Quarterly Bulletin of Bangladesh Government Securities

April-June Quarter FY 2025-2026

Debt Management Department
Bangladesh Bank

Quarterly Bulletin of Bangladesh Government Securities

Q4 (FY 2025-26)

Debt Management Department

Bangladesh Bank

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Preface

The publication of this Quarterly Bulletin of Bangladesh Government Securities is a key initiative undertaken to emphasize the need for regular, timely, and transparent dissemination of market information. As part of Bangladesh Bank's commitment to strengthening the domestic bond market, this bulletin provides a consolidated overview of the performance and developments in the tradable segment of government securities.

For the purpose of this report, 'government securities' refer to tradable and non-tradable instruments such as T-bills, T-bonds, Special Purpose Treasury Bonds (SPTBs), Sukuk and National Saving Certificate instruments. All data and information presented in this bulletin are sourced from the Debt Management Department of Bangladesh Bank, based on internal records, auction outcomes, and market transaction statistics. The department has prepared this publication with the aim of providing stakeholders including policymakers, market participants, researchers, and the general public with a clear and comprehensive understanding of recent trends and developments in the government securities market.

Bangladesh Bank will continue its efforts to enhance transparency and market confidence by ensuring that this bulletin is published on a quarterly basis, contributing to the broader objective of deepening the government securities market.

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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Elaboration
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BGTB	Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond
BGIS	Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk
CSE	Chittagong Stock Exchange
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange
FMI	Financial Market Infrastructure
FRTB	Floating Rate Treasury Bond
FY	Fiscal Year
G-Sec	Government Securities
GSOM	Government Securities Order Matching
LCBM	Local Currency Bond Market
OTC	Over-the-Counter
PLC	Public Limited Company
Q1	First Quarter
Q2	Second Quarter
Q3	Third Quarter
Q4	Fourth Quarter
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Requirement
SPTBs	Special Purpose Treasury Bonds
T-bills	Treasury Bills
T-bonds	Treasury Bonds

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A. Executive Summary

During the fourth quarter of FY 2025–26 (April–June 2026), Bangladesh's government securities (G-Sec) market recorded strong performance, supported by increased government borrowing, robust investor demand in the primary market, and significant growth in secondary market trading.

The Government raised BDT 39,000.00 crore through Treasury Bonds (T-bonds) and BDT 114,161.57 crore through Treasury Bills (T-bills) during the quarter. In addition, 3 (three) Sukuk amounting to BDT 17,000.00 crore were issued. Consequently, as of end-June 2026 the total outstanding stock of government securities increased to BDT 899,980.25 crore from BDT 839,756.17 crore. Besides, the Government received Tk. 3,378.71 crore from various National Savings Certificates and instruments.

Primary market conditions improved considerably during the quarter. The average bid coverage ratio increased to 2.83, which was 1.48 in the previous quarter and 2.46 in the corresponding quarter of FY 2024–25, reflecting stronger investor demand for government securities. Average yields showed mixed movements compared with the previous quarter, while remaining below the levels observed in the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year.

Secondary market activity strengthened significantly, with total trading turnover rising to BDT 527,647.26 crore and the turnover ratio increasing to 0.66 compared with 0.24 in the previous quarter, indicating improved market liquidity and active investor participation. T-bonds continued to account for the largest share of outstanding government securities, while T-bills remained the dominant instruments in secondary market trading.

Several important policy and operational initiatives were introduced during the quarter, including the publication of the Bangladesh Overnight Financing Rate (BOFR) and the Dhaka Overnight Money Market Rate (DOMMR), implementation of the revised Open Market Operations (OMO) Guidelines, issuance of the first Short-term Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (273-days), and the appointment of two new Primary Dealer banks. These developments are expected to further strengthen Bangladesh's government securities market and support the continued development of the domestic bond market.

Key Indicators of Government Securities (G-Sec)			
			BDT in Crore
Particulars	**Q4 (FY 2024-25)**	**Q3 (FY 2025-26)**	**Q4 (FY 2025-26)**
Outstanding Balance of Government Securities	**768,850.70**	**839,756.17**	**899,980.25**
T-bills	175,131.12	175,085.41	194,325.95
T-bonds	518,594.49	577,049.90	601,033.44
SPTB	51,125.09	51,120.86	51,120.86
Sukuk	24,000.00	36,500.00	53,500.00
Outstanding Balance of NSD	**335,022.41**	**332,398.15**	**335,776.86**
Net Issuance of T-bills, T-bonds and SPTB	**55,690.13**	**37,317.28**	**60,224.08**
T-bills	25,895.38	4,872.56	19,240.54
T-bonds	27,794.75	19,944.72	23,983.54
SPTB	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sukuk	2,000.00	12,500.00	17,000.00
Net Issuance of NSD Certificates	**-6,176.38**	**-5,150.76**	**3,378.71**
Secondary Trading of Government Securities	**114,050.42**	**182,949.30**	**527,647.26**
Average interest rate of G-Sec			
91-day T-bill	11.73%	10.08%	9.99%
182-day T-bill	11.84%	10.20%	10.24%
364-day T-bill	11.89%	10.23%	10.34%
02-year T-bond	12.15%	10.21%	10.46%
03-year T-bond	13.09%	10.42%	10.65%
05-year T-bond	12.26%	10.28%	10.63%
10-year T-bond	12.24%	10.38%	10.71%
15-year T-bond	12.40%	10.46%	10.82%
20-year T-bond	12.40%	10.57%	10.89%
Primary Market Bid Coverage Ratio	**2.46**	**1.48**	**2.83**
Secondary Market Turnover Ratio	**0.16**	**0.24**	**0.66**

B. Government Securities Market in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh, the government securities segment dominates the fixed-income securities market due to the limited development of the corporate bond market. To address budget deficits, the government mainly relies on issuing T-bills, T-bonds, Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS) and SPTBs. The government securities market in Bangladesh offers both tradable and non-tradable instruments. The tradable government securities instruments in Bangladesh are as follows:

Treasury Bills (T-bills): Treasury Bills are short-term, risk-free money market securities issued by the Government to meet its short-term funding requirements. They are issued in scrip less form and typically sold at a discount. At maturity, the original face value is redeemed. They are tradable in the secondary market. In Bangladesh, the commonly issued tenors of T-Bills are 14-days, 91-days, 182-days, and 364-days.

