CHAMBER N · E · W · S

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World Bank's Global Economic Prospects, June 2016





CALORIE

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

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







Ѷ ক্ষয়াব্ৰ টয়লেট্ডিজ লিমিটেড

ক্যালরিবিহীন মিট্টি খাবারের রেসিপি'র জন্য লগইন করল: 🔟 /zerocalfitnessrecipe



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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

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EDITORIAL

WORLD BANK'S GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROSPECTS, JUNE 2016

The June 2016 issue of World Bank's Global Economic Prospects (GEP) reveals that weakness in the global economy has persisted and risks have become more pronounced since the early part of this year. Among emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs), the divergence in economic conditions between commodity exporters and importers has widened. Some of the downside risks that were identified in the January issue of the GEP have materialized, including softer-thanexpected growth in advanced economies and further declines in commodity prices that have only partially reversed in recent months. These developments have been accompanied by (1) heightened political uncertainties, (2) concerns about the effectiveness of monetary policy stimulus in some advanced economies, (3) the pace of monetary policy normalization in the United States, and (4) policy makers' ability or willingness to use expansionary fiscal policy if needed. In addition, for the oil importing countries, the sizeable improvement in terms of trade resulting from the fall in oil prices has not translated into the large boost to growth that was initially expected, as other headwinds and uncertainties have held back activities.

Global growth this year is now forecast at 2.4%, down by 0.5% points from January projections. EMDEs account for about half of this revised projection, due in large part to (1) a significant downgrade to the growth forecasts for commodity exporters amid heightened domestic uncertainties, and (2) a more challenging external environment. The advanced economies are expected to expand by 1.7% in 2016, 0.5% points below the January predictions. Investment continues to remain soft amid weaker

growth prospects and elevated policy uncertainty, while export growth has slowed down, reflecting subdued external demand. Growth prospects have weakened despite an expected boost from lower energy prices and the ongoing improvement in the labor markets. Growth is predicted to level off in 2016 rather than accelerate.

EMDEs have started the year 2016 with weaker manufacturing activity. Investment growth has slowed substantially, especially in commodity exporting countries, reflecting tightened domestic policies and weak capital inflows. In China, a gradual domestic rebalancing is under way, and the slowdown in industrial activity is being mitigated by robust growth in services and policy support measures. Brazil and Russia are still going through recession. Global merchandise trade remains subdued, reflecting China's rebalancing and weaker demand from commodity exporters. which together contributed to an outright contraction in overall EMDE merchandise imports.

This latest GEP report forecasts gloomy prospects in the EMDE growth. For 2016, EMDE growth is forecast at 3.5%, which is 0.6% point below previous projections. However, the growth numbers are widely different between commodity exporters and importers. The challenge faced by commodity exporting EMDEs - in particular energy exporters - is to adjust to persistently low commodity prices. During 2015, this group of countries grew at 0.2% rate, the slowest since the global financial crisis. For 2016, the growth forecast of this group has been slashed down to 0.4%, which is 1.2% points below the January projections. However, the situation is a lot better for commodity importing EMDEs, whose

growth is expected to remain steady at 5.8% throughout the forecast period, a rate close to its long-run average. Activity in commodity importing EMDEs other than China has picked up and is expected to continue to accelerate.

Growth in low-income countries (LICs) had slowed down to 4.5% in 2015. Even though growth is predicted to pick up to 5.3% this year (2016), the growth forecast has been revised down by 0.9% points because of such obstacles as lower commodity prices and persistent security and political challenges. However, while the difficult external environment confronting LICs will likely continue, the projected growth is supported by factors like resilience of domestic investment and the expected implementation of reforms.

Certain downside risks to the growth outlook have now become more pronounced. Global growth could be set back by rising policy-related and political uncertainties, geopolitical risks, and dwindling confidence in policy effectiveness. These factors together could as well trigger financial market turbulence. A synchronous slowdown in major advanced or key emerging market economies could have large negative spillover effects across EMDEs. The impact of financial market stress could be acute among EMDEs with elevated private sector debt. Prolonged stagnation in advanced economies and weaker growth potential in EMDEs could also provoke severe protectionist sentiments. The materialization of some of these risks could also slow the catching-up of EMDE incomes with the levels of advanced economies in per capita terms and impede poverty alleviation.

As a result of this overall slow growth, policy buffers are being eroded, leaving the global economy less prepared

to confront these downside risks. As already mentioned hereinabove, there is a degree of divergence in policy buffers between commodity exporters importers. Rapidly dwindling foreign reserves and fiscal buffers have forced many commodity exporting EMDEs to tighten policy. The scope for expansionary fiscal policy is also limited in commodity importing EMDEs because of weak starting positions even though low commodity prices have reduced their fiscal and external vulnerabilities as well as inflation. In advanced economies, too. where both actual and expected inflation remain below policy targets, the scope for further cuts in policy interest rates is limited. Large-scale unconventional monetary policy accommodation by major central banks has succeeded to some extent in boosting demand through its positive impact on financial markets and lending conditions. However, these tools may over time exhibit diminishing returns and thereby raise financial stability risks. In the event of adverse shocks, expansionary fiscal policy could provide support to activity in a number of advanced economies.

In situations of weak growth, rising risks, and limited policy buffers, growthsustaining structural policies are urgently needed. The aim of such policies should be to (1) fill public infrastructure gaps, (2) encourage foreign direct investment, (3) strengthen human capital, (4) foster diversification, and (5) reduce barriers to trade. It must be borne in mind. however, that countries with diminishing fiscal space may find themselves in a disadvantageous position because of their limited abilities to finance investments in infrastructure and human capital. In a context of mediocre global demand and limited fiscal space across EMDEs, and amid extremely low global interest rates, multilateral organizations will need to play a key role in the financing of infrastructure and human capital investment.

For Bangladesh, the projected growth rate of GDP is 0.4% points below what was predicted in the January report. A commodity importing EMDE, Bangladesh is experiencing a relieving of pressure on the balance of payments, thanks to low commodity prices.

While the June 2016 GEP report presents a generally gloomy outlook for developing countries, notable exceptions include South Asia as well as some commodity importing countries in East Asia. Growth in South Asia is expected to remain robust at 7.1% in 2016, picking up to 7.3% in 2018. This represents a downward revision from the January forecast, mainly due to external factors. Weak growth in developed countries will dampen South Asia's export growth. Fiscal consolidation in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will slow remittance flows, mainly affecting the outlook for the smaller economies (Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka) that rely heavily on remittances. A normalization of weather conditions (as El Nino subsides) will lift agricultural output in Bangladesh and India. Public investment is on the rise in Bhutan, India and Sri Lanka; public sector wages are increasing in Bangladesh and India; and market-friendly reforms are in progress in India and Pakistan.

For Bangladesh, the projected growth rate of GDP is 0.4% points below what was predicted in the January report. A commodity importing EMDE, Bangladesh is experiencing a relieving of pressure on the balance of payments, thanks to low commodity prices. Benign weather conditions have also helped the country to enhance food production and reduce inflationary pressure. The major factors that helped Bangladesh grow at 6.5% in FY2015/16 were (1) increased public investment, (2) public sector wage increases, and (3) steady remittance flows. The cost advantage in the garments sector gives Bangladesh's exports an edge over other countries, and has helped exports to grow by 15.5% during FY2015/16 in spite of the contraction in global trade.

A big downside risk is that private investments in the country, which are far too low as proportion of GDP, are held back by poor business environment, inadequate infrastructure, energy bottlenecks, weak bank balance sheets, and occasional civil unrest. Fiscal deficits are on the rise, mainly caused by aboveinflation public sector wage increases and below-target revenue collection (due to weakness in tax administration). It needs to be noted that even though the underexecution of budgeted public investment projects may ease fiscal pressures to some extent, this may set back long-run growth. On the other hand, remittance flows have remained relatively steady and foreign exchange reserves are now at an all-time high level.

Growth is expected to shrink to 6.3% in FY2016/17, due to poor harvests and slowing credit, but it is expected to rise again to 6.8% in FY2017/18 thanks to rising public sector wages and improving harvests. An improved tax administration is essential for raising direct tax revenues. This will allow for greater public investment. Raising revenue requires to be accompanied by better quality of spending, which will call for a strengthened public financial management and a shift from recurrent spending to spending on physical capital (roads, ports, energy infrastructure) and human capital (health and education). At the same time, subsidies would need to be controlled. Low level inflation has allowed the Central Bank to keep policy interest rates unchanged. The level of non-performing loans and energy bottlenecks would also need to be addressed. Only then could long term growth be achieved.

ARTICAL



he world's 500 largest companies generated \$27.6 trillion in revenues and \$1.5 trillion in profits in 2015. Together, this year's Fortune Global 500 companies employ 67 million people worldwide and are represented by 33 countries. Companies are ranked by total revenues for their respective fiscal years ended on or before March 31, 2016. All companies on the list must publish financial data and report part or all of their figures to a government agency. Revenue figures include consolidated subsidiaries and reported revenues from discontinued operations, but exclude excise taxes. For banks, revenue is the sum of gross interest income and gross noninterest income. For insurance companies, revenue includes premium and annuity income, investment income, realized capital gains or losses, and other income, but excludes deposits. Following are the top 18 companies of the Global 500.

Walmart >

Walmart is making a lot of progress in adapting its big-box approach to retailing to the 21st century. By giving workers raises and investing heavily in tech, its U.S. division has improved customer service and saw comparable sales rise each quarter in 2015. It is hoping to build on that with a major reset of its food business, which accounts for more than half of its sales, with a bigger focus on organic and fresh food, and by offering curbside order pick up. The retailer has also proven it can hold its own with the tech giants, rollouting out Walmart Pay across the U.S. But huge challenges remain for the world's largest company. Its e-commerce growth lags that of its main rivals. Its Sam's Club unit is struggling to keep up with Costco. What's more, its international division is being buffeted by a strong U.S. dollar that is eating into profits. Total sales fell for the first time in 2015.



No one is taking State Grid's place as the world's largest utility anytime soon. The Chinese giant enjoys a monopoly like few others. State Grid's spending on solar farms, wind, and alternative energy sources has counted in the tens of billions lately, driven by China's unprecedented push into alternatives. After executives were caught up in China president Xi Jinping's anticorruption campaign last year, State Grid has avoided negative headlines for more conversations about China's energy future.



CNPC is still the physical face of Beijing's never-ending global hunt for energy resources. It's currently emerging from what might politely be called a transitional period, after a number of its past executives fell foul of the power struggle that President Xi Jinping refers

to as an anti-corruption campaign. The company's General Manager position was vacant for 16 months before it finally appointed industry veteran Zhang Jianhua in July. CNPC is officially trying to improve its governance and strengthen its balance sheet by opening up to private investors, but has little to show for it so far.



