

# CHAMBER

N • E • W • S

ISSUE 12 || DECEMBER 2016



Bangladesh moves up two notches in World Bank's  
'Doing Business 2017' ranking



METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
& INDUSTRY, DHAKA

# ZEROCALORIE



ক্যালোরিবিহীন জিরোক্যাল দিয়ে এখন পছন্দের মিষ্টি খাবার খান সাধ মিটিয়ে, নিশ্চিন্তে

- ডায়াবেটিক রোগীদের জন্য চিনির সেরা বিকল্প জিরোক্যাল
- গর্ভবতী মহিলা, শিশু ও বয়োবৃদ্ধ-সহ সবার জন্য নিরাপদ
- একটি স্যাশে বা একটি ট্যাবলেট এক চা-চামচ চিনির সমান মিষ্টি

চিনির স্বাদ ক্যালরি বাদ



স্বাস্থ্যের ট্রান্সলিট্রাজ লিমিটেড

[ক্যালোরিবিহীন মিষ্টি খাবারের রেসিপি'র জন্য লগইন করুন: [f /zerocalfitnessrecipe](https://zerocalfitnessrecipe.com)]



## VISION

- ▶ Be the leading voice serving responsible business



## MISSION

- ▶ Become the leading Chamber for providing research and analysis related to business in Bangladesh
- ▶ Attract quality membership, representative of a cross section of business
- ▶ Effectively respond to changing business environment
- ▶ Collaborate with local and international institutions
- ▶ Engage and communicate regularly with our stakeholders
- ▶ Promote best practices that benefit business and society



## VALUES

- ▶ Fairness
- ▶ Integrity
- ▶ Respect
- ▶ Equal Opportunity



## CORE COMPETENCIES - ORGANISATION

- ▶ Research based Policy Advocacy
- ▶ Networking
- ▶ Business Intelligence



## CORE COMPETENCIES – PEOPLE

- ▶ Professional
- ▶ Innovative
- ▶ Adaptable
- ▶ Team Player
- ▶ Proactive
- ▶ Communication & Interpersonal Skills

## CHAMBER COMMITTEE FOR 2016

### PRESIDENT

MR. SYED NASIM MANZUR

### VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. AKHTER MATIN CHAUDHURY, FCA

### MEMBERS

MR. M. ANIS UD DOWLA

MR. TABITH M. AWAL

MS. SIMEEN HOSSAIN

MR. MD. SAIFUL ISLAM

MR. RUBAIYAT JAMIL

MS. NIHAD KABIR

MR. HABIBULLAH N. KARIM

MR. ADEEB H. KHAN, FCA

MR. FRANCOIS DE MARICOURT

MR. KAMRAN T. RAHMAN

### SECRETARY-GENERAL

MR. FAROOQ AHMED

## DISCLAIMER

The Chamber News is published for private circulation by Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka. The Chamber assumes no responsibility for the correctness of items quoted in the bulletin although every effort is made to give information from sources believed to be reliable.

# CONTENTS

CHAMBER NEWS | ISSUE- 12 | DECEMBER 2016

## EDITORIAL 05

Bangladesh moves up two notches in World Bank's 'Doing Business 2017' ranking

## ARTICLE 07

The World's Most Valuable Brands, 2016

## NATIONAL NEWS 09

## CORPORATE NEWS 12

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS 15

## REVIEW 26

Foreign trade  
Export earnings  
Import payments  
Exchange rate movements  
Stock market

## STATISTICS 29

Major economic indicators-Bangladesh  
Value of letters of credit  
Export performance of Bangladesh  
Production of selected industrial items  
Consumer Price Index : National  
Consumer Price Index : Rural  
Consumer Price Index : Urban  
Wage rate index by sectors: Bangladesh

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT 36

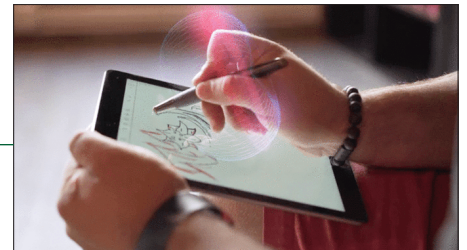
## 17 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Adidas Shoe that can be Dissolved in Your Sink



## 19 NEW PRODUCTS

Flip Smart Stylus: As simple as pencil



## 21 MEMBER PROFILE

Eskayef Bangladesh Limited

**SK+F**  
**ESKAYEF BANGLADESH LIMITED**

## 22 COUNTRY PROFILE

Vietnam



## 24 MEMBER NEWS

MTB distributes bicycles amongst meritorius students of Khulna



## EDITORIAL

### BANGLADESH MOVES UP TWO NOTCHES IN WORLD BANK'S 'DOING BUSINESS 2017' RANKING



A World Bank Group annual flagship Report *Doing Business 2017: Equal Opportunity for All* has ranked Bangladesh at 176th among 190 countries in 'ease of doing business'. Despite gaining two spots in 2017, the country lags behind most other South Asian (SAARC) countries, managing only to overtake Afghanistan, which is ranked 183rd globally. Among the 8 South Asian countries, Bhutan occupies the top position, coming 73rd in the global rankings, while Nepal is ranked 107th, Sri Lanka 110th, India 130th, the Maldives 135th, and Pakistan 144th. New Zealand is ranked number one globally because of its highest number of reforms to ensure business-friendly climate.

The World Bank Group's 'Doing Business 2017' study analyses how effective government regulations are at promoting a positive business environment. The study ranks the business environment of a country based on 11 indicator sets which affect the life of a business. The indicators are: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity,

registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, resolving insolvencies, and labor market regulations. The last named indicator (labor market regulations) is not included in this year's rankings, however.

Bangladesh's overall doing business score, also called distance to frontier (DTF) score, increased slightly to 40.84 from last year's score of 40.68, out of 100, in ease of doing business ranking. The DTF score captures the gap between an economy's performance and a measure of best practice across the entire sample of 41 indicators for 10 *Doing Business* topics (excluding labor market regulations). By way of comparison, the DTF score of Bhutan that held the top position among SAARC nations in 2017 and the 73rd rank globally was 65.37, while the DTF score of the number one ranked New Zealand was 87.01.

Last year's ranking placed Bangladesh at 178 out of 189 countries. According

to this year's Report, out of the total 10 indicators that facilitate business-friendly environment, Bangladesh's performance was worse in four indicators, remained unchanged in another four, and was somewhat positive in the remaining two. In the two indicators in which Bangladesh has performed better, the country's rank has improved only modestly – in the 'registering property indicator' by just one place from 186 to 185, and in the 'resolving insolvency indicator' by two places from 153 to 151.

Among the four worse-performing indicators, the country's rank in 'starting a business' has fallen seven positions to 122 from 115 a year back. The rank in 'getting credit' has fallen five positions from 152 to 157, the rank in 'protecting minority investors' has fallen one place from 69 to 70, and the rank in 'paying taxes' has fallen three positions from 148 to 151.

Bangladesh's position in the four remaining categories has remained

unchanged – 138th in dealing with ‘construction permits’, 187th in ‘getting electricity’, 173rd in ‘trading across borders’, and 189th in ‘enforcing contracts’.

Some major weaknesses in Bangladesh’s business environment as identified in the Report are mentioned in the following, which should be perused carefully by the nation’s policymakers.

1) Starting a business in Bangladesh requires 9 procedures, takes up 19.5 days and costs 13.8 percent of income per capita, while it takes, on average, only 15.4 days in South Asian countries and only 8.3 days in OECD countries.

2) Getting credit is not smooth in Bangladesh. The country’s rank on the ‘ease of getting credit’ is 157 out of 190 economies. It lags behind Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan. The Report says that as little as 0.9 percent of Bangladesh’s adult population has credit-registry coverage, while the coverage is 4.2 percent in South Asian and 12.1 percent in OECD countries.

3) Bangladesh has moved up two places in the World Bank’s overall ranking of the ‘ease of doing business’, but the country has seen little improvement in the parameters of ‘enforcing contracts’, ‘registering property’, and ‘resolving insolvency’.

4) The country is ranked 189th in the parameter of ‘enforcing contracts’. It takes 1442 days to enforce a contract, with the cost standing at 66.8 percent of the claim. In ‘registering property’, the country is ranked 185th. Registration takes 244 days and its costs are 7 times the property value. In the parameter of ‘resolving insolvency’, the country is ranked 151. Time taken is 4 years and the cost is 8 percent of the estate.

5) Despite recent improvements, reliable supply of electricity remains a serious problem for Bangladesh, although

**Bangladesh has moved up two places in the World Bank’s overall ranking of the ‘ease of doing business’, but the country has seen little improvement in the parameters of ‘enforcing contracts’, ‘registering property’, and ‘resolving insolvency’.**

it is vital for industry and business. Bangladesh’s country rank in getting electricity, according to the Report, is 187. It takes 428.9 days to get electricity. In this regard, the country lags behind India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The newly introduced condition that requires all customers to meet 7 percent of their electricity needs through solar energy, making it necessary to install solar panels, has made getting new electricity connections more difficult.

6) Dealing with ‘construction permits’ in Bangladesh requires 14.2 procedures, takes 269 days, and costs 2.7 percent of warehouse value. Bangladesh is, however, ahead of India and Pakistan in this parameter but lags behind Sri Lanka.

7) Of the 10 indicators studied in the Report, Bangladesh has performed the worst in the ‘paying taxes’ indicator. Bangladesh has made paying taxes more complicated for companies by increasing the time it takes to prepare VAT and corporate income tax returns. In fact, the changes have made doing business more difficult in the country, the Report notes. It takes 435 hours and requires 33 payments in a year to pay all types of taxes. The corporate tax rate is also relatively high at 34.4 percent of profit. In contrast, many countries around the world have made tax payments faster, easier and less costly for businesses by

offering electronic systems for filing and payment. Many have lowered tax rates and simplified tax payments. These changes have led to increased revenues in those countries.

Findings of the present World Bank Report provide important lessons for Government and policymakers of the country. Costs associated with weak official policies and actions that add to the cost of doing business have regularly featured in periodical reports of donor agencies like the World Bank, ADB and IMF, international organizations like the World Economic Forum, the United Nations and its organs, Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) as well as reputed local and regional think-tanks.

Government and policymakers should be expected to keep informed about findings and recommendations of these reports and take steps to bring improvements in the country’s business environment. The people of the country are unlikely to remain content with a mere one or two percent change in rank but want to see significant and sustained improvements in the business environment in order to steer the country toward achieving a middle income country status in the shortest possible time.

 ARTICLE

## THE WORLD'S MOST VALUABLE BRANDS, 2016

By Kurt Badenhausen

Forbes has shared its annual list ranking the world's most valuable brands. There is no big surprises at the top, Apple is way out ahead of everyone else with an estimated brand value of \$154.1 billion. It is followed by Google and Microsoft, who come in at \$82.5 billion and \$75.2 billion respectively. Coca-Cola and Facebook finish off the top 5, meaning that 4 out of the top 5 most valuable brands in the world come from the technology industry. The list continues with a total of 100 companies, with the highest ranking apparel brand being Nike who sit at no.18, far higher than their closest competitors Adidas, who are down at no.90.

The top 20 with brand values

No	company	Brand Value (\$ billion)
1.	Apple	154.1
2.	Google	82.5
3.	Microsoft	75.2
4.	Coca-Cola	58.5
5.	Facebook	52.6
6.	Toyota	42.1
7.	IBM	41.4
8.	Disney	39.5
9.	McDonald's	39.1
10.	General Electric	36.7
11.	Samsung	36.1
12.	Amazon	35.2
13.	AT&T	32.6
14.	BMW	28.8
15.	Cisco	28.4
16.	Oracle	28.0
17.	Intel	27.7
18.	Nike	27.5
19.	Louis Vuitton	27.3
20.	Mercedes-Benz	26.0

We considered more than 200 global brands to determine the final list of the world's 100 most valuable brands. The brands were required to have more than a token presence in the U.S., which knocked out some big brands like multinational telecom firm Vodafone and Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba. The top 100 includes product brands like Marlboro, owned by Altria and Philip Morris International PM +0.55%, as well as brands marketed under their corporate name like McDonald's.

Forbes valued the brands on three years of earnings and allocated a percentage of those earnings based on the role brands play in each industry (e.g., high for luxury goods and beverages, low for airlines and oil companies). We applied the average price-to-earnings multiple over the past three years to these earnings to arrive at the final brand value.

The 100 most valuable brands span 16 countries and cross 19 broad industry categories. Brands from U.S.-based companies make up just over half the list with 52 brands. The next greatest

number are from Germany (11 brands), Japan (8) and France (6). Tech brands are the most common with 17, including the top three. Financial services companies landed 13 brands in the top 100 led by American Express at No. 24. Other big industries included automotives (12) and consumer packaged goods (10), followed by luxury and retail, which both secured eight spots.

Apple's 13-year run of quarterly revenue growth came to a crashing halt last month when the tech giant reported revenue of \$50.6 billion, off 13% thanks to soft iPhone sales and a slowdown in

China. The gloom-and-doom sentiment around the company has reached a zenith with the stock off 30% from its all-time peak 12 months ago.



But Forbes' annual study of the world's most valuable brands shows that Apple is still in a class by itself with a value of \$154.1 billion, 87% more than second-ranked Google. It is the sixth straight time Apple has finished first since Forbes began valuing the richest brands in 2010.

"Brands get their value from how customers perceive them," says David Reibstein, a professor of marketing and branding expert at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. "What makes it valuable from a company perspective is that customers are willing to pay a higher price or are more likely to buy."

The Apple brand hits a home run on both fronts. Apple-phones will cry blasphemy, but Apple phones are not that distinct from the latest Samsung gadget, hence why the two companies are always suing each other. Yet, Apple commands a premium price and accounts for nearly half the smartphones sold in the U.S., along with 75 million sold globally during the December holiday quarter.

Apple dominates in a consumer tech industry where brand matters. Revenue fell in the latest quarter, but the release of the iPhone 7 will certainly have fans of the brand lining up for hours outside stores in the fall ahead of the unveiling. The adulation helped the company generate \$53 billion in net income last year.

"The chance to make a memory is the essence of brand marketing," said a

young Steve Jobs after co-founding Apple. The brand has done that by creating a connection with customers through music, phones and computing. It now wants to do the same in watches, TVs and payments with more categories, like autos, also on its radar.



No. 2 Google leapfrogged Microsoft this year and closed the gap on Apple with its brand value up 26% to \$82.5 billion (Apple's brand rose 6%). Google became a division of the newly formed Alphabet last year, but the search engine brand is still the company's bread-and-butter profit center subsidizing "Other Bets" like self-driving cars, Google Fiber, Calico and Nest, which lost \$3.6 billion last year.

People are much more likely to use Google than Bing even though the search results might not differ much because of the Google brand. Google has become the generic term for search, which is the ultimate in branding power.

Reibstein is awed with how Google treats its logo, which he says is the "antithesis of what everybody teaches about branding." Some companies employ brand police to track the use of their logos to ensure the proper fonts and colors. Not Google. It changes the logo on its homepage every day with a clever new doodle.



Rounding out the top five are Microsoft (\$75.2 billion), Coca-Cola (\$58.5 billion) and Facebook FB (\$52.6 billion).

Facebook, up 44%, is the fastest-growing brand in the top 100 for the second straight year. The number of

active users has surged to 1.65 billion. The average user spends 50 minutes daily using Facebook and Instagram (our brand value excludes the financial impact of Instagram). New York Times columnist James Stewart notes that is more time than people spend reading (19 minutes), participating in sports and exercise (17 minutes) and socializing (4 minutes) combined. Time is the ultimate measure of brand engagement.



"Facebook keeps innovating and adding more and more functionally and features," says Reibstein. "Companies are figuring out how to use Facebook, so their revenue is growing. The transformation with what they are doing with their core business is incredible."



The biggest decliner was IBM IBM -0.48%, off 17% to \$41.4 billion and No. 7 overall. Big Blue has reported 16 straight quarters of revenue declines. Revenue in the latest quarter was the company's lowest in 14 years.

"People have trouble defining what IBM is today," says Reibstein, who says the one thing that might save IBM is its artificial intelligence technology platform Watson, which the company is doubling down on by featuring the technology in its ad campaigns.

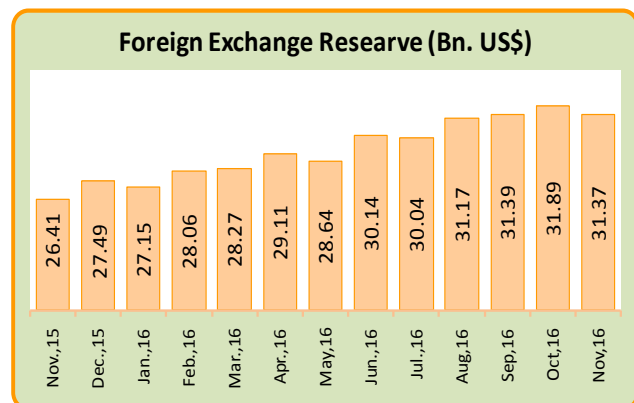
Seven brands cracked the top 100 for the first time led by CVS at No. 47 with a value of \$11.7 billion. The average brand rose 6% in value compared to 2015. The cumulative brand value of the top 100 is \$1.8 trillion with the cut-off at \$6.7 billion for No. 100 Costco.