Treasury Bonds (T-bonds): Treasury Bonds are standard fixed-income securities with periodic coupon payments (quarterly/semi-annually) and redemption of principal at maturity. They are likewise issued in scrip less form and are tradable on the secondary market. In Bangladesh, the government currently issues bonds with maturities of 2-years, 3-years (floating rate), 5-years, 10-years, 15-years, and 20-years.

Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS): The Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS) is a Shariah-compliant government security introduced in FY 2019-20 to mobilize liquidity from Shariah-based banks and other investors to deploy fund in various socially impactful infrastructure projects, offering a viable alternative to interest bearing instruments. Currently government issues sukuk with maturities of 273-days, 5-years, 7-years and 10-years. As of 30 June 2026, 9 (nine) long term Sukuk, 1 (one) short term sukuk, 1 (one) Special Sukuk had been issued, bringing the total number of BGIS instruments to 11 (eleven). It is issued under the Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk Guidelines 2020 and Public Debt Act 2022 where Bangladesh Bank acts as the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) and Trustee, and the Finance Division serves as the Originator.

Special Purpose Treasury Bonds (SPTB): The Government occasionally issues Special Purpose Treasury Bonds (SPTB) for particular purposes. Usually, SPTBs are not tradable in the secondary market. However, SPTBs issued against fertilizer and Electricity from FY 2023-24 are eligible to trade in the secondary market and maintain SLR.

The Government issues different types of savings instruments (Sanchayapatra and Sanchayabonds) that are not tradable in the secondary market. All savings instruments are collectively referred to National Savings Schemes.

Sanchayapatra: 3-monthly profit-bearing Sanchayapatra, 5-year Bangladesh Sanchayapatra, Poribar Sanchayapatra, and Pensioner Sanchayapatra are currently available in the market.

Sanchayabonds: The US Dollar Premium Bond, US Dollar Investment Bond, and Wage Earner Development Bond are Sanchayabonds, available exclusively to non-resident Bangladeshi investors.

Prizebond: Prizebonds are lottery based bonds issued by the Government and do not pay any interest. Any Bangladeshi citizen can purchase or sell Prizebonds at any branch of a commercial bank, Bangladesh Bank, bureau of Department of National Savings, or a post office in Bangladesh. The lotteries of the Prizebond are held every quarter.

C. Primary Market Operation

1. Net Issuance of T-bonds

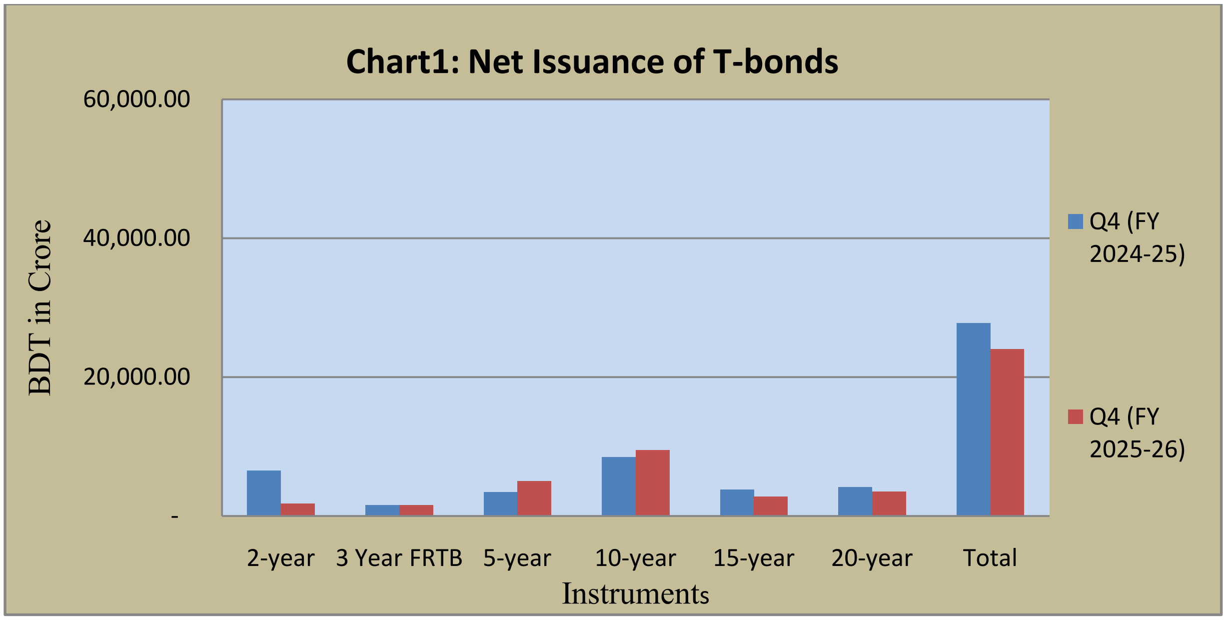
In the 4th quarter of FY 2025-26, total issuance of T-bonds amounted to BDT 39,000.00 crore and total amount of repayment was BDT 15,016.46 crore. During the quarter, the net issuance of T-bonds amounted to BDT 23,983.54 crore, compared with BDT 27,794.75 crore in the 4th quarter of FY 2024–25. The details of T-bonds quarterly issuance are outlined below:

Table 1: Net Issuance of T-bonds

Face Value BDT in Crore

Instruments	Q4 (FY 2024-25)			Q4 (FY 2025-26)			
	Issuance	Maturity	Net Issuance	Issuance	Maturity	Net Issuance	Net Issuance Increase in %
2-year	12,500.00	6,000.00	6,500.00	11,500.00	9,766.46	1,733.54	-73%
3-Year FRTB	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	0%
5-year	12,449.18	9,000.00	3,449.18	9,500.00	4,500.00	5,000.00	45%
10-year	11,242.75	2,800.00	8,442.75	9,500.00	-	9,500.00	13%
15-year	4,000.00	230.00	3,770.00	3,500.00	750.00	2,750.00	-27%
20-year	4,132.82	-	4,132.82	3,500.00	-	3,500.00	-15%
Total	**45,824.75**	**18,030.00**	**27,794.75**	**39,000.00**	**15,016.46**	**23,983.54**	**-14%**

The following charts present a comparative view of T-bonds net issuance, highlighting the quarterly differences between the current quarter and the corresponding quarter of the previous year.