The most downstream of China's big three energy companies (alongside CNPC and CNOOC) Sinopec is more a producer of petrochemicals, fuels, and lubricants than an exploration and production company (although it crops up repeatedly as a mooted buyer of other E&P companies including Anadarko in 2015). In April, it transferred a controlling stake in a unit that holds its overseas assets to two state investment vehicles, in what amounted to a recapitalization after paying big

money for assets that have tumbled in value since late 2014. Sinopec and CNPC spent nearly \$120 billion on acquisitions between 2009-2013.



The largest of Europe's traditional oil and gas majors since completing its \$53 billion merger with BG Group in February, Royal Dutch Shell is starting to look beyond the savage retrenchments caused by the collapse of crude prices. This year's capital expenditure budget is 35% less than what it and BG invested last year, with a more defined focus on petrochemicals, plastics and liquefied natural gas. Speculative drilling, such as off the Alaskan coast, has been almost completely stopped, but the company is still committed to major new production projects in Brazil.

ExonMobil

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VOLKSWAGEN

The diesel emissions testing scandal that broke in 2015 may well cripple Volkswagen for years to come. Revenue dropped 12% last year to \$237 billion, and the automaker reported its biggest ever loss of \$1.5 billion. In the aftermath, CEO Martin Winterkorn resigned and was replaced by Mattias Muller, who is navigating the road ahead for the

beleageured manufacturer. In June 2016, the company agreed to pay U.S. regulators a record \$15.3 billion settlement related to the scandal and to recall half a million emissions-cheating diesel cars.

TOYOTA

Toyota is on track to reclaim its spot as the world's largest automaker in the wake of Volkswagen's diesel emissions scandal. Toyota is still dealing with its own fallout from multiple recall efforts stemming from faulty airbags. While the overall auto industry had a huge start to 2016, Toyota's U.S. revenue dropped off in the first half of the year and Prius sales slumped badly amid cheap gas prices. The Prius could also soon face increased competition with Tesla Motors launching a more affordable version of its electric cars. Like many of its rivals, Toyota is investing heavily in self-driving technologies in the hopes of getting driverless cars by 2020.



After more than a decade of solid growth fueled first by the iPod music player and then by the even more popular iPhone, Apple finally appeared to hit a wall. Still the most profitable publicly-traded company in the world, Apple's iPhone 6S and 6S Plus upgrades barely outsold their predecessors after arriving on the market at the end of 2015, while sales of the iPad tablet computer continued to shrink throughout the year. In April, the Apple Watch arrived to mixed reviews and modest sales. And though debate raged for a bit about the state of Apple's sales in China amid a slowing economy there - including an unusual August 2015 email from CEO Tim Cook to CNBC host Jim Cramer claiming no summer slowdown - the year ended on a weak note for the company in Asia. Lately, hopes have turned to the next iPhone upgrade cycle and a push

to focus on India, where Apple's market share remains miniscule. Still, even with the growing concerns, Apple's next big leap came into view in 2015. Dubbed Project Titan and staffed with hordes of former car industry experts, Apple's effort to leapfrog the automobile market with an electric masterpiece likely won't reach consumers for a few more years. But when it does, Cook and company could be riding high again.



The long nightmare of the Deepwater Horizon disaster is nearly over. BP signed a \$20.8 billion deal in July 2015 that settled all government claims, although it will continue to field private claims for some time yet (the total cost so far is \$43.8 billion). The asset sales and borrowing that it has needed to pay for Deepwater Horizon have left it strategically vulnerable: it has little balance sheet space to replace reserves through acquisitions, and crude prices aren't high enough to warrant new drilling. It may yet have to slim down even further (or cut its dividend), as the \$60 oil price it planned for in 2016-7 has yet to materialize.



Warren Buffett's insurance and investing conglomerate Berkshire Hathaway is less about Buffett than it ever was. The company used to generate the bulk of its income from Buffett investment mastery. But in early 2016, Berkshire completed its \$32 billion acquisition of Precision Castparts. That adds to dozens of companies Berkshire now owns from car insurance company Geico, to under wear maker Fruit of the Loom, to railroad giant Burlington Northern. The company also owns, along with private equity firm 3G, a sizable chunk of food giant Kraft Heinz. Berkshire now generates nearly three-quarters of its revenue from its

non-financial, operating businesses, which is good news. As of late, Buffett's big stock market investments like IBM and American Express, haven't looked so hot.

MCKESSON

U.S. McKesson, the pharmaceutical distributor, is facing some major headwinds these days. After years of strong sales growth thanks to generic drug price inflation, that tailwind is expected to slow and cut into the company's overall revenue growth this year. McKesson also recently lost a handful of customers and could potentially lose another \$13 billion worth of revenue in 2018 when (or if) Rite Aid is acquired by Walgreens. Management has been working on a series of maneuvers to lessen these blows, including acquiring strategic bolt-on companies to replace lost business and implementing a restructuring plan that's expected to generate about \$180 million in savings this fiscal year.

SAMSUNG

It was a terrible year for Samsung's smartphone unit in 2015, though the pain has begun to subside. Sales of it flagship phone the Galaxy S6 tumbled, causing profits to drop 24.6% for the year. It also didn't help that with the iPhone 6 and 6S, Apple finally realized that smartphone buyers craved bigger screens, eliminating one of Samsung's key advantages. But in the ashes of the failed S6, Samsung found the seeds for a more successful S7. In the 2016 model, Samsung revived its strategy of appealing to a geekier audience with a removable memory slot, waterproofing and fast, wireless charging.

LENCOR

Turmoil in the commodities and energy markets hurt the world's largest commodities and mining company, which saw revenue decline 23% in 2015 to \$170.5 billion and a net loss of nearly \$5 billion, owing to a collapse in commodities prices amid reduced demand. Over the past decade, the Swiss company has capitalized on China's building boom, but in the past few years China's demand for coal imports has waned while economic growth slowed. In addition to Glencore's \$5 billion loss, the commodities giants is also saddled with debt of \$26 billion and is looking to cut costs and production in 2016.

ICBC(鋁



As the world's biggest commercial bank by assets, Industrial & Commercial Bank of China has been a key player in the global economy for the past three decades. The 32-year old staterun firm has had a major role in the rise of China's economy and has made heavy loans to the manufacturing and transportation sectors during its building boom. But as China's economy has begun to slow, investors are worried that China's growth figures were bulked up the country's rapidly rising debt load. ICBC also has been looking for international business opportunities and has established an office in New York City and pushed aggressively to expand in Australia in a bid to open up the roads for Chinese businesses entering foreign markets.

DAIMLER

Daimler, the maker of Mercedes Benz and Smart cars has joined Google, Audi, Tesla, and Ford in the race to develop autonomous vehicles. And in March 2016, on demand car service Uber placed a large order for 100,000 Mercedes S-Class vehicles. Germany's second largest auto manufacturer is also investing heavily in lithium ion battery production facilities in an effort to expand its offerings of hybrid and electric cars.

UNITEDHEALTH GROUP®

UnitedHealth Group, America's largest health insurer, had a year marked by notable departures. Just weeks after its inclusion on last year's Fortune 500, the firm left the industry's largest trade group, America's Health Insurance Plans (AHIP), asserting that the association had adopted a strategy "that does not fit UnitedHealth Group and our diversified portfolio." More recently, the company announced that it would be leaving most of Obamacare's statewide individual insurance marketplaces thanks to mounting losses. Both decisions speak to the insurance giant's willingness to go it alone. That makes sense given its sheer size and the reach of its business-UnitedHealth has more than 100 million global customers. The insurer has also grown its health services platform Optum and pharmacy benefits unit OptumRx with major investments.

CVSHealth

CVS Health is still feeling the pinch from its 2014 decision to drop cigarettes. But the company continues to leverage the positive PR from that move to convince more and more employers that it is truly a health care company, allowing it to win new business for its Caremark pharmacy benefits manager. And though the PBM eclipsed its retail drugstore business size a few years ago, the company has still gone still full steam ahead with expanding its CVS/pharmacy business, which has been grappling with declines in comparable sales. CVS recently took over 1,700 in-store drugstores from Target and is rolling out order pickup with tech startup Curbside this year. It is also continuing to push healthier food options in its stores to burnish its image as a healthcare company and improve its beauty selection to better compete with archrival Walgreens.

Source: http://beta.fortune.com

NATIONAL NEWS

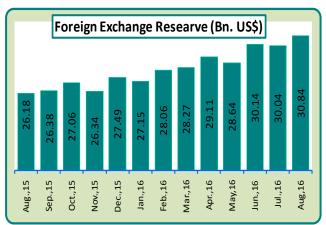
EXPORTS FROM EPZs EXCEED TARGET IN 2015-16

Merchandise exports from the country's eight export processing zones (EPZs) exceeded the export target by US\$676 million in last fiscal year 2015-16 against the export target of \$6000 million, according to Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA). The eight EPZs exported goods worth \$6,676.32 million during 2015-16 compared to \$6,113.49 million in 2014-15.

Chittagong EPZ	\$2419.71 million
Dhaka EPZ	\$2183.90 million
Karnaphuli EPZ	\$823.28 million
Adamjee EPZ	\$562.91 million
Comilla EPZ	\$308.33 million
Mongla EPZ	\$74.66 million
Ishwardi EPZ	\$114.74 million
Uttara EPZ	\$188.8 million

FOREX RESERVE HITS US\$ 30.84 BILLION

The country's foreign currency reserves at the Bangladesh Bank increased by \$4.06 billion or 15.16 percent to \$30.84 billion on 23 August 2016 from \$26.78 billion in August 2015.

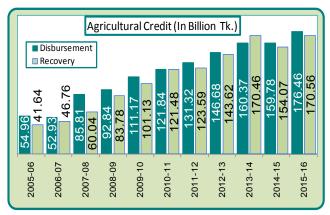


Source: Bangladesh Bank

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DISBURSEMENT RISES BY 10.44%

Agricultural credit (including non-farm rural credit) disbursed by banks during July-June 2015-16 amounted to a provisional Tk.176.46 billion as compared to Tk.159.78 billion during July-June 2014-15, showing a rise of Tk.16.68 billion or 10.44 percent. The credit disbursement achieved 107.60 percent of total target (Tk.164.00 billion) set for 2015-16. Agricultural credit disbursed by banks in July 2016 increased by Tk.1.99

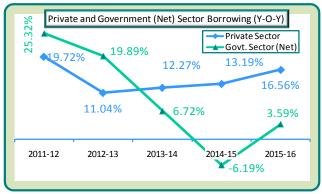
billion or 23.22 percent to Tk.10.56 billion from Tk.8.57 billion in July 2015. Meanwhile, total recovery of agricultural loan during July-June 2015-16 rose by Tk.16.49 billion or 10.70 percent to Tk.170.56 billion from Tk.154.07 billion during July-June 2014-15. But agricultural credit recovery by banks in July 2016 also rose by Tk.1.56 billion or 19.75 percent to Tk.9.46 billion from Tk.7.90 billion in July 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

PRIVATE SECTOR CREDIT GROWTH RISES

The credit growth in the private sector rose by 3.37 percentage point to 16.56 percent in FY 2015-16 from 13.19 percent in FY 2014-15. Meanwhile, the credit growth in the government (net) sector fell by 9.78 percentage point to 3.59 percent in FY 2015-16 from -6.19 percent in FY 2014-15.