Source: <http://www.forbes.com>

## NATIONAL NEWS

### FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVE HITS US\$31.37 BILLION

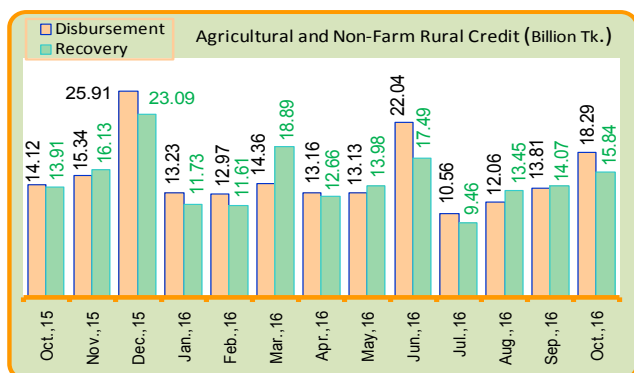
The country's foreign currency reserves at the Bangladesh Bank increased by \$4.96 billion or 19.16 percent to \$31.37 billion on 30 November 2016 from \$26.41 billion in November 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DISBURSEMENT RISES BY 14.33%

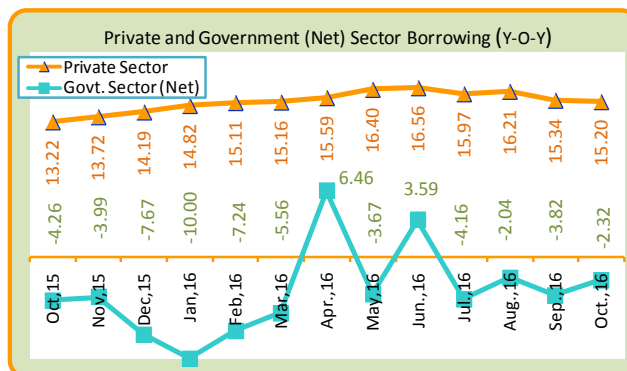
Agricultural credit (including non-farm rural credit) disbursed by banks during July-October 2016-17 amounted to a provisional Tk.52.73 billion as compared to Tk.46.12 billion during July-October 2015-16, showing a rise of Tk.6.61 billion or 14.33 percent. The credit disbursement achieved 30.04 percent of total target (Tk.175.50 billion) set for 2016-17. Agricultural credit disbursed by banks in October 2016 decreased by Tk.4.16 billion or 29.44 percent to Tk.18.29 billion from Tk.14.13 billion in October 2015. Meanwhile, total recovery of agricultural loan during July-October 2016-17 rose by Tk.6.19 billion or 13.73 percent to Tk.51.27 billion from Tk.45.08 billion during July-October 2015-16. Agricultural credit recovery by banks in October 2016 also rose by Tk.1.93 billion or 13.87 percent to Tk.15.84 billion from Tk.13.91 billion in October 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

### PRIVATE SECTOR CREDIT GROWTH RISES

The credit growth in the private sector rose by 1.98 percentage point to 15.20 percent in October 2016 from 13.22 percent in October 2015. Meanwhile, the credit growth in the government (net) sector fell by 6.58 percentage point to -2.32 percent in October 2016 from -4.26 percent in October 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

### BSTI OPENS AUTOMATED CERTIFICATION PROCESS

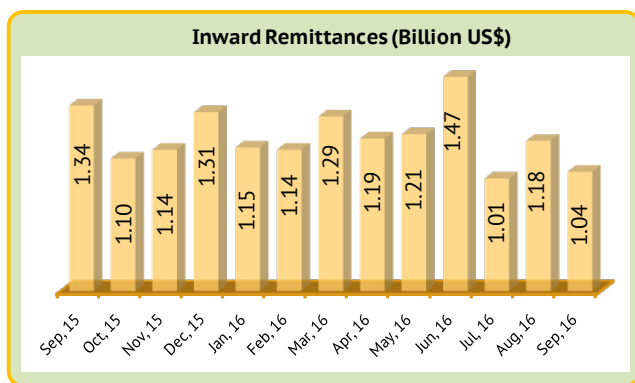
Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) will issue all types of standardization certificates through online process on receipt of applications from intending companies. The companies will now get the certificates easily by paying application fees through e-payment platforms, saving both time and money. The consumers, at the same time, would be able to check from the BSTI website if the products have BSTI certification or not.

### JAMDANI: COUNTRY'S FIRST GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (GI) PRODUCT

Jamdani, one of the country's finest textiles, has got the registration as the Geographical Indication (GI) product. The classic Muslin craft got the GI registration as the first GI product of Bangladesh. Industries Minister, on behalf of Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (DPDT) under his ministry, handed over the GI registration certificate to Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) chairman. Jamdani got the registration from the DPDT under the Industries Ministry following an application from BSCIC. With the GI registration, Bangladesh made another step forward in protection of its traditional products. The term Jamdani is Persian, derived from 'Jam', meaning flower, and 'Dani', as in vase or a container, named after decorative floral patterns found on Dhakai textile. According to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), a GI is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin, such as a town, region, or a country.

## REMITTANCE INFLOW AMOUNTS TO US\$5.21 BILLION DURING JULY-NOVEMBER 2016-17

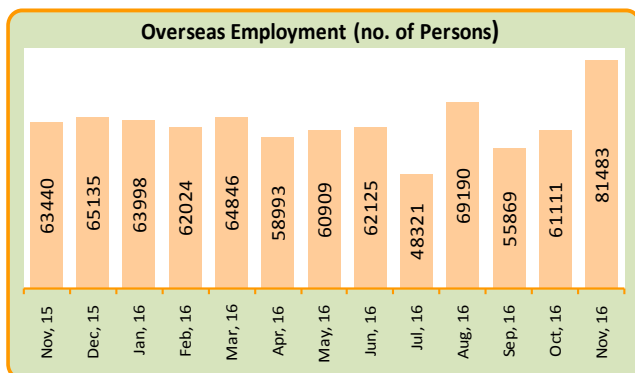
The inward remittances received from Bangladeshi nationals working abroad reached US\$5.21 billion during July-November 2016-17, according to Bangladesh Bank. The remittance fell by \$0.96 billion or 15.56 percent from \$6.17 billion received during July-November 2015-16. During July-November 2016-17, \$963.82 million remittance were received from Saudi Arabia, \$874.17 million from the United Arab Emirates, \$683.51 million from U.S.A., \$510.64 million from Malaysia, \$419.40 million from Kuwait, \$366.87 million from Oman, \$272.43 million from U.K., \$220.34 million from Qatar, \$195.07 million from Italy, \$146.95 million from Bahrain, \$137.11 million from Singapore and \$417.81 million from other countries.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

## OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT JUMPS 28.18%

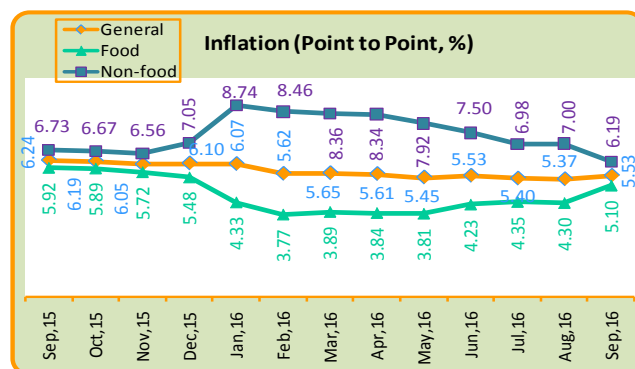
A total of 315974 Bangladeshis got foreign jobs during July-November 2016-17 compared to 246507 during July-November 2015-16, showing a rise of 69467 employees or 28.18 percent, according to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET). During July-November 2016-17, a total of 75774 documented workers went to Oman, 58785 to Saudi Arabia, 44256 to Qatar, 38896 to Bahrain, 24631 to Kuwait, 21516 to Singapore, 14612 to Malaysia, 8502 to Jordan, 5942 to Lebanon, 2504 to Brunei, 1518 to Mauritius, 1760 to United Arab Emirates, 456 to South Korea and 16822 to other countries.



Source: BMET

## INFLATION FALLS TO 5.57% IN OCTOBER 2016

The country's general inflation on point-to-point basis (as per the base year 2005-06 =100) fell by 0.62 percentage points to 5.57 percent in October 2016 from 6.19 percent in October 2015, according to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The food inflation decreased by 0.33 percentage points to 5.56 percent in October 2016 compared to 5.89 percent in October 2015. The non-food inflation rose by 1.09 percentage points to 5.58 percent in October 2016 compared to 6.67 percent in October 2015 because of a rise in house rent, transportation costs, education and medical expenses and prices of other non-food items.



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## UN PLEDGES \$1.2 BILLION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations recently signed an agreement with the government of Bangladesh pledging US\$ 1.2 billion for the next four years. The agreement, known as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017 - 2020, is also strategically planned to carry forward the legacy of the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The UNDAF represents the commitment of the UN System to assist the government of Bangladesh in achieving its national development priorities presented in the 7th Five Year Plan, 2021 Vision, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## TK. 130 BILLION PROJECT FOR UNINTERRUPTED POWER SUPPLY APPROVED

The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) recently cleared the Tk 137.03 billion project called 'Power Grid Network Strengthening Project under PGCB'. Of the total project cost, the government will mobilize from its own resources Tk 37.29 billion, while China will put in the remaining Tk 97.08 billion for the project. Meanwhile, the ECNEC in another meeting also approved a project titled 'Grid-based power supply efficiency improvement' at an estimated cost of Tk 29.82 billion to enhance efficiency and reliability of the power supply systems. The Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB) will implement the project by 2021.

## TK. 32.0 BILLION DOMESTIC SHIPPING TRANSPORT PROJECT APPROVED

The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) recently approved the 'Bangladesh Regional Domestic Shipping Transport Project-1' with an outlay of Tk 32.0 billion, aiming to ensure safe journeys of passengers and goods transportation through Chittagong-Dhaka-Ashuganj river route. Of the total project cost, the government will provide Tk 3.20 billion and the World Bank Tk 28.80 billion as project assistance. Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) will implement the project.

## TK.21.29 BILLION INCOME TAX FETCHED AT TAX FAIR

The National Board of Revenue (NBR) collected Tk 21.29 billion during the weeklong tax fair that ended on 7 November, 2016. The amount is 4.63 percent higher than the collection made during last year's fair. A total of 928,973 people obtained services from the tax fair this year and 194,598 submitted income tax returns. Last year the NBR received Tk.20.35 billion in income tax from tax fairs across the country, some 757,754 people received services from the tax officials while 161,060 taxpayers submitted their tax returns at the fairs.

## BSEC BARS PRIVATE COMPANIES FROM DIRECT LISTING

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) asked the country's both the stock exchanges not to allow direct listing of any private company. BSEC issued a directive in this connection under Section 20A of Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969 to protect the interests of investors as well as the capital market. Direct listing is the process by which a company can be listed on a stock exchange without increasing existing paid-up capital or issuing new shares. Under the mechanism, a company can join a bourse just by offloading its existing shares to investors. Since the introduction of the direct listing system in 2006, five state-owned companies and five private sector companies joined the bourses by offloading shares.

## TENURE OF SIX RENTAL POWER PLANTS EXTENDED

The government extended the tenure of six rental power plants and doubled their tariff rates to over Tk 15 per kilowatt. The rental power entrepreneurs along with their generation capacities are: Dutch Bangla Power and Association Ltd (100MW), Summit Group-owned M/S Khulna Power Company Ltd (115MW), M/S Khanjahan Ali Power Company Limited (40MW), M/S Acorn Infrastructure Service (100MW), Summit Narayanganj Power Ltd (102MW) and Orion Power Meghnaghat Ltd (100MW). The tariff rates of per kilowatt of electricity from the private power producers are Tk 15.33, Tk 15.45, Tk 15.66, Tk 15.74, Tk 15.74, and Tk 15.74 respectively. Previous rate fixed in 2010, on average, was around Tk 7.78 per kilowatt.

## \$31.63 MILLION ASSISTANCE DEAL WITH UNDP FOR CHT UPLIFT

The government recently signed a US\$31.63 million aid deal with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for sustainable and inclusive development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts. With the \$31.63 million fund, the government will implement 'Strengthening Inclusive Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts project' in the next five years aimed at improving the lives of millions of ethnic people in south-eastern Bangladesh. Of the \$31.63 million assistance, nearly \$19.6 million will be provided by Denmark, \$1.55 million by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Development Fund, \$3.49 million by the USAID, \$1.0 million by the UNDP and \$5.0 million by the Bangladesh government. The remaining unfunded amount of \$12.0 million will be covered by other development partners, to be confirmed later.

## ADP IMPLEMENTED DURING JULY-OCTOBER 2016-17

Implementation of Annual Development Programme (ADP) during July-October 2016-17 by all the ministries and divisions amounted to Tk.167.72 billion or 13.60 percent of Tk.1233.46 billion under the ADP allocation (Except Self-Financed) outlays for 2016-17 fiscal years, according to the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED). During the period, the highest ADP expenditure was by Power Division which utilized Tk.45.09 billion (24.21 percent) from the allocated Tk. 186.27 billion for 2016-17.

Ministries/ divisions	ADP implemented (Tk. billion)	Allocation for 2016-17 (Tk. billion)	% utilized against allocation
Power division	45.09	186.27	24.21
Local govt. division	36.07	175.37	20.57
Ministry of primary & mass education	13.58	75.09	18.09
Ministry of Railway	9.50	88.07	10.78
Bridges division	6.62	92.72	7.13
Roads & highways	6.27	77.91	8.05
Energy and Mineral Resources Division	5.86	32.08	18.26
Ministry of education	5.40	58.83	9.17
Ministry of Housing and Public Works	5.03	48.97	10.27
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	3.89	60.70	6.41

Source: IMED

## CORPORATE NEWS



একসাথে তৈরি হচ্ছে ১ নম্বর বেটওয়ার্ক

The first merger of Bangladesh's telecom sector has come into effect with the beginning of the commercial operation of Robi as the merged company on November 16, 2016. Following the merger of Robi and Airtel, the merged company is known as Robi Axiata Limited serving approximately 32.2 million subscribers. 'Airtel' remains as an independent product brand of Robi Axiata. In completing the first telecoms merger as well as the country's largest merger, Axiata now holds 68.7% controlling stake in the combined entity, while Bharti holds 25%. The remaining 6.3% is being held by the existing shareholder, NTT DOCOMO of Japan. Robi is the first operator to introduce GPRS and 3.5G services in Bangladesh. The company has introduced many first of its kind digital services in the country and has invested heavily in taking mobile financial services to the underserved communities in the rural and semi-urban areas. As a socially responsible brand, Robi has taken up a number of flagship Corporate Responsibility initiatives in the areas of ICT-Education, Health and Environment with a view to contribute towards the sustainable development of the country.



The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) recently approved the rights offer of the IDLC Finance Limited for 125,683,593 ordinary shares of Tk.10.00 each issuing at Tk.20.00 each including a premium of Tk.10.00 per share totaling of Tk.2,513,671,860 at a ratio of 1R:2, ie one rights share for two existing shares. The approval has been accorded subject to the condition that the company shall comply with the requirements embodied in the Securities and Exchange Commission (Rights Issue) Rules, 2006 and other relevant laws and regulatory requirements, and shall also adhere to the conditions imposed by BSEC under section-2cc of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969.

## Emerald Oil Industries Ltd

Emerald Oil Industries Ltd recommended 10 percent stock dividend for the year ended on 30 June 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.3.33, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.17.23 and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.1.32 for the year ended on June 30, 2016 against Tk.2.82(restated), Tk.16.29 and Tk.(2.55) respectively for the same period of the previous year.



Olympic Industries Ltd. reported that its net turnover amounted to Tk.11.03 billion for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to Tk.8.99 billion for the year ended June 30, 2015. The company also reported net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.23.80, earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.8.54, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.10.96 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as against Tk.21.31, Tk.5.75, and Tk.7.81 for the year ended June 30, 2015. The board of directors of the company recently recommended 40 percent cash dividend and 5 percent stock dividend for the year ended June 30 2016.



Alhaj Textile Mills Limited reported that its net profit amounted to Tk.25.64 million for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to Tk.19.26 million (restated) for the year ended June 30, 2015. The company also reported net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.13.54, earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.1.53, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.6.11 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as against Tk.13.71 (restated), Tk.1.15 (restated) and Tk.1.89 (restated) for the year ended on June 30, 2015. The board of directors of the company recommended 5 percent cash dividend for the year ended June 30 2016.



ONE Bank Limited recently entered into a Green and SME syndicated term-loan agreement with FMO, OFID and OeEB for \$44 million for a five-year term. The loan will assist the bank to grow its US dollar balance sheet, SME book and green financing portfolio. In addition to the loan, the three development financial institutions will assist the bank to improve its environmental, social, and safety standards. The term financing was arranged jointly by FMO and RSA Capital.



The board of directors of Orion Infusion Ltd recently recommended 14 percent cash dividend for the year ended on June 30 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.5.25, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.12.98 and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.5.15 for the year ended June 30, 2016 against Tk.1.39, Tk.9.21, and Tk.3.41 for the year ended June 30, 2015.

## SINGER® AT HOME WORLDWIDE

Singer announced its results for the quarter ended September 30, 2016, noting record sales during the Eid ul-Azha period. Year to date revenue for the nine months of Tk. 7.7 billion rose 30.0 per cent compared to 2015, driven by strong sales in all product categories. The gross profit for this period increased 41.0 per cent, with gross profit margins rising to 28.3 per cent from 26.2 per cent in the prior year. The year-to-date profit after tax jumped 59.0 per cent, with a corresponding increase in earnings per share. The financial services products offered from the retail stores, like Western Union, Bkash, Grameen airtime reloads and utility bill payments increased in value by 122 per cent during the first nine months of 2016, with nearly half a million customers visiting the retail stores during this period to avail these convenient additional services. Singer Bangladesh also recently received a AAA Long-Term rating from Emerging Credit Rating Agency, the report citing the company's strong financial position, experienced management, trusted brand and quality assurance amongst other key strengths.



Standard Chartered Bank recently arranged Tk. 650-million Zero Coupon Bond for ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited, a joint venture company formed by ACI Limited of Bangladesh and Godrej Agrovet Limited of India. This is the fourth Zero Coupon Bond arranged by Standard Chartered Bank, Bangladesh. The facility is aimed to finance the company's capital expenditures and to refinance its existing debt. ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited is the leading poultry, fish and cattle feed manufacturer of the country with a market share of about 9.0 per cent. The company launched its operations in 2004.