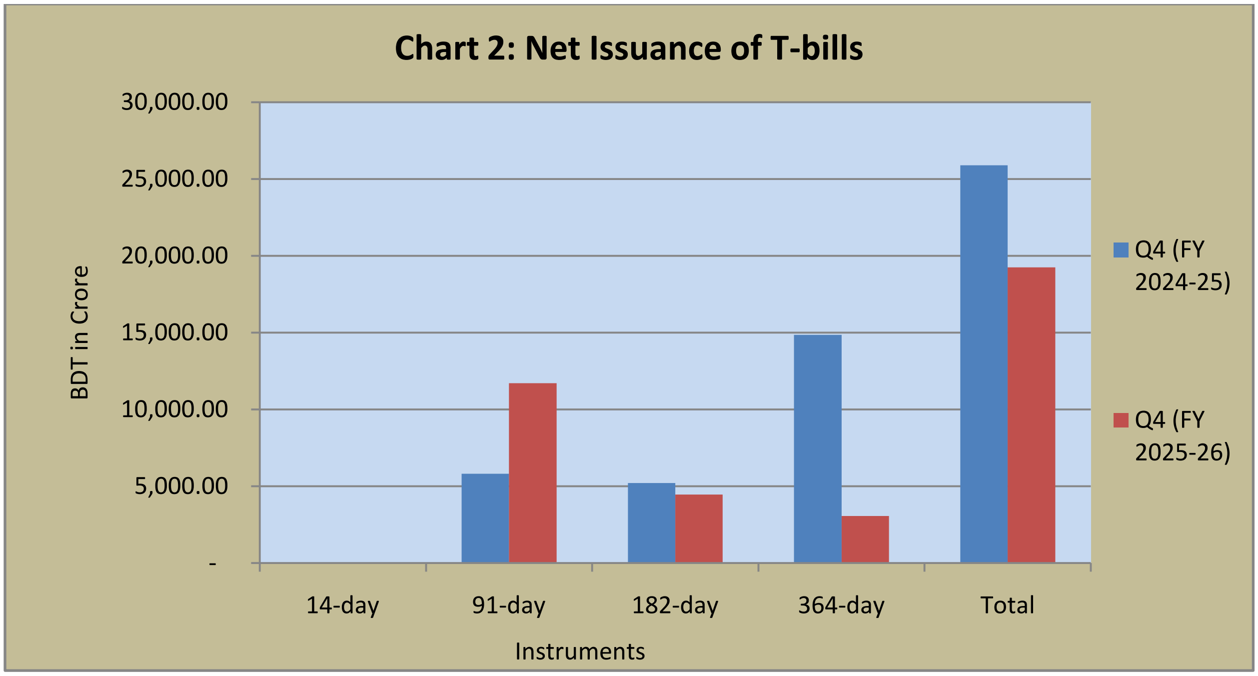
2. Net Issuance of T-bills

During the 4th quarter of FY 2025–26, total T-bills issuance amounted to BDT 114,161.57 crore, while total repayments were BDT 94,921.03 crore. Consequently, net issuance for the quarter was BDT 19,240.54 crore, compared to BDT 25,895.38 crore in the corresponding quarter of FY 2024–25. The details of T-bills issuance are presented below:

Table 2: Net Issuance of T-bills

Settlement Value BDT in Crore							
Instruments	Q4 (FY 2024-25)			Q4 (FY 2025-26)			
	Issuance	**Maturity**	**Net Issuance**	**Issuance**	**Maturity**	**Net Issuance**	**Net Issuance Increase in %**
14-day	-	-	-	-	-	-	N/A
91-day	46,334.67	40,514.22	5,820.45	52,694.18	40,977.13	11,717.05	101%
182-day	27,879.27	22,666.63	5,212.64	34,259.37	29,796.86	4,462.50	-14%
364-day	24,147.04	9,284.75	14,862.30	27,208.02	24,147.04	3,060.98	-79%
Total	98,360.98	72,465.60	25,895.38	114,161.57	94,921.03	19,240.54	-26%

The chart-2 compares the net issuance across different T-bills tenors during the 4th quarter of FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, illustrating changes in issuance volumes across short-term maturities and highlighting shifts in the government's short-term borrowing strategy between the two periods.



3. Net Issuance of SPTBs

During the 4th quarter of FY 2025–26, no new Special Purpose Treasury Bonds (SPTBs) were issued, and no maturities were recorded, resulting in a net issuance of zero during the quarter. Similarly, in the corresponding quarter of FY 2024–25, there were no SPTB issuances or maturities, indicating a continued absence of activity in this segment.

4. Net Issuance of Sukuk

During the 4th quarter of FY 2025–26, three (03) new Sukuk were issued. The Sukuk "CIBRR-1 Socio-Economic Development Sukuk" amounting to BDT 5,900.00 crore and "CAFDRIRP Socio-Economic Development Sukuk" amounting to BDT 5,600.00 crore were issued on 14 May 2026 and 23 June 2026 respectively. In addition, another Sukuk titled "Short Term BGIS (273-days)" amounting to BDT 5,500.00 crore were issued in 29 June 2026. There were no maturities during the quarter. Hence, net issuance for the quarter stood at BDT 17,000.00 crore. The details of Sukuk issuance are presented below:

Table 3: Net Issuance of Sukuk			
			BDT in Crore
Period	**Issuance**	**Maturity**	**Net Issuance**
Q4 (FY 2024-25)	2,000.00	-	2,000.00
Q3 (FY 2025-26)	12,500.00	-	12,500.00
Q4 (FY 2025-26)	17,000.00	-	17,000.00

5. Net issuance of NSD Certificates:

The net issuance of NSD Certificates was at BDT 3,378.71 crore during the quarter, compared with negative net issuances of BDT 5,150.76 crore in Q3 of FY 2025–26 and BDT 6,176.38 crore in Q4 of FY 2024–25. The positive net issuance during the quarter indicates a reversal from the net redemption observed in the preceding quarters.

