilitates electronic transactions between financial institutions (FIs) and stakeholders, operating through the National Payment Switch of Bangladesh (NPSB) to streamline domestic transactions.

Looking ahead, there are plans to collaborate with international payment schemes to develop cross-border payment interoperability for the TakaPay card.

8.3 Guidelines for Prepaid Instruments

On June 6, 2024, the Bangladesh Bank issued the Guidelines for Prepaid Instruments (PI) by Non-Payment System Entities, 2024, aimed at minimizing consumer monetary risks. Key features of the PI include:

- Prepaid Instruments (PIs) represent stored value in BDT, allowing payments for goods and services.
- Entities must obtain approval from Bangladesh Bank to issue PIs, including vouchers or gift cards.
- Three types of PIs can be issued:
    - **Closed PI:** Limited to specific entities.
    - **Semi-closed PI:** Usable at selected merchant networks.
    - **Open PI:** Usable at all merchant locations (issued only by licensed FIs, MFS, or PSPs).

For closed or semi-closed PIs, the outstanding value must not exceed the lower of 20 percent of the issuer's audited net worth of the previous financial year or BDT 25 crore.

8.4 Guidelines on Licensing, Operation, and Regulation of Credit Bureaus

On June 5, 2024, the Bangladesh Bank issued the Guidelines on the Licensing, Operation, and Regulation of Credit Bureaus, providing a framework for establishing and regulating credit information systems. Key points include:

- Credit information may be furnished by banks, financial companies, and other institutions providing credit or managing payment-related data.
- Eligible entities must be limited companies with a minimum paid-up capital of BDT 10 crore.
- Entities seeking to operate as a Credit Bureau must apply to the Bangladesh Bank, undergoing thorough scrutiny before obtaining a license.

These developments underscore Bangladesh's commitment to fostering a secure and innovative financial ecosystem, ensuring sustainable growth in the fintech sector.

9 Regulatory Frameworks

	Acts	Date
1	Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972	31/10/1972
2	Payment and Settlement Systems Act	04/07/2024

	Regulations/Guidelines	
1	Bangladesh Payment and Settlement Systems Regulations, 2009	27/4/2009
2	Guideline on Mobile Financial Services for the banks	22/9/2011
3	Guidelines on Mobile Financial Services for the banks	1/9/2013
4	Guidelines on Agent Banking for the banks	9/12/2013
5	Bangladesh Payment and Settlement Systems Regulations (BPSSR), 2014	15/5/2014
6	Regulations on Electronic Fund Transfer Network 2014	15/5/2014
7	Guidelines on Mobile Financial Services for the Banks	27/11/14
8	Bangladesh Mobile Financial Services (MFS) Regulations, 2018	30/7/2018
9	Guidelines for Using National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB) Logo	11/3/2019
10	Guidelines for White Label ATM and Merchant Acquiring Services	31/5/2020
11	Guidelines for 'Bangla QR' Code Based Payments	06/1/2021
12	Guidelines for local factoring/receivable financing through digital platform-pilot phase	18/01/2022
13	Bangladesh Mobile Financial Services (MFS) Regulations, 2022	15/02/2022
14	Guidelines for Trust Fund management in payment and settlement services	27/12/2022
15	Regarding Guidelines for Merchant Acquiring and Escrow Services, 2023	26/09/2023
16	Guidelines on Licensing, Operation and Regulation of Credit Bureau	05/06/2024
17	Guidelines for issuing Prepaid Instrument (PI) by non-payment system entities, 2024	06/06/2024

	Major Directives/Circulars	
1	Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network Operating Rules	25/8/2010
2	Implementation of National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB)	24/12/2012
3	Risk mitigation measures related to "card not present" transactions	2/9/2013
4	Security and Risk Mitigation measures at ATM/POS transactions	5/9/2013
5	Receipt and processing of "Positive Pay Instruction" during cheque clearing through BACH	28/11/2013
6	Service charge of interbank ATM transaction made through NPSB	18/3/2014
7	Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network Operating Rules	10/7/2014
8	Service charge of interbank ATM transactions made through NPSB	20/1/2015
9	Displaying inter banks ATM transaction charges on visible places in ATM booths	16/2/2015
10	Reporting of Payment Systems related information through Rationalized Input Template	12/4/2015
11	NPSB Switch Operating Rules & User Manual: Disputes Management Rules	14/5/2015
12	Synchronization of all information incorporated in mobile SIM and KYC of MFS account for reducing the risk of criminal activities	2/8/2015
13	Bangladesh Real Time Gross Settlement (BD-RTGS) System Rules	9/9/2015
14	Ensuring appropriate Cyber Security Protection for financial sector	3/3/2016
15	Bank's responsibilities to ensure security and risk mitigation measures in card-based transactions	8/3/2016
16	Combined Circular for ensuring security, minimizing transaction risks and enhancing public awareness in card-based payments through different payment channels to reduce cash transactions	24/8/2017
17	Providing permission for card-based payments through contactless payment service using NFC technology and ensuring security, minimizing transaction risks & enhancing public awareness.	12/7/2018
18	Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System Operating Rules and Procedures	5/12/2019
19	Restraining from giving banking services to unauthorized institutions that provides payment services as PSP/PSO	5/3/2020

	Major Directives/Circulars	
20	Opening MFS Account in the name of workers of export oriented industries.	6/4/2020
21	Disbursement of Cash assistance for 50 Lac distressed families through MFS	13/5/2020
22	Fund release policy for digital commerce enterprises	30/06/2021
23	Regarding prohibition of receiving customers' money directly to the digital commerce enterprises' bank account	29/08/2021
24	Determination of fees/charges for domestic transactions routed through NPSB and card schemes	18/102021
25	Regarding Refixation of Mobile Financial Services (MFS) Transaction Limit	25/04/2022
	Inclusion of NBFIs in BD-RTGS System	10/05/2022
26	Disbursing inward remittance to customer accounts through IBFT in NPSB system	03/07/2022
27	Regarding re-fixation of Mobile Financial Services Transactions Limit	05/07/2022
28	Determination of Platform Fees, Interoperable Fees and Service Charges for transactions through Interoperable Digital Transaction Platform (IDTP) "Binimoy"	10/11/2022
29	Regarding issuance of MFS account for 14-18 years old young person	03/10/2023
30	Clearing and Settlement of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) through Nikash-BEFTN	08/11/2023
31	Providing data on fraud, disputes, and transactions via cheque/card/MFS/PSO through Rationalized Input Templates (RIT) on a monthly basis	18/01/2024
	Determination of fees/charges for domestic transactions routed through NPSB	18/01/2024
22	Interoperable Digital Transaction Platform (IDTP) 'Binimoy' Operating Rules	09/07/2024
23	Launching Interoperable transactions among banks and MFS providers through National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB)	22/10/2020
24	Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN) Operating Rules	28/10/2020
25	Instructions for Opening of Personal Retail Account	16/11/2020
26	Instructions regarding distribution of cash received from the value declared products/parcels of the licensed Courier Services through banking channel	6/5/2021
27	Guidelines for trust fund management in payment and settlement services	6/5/2021
28	Fund release policy for digital commerce enterprises	30/6/2021
29	Prohibition of receiving customers' money directly to the digital commerce enterprises' bank account	29/8/2021
30	Determination of Fees/Charges for domestic transactions routed through NPSB and Card schemes	18/10/2021

10 List of MFS, PSP, and PSOs

	Mobile Financial Service (MFS)	Licensing Date
1	Rocket (Subsidiary of Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd.)	28/4/2010
2	Bkash (Subsidiary of BRAC Bank Ltd.)	12/4/2010
3	MYCash (Subsidiary of Mercantile Bank Limited)	7/1/2010
4	Islami Bank mCash (Subsidiary of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited)	14/6/2012
5	Trust Axiata Digital Limited (TAP-Subsidiary of Trust Bank Ltd.)	28/12/2020
6	First Pay SureCash (Subsidiary of First Security Islami Bank Limited)	22/11/2011
7	OK Banking (Subsidiary of One Bank Limited)	8/5/2012
8	UCB Fintech Co. Ltd. (UPAY-Subsidiary of United Commercial Bank Ltd.)	28/12/2020
9	Rupali Bank SureCash (Subsidiary of Rupali Bank Limited)	2/2/2016
10	TeleCash (Subsidiary of Southeast Bank Limited)	28/10/2013
11	Islamic Wallet (Subsidiary of Al Arafah Islami Bank Limited)	3/12/2012
12	Meghna Bank Tap n Pay (Subsidiary ofMeghna Bank Limited)	18/8/2013
13	NAGAD (Bangladesh Post Office)-Interim Permission	15/3/2020

	Payment Service Provider (PSP)	
1	i-Pay Systems Limited	12/9/2017
2	D money Bangladesh Limited	20/1/2019
3	Recursion Fin Tech Limited (CashBaba)	24/3/2020
4	Green & Red Technologies Limited (JossPay)	16/3/2021
5	Progoti Systems Limited (TalliPay)	17/11/2021
6	ABG Technologies Limited	18/05/2023
7	Digital Payments Limited (Pathao Pay)	02/04/2023
8	Sheba Fintech Limited	21/08/2023

	Payment System Operator (PSO)	
1	IT Consultants Limited	9/9/2014
2	Software Shop Limited	24/1/2016
3	Shurjomukhi Limited (ShurjoPay)	24/1/2016
4	Portonics Limited (PortPos)	12/1/2021
5	Softtech Innovation Limited (AamarPay)	22/02/2022
6	Optimum Solution and Services Limited	23/08/2022
7	Service Hub Limited (PayStation)	22/08/2022
8	Fingerprint Information Technology Limited (Maneybag)	25/06/2023
9	DGepay Services Limited	22/08/2023
10	Paperless Limited	26/09/2023

Appendices

Appendix 1

Currency in Circulation (in Billion BDT)	Held By Bank	Outside Bank
Dec,23	248	2549
Jan,24	252	2573
Feb,24	268	2576
Mar,24	300	2612
Apr,24	265	2643
May,24	234	2707
Jun,24	299	2904

Source: Monthly Economic Trends, Statistics Department, BB

Appendix 2

Notes in Circulation by Denomination at the end of June 2024 (in pieces)

	৳ 10	৳ 20	৳ 50	৳ 100	৳ 200	৳ 500	৳ 1000
Jun,23	1,588,191,942	925,791,984	532,422,626	1,300,661,333	250,804,063	2,359,269,916	1,680,679,626
Jul,23	1,581,159,554	920,951,253	529,566,986	1,284,973,753	250,735,900	2,234,950,419	1,550,499,289
Aug,23	1,568,620,688	911,406,366	520,919,934	1,263,966,080	251,566,973	2,158,386,937	1,490,904,904
Sep,23	1,564,331,060	906,747,835	515,863,716	1,242,545,557	252,009,337	2,123,571,515	1,458,930,247
Oct,23	1,563,797,931	905,071,812	513,657,443	1,224,917,218	254,954,668	2,097,941,225	1,430,211,529
Nov,23	1,558,239,618	900,935,416	511,297,314	1,207,155,662	255,664,128	2,100,959,771	1,445,293,991
Dec,23	1,548,122,270	892,424,920	505,817,050	1,194,352,793	258,554,090	2,135,808,698	1,480,400,421
Jan,24	1,546,393,748	891,083,096	505,069,968	1,188,115,751	263,048,811	2,149,175,948	1,501,819,682
Feb,24	1,547,218,410	890,096,505	504,970,808	1,182,815,427	266,009,178	2,174,069,157	1,508,650,977
Mar,24	1,582,264,688	924,868,186	536,585,682	1,214,846,607	284,950,291	2,219,205,033	1,543,934,420
Apr,24	1,623,191,385	965,328,625	567,354,035	1,242,561,051	304,630,912	2,197,058,871	1,541,593,672
May,24	1,612,271,989	958,073,223	570,703,421	1,243,073,622	307,763,278	2,221,865,228	1,561,256,960
Jun,24	1,617,413,990	965,023,313	597,898,075	1,293,881,965	331,273,491	2,496,884,734	1,674,642,990

Source: Department of Currency Management, BB

Appendix 3

Transactions through BACPS

(Volume in Thousand, Value in Billion BDT)

	Volume	Value
Dec,23	1513	1673
Jan,24	1753	1902
Feb,24	1572	1673
Mar,24	1828	1974
Apr,24	1593	1896
May,24	1721	1965
Jun,24	1954	2344

Appendix 4

Transactions through BD-RTGS

(Volume in Thousand, Value in Billion BDT)

	Volume	Value
Dec,23	653	5269
Jan,24	923	7045
Feb,24	849	5990
Mar,24	905	3969
Apr,24	809	3950
May,24	918	4390
Jun,24	873	4729

Appendix 5

Transactions through EFT

(Volume in Thousand, Value in Billion BDT)

	EFT Dr.		EFT Cr.	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Dec,23	272	131	6131	432
Jan,24	299	171	7944	507
Feb,24	287	165	6618	459
Mar,24	591	174	26467	662
Apr,24	592	148	18927	588
May,24	589	166	26226	588
Jun,24	582	148	40778	820

Appendix 6

Transactions through NPSB

(Volume in Thousand, Value in Billion BDT)

	ATM		POS		QR		IBFT		NPSB Overall	
	Vol.	Value	Vol.	Value	Vol.	Value	Vol.	Value	Vol.	Value
Dec,23	6272	54	981	4	524	2	3014	159	10791	218
Jan,24	6523	55	1091	4	722	3	3617	203	11953	265
Feb,24	6473	55	1045	4	566	2	3511	195	11595	256
Mar,24	6782	65	1269	5	369	1	4231	231	12650	302
Apr,24	6634	62	1224	5	250	1	3923	212	12032	280
May,24	6181	57	1188	4	364	1	4230	239	11963	301
Jun,24	6972	69	1219	4	423	1	4381	235	12994	310

Appendix 7

Transactions through IDTP

	Volume	Value
Dec,23	13708	38331214
Jan,24	18084	51076192
Feb,24	15564	43047640
Mar,24	17948	50378649
Apr,24	18182	62065227
May,24	17694	57569466
Jun,24	19105	66583496

Appendix 8

Transactions through MFS

(Volume in Million, Value in Billion BDT)

	Volume	Value
Dec,23	551	1245
Jan,24	563	1295
Feb,24	584	1301
Mar,24	613	1536
Apr,24	613	1455
May,24	607	1416
Jun,24	643	1557

Appendix 9

Volume of MFS Transactions by Usage

(in Millions)

	Cash In	Cash-out	P2P	Merchant Payment	G2P	Salary Disbu'nt	Phone Recharge	Utility Bill Pay
Dec23	116	118	98	29	4	5	146	22
Jan24	119	123	101	31	5	6	146	22
Feb24	118	130	99	33	15	7	140	20
Mar24	130	134	112	35	7	7	147	24
Apr24	121	135	113	34	5	7	160	25
May24	125	135	103	37	10	6	150	27
June24	122	142	105	40	19	8	156	28

Appendix 10

Value of MFS Transactions by Usage

(in Billion BDT)

	Cash In	Cash-out	P2P	Merchant Payment	G2P	Salary Disbursement	Phone Recharge	Utility Bill Pay	Float
Dec,23	400	356	343	55	5	31	10	29	109
Jan,24	402	374	353	58	13	40	11	28	112
Feb,24	394	379	350	65	22	40	10	23	117
Mar,24	460	481	404	72	17	47	11	21	137
Apr,24	418	470	379	66	10	45	12	26	121
May,24	405	450	362	67	22	41	11	31	134
Jun,24	436	514	379	71	32	59	12	32	139

Appendix 11

Number of MFS Account

(in Millions)

	Urban Male	Rural Male	Urban Female	Rural Female	Total
Dec,23	56	72	39	53	220
Jan,24	55	72	39	52	219
Feb,24	57	72	40	53	221
Mar,24	57	73	40	53	224
Apr,24	58	74	41	54	226
May,24	59	74	41	54	230
Jun,24	60	75	42	55	232

Appendix 12

Number of PSP Account			
	Male	Female	Merchant
Jan,24	269210	18972	119106
Feb,24	275774	19300	121148
Mar,24	290286	20071	122961
Apr,24	299320	20652	124487
May,24	308028	21145	131077
Jun,24	313789	21515	146251

Appendix 13

Transactions through PSP

(Volume in Thousand, Value in Million BDT)

	Volume	Value
Jan,24	2207	1143
Feb,24	2277	1397
Mar,24	2283	1677
Apr,24	1922	1140
May,24	2432	1615
Jun,24	2817	1886

Appendix 14

Transactions through PSO

(Volume in Thousand, Value in Million BDT)

	Volume	Value
Jan,24	3152	4216
Feb,24	3124	4163
Mar,24	3122	4068
Apr,24	2947	3783
May,24	3440	4107
Jun,24	3388	4034

Appendix 15

Number of Bank Branches and Agents, ATMs, POS, and MFS Agents

	Bank Branches		Agent Banking Outlets		ATM Terminals		POS Machines		MFS Agents	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Dec23	5987	5297	3132	18469	9466	3970	98210	10259	888544	835971
Jan24	5982	5303	3126	18476	9484	3977	98647	10481	897542	841779
Feb24	5987	5305	3117	18467	9492	3973	100016	10073	907692	847031
Mar24	5991	5304	3121	18492	9508	3977	103000	10734	916456	853455
Apr24	5998	5298	3095	18422	9512	3995	103988	10840	921870	857871
May24	5997	5302	3086	18369	9409	4019	105215	11017	929963	864387
June24	6007	5303	3100	18373	9406	4032	107097	11216	937719	869940

Source: Statistics Department, BB

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