BRAC Bank Limited recorded 72 per cent growth in after tax profit during the third quarter of 2016 in comparison with the same period of last year. The bank reported a consolidated after tax profit of Tk. 908 million during July-September 2016 which was Tk. 545 million in the same period of 2015 and of Tk. 2,656 million during January-September 2016 which was Tk. 1,545 million in the same period of 2015. The bank's consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS) hit Tk. 1.10 during July-September 2016 against Tk. 0.86 during same period of 2015 and Tk. 3.62 during January- September 2016 compared to Tk. 2.30 during same period of 2015.



The board of directors of National Bank Limited recently decided to issue subordinated bonds worth Tk.4.0 billion. The bank will issue the bond for raising fund to meet capital requirement under Basel III and to strengthen the regulatory capital base of the bank. The bond issuance is subject to approval from the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Bangladesh Bank. The paid-up capital of the bank, which was listed on the Dhaka bourse in 1984, is Tk. 30,000 million and authorized capital is Tk. 19,753.80 million, while total number of securities is 1,975,377,912. The sponsor-directors own 27.95 per cent stake in the bank, while institutional investors own 24.64 per cent, foreign investors 2.80 per cent and the general public 44.61 per cent as of September 29, 2016.



Confidence Cement Limited earned revenue of Tk.5.53 billion and a net profit after tax of Tk.665.98 million for the 18 months ended on 30 June, 2016 compared to Tk.5.12 billion and Tk. 284 million for the previous 18 months ended on 31 December 2014. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.14.80, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.73.75, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.12.66 for the 18 months ended on 30 June, 2016 as against Tk.6.32, Tk.63.67, and Tk.0.67 for the previous 18 months ended on 31 December 2014. The board of directors of the company recommended 37.50 percent final cash dividend for the 18 months ended on 30 June, 2016.



**Shahjibazar Power Co. Ltd.**

Shahjibazar Power Co. Ltd. reported that its net profit after tax amounted to Tk.705.40 million for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to Tk.949.53 million (restated) for the year ended June 30, 2015. The company also reported net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.32.06, earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.5.14, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.8.20 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as against Tk.29.64(restated), Tk.6.92 (restated), and Tk.1.49 (restated) for the year ended on June 30, 2015. The board of directors of the company recommended 30 percent cash dividend and 3 percent stock dividend for the year ended June 30 2016.



Agricultural Marketing Co. Limited earned a net profit after tax of Tk.52.99 million for the year ended June 30, 2016 compared to Tk.55.58 million for the year ended June 30, 2015. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.6.62, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.68.06, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.9.67 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as against Tk.6.95 Tk.64.63, and Tk.8.59 for the year ended on June 30, 2015. The board of directors of the company recommended 32 percent cash dividend for the year ended June 30 2016.



The board of directors of Matin Spinning Mills Limited recently recommended 23 percent cash dividend for the year ended on 30 June 2016. The company also reported net asset value (NAV) per share with revaluation reserve of Tk.41.64, earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.3.02, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.1.53 for the year ended June 30, 2016 as against Tk.41.27, Tk.4.49, and Tk.3.66 for the year ended June 30, 2015.



The board of directors of Bata Shoe Company (Bangladesh) Limited recently recommended 225 percent interim cash dividend considering the performance of the company up to third quarter from January to September 2016 and the retained earnings up to December 31, 2015. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.47.87, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.254.11, and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.40.90 for the period ended on September 2016 as against Tk.42.63, Tk.219.51 and Tk.16.00 respectively for the same period of the previous year.



A Subsidiary of Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation

The board of directors of Padma oil Company Limited recently recommended 100 percent cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.19.07, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.92.92 , and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.82.09 for the year ended June 30 2016 as against Tk.19.63, Tk.83.85 and Tk.87.90 respectively for the same period of the previous year.



The board of directors of Kohinoor Chemical Company(Bangladesh) Limited recently recommended 20 percent stock dividend and 10 percent cash dividend for the year ended on June 30, 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.11.75, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk.41.10 and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.12.25 for the year ended on June 30, 2016 as against Tk.9.01, Tk.32.35 and Tk.20.69 for the year ended June 30, 2015.



Ambee Pharmaceuticals Limited recently recommended 26 percent cash dividend for the 18 months period from January 01, 2015 to June 30, 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.3.41 and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk.12.06 for the 18 months period ended on June 30, 2016. The company also reported EPS of Tk.2.71 and NOCFPS of Tk.11.59 for the 12 months period from January 01, 2015 to December 31, 2015.



Beximco Pharmaceuticals Limited achieved sales of Tk.20,034.50 million and earned a gross profit and net profit of Tk.9,234.19 million and Tk.2,948.05 million respectively during the period of 18 months, from January 2015 to June 2016. The company at its 40th annual general meeting (AGM) approved 15 percent cash and 5 per cent stock dividend for the period of 18 months from January 2015 to June 2016.



KDS Accessories Limited earned revenue of Tk.344.14 million and net profit after tax of Tk.22.06 million for the three months ended on 30 September, 2016 compared to Tk.352.06 million and Tk.19.66 million for the same period of 2015. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk.0.39(restated) and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk. 0.54 for the three months ended on 30 September, 2016 as against Tk.0.34 and Tk.3.73 for the same period of 2015.

## INTERNATIONAL NEWS

### INDIA: Rs 326 BILLION DEPOSITED IN POST OFFICES SINCE DEMONETIZATION

People in India have deposited staggering Rs 326.31 billion in nearly 0.15 million post offices (about 0.13 million in rural areas and the rest 25,000 in urban and semi-urban areas) across the country following demonetization of Rs 500/1000 currency notes. The post offices have also exchanged about Rs 36.80 billion of old currency notes between November 10 and 24, 2016. During the same period, Rs 35.83 billion was withdrawn from post offices.

Following demonetization of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes from midnight of November 8, people rushed to banks and post offices to deposit or exchange old currency notes. Serpentine queues were seen in front of banks, ATMs and post offices with people lining up to get valid currency notes. Those without postal savings accounts were also permitted to exchange the old notes up to a certain limit in the post offices by producing their identity cards.

### BAHRAIN: FLEXIBLE WORK PERMITS BREAK NEW GROUND

In an innovative move, Bahraini authorities plan to introduce what is being termed as flexible working permits of two years for qualified foreign workers. In effect, the plan would grant expatriates the opportunity to be associated with more than a single employer at a time, by assuming part-time jobs. This is a novelty not just within the Gulf but the broader region. The scheme is meant to make expatriates their own bosses, though at a price. Holders of flexible working permits should pay the associated costs with working in Bahrain. The fees are \$529 and \$380 for work issuance and health care fees, respectively, for two years. Additionally, there is a \$79 monthly

social insurance fee. Besides, a deposit is required to cover the cost of airfare to the worker's homeland. Already, foreign workers in Bahrain, a popular destination for foreign workers notwithstanding its small size, make up a majority of the workforce in Bahrain. Expatriates made up 79 per cent of total workforce as of the second quarter of 2016. What's more, foreign workers increased by an annual 7.8 per cent compared to the same quarter in 2015. The local workforce grew a mere 0.8 per cent.

### JAPAN: LONGEST CONSUMER PRICE FALL SINCE 2011

Japan's consumer prices fell in October 2016, extending the longest string of declines in five years and underscoring its struggles to conquer deflation. The weak inflation data—core prices excluding fresh food fell 0.4 percent from a year ago—come several weeks after Japan's central bank pushed back the timeline for hitting its 2.0 percent inflation target, which is a key part of Prime Minister Abe's faltering bid to pump up the world's number three economy. Japan has been struggling to reverse a deflationary spiral of falling prices and lackluster growth but October's data mark eight straight months of declines—the longest streak since 2011.

### PAKISTAN: US\$4698.31 MILLION REMITTANCES RECEIVED IN FIRST QUARTER

Overseas Pakistanis working abroad remitted US \$4698.31 million in first three months (July to September, 2016) of FY 2016-17, compared with US \$4965.81 million received during the same period in the preceding year, according to the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP). In September 2016, the inflow of remittances amounted to US\$1609.29 million, which is 8.60% lower than August 2016 and 9.34% lower than September 2015.

(US\$ million)

Remittance sources	Remittances September 2015	Remittances September 2016
SAUDI ARABIA	483.21	437.87
UAE	428.13	361.89
USA	260.43	210.82
UK	233.27	210.18
GCC Countries*	201.34	182.16
EU	33.31	43.60
OTHERS	135.46	162.77
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1775.15</b>	<b>1609.29</b>

\*Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman

### VIETNAM: \$89.7 BILLION TO BE SPENT ON PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN 2016-2020

Vietnamese parliament recently agreed that the country's maximum public investment for the 2016-2020 period will be 2,000 trillion Vietnamese dong (US\$89.7 billion). The figure was announced in a resolution on Vietnam's public investment plan in medium term of 2016-2020 adopted by the country's lawmakers at the ongoing second session of the 14th National Assembly (NA). Among the total figure of public investment in the next five years, some 1,120 trillion Vietnamese dong (US\$50.22 billion) comes from the central budget, with foreign capital and domestic capital standing at 300 trillion Vietnamese dong and 820 trillion Vietnamese dong, respectively.

### MALAYSIA: EXPORTS FALL 3% IN SEPTEMBER

Malaysia's exports fell in September, 2016 due to weak oil prices and a slump in demand for manufactured goods. Exports in September contracted 3.0 percent from a year earlier, faster than

the 1.9 percent decline forecast in a Reuters poll. In August, exports had increased 1.5 percent. Exports of crude oil and liquefied natural gas fell 26.8 percent and 20 percent, respectively, in September, data from the International Trade and Industry Ministry showed. Meanwhile, shipments of manufactured goods declined 1.2 percent.

### **SINGAPORE: NON-OIL EXPORTS FALL 12%**

Singapore's exports fell by the most in seven months in October 2016 and for a second straight month, as weak global demand showed no sign of letting off. Non-oil domestic exports (NODX) fell 12 per cent in the month from a year earlier, said International Enterprise (IE) Singapore. Year on year, electronic shipments fell by 6 per cent in October, following the 6.6 per cent decline in September, largely due to fall in ICs (-5.1 per cent), disk drives (-47.7 per cent) and telecommunications equipment (-19.9 per cent).

Non-electronic exports fell by 14.6 per cent, after the 4.2 per cent decline in the previous month, led by pharmaceuticals (-47.0 per cent), petrochemicals (-7.0 per cent) and civil engineering equipment parts (-40.7 per cent). Of Singapore's top 10 markets, exports rose only for Taiwan, Hong Kong and South Korea. The largest contributors to the drop in October's exports were the European Union (-28.6 per cent), Japan (-19.9 per cent) and Indonesia (-13.1 per cent).

### **EGYPT: \$12 BILLION IMF LOAN APPROVED**

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) recently approved a three-year \$12 billion loan to Egypt, to support the country's ailing economy — a move intended to restore investor confidence and raise the country's foreign reserves. The IMF would release \$2.75 billion to Egypt immediately, while further

disbursement will depend on the country's economic performance and agreed milestones in implementing the reforms. The IMF recently forecast that the country's economy would grow 3.8 percent this year and 4 percent next year, but inflation would reach 18 percent in 2017 amid budget deficit of 12 percent.

### **USA: THE ENERGY INDUSTRY DEEPER JOB CUTS IN 2016**

U.S.-based energy companies announced plans to send 103,000 workers packing in the first 10 months of 2016, compared with 90,000 in the same period last year, according to global outplacement firm Challenger, Gray & Christmas. The oil bust has been anything but a blip. Crude prices fell from more than \$100 a barrel in mid-2014 to the upper \$20 range last winter, forcing energy companies to revisit their staffing levels quarter after quarter as they sought to reduce costs. About half of the 20 biggest layoffs that have struck the sector since the downturn began occurred this year.

Oil giants like Chevron and Shell, as well as smaller independent producers have cut significantly, but it's the companies that provide services to these drillers that have slashed to the bone. Those include the big three U.S. oilfield services firms: Schlumberger, Halliburton and Baker Hughes. Companies that manufacture oil rigs, such as National Oilwell Varco have also had to hand out thousands of pink slips as drilling activity dwindled.

### **SUGAR: PRODUCTION TO REBOUND IN 2016-17**

Global sugar production is forecast to rise by 5 million metric tons (raw value) for 2016/17 to 171 million metric tons, as gains in Brazil and the European Union and most of the top 25 producers more than offset declines in India and Thailand. India's production is forecast to drop 3.6 million tons to 23.9 million tons due to lower area and yield. Production

is forecast up in Uttar Pradesh, while that from Maharashtra and Karnataka is lower than expected. India is the world's largest consumer with consumption forecast to rise marginally to a record 27.2 million tons. Thailand's production is forecast down 470,000 tons to 9.3 million tons as severe drought conditions during the growing stage are expected to lower yields. However, exports are up slightly as stocks are drawn down to meet demand.

### **SMARTPHONE: 373 MILLION UNITS SOLD WORLDWIDE IN THIRD QUARTER**

Global sales of smartphones to end users totaled 373 million units in the third quarter of 2016, a 5.4 percent increase over the third quarter of 2015, according to Gartner. Samsung had a good start to the quarter, but the battery problem that caused some Galaxy Note 7 smartphones to catch fire led to 14.2 percent lower sales year over year— their worst performance ever. Apple's iPhone sales continued to fall in the third quarter of 2016, with a 6.6 percent decline. Apple accounted for 11.5 percent of the global smartphone market, its lowest share since the first quarter of 2009. Huawei is closing the gap with Apple with less than a three percentage point difference in market share between them in the smartphone market.

### **VOLKSWAGEN: 30,000 JOBS TO BE CUT IN HUGE REVAMP**

Volkswagen (VW) recently announced the biggest revamp in its history, cutting 30,000 jobs in a huge savings plan. The deal, agreed with labor representatives after months of negotiations, will lead to annual savings of 3.7 billion euros (\$3.9 billion) by 2020. Jobs will also be lost in Brazil and Argentina, two markets where the brand is struggling. The VW brand, which employs 215,000 people worldwide, had already been struggling with profitability, weighed down by high costs and low productivity.

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

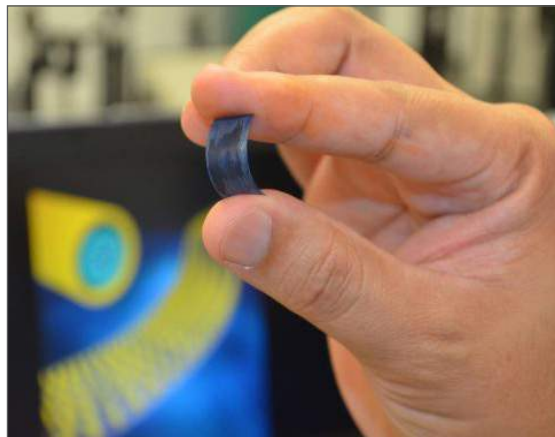
### ADIDAS SHOE THAT CAN BE DISSOLVED IN YOUR SINK

When you think “environmentally friendly,” you don’t immediately think “running shoes.” But that may just change, now that Adidas has revealed a new running shoe model, one lighter, more durable, and most importantly, biodegradable. It is made from a synthetic silk called Biosteel, made by a German company called AMSilk. That gives it strength and durability while being both non-allergenic and completely vegan-friendly. The Biosteel also makes the upper portion 15% lighter. To make the Biosteel used for the shoe, the company ferments genetically modified bacteria. This creates a powder substrate, which is then spun into the yarn used in the shoe. The shoe is said to be tough enough for “two years of high impact use.” Once the shoe is all worn out, one can simply disintegrate the shoe from the kitchen sink. Just dunk the shoes in a solution of water and the contents of little packets of the digestion enzyme proteinase (which they make), and after a few hours, no more shoe.



### NEW NANOTECH COULD ALLOW PHONES TO FULLY CHARGE IN SECONDS

Consumer electronic devices are becoming more powerful while shedding or maintaining size. These smaller gadgets require significant amounts of energy, which current batteries don’t exactly efficiently provide yet, especially after extended use. Scientists from the University of Central Florida (UCF) have developed a very thin, flexible supercapacitor with high energy density. The team from UCF’s NanoScience Technology Center figured out a way to use two-dimensional materials as supercapacitors, solving the problem of size. Presumably, for a supercapacitor to hold the same amount of energy as existing lithium-ion batteries have to be much bigger than current batteries. The two-dimensional material used is called transition-metal dichalcogenides (TMDs). Not only is it small, it also allows for faster electron transfer – aka, faster charging and discharging – thanks to a highly conductive core. The supercapacitors are made of millions of nanometer-thick wires with two-dimensional material shells coating.



### THIS SMARTWATCH WON'T RUN OUT OF POWER

Wearable devices have been getting smaller and more ubiquitous these past few years, but many share one Achilles heel: power. Enter the Matrix PowerWatch, which its creators claim can count steps and calories burned, monitor sleep, and tell the time – all while being powered by your body heat. So how does it work? A thermoelectric generator circuit uses the temperature difference between the watch’s two sides to generate power. A person’s regular body heat warms one side, while air exposure provides a cooler temperature reading to the other side. The watch goes into sleep mode when it’s not being worn, using an internal battery to keep the correct time and date.