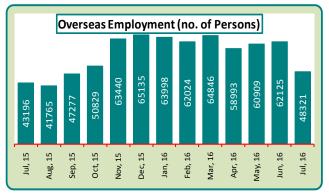


Source: Bangladesh Bank

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT JUMPS 11.86%

A total of 48321 Bangladeshis got foreign jobs in July 2016 compared to 43196 in July 2015, showing a rise of 5125 employees or 11.86 percent, according to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET). In July 2016, a total of 13810 documented workers went to Oman, 8271 to Bahrain, 5987 to Qatar, 4669 to Saudi Arabia, 3932 to Singapore, 3340 to Kuwait, 1366 to Malaysia, 1347 to Jordan,

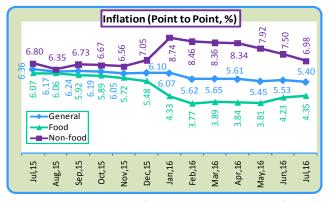
941 to Lebanon, 327 to Mauritius, 277 to Brunei, 216 to United Arab Emirates, 85 to South Korea and 3753 to other countries.



Source: BMET

INFLATION FALLS TO 5.40% IN JULY 2016

The country's general inflation on point-to-point basis (as per the base year 2005-06 =100) fell by 0.96 percentage points to 5.40 percent in July 2016 from 6.36 percent in July 2015, according to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The food inflation decreased by 1.72 percentage points to 4.35 percent in July 2016 compared to 6.07 percent in July 2015. The non-food inflation rose by 0.18 percentage points to 6.98 percent in July 2016 compared to 6.80 percent in July 2015 because of a rise in house rent, transportation costs, education and medical expenses and prices of other non-food items.

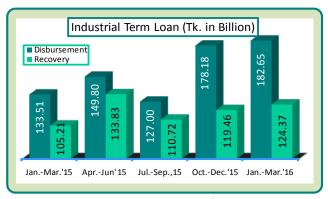


Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

DISBURSEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL TERM LOAN RISES

In the third quarter (January-March 2016) of FY 2015-16, industrial term loan disbursement by banks and non-banking financial institutions rose by Tk.49.14 billion or 36.81 percent to Tk.182.65 billion as compared to Tk.133.51 billion during January-March 2015. The disbursement of industrial term loans during January-March 2016 increased by Tk.4.47 billion or 2.51 percent from Tk.178.18 billion during October-December 2015. Meanwhile, the recovery of industrial term loan rose by Tk.19.16 billion or 18.21 percent to Tk.124.37 billion during January-March 2016 against Tk.105.21 billion during January-

March 2015. But the recovery of industrial term loans during January-March 2016 also rose by Tk.4.91 billion or 4.11 percent from Tk.119.46 billion during October-December 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

IT, SOFTWARE FIRMS' ANNUAL REMITTABLE LIMIT ENHANCED TO US\$25,000

Information technology (IT) firms of the country are now able to remit up to US\$25,000 annually against US \$20,000 previously. The Bangladesh Bank issued a circular to this effect recently. At the same time, the limit for issuance of International Card to a nominated official of IT or software firm has also been increased to \$2,500 from \$2,000.

ONLINE EXPORT REPATRIATION LIMIT RAISED TO \$5000

The maximum limit for repatriation of export proceeds through online payment gateway service providers has been enhanced to US\$ 5000 per transaction from \$2000 previously. The Bangladesh bank issued a circular to this effect recently.

BIGGEST RAIL DEAL SIGNED WITH A CHINESE COMPANY

Bangladesh Railway (BR) signed the biggest contract in its history with a Chinese company, China Rail Group Limited (CREC), to construct a 215.22-kilometre rail route from Dhaka to Jessore through the Padma Bridge. Of the total project cost of Tk 349.88 billion, the Chinese government will provide Tk 247.49 billion in loan at an interest rate of 2.0 per cent for 20 years. CREC will receive the amount as contractor. The government of Bangladesh will pay the tax and VAT worth Tk 29.03 billion on behalf of the contractor. According to the contract, CREC will construct 215.22-kilometer tracks including 43.22km loops and sidings, 66 major bridges, 244 minor bridges, culverts and road underpasses, 30 level crossings, 14 new stations and renovate six existing stations and yards. Besides, the Chinese company will construct 21.85km viaducts and 1.5km ramps and supply 196 BG passenger coaches, AC and non-AC chair cars as well as track-maintenance equipment.

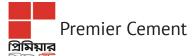
CORPORATE NEWS

SINGER® AT HOME WORLDWIDE

Singer Bangladesh Limited reported that its turnover increased by 42.3 percent to Tk 2.7 billion in the second quarter (Q2) ended June 30, 2016 benefiting from more stable trading conditions, coupled with additional marketing initiatives and new product offerings. The company's gross margins in Q2 increased to 27.9 percent, from 25.0 percent in the same period last year. The margins increased despite the attractive prices and promotions on offer to customers, driven by efficient purchasing and lower buying prices. Singer also focused on managing operating expenses which reduced to 15.7 percent of turnover in the period under review against 17.4 percent in last year. The combined impact of the improved trading environment and various management initiatives resulted in profit-after-tax of Tk 202.9 million in Q2 of 2016 against Tk 80.1 million in Q2, 2015, marking an increase of 153.3 percent.



The board of directors of National Life Insurance Company Limited recently recommended 20 per cent cash dividend and 20 per cent stock dividend for the year ended on December 31, 2015. The company's paid-up capital is Tk 684 million and authorized capital is Tk 2,000 million, while the total number of securities is 68,381,841. The sponsor-directors own 54.80 per cent stake in the National Life, while the institutional investors own 39.41 per cent, foreign investors 0.30 per cent and the general public own 5.49 per cent stake as on April 30, 2016. The company was listed on the Dhaka bourse in 1995.



Premier Cement Mills plans to double its production capacity with an approximate investment of Tk 4.00 billion to meet the growing demand for the construction material. Of the expected investment, Tk 2.09 billion will be used for machinery and equipment import and the remaining Tk 1.91 billion for construction and other local purposes. The company's current production capacity is 6,000 tonnes a day, which will be increased to 16,000 tonnes through the expansion plan approved at the meeting of company's board of directors recently. The expansion, which will be completed by 2018, will also help the listed cement manufacturer to make more revenue and profit. The company's net profit stood at Tk 403.9

million at the end of 2015 and basic earnings per share Tk 3.83, down from Tk 504.1 million and Tk 4.78 respectively a year earlier. Sponsors own an 86.08 percent stake in Premier Cement, institutional investors 6.66 percent, foreign investors 0.03 percent and the general public 7.23 percent.



Ifad Autos Limited, which is building the country's largest auto assembly plant at Tk 900 million, is expected to roll out its first vehicle in September. Initially, the plant aimed at assembling 4,000 trucks and buses a year, but revised the annual target higher at 7,000 vehicles, buoyed by the growth of the local market. Primarily, the plant will assemble heavy buses and trucks of Ashok Leyland, a leading Indian automobile manufacturer. Ifad, which was previously Ashok Leyland's sole distributor in Bangladesh for about three decades, is now its strategic partner in the country. Ifad provides a full line of heavy duty trucks, buses and special service vehicles from Ashok Leyland of India.



Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL) reported that its deposit and investment stood at Tk. 650 billion and Tk.570 billion respectively till June 30, 2016 which are Tk50 billion and Tk60 billion higher than the figures one year ago. The bank's foreign exchange business stood at Tk.450 billion including import Tk. 170 billion, export Tk.125 billion and remittance Tk. 155 billion during the period. The bank's customer base stood at 11.5 million representing 14% share of the country's banking customers and 25% of the global Islamic banking clients.



IDLC Finance Limited reported net profit after tax of Tk 882 million in the first half of 2016, recording 8% growth from the same period last year. Operating profit for the half increased 14% year on year and stood at Tk 1,583 million. In the first half of 2016, IDLC acquired 3,726 new customers and grew the Customer Assets portfolio by 10% (Tk 5,336 million), compared to 31st December 2015. The company continues to be a strong operator in the SME segment and experienced a growth of 19% in the SME Loan Book at the same period. Corporate and Consumer Loan Books, two other major business segments of the company, also experienced notable growth. Nonperforming loan (NPL) ratio came down to 3.01% at the end of June 2016 from 3.06% at the end of December 2015.



BRAC Bank Limited recorded a staggering 75% growth in year-on-year after tax profit in the first six months of 2016. The bank reported a consolidated after tax profit of Tk 1,746 million during January-June 2016 which was Tk 1,000 million in the corresponding period of 2015. The net asset value (NAV) per share of the bank at the end of June 2016 stands at Tk 31.39, compared to Tk 26.47 at the end of June 2015. The bank's consolidated Earnings Per Share (EPS) hit Tk 2.52 during January-June 2016 which was Tk 1.44 during same period of 2015.



Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) reported that its net profit rose 28 percent year-on-year last fiscal year, thanks to the bandwidth export by the state-owned firm. The company's net profit stood at Tk 165 million at the end of 2015-16, up from Tk 129 million a year ago. The company's revenue stood at Tk 610 million in 2015-16, which was Tk 540 million a year earlier. The listed company also announced 10 percent cash dividends for the year ended on June 30, 2016. The company started exporting 10gbps bandwidth to Indian state of Tripura in February this year. Presently, the company serves around 130gbps of internet bandwidth out of its capacity of 200gbps. The government owns 73.84 percent stake in the company, while institutional investors hold 11.26 percent, foreign investors 0.73 percent and general public 14.17 percent.



Sembcorp North-West Power Generation Company Ltd (SNWPGCL), a joint venture (JV) company of Sembcorp of Singapore and North-West Power Generation Company Ltd (NWPGCL) of Bangladesh inked a deal to implement 414 megawatts (MW) Sirajganj dual fuel combined cycle power plant project. Sembcorp has 71 per cent equity stake in the JV while the NWPGCL has 21 per cent stake. The total cost of the power plant project would be US\$ 412.50 million. Staterun Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) would purchase electricity from the power plant at a level tariff rate of Tk 3.188 per unit (1 kilowatt-hour) for 22.5 years. The JV firm would borrow 75 per cent of the total project cost from three lenders including International Finance Corporation (IFC), while the remaining 25 per cent would be sourced on its own. The commercial operation date (COD) of the simple cycle unit is June 2018 and combined cycle one is December 2018.