D. Structure of Government Securities

1. Outstanding of Government Securities

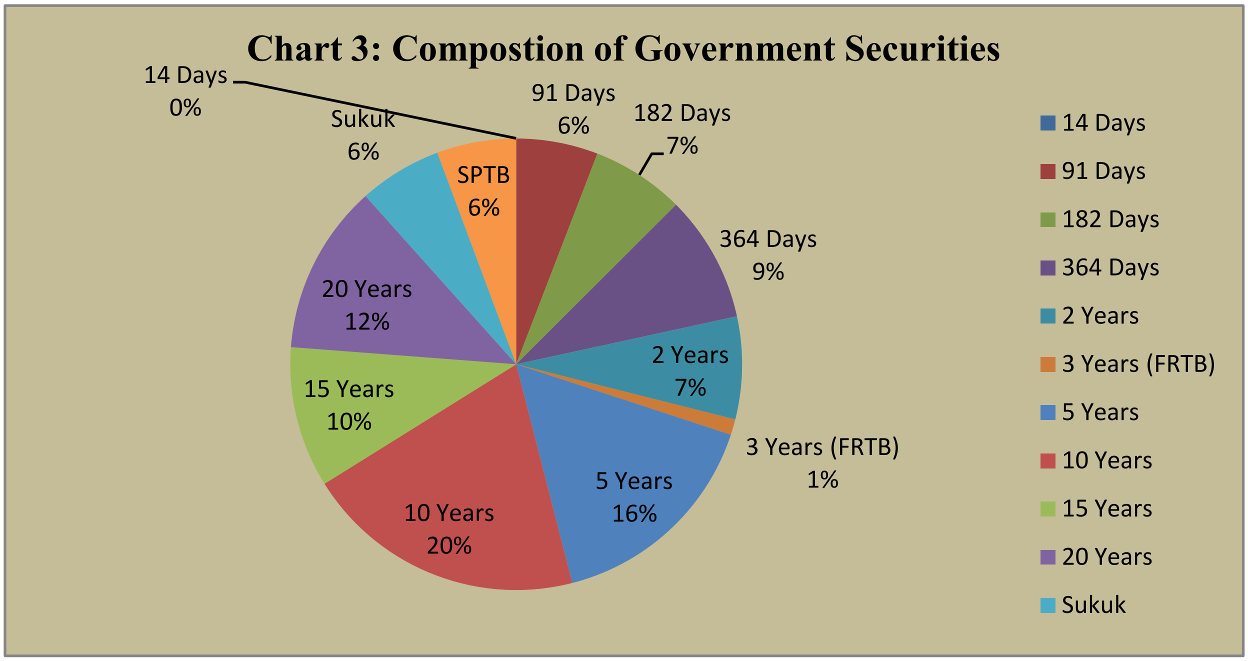
At the end of June 2026, the total outstanding stock of government securities stood at BDT 8,99,980.25 crore, compared to BDT 8,39,756.17 crore at the end of March 2026. This indicates that the government borrowed BDT 60,224.08 crore in the 4th quarter of FY 2025-26. The comparative outstanding positions of government securities are presented in the following table:

Table 4: Outstanding Stock of Government Securities

			BDT in Crore
	As on 30 June 2025	As on 31 March 2026	As on 30 June 2026
1. T-bills			
14-day	-	-	-
91-day	46,334.67	40,977.13	52,694.18
182-day	48,481.82	55,498.84	59,961.35
364-day	80,314.63	78,609.44	81,670.42
Sub Total	**175,131.12**	**175,085.41**	**194,325.95**
2. T-bonds			
2-year	74,055.14	75,780.55	66,014.09
3-year (FRTB)	4,118.12	8,618.12	10,118.12
5-year	132,078.67	144,578.67	143,578.67
10-year	157,107.76	171,607.76	181,107.76
15-year	72,746.86	79,976.86	90,726.86
20-year	78,487.94	96,487.94	109,487.94
Sub Total	**518,594.49**	**577,049.90**	**601,033.44**
3. Sukuk	**24,000.00**	**36,500.00**	**53,500.00**
4. SPTB	**51,125.09**	**51,120.86**	**51,120.86**
Grand Total (1+2+3+4)	**768,850.70**	**839,756.17**	**899,980.25**

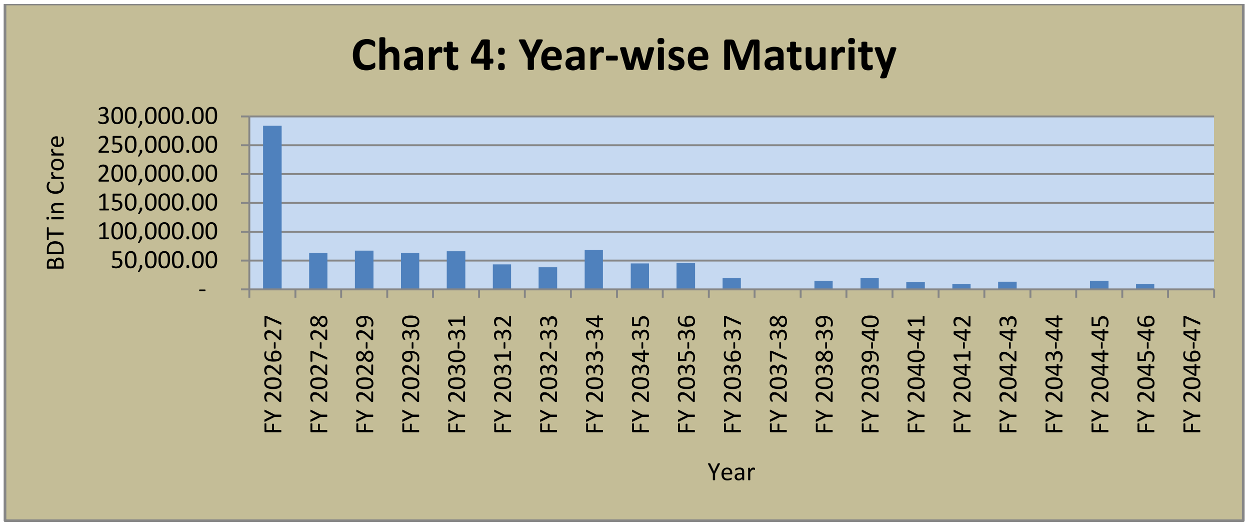
* T-bonds, SPTBs, and Sukuk are reported at face value; T-bills are reported at settlement value.

Currently, T-bills represent about 22% of the total outstanding, while T-bonds account for around 67%. Alongside these, Sukuk and SPTBs contribute approximately 6% each to the total. The following chart illustrates the instrument-wise composition of outstanding government securities at the end of June 2026.