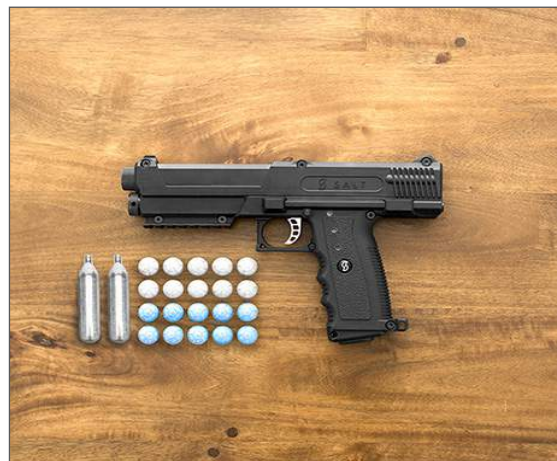
## THE WORLD'S FIRST 3D-PRINTED "SUPERCAR"

At the Los Angeles Auto Show, automaker Divergent 3D showed off their 3D-printed Blade Supercar. The 635 kilogram (1,400 pound) car is made of a combination of aluminum and carbon fiber; accelerates to 97 kilometers per hour (60 miles per hour) in 2.2 seconds with its 700 hp engine; and can use either gasoline. The Blade Supercar debuted last year in June, heralding the company's radical, environmentally-sustainable approach to manufacturing. Divergent calls the manufacturing approach NODE, where they 3D print aluminum nodes joined together by carbon fiber tubing. The process is similar to using Lego blocks and it requires less capital and uses up fewer materials. The ease of assembly means that even semi-skilled workers can run the process. As an added bonus, Divergent 3D's cars are 90 percent lighter and more durable than cars built with traditional techniques.



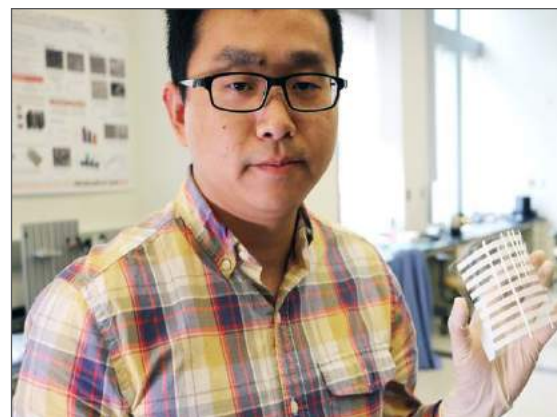
## SALT: THE GUN THAT DOESN'T SHOOT BULLETS

As science and technology advance, we develop new and innovative ways of safeguarding ourselves and our loved ones. Of course, there are the obvious things, like new medicines and medical technologies. Then there are the defensive technologies, like super-small security cameras, new sensing technologies, and exoskeletons. And then there are the offensive arms. While defensive weapons allow us to ward off offensive blow to protect ourselves from attacks, offensive technologies actually harm (and sometimes kill) the enemy. Historically, getting better at building weapons has meant getting better at killing. Case in point: We have remote controlled vehicles that can launch rockets. We have machine gun wielding robots. We even have self-guided bullets that can turn midflight. But one company is making a new kind of offensive tech, one that can render attackers defenseless without causing serious harm. It's known as Salt, and it's a gun that anyone can use for protection—no permit required. Salt is a pepper spray gun. All of the rounds are filled with a non-lethal powdered that consists of pepper spray and tear gas. These rounds break on contact, "immediately causing temporary blindness, difficulty breathing, and severe impact distress."



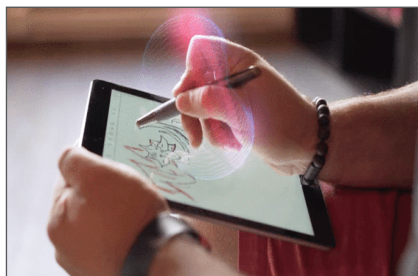
## FLEXIBLE SOLAR PANELS RECYCLE INDOOR LIGHT

Integrating solar panels into windows and walls seems to be the obvious next step for the technology, but what about all of the light indoors? What if there could be a way to harness, or recycle, that light energy along with the light from the sun? Some researchers at Virginia Tech have proven that it's possible. They have developed a new type of flexible solar panel that can absorb both the direct light of sunlight as well as the diffuse light of LED, fluorescent and incandescent lighting. The solar tiles, which resemble flexible versions of bathroom tiles, can be combined together to make window shades or wallpaper. Just a single tile, about the size of your hand, can produce 75 milliwatts of power. If you put a few together to equal the size of a sheet of paper, you have enough power to recharge a smartphone.



## NEW PRODUCTS

### FLIP SMART STYLUS: AS SIMPLE AS A PENCIL



The innovative and intuitive Flip smart stylus works like a pencil, and requires no Bluetooth connection or even batteries. Developed by Lynktec, the Flip stylus is powered by rare earth magnets. These magnets produce a constant magnetic field that works with the company's patented algorithms and existing hardware in the user's own device to determine the location and orientation of the stylus. Like the familiar pencil, the Flip stylus can be 'flipped' over to function as an eraser, and the device also comes with an assortment of tips for different drawing needs.

### BONJOUR SMART ALARM CLOCK



Armed with artificial intelligence and machine learning, the Bonjour Smart Alarm Clock can help the user start and plan their day more efficiently. The Bonjour clock is equipped with voice control and "mindful mannerisms," designed to pleasantly ease the user into their day. The WiFi-enabled device will learn the user's habits over time, and

coordinate the anticipated plans with the conditions of the day—such as weather or excessive traffic, perhaps waking them earlier or even letting them sleep in. The Bonjour can also communicate with other devices, such as Nest or FitBit.

### BALMUDA TOASTER PROMISES PERFECT TOAST



The innovative Balmuda toaster uses a mix of heat and steam to create the perfect piece of toast. Winner of the iF Design Award, the Balmuda toaster was designed on the idea of adding steam to produce a better piece of toast. To that end, the toaster is equipped with a small reservoir that holds a bit of water, releasing steam during the toasting process. The Balmuda also boasts several different toasting modes, such as toast or croissant.

### HEATSBX: A LUNCH BOX THAT WARMS UP YOUR FOOD

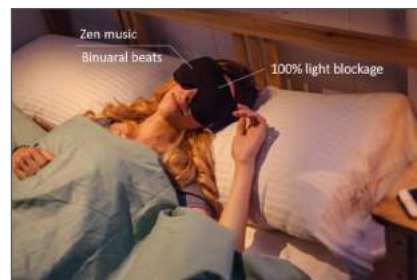


Packing a lunch for work is healthier than eating at a fast food restaurant. That is why many people do it, but the problem is that unless you use a microwave, your food is going to be cold when it should be hot. Not with HeatsBox, a portable

lunchbox. It is equipped with a built-in oven that lets you eat your meals hot, just like if they were prepared fresh.

HeatsBox makes it more enjoyable to bring your meal to work, gradually warming your food in about 15 minutes while you sit at your desk. HeatsBox uses an 85 watt oven-type heater to warm food, and can be charged up via USB. It also comes with the same self-cleaning system found in many newer oven models.

### NUVI SMART SLEEP MASK OFFERS BETTER SLEEP



Equipped with speakers, LEDs and Bluetooth technology, the Nuvi is a smart sleeping mask embedded with a Bluetooth system which promises a personalized route to better sleep.. It integrates the slim speakers, lighting LED and an app to implement powerful sleep aid programs. The Nuvi communicates with a paired device to deliver six different sleep programs, such as Easy Sleep, Power Nap or Smart Wake Up. Each program offers a specially chosen array of sounds and LED lighting to help the user attain the type of sleep they desire, and wake up refreshed. The Nuvi can also stream from sites such as Spotify or YouTube, allowing the user to relax to the music of their choice.

### SPUD: POP-UP MONITOR

SPUD looks like a book, unfolds like an umbrella, and seems like a pretty good monitoring solution. The SPUD



(Spontaneous Pop-up Display) is being hailed as the first truly portable, high-resolution 24-inch screen. The screen collapses like an umbrella to the size of a hardback book, which can fit easily in a backpack, and includes both USB and HDMI ports. When expanded for use, the SPUD's built-in projector will throw the image onto the screen, expanding the workstation. The SPUD also boasts a built-in speaker and a battery life of about three to six hours on a single charge.

### ECOMO: SMART WATER BOTTLE TESTS AND FILTERS WATER



The Ecomo smart water bottle will accurately test and filter water to ensure it is safe enough to drink. The Ecomo bottle communicates with a paired smartphone via Bluetooth, and can be triggered to begin a test simply by shaking the bottle. The shaking motion transfers the water to the internal tester, and then sends the results to the paired device. This allows the user to determine what is in their water, as well as filter it out. The filters can be easily replaced, and the Ecomo will also monitor the user's daily hydration.

### MOCACUFF WRIST-BASED BLOOD PRESSURE MONITOR



Hypertension affects more than 70 million adults in the United States, and even more individuals remain undiagnosed. Hypertension increases the risk of developing heart attacks, kidney damage, and stroke. The MOCACuff blood pressure monitor can take readings from the wrist, making it easier for people to monitor their heart health. Designed by Mocarare, the MOCACuff wireless, automatic blood pressure monitor can be strapped to the wrist, eliminating the need to roll up the sleeve to reach the upper arm. The monitor will display the readings on an attached screen, and can store readings onboard as well as sync with a paired smartphone.

### FLIPPR IRONING BOARD ROTATES TO SAVE TIME



Ironing boards, or ironing tables as they used to be called, have remained largely unchanged since around the mid 1800s, but now consumer electronics startup Sharkk has unveiled the Flippr, an ironing board with one simple difference: it flips over, so you can iron both sides of the garment without moving it. The Flippr also features a torso-shaped design that holds shirts more securely, as well as

pants clips and a detachable module for ironing sleeves and collars.

### SMART MIRROR DISPLAYS THE BACK OF THE HEAD



The Imeo smart bathroom mirror lets users check the front and back of their head at the same time. Developed by Imeo in conjunction with Deknudt Mirrors and Group De Keyzer, the smart mirror system is contained inside a bathroom cabinet with two doors. When the doors are opened, the camera on the left inside panel will capture the back view of the user's head, and stream that information to the tablet-sized display embedded in the mirror on the right side.

### ECLIPSE USB HUB KEEPS CABLES HIDDEN



The elegant Eclipse USB hub in its sleek and tidy design hides charging cables. Developed by Native Union, the Eclipse was designed to blend into the home décor, with a rounded shape and wooden top. Pressing the top will cause the body of the device to rise for access to the three USB cables inside, one of which can be converted into a USB-C connection. The Eclipse also includes a light at the base, making it a bit easier to plug in devices in the dark, and features smart IC technology so it can charge at the optimum speeds.

## MEMBER PROFILE

**SK+F**  
ESKAYEF BANGLADESH LIMITED



*Eskayef started its journey in 1979, when the company was incorporated as a subsidiary of world-renowned multinational pharmaceutical company, SmithKline & French (SK&F), USA in Bangladesh. In 1990, the company was acquired by TRANSCOM, one of the leading conglomerates of Bangladesh. After the acquisition, the new company was named 'Eskayef Bangladesh Limited' and it has subsequently culminated to become one of the leading pharmaceutical companies in the country.*

Eskayef is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of pharmaceutical finished products, bulk pellets and animal health products for local and international markets, including some highly regulated markets in Europe and Australia. Besides, as a technical alliance partner, Eskayef is manufacturing the high-tech insulin products for Novo Nordisk in Bangladesh and also doing contract manufacturing for Novartis, GSK and Servier.

Offering the 'Total Quality Management (TQM)' is the key strength of Eskayef. The company produces products conforming to the highest international standards,

which have been well reflected through number of prestigious global regulatory accreditations including UK MHRA (Medicines and Health Care products Regulatory Agency), European Union GMP, TGA Australia (Therapeutic Goods Administration) and VMD UK (Veterinary Medicines Directorate).

Eskayef's societal commitments have been reflected through the eco-friendly production plants for clean environment and most importantly through providing its world class medicines as the best support for the ailing people across the globe.

Many global best practices are being cultured in the everyday activity of Eskayef, which are contributing in a big way to shape up its future and earning people's trust.

### **Eskayef Bangladesh Limited**

#### **Corporate office**

Gulshan Tower(9th Floor)  
Plot No. 31 Road No. 53  
Gulshan North Commercial Area  
Dhaka-1212  
Bangladesh

## COUNTRY PROFILE



	<b>Area</b> 332,698 square kilometer
	<b>Population</b> 91.70 million
	<b>Capital : Hanoi</b>
	<b>GDP (nominal)</b> \$214.75 billion (2015 estimate) <b>GDP per capita \$2,321</b>
	<b>Contribution to GDP</b>
	<b>Services: 43.7% of GDP</b>
	<b>Industry: 38.8% of GDP</b>
	<b>Agriculture: 17.4% of GDP</b>

With a coastline stretching 3,200 kilometers along the South China Sea, Vietnam is located on the eastern coast of the Indochinese Peninsula. Vietnam's economy has been shifting from a centrally-planned to a socialist-oriented market economy since the late 1980s. Apart from being a manufacturing base for a number of labor-intensive industries, such as garment and footwear, Vietnam has become a popular location for electronics manufacturers over the past few years. Manufacturing, information technology and high-tech industries now form a large and fast-growing part of the national economy. A number of multinationals such as Samsung, Intel, and Microsoft have topped up their scale of production in the country. In 2012, HSBC predicted that Vietnam's total GDP would surpass those of Norway, Singapore and Portugal by 2050.

### AGRICULTURE

Though agriculture's share of economic output has shrunk, agricultural employment still remains significant.

**Crops:** rice, coffee, cotton, peanuts, cashews, pepper, rubber, sugarcane, tea are major crops.

### INDUSTRIES

Food processing, garments, shoes, machine-building; mining, coal, steel; cement, chemical fertilizer, glass, tires, oil, mobile phones are major industries.

### MINING

Coal, phosphate rock, gypsum, tin, zinc, iron ore, antimony, copper, nickel, graphite, gemstones, and chromite are extracted. Large petroleum and natural gas deposits have been discovered recently along the continental shelf in the South China Sea. Though Vietnam is a relative newcomer to the oil industry, it is currently the third-largest oil producer in Southeast Asia.

### TRANSPORT

**Rail:** The Vietnamese railway network, owned and operated by the state-owned Vietnam Railways (VNR), has a total length of 2,600 kilometers, dominated by the 1,726 kilometers single track North-South Railway running between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. In 2009, Vietnam and Japan signed a deal to build, using Japanese technology, a high-speed railway which will be a 1,630-km-long express route, serving a total of 26 stations, including Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

**Roads:** Vietnam's road system includes national roads administered at the central level; provincial roads managed at the provincial level; district roads managed at the district level; urban roads managed by cities and towns; and commune roads managed at the commune level. Bicycles, motor scooters and motorcycles remain the most popular forms of urban road transport.

**Airports:** Vietnam operates 17 major civil airports, including three international gateways: Noi Bai serving Hanoi, Da Nang International Airport serving Da Nang, and Tan Son Nhat, the nation's largest airport, handling 75 percent of international passenger traffic, serving Ho Chi Minh City. Vietnam Airlines, the state-owned national airline, maintains a fleet of 69 passenger aircraft.

**Seaports:** Cam Ranh, Da Nang, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City, Hong Gai, Qui Nhon, Vũng Tàu and Nha Trang are major sea ports.

### TOURISM

Hanoi, Saigon, the former imperial capital of Huế, the World Heritage Sites of Hoi An and Mỹ Sơn, coastal regions such as Nha Trang, the caves of Ha Long Bay and the Marble Mountains are popular tourists destinations.

## FOREIGN TRADE

**Export:** \$162.1 billion (2015 estimated)

**Major Export commodities:** clothes, shoes, electronics, seafood, crude oil, rice, coffee, wooden products, machinery

**Major Export destinations:** USA, China, Japan, South Korea, Germany

**Import:** \$154.7 billion (2015 estimated)

**Major Import commodities:** machinery and equipment, petroleum products, steel products, raw materials for the clothing and shoe industries, electronics, plastics, automobiles

**Major import sources:** China, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand

### IMPORT TARIFF IN THE VIETNAM MARKET (2014)

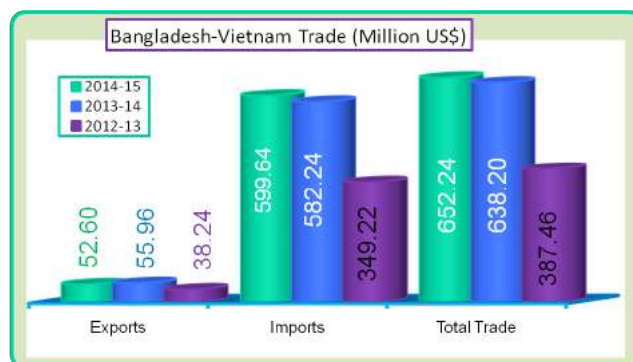
Vietnam import tariff structure has evolved over the year in pursuant with its national demand. Average Most Favored Nation (MFN) applied rates varies from as low as 3.3 percent (for Non-electrical machinery) to as high as 43.0 percent (for Beverages & tobacco).

Product groups	MFN Applied Duties		Imports	
	AVG	Duty-free in %	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products	14.2	8.3	0.2	6.5
Dairy products	9.6	9.5	0.5	10.4
Fruit, vegetables, plants	20.1	8.0	1.0	4.3
Coffee, tea	26.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Cereals & preparations	17.3	12.6	2.0	3.9
Oilseeds, fats & oils	8.4	15.7	2.7	79.3
Sugars and confectionery	17.8	11.8	0.2	8.4
Beverages & tobacco	43.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Cotton	6.0	40.0	0.9	100.0
Other agricultural products	6.6	43.2	1.2	66.7
Fish & fish products	15.6	8.6	0.7	42.1
Minerals & metals	8.0	39.0	15.6	61.7
Petroleum	11.9	11.1	6.5	13.2
Chemicals	3.1	61.7	13.4	59.8
Wood, paper, etc.	10.4	25.3	2.8	40.9
Textiles	9.6	11.5	8.8	11.3
Clothing	19.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
Leather, footwear, etc.	12.9	15.2	2.4	13.8
Non-electrical machinery	3.3	64.3	11.3	77.0
Electrical machinery	7.9	49.5	23.8	78.3
Transport equipment	17.5	37.2	2.4	40.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.	9.8	42.0	2.9	56.0

Source: WTO

### BANGLADESH-VIETNAM TRADE

Two-way trade between the countries has shown a rising trend in recent years. Total trade amounted to US\$652.24 million in 2014-15 compared to \$638.20 million in 2013-14 and \$387.46 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 2.20% in 2014-15 and 64.71% in 2013-14.