Aman Feed Limited

The board of directors of Aman Feed Limited recently decided to make an agreement with Krishibid Feed Limited. Under the agreement, Aman Feed Ltd. will supply raw materials to Krishibid Feed Ltd., which will produce maximum 700 MT finished Floating Fish Feed per month and supply finished feed to Aman Feed Ltd. with effect from August 11, 2016 for period of consecutive 12 months. Aman Feed Ltd. will sell this feed through its existing distribution network to all over the country. After execution of the agreement, the maximum sell volume will be increased by 8,400 MT and the sale value by about Tk 403.2 million during the agreement period. As a result, net profit of the company is expected to be increased approximately by Tk. 52.4 million.



The board of directors of Apex Tannery recently recommended 40 per cent cash dividend for the year ended on June 30, 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) without fair valuation surplus of Tk 5.97, net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk 74.72 and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk 3.08 for the year ended on June 30, 2016 against Tk 6.25, Tk 73.47 and Tk 6.05 respectively for the same period of the previous year. The sponsor-directors own 52 per cent stake in Apex Tannery, while the general public own 48 per cent as on June 30, 2016.



The Board of Directors of GBB Power Limited recently recommended 5% final cash dividend for the year ended on June 30, 2016. The company reported EPS of Tk. 1.68 (adjusted), NAV per share of Tk. 20.41 (adjusted) and NOCFPS of Tk. 2.91 (adjusted) for the 18 months period from January 01, 2015 to June 30, 2016. The company also reported EPS of Tk. 0.80, NAV per share of Tk. 20.41 and NOCFPS of Tk. 1.18 for the 6 months period ended from January 01 to June 30, 2016.



The board of directors of Gemini Sea Food Limited recently recommended 20 per cent cash dividend and 50 per cent stock dividend for the year ended on June 30, 2016. The company also reported earnings per share (EPS) of Tk 20.71(audited), net asset value (NAV) per share of Tk 21.45(audited) and net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) of Tk 43.80(audited) for the year ended on June 30, 2016 against Tk8.83 (un-audited), Tk 3.77(un-audited) and Tk 104.25(un-audited), respectively for the period ended on June 30, 2015.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

GLOBAL: 344 million Smartphones sold in the second quarter

Sales of smartphones to end users totaled 344 million units in the second quarter of 2016, a 4.3 percent increase over the same period in 2015, according to Gartner, Inc. In the second quarter, Samsung had nearly 10 percent more market share than Apple. *Samsung* saw sales of its Galaxy A and Galaxy J series smartphones compete strongly with Chinese manufacturers. Its new smartphone portfolio also helped Samsung win back share it recently lost in emerging markets.

Apple continued its downward trend with a decline of 7.7 percent in the second quarter of 2016. Apple sales declined in North America (its biggest market) as well as in Western Europe. However, it witnessed its worst sales decline in Greater China and mature Asia/Pacific regions, where sales declined 26 percent. Apple had its best performance in Eurasia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe regions in the second quarter, where iPhone sales grew more than 95 percent year on year. Among the top five smartphone vendors, *Oppo* exhibited the highest growth in the second quarter of 2016 at 129 percent. This is due to strong sales of its R9 handset in China and overseas.

PAKISTAN: Record \$19.9 billion remittances received in 2015-16

Overseas Pakistanis sent home a record amount of \$19.9 billion during fiscal year 2015-2016, which shows growth of 6.38 percent from \$18.719 billion received during 2014-2015, State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) said. Pakistan received highest amount of remittances during the year from Saudi Arabia (\$5.968 billion), followed by United Arab Emirates (\$4.365 billion), USA (\$2.522 billion) and UK (\$2.579 billion).

Countries	FY 2014- 15	FY 2015- 16	Growth
Saudi Arabia	\$5.630 billion	\$5.968 billion	6%
United Arab Emirates	\$4.231 billion	\$4.365 billion	3.1%
UK	\$2.367 billion	\$2.579 billion	8.5%
USA	\$2.702 billion	\$2.522 billion	-6.6%

Other major remittance sending countries include Oman (\$819 million), Kuwait (\$773 million), Bahrain (\$448 million) and Qatar (\$380 million).

Countries	FY 2014- 15	FY 2015- 16	Growth
Oman	\$685 million	\$819 million	19%
Kuwait	\$748 million	\$773 million	3.4%
Bahrain	\$388 million	\$488 million	15%
Qatar	\$350 million	\$380 million	8.7%

SOUTH KOREA: 11th largest economy in 2015

South Korea ranked 11th worldwide in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2015, up from 13th place a year earlier. According to the data by the World Bank, South Korea's nominal GDP came to \$1.38 trillion last year. But the value was down 2.4 per cent from \$1.42 trillion the previous year. GDP, the broadest measure of an economy's performance, is the total value of goods and services produced within the economy in a given period. It is the first time in nine years that South Korea has regained its 11th place in the global GDP rankings. Seoul's standing tumbled to 15th in 2008 amid the global financial crisis. South Korea's advance was attributed mainly to lackluster performances by rival economies, such as Russia and Australia, which were hit by plunging commodity prices. The United States topped the global GDP list with \$17.95 trillion last year, trailed by China with \$10.87 trillion and Japan with \$4.12 trillion. Germany, Britain and

France followed with \$3.36 trillion, \$2.85 trillion and \$2.42 trillion, respectively.

JAPAN: More electric charging points than gas stations

There are more electric car charging points in Japan than petrol stations, according to Nissan. The Japanese car manufacturer reports that the number of charging points in the country has surged past 40,000, compared to fewer than 35,000 petrol stations. However, this number does include points in private homes, as well as the nearly 3,000 publicly available rapid charge points. As the electric car market grows, the infrastructure to support it has to grow as well.

MELBOURNE: Most livable city in the world

Melbourne tops the list in the index of the most livable cities for the sixth year in a row. The index, prepared by the Economist Intelligence Unit, measured out of 100, considers 30 factors related to safety, health care, educational resources, infrastructure and the environment to calculate scores for 140 cities. Six of the top ten cities are in Australia or Canada. But Sydney, Australia's largest city, drops out of the top ten due to fears over terrorism. Damascus is the lowest-ranked city with a rating of just 30.2 out of 100, scoring poorly in all categories .

EMIRATES: 432 million kilometers traveled in six months

Emirates aircraft have travelled over 432 million kilometers since January 2016, the equivalent of traversing the globe more than 10,700 times. A typical week sees the airline operating more than 3,600 flights, with over 96,000 flights operated in the first half of 2016. Emirates is the world's largest international airline currently serving 154 destinations across 81 countries on six continents operating 252 aircraft.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

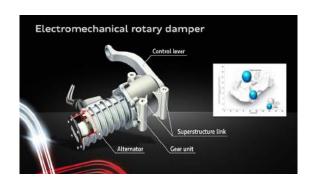
PIZZA ATM DISPENSES PIZZAS ON DEMAND

The first of its kind to be installed in the U.S., the Pizza ATM from the French company Paline dispenses pizza slices on demand, 24 hours a day. The Pizza ATM will be installed at Xavier University, where students can select their toppings via a touchscreen. The device itself will be loaded with prepared pizzas which are transferred to the unit's oven when the selection is made. The oven will bake the pizza in about three minutes, and then deliver it—boxed and ready to go—to the customer. The cooking, storage and inventory are managed by an onboard computer, and alerts will be sent to the Pizza ATM owner's phone in the case of malfunction or low stock.



SUSPENSION SYSTEM CONVERTS POTHOLES INTO ENERGY

Audi has designed an active suspension system called eROT, which allows the electromechanical rotary dampers to store the energy from bumps and potholes for use in the car. The dampers in the 48-volt electrical system allow the car to use this kinetic energy. It also makes the ride far smoother, adapting the car to the road. This system doesn't just store energy from potholes. eROT also makes your drive better. The system allows the dampers to adapt to the road conditions and the driver's driving style. These new dampers also free up space in the luggage compartment. Drive better, and enjoy the potholes along the way. Seems like a pretty good deal.



SMART WINDOWS DARKEN FASTER, USE LESS ENERGY

A team of researchers at MIT has developed a new way of making windows that can switch from transparent to opaque, potentially saving energy by blocking sunlight on hot days and thus reducing airconditioning costs. The "self-shading" window can quickly change from clear to dark – and then stay that way without using any electricity. The windows could help everyone from homeowners looking to save on heating and cooling costs to pilots trying to get a clearer view out the cockpit window. The smart window is made from electrochromic materials, which can change their properties under the influence of an electrical voltage. Compared to photochromic materials (those found in eyeglasses and lenses that darkens upon exposure to bright light), electrochromic materials respond and change opacity faster.



NATUREZAP KILLS WEEDS WITHOUT TOXINS

The NatureZap offers an al ternative to toxins by killing weeds with heat and light. Developed by Global Neighbor, the battery-operated handheld device emits a beam of blue light and heat that will kill weeds with a regrowth between 70 to 80 percent. The light is harmless to people and other animals, and the treated weeds will begin to die within three days. According to research, the NatureZap works as well as the ill-reputed glyphosate, and can even kill tenacious weeds if used on them multiple times.



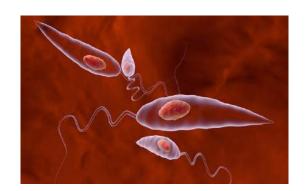
ITANK: THREE-WHEELED SCOOTER OF THE FUTURE

With Tesla and other big-name manufacturers already saturating the market, its hard for new companies to make a name in the electric vehicle market. But that hasn't stopped Kartik Ram's dream of profiting from the green revolution. His solution --iTank, a three-wheeled electric scooter. It has respectable specs: from 0 to 28 mph in 4.6 seconds, an official range of nearly a hundred kilometers (62 miles), removable lithium-ion batteries that charge in 6 hours, a 50:50 weight balance, and low center of gravity. More importantly, the three-wheeler looks like the vehicle of the future. "Cars are getting smarter and smaller. In general, the sharing economy requires you to think about smaller form factors that are personal for you," says Ram.



A NEW DRUG KNOCKS OUT THREE KILLER DISEASES

One drug is giving new hope to millions of people living in poor conditions who might be exposed to deadly tropical diseases. Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, and sleeping sickness are three infectious that impact many worldwide, but they are also often neglected diseases. These diseases can be cured, but the treatments are expensive, toxic, and impractical. They need to be given via an intravenous drip, and for people living in remote and poor regions around the world, who are the most prone to the disease, this simply doesn't work. Scientists, however, have discovered a new drug that can wipe out all three infections in a single punch.



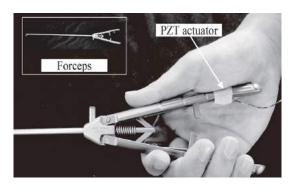
NON-STICK COATING LETS FOODS SLIDE FREELY

You can squeeze as hard as you like, but those last stubborn drops of ketchup, shampoo or honey are practically impossible to retrieve from a near-empty bottle. A new non-stick coating made from edible wax could help reduce waste by allowing all of the liquid to flow smoothly from the container. Created by a team from Colorado State University, the non-stick coating is made from beeswax, in contrast to the fluorocarbon chemicals used to make many of the coatings used today. Beeswax has similar chemical properties to fluorocarbons, but is non-toxic, so is much safer for the environment. The team developed the coating by melting the wax and then spraying it inside the containers.