2. Year-wise Maturity of Government Securities

According to outstanding data of 30 June 2026, total maturities during FY 2026–27 amount to approximately BDT 283,779.43 crore. These maturities are largely driven by T-bills, which account for BDT 194,325.95 crore, alongside notable volumes of T-bonds amounting to BDT 71,960.94 crore. Sukuk and SPTBs are expected to contribute BDT 15,500.00 crore and BDT 1,992.54 crore, respectively. In contrast, maturities in FY 2027–28 are estimated at around BDT 63,358.62 crore, comprising entirely T-bonds. The graphical presentation (Chart-4) of the maturity profile highlights an uneven distribution of redemption obligations, with a pronounced concentration in FY 2026–27 compared to subsequent fiscal years.



3. Maturity Pattern of Outstanding T-bonds

The maturity pattern of outstanding T-bonds remains concentrated in the medium-term segment. As on 30 June 2026, the 2–5 years and 5–10 years buckets accounted for the largest shares, at 30.28 percent and 28.09 percent, respectively. Short-term maturities (less than 2 years) and longer-term maturities (above 10 years) represented relatively smaller portions. Overall, the distribution indicates a balanced maturity profile with a continued dominance of medium-term tenors.

Table 5: Maturity Pattern of Outstanding T-bonds

						Face Value BDT in Crore
Maturity Buckets	**Q4 (FY 2024-25)**		**Q3 (FY 2025-26)**		**Q4 (FY 2025-26)**	
	Amount	**(%)**	**Amount**	**(%)**	**Amount**	**(%)**
< 1 Year	57,301.55	11.05	68,477.80	11.87	71,960.94	11.97
1-2 Years	71,960.94	13.88	65,308.22	11.32	63,358.62	10.54
2-5 Years	141,635.64	27.31	171,177.52	29.66	182,012.52	30.28
5-10 Years	149,417.17	28.81	161,357.17	27.96	168,822.17	28.09
10-15 Years	59,442.76	11.46	62,392.76	10.81	67,442.76	11.22
15-20 Years	38,836.43	7.49	48,336.43	8.38	47,436.43	7.89
Total	**518,594.49**	**100.00**	**577,049.90**	**100.00**	**601,033.44**	**100.00**

4. Ownership Pattern of Government Securities

4.1. T-bills and T-bonds

The ownership structure of government securities shows a significant concentration among a few key participants. Primary dealers hold the largest share of T-bills and T-bonds, accounting for around 50.38% of the total outstanding securities, followed by non-primary dealer banks at 23.68%. Bangladesh Bank itself holds about 8.47%, while provident; pension, trust, and gratuity funds collectively hold 6.04%. Other categories such as life and general insurance companies (3.69%), corporate bodies (3.66%), financial institutions (0.87%), investment companies (0.30%), mutual funds (0.14%), foreign investors (0.06%), and individuals (0.94%) together make up the remaining share. Foreign investment in T-bonds accounted for only 0.06%, which remains very low compared to the total outstanding amount. This distribution highlights the dominant role of primary and non-primary dealer banks in the market, while institutional investors such as insurance companies and provident, pension, trust, and gratuity funds also contribute meaningfully to the overall holding structure.

Table 6: Ownership Pattern of T-bills and T-bonds

BDT in Crore

SL	Category Name	T-bill	T-bond	Total	% of Total
1	Bangladesh Bank	-	67,354.94	67,354.94	8.47%
2	Primary Dealers	92,017.56	308,802.28	400,819.83	50.38%
3	Non-Primary Dealers				
	i) Banks	73,595.10	114,754.30	188,349.41	23.68%
	ii) Finance Companies	3,083.62	3,811.91	6,895.53	0.87%
4	Amanat Bima Trust Tahbil	3,202.20	4,724.78	7,926.98	1.00%
5	General Insurance Companies	539.20	2,715.31	3,254.51	0.41%
6	Life Insurance Companies	129.35	25,928.78	26,058.13	3.28%
7	Corporate Bodies	11,785.86	17,353.39	29,139.25	3.66%
8	Investment Companies	238.59	2,169.62	2,408.21	0.30%
9	Provident/Pension/Trust/Gratuity Funds	5,363.68	42,654.67	48,018.35	6.04%
10	Mutual Funds	144.03	945.76	1,089.79	0.14%
11	Foreign Investors	-	442.52	442.52	0.06%
12	Individuals	2,483.92	4,985.30	7,469.22	0.94%
13	Others	1,742.85	4,389.88	6,132.72	0.77%
	Total	**194,325.95**	**601,033.44**	**795,359.39**	**100.00%**

* T-bonds are reported at face value; T-bills are reported at settlement value.

4.2. Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS)

The ownership structure of the Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS) reflects participation from a diverse group of investors. Shariah-based banks remain the primary holders of Sukuk, followed by Islamic banking branches and windows of conventional banks, and other eligible investors. This broad investor base highlights the increasing demand for Shariah-compliant instruments in the domestic market. The detailed ownership distribution of Sukuk is presented in the table below:

Table 7: Ownership Pattern of Sukuk

Face Value BDT in Crore

SL No.	Category	30 June, 2025		31 March, 2026		30 June, 2026	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Shariah Based Banks, FCs and Insurance Companies	15,790.57	65.79	26,638.16	72.98	31,304.04	58.50
2	Islamic Branch and Windows of Conventional Banks	3,777.44	15.74	6,793.56	18.61	17,495.63	32.70
3	Conventional Banks, FCs, Insurance Companies, Investment Companies and Corporate Bodies	2,811.84	11.72	1,680.00	4.60	2,932.02	5.48
4	Individual and Others	557.06	2.32	630.23	1.73	1,010.26	1.90
5	Bangladesh Bank	1,063.09	4.43	758.05	2.08	758.05	1.42
Total		24,000.00	100.00	36,500.00	100.00	53,500.00	100.00