### EXPORTS TO VIETNAM

Bangladesh's exports to Vietnam have shown a mixed trend in recent years. Exports amounted to US\$52.60 million in 2014-15 compared to \$55.96 million in 2013-14 and \$38.24 million in 2012-13, showing a fall of 6.00% in 2014-15 but a rise of 46.34% in 2013-14. Vietnam accounted for 0.17% of total Bangladesh exports in 2014-15.

(US\$ million)

Major export items	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Raw hides and skins and leather	18.76	23.89	12.15
Sesamum Seeds, Nes	5.85	7.30	0.91
Jute and jute goods	5.41	3.28	4.52
Pharmaceutical products	5.34	4.77	4.24
Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals	4.97	1.20	0.12
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates nes	4.79	6.98	3.55
Others	7.48	8.54	12.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.60</b>	<b>55.96</b>	<b>38.24</b>

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

### IMPORTS FROM VIETNAM

Bangladesh's imports from Vietnam have shown a rising trend in recent years. Imports amounted to US\$599.64 million in 2014-15 compared to \$582.24 million in 2013-14 and \$349.22 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 2.99% in 2014-15 and 66.73% in 2013-14. Vietnam shared 1.48% of Bangladesh total imports in 2014-15.

(US\$ million)

Major import items	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Lime & cement etc.	339.83	371.02	249.03
Iron and steel	40.77	11.93	9.71
Electrical machinery and equipment	39.35	27.32	8.46
Machinery and mechanical appliances	34.27	13.89	3.77
Man-made filaments	31.19	26.67	16.86
Mineral fuels	29.99	30.92	4.86
Plastics & rubber articles thereof	16.23	16.92	8.86
Products of the chemical or allied industries	13.81	32.79	9.84
Others	54.20	50.78	37.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>599.64</b>	<b>582.24</b>	<b>349.22</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bank

## MEMBER NEWS

### MTB DISTRIBUTES BICYCLES AMONGST MERITORIOUS STUDENTS OF KHULNA

Mutual Trust Bank Ltd. (MTB), as part of the its special CSR campaign titled “Swapno Sarathi”, for underprivileged meritorious students, recently distributed fifty bicycles amongst the students of KDA School and College, Khulna. Brigadier General Md. Ahsanul Huq Miah, NDC, Chairman, Khulna Development Authority (KDA), Mr. Azad Shamsi, Head of Other Division Branches of MTB, local elite, people from different strata, managers of nearby MTB branches, other senior officials of MTB, teachers, students and their guardians were also present at the occasion. MTB, with a view to nurturing the education sector, especially in the rural hard-to-reach areas, launched “Swapno Sarathi” in 2015. Under this campaign, more than one thousand bicycles have already been distributed in different regions of the country in addition to different former enclaves of Bangladesh.



### SQUARE HOSPITALS LAUNCHES ‘SQUARE HEALTH TALK’

Square Hospitals Ltd has launched ‘SQUARE HEALTH TALK’, a health awareness program for valuable corporate partners. SQUARE HEALTH TALK is a health awareness program conducted by a team of reputed physicians of Square Hospital as a part of CSR activities. The team visits an office and arranges an open discussion with the employees of the organization. This will help create practical knowledge and is meant to inspire the employees for leading productive and healthy lives. Most commonly chosen topics are: healthy living, pain and stress, women health, diabetes and hypertension, first aid and adolescent health.



### AB BANK SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH THE PENINSULA CHITTAGONG AND SAYEMAN BEACH RESORT, COX’S BAZAR

AB Bank Limited recently signed an agreement with The Peninsula Chittagong and Sayeman Beach Resort, Cox’s Bazar under which the bank’s debit and credit cardholders will enjoy 50% and 40% discount around the year at The Peninsula Chittagong and Sayeman Beach Resort, Cox’s Bazar respectively. They will also enjoy 50% discount on banquet hall booking and additional attractive discounts in selected restaurants in both the hotels. Deputy Managing Director of AB Bank Limited, Mr. Sajjad Hussain and Head of Sales & Marketing of The Peninsula Chittagong and Sayeman Beach Resort, Cox’s Bazar Mr. Mohammad Imran Humayun Khan signed the agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. Among others, Mr. Moshir Rahman Chowdhury, Managing Director (Current Charge), Mr. Reazul Islam, SEVP and Head of IT & eBiz and other top officials were also present on the occasion.



## BANK ASIA AND CARE JOIN HAND TO FACILITATE ONLINE PAYMENT TO RMG WORKERS

Bank Asia Ltd. recently joined hand with CARE Bangladesh, an international voluntary organization, to facilitate online payment opportunities for Ready Made Garment (RMG) workers fulfilling their all kinds of banking needs. Mr. Md. Arfan Ali, President & Managing Director of Bank Asia and Mr. Arshad Muhammad, Acting Country Director of CARE Bangladesh inked the agreement on behalf of respective sides on 24 November 2016. Under the agreement, RMG workers in two factories in Gazipur will enjoy smooth online payment of their wage and other benefits through the agent banking outlets to be set up inside their factories in pilot phase. The initiative will be replicated in others factories gradually and thus address the hurdles of wage and overtime related payment of RMG workers. Deputy Managing Directors of Bank Asia Mr. Mohammad Zahirul Alam and Mr. Mian Quamrul Hasan Chowdhury and Mr. MM Saif Islam, Program Coordinator, Private Sector Engagement of CARE Bangladesh were, among others, present on the occasion.



## DUTCH-BANGLA BANK AWARDS SCHOLARSHIPS TO 3,037 STUDENTS

Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd (DBBL), under its social cause program, has been awarding scholarship to the meritorious students in need of financial aid studying at Higher Secondary, Graduation levels. Under this initiative, a total number of 41,600 students got DBBL scholarship among which 17,963 students of different levels are receiving the scholarship at present. In this connection, the bank is going to award scholarships to 3,037 meritorious students who passed SSC/ equivalent exam in 2016 and are studying at H.S.C. level in different colleges of the country. Mr. Abul Maal A. Muhith, MP, the Minister for Finance was present as the chief guest while the Minister for Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Anisul Huq, MP and H.E. Mr. Benoit-Pierre Laramee, the High Commissioner of Canada to Bangladesh were present as special guests and handed over the Scholarship Awarding Letters among the recipients at a ceremony held on October 29, 2016. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank presided over the function. Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of the bank was also present at the function.



## BRAC BANK, GOLDEN HARVEST SIGN CASH MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

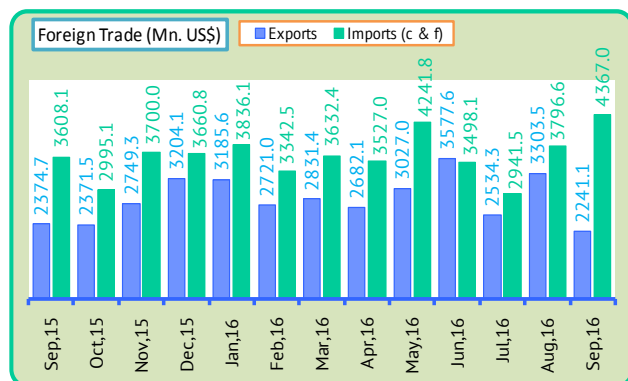
BRAC Bank Limited and Golden Harvest, one of the leading agro-based group of companies in Bangladesh, signed a cash management agreement. Under the arrangement, BRAC Bank will be providing payment solutions to Golden Harvest. Ms. Rojina Akhter, FCA, the CFO of Golden Harvest, and Mr. Md. Sekander-E-Azam, Head of Cash Management & Custodial Service of BRAC Bank, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. Mr. Nazmur Rahim, Acting Head of Retail Banking & Head of Retail Products, BRAC Bank, and Mr. Nirmal Chandra Sardar, Vice President, Golden Harvest, were also present at the signing ceremony along with other senior officials from both the organizations.



## REVIEW

### FOREIGN TRADE

The country's foreign trade amounted to US\$19688.73 million during July-September 2016-17. The overall trade deficit widened by 5.20 percent during July-September 2016-17, due to higher import payments and lower export receipts. The deficit rose to \$3531.09 million during July-September 2016-17 from \$3356.40 million in the same period of the previous fiscal (See Table-1).



**Table-1: Balance of Trade**

	July-Sep. 2014-15	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17
(In million US\$)			
Trade balance	-2100.99	-3356.40	-3531.09
Total exports <sup>1</sup>	7695.10	7758.99	8078.82
Total imports*	9796.09	11115.39	11609.91
(Annual change in million US\$)			
Trade balance	-897.16	-1255.41	-174.69
Total exports	67.13	63.89	319.83
Total imports	964.29	1319.30	494.52
(Annual percentage change)			
Trade balance	-74.53	-59.75	-5.20
Total exports	0.88	0.83	4.12
Total imports	10.92	13.47	4.45

Note: \* = LC Settlement, 1= Exports (EPB)

### EXPORT EARNINGS

During July-September 2016-17, total export earnings (EPB) amounted to US\$8078.82 million compared to \$7758.99 million earned during July-September 2015-16, showing a growth of \$319.83 million or 4.12 percent. However, against the target of \$8946.00 million set for the period, export earnings fell by \$867.18 million or 9.69 percent. Compared to the same period of previous fiscal year, export earnings increased from knitwear, woven garments, footwear, jute goods, leather & leather products, frozen food, petroleum by products, cotton yarn & waste, plastic products and vegetables (See Table-2).

**Table-2: Export earnings of the following major commodities increased in July-September 2016-17**

Commodities	Export earnings <sup>1</sup> (In Mn. US\$)			Annual absolute change (In Mn.US\$)		Annual percentage Change (%)		Share in total export (%)	
	July-Sep. 2014-15	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17
Knitwear	3270.46	3250.11	3400.79	-20.35	150.68	-0.62	4.64	41.89	42.10
Woven garments	2962.71	3189.12	3265.11	226.41	75.99	7.64	2.38	41.10	40.42
Footwear	186.90	175.70	218.26	-11.20	42.56	-5.99	24.22	2.26	2.70
Jute goods	174.23	154.02	154.91	-20.21	0.89	-11.60	0.58	1.99	1.92
Leather & Leather products	167.67	144.48	160.67	-23.19	16.19	-13.83	11.21	1.86	1.99
Frozen food	190.80	120.07	136.72	-70.73	16.65	-37.07	13.87	1.55	1.69
Petroleum by products	18.49	11.69	55.45	-6.80	43.76	-36.78	374.34	0.15	0.69
Cotton yarn & waste	29.59	23.73	24.39	-5.86	0.66	-19.80	2.78	0.31	0.30
Plastic Products	27.35	20.93	21.92	-6.42	0.99	-23.47	4.73	0.27	0.27
Vegetables	32.43	12.35	18.35	-20.08	6.00	-61.92	48.58	0.16	0.23

Note: 1= Export Earnings (EPB), Source: Export Promotion Bureau

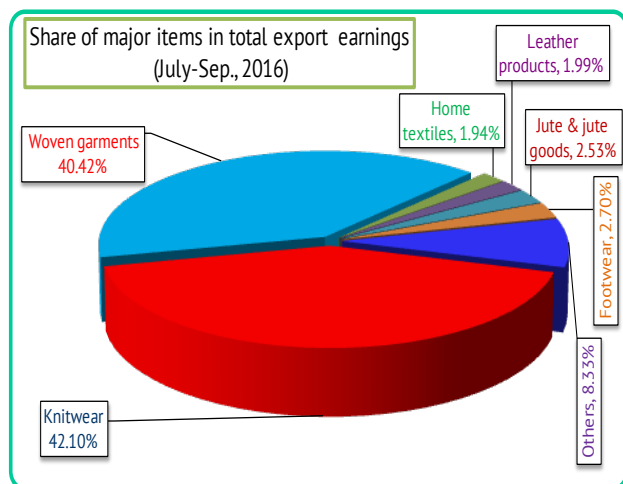
However, earnings decreased from home textiles, raw jute, engineering equipments, man made filaments & staple fibers, bicycle, pharmaceuticals, electric products, tobacco, ceramic products, terry towel, fruits and cut flower (See Table-3).

**Table-3: Export earnings of the following major commodities declined in July-September 2016-17**

Commodities	Export earnings <sup>1</sup> (In Mn. US\$)			Annual absolute change (In Mn.US\$)		Annual percentage Change (%)		Share in total export (%)	
	July-Sep. 2014-15	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17
Home textiles	184.91	160.50	156.44	-24.41	-4.06	-13.20	-2.53	2.07	1.94
Raw Jute	23.19	52.54	49.60	29.35	-2.94	126.56	-5.60	0.68	0.61
Engineering equipments	9.56	57.56	24.92	48.00	-32.64	502.09	-56.71	0.74	0.31
Man made filaments & staple fibers	23.61	26.33	23.58	2.72	-2.75	11.52	-10.44	0.34	0.29
Bicycle	34.65	23.45	21.97	-11.20	-1.48	-32.32	-6.31	0.30	0.27
Pharmaceuticals	19.80	20.22	20.18	0.42	-0.04	2.12	-0.20	0.26	0.25
Electric products	12.70	15.28	13.68	2.58	-1.60	20.31	-10.47	0.20	0.17
Tobacco	23.63	21.49	9.53	-2.14	-11.96	-9.06	-55.65	0.28	0.12
Ceramic products	12.39	10.27	9.37	-2.12	-0.90	-17.11	-8.76	0.13	0.12
Terry towel	11.40	12.82	8.79	1.42	-4.03	12.46	-31.44	0.17	0.11
Fruits	26.45	9.83	0.34	-16.62	-9.49	-62.84	-96.54	0.13	0.00
Cut flower	3.71	2.33	0.01	-1.38	-2.32	-37.20	-99.57	0.03	0.00

Note: 1= Export Earnings (EPB), Source: Export Promotion Bureau

The share of knitwear and woven garments in total exports was 82.52 percent during July-September 2016-17 compared to 82.99 percent during July-September 2015-16 (See table 2).

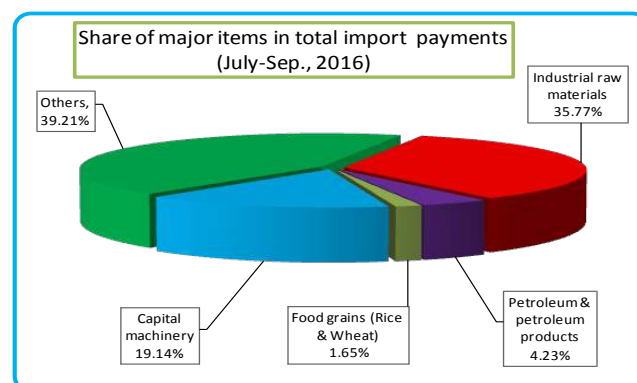


During July-September 2016-17, the country's major export destinations were: United States (\$1399.18 million), Germany (\$1374.58 million), UK (\$843.78 million), Spain (\$491.81 million), France (\$383.78 million), Italy (\$306.99 million), Japan (\$268.57 million), Belgium (\$253.53 million), Canada (\$250.00 million), Netherlands (\$237.92 million), China (\$195.93 million), Denmark (\$184.71 million), Poland (\$161.28 million), Australia (\$159.43 million), India (\$153.61 million), Turkey (\$139.88 million) and Sweden (\$113.66 million).

## IMPORT PAYMENTS

During July-September 2016-17, total import payments (LC settlement) rose by US\$494.52 million or 4.45 percent to \$11609.91 million compared to \$11115.39 million during July-September 2015-16. The industrial raw materials topped the list in the review period with import amounting to \$4035.30 million, sharing 34.76 percent of total import, followed by capital machinery \$1808.36 million (15.58 percent), petroleum & petroleum products \$498.18 million (4.29 percent) and food grains (rice & wheat) \$194.94 million (1.68 percent) (See table 4).

During the period under review, imports of industrial raw materials increased by 11.33 percent and capital machinery 120.39 percent. However, imports of food grains (rice & wheat) declined by 35.25 percent and petroleum & petroleum products by 17.17 percent (See Table 4).



**Table-4: Import Payments of major commodities in July-September 2016-17**

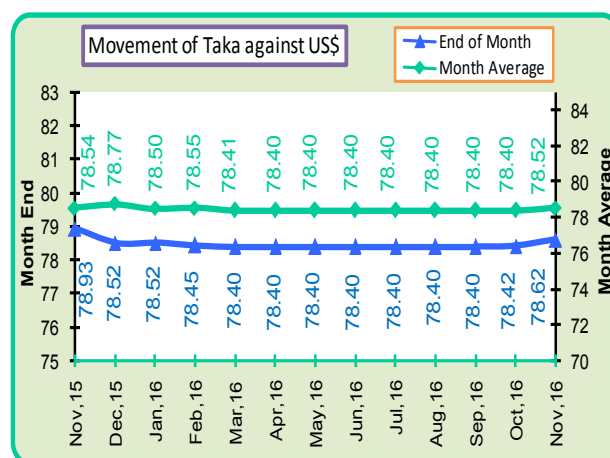
Commodities	Import payments* (In Mn. US\$)			Annual absolute change (In Mn.US\$)		Annual percentage Change (%)		Share in total import (%)	
	July-Sep. 2014-15	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17
Industrial raw materials	3744.94	3624.68	4035.30	-120.26	410.62	-3.21	11.33	32.61	34.76
Capital machinery	691.36	820.51	1808.36	129.15	987.85	18.68	120.39	7.38	15.58
Petroleum & petroleum products	1257.51	601.42	498.18	-656.09	-103.24	-52.17	-17.17	5.41	4.29
Food grains (Rice & Wheat)	299.72	301.06	194.94	1.34	-106.12	0.45	-35.25	2.71	1.68
Others	3802.56	4578.04	5073.13	775.48	495.09	20.39	10.81	41.19	43.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>9796.09</b>	<b>11115.39</b>	<b>11609.91</b>	<b>1319.30</b>	<b>494.52</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Note: \* = LC Settlement, Source: Bangladesh Bank



### EXCHANGE RATE MOVEMENTS

Taka depreciated against US\$ by 0.39 percent to Tk. 78.62 on 23 November 2016 from its level of Tk. 78.93 at the end of November 2015. Meanwhile, Taka also depreciated by 0.03 percent to Tk. 78.52 on averages in November 2016 from its average level of Tk. 77.54 in November 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

### STOCK MARKET



The broad index of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) rose by 4.55% to 4801.24 on 30 November 2016 from 4592.18 at the end of October 2016. The market capitalization increased by 2.86% during the month to Tk 3328.81 billion from Tk 3236.34 billion at the end of October 2016. On 30 November 2016, total turnover in the DSE was 201.46 million in volume and Tk 6305.85 million in value.