VIBRATIONS ADD TOUCH TO SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

Minimally invasive surgery has always suffered from physicians' inability to feel tissues at the end of an instrument. Some researchers at Hiroshima University in Japan have come up with a very cheap and easy solution to transfer the sense of touch from the tip to the handle in just about any already existing minimally invasive instrument. The technique works thanks to a piezoelectric component attached to the instrument's handle that gently vibrates at a constant frequency. This vibration is not felt by the person using the tool, but once the distal end of it comes in contact with tissue, the surgeon receives a distinct feeling in the handle. The researchers hope to soon test the technology during actual surgeries.



NEW PRODUCTS

COMFORT CLOUD LAMP



Cooking fumes cannot be ignored especially when people are having barbecue or Hot pot at home. "Cloud " as a lamp not only removes the fumes but also purifies the fresh air directly. Traditional kitchen ventilator does not solve the fundamental problem. Their work principle is just moved fume from indoor to outdoor. It still pollutes the environment. And in semi-open homes, cooking fumes are really big problem. When fume is detected, "cloud" exposes its suction tank and the fume is sucked into the cooling tank to be purified. Then the fresh air is discharged from the top of the product.

GOLCHI THERMOS KEEPS LIQUIDS AT DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES



The innovative Golchi thermos can carry drinks at two different temperatures, and boasts a range of other useful features. The Golchi is equipped with two separate steel-vacuum insulated compartments that can hold beverages at different temperatures. The modular

compartments can be used together or separately, and can also function as storage compartments for items like medicine, protein powder, and cereals. Golchi is particularly useful for young mothers, who can carry their own beverage as well as hot water for formula, or gym goers who may carry a drink and snack, such as yogurt.

WEARABLE IBEAT COULD SAVE YOUR LIFE



The sleek iBeat heart monitor does more than monitor your health-it could save your life. The iBeat watch is equipped with sensors able to monitor the wearer's heart rate and send the data to the cloud, as well as alert the wearer to any changes in condition. If the iBeat detects any erratic heart behavior, it will engage the wearer by asking them to respond to a prompt as to how they are feeling. If the wearer does not respond within five seconds, the iBeat team will call the user, and then send out emergency vehicles. The system is fully self-contained, and does not need to be paired with a smartphone to work. Creator of the device was inspired to create it after a friend passed away in his sleep at only 40 years old.

OVRCHARGE CHARGES PHONES IN MID-AIR

There are plenty of ways to charge your phone these days, with wires or without. But if you want to aim for pure



style points, check out the OvRcharge, a wireless device that levitates your phone as it charges. The OvRcharge phone charging base takes mobile device chargers to new heights, levitating the phone or tablet as it is being charged. The tech behind the OvRcharge is fairly straightforward—a pair of magnets, one in the smartphone case and one in the charging base. The case needs only to be slipped onto the phone, where the embedded conduction receiver will harness the power as it is transmitted from the base. The orientation of the magnet in the case will keep the phone hovering about an inch above the charger, and the charging and magnetic levitation processes will not interfere with one another.

AIR-TREE COOLS ONLY THE IMMEDIATE SPACE



The Air-Tree concept could reduce energy consumption by cooling the air the immediate vicinity, rather than the entire home. Conceived by Euikyun Koh, the table-shaped Air-Tree can be used as a regular air conditioner, with a high setting that forces cool air throughout the home. However, the system can also be programmed to a lower setting, cooling the air in a smaller space and saving energy in the process. The wind speed can be controlled by raising or lowering the wooden top of the Air-Tree, and that same wooden surface can also be used as a coffee table when not in use.

SHOKA BELL MAKES ALL BIKES SMARTER



The Shoka Bell invention promises to turn your bike into a smart bike, offering navigation and theft-alert tools as well as customizable bell sounds. The cubeshaped device clips to the handlebars of any bike with a standard mount. Once in place, the Shoka Bell can be programmed to sound one of eight different tunes, with the volume adjusting automatically depending on the ambient sound (so you can warn away that encroaching car or gently nudge an inattentive pedestrian with different tones). The Shoka Bell also includes a visual navigation display that communicates with a smartphone to show the safest route, and the connected Shoka Bell community allows devices to provide traffic updates and cycle path recommendations. Other features include a smart bike light and a motiondetecting security system.

TINY BLACK RECTANGLE PURIFIES WATER IN MINUTES



If you're trying to kill bacteria in tainted water, one of the best ways is simply to leave that water in a clear bottle in direct sunlight, letting the ultraviolet rays do the work. But this method can take six to 48 hours to be fully effective. A tiny, solar-powered device will purify water for drinking in only twenty minutes. The nanostructured device is about the size of a postage stamp, and looks like a piece of black glass. Sunlight falling on the little device triggers the formation of hydrogen peroxide and other disinfecting chemicals that kill more than 99.999 percent of bacteria in just 20 minutes. When their work is done the killer chemicals quickly dissipated, leaving pure water behind.

CRESCENT WOMB SLEEPS BABIES SAFER



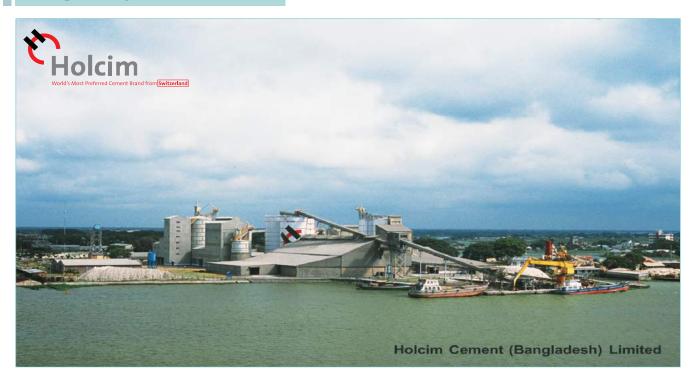
If there's one thing new parents obsess about, it's sleep. How do I get the baby to fall asleep? Is my baby's sleep space safe? How much sleep is enough sleep? It might not feel like it, but newborns spend 16 to 20 hours a day sleeping, so creating a safe sleep space is important. Crescent Womb is an ergonomic infant bed that sleeps babies in a natural, comfortable position, and helps reduce the environmental risks that can cause Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). The Crescent Womb is essentially a mesh bed that hangs suspended over the baby bed by attaching its four corners to the bed's posts. The bed's curved shape helps eliminate some of the environmental risk factors for SIDS while also encouraging optimal spine development, and its mesh fabric promotes better airflow around the baby.

BLINCAM TAKES PHOTOS WITH A WINK



The Blincam lets users snap a photo with a blink, making it much easier to catch those fleeting moments. Developed by the Tokyo-based company of the same name, the slender Blincam attaches to a set of regular glasses and communicates with a smartphone via Bluetooth. The device's camera can be triggered with a deliberate wink (the sensors are able to differentiate between intentional and automatic winks), and the images can be sent to the paired phone as well as saved on the Blincam's microSD card.

MEMBER PROFILE



HOLCIM BANGLADESH LIMITED

Holcim Bangladesh Limited (HBL) is an operating company of Lafarge Holcim Group - one of the world's largest construction material manufacturers - supplying cement, aggregates, readymix concrete and additional support, includina leading-edge technical solutions, in more than 90 countries around the world. The group entered Bangladesh in 2000 and since then has been working as one of the leading cement producers of the country with the production capacity of 2.2 million ton cement per year from 3 plants and 7 operating mills.

HBL is the first cement company in Bangladesh to have application-based multi-products. Since beginning, it has shifted focus from a mere production orientation to a marketing and services orientation that includes Customer Care Center – a 24-hour virtual service, Mobile Concrete Laboratory facility, delivery in bulk, home building facilitation program,

and club for architects and engineers, among other initiatives. Holcim is also the first company to be BIS certified and to export to India.

Holcim is the only organization to have the first and only concrete and aggregate testing lab in Bangladesh. The ISO certified Concrete Innovation and Application Centre (CIAC) has been accredited by the Bangladesh Accreditation Board and it is another pioneering step of Holcim cement (Bangladesh) Ltd which provides the tools to check and ensure the quality of construction.

The name "Holcim" has become synonymous with "quality cement for large construction projects". Various infrastructure icons of the country, including City Center, the tallest building in Dhaka, Bangabandhu Multipurpose Bridge, the longest bridge in Bangladesh and other notable construction projects have been built with Holcim cement. As a customer-focused, socially responsible and best-managed company, Holcim

Bangladesh has been honored with various prestigious awards, recognitions and accolades over time.

Cement is at the heart of infrastructural development and Holcim Bangladesh ensures that they manufacture the best to give the future a solid foundation. Ever since its inception of operations in Bangladesh in 2000, the organization has been striving to produce the best quality cement and contributing to the infrastructural development of the country by delivering high quality products and cutting-edge technical solutions to customers, all the while adhering to the guiding principles to ensure sustainable development at all levels - economic, social, and environmental.

It is the world's most preferred cement from Switzerland.

Managing Director: Rajesh Surana

Corporate Address: Ninakabbo, 227/A, Gulshan Tejgaon Link Road, Dhaka 1208.

COUNTRY PROFILE



enmark is a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe. It comprises most of the Jutland peninsula, as well as numerous islands in the Baltic and North seas. Denmark has a modern, prosperous and developed mixed market economy, ranking 18th in the world in terms of GDP (PPP) per capita and 6th in nominal GDP per capita. The economy stands out as one of the most free in the Index of Economic Freedom and the Economic Freedom of the World. Danish economy is characterized by extensive government welfare measures and an equitable distribution of income. Denmark has traditionally been an agrarian country, but since the end of World War II manufacturing and services have gained in importance. The country is a net exporter of food, oil, and gas and enjoys a comfortable balance of payments surplus, but depends on imports of raw materials for the manufacturing sector. The country is also profitably involved in foreign investments, shipbuilding and foreign construction.

AGRICULTURE

Crops: wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, sugar beets and fodder beets.

INDUSTRY

Major industries include iron, steel, chemicals, textiles and clothing, electronics, food processing, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment, shipbuilding and construction. Denmark is home to many multinational companies: A.P. Møller-Mærsk, Arla Foods, Lego Group, Danfoss, Carlsberg Group, Leo Pharma and Novo Nordisk.

ENERGY

Denmark is a long-time leader in wind power: In 2015 wind turbines provided 42.1% of the total electricity power consumption. Denmark now aims to focus on intelligent battery systems (V2G) and plug-in vehicles in the transport sector.