4.3. Special Purpose Treasury Bonds (SPTBs)

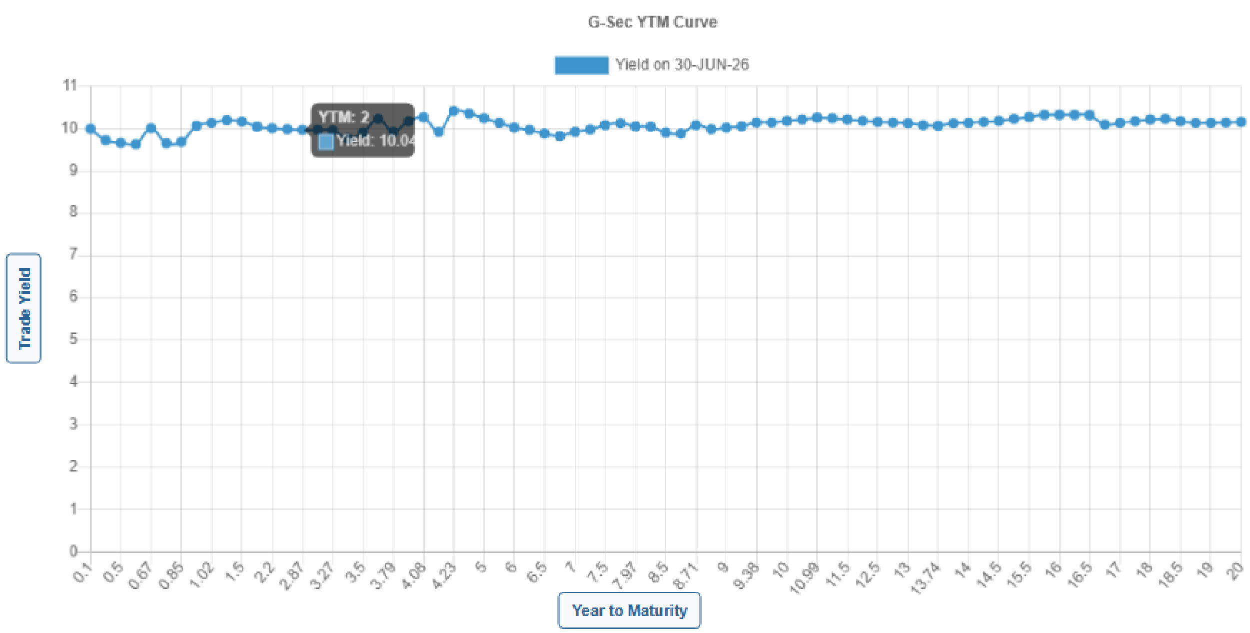
The Government occasionally issues Special Purpose Treasury Bonds (SPTBs) to settle its own debts or liabilities arising from government guarantees. These bonds are issued at various interest rates. SPTBs issued before FY 2023-24 were non-tradable in the secondary market. However, SPTBs issued on FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 for subsidy repayment related to electricity and fertilizer procurement has been made tradable in the secondary market and also eligible for SLR.

E. Secondary Trading of Government Securities

Government securities issued through auctions can be freely traded in the secondary market. The secondary market of government securities in Bangladesh comprises trading in Bangladesh Bank's own electronic system Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI) and trading through stock exchanges (Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange) platform.

1. Secondary Market Yield Curve

Bangladesh Bank publishes the secondary market yield curve for T-bonds on a daily basis. This curve is derived from data obtained from multiple sources, including trades in the over-the-counter (OTC) market, the Government Securities Order-Matching (GSOM) platform, stock exchange transactions, and two-way price quotes from Primary Dealer banks. Since June 4, 2024, all banks in Bangladesh have been required to use this curve to determine the weekly valuation of their T-bonds held for trading purposes. In contrast, T-bills continue to be valued using the primary market yield curve.



2. Secondary Trading Pattern of Government Securities

During Q4 of FY 2025-26, total secondary trading of government securities stood at BDT 527,647.26 crore, compared to BDT 182,949.30 crore in Q3 of FY 2025-26 and BDT 114,050.42 crore in Q4 of FY 2024-25. Trading volume increased significantly from the previous quarter and remained substantially higher than the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year, indicating strong activity in the secondary market.

Overall, the secondary market for government securities continued to demonstrate strong liquidity and active investor participation during Q4 of FY 2025-26. The notable year-on-year growth in both OTC and order-matching transactions indicates the continued development and deepening of Bangladesh's government securities market. The table below presents the secondary trading scenario of government securities:

Table 8: Secondary Trading of Government Securities							
							Face Value BDT in Crore
Period	OTC			Order Matching			Grand Total
	T-bonds	T-bills	Total	T-bonds	T-bills	Total	
Q4 (FY 2025-26)	199,344.44	260,068.84	459,413.28	68,224.38	9.60	68,233.98	**527,647.26**
Q3 (FY 2025-26)	82,548.06	89,793.74	172,341.80	10,601.20	6.30	10,607.50	**182,949.30**
Q4 (FY 2024-25)	79,703.17	34,289.81	113,992.98	57.44		57.44	**114,050.42**

It may be mentioned that during Q4 of FY 2025–26, the total secondary trading volume across the DSE and CSE trading platforms stood at 65.40 crore, representing a significant increase compared to 54.46 crore recorded during Q4 of FY 2024–25.

3. Maturity Pattern of Secondary Trading

The maturity-wise breakdown in Q4 of FY 2025-26 indicates continued dominance of short-term securities alongside notable activity in medium-term instruments. Transactions in the less than 1-year bucket increased significantly to BDT 366,343.54 crore from BDT 97,265.84 crore in Q3 of FY 2025-26 and BDT 37,948.85 crore in Q4 of FY 2024-25 reflects strong short-term liquidity and active market participation.

Overall, the maturity distribution reflects continued strength in short-term securities and sustained investor participation across medium- and long-term maturities. The table below presents the secondary market transactions by remaining maturity:

Table 9: Maturity Pattern of Secondary Trading			
			Face Value BDT in Crore
Maturity Bucket	Q4 (FY 2024-25)	Q3 (FY 2025-26)	Q4 (FY 2025-26)
Less than 1 Year	37,948.85	97,265.84	366,343.54
1-2 Years	12,521.86	14,507.06	84,798.14
2-5 Years	9,425.96	17,827.78	24,333.44
5-10 Years	34,645.34	41,494.12	4,055.28
10-15 Years	16,315.12	7,185.78	44,344.02
15-20 Years	3,193.29	4,668.72	3,772.84
Total	**114,050.42**	**182,949.30**	**527,647.26**

4. Top Member Traders

During Q4 of FY 2025-26, secondary market activity was largely driven by a concentrated group of active member institutions. The top 10 traders collectively accounted for 72.53 percent of total secondary market transactions, underscoring their dominant role in providing market liquidity and shaping trading dynamics in the government securities market. United Commercial Bank PLC emerged as the leading participant, contributing 16.91 percent of total trades, followed by Eastern Bank PLC with 9.40 percent. BRAC Bank PLC ranked third, accounting for 8.79 percent of total trading volume. Together, the top three institutions represented 35.10 percent of total market activity, highlighting a high degree of concentration at the upper end of the market.