The all share index of the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) rose by 4.47% to 14778.22 on 30 November 2016 from 14146.41 at the end of October 2016. The market capitalization also rose by 3.33% to Tk 2664.98 billion from Tk 2579.05 billion at the end of October 2016. Total turnover was 14.42 million in volume and Tk 394.93 million in value in the CSE on 30 November 2016.



# STATISTICS

## MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS-BANGLADESH

Indicators	Period	30 Nov., 2016	31 Oct., 2016	28 Sep., 2016	31 Aug., 2016	30 Nov., 2015	FY 2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY 2014-15
Foreign exchange reserve (in million US\$)		31370.88(18.8)	31895.31(18.4)	31326.76 (18.8)	31165.06 (17.9)	26407.63(22.0)	30137.60 (20.4)	25025.20(16.1)
		Nov.,2016	Oct., 2016	Sep.,16	Aug.,16	Nov., 15	FY 2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY 2014-15
Exchange rate (Tk./US\$) (average)		78.52	78.40	78.40	78.40	78.54	78.40	77.80
		Jul-Oct., 2016-17	Oct., 2016	Jul-Oct., 2015-16	Oct., 2015		FY2015-16	FY2014-15
Wage earners' remittances (in million US\$)		4256.92 (-15.4)	1010.97 (-7.9)	5032.09 (0.1)	1098.45 (7.9)	14931.14 (-2.5)	15316.90 (7.7)	
Overseas employment (no. of persons)		234491(43.7)	61111 (97.6)	163161 (21.9)	30923 (-8.0)	684537 (48.2)	461829 (12.9)	
		Jul-Sep., 2016-17	Sep., 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Sep., 2015-16	Sep, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15
Imports (C&F) (in million US\$)		11105.10(17.3)	4367.00(36.6)	9469.70(-14.8)	4367.00(36.6)	42920.80 (5.5)	40703.70(11.3)	
Imports(f.o.b) (in million US\$)		10275.00(17.3)	4040.50(36.6)	8762.00(-12.5)	2958.30(-24.5)	39715.00 (5.5)	37662.00(11.3)	
		Jul-Oct., 2016-17	Oct, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Oct., 2015-16	Oct, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15
Exports (EPB) (in million US\$)		10791.65 (6.5)	2712.83 (14.4)	10130.49(4.9)	2371.50 (21.2)	34241.82 (9.7)	31208.94 (3.4)	
		Jul-Aug., 2016-17	Aug, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Aug., 2015-16	Aug, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>
Tax revenue (NBR) (Tk. in billion)		220.15 (19.9)	124.21 (29.0)	183.56(10.3)	96.27(21.2)	1555.19 (13.7)	1367.24 (13.2)	
Investment in national savings certificates (Tk. in billion)		Jul-Sep., 2016-17	Sep, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Sep., 2015-16	Sep, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15
A) Net sale		116.51	38.55	66.81	20.54	336.89	287.33	
B) Total outstanding		1504.69	1504.69	1118.11	1118.11	1388.19	1051.30	
		Jul-Sep., 2016-17	Sep, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Sep., 2015-16	Sep, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>
Net foreign aid (in million US\$)		280.76 (14.9)	129.57 (-30.4)	244.36(-14.8)	186.19(33.2)	2582.77 (17.5)	2197.32 (20.1)	
		Jul-Sep., 2016-17	Jul-Sep., 2015-16				FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>	FY2013-14
Current account balance (in million US\$)		-504.00	1663.00		3706.00		2875.00	4122.00
Rate of inflation on the basis of consumer Price index for national (base:2005-06=100)		Oct.,2016	Sep.,2016	Aug, 2016	Jul., 2016	Jun., 2016	Oct., 2015	FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>
A) Twelve month average basis		5.66	5.71	5.77	5.84	5.92	6.21	5.92
B) Point to point basis		5.57	5.53	5.37	5.40	5.53	6.19	5.53
Reserve money and credit developments (Tk. in billion)		Sep, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Aug., 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Sep., 2015			FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>
A) Reserve money (RM)		1898.08 (16.7)	1827.19 (20.3)	1626.56		447.19(30.1)	186.07(14.3)	173.86(15.5)
B) Broad money (M2)		9315.23(13.4)	9228.83(14.6)	8214.73		1294.10(16.4)	869.90(12.4)	970.18(16.1)
Total domestic credit		8097.13(11.9)	8013.59(12.9)	7236.42		984.85(14.0)	636.20(9.9)	661.69(11.6)
A) Net credit to the govt. Sector		1136.64(-3.8)	1133.24(-2.0)	1181.73		39.62(3.6)	-72.72(-6.2)	74.05(6.7)
B)Credit to the other public sector		159.12(0.8)	161.09(2.7)	157.84		-6.19(-3.7)	39.33(30.9)	32.82(34.7)
C) Credit to the private sector		6801.37(15.3)	6719.25(16.2)	5896.86		951.41 (16.6)	669.59 (13.2)	554.83 (12.3)
Interest rate development		Sep.,16	Aug.,16	Jul., 16	Jun., 16	Aug., 15	FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>
Lending rate (weighted average)		10.15	10.24	10.32	10.39	11.51	10.39	11.67
Deposit rate (weighted average)		5.39	5.44	5.48	5.54	6.74	5.54	6.80
Agricultural credit (Tk. in billion)		Jul-Oct., 2016-17	Oct, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Oct., 2015-16	Oct, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15
A) Disbursements		52.72(14.3)	18.29(29.4)	46.12		14.13	176.46(10.4)	159.78(-0.4)
B) Recovery		51.27(13.7)	15.84(13.9)	45.08		13.91	170.56(10.7)	154.07(-9.6)
Industrial term loan (Tk. in billion)		Apr-Jun. 2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	Apr-Jun. 2014-15				FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>
A) Disbursements		167.55(11.8)	149.80			655.39(9.6)	597.83 (41.3)	423.11 (-0.5)
B) Recovery		127.71(-4.6)	133.83			482.25 (1.4)	475.41 (13.8)	418.07 (14.4)
ADP (Tk. in billion)		FY 2016-17	FY 2015-16			FY 2014-15	FY 2013-14	FY 2012-13
Allocation (except self-financed )		1233.46	970.00			750.00	600.00	550.00
		Jul-Oct., 2016-17	Jul-Oct., 2015-16			Jul-Oct., 2014-15	Jul-Oct, 2013-14	Jul-Oct, 2012-13
Expenditure (% of ADP allocation)		167.72 (13.6%)	115.95 (11%)			112.51 (13%)	103.68(14%)	109.20(20%)
Overall share price index (month end)		30 Nov., 2016 <sup>@</sup>	26 Oct., 2016 <sup>@</sup>	26 Oct., 2015	30 Jun., 2016 <sup>@</sup>	30 June, 2015 <sup>@</sup>	30 June, 2014 <sup>@</sup>	
Dhaka stock exchange		4801.24	4655.24	4630.57	4507.58	4531.98	4480.52	
Chittagong stock exchange		14778.21	14297.11	14145.50	13802.58	13916.75	13766.22	
Investment (in million US\$)		Jul-Sep., 2016-17	Sep, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jul-Sep., 2015-16	Sep, 2015		FY2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>
Foreign direct investment (FDI)		280.76	129.57	244.36	186.19		2001.00	1830.00
Industrial production indices (base:2005-06=100)		July, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	June, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	May, 2016 <sup>P</sup>	Apr.,2016 <sup>P</sup>	Jun.,2015	FY2014-15 <sup>P</sup>	FY2013-14
Manufacturing		254.30	321.19	281.27	268.32	277.97	236.11	213.22
Mining (includes gas production)		178.87	183.86	189.28	184.46	178.40	159.89	157.18
Electricity		253.28	267.63	236.92	247.68	224.15	209.32	177.20
Base: 2005-06=100		2015-16 <sup>P</sup>	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10
GDP growth rate (in percent)		7.05	6.51	6.06	6.01	6.52	6.46	5.57

Note: P= Provisional, Figures in brackets indicate percentage changes over the year, @=DSE Broad Index, \*= Base 1995-96

Source: Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Export Promotion Bureau

## EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF BANGLADESH

(Million US \$)

Products	Export Performance for FY 2015-16	Export Target for FY 2016-17	Strategic Target for July-Sep. 2016-17	Export Performance for July-Sep. 2016-17	% Change of Export Performance Over s. Export Target	Export Performance for July-Sep. 2015-16	% Change of Export Performance July-Sep. 2016-17 Over July-Sep. 2015-16
<b>All products</b>	<b>34257.18</b>	<b>37000.00</b>	<b>8946.00</b>	<b>8078.82</b>	<b>-9.69</b>	<b>7758.99</b>	<b>4.12</b>
<b>A. Primary Commodities</b>	<b>1131.83</b>	<b>1149.00</b>	<b>277.81</b>	<b>259.01</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>252.90</b>	<b>2.42</b>
<b>(1) Frozen &amp; Live Fish</b>	<b>535.77</b>	<b>541.00</b>	<b>130.81</b>	<b>136.72</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>120.07</b>	<b>13.87</b>
a) Live Fish	9.14	10.00	2.42	0.48	-80.17	0.25	92.00
b) Frozen Fish	44.49	48.00	11.61	7.01	-39.62	6.94	1.01
c) Shrimps	448.55	450.00	108.80	124.29	14.24	109.07	13.95
d) Crabs	23.82	25.00	6.04	3.16	-47.68	1.95	62.05
e) Others	7.19	8.00	1.93	1.78	-7.77	1.86	-4.30
<b>(2) Agricultural Products</b>	<b>596.06</b>	<b>608.00</b>	<b>147.00</b>	<b>122.29</b>	<b>-16.81</b>	<b>132.83</b>	<b>-7.93</b>
a) Tea	1.83	1.50	0.36	0.60	66.67	0.46	30.43
b) Vegetables	104.34	90.00	21.76	18.35	-15.67	12.35	48.58
c) Tobacco	54.98	56.00	13.54	9.53	-29.62	21.49	-55.65
d) Cut Flower & Foliage	4.73	5.00	1.21	0.01	-99.17	2.33	-99.57
e) Fruits	20.23	21.50	5.20	0.34	-93.46	9.83	-96.54
f) Spices	29.06	33.00	7.98	6.57	-17.67	6.22	5.63
g) Dry Food	96.04	98.00	23.69	18.14	-23.43	20.49	-11.47
h) Others	284.85	303.00	73.26	68.75	-6.16	59.66	15.24
<b>B. Manufactured Commodities</b>	<b>32973.52</b>	<b>35691.00</b>	<b>8629.51</b>	<b>7791.10</b>	<b>-9.72</b>	<b>7483.90</b>	<b>4.10</b>
<b>(1) Cement, Salt, Stone Etc</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>227.08</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>153.23</b>
<b>(2) Ores, Slag and Ash</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>5.40</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>-36.11</b>
<b>(3) Petroleum bi Products</b>	<b>297.01</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>89.46</b>	<b>55.45</b>	<b>-38.02</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>374.34</b>
<b>(4) Chemical Products</b>	<b>123.65</b>	<b>138.90</b>	<b>33.58</b>	<b>32.89</b>	<b>-2.05</b>	<b>25.73</b>	<b>27.83</b>
a) Pharmaceuticals	82.11	95.00	22.97	20.18	-12.15	20.22	-0.20
b) Chemical Fertilizer	0.05	0.07	0.02	5.63	28050.00		
c) Cosmetics	1.36	1.30	0.31	0.23	-25.81	0.34	-32.35
d) Others	40.13	42.53	10.28	6.85	-33.37	5.17	32.50
<b>(5) Plastic Products</b>	<b>89.00</b>	<b>93.50</b>	<b>22.61</b>	<b>21.92</b>	<b>-3.05</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>4.73</b>
a) PVC Bags	31.24	32.00	7.74	7.45	-3.75	8.46	-11.94
b) Plastic Waste	22.41	22.00	5.32	6.18	16.17	4.71	31.21
c) Others	35.35	39.50	9.55	8.29	-13.19	7.76	6.83
<b>(6) Rubber</b>	<b>23.53</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>3.67</b>	<b>-47.65</b>	<b>4.79</b>	<b>-23.38</b>
<b>(7) Leather &amp; Leather Products</b>	<b>1160.95</b>	<b>1220.00</b>	<b>294.98</b>	<b>319.06</b>	<b>8.16</b>	<b>273.42</b>	<b>16.69</b>
(a) Leather	277.90	280.00	67.70	67.07	-0.93	70.73	-5.17
(b) Leather Products	388.22	450.00	108.80	93.60	-13.97	73.75	26.92
(c) Leather Footwear	494.83	490.00	118.47	158.39	33.70	128.94	22.84
<b>(8) Wood &amp; Wood Products</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>-56.21</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>-32.73</b>
<b>(9) Handicrafts</b>	<b>10.01</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>62.37</b>
<b>(10) Pulp</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-100.00</b>		
<b>(11) Paper &amp; Paper Products</b>	<b>42.16</b>	<b>50.00</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>-13.40</b>	<b>10.22</b>	<b>2.45</b>
<b>(12) Printed Materials</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>-22.22</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>-30.00</b>
<b>(13) Silk</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

(Million US \$)

Products	Export Performance for FY 2015-16	Export Target for FY 2016-17	Strategic Target for July-Sep. 2016-17	Export Performance for July-Sep. 2016-17	% Change of Export Performance Over s. Export Target	Export Performance for July-Sep. 2015-16	% Change of Export performance July-Sep. 2016-17 Over July-Sep. 2015-16
<b>(14) Wool &amp; Woolen Products</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>900.00</b>
<b>(15) Cotton &amp; Cotton Product (Yarn, Waste, Fabrics etc)</b>	<b>102.76</b>	<b>105.00</b>	<b>25.39</b>	<b>24.39</b>	<b>-3.94</b>	<b>23.73</b>	<b>2.78</b>
<b>(16) Jute &amp; Jute goods</b>	<b>919.58</b>	<b>964.00</b>	<b>233.08</b>	<b>204.51</b>	<b>-12.26</b>	<b>206.56</b>	<b>-0.99</b>
a) Raw Jute	173.17	182.00	44.00	49.60	12.73	52.54	-5.60
b) Jute Yarn & Twine	558.73	590.00	142.65	116.63	-18.24	111.20	4.88
c) Jute Sacks & Bags	122.53	124.00	29.98	25.67	-14.38	26.59	-3.46
d) Others	65.15	68.00	16.44	12.61	-23.30	16.23	-22.30
<b>(17) Man Made Filaments &amp; Staple Fibres</b>	<b>112.17</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>31.43</b>	<b>23.58</b>	<b>-24.98</b>	<b>26.33</b>	<b>-10.44</b>
<b>(18) Carpet (Jute &amp; Others -57)</b>	<b>17.94</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>4.35</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>-6.44</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>-2.63</b>
<b>(19) Specialized Textiles</b>	<b>108.72</b>	<b>119.00</b>	<b>28.77</b>	<b>22.58</b>	<b>-21.52</b>	<b>26.47</b>	<b>-14.70</b>
a) Terry Towel	47.80	55.00	13.30	8.79	-33.91	12.82	-31.44
b) Special Woven Fabric	16.06	18.00	4.35	3.64	-16.32	3.84	-5.21
c) Knitted Fabrics	36.40	36.00	8.70	8.67	-0.34	8.00	8.38
d) Other	8.46	10.00	2.42	1.48	-38.84	1.81	-18.23
<b>(20) RMG</b>	<b>28094.16</b>	<b>30379.00</b>	<b>7345.15</b>	<b>6665.90</b>	<b>-9.25</b>	<b>6439.23</b>	<b>3.52</b>
(a) Knitwear	13355.42	14169.00	3425.83	3400.79	-0.73	3250.11	4.64
(b) Woven Garments	14738.74	16210.00	3919.32	3265.11	-16.69	3189.12	2.38
<b>(21) Home Textile</b>	<b>753.01</b>	<b>775.00</b>	<b>187.38</b>	<b>156.44</b>	<b>-16.51</b>	<b>160.50</b>	<b>-2.53</b>
a) Bed, Kitchen toilet lines	468.77	465.00	112.43	113.26	0.74	113.34	-0.07
b) Other	284.24	310.00	74.95	43.18	-42.39	47.16	-8.44
<b>(22) Other Footwear (Excluding 6403)</b>	<b>219.18</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>60.45</b>	<b>59.87</b>	<b>-0.96</b>	<b>46.76</b>	<b>28.04</b>
<b>(23) Headgear/Cap</b>	<b>148.70</b>	<b>190.00</b>	<b>45.94</b>	<b>39.98</b>	<b>-12.97</b>	<b>17.82</b>	<b>124.35</b>
<b>(24) Umbrella Waking Sticks</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>-50.00</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-33.33</b>
<b>(25) Wigs &amp; Human Hair</b>	<b>17.54</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>-9.37</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>-0.95</b>
<b>(26) Building Materials</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>540.00</b>		
<b>(27) Ceramic Products)</b>	<b>37.69</b>	<b>38.00</b>	<b>9.19</b>	<b>9.37</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>-8.76</b>
<b>(28) Glass &amp; Glass ware</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>41.03</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>3.77</b>
<b>(29) Engineering Products</b>	<b>510.08</b>	<b>584.90</b>	<b>141.42</b>	<b>88.92</b>	<b>-37.12</b>	<b>130.98</b>	<b>-32.11</b>
a) Iron Steel	48.56	48.90	11.82	8.51	-28.00	8.15	4.42
b) Copper Wire	24.47	25.00	6.04	4.77	-21.03	6.57	-27.40
c) Stainless Steel ware	9.22	11.00	2.66	2.16	-18.80	3.18	-32.08
d) Engineering Equipment	174.80	225.00	54.40	24.92	-54.19	57.56	-56.71
e) Electric Products	65.00	65.00	15.72	13.68	-12.98	15.28	-10.47
f) Bicycle	99.15	100.00	24.18	21.97	-9.14	23.45	-6.31
g) Others	88.88	110.00	26.60	12.91	-51.47	16.79	-23.11
<b>(30) Ships, boats &amp; floating structures</b>	<b>19.89</b>	<b>30.00</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>-99.59</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>-25.00</b>
<b>(31) Other mfd Products</b>	<b>148.23</b>	<b>159.00</b>	<b>38.44</b>	<b>35.93</b>	<b>-6.53</b>	<b>33.44</b>	<b>7.45</b>
a) Optical, Photographic, Medical Instruments etc	60.10	60.00	14.51	17.72	22.12	14.87	19.17
b) Furniture	46.26	55.00	13.30	7.19	-45.94	8.24	-12.74
c) Golf Shaft	10.58	11.00	2.66	4.65	74.81	3.29	41.34
d) Others	31.29	33.00	7.98	6.37	-20.18	7.04	-9.52
<b>C. Computer Services</b>	<b>151.83</b>	<b>160.00</b>	<b>38.69</b>	<b>28.71 (Jul-Aug.)</b>	<b>-25.79</b>	<b>22.19 (Jul-Aug.)</b>	<b>23.98</b>