MINING

Natural gas, petroleum, limonite, lignite, limestone, chalk, and marl are major mineral products.

TRANSPORT

Transport in Denmark is well developed and modern. Significant investment has been made in building road and rail links between regions in Denmark, most notably the Great Belt Fixed Link, which connects Zealand and Funen and the New Little Belt Bridge connecting Funen and Jutland.

Road: The motorway network now covers 1,111 km. It is now possible to drive from Frederikshavn in northern Jutland to Copenhagen on eastern Zealand without leaving the motorway.

Rail: The railway network totals 2,667 km of operational track. The main railway operator is DSB for passenger

services and DB Schenker Rail for freight trains. The railway tracks are maintained by Banedanmark. Copenhagen has a small Metro system, the Copenhagen Metro, and the Greater Copenhagen area has an extensive electrified suburban railway network, the S-train.

Air: Copenhagen Airport(connected by train to Copenhagen Central Station and beyond as well as to Malmö and other towns), Billund, Aalborg, Aarhus are major airports. Denmark's national airline (together with Norway and Sweden) is Scandinavian Airlines (SAS).

FOREIGN TRADE

Export: \$94.1 billion (2015 estimated)

Export commodities: machinery and instruments, meat and meat products, dairy products, fish, pharmaceuticals, furniture, windmills.

Export destinations: Germany, USA, Sweden, Norway, UK, Netherlands, China

Import: \$83.81 billion (2015 estimated)

Import commodities: machinery and equipment, raw materials and semi-manufactures for industry, chemicals, grain and foodstuffs, consumer goods

Major import sources: Germany, Sweden, Netherlands,

China, Norway, UK

IMPORT TARIFF IN THE DENMARK MARKET (2014)

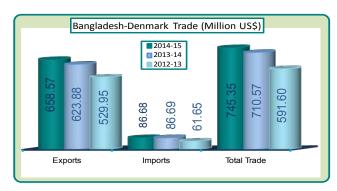
Denmark import tariff structure has evolved over the year in pursuant with its national demand. Average Most Favored Nation (MFN) applied rates varies from as low as 0.0 percent (for cotton) to as high as 42.1 percent (for dairy products).

D.		Applied uties	Im	ports
Product groups	AVG	Duty- free in %	Share in %	Duty-free in %
Animal products		20.4		
Dairy products	17.7	28.4	0.3	6.1
Fruit, vegetables,	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
plants	10.9	19.6	1.6	14.2
Coffee, tea	6.1	27.1	0.9	71.5
Cereals & preparations	14.9	13.0	0.6	36.6
Oilseeds, fats & oils		40.4	4.7	75.0
Sugars and	6.8	48.1	1.7	75.9
confectionery	25.2	11.8	0.2	10.9
Beverages & tobacco	20.7	19.2	0.6	17.5
Cotton	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Other agricultural products	3.6	65.5	0.5	67.3
Fish & fish products	12.0	8.2	1.3	5.8
Minerals & metals	2.0	50.2	15.5	71.6
Petroleum	2.5	33.7	25.1	94.8
Chemicals	4.5	22.5	9.9	47.0
Wood, paper, etc.	0.9	81.1	2.3	85.7
Textiles	6.5	2.1	2.2	2.2
Clothing	11.4	0.3	4.3	0.4
Leather, footwear, etc.	4.1	26.3	2.5	16.8
Non-electrical machinery	1.9	21.3	10.2	53.4
Electrical machinery	2.8	20.8	10.4	56.0
Transport equipment	4.3	12.8	4.0	12.6
Manufactures, n.e.s.	2.6	20.9	5.8	50.6

Note: The information provided by the European Union covers as member states. Source: WTO

BANGLADESH-DENMARK TRADE

Two-way trade between the countries has shown a rising trend in recent years. Total trade amounted to US\$745.35 million in 2014-15 compared to \$710.57 million in 2013-14 and \$591.60 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 4.89% in 2014-15 and 20.11% in 2013-14.



Exports to Denmark

Bangladesh's exports to Denmark have shown a rising trend in recent years. Exports amounted to US\$658.67 million in 2014-15 compared to \$623.88 million in 2013-14 and \$529.95 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 5.58% in 2014-15 and 17.72% in 2013-14. Denmark accounted for 2.11% of total Bangladesh exports in 2014-15.

(US\$ million)

Major export items	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Knitwear	438.63	450.70	375.62
Woven garments	193.10	145.23	125.91
Shrimps and prawns	10.22	9.39	8.21
Home textile	4.98	10.70	8.53
Bicycles	3.67	3.19	3.04
Chemical products	2.80	1.27	0.51
Engineering equipment	2.34	2.65	0.90
Others	2.93	0.75	7.23
Total	658.67	623.88	529.95

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

Imports from Denmark

Bangladesh's imports from Denmark have shown a mixed trend in recent years. Imports amounted to US\$86.68 million in 2014-15 compared to \$86.69 million in 2013-14 and \$61.65 million in 2012-13, showing a fall of 0.01% in 2014-15 but a rise of 40.62% in 2013-14. Denmark shared 0.21% of Bangladesh total imports in 2014-15.

Major import items	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13
Ships, boats and floating structures	23.33	22.62	13.18
Milk & cream, containing sugar	18.66	18.69	17.89
Machinery and mechanical appliances	12.45	13.87	3.24
Organic chemicals	9.45	8.63	2.83
Pharmaceutical products	8.98	13.03	14.21
Wheat and meslin	4.77	0.00	0.00
Electrical machinery and equipment	1.25	2.23	0.29
Others	7.79	7.62	10.01
Total	86.68	86.69	61.65

Source: Bangladesh Bank

MEMBER NEWS

BEXIMCO PHARMA COMMENCES EXPORT TO THE UNITED STATES

Beximco Pharmaceuticals Limited, the manufacturer of generic pharmaceutical products and active pharmaceutical ingredients, recently commenced the export of Carvedilol, a prescription drug for treating hypertension, to the USA. This follows the product's approval from the US Food and Drug Administration ("US FDA") in November 2015 and is the first time a pharmaceutical product from Bangladesh has been launched in the US. To mark the delivery of the first consignment on 4 August 2016, and to celebrate this milestone achievement for Beximco Pharma, a brief



ceremony was held in the presence of Finance Minister, Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith MP, Health and Family Welfare Minister, Mr. Mohammed Nasim MP and the US Ambassador to Bangladesh Her Excellency Ms. Marcia Stephens Bloom Bernicat. Senior officials from different ministries, including the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) also attended the program.

BRAC BANK STANDS BESIDE NATIONAL HEART FOUNDATION HOSPITAL, SYLHET

BRAC Bank Limited recently extended support to National Heart Foundation Hospital, Sylhet, the first fully fledged specialized cardiac hospital in the Sylhet region. Ms. Bilquis Jahan, Head of Human Resources, BRAC Bank, handed over a cheque for Tk. 1 million to Prof. M. A. Raquib, Founder President, National Heart Foundation, Sylhet. The 100-bed hospital has long been providing affordable cardiac healthcare services to the people of the region. The assistance will be facilitating the authorities as the hospital aims to become a regional referral hospital for most modern



cardiac treatment and rehabilitation facilities. Mr. Mahmoodun Nabi Chowdhury, Head of Corporate Banking, Mr. Abedur Rahman Sikder, Acting Head of Retail Banking, BRAC Bank, and Col. Dr. Shah Abidur Rahman, Director & CEO, National Heart Foundation Hospital Sylhet, were also present at the handover program held at BRAC Bank Head Office in Tejgaon, Dhaka.

BANK ASIA INKS DEAL ON AGENT BANKING

Ms.Rowshan Ara Begum, Joint Secretary of Local Government Division, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Co-operatives and Project Director of 'Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO)' and Mr. Adil Raihan, Head of Channel Banking Division of Bank Asia recently signed an agreement at Local Government Division, DPHE Bhaban at Kakrail in Dhaka with an aim to facilitate social payments to SWAPNO beneficiaries across the country through e-payment system of Agent Banking channels run by Bank Asia. Mr. Hamidul Haque



Khan, National Project Manager, Mr. Belayet Hossain, M&E Specialist and Ms. Selina Choudhury of SWAPNO project financed by United Nations Development Programme and Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman Khan, AVP, Mr. Md. Saifur Rahman, AVP and Mr. Md. Zakir Hossain Bhuiyain, FAVP of Bank Asia were present.

AB BANK DONATES VANS AND BINS TO CHITTAGONG CITY CORPORATION

AB Bank Limited under its Corporate Social Responsibility donated vans and bins to Chittagong City Corporation to facilitate removal of wastage from different parts of the city. Mr. Shamim Ahmed Chaudhury, President & Managing Director of AB Bank, handed over vans to Mr. AJM Nasir Uddin, Mayor of Chittagong City Corporation. Among others Mr. Golam Mahmud Rizvi, Executive Vice President of AB Bank Limited and Md. Nazimuddin were also present on the occasion.



MTB PARTNERS WITH MRDI ON CSR FOR CLIMATE VULNERABLE COMMUNITY

The adverse impact of climate change hampers Bangladesh's efforts at breaking the cycle of poverty that traps thousands of people living in the country's off-shore chars. The problem needs to be addressed with priority, speakers said at an agreement signing ceremony between Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) Ltd. and Management and Resources Development Initiative (MRDI). Mr. Anis A Khan, Managing Director and CEO, MTB and Mr. Hasibur Rahman, Executive Director, MRDI signed the agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. Former Adviser to the Caretaker government and MRDI's board member Ms.Rokia Afzal Rahman was present at the function as a



guest of honor. Mutual Trust Bank will provide Taka 10.7 million for setting up a women's training centre cum health centre at Char Patila of Char Fassion, Bhola. MRDI is involved in the project as part of its CSR advocacy initiative.

SOUTHEAST BANK LIMITED SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH BKASH LIMITED

Southeast Bank Limited (SEBL) recently signed an agreement with bKash Limited to provide payment and collection service to bKash distributors through the bank's branches network as well as transmission of real time collection information to bKash through online link. Mr. Shahid Hossain, Managing Director of Southeast Bank Limited and Kamal Quadir, Chief Executive Officer of bKash Limited signed an agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. Among others, Mr. S.M. Mainuddin Chowdhury, Additional Managing Director, Southeast Bank,



Mr. Muhammad Shahjahan, Additional Managing Director & Company Secretary, Southeast Bank, Mr. M Kamal Hossain, Additional Managing Director and Head of Principal Branch, Southeast Bank and Mr. Moinuddin Mohammed Rahgir, Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary, bKash Limited, Mr. Rezaul Hossain, Chief Commercial Officer, bKash Limited, Mr. Muhammad Mahfuzur Rahman FCA, Finance Controller, bKash Limited and Ahamed Ashraf Sharif, Senior Manager of bKash Limited were present at the signing ceremony held at the boardroom of Southeast Bank.