This distribution reflects the prominent role of a few large banks in the secondary trading of government securities, while also indicating active participation by other member institutions that collectively support overall market depth and liquidity.

Table 10: Top 10 Member Traders

SL No.	Bank Name	Q4 (FY 2025-2026) % Of Total Trade
1	United Commercial Bank PLC	16.91%
2	Eastern Bank PLC	9.40%
3	BRAC Bank PLC	8.79%
4	Mutual Trust Bank PLC	8.28%
5	Jamuna Bank PLC	7.27%
6	City Bank PLC	6.48%
7	Mercantile Bank PLC	5.75%
8	Janata Bank PLC	3.88%
9	Bank Asia PLC	3.11%
10	Community Bank Bangladesh PLC	2.67%

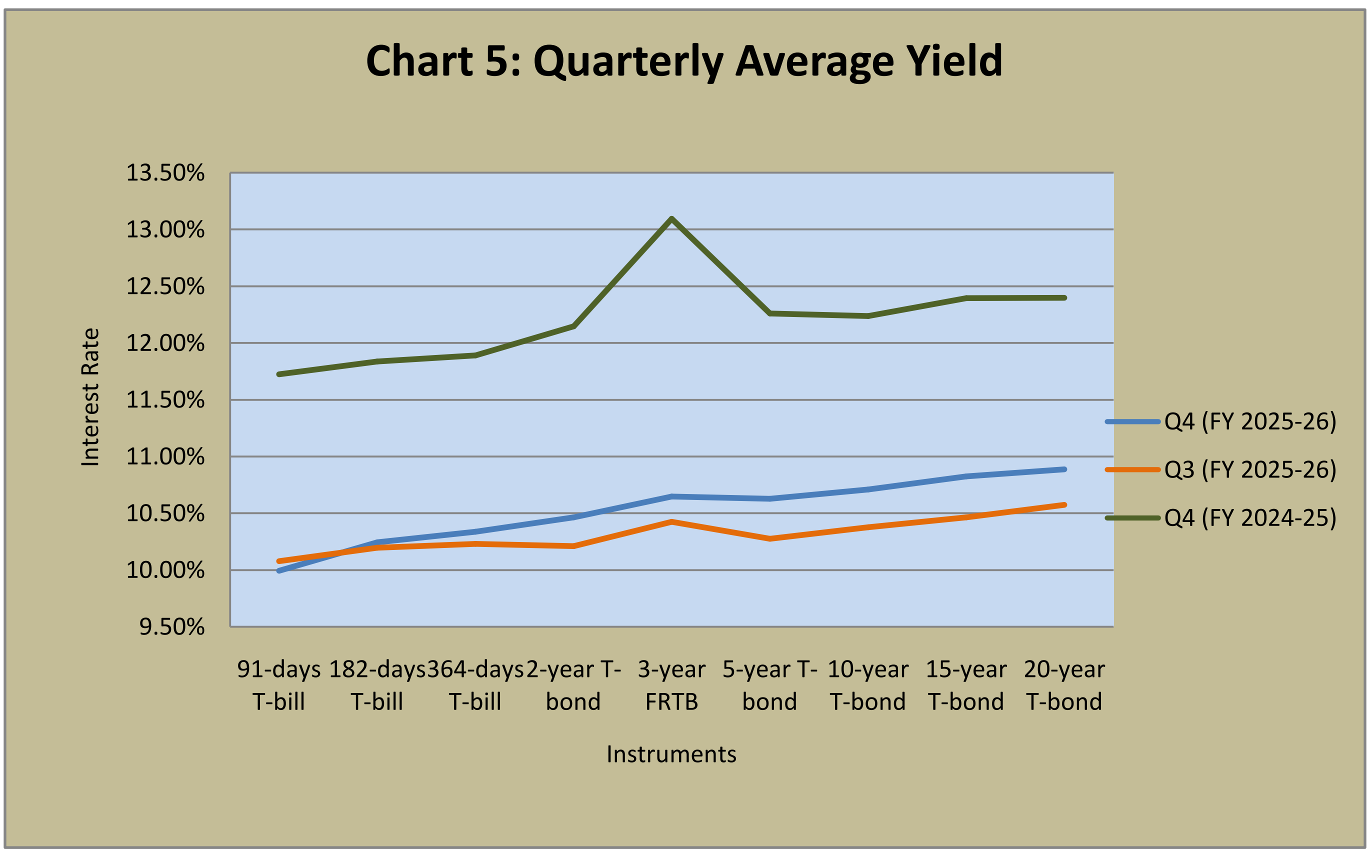
F. Market Trend

1. Primary Market Yield Trends

The month-wise average rates during this quarter exhibited mixed movements compared to the previous quarter. While the average rate on the 91-day T-bill declined marginally, the average rates on the 182-day and 364-day T-bills increased slightly. Average rates on T-bonds increased across all maturities, reflecting changes in liquidity conditions and evolving market expectations. The month-wise rates of T-bills and T-bonds for this quarter and the corresponding quarter are presented in the table below.