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

## VALUE OF LETTERS OF CREDIT OPENED FOR IMPORT

(Million US\$)

Sectors / Commodities	Fresh LCs opening		Settlement of LCs		Outstanding LCs	
	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16	July-Sep. 2016-17	July-Sep. 2015-16
<b>A. Consumer goods</b>	<b>1441.18</b>	<b>1165.84</b>	<b>941.78</b>	<b>1077.34</b>	<b>2026.63</b>	<b>1793.93</b>
Rice and wheat	444.32	331.98	194.94	301.06	491.71	393.42
Sugar and salt	156.44	155.06	132.24	162.68	418.85	462.34
Milk food	62.64	37.66	43.64	59.30	84.17	80.09
Edible oil (refined)	206.35	210.87	166.81	190.50	370.46	334.43
All kinds of fruits	66.57	48.01	35.70	31.77	45.71	36.38
Pulses	121.30	71.69	77.46	35.49	171.76	159.40
Onion	51.80	80.45	48.21	69.20	32.35	36.70
Spices	43.15	29.68	40.50	35.47	29.44	21.45
Second-hand clothings	0.15	0.28	0.32	2.61	44.75	2.09
Drugs and medicines (finished)	22.38	15.72	17.01	14.12	18.94	19.01
Others	266.08	184.45	184.96	175.14	318.50	248.60
<b>B. Intermediate goods</b>	<b>825.27</b>	<b>734.73</b>	<b>765.60</b>	<b>775.28</b>	<b>1664.93</b>	<b>1448.79</b>
Coal	27.26	56.42	24.78	57.88	35.27	93.69
Cement	5.11	2.21	5.75	1.60	10.82	7.72
Clinker & limestone	118.47	109.93	140.73	143.22	178.35	175.70
B.P. Sheet	71.75	67.95	52.10	85.62	196.39	182.92
Tin plate	2.58	3.89	1.71	5.57	4.62	2.95
Scrap Vessels	141.82	82.32	171.06	114.19	377.09	348.93
Iron and steel scrap	151.60	140.86	133.83	113.18	323.65	217.51
Non-ferrous metal	51.09	57.89	50.68	48.30	109.59	85.53
Paper and paper board	89.10	87.64	68.30	82.98	124.69	143.80
Other	166.50	125.61	116.65	122.75	304.45	190.03
<b>C. Industrial raw materials</b>	<b>3795.59</b>	<b>3938.72</b>	<b>4035.30</b>	<b>3624.68</b>	<b>5468.92</b>	<b>7240.22</b>
Edible oil & oil seeds	170.21	377.21	167.41	261.30	638.47	678.18
Textile fabrics (B/B & others)	1765.98	1717.09	1720.31	1543.38	1915.91	2771.57
Pharmaceutical raw materials	148.13	124.99	126.42	131.11	125.17	127.37
Raw cotton	388.04	417.09	633.42	466.03	784.16	978.66
Cotton yarn	289.45	268.79	313.28	245.37	393.23	508.90
Copra	1.46	2.69	1.21	2.48	3.24	1.00
Synthetic fibre & yarn	175.57	169.29	173.31	171.02	234.83	314.85
Chemicals & chem. products	856.75	861.56	899.94	803.99	1373.90	1859.69
<b>D. Capital machinery</b>	<b>1036.77</b>	<b>875.35</b>	<b>820.51</b>	<b>820.51</b>	<b>875.35</b>	<b>5200.13</b>
Textile machinery	129.73	140.80	99.40	99.40	140.80	483.84
Leather/tannery	4.84	5.57	1.89	1.89	5.57	7.45
Jute industry	0.47	0.51	1.98	1.98	0.51	9.84
Garment Industry	171.93	165.42	121.33	121.33	165.42	575.16
Pharmaceutical industry	46.45	25.33	18.63	18.63	25.33	55.17
Packing industry	1.37	5.75	2.35	2.35	5.75	8.83
Other industry	681.98	531.97	574.93	574.93	531.97	4059.85
<b>E. Machinery for misc. industry</b>	<b>1241.50</b>	<b>1054.98</b>	<b>1237.82</b>	<b>1237.82</b>	<b>1054.98</b>	<b>2033.42</b>
Other machineries	193.78	193.66	200.46	200.46	193.66	443.21
Marine diesel engine	1.82	2.53	6.28	6.28	2.53	62.57
Computer & its accessories	86.03	87.03	88.76	88.76	87.03	105.49
Motor vehicle & motorcyclwe parts	31.14	32.05	37.13	37.13	32.05	27.64
Bicycle parts	13.55	15.46	11.37	11.37	15.46	17.69
Other Iron and steel products	129.96	77.44	89.49	89.49	77.44	230.10
Motor vehicles	265.64	221.89	223.68	223.68	221.89	166.18
Other electronics components	62.62	40.29	30.98	30.98	40.29	85.16
Tractors & power tiller	17.04	24.21	18.37	18.37	24.21	23.80
Others	439.93	360.41	531.29	531.29	360.41	871.59
<b>F. Petroleum &amp; petroleum products</b>	<b>599.05</b>	<b>579.50</b>	<b>601.42</b>	<b>601.42</b>	<b>579.50</b>	<b>1084.43</b>
Crude	103.74	107.24	209.84	209.84	107.24	394.12
Refined	495.31	472.26	391.58	391.58	472.26	690.31
<b>G. Others</b>	<b>1833.01</b>	<b>1429.82</b>	<b>1788.67</b>	<b>1788.67</b>	<b>1429.82</b>	<b>3317.98</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10772.36</b>	<b>9778.93</b>	<b>9925.71</b>	<b>9925.71</b>	<b>9778.93</b>	<b>22118.89</b>

Source: Bangladesh Bank

## QUANTUM INDEX OF PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

(Base Year 2005-06=100)

Name of items	Unit	No. of reporting industries (selected)	2013-14	2014-15	July 2015	June 2016 (P)	July 2016 (P)
Fish & sea food	Mt.	180 & *	57610	55238	3930	5400	3945
Processing & preserving of fruits and Vegetables	"000" Litre	3	43557	61287	6500	9704	9760
Hyd. vegetable oil	Mt.	2	353115	609778	64371	59327	47409
Grain milling	Mt.	8	209106	298939	20610	18960	20864
Rice milling	Mt.	6	18910	21409	1965	2062	2082
Sugar	Mt.	16	128267	78904	0	0	0
Black & blending tea	Mt.	116	66604	63039	7615	11227	11395
Edible salt	Mt.	8	77686	78912	6143	10316	10452
Animal feeds	Mt.	3	345102	400996	35950	40352	41106
Spirits & alcohol	"000" Litre	1	4236	4561	330	361	265
Soft drinks	'000' Doz Bottle	4	70768	64523	4541	6154	7643
Mineral water	"000" Litre	4	127414	133086	12986	15943	8327
Cigarettes	Mill. No	1	28314	26484	863	1448	857
Biddies	Mill. No	5	84122	85678	6538	8962	8734
Preparation & spinning of textile fibers	Mt.	20	175273	140485	10472	12700	12069
Weaving of textiles	"000" Metre	15	57386	44692	3780	3982	3776
Dyeing, bleaching & finishing	"000" Metre	19	73764	75336	3838	5956	6071
Jute textile	Mt.	95	387612	306678	16543	108379	20011
Wearing apparel	Million Tk.	*	966144	1014728	84630	123416	81564
Knitwear	Million Tk.	*	935782	960188	87709	112490	84455
Tanning & finishing leather:	"000" Sq.M.	175 & *	36636	34708	1773	2191	1173
Leather footwear	"000" Pair	4	16655	15292	1495	1631	1661
Particle board/ plywood	"000" Sq.M.	2	7920	8782	793	845	850
Pulp, paper & newsprint	Mt.	3	146812	163270	13641	13944	13948
Articles made of paper	Mt.	2	31322	36712	3195	3238	3242
Printing of books and periodicals	"000" No.	10	158449	163891	13835	13900	13920
Petroleum refining	Mt.	1	1236930	1261905	88940	107137	205322
Compressed liquidified gas	Cylinder(12.5kg0	2	1394711	1375458	107054	138710	89403
Fertilizer	Mt.	7	976691	1028157	45233	59148	67341
Perfumes and cosmetics	"000" Tk.	3	2841560	2162048	74535	118931	327401
Soaps & detergents	Mt.	3	68373	61627	12829	9755	12023
Matches	"000" Gross	2	20813	18935	1455	1805	1815
Pharmaceuticals/Allopathic drugs and medicine	"000" Tk.	20	62005413	85880189	6770805	8867273	6695152
Unani and Ayur bedic medicine	"000" Tk.	3	474035	534104	31552	44477	44085
Rubber footwear/ other rubber products	Dozen Pair	8	363093	393588	31596	41595	42709
P.V.C products/plastic products	Mt.	3	31632	35670	3089	3659	3725
Glass sheet	"000" Sq.ft	3	9058	13556	1105	959	1190
Tiles	"000" Sq.ft.	5	130457	159134	14850	16775	16950
Ceramic	"000" Dozen	2	9269	10396	908	1275	1300
Cement	Mt.	8	3569608	5770527	600850	869502	695954
Bricks	"000" No.	4	119440	110808	9737	11893	11033

Name of items	Unit	No. of reporting industries (selected)	2013-14	2014-15	July 2015	June 2016 (P)	July 2016 (P)
Re-rolling mills	Mt.	31	306057	393019	41752	25157	27618
Structural metal products	"000" Mt.	5	8534	9664	907	1017	951
Other fabricated metal products	Dozen	8	396886	401482	33810	34410	34757
Television	No.	3	252995	355931	25038	51302	39899
Electric motors, generators, transformers / electrical apparatus	No.	2	344749	345474	29378	37446	38473
Wires & cables(ELEC.)	Mt.	3	22674	23955	2253	2288	2310
Electrical appliances / Domestic appliances	No.	9	236388	289036	26363	9288	30305
Agriculture & forestry machinery	No.	2	77065	82526	6968	7508	7636
Machinery for textile , apparel and leather production	"000" No.	9	2581	4099	456	762	699
Machinery equipment NEC	Mt.	10	257881	258427	20800	30138	30444
Assemble of motor vehicles	No.	2	846	735	130	150	152
Ship and boat building	Mt.	3	50070	171484	26403	21260	21555
Motor cycle	No.	3	68965	78896	6778	7305	7212
Metal furniture	No.	2	4725	4470	360	320	340
Wooden furniture	No.	5	65524	73712	7403	7446	7403
Plastic furniture	No.	2	406928	683457	74989	95261	102583
Natural Gas	MCuM	8	23233	25727	2185	2299	2233
Electricity	MKWH	1	40296	43447	3860	5072	4800

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Note: n.a.=not available. p= provisional, r= revised, M.Cu.M.= million cubic meter. Mt = metric ton. MKWH = million kilowatt per hour, No.=Number, Sq.M.=Square Metre, Sq.ft.=Square Feet, Tk.= Taka, \* = EPB

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : NATIONAL

(Base: 2005-06 = 100)

Period	General Index	Index by expenditure group								
		1. Food & Beverage	2. Non-Food	I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expense	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment	VII. Misc. Goods & Services
2011-12	170.19	183.65	152.94	160.79	143.36	175.58	152.63	148.58	144.48	164.57
2012-13	181.73	193.24	166.97	179.66	155.61	195.33	159.66	159.34	157.23	182.54
2013-14	195.08	209.79	176.23	194.77	163.47	206.14	164.06	167.20	164.38	193.75
2014-15	207.58	223.80	186.79	208.50	171.80	214.45	180.77	181.78	168.02	204.21
2015-16	219.86	234.77	200.66	233.38	182.74	227.39	199.94	201.34	171.01	211.61
Oct.,15	219.62	237.44	196.77	231.53	175.45	223.94	194.36	200.08	170.22	210.86
Nov.,15	219.38	236.61	197.29	231.99	175.84	225.03	194.40	201.28	170.48	211.01
Dec.,15	220.45	236.57	199.78	235.93	177.80	229.04	197.29	205.19	170.63	211.16
Jan.,16	222.87	236.42	205.50	237.18	190.58	230.67	205.18	206.22	171.73	212.79
Feb.,16	222.58	235.81	205.61	237.23	190.59	230.81	205.46	206.31	171.78	213.34
Mar.,16	223.25	236.99	205.64	237.25	190.60	230.86	205.48	206.34	171.81	213.40
Apr.,16	223.37	237.15	205.70	237.41	190.61	230.97	205.50	206.44	171.87	213.44
May, 16	220.15	231.86	205.13	237.44	189.19	230.92	205.52	205.80	171.93	213.26
Jun., 16	220.74	232.87	205.19	237.96	189.26	231.02	205.64	205.88	171.95	212.44
Jul.,16	224.13	237.69	206.75	241.40	190.22	232.95	205.91	207.41	172.56	214.73
Aug.,16	226.57	241.89	206.93	241.59	190.26	233.62	206.08	207.56	172.68	214.95
Sep.,16	230.27	247.88	207.69	242.85	190.62	234.01	206.32	209.32	172.72	216.62
Oct.,16	231.85	250.64	207.75	242.88	190.65	234.23	206.38	209.42	172.76	216.65

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : RURAL**

(Base: 2005-06 = 100)

Period	General Index	Index by expenditure group								
		1. Food & Beverage	2. Non-Food	I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expense	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment	VII. Misc. Goods & Services
2011-12	<b>173.26</b>	<b>183.62</b>	<b>156.77</b>	164.55	146.37	169.35	156.87	150.60	158.26	168.84
2012-13	<b>183.90</b>	<b>192.14</b>	<b>170.79</b>	184.54	157.40	186.40	164.63	160.98	174.07	187.05
2013-14	<b>196.90</b>	<b>207.72</b>	<b>179.69</b>	200.61	164.05	197.62	168.87	166.01	179.72	199.74
2014-15	<b>209.10</b>	<b>221.02</b>	<b>190.13</b>	214.07	171.34	209.29	187.18	174.09	183.84	212.34
2015-16	<b>220.10</b>	<b>230.31</b>	<b>203.86</b>	242.26	179.19	222.11	211.04	188.69	187.84	221.12
Oct.,15	<b>220.53</b>	<b>233.19</b>	<b>200.39</b>	240.82	173.91	218.52	203.52	187.27	186.30	219.41
Nov.,15	<b>220.01</b>	<b>232.04</b>	<b>200.87</b>	241.30	174.42	219.72	203.53	187.40	186.77	219.64
Dec.,15	<b>220.87</b>	<b>232.02</b>	<b>203.13</b>	245.12	175.63	223.52	206.32	191.17	187.03	219.79
Jan.,16	<b>222.75</b>	<b>231.86</b>	<b>208.26</b>	246.47	185.06	225.62	218.07	192.65	189.09	222.65
Feb.,16	<b>222.32</b>	<b>231.06</b>	<b>208.42</b>	246.52	185.08	225.85	218.41	192.71	189.14	223.48
Mar.,16	<b>222.98</b>	<b>232.12</b>	<b>208.44</b>	246.53	185.09	225.88	218.42	192.72	189.77	223.53
Apr.,16	<b>223.04</b>	<b>232.17</b>	<b>208.50</b>	246.74	185.10	225.91	218.44	192.81	189.27	223.57
May,16	<b>219.62</b>	<b>227.07</b>	<b>207.77</b>	246.77	182.71	225.81	218.45	192.95	189.37	223.62
Jun.,16	<b>220.14</b>	<b>227.88</b>	<b>207.83</b>	247.46	182.83	225.89	218.63	193.01	189.39	222.10
Jul.,16	<b>223.45</b>	<b>232.37</b>	<b>209.25</b>	251.24	184.21	227.17	218.74	193.05	189.48	223.53
Aug.,16	<b>225.69</b>	<b>235.93</b>	<b>209.40</b>	251.40	184.25	227.59	218.89	193.16	189.65	223.81
Sep.,16	<b>229.46</b>	<b>241.68</b>	<b>210.03</b>	252.86	184.83	227.59	218.91	193.47	189.68	225.38
Oct.,16	<b>231.17</b>	<b>244.59</b>	<b>210.07</b>	252.89	184.87	227.69	218.92	193.51	189.70	225.41