CHAMBER EVENTS



H.E. Mr. Harsh Vardhan Shringla, High Commissioner of India, is seen speaking as the Chief Guest at the Chamber's 3rd Quarterly Luncheon Meeting held at the Chamber on 8 August, 2016.



Mr. Syed Nasim Manzur, the President of the Chamber (middle) is seen presenting a memento to H.E. Mr. Harsh Vardhan Shringla, High Commissioner of India on 8 August 2016.



The Chamber organized on 10 August 2016 a memorial program to remember all those who lost their lives in the terror attack at the Holey Artisan Bakery, Gulshan on 1 July 2016. Leaders and members of the leading chambers of commerce and business associations, members of the families of the victims, Ambassador of the United States of America, EU Head of Delegation, High Commissioner of India, Charge d'Affaires of Italy, other diplomats and noted citizens attended the program. Distinguished business leaders, diplomats and Zaraif Ayaat Hossain, brother of Faraaz Ayaaz Hossain, one of the victims, spoke on the occasion, paying their respects to the victims. It may be noted that Faraaz Ayaaz Hossain was the son of Mr. Waquer Hossain and Ms. Simeen Hossain, a Committee Member of the Chamber. Mr. Syed Nasim Manzur, President of the Chamber, is seen speaking on the occasion.

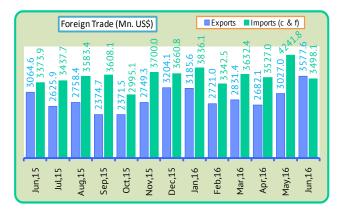


One minute of silence was observed in memory of the victims of terror attack.

REVIEW

FOREIGN TRADE

The country's foreign trade amounted to US\$74318.02 million during July-June 2015-16. The overall trade deficit widened by 19.48 percent during July-June 2015-16, due to higher import payments and lower export receipts. The deficit rose to \$5834.38 million during the July-June 2015-16 from \$7246.30 million in the same period of the previous fiscal (See Table-1).



EXPORT EARNINGS

During July-June 2015-16, total export earnings (EPB) amounted to US\$34241.82 million compared to \$31208.94 million earned during July-June 2014-15, showing an increase of \$3032.88 million or 9.72 percent. However, against the target of \$33500.00 million set for the period, export earnings rose by \$741.82 million or 2.21 percent. Compared to the same period of previous fiscal year, export earnings from woven garments rose by \$1674.13 million or 12.81 percent,

Table-1: Balance of Trade

	July-June 2013-14	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16						
(In million US\$)									
Trade balance	-7002.22	-7246.30	-5834.38						
Total exports ¹	30186.62	31208.94	34241.82						
Total imports*	37188.84	38455.24	40076.20						
(Annual change i	n million US\$)							
Trade balance	-1671.06	-244.08	1411.92						
Total exports	3159.26	1022.32	3032.88						
Total imports	4830.32	1266.40	1620.96						
	(Annual percen	tage change)							
Trade balance	-31.35	-3.49	19.48						
Total exports	11.69	3.39	9.72						
Total imports	14.93	3.41	4.22						

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

that from knitwear by \$928.63 million or 7.47 percent, from petroleum bi-products by \$219.46 million or 282.99 percent, from engineering equipment by \$91.77 million or 110.53 percent and from raw jute by \$61.60 million or 55.21 percent. The exports earning also increased from footwear by \$40.74 million or 6.05 percent, leather & leather products by \$19.42 million or 3.00 percent, man-made filaments & staple fibers by \$14.74 million or 15.13 percent, pharmaceuticals products by \$9.47 million or 13.04 percent, terry towel by \$5.99 million or 14.33 percent and vegetables by \$1.10 million or 1.07 percent (See Table-2).

Table-2: Export earnings of the following major commodities increased during July-June 2015-16

Commodities	Export earnings¹ (In Mn. US\$)				olute change n.US\$)	Annual pe Chang		Share in total export (%)	
commodities	July-June 2013-14	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16
Woven garments	12442.07	13064.61	14738.74	622.54	1674.13	5.00	12.81	41.86	43.04
Knitwear	12049.81	12426.79	13355.42	376.98	928.63	3.13	7.47	39.82	39.00
Footwear	550.11	673.27	714.01	123.16	40.74	22.39	6.05	2.16	2.09
Leather & Leather products	745.63	646.70	666.12	-98.93	19.42	-13.27	3.00	2.07	1.95
Petroleum by products	162.34	77.55	297.01	-84.79	219.46	-52.23	282.99	0.25	0.87
Engineering equipments	63.06	83.03	174.80	19.97	91.77	31.67	110.53	0.27	0.51
Raw Jute	126.39	111.57	173.17	-14.82	61.60	-11.73	55.21	0.36	0.51
Man made filaments & staple fibers	102.66	97.43	112.17	-5.23	14.74	-5.09	15.13	0.31	0.33
Vegetables	147.55	103.24	104.34	-44.31	1.10	-30.03	1.07	0.33	0.30
Pharmaceuticals	69.24	72.64	82.11	3.40	9.47	4.91	13.04	0.23	0.24
Terry towel	67.16	41.81	47.80	-25.35	5.99	-37.75	14.33	0.13	0.14

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

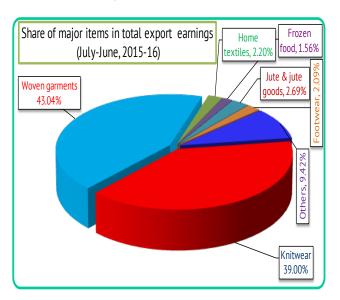
However, earnings from home textiles declined by \$51.33 million or 6.38 percent that from frozen food by \$32.26 million or 5.68 percent, bicycle by \$26.91 million or 21.35 percent, electric products by \$25.11 million or 27.87 percent, fruits by \$18.25 million or 47.43 percent, tobacco by \$13.47 million or 19.68 percent, plastic products by \$11.57 million or 11.50 percent and jute goods by \$10.55 million or 1.39 percent. The export earnings also declined from cut flower by \$6.63 million or 58.36 percent, ceramic products by \$5.23 million or 12.19 percent and cotton yarn & waste by \$4.28 million or 4.00 percent (See Table-3).

Table-3: Export earnings of the following major commodities declined during July-June 2015-16

Commodition	Export earnings1 (In Mn. US\$)		Annual absolute change (In Mn.US\$)			percentage age (%)	Share in total export (%)		
Commodities	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
Home textiles	792.53	804.34	753.01	11.81	-51.33	1.49	-6.38	2.58	2.20
Jute goods	698.10	756.96	746.41	58.86	-10.55	8.43	-1.39	2.43	2.18
Frozen food	638.19	568.03	535.77	-70.16	-32.26	-10.99	-5.68	1.82	1.56
Cotton yarn & waste	115.60	107.04	102.76	-8.56	-4.28	-7.40	-4.00	0.34	0.30
Bicycle	112.89	126.06	99.15	13.17	-26.91	11.67	-21.35	0.40	0.29
Plastic Products	85.70	100.57	89.00	14.87	-11.57	17.35	-11.50	0.32	0.26
Electric products	54.63	90.11	65.00	35.48	-25.11	64.95	-27.87	0.29	0.19
Tobacco	58.68	68.45	54.98	9.77	-13.47	16.65	-19.68	0.22	0.16
Ceramic products	47.58	42.92	37.69	-4.66	-5.23	-9.79	-12.19	0.14	0.11
Fruits	61.84	38.48	20.23	-23.36	-18.25	-37.77	-47.43	0.12	0.06
Cut flower	39.34	11.36	4.73	-27.98	-6.63	-71.12	-58.36	0.04	0.01

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

The share of knitwear and woven garments in total exports was 82.04 percent during July-June 2015-16 compared to 81.68 percent during July-June 2014-15 (See table 2).



IMPORT PAYMENTS

During July-June 2015-16, total import payments (LC settlement) rose by US\$1620.96 million or 4.22 percent to \$40076.20 million compared to \$38455.24 million during July-June 2014-15. The industrial raw materials topped the list in the review period with import amounting to \$15668.20 million, sharing 39.10 percent of total import, followed by consumer goods \$4600.69 million (11.48 percent), machinery for miscellaneous industries \$4304.76 million (10.74 percent), capital machinery \$3533.53 million (8.82 percent), intermediate goods \$3351.00 million (8.36 percent) and petroleum & petroleum products \$2441.69 million (6.09 percent) (See table 4).

During the period under review, imports of industrial raw materials increased by 3.21 percent, machinery for miscellaneous industries by 14.12 percent and capital machinery by 14.10 percent. However, imports of consumer goods declined by 3.14 percent, intermediate goods by 0.10 percent and petroleum & petroleum products by 29.48 percent (See Table 4).

Table-4: Import Payments of major commodities during July-June 2015-16

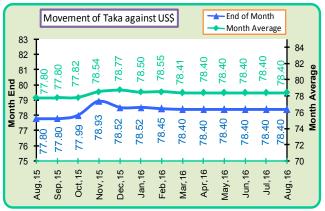
	Import payments* (In Mn. US\$)				ute change (In US\$)		ntage Change %)	Share in total import (%)	
Commodities	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June	July-June
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
Industrial raw materials	14724.60	15181.29	15668.20	456.69	486.91	3.10	3.21	39.48	39.10
Consumer goods	4586.58	4749.59	4600.69	163.01	-148.90	3.55	-3.14	12.35	11.48
Machinery for miscellaneous industries	3522.40	3772.00	4304.76	249.60	532.76	7.09	14.12	9.81	10.74
Capital machinery	2518.30	3096.84	3533.53	578.54	436.69	22.97	14.10	8.05	8.82
Intermediate goods	2836.30	3354.33	3351.00	518.03	-3.33	18.26	-0.10	8.72	8.36
Petroleum & petroleum products	4577.35	3462.44	2441.69	-1114.91	-1020.75	-24.36	-29.48	9.00	6.09
Others	4423.32	4838.75	6176.32	415.43	1337.57	9.39	27.64	12.58	15.41
Total	37188.84	38455.24	40076.20	1266.40	1620.96	3.41	4.22	100.00	100.00

Note: * = LC Settlement, Source: Bangladesh Bank



EXCHANGE RATE MOVEMENTS

Taka depreciated against US\$ by 0.77 percent to Tk. 78.40 on 29 August 2016 from its level of Tk. 77.80 at the end of August 2015. Meanwhile, Taka also depreciated by 0.77 percent to Tk. 78.40 on averages in August 2016 from its average level of Tk. 77.80 in August 2015.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

STOCK MARKET



The broad index of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) fell by 0.04% to 4523.66 on 30 August 2016 from 4525.35 at the end of July 2016. The market capitalization decreased by 0.52% during the month to Tk 3190.80 billion from Tk 3207.37 billion at the end of July 2016. On 30 August 2016, total turnover in the DSE was 127.01 million in volume and Tk 5311.33 million in value.