Table 11: Month-wise Average Yield										
Period	**Months**	**91-day T-bill**	**182-day T-bill**	**364-day T-bill**	**2-year T-bond**	**3-year FRTB**	**5-year T-bond**	**10-year T-bond**	**15-year T-bond**	**20-year T-bond**
Q4 (FY 2025-26)	Apr-26	10.05%	10.31%	10.41%	10.23%	10.60%	10.75%	10.98%	11.15%	11.23%
	May-26	10.17%	10.47%	10.63%	10.73%	10.82%	10.78%	10.91%	11.02%	11.09%
	Jun-26	9.76%	9.94%	9.97%	10.43%	10.52%	10.35%	10.24%	10.30%	10.34%
	Average	**9.99%**	**10.24%**	**10.34%**	**10.46%**	**10.65%**	**10.63%**	**10.71%**	**10.82%**	**10.89%**
Q3 (FY 2025-26)	Jan-26	10.18%	10.37%	10.43%	10.51%	10.67%	10.31%	10.49%	10.55%	10.67%
	Feb-26	10.19%	10.24%	10.28%	10.46%	10.58%	10.32%	10.37%	10.34%	10.44%
	Mar-26	9.86%	9.98%	9.98%	9.66%	10.02%	10.20%	10.27%	10.50%	10.61%
	Average	**10.08%**	**10.20%**	**10.23%**	**10.21%**	**10.42%**	**10.28%**	**10.38%**	**10.46%**	**10.57%**
Q4 (FY 2024-25)	Apr-25	11.48%	11.73%	11.86%	12.18%	13.15%	12.39%	12.48%	12.40%	12.46%
	May-25	11.62%	11.70%	11.71%	11.97%	12.94%	11.99%	11.88%	12.20%	12.24%
	Jun-25	12.07%	12.08%	12.11%	12.29%	13.19%	12.40%	12.35%	12.59%	12.49%
	Average	**11.73%**	**11.84%**	**11.89%**	**12.15%**	**13.09%**	**12.26%**	**12.24%**	**12.40%**	**12.40%**

The following chart presents a comparison of quarterly average yield of T-bills and T-bonds between this quarter with the previous quarter and corresponding quarter of last Year.



2. Primary Market Bid Coverage Ratio

The primary market bid coverage ratio, an important indicator of market liquidity and investor demand for government securities, increased significantly in Q4 of FY 2025-26. The average bid coverage ratio rose to 2.83, compared to 1.48 in Q3 of FY 2025-26 and 2.46 in the corresponding quarter of FY 2024-25.

Overall, the movement in the bid coverage ratio reflects a strong recovery in primary market demand during Q4 of FY 2025-26 following the moderation observed in the previous quarter. The table below presents the average bid coverage ratio in the primary market auctions of government securities.

Table 12: Primary Market Bid Coverage	
Period	**Average Bid Coverage Ratio**
Q4 (FY 2025-26)	2.83
Q3 (FY 2025-26)	1.48
Q4 (FY 2024-25)	2.46

3. Secondary Market Turnover Ratio

Secondary market activity in government securities strengthened significantly in Q4 of FY 2025-26 compared to the previous quarter. During the quarter, secondary trading turnover increased to BDT 527,647.26 crore from BDT 182,949.30 crore in Q3 of FY 2025-26. The trading turnover of this quarter was also substantially higher than that of the corresponding quarter of the previous fiscal year.

Consequently, the turnover ratio increased to 0.66 in Q4 of FY 2025-26, from 0.24 in the previous quarter and 0.16 in Q4 of FY 2024-25. Overall, these figures indicate a significant improvement in secondary market liquidity and trading intensity, as reflected by the sharp increase in the turnover ratio during the quarter.

Table 13: Secondary Market Turnover Ratio			
			Face Value in Crore BDT
Period	**Outstanding Balance (T-bill and T-bond)**	**Secondary trading turnover**	**Turnover Ratio**
Q4 (FY 2025-26)	795,359.39	527,647.26	0.66
Q3 (FY 2025-26)	752,135.31	182,949.30	0.24
Q4 (FY 2024-25)	693,725.61	114,050.42	0.16

G. Summary of Major Policy and Operational Changes

From 15 April 2026, Bangladesh Bank has been publishing two transaction-based money market reference rates on its website. The Bangladesh Overnight Financing Rate (BOFR) for the secured (risk-free) money market and the Dhaka Overnight Money Market Rate (DOMMR) for the unsecured money market. BOFR is calculated from secured interbank repo transactions, while DOMMR is calculated from unsecured interbank money market transactions. These reference rates are intended to improve transparency, strengthen monetary policy transmission, enhance the pricing of financial products, and replace the quotation-based DIBOR with benchmarks based on actual market transactions.

The new OMO Guidelines has been issued to strengthen Bangladesh Bank's monetary operations. By introducing standardized liquidity management tools, strengthening the interest rate corridor, and supporting transaction-based reference rates, they are expected to make open market operations more effective, transparent, and responsive to changing liquidity conditions.

A significant milestone was achieved with the implementation of the FMI Shariah Securities Management (SSM) System. The first Sukuk auction conducted through the FMI–SSM system was held on 13 May 2026, marking the beginning of a fully automated and integrated Shariah-compliant securities management framework.

The first short-term Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS) having tenor of 273-days and amount BDT 5,500 crore was issued on 29 June 2026. The new 273-day Sukuk was introduced to provide a Shariah-compliant money market instrument for both institutional and individual investors.

BRAC Bank PLC and Pubali Bank PLC were appointed as Primary Dealers (PDs) for a three-year term, effective from the 01 May 2026.

H. Conclusion

During the fourth quarter of FY 2025–26, Bangladesh's government securities market demonstrated strong performance, supported by robust primary market demand, increased government borrowing, and a significant improvement in secondary market activity. The government continued to meet its financing requirements through the issuance of T-bills, T-bonds, and Sukuk, resulting in a net issuance of BDT 60,224.08 crore during the quarter and raising the total outstanding stock of government securities to BDT 899,980.25 crore as of end-June 2026.

Primary market conditions strengthened considerably during the quarter, as reflected in the increase of the average bid coverage ratio to 2.83 from 1.48 in the previous quarter, indicating renewed investor demand for government securities. While average yields exhibited mixed movements, they remained broadly consistent with evolving liquidity conditions and market expectations.

The secondary market recorded exceptional growth during the quarter, with trading turnover increasing to BDT 527,647.26 crore and the turnover ratio rising to 0.66 times, reflecting strong market liquidity and active participation by member institutions. Trading activity remained concentrated among major market participants, while short-term securities continued to dominate secondary market transactions.

The quarter also witnessed important market developments, including the introduction of Bangladesh's first short-term Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS), the publication of transaction-based money market reference rates, the implementation of the new Open Market Operations (OMO) Guidelines, and the appointment of two new Primary Dealers. These initiatives are expected to further strengthen market infrastructure, enhance price discovery, improve liquidity management, and support the continued development of Bangladesh's local currency government securities market.

Overall, the developments during the fourth quarter of FY 2025–26 indicate continued progress toward building a deeper, more efficient, transparent, and resilient government securities market, thereby supporting effective public debt management, monetary policy implementation, and long-term financial market development in Bangladesh.