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX : URBAN**

(Base: 2005-06 = 100)

Period	General Index	Index by expenditure group								
		1. Food & Beverage	2. Non-Food	I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expense	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment	VII. Misc. Goods & Services
2011-12	<b>164.52</b>	<b>183.71</b>	<b>147.84</b>	153.65	139.88	186.54	145.37	146.34	129.61	159.31
2012-13	<b>177.71</b>	<b>195.91</b>	<b>161.88</b>	170.39	153.55	211.03	151.15	157.53	139.06	176.96
2013-14	<b>191.73</b>	<b>214.85</b>	<b>171.61</b>	183.66	162.80	221.11	155.82	168.52	147.83	186.37
2014-15	<b>204.76</b>	<b>230.56</b>	<b>182.32</b>	197.93	172.33	223.53	169.80	190.26	150.95	194.16
2015-16	<b>219.31</b>	<b>245.66</b>	<b>196.39</b>	216.50	186.86	236.67	180.93	215.50	152.84	199.87
Oct.,15	<b>217.93</b>	<b>247.82</b>	<b>191.93</b>	213.90	177.24	233.48	178.68	214.19	152.86	200.30
Nov.,15	<b>218.21</b>	<b>247.76</b>	<b>192.51</b>	214.31	177.47	234.36	178.77	216.57	152.89	200.36
Dec.,15	<b>219.67</b>	<b>247.67</b>	<b>195.31</b>	218.48	180.32	238.74	181.85	220.63	152.93	200.50
Jan.,16	<b>223.09</b>	<b>247.55</b>	<b>201.81</b>	219.54	196.96	239.55	183.12	221.17	153.01	200.62
Feb.,16	<b>223.06</b>	<b>247.41</b>	<b>201.87</b>	219.59	196.97	239.53	183.30	221.29	153.05	200.81
Mar.,16	<b>223.75</b>	<b>248.85</b>	<b>201.91</b>	219.63	196.99	239.62	183.34	221.35	153.07	200.88
Apr.,16	<b>223.98</b>	<b>249.28</b>	<b>201.97</b>	219.69	196.99	239.87	183.35	221.47	153.10	200.94
May,16	<b>221.12</b>	<b>243.55</b>	<b>201.60</b>	219.73	196.68	239.89	183.38	219.96	153.11	200.48
Jun.,16	<b>221.85</b>	<b>245.04</b>	<b>201.67</b>	219.92	196.71	240.05	183.40	220.06	153.14	200.51
Jul.,16	<b>225.38</b>	<b>250.65</b>	<b>203.41</b>	222.71	197.18	243.10	183.94	223.24	154.31	203.86
Aug.,16	<b>228.18</b>	<b>256.42</b>	<b>203.62</b>	222.96	197.22	244.22	184.14	223.44	154.37	204.01
Sep.,16	<b>231.76</b>	<b>263.01</b>	<b>204.58</b>	223.83	197.32	245.30	184.87	226.78	154.43	205.80
Oct.,16	<b>232.91</b>	<b>265.39</b>	<b>204.66</b>	223.85	197.33	245.72	184.93	226.94	154.49	205.83

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

**WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: BANGLADESH**

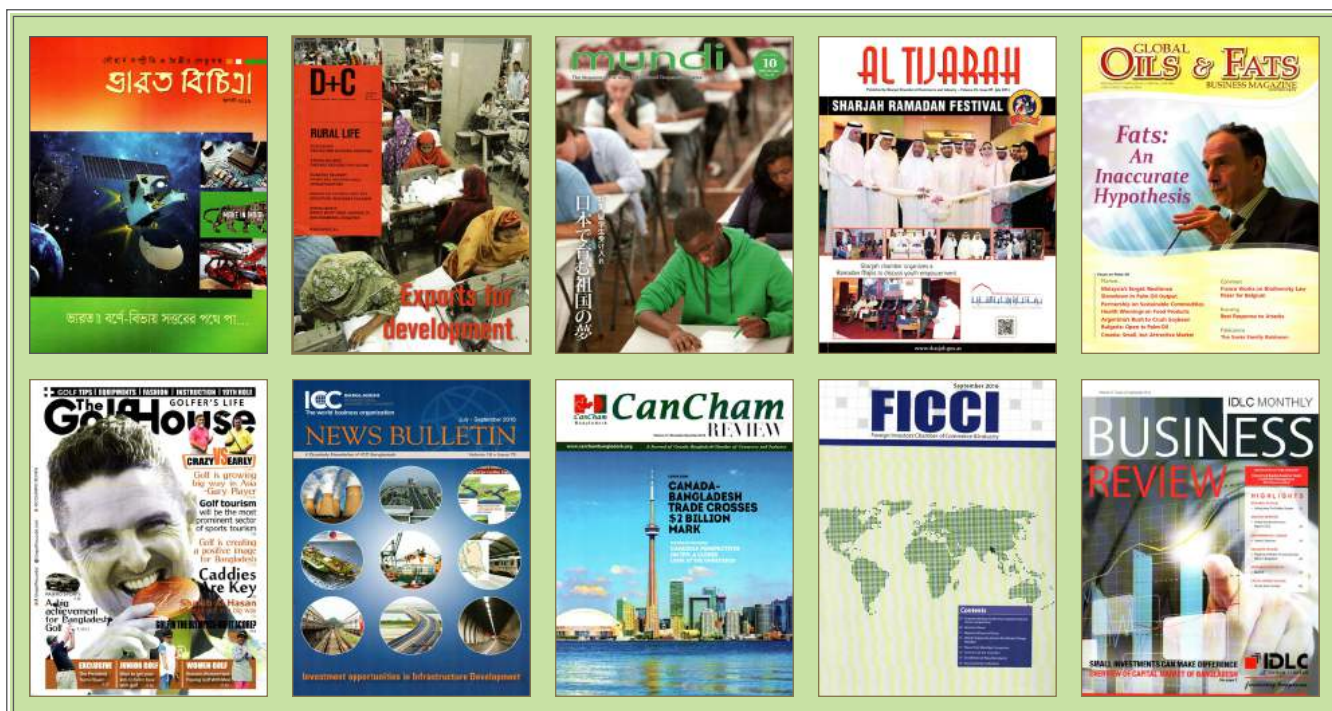
(Base: 2010-11=100)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Aug., 16	Sep., 16	Sep., 16
General	112.62	118.82	124.69	132.81	137.17	138.47	139.80
Percentage change (Point to Point)	6.01	5.50	4.94	6.52	6.06	6.09	6.16
Percentage change (over previous month)					0.57	0.95	0.96
1. Agriculture	112.08	118.44	124.51	132.48	137.17	138.29	139.49
Percentage change (Point to Point)	5.78	5.68	5.12	6.41	6.42	6.09	6.22
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.70	0.82	0.87
i) Agriculture	112.08	118.40	124.46	132.44	137.16	138.26	139.45
Percentage change (Point to Point)	5.76	5.64	5.12	6.42	6.47	6.11	6.23
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.71	0.80	0.86
ii) Fish	111.89	120.81	126.85	134.59	137.70	140.10	141.15
Percentage change (Point to Point)	6.55	7.97	5.00	6.12	4.14	5.18	5.38
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.39	1.74	0.75
2. Industry	113.43	119.07	124.38	132.02	135.69	137.20	138.73
Percentage change (Point to Point)	6.08	4.97	4.47	6.16	4.95	5.81	5.97
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.38	1.11	1.12
i) Construction	114.70	119.93	124.84	129.97	133.11	134.49	135.92
Percentage change (Point to Point)	6.87	4.56	4.09	4.18	4.95	4.87	5.29
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.26	1.04	1.06
ii) Production	111.53	121.86	127.28	136.18	140.93	142.71	144.42
Percentage change (Point to Point)	5.19	9.27	4.44	7.70	4.96	7.65	7.28
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.60	1.26	1.20
3. Service	113.63	120.16	126.15	136.03	140.21	141.91	143.51
Percentage change (Point to Point)	6.96	5.75	4.98	7.86	6.55	6.66	6.23
Percentage change(over previous month)					0.33	1.21	1.13

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Chamber thankfully received the following publications :





Believing in a happier tomorrow

Nuvista Pharma Limited is a renowned pharmaceutical company, manufacturing and marketing innovative prescription medicines that improve the health and quality of human life. We are serving the nation since 1964 with the highest quality medicine. Our partnership with MSD, USA, one of the largest pharmaceutical companies in the world, further strengthens our position to offer world class medicines.

### Our Major Brands

**GERDO**<sup>TM</sup>  
esomeprazole 20 mg

**CORABON-D**<sup>TM</sup>  
Calcium and Vitamin D<sub>3</sub>

**Pulmont**<sup>TM</sup> 10  
Montelukast 10 mg

**Sanfix**<sup>TM</sup>  
Cefixime 200 mg capsule  
& Powder for Suspension

**Axibid**<sup>TM</sup>  
Cefuroxime 250 mg & 500 mg tab.

**Quinobid**<sup>TM</sup> 500  
Ciprofloxacin 500 mg

**Linda-S**<sup>®</sup> DS  
Synthetic Oxytocin 10 IU Inj.

**ZUNAMI**<sup>TM</sup>  
Azithromycin 500 mg

**Roxadex**<sup>TM</sup>  
Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate  
5 mg/ml Inj

**Rontril**<sup>TM</sup>  
Norethisterone BP 5 mg

**Nuprazol**<sup>TM</sup>  
Omeprazole USP 20 mg

**FREEMAX**<sup>TM</sup>  
Aceclofenac BP 100 mg

**Zifocap**<sup>TM</sup>  
Zinc + Carbonyl Iron + Folic acid  
in HPMC Naturecaps

**THYRONOR**<sup>®</sup>  
Levothyroxine Sodium USP 50 mcg  
D U O T A B S

**Zoleta**<sup>TM</sup>  
Letrozole USP 2.5 mg

**Orgatril**<sup>®</sup>  
Lynestrenol BP 5 mg tab.

**Capilok**<sup>TM</sup> 500  
Tranexamic Acid BP 500 mg/5ml

### Our Brands Manufactured Under License of MSD

**Marvelon**<sup>®</sup>  
The Low Dose Pill

**Oradexon**<sup>®</sup> Tablet  
Dexamethasone BP 0.5 mg  
MICRONISED

**ovostat**<sup>®</sup>  
gold

**Durabolin**<sup>®</sup>  
Nandrolone phenylpropionate 25 mg/ml

**Deca-Durabolin**<sup>®</sup>  
Nandrolone Decanoate 50 mg/ml

**Ovestin**<sup>®</sup>  
estriol 1 mg tablet

**Anaroxyl**<sup>®</sup>  
Monosemicarbazone Adrenochrome 2 eq, 2.5 mg

**Traxyl**<sup>TM</sup>  
Tranexamic Acid BP 500 mg Capsule

**Visceralgine**<sup>TM</sup>  
Tienonium Methylsulphate INN  
50 mg tab & 5 mg/2ml inj



MTB is the  
DHL-The Daily Star  
Bangladesh Business Award Winner  
as the Best Financial Institution of 2014

MTB has been chosen for the award on account of its high standards of corporate governance, inspirational Board, strong leadership and management, exceptional innovation, diverse array of products and services, asset quality, financial performance and service to the community.

We are grateful to our much valued customers, regulators, shareholders, well-wishers and all citizens of the country. On this auspicious occasion, we reiterate our commitment to strive even harder to serve Bangladesh and our fellow citizens, in the exciting times ahead.

*Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.*

*Best Financial Institution  
of the Year 2014*



মিউচুয়াল ট্রাস্ট ব্যাংক লিমিটেড  
**Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.**

*you can bank on us*

# ধান ও গম কাটার সম্পূর্ণ সমাধান



রিপার

100-এ প্রযুক্তির ধান/গম কাটার যন্ত্র

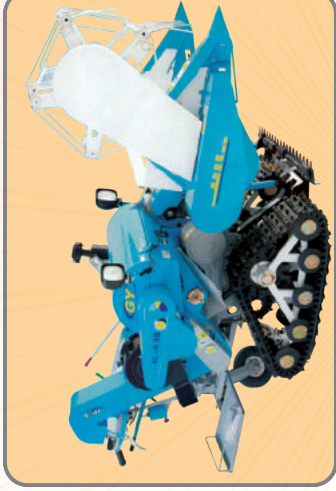
সরাসরি ভিয়েতনাম থেকে আমদানীকৃত

অরজিনাল **HONDA** ইঞ্জিন

১ ফুটায় ১০০ শতাংশ জমির ধান/গম কাটা যায়

এক মৌসুমেই মূলধন ফেরত

এই মেশিন ব্যবহারে খরচ সাশ্রয় হবে ৮৭%



মিনি কম্বাইন হার্ডেস্টার

ধান/গম কাটার যন্ত্র

সরাসরি চীন থেকে আমদানীকৃত

যে কোন জমির জন্য উপযোগী

১.৫ ফুট পানিতেও কাজ করে

সহজে পরিবহনযোগ্য



কম্বাইন হার্ডেস্টার

ধান/গম কাটার যন্ত্র

সরাসরি কোরিয়া থেকে আমদানীকৃত

খড়ের কোন ক্ষতি হয় না

অল্প কঁদা পানিতে কাজ করে

পরিবহনযোগ্য



এ সি আই মটরস্

এ সি আই সেন্টার, ২৪৫ তেজগাঁ শিল্প এলাকা ঢাকা-১২০৮  
ওয়েবসাইট : [www.acimotors-bd.com](http://www.acimotors-bd.com)

পঞ্চগড় ০১৭৫৫৫৮২৬৩১; ঠাকুরগাঁও ০১৭৫৫৫৮২৬২১; সেতাবগঞ্জ ০১৭৩০০২৪৩৬১; দিনাজপুর ০১৭৫৫৫৫১২০৪; নীলফামারী ০১৭১৪১৬৩২৫৮; রংপুর ০১৭১৪১৬৩২০০; নওগাঁ ০১৭৩০০২৮৫৭২; বগুড়া ০১৭৩০০২৮৫৭৭; রাজশাহী ০১৭৫৫৫৮২৬২৯; কুষ্টিয়া ০১৭৫৫৫৮২৬০২; ঢাকা ০১৭৩০০১৫৮০৩; ময়মনসিংহ ০১৭১৪১৬৩১৩২; কিশোরগঞ্জ ০১৭৫৫৫৮২৬২০; সিলেট ০১৭৩০০১৫৮১৬; হবিগঞ্জ ০১৭৩০০১৫৮১৯; কুমিল্লা ০১৭১৪১৬৩১৮৫; চট্টগ্রাম ০১৭৩০০২৮৫৭৫; নোয়াখালী ০১৭৫৫৬০৮৪৯০; বরিশাল ০১৭৩০০২৮৫৭৮; চরকাশান ০১৭৫৫৫৮২৬২৬; ফরিদপুর ০১৭৩০০২৪২৭১; যশোর ০১৭৩০০২৪৪৮৪।

# TRANSTEC

## SMALL APPLIANCES



LCD/LED | COLOR TV | REFRIGERATOR | FREEZER | AIR CONDITIONER | WASHING MACHINE | SMALL APPLIANCES

Visit: [www.transcomdigital.com](http://www.transcomdigital.com)

A  **TRANSCOM** Product

## A complete Eco-Friendly Painting Solution First time in Bangladesh

Let's keep our earth green. Let's make our homes suitable to dwell in. To keep the walls and furnitures of your home healthy and green, Berger introduces an eco-friendly paint series - Breathe Easy Water Sealer, Wall Putty, Premium Interior Emulsion and Water Based Enamel.

Let your loved ones breathe freely in your house.



*Colors of  
Imagination*

Available in 101 shades  
of Berger ColorBank



Healthy paint for your home

# OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT



**10000 sft Office Space is available for Rent on 8th  
& 9th Floor of the Chamber Buliding 122-124**

**Motijheel C.A., Dhaka**

**Interested Persons may contact with Mr. M. Alam**

**Phone: 9558435 & 01819258476**



TASTE THE FEELING™

কোকা-কোলা'র  
সঙ্গে  
খাওয়ার মজা  
জমবে!

কনজিউমার হেল্পলাইন: ০৮০০০ ৭০০ ৭০০

Coca-Cola, Coke, The Contour Bottle and The Dynamic Ribbon are the Registered Trademarks of The Coca-Cola Company. Contains no fruit. Contains added flavours.

BATES DHI PARTNERS

## **A Brief Profile of MCCI, Dhaka**

Founded in 1904, the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka (MCCI) is the oldest and the pre-eminent trade organization of Bangladesh. Its membership roll encompasses leading commercial and large industrial organizations of the country, including public sector corporations and local as well as multinational companies. Presently, almost all major enterprises of the manufacturing and service sector are among its members. The Chamber provides a wide range of professional services to its members.

The Chamber's services, developed over a long period, are comprehensive and cover specialized areas such as taxation, import-export, tariff and non-tariff measures, investment, WTO matters and other national and international economic and commercial concerns. The Chamber maintains a secretariat manned by professional staff. It offers secretarial services to the Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF), the lone national level organization of employers in the country dealing with industrial relations, occupational safety and health, workplace cooperation, skills development, labor law and other labor-related issues.

The Chamber's policy recommendations and inputs related to ongoing reforms have gained wide acceptance amongst government and policy makers. MCCI has earned recognition at home and abroad by offering services such as issuing certificate of origin, through conducting economic research and sector surveys, offering trade and investment facilitation services, legal services, information management and dissemination, and with publications related to trade and commerce.

The Chamber is represented in many Advisory Councils as well as Committees formed by various ministries of the government of Bangladesh. MCCI also maintains effective working relations with development partners, e.g., the World Bank Group, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Asia Foundation. MCCI has a long history of joint collaboration and corporate understanding. It interacts regularly with major international trade bodies and many private sector organizations located all over the world.