The all share index of the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) fell by 0.10% to 13902.90 on 30 August 2016 from 13917.27 at the end of July 2016. The market capitalization declined by 0.60% to Tk 2532.65 billion from Tk 2548.01 billion at the end of July 2016. Total turnover was 8.26 million in volume and Tk 246.14 million in value in the CSE on 30 August 2016.

STATISTICS

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS-BANGLADESH

Period Indicators	23 Aug., 201	6 31 Jul.	, 2016	30 Jun.,	2016	23 A	ug., 201!	5 FY	2015-16 ^p	FY 2014-15	FY 2013-14
Foreign exchange reserve (in million US\$)	30839.96 (17.9	30039.2	9 (17.7)	30168.23	(20.5)	2615	1.42 (18.5	5) 3	0137.60 (20.4)	25025.20(16.1)	21558.03(40.8)
	Aug.,16	Jul.,	.16	Jun.,1	6	1	May,16		Aug., 15	FY 2015-16 P	FY 2014-15
Exchange rate (Tk./US\$) (average)	78.40	78.		78.40		78.40		77.80		78.40	77.80
exercise rate (m, 054) (average)	Jul. 2016		Jun. 2			ul, 201		FY2015-16 ^P		FY2014-15	FY2013-14
Wage earners' remittances (in million US\$)	1005.43 (-2)		1465.8			1389.56 (12.2)		14931.14 (-2.5)		15316.90 (7.7)	14228.31(-1.6)
Overseas employment (no. of persons)	48321(11.		62125			196(35			37 (48.2)	461829 (12.9)	408870 (-7.3)
	June, 2016	Р	May, 2	016 ^P	Ju	ne, 20	15	FY20	15-16 ^P	FY2014-15 ^p	FY2013-14
Imports (C&F) (in million US\$)	3498.10(3.	7)	4241	(8.8)	337	73.90(4.2)	42920	.80 (5.5)	40703.70(11.3)	36600.00(19.2)
Imports(f.o.b) (in million US\$)	3531.00(2.	1)	3925.0	0(8.8)	34!	58.00(1.9)	39715	.00 (5.5)	37662.00(11.3)	33855.00 (11.3)
	Jul., 2016		Jun., 2	016 ^P	Ju	ıl., 201	L5	FY20	15-16 ^P	FY2014-15	FY2013-14
Exports (EPB) (in million US\$)	2534.31 (-3	.5)	3577.61	(16.7)	262	5.93(-1	11.9)	34241	.82 (9.7)	31208.94 (3.4)	30186.62(11.7)
	Jun., 2016	Р	May, 2	016 ^P	Ju	ın., 201	15	FY20	15-16 ^P	FY2014-15 ^P	FY2013-14
Tax revenue (NBR) (Tk. in billion)	218.21 (13	3)	143.53	5 (7.8)		192.59)	1555.	19 (13.7)	1367.24 (13.2)	1208.20 (6.7)
Investment in national savings certificates (Tk. in billion)	Jun., 2016	Р	May, 2	016 ^P	Ju	ın., 201	15	FY20	15-16 ^P	FY2014-15 ^p	FY2013-14
A) Net sale	35.96		36.0			21.70			6.89	287.33	117.07
B) Total outstanding	1388.19 June, 2016	P	135. May, 2		_	.051.3 in., 201			38.19 115-16 ^p	1051.30 FY2014-15 ^p	763.97 FY2013-14
Net foreign aid (in million US\$)	448.53 (33.		180.43			7.22(8:			77 (17.5)	2197.32 (20.1)	1830.12 (-5.2)
	Jul-May, 2	015-16 ^P		FY2015-16		Ì		014-15	P	FY2013-14	FY2012-13
Current account balance (in million US\$)	2934	.00		3706.00			28	375.00		4122.00	2388.0
Rate of inflation on the basis of consumer Price index for national (base:2005-06=100)	Jul., 2016	Jun., 2016	M	ay., 2016	Apr, 2	2016	July, 2	2015	FY2015- 16 ^P	FY2014-15	FY2013-14
A) Twelve month average basis	5.84 5.40	5.92 5.53		5.97	6.0		6.3		5.92	6.41	7.35 6.97
B) Point to point basis Reserve money and credit developments (Tk. in billion)	Jun., 2016		May, 2	5.45 016 ^P		5.61 6 Jun., 2015			5.53 015-16 ^p	6.25 FY2014-15 ^P	FY2013-14
A) Reserve money (RM) B) Broad money (M2) Total domestic credit A) Net credit to the govt. Sector B)Credit to the other public sector C) Credit to the private sector	1932.01 9170.24 <u>8000.11</u> 1142.20 160.51 6697.40		1729.03 8760.94 7732.10 1021.09 170.83 6540.17		- - <u> </u>	1484.83 7876.14 <u>7015.27</u> 1102.57 166.70 5745.99		1294 <u>984</u> 39 -6.	19(30.1) -10(16.4) 85(14.0) 62(3.6) 19(-3.7) 41 (16.6)	186.07(14.3) 869.90(12.4) 636.20(9.9) -72.72(-6.2) 39.33(30.9) 669.59 (13.2)	173.86(15.5) 970.18(16.1) 661.69(11.6) 74.05(6.7) 32.82(34.7) 554.83 (12.3)
Interest rate development	Jun., 16	May., 16		Apr., 16	Mar., 1		Jun., 15		2015-16 ^p	FY2014-15 ^p	FY2013-14
Lending rate (weighted average)	10.39	10.57		10.64	10.64		11.67		10.39	11.67	13.10
Deposit rate (weighted average)	5.54	5.67		5.77	5.77		6.80		5.54	6.80	7.79
Agricultural credit (Tk. in billion)	Jul., 2016		Jun., 201			2015			15-16 ^p	FY2014-15	FY2013-14
A) Disbursements B) Recovery	10.56(23.2 9.46(19.7	' I	22.05(-3. 17.49(7.	·		.57 .90			6(10.4) 6(10.7)	159.78(-0.4) 154.07(-9.6)	160.37(9.3) 170.46(18.7)
Industrial term loan (Tk. in billion)	1	2015-16 ^p		OctDec. 20			JanM	ar., 201		FY2014-15 ^p	FY2013-14
A) Disbursements	182.6	5(36.8)		178.18(-	4.4)		:	133.51		597.83 (41.3)	423.11 (-0.5)
B) Recovery		7(18.2)		119.46(0				105.21		475.41 (13.8)	418.07 (14.4)
ADP (Tk. in billion))15-16		FY 2014				2013-1	4	FY 2012-13	FY 2011-12
Allocation (except self-financed)		0.00		750.00				600.00		550.00	460.00
	JulJun.	2015-16		JulJun., 20	14-15			ın., 201		JulJun., 2012-13	JulJun., 2011-12
Expenditure (% of ADP allocation)		(92.6%)		711.44 (9				7.59 (93)		525.10 (91%)	380.23 (93%)
Overall share price index (month end)	23 Aug., 20		27 Jul., 2			ug., 20			n., 2016@	30 June, 2015@	30 June, 2014@
Dhaka stock exchange Chittagong stock exchange	4563.68 13998.43	5	4538. 13976	5.87	48 14	831.71 815.2	1	138	07.58 302.58	4531.98 13916.75	4480.52 13766.22
Investment (in million US\$)	Jun., 201	6 ^p	May.,	16	Jur	ո., 201	5	FY20	015-16 ^p	FY2014-15 ^p	FY2013-14
Foreign direct investment (FDI)	127.00		181.	00	1	62.00		20	01.00	1830.00	1432.00
Industrial production indices (base:2005-06=100)	Apr.,2016 P	Mar.,20		Feb.,201			n.,2016 ^p		pr.,2015	FY2014-15 ^p	FY2013-14
Manufacturing Mining (includes gas production)	268.32 184.46	272.24 190.91		271.93 178.92			77.35 91.58	- 1	230.37 210.35	236.11 159.89	213.22 157.18
Electricity	247.68	239.87	7	194.92		1	83.47		191.01	209.32	177.20
Base: 2005-06=100	2015-16 P	2014-1	5	2013-14	1		12-13	2	011-12	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

VALUE OF LETTERS OF CREDIT OPENED FOR IMPORT

(Million US\$)

ALUE OF LETTERS OF CREDIT OPENED FOR IMPORT								
C	Fresh LCs	opening	Settleme	nt of LCs	Outstan	ding LCs		
Sectors / Commodities	July-June 2015-16	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16	July-June 2014-15	July-June 2015-16	July-June 2014-15		
A. Consumer goods	4808.74	5168.08	4600.69	4749.59	1713.20	1712.18		
Rice and wheat	1087.27	1736.94	1116.67	1497.96	295.19	373.44		
Sugar and salt	620.06	821.91	702.84	689.68	387.82	468.67		
Milk food	196.88	272.61	206.81	255.80	84.06	104.09		
Edible oil (refined)	768.54	600.97	702.63	712.67	340.00	300.13		
All kinds of fruits	244.11	166.66	227.31	156.38	27.41	20.39		
Pulses	472.47	432.83	436.18	369.58	132.40	137.77		
Onion	268.37	203.54	256.42	188.37	30.64	28.07		
Spices	123.98	117.20	118.75	111.92	29.72	24.99		
Second-hand clothings	46.08	5.27	3.35	4.34	44.98	3.78		
Drugs and medicines (finished)	78.63	69.09	73.79	89.07	20.58	15.76		
Others	902.36	741.04	755.94	673.83	320.41	235.09		
B. Intermediate goods	3835.44	3689.99	3351.00	3354.33	1865.01	1472.46		
Coal	179.76	261.07	224.00	168.80	43.69	89.72		
Clinton & Linconton	11.09	14.91	5.31	12.01	10.88	7.00		
Clinker & limestone	587.03	552.22 364.91	574.71	576.45	218.45	206.73		
B.P. Sheet	302.95 12.41	364.91 25.93	319.88 12.96	262.91 24.45	185.01 3.92	200.46 5.19		
Tin plate	838.11	25.93 905.17	711.38	24.45 826.44	5.92 476.84	383.18		
Scrap Vessels	627.59	905.17 449.47	711.38 468.51	826. 44 399.64	343.32	383.18 179.25		
Iron and steel scrap Non-ferrous metal	627.59 253.26	449.47 210.81	468.51 203.63	399.64 214.35	343.32 106.88	62.88		
Paper and paper board Other	362.50 660.73	355.76 549.75	328.62 501.99	339.02 530.26	158.04 317.96	139.32 198.73		
C. Industrial raw materials	16828.10	16144.57	15668.20	15181.29	7883.96	7017.78		
Edible oil & oil seeds	1121.40	948.74	896.63	974.06	760.46	578.44		
Textile fabrics (B/B & others)	6801.43	6207.95	6365.63	5615.69	2875.20	2667.21		
Pharmaceutical