Quarterly Report on No-Frill Accounts

(July - September 2025)

Bangladesh Bank

Financial Inclusion Department

Quarterly Report on No-Frill Accounts

July 2025- September 2025

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Acronyms

BB	Bangladesh Bank
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BKB	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
FCB	Foreign Commercial Bank
FID	Financial Inclusion Department
MFS	Mobile Financial Service
MFI	Microfinance Institution
MRA	Microcredit Regulatory Authority
NFA	No-Frill Account
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NID	National Identity
PCB	Private Commercial Bank
PFI	Participating Financial Institution
PPO	Pension Payment Order
RAKUB	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank
RMG	Ready-made Garments
SB	Specialized Bank
SBA	School Banking Account
SoCB	State-Owned Commercial Bank
SSN	Social Safety Net
SUA	Street Urchins and Working Children Account

Executive Summary

This report presents quarterly review of the No-Frill Accounts (NFAs) which includes the accounts opened with an initial deposit of Tk. 10/50/100 by the low income people, the students of schools under 18 years of age and the street urchins or working children. In September 2025 quarter, total number of NFAs has been recorded as 33,794,477 with total deposit of BDT 71,541.29 million.

The number of Tk. 10/50/100 accounts (excluding the School Banking, Street Urchins and Working Children Accounts) and the cumulative deposits in these accounts stand at 28,948,835 and BDT 49,837.67 million respectively in the September 2025 quarter. The number of accounts has increased by 0.84% in the reporting quarter compared to the previous quarter and increased by 3.86% over the year. The number of Tk. 10 Accounts for the SSN Programs is the largest component of the NFAs, contributing 37.16% of the total Tk. 10/50/100 accounts. On the other hand, the second largest component is the number of accounts for Farmers which constitutes 36.45% of the total NFAs in the reporting quarter.

No-Frill Accounts play significant role in the distribution of foreign inward remittances. The cumulative amount of foreign remittances received through these accounts by the end of the reporting quarter reaches BDT 8,141.72 million.

In this quarter 229,245 new School Banking accounts have been opened. The number of School Banking Accounts has increased by 5.01% over the previous quarter. This increase is due to the recent implementation of policy (each branch with at least one educational institution) and the resumption of school banking conferences nationwide. Street Urchins and Working children accounts have increased by 3.06% over the last quarter. 19 banks have opened 40,852 accounts of this type. Overall, the No Frill Accounts contribute significantly in bringing the financially excluded people under the umbrella of formal financial services.

Chapter 1: No-Frill Accounts

BB has taken various initiatives to ensure financial services for the people of all segments of the society. As a part of these initiatives, the central bank has issued directives for the banks to open accounts for the marginalized people with an initial deposit of Tk.10/50/100.

These accounts require neither a minimum balance nor any service charge/fee. On the contrary, relatively higher interest rates than the existing savings rates are offered in these accounts to augment welfare of the low-income people. Generally, these accounts are referred as No-Frill Accounts (NFAs). The targeted people of these accounts include farmers, RMG workers, extreme poor, the beneficiaries of the Social Safety Net (SSN) programs etc. NFAs also include the School Banking Accounts (SBAs) where students under the age of 18 years can open bank accounts with an initial deposit of BDT 100 only.

Up to September 2025 quarter, the government has disbursed subsidy/salary to 7,105,167 NFAs held with various segments of marginalized people of the society. In addition, NFAs play a significant role in channelizing inward foreign remittances. At the end of September 2025 quarter, the cumulative amount of foreign remittances received through these accounts reaches BDT 8,141.72 million. The amount is 1.71% higher than the cumulative amount received by the end of June 2025 quarter. In addition, the number of SBAs has increased by 5.01% over the previous quarter. SBAs have been increased by 8.76% over the September 2024 quarter. This increase is due to the recent implementation of policy (each branch with at least one educational institution) and the school banking conferences around the country.

Highlights of No-Frill Accounts (Up to September 2025):

Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts (Except SBAs & SUAs)

- *Total Number of Accounts: 28,948,835*
- *Total Amount of Deposits: BDT 49,837.67 million.*
- *Total Number of Accounts for the SSN Programs 10,757,928(37.16% of total Tk. 10/50/100 accounts)*
- *Second and Third largest categories of Tk. 10 Accounts are Accounts for the Farmers 10,550,914(36.45%) and the Extreme Poor 3,423,857 (11.83%).*
- *The Amount of Remittance sent through No Frill Accounts: BDT 8,141.72 million.*

School Banking Accounts (SBAs)

- *Total Number of Accounts: 4,804,790*
- *Total Amount of Deposits: BDT 21,699.81 million*

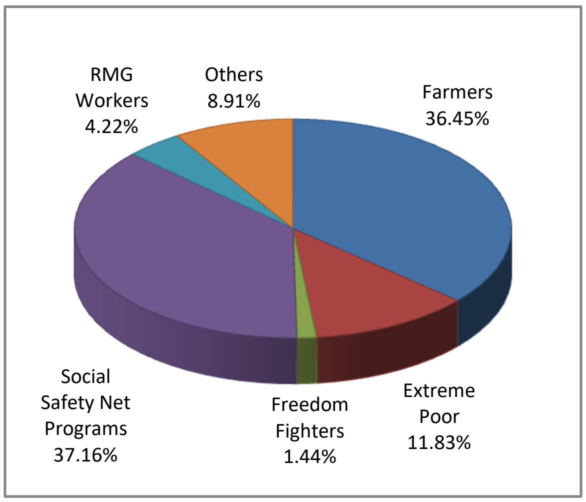
Street Urchins and Working Children Accounts (SUAs)

- *Total Number of Accounts: 40,852*
- *Total Amount of Deposits: BDT 3.81 million.*

Chapter 2: Tk.10/50/100 Accounts

2.1 Different Categories of Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

As of September 2025, the total number of Tk. 10/50/100 accounts excluding SBAs and Street Urchin Accounts is 28,948,835. These accounts hold a total deposit of BDT 49,837.67 million. Among all the categories of Tk. 10/50/100 accounts, "Social Safety Net Programs" category has become the largest component in this quarter.



**Others (Except Farmers, RMG, SSN, FF, Extreme Poor sector)

Figure 1: Major Categories of Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

The major categories of Tk. 10/50/100 accounts comprise of the Accounts for the Beneficiaries of the SSN programs (37.16%), Farmers (36.45%) and Extreme Poor (11.83%). A small but significant component of Tk. 10/50/100 accounts is the No-Frill Accounts for Ready-made Garments (RMG) workers which constitute 4.22% of the total Tk. 10/50/100 accounts. A complete list of these components is shown in the Table 1 in the Appendix A.

2.2 Quarterly Trend of Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

As of September 2025, the total number of Tk. 10/50/100 accounts reaches to 28,948,835 which indicate a 0.84% rise over the previous quarter and 3.86% growth over the year.

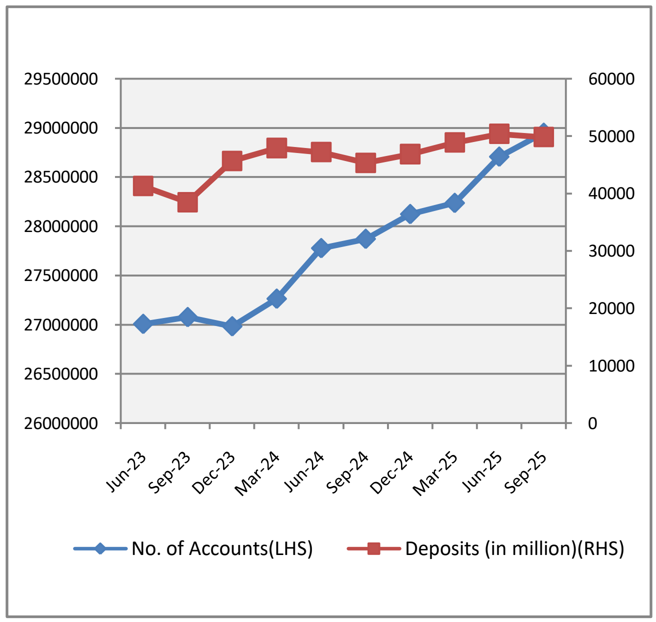


Figure 2: Quarterly Movement of Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

Total deposit in Tk.10/50/100 accounts stands at BDT 49,837.67 million in the reporting quarter, which is 1.05% lower than that of the previous quarter and 9.96% growth over the September 2024 quarter. Due to the rising cost of living and volatility in the country's financial sector, bank deposits have declined.

2.2.1 No-Frill Accounts (NFAs) for the Farmers

BB introduced Tk. 10 Accounts for the Farmers in 2010[1] as one of the significant financial inclusion initiatives to bring rural communities living on agriculture under the umbrella of formal financial services.

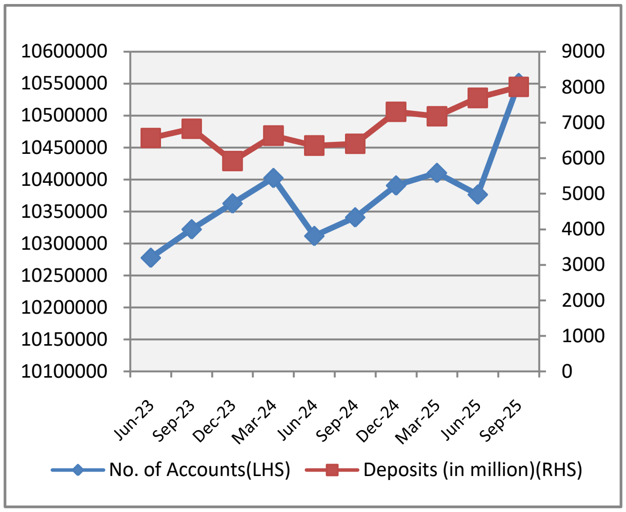


Figure 3: Quarterly Trend of Tk. 10 Accounts for the Farmers

As of September 2025, the total number of Accounts for the Farmers increases to 10,550,914 which is 1.68% higher than that of the previous quarter. On the other hand, the total deposit in the Accounts for the Farmers stands at BDT 8,009.60 million, which is 4.02% higher than that of the previous quarter.

2.2.2 NFAs for the Extreme Poor

Poverty reduction is one of the major policy objectives of BB. The central bank has advised all banks to open accounts for the extreme poor so that they can receive various Government financial supports through the banking channel. Tk.10 account also provides the extreme poor with the opportunities to save their hard-earned money.

As of September 2025, the number of Accounts for the Extreme Poor reaches 3,423,857. This number is 1.44% higher than that of the previous quarter and 3.06% higher than that of the September 2024 quarter.

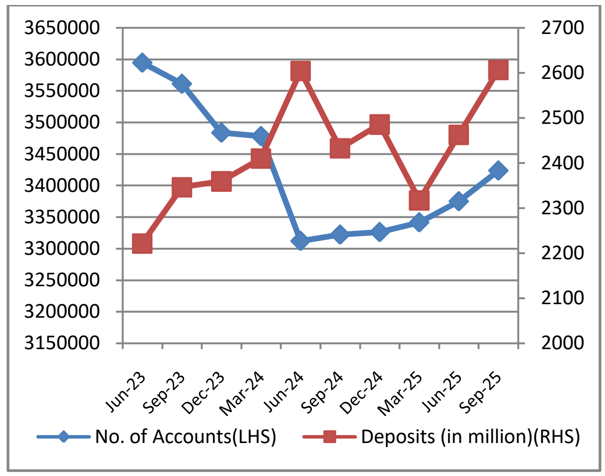


Figure 4: Quarterly Movement of Tk. 10 Accounts for the Extreme Poor

Deposit in the Accounts for Extreme Poor has increased by 5.85% over the previous quarter and increased 7.14% over the September 2024 quarter.

2.2.3 NFAs for the Beneficiaries of the SSN Programs

Government's SSN programs greatly contribute to support the marginal people of the society. Poor people can receive SSN allowances through Tk. 10 accounts. BB has advised all the banks to open SSN accounts for the beneficiaries

[1] BRPD Circular No.-01/2010

of SSN programs only with the documentation requirement of National Identity Card (NID) and Pension Payment Order (PPO) book.[2] It is noteworthy that during the COVID-19 pandemic, Government used these accounts for the beneficiaries of the SSN programs to distribute cash allowances among the financially affected low-income families.[3]

The number of Tk. 10 accounts for the beneficiaries of the SSN has increased by 0.87% in the reporting quarter from the previous quarter and increased by 3.48% over September 2024 quarter.

The amount of deposits in these accounts has decreased by 5.39% compared to that of the previous quarter but increased by 11.00% than that of the September 2024 quarter.

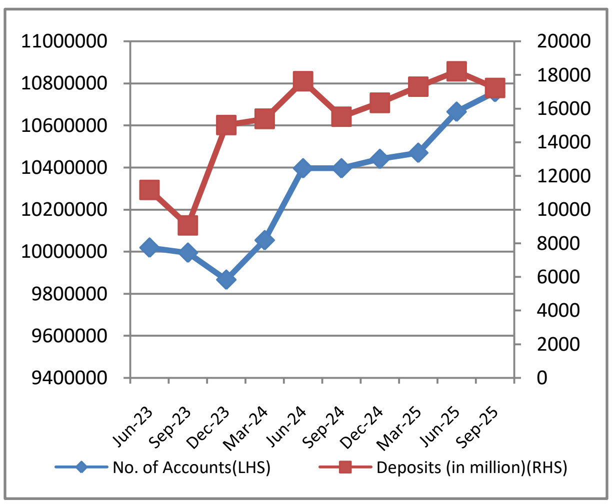


Figure 5: Quarterly Movement of Tk. 10 Accounts for Beneficiaries of the SSN Programs

2.2.4 NFAs Accounts for RMG Workers

The number of Tk. 100 accounts for the RMG workers has increased by 1.92% in the reporting quarter over the previous quarter and increased by 24.57% over the September 2024 quarter. This trend indicates that more RMG Workers are opening bank accounts which is helping to expand the financial inclusion network. Deposit in these bank accounts has increased by 5.00% over the previous quarter and increased by 35.52% over the September 2024.

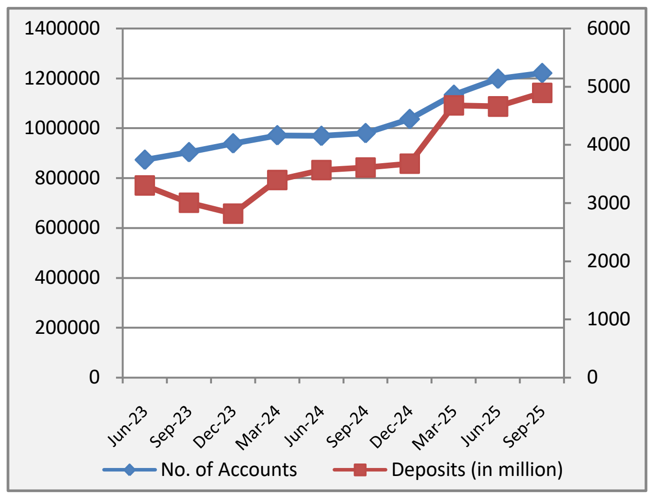


Figure 6: Quarterly Trend of Tk. 100 Accounts for RMG Workers

2.3 Performance of the Banks regarding Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

State-owned Commercial Banks (SoCBs) dominate over the other types of banks in opening Tk.10/50/100 Accounts. As of September 2025, SoCBs opened 14,721,717 No-Frill Accounts which constitute 50.85% of the total accounts. Specialized Banks (SBs) hold 24.38% while the Private Commercial Banks

[2] BRPD Circular No-05 dated 19 June 2011
[3] FID Circular No-02 dated 06 July 2020

hold (PCBs) 24.76% share of the total Tk. 10/50/100 accounts. Due to having limited number of branches, participation of Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs) is insignificant in this area (0.00024%)

During the reporting quarter, the total deposits held in the scheduled banks as Tk. 10/50/100 accounts amounts to BDT 49,837.67 million. SoCBs hold BDT 31,151.87 million or 62.51% of the total deposits in these accounts.

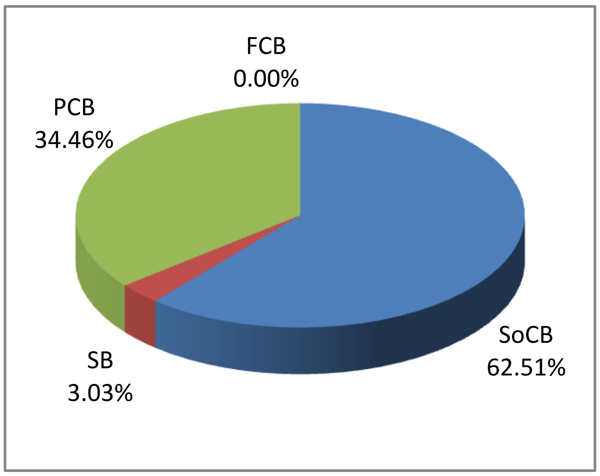


Figure 7: Market Share of Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts Deposits

2.4 Top 5 Banks' Performance on Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

As of September 2025, top 5 banks have opened 78.00% of the total Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts. Sonali Bank PLC has opened 23.65% of the total accounts. There are other two SoCBs in the list of top 5 banks, Agrani Bank PLC has opened 14.56% and Janata Bank PLC has opened 9.69% of total NFA accounts. Bank Asia PLC, a PCB, has opened 13.61% of the total accounts respectively. Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB), a specialized bank with 16.48% of the total accounts, is another major contributor in promoting financial inclusion through opening No-Frill Accounts.

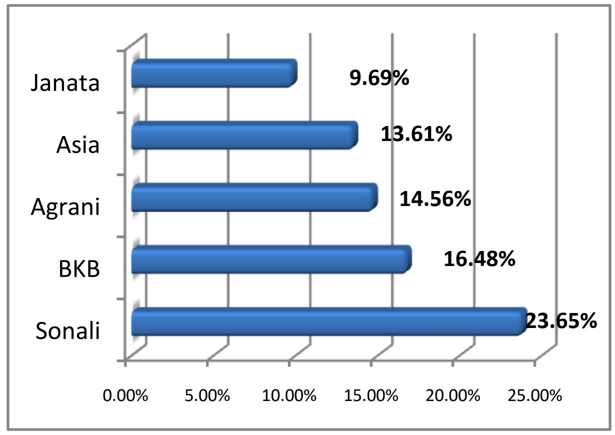


Figure 8: Top 5 Banks Based on Number of No-Frill Accounts

Top 5 banks hold 82.63% of the total amount of deposits. In terms of total deposits, Bank Asia PLC, Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC and Global Islami Bank PLC have emerged in the list as top contributing PCBs along with Agrani Bank PLC. and Sonali Bank PLC.

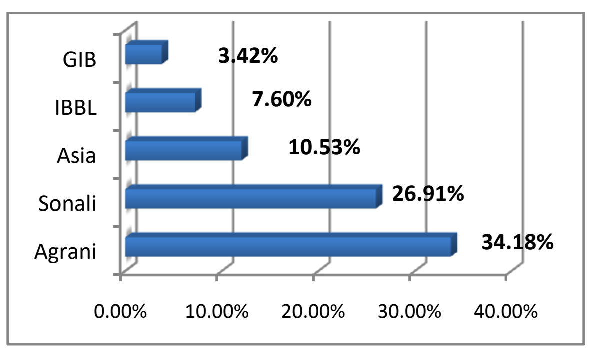


Figure 9: Top 5 Banks Based on Deposits in No-Frill Accounts

2.5 Refinance Scheme for No-Frill Account Holders

This revolving scheme facilitates banks to lend to the marginalized people with Tk. 10/50/100 accounts without collateral. In september 2021, BB took several measures[4] to facilitiate rapid recovery of rural economy from the COVID-19 pandemic as well as to make this scheme more attractive both for the banks and the targeted borrowers. The loan amount per individual under the scheme ranges from BDT 50,000 to BDT 500,000. The most signifincant version of the scheme lies in the interest rate which is 7% at the borrower level (from bank to end users) and 1% at the bank level (from BB to PFIs). Besides, Shariah based banks are permitted to participate in the scheme. To meet the gradually increased demand, to revive the economic activities of the low income people adversely affected by the recent flood, to make the loan facilities available for marginalized people especially for women, most importantly, to mobilize the economy through expanding the financial inclusion, the fund size has been increased from BDT. 5.00 Billion to BDT. 7.50 Billion. Under this scheme, banks are mandated to disburse[5] 25% of their total loan among women clients which will expedite the economic empowerment for women and will reduce the gender gap. Apart from this, third gender people will also avail this loan facility.

Up to September 2025, a total of 101,308 borrowers have received BDT 8,714.89 million from BDT 7.50 billion revolving refinance scheme.

2.6 Remittance through No-Frill accounts

Up to September 2025, the cumulative amount of foreign remittances received through these accounts reaches BDT 8,141.72 million. The amount is 1.76% higher than the cumulative amount received by the end of June 2025 quarter. The growing trend in foreign remittance that the country has been experiencing in the last few months is very important right now for the country's economic condition. Enhanced cooperation between banks and exchange houses has reduced dependency on informal systems which results increase in foreign remittance.

[4] FID Circular-01/2021

[5] FID Circular Letter-01/2024

Chapter 3: School Banking Activities

3.1 School Banking Activities

School Banking is one of the most significant financial inclusion innovations by the Bangladesh Bank. The program was initiated with an aim to develop saving behavior of the students at an early age. This program introduces banking services and modern banking technologies to the students below 18 years of age. Bangladesh Bank issued directives[6] for the banks to introduce School Banking in November 2010 and later framed a comprehensive policy[7] in October 2013. These policies have preceded the directive[8] to convert School Banking Accounts (SBAs) to general savings accounts once the students reach the age of 18 years (subject to the consent of the account holder).

In March 2025, Bangladesh Bank issued a circular[9] requiring all scheduled banks to implement school banking programs in at least one nearby educational institution per branch. Banks may choose partner schools at the district, upazilla, or union level. The initiative aims to provide students with direct access to banking services and promote financial inclusion.

In light of the existing School Banking policies, banks can open student accounts with a minimum deposit of BDT 100 with no service charges. Moreover, these accounts offer attractive interest rates, debit card facilities and financial education programs. 59 out of 61 banks operating in Bangladesh are so far offering school banking services. The number of SBAs has reached 4,804,790 in this quarter, 5.01% higher than that of previous quarter. Year-to-year comparison has also marked significant growth in School Banking activities. The number of SBAs has grown by 8.76% in the September 2025 quarter compared to the September 2024 quarter.

Highlights of the School Banking, June 2025:

- *No. of Banks Operating School Banking Accounts: 59*
- *Total no. of School Banking Accounts: 4,804,790*
- *Total Amount of Deposits: BDT 21,699.81 million.*
- *47.26% of Total Accounts are in the Urban Area and 52.74% are in the Rural Area.*
- *Male Students are holding 50.81% and Female Students are holding 49.19% of total No. of Accounts.*
- *The PCBs have the largest share of 68.78% in opening SBAs*

[6] BRPD Circular Letter No.12/2010.
[7] GBCSRD Circular No.7/2013.
[8] FID Circular Letter No.02/2018.
[9] FID Circular Letter No. 01/2025

Deposit in the SBAs has been decreased to BDT 21,699.81 million during the reporting quarter with the decrease of 2.82% from the previous quarter. Considering higher living costs and limited household income leave little room for parents to deposit money in their children's accounts.

3.2 Region-wise Distribution of School Banking Activities

As of September 2025, banks have opened 4,804,790 SBAs so far. 52.74% of the total SBAs are in the rural areas. The number of SBAs has increased by 6.77% in the urban areas and 3.48% in the rural areas in the reporting quarter indicating a higher growth in the urban areas than that of the rural areas.

Dhaka Division

Total no. of Accounts: 1,090,110

Total amount of Deposits: BDT 8,442.67 million.

Chattogram Division

Total no. of Accounts: 953,533

Total amount of Deposits: BDT 5,099.71 million.

Rajshahi Division

Total no. of Accounts: 796,903

Total amount of Deposits: BDT 2,233.67 million.

Division wise, Dhaka has the largest share of 22.69% SBAs containing 38.91% of the total deposits. Chattogram follows Dhaka with 19.85% share of the total SBAs and 23.50% of the total deposits. Figure 10 and 11 illustrate the division wise distribution of SBAs and deposits held in those accounts.

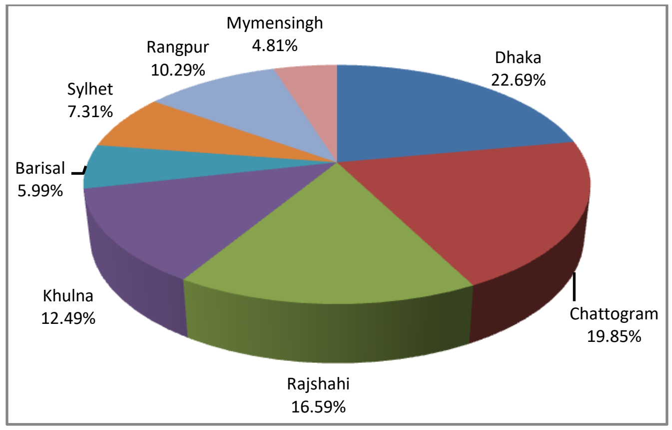


Figure 10: Division-wise School Banking Accounts

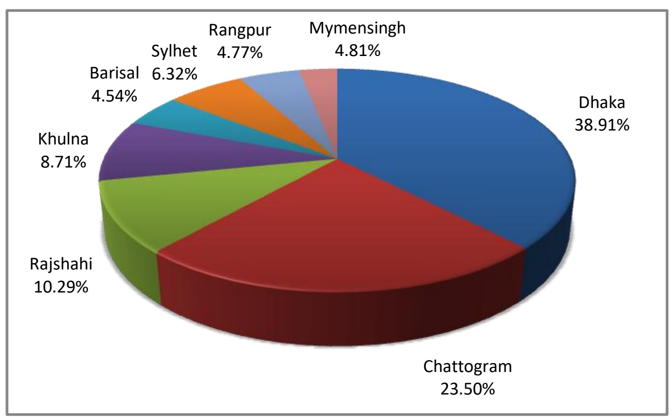


Figure 11: Division-wise School Banking Deposits

3.3 Gender-wise School Banking Activities

Gender distribution of SBAs is almost equally distributed to both male and female students. Male students hold 50.81% and female students hold 49.19% of total SBAs. The number of male-owned account has been increased by 4.58% and the number of female-owned account has been increased by 5.46% respectively in the reporting quarter compared to those of the previous quarter. The amount of deposit in male-owned accounts has decreased by 14.75% but the amount of deposit in female-owned accounts has increased by 10.33% in the reporting quarter compared to the previous quarter.

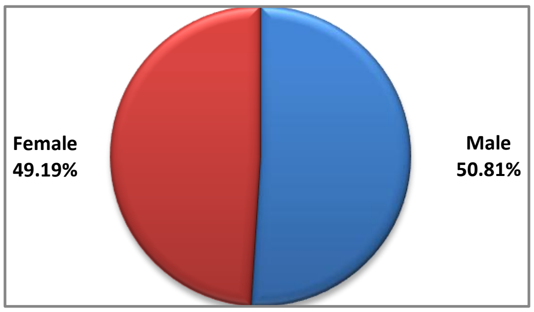


Figure 12: Gender-wise School Banking Accounts

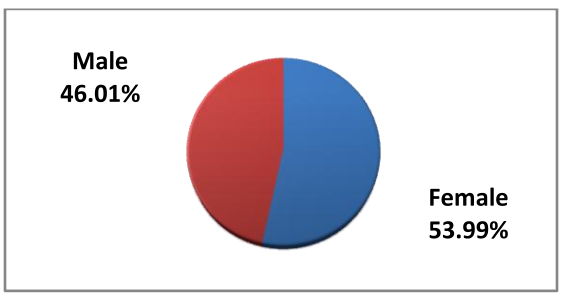


Figure 13: Gender-wise School Banking Deposits

3.4 Banks' Performance on School Banking Accounts and Deposits

The PCBs have the largest share in the accumulation of SBAs and deposits. They have opened 68.78% of the total School Banking accounts and held 76.96% of the overall School Banking deposit amounting to BDT 16,700.87 million during the reporting quarter. The number of accounts with the PCBs has increased by 3.83% and the amount of deposits has decreased by 3.37% compared to the previous quarter.

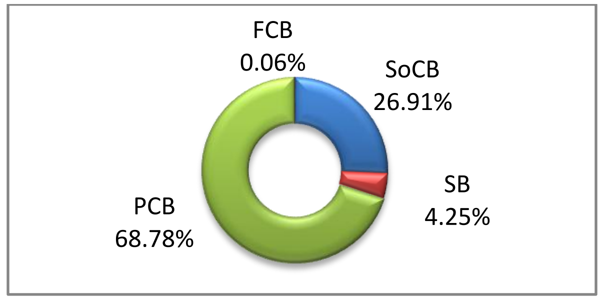


Figure 14: Banks' Performance on Opening School Banking Accounts

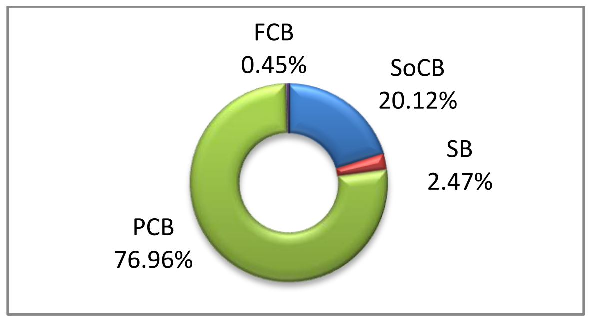


Figure 15: Banks' Performance on School Banking Deposits

The SoCBs rank next to the PCBs with 26.91% of the total accounts and 20.12% of the total deposits. The number of accounts opened by the SoCBs has increased by 8.52% and the collection of deposits has decreased by 0.55% in the reporting quarter. SBs have opened 4.25% of the total School Banking accounts and held deposit of BDT 535.83 million. 7 out of 9 FCBs operating in Bangladesh have offered School Banking facilities. The number of accounts opened by the FCBs is 0.06%. Figure 14 and 15 illustrate banks' category-wise performance in terms of SBAs and deposits held with those accounts respectively.

3.5 Top 5 Banks in School Banking Activities

Top 5 banks have opened 59.34% of total number of SBAs. Among the top 5 banks, Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC has ranked the top in School Banking activities with opening of 1,059,852 accounts covering 22.06% of the total accounts as well as accumulating BDT 4,291.30 million deposits with a share of 19.78% of total deposits in SBAs. Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC holds the second highest position with 14.93% of the total SBAs. Among the SoCBs, Agrani Bank PLC, Sonali Bank PLC and Rupali Bank PLC retain their position in the top 5 performers of School Banking Activities.

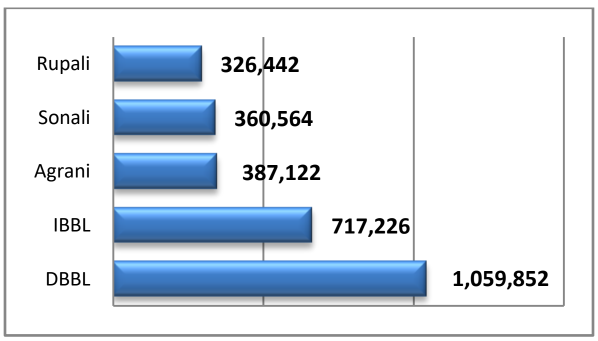


Figure 16: Top Performing 5 Banks in Opening SBAs

3.6 Conversion of School Banking Accounts to General Savings A/Cs

SBAs can be converted to general savings accounts when students turn to 18 years of age. A significant portion of SBAs has been converted to general savings accounts after the students reached 18 years. In the reporting quarter, the number of accounts belongs to 18years+ students was 1,480,164 and 1,187,017 of them (approximately 80.19%) have been converted to general savings accounts.

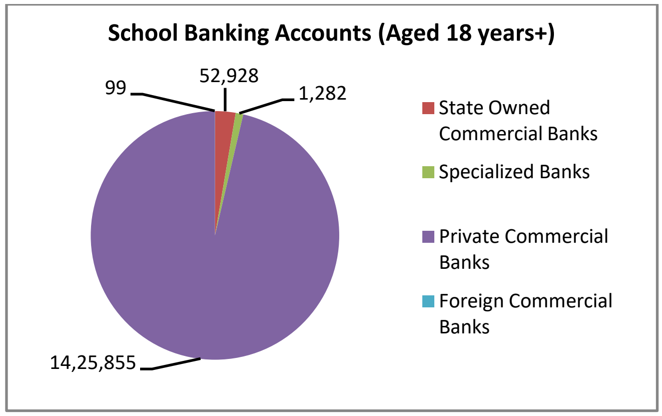


Figure 17: School Banking Accounts (Aged 18 years+)

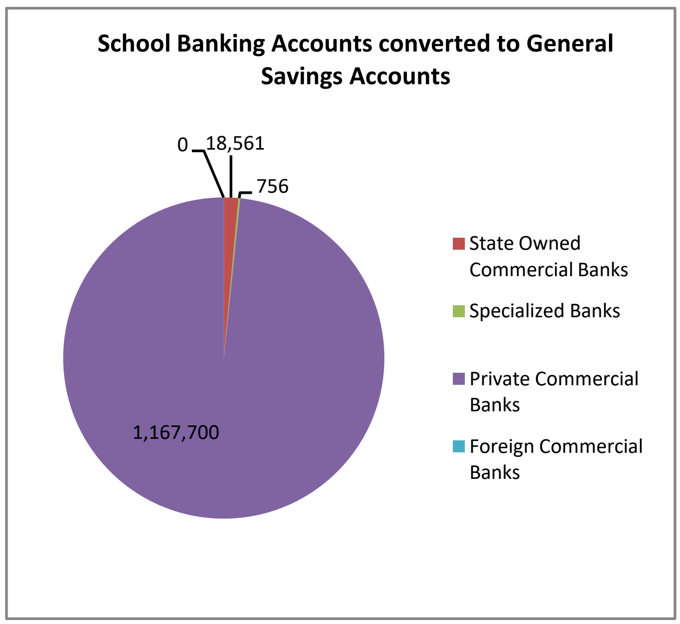


Figure 18: School Banking Accounts converted to General Savings Accounts

Chapter 4: Banking Services for Street Urchins and Working Children

BB has advised banks[10] to provide financial services to street urchins and working children to secure their hard earned money and help them to develop a saving habit. Children who do not have parents or legal guardians can open accounts with the designated banks with the help of a registered Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The NGOs involved in this process are fully responsible for the account operation and for the welfare of the account holders. No fees are charged for these accounts. Table 18 in the appendix A shows an overview of the banking services for SUAs during the reporting quarter.

As of September 2025, 19 banks have opened 40,852 street urchin accounts through 53 NGOs. The total amount of deposits in these accounts reaches BDT 3.81 million at the end of the reporting quarter. In the reporting quarter number of accounts for street urchins has increased by 3.06% over the previous quarter.

Agrani Bank PLC has ranked the top among the banks in opening Street Urchins and Working Children accounts. It has opened 36,063 accounts up to September 2025. Social Islami Bank PLC. has become the top bank in collecting deposits in these accounts with a total deposit of BDT 1.14 million at the end of this quarter.

[10] BRPD Circular No.05/2014

Chapter 5: Recommendations

No-Frill Accounts have been considered as one of the most effective ways to expand financial inclusion to the underserved segment of population. Yet, the growth in No-Frill Accounts needs to be accelerated in order to achieve the goal of National Financial Inclusion Strategies-Bangladesh (NFIS-B) where it is targeted to confirm bank accounts for all adults by 2026. To accelerate the progress toward achieving universal access to formal financial services under the National Financial Inclusion Strategy–Bangladesh (NFIS-B), the following additional measures are recommended:

5.1. Banks and financial institutions should intensify nationwide financial literacy campaigns to create awareness about the benefits of No-Frill Accounts and digital financial services. These campaigns may utilize television, radio, social media, and community meetings. In collaboration with educational institutions, school and college students should be engaged through financial literacy modules and practical exposure to savings behavior.

5.2. Expanding agent banking services and mobile financial services (MFS) can significantly increase financial access in remote and underserved areas. Banks should be encouraged to deploy more agents in rural unions and introduce simplified e-KYC procedures for faster account opening. Integration of digital platforms will help customers perform savings, remittance and bill payment transactions easily.

5.3. Dedicated financial products and training programs should be designed for women entrepreneurs, home-based workers, and other marginalized groups including the third gender and differently abled persons. Ensuring 25% of refinance loans for women, as per the current scheme, should be strictly implemented to enhance women's economic empowerment and gender equality in access to finance.

5.4. To transform access into active usage, banks should encourage regular transactions through small incentives such as deposit bonuses or reward points. Linking No-Frill Accounts to government payments, social safety net transfers, and school stipends will ensure continued account activity and promote a long-term savings habit among low-income households.

5.5. Financial inclusion can be expanded more effectively through partnerships among Bangladesh Bank, commercial banks, microfinance institutions (MFIs), NGOs, and FinTech companies. Such collaborations can facilitate the introduction of innovative products—such as micro-savings, digital credit, and financial education apps—tailored to the needs of underserved populations.

Appendices

Appendix A: Tables

Table 1: Cumulative figures of Different Components of Tk. 10/50/100 A/Cs excluding SBAs & SUAs

(As on 30 September, 2025)

Components		Total Number of the Accounts and Deposits		Accounts used for Govt. subsidy/salary		BDT 7.50 billion Refinance Scheme/Others		Foreign Remittance	
		Cumulative number of Accounts	Cumulative amount of Deposits (BDT in million)	Cumulative number of Accounts	Cumulative amount of Deposits (BDT in million)	Cumulative number of Accounts	Amount of lending under the scheme (BDT in million)	Cumulative number of Accounts	Amount of Remittance (BDT in million)
1	Farmers	10,550,914	8,009.60	2,876,298	633.80	51,480	2,741.42	155,832	7,140.26
2	Extreme poor	3,423,857	2,606.46	951,265	994.39	16,358	5,114.98	3,093	127.40
3	Freedom fighters	415,564	9,771.45	172,542	4,861.40	1,355	36.70	574	52.45
4	Social Safety net allowance	10,757,928	17,236.22	2,603,675	7,602.99	4,436	17.85	2,360	190.20
5	Food & livelihood security	195,654	159.50	17,603	23.05	-	0.00	377	8.30
6	Poor rehabilitation under Ministry of Religious Affairs	4,297	22.62	472	5.70	-	0.00	279	5.50
7	City corporation workers	14,408	67.65	10	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
8	RMG workers	1,221,026	4,891.97	30,502	94.30	-	0.00	602	31.31
9	Leather Industry workers	1,624	13.96	20	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.00
10	National Service Program	74,466	296.15	29,024	107.88	-	0.00	18	0.70
11	Small Life Insurance Program	148,380	398.08	4,378	4.00	-	0.00	596	65.99
12	Physically challenged persons	818,348	1,298.32	233,018	624.90	18,525	0.80	280	0.20
13	Others	1,322,369	5,065.69	186,360	304.50	9,154	803.13	10,791	519.40
Total		**28,948,835**	**49,837.67**	**7,105,167**	**15,256.91**	**101,308**	**8,714.89**	**174,802**	**8,141.72**

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Table 2: Growth of Tk. 10/50/100 Accounts

Components	September’ 25	June’ 25	September’ 24	% change Q-Q*	% change Y-Y**
Farmers	10,550,914	10,376,599	10,341,044	1.68%	2.03%
Extreme poor	3,423,857	3,375,178	3,322,295	1.44%	3.06%
Freedom fighters	415,564	412,287	378,699	0.79%	9.73%
Social Safety Net	10,757,928	10,664,784	10,395,808	0.87%	3.48%
RMG Workers	1,221,026	1,198,078	980,184	1.92%	24.57%
Others	2,579,546	2,679,873	2,453,848	-3.74%	5.12%
Total	**28,948,835**	**28,706,799**	**27,871,878**	**0.84%**	**3.86%**

*Quarter **Year

Table 3: Growth of Deposits in No-Frill Accounts

Components	September’25 (BDT in millions)	June’25 (BDT in millions)	September’ 24 (BDT in millions)	% change Q-Q*	% change Y-Y**
Farmers	8,009.60	7,700.04	6,409.00	4.02%	24.97%
Extreme poor	2,606.46	2,462.45	2,432.73	5.85%	7.14%
Freedom fighters	9,771.45	9,610.52	8,846.93	1.67%	10.45%
Social Safety Net	17,236.22	18,218.76	15,528.50	-5.39%	11.00%
RMG Workers	4,891.98	4,659.23	3,609.75	5.00%	35.52%
Others	7,321.96	7,716.85	8,498.13	-5.12%	-13.84%
Total	**49,837.67**	**50,367.84**	**45,325.04**	**-1.05%**	**9.96%**

*Quarter **Year

Table 4: Cumulative Amount of Deposits in No-Frill Accounts for the Farmers

Quarter	Cumulative Number of Accounts for Farmers	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)
June 2023	10,277,837	6,568.90
September 2023	10,322,285	6,834.16
December 2023	10,362,703	5,924.06
March 2024	10,402,457	6,638.17
June 2024	10,311,884	6,358.56
September 2024	10,322,285	6,409.00
December 2024	10,390,793	7,307.40
March 2025	10,410,452	7,185.48
June 2025	10,376,599	7,700.04
September 2025	10,550,914	8,009.60

Table 5: Cumulative Amount of Deposits in No-Frill Accounts for the Extreme Poor

Quarter	Cumulative Number of Extreme Poor Accounts	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)
June 2023	3,594,852	2,221.59
September 2023	3,561,354	2,346.47
December 2023	3,483,876	2,359.54
March 2024	3,478,498	2,409.94
June 2024	3,312,182	2,604.26
September 2024	3,561,354	2,432.73
December 2024	3,326,255	2,485.65
March 2025	3,341,725	2,317.43
June 2025	3,375,178	2,462.45
September 2025	3,423,857	2,606.46

Table 6: Cumulative Amount of Deposits in No-Frill Accounts for the Freedom Fighters

Quarter	Cumulative Number of Accounts for Freedom Fighters	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)
June 2023	333,121	10,310.32
September 2023	347,202	10,089.40
December 2023	348,037	8,631.62
March 2024	348,847	8,957.34
June 2024	377,917	8,842.37
September 2024	347,202	8,846.93
December 2024	408,644	9,133.30
March 2025	409,171	10,132.58
June-2025	412,287	9,610.52
September 2025	415,564	9,771.45

Table 7: Cumulative Amount of Deposits in No-Frill Accounts for the Beneficiaries of SSN Programs

Quarter	Cumulative Number of SSN Accounts	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)
June 2023	10,018,808	11,172.46
September 2023	9,994,603	9,066.80
December 2023	9,866,287	15,026.14
March 2024	10,054,034	15,397.40
June 2024	10,395,781	17,631.62
September 2024	9,994,603	15,528.50
December 2024	10,440,225	16,352.79
March 2025	10,469,486	17,311.23
June 2025	10,664,784	18,218.76
September 2025	10,757,928	17,236.22

Table 8: Cumulative Amount of Deposits in No-Frill Accounts for RMG Workers

Quarter	Cumulative Number of Accounts	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)
June 2023	873,503	3,300.86
September 2023	903,753	3,003.05
December 2023	939,207	2,815.79
March 2024	971,587	3,394.92
June 2024	969,087	3,565.39
September 2024	980,184	3,609.75
December 2024	1,036,685	3,673.64
March 2025	1,133,783	4,677.60
June 2025	1,198,078	4,659.23
September 2025	1,221,026	4,891.98

Table 9: Bank Category-wise No-Frill Accounts except SBAs & SUAs

Category of Banks	No. of Accounts	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)
State Owned Commercial Banks (SoCB)	14,721,717	31,151.87
Specialized Banks (SB)	7,058,572	1,511.20
Private Commercial Banks (PCB)	7,168,476	17,173.42
Foreign Commercial Banks (FCB)	70	1.18
Total	**28,948,835**	**49,837.67**

Table 10: Top 5 Banks' Performance in Opening No-Frill Accounts and Deposits Collection

Top 5 Banks (Based on Number of Accounts)				Top 5 Banks Based on Deposits in BDT (million)			
SL	**Bank Name**	**Account**	**Percentage**	**SL**	**Bank Name**	**Deposit**	**Percentage**
1	Sonali Bank PLC .	6,846,818	23.65%	1	Agrani Bank PLC.	17,033.00	34.18%
2	Bangladesh Krishi Bank	4,770,706	16.48%	2	Sonali Bank PLC.	13,413.80	26.91%
3	Agrani Bank PLC.	4,216,030	14.56%	3	Bank Asia PLC	5,245.44	10.53%
4	Bank Asia PLC.	3,941,242	13.61%	4	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.	3,785.60	7.60%
5	Janata Bank PLC.	2,806,085	9.69%	5	Global Islami Bank PLC	1,703.40	3.42%
	Total	**22,580,881**	**78.00%**		**Total**	**41,181.24**	**82.63%**

Table 11: Area-wise School Banking Accounts and Deposits

	Rural		Urban		Total
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
Number of Accounts	2,533,907	52.74%	2,270,883	47.26%	**4,804,790**
Amount of Deposits (BDT. in million)	8,524.80	39.29%	13,175.01	60.71%	**21,699.81**

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Table 12: Regional Distribution of School Banking Accounts and Amount of Deposits

Division	Number of Accounts	Percentage	Amount of Deposits (BDT in million)	Percentage
Dhaka	1,090,110	22.69%	8,442.67	38.91%
Chattogram	953,533	19.85%	5,099.71	23.50%
Rajshahi	796,903	16.59%	2,233.67	10.29%
Khulna	600,328	12.49%	1,889.32	8.71%
Barisal	287,662	5.99%	984.31	4.54%
Sylhet	351,180	7.31%	1,370.77	6.32%
Rangpur	494,180	10.29%	1,035.01	4.77%
Mymensingh	230,894	4.81%	644.35	2.97%
Total	**48,04,790**	**100.00%**	**21,699.81**	**100.00%**

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Table 13: Gender-wise School Banking Accounts and Deposits

	Male		Female		Total
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	
Number of Accounts	2,441,251	50.81%	2,363,539	49.19%	**4,804,790**
Amount of Deposit (BDT in million)	9,984.42	46.01%	11,715.39	53.99%	**21,699.81**

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Table 14: Bank Category-wise School Banking Accounts and Deposits

Types of Banks	September 2025			
	School Banking Account	Percentage	Deposit in million (BDT)	Percentage
State-owned Commercial Banks	1,292,909	26.91%	4,366.50	20.12%
Specialized Banks	204,356	4.25%	535.83	2.47%
Private Commercial Banks	3,304,809	68.78%	16,700.87	76.96%
Foreign Commercial Banks	2,716	0.06%	96.62	0.45%
Total	4,804,790	100.00%	21,699.81	100.00%

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Table 15: Banks' Performance on Opening School Banking Accounts in the Last few Quarters

Types of Banks	Sep'24	Dec'24	Mar'25	Jun'25	Sep'25	Growth Q to Q*	Growth Y to Y**
State-owned Commercial Banks	1,096,123	1,121,566	1,148,547	1,191,456	1,292,909	8.52%	17.95%
Specialized Banks	181,949	186,085	192,406	198,422	204,356	2.99%	12.31%
Private Commercial Banks	3,137,246	3,118,069	3,136,114	3,182,971	3,304,809	3.83%	5.34%
Foreign Commercial Banks	2,669	2,706	2,715	2,696	2,716	0.74%	1.76%
Total	**4,417,987**	**4,428,426**	**4,479,782**	**4,575,545**	**4,804,790**	**5.01%**	**8.76%**

* Quarter **Year

Table 16: Top 5 Banks' Performance in Opening School Banking Accounts and Deposits Collection

Top 5 Banks (Number of Accounts)				Top 5 Banks (Amount of Deposits)			
Sl	**Bank Name**	**Accounts**	**% of Total Accounts**	**Sl**	**Bank Name**	**Deposits (BDT in million)**	**% of Total Deposits**
1	Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC.	1,059,852	22.06%	**1**	Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC.	4,291.30	19.78%
2	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC	717,226	14.93%	**2**	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.	2,292.10	10.56%
3	Agrani Bank PLC.	387,122	8.06%	**3**	Sonali Bank PLC.	1,709.90	7.88%
4	Sonali Bank PLC.	360,564	7.50%	**4**	Eastern Bank PLC.	1,185.20	5.46%
5	Rupali Bank PLC.	326,442	6.79%	**5**	Rupali Bank PLC.	1,107.60	5.10%
Total		**2,851,206**	**59.34%**	**Total**		**10,586.10**	**48.78%**

Table 17: Bank Category-wise School Banking Accounts Holders (Aged 18years+)

Category of Banks	School Banking Accounts (Aged 18years+)	School Banking Accounts converted to General Savings Accounts
State Owned Commercial Banks	52,928	18,561
Specialized Banks	1,282	756
Private Commercial Banks	1,425,855	1,167,700
Foreign Commercial Banks	99	0
Total	**1,480,164**	**1,187,017**

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Table 18: Bank Accounts opened in the name of Street Urchins and Working Children

Sl.	Name of the Bank	Cumulative Number of Accounts	Cumulative amount of deposits (BDT in thousand)
1.	Sonali Bank PLC	46	9.10
2.	Agrani Bank PLC	36,063	387.78
3.	Janata Bank PLC	174	188.80
4.	Rupali Bank PLC	916	742.73
5.	Bangladesh Development Bank PLC	182	9.27
6.	Bangladesh Krishi Bank	160	32.00
7.	Al-Arafah Islami Bank PLC	153	211.41
8.	Bank Asia PLC	233	164.38
9.	Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC	20	6.99
10.	Mercantile Bank PLC	238	340.44
11.	Mutual Trust Bank PLC	43	1.77
12.	National Bank Limited	47	15.04
13.	One Bank PLC	227	198.37
14.	Prime Bank PLC	39	2.00
15.	Pubali Bank PLC	542	60.00
16.	Social Islami Bank PLC	1319	1142.96
17.	The City Bank PLC	147	100.00
18.	Trust Bank PLC	265	100.00
19.	Uttara Bank PLC	38	100.00
Total		**40,852**	**3,813.04**

(Source: Data collected from Scheduled Banks and Compiled by FID, BB)

Appendix B: BB Circulars used as References in this report		
Date	**Circular No.**	**Title**
17-01-2010	BRPD Circular No.-01/2010	Regarding the Opening of the Accounts for Farmers.
08-09-2010	BRPD Circular No.-29/2010	Bank Accounts for the Extreme Poor
02-11-2010	BRPD Circular Letter No.-12/2010	School Banking Accounts
11-04-2011	BRPD Circular No.-04/2011	Bank Accounts for the Freedom Fighters
19-06-2011	BRPD Circular No.-05/2011	Bank Accounts for Beneficiaries under Social Safety Net Program
28-10-2013	GBCSRD Circular No.-07/2013	Guidelines on School Banking
03-08-2015	FID Circular No.-02/2015	Opening Bank Accounts for the Dwellers of Angorpota - Dohogram and Newly Included 111 Enclaves in Bangladesh
18-06-2015	GBCSRD Circular Letter No.-07/2015	Regarding Opening 10 Taka Accounts for Small/ Marginal/ Landless/ Natural Disaster affected Farmers and Small or Micro Traders
17-12-2018	FID Circular Letter No.-02/2018	Conversion of the School Banking Accounts into General Savings Accounts
06-07-2020	FID Circular No.-02/2020	Disbursement of cash assistance to 50 Lac COVID-19 affected families during Mujibborsho
05-09-2021	FID Circular No.-02/2021	Tk. 500 Crore Refinance Scheme for 10/50/100 Tk. Account Holders
29-09-2024	FID Circular Letter No.-01/2024	Refinancing Scheme for Marginal/Landless Farmers, Low Income Professionals, School Banking Account Holders and Small Businessmenwith Tk.10/50/100 Account Holders
16-03-2025	FID Circular Letter No.-01/2025	Enhancing Student Engagement in Financial Inclusion under School Banking Policy

Appendix C: Initial Deposits for Opening No-Frill Accounts

	Type of No-Frill Accounts	**Reference**	**Initial Deposits (Tk.)**
1	Farmers	BRPD-01/2010	10/-
2	Extreme poor	BRPD-29/2010	10/-
3	Freedom fighters	BRPD-04/2011	10/-
4	Social Safety net allowance	BRPD-05/2011	10/-
5	Food & livelihood security	BRPD-17/2012	10/-
6	Poor rehabilitation under Ministry of Religious Affairs	GBCSRD-01/2013	10/-
7	City corporation cleaning workers	GBCSRD-03/2013	10/-
8	RMG workers	GBCSRD-05/2013	100/-
9	Leather Industry workers	GBCSRD-06/2013	100/-
10	National Service Program	BRPD-17/2010	50/-
11	Small Life Insurance Program	BRPD-08/2011	100/-
12	Blind/Physically challenged persons	GBCSRD-01/2015	10/-
13	Beneficiaries of Hindu Welfare Trust	BRPD-07/2011	10/-
14	School Banking	GBCSRD-07/2013	100/-
15	Street Urchin and Working Children	BRPD-05/2014	10/-
16	Former habitant of Sit-mahal Areas (Enclaves)	FID-02/2015	10/-
17	Others Categories (Not included in the above categories)	Banks' Discretion	10/50/100/-

Appendix D: Financial Literacy and Digital Financial Inclusion for TK. 10/50/100 Accounts

Bangladesh Bank has taken diverse financial literacy initiatives in the last decade to bring the larger portion of financially excluded population under formal financial services. To enhance financial literacy of people, Bangladesh Bank introduced **Financial Literacy Guidelines** on 27th March 2022 specially designed for the employees of Banks and Finance Companies to deploy financial literacy by them among the people of various social backgrounds in the country. Following instructions of this Guideline, Banks and Finance Companies are organizing various financial literacy programs, thematic campaign and allied activities throughout the country.

Every year Bangladesh Bank announces financial literacy theme on various contemporary significant issues and the stakeholders arrange in the digital sphere. The theme for January-December 2025 is *'Being engaged in financial activities is the right of women'*. As a part of implementing the Financial Literacy Guidelines, Bangladesh Bank decided to observe Financial Literacy Week in line with Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/ International Network on Financial Education (INFE). Banks and Finance Companies organize online session, community gathering and various online and offline activities to celebrate the Financial Literacy Week throughout the country. In alignment with OECD/INFE, Financial Literacy Week 2025 was celebrated from 17 to 23 March 2025 under the theme: "Think before you follow Wise money tomorrow." This theme emphasized the significance of informed financial choices and increasing awareness among the young individuals about common financial pitfalls. This intervention was designed to create trust towards financial system through creating awareness and financial literacy.

Additionally, Banks and Finance Companies are implementing several other initiatives, such as including financial literacy tabs in their websites, conducting financial literacy-thematic campaigns, celebrating financial literacy day etc. Dedicated notice board/corners have been set up at the office/branches of Banks and Finance Companies to promote financial literacy among their clients and other visitors.

Bangladesh Bank produced Financial Literacy content and developed a website (https://finlit.bb.org.bd) aimed at different segments of people such as Cottage Micro Small and Medium Entrepreneurs, Women, Youths, Farmers/Agro based people, Mobile Financial Service (MFS) users, Social Safety net beneficiaries, Senior Citizens etc. Bangladesh Bank also produced short animated financial literacy videos for better dissemination of financial literacy among the mass.

BB has collaborated with the National Curriculam and Text Book Board (NCTB) to include contents on Financial Literacy in different classes of primary and secondary level. To induce saving tendency and financial awarness among the young students, banks have started School Banking Conferences at district level across the country under the guidance of Bangladesh Bank. During January to September, 2025, total twelve school banking conferences have been organized in different districts of the country. In addition, banks are advised to use innovative tools, like brochures, info-graphics, advertisements (virtual/printed), live chatbots etc. and appropriate media, like workshops, websites, financial literacy corners, social media etc. to reach the targeted people efficiently. BB also encourages banks to arrange open credit disbursement program under the refinance schemes for Tk. 10/50/100 account holders. Financial literacy campaigns are aligned with these programs to ensure 'Aceess to Finance' for the specific group of people. The idea is, once they become financially literate, the low income individuals are more likely to avoid borrowing beyond their repayment capacity (over-indebtedness), resulting in lower credit risk in the financial system. Open credit disbursement programme for the marginalized people is one of the key processes to inspire banks to participate in the refinance scheme.

No-Frill Accounts have been proved to be effective in providing access to formal banking services for the low income population at a lower cost. However, due to limited outreach of banking network, there is a big challenge to expand these services especially in the rural areas. In this context, digital financial inclusion initiatives such as internet banking, mobile financial services as well as agent banking can play significant role to take the financial services to the doorsteps of the targeted population. All these financial inclusion initiatives will upgrade the living standard of the previously underserved population of the country which will contribute significantly to our economic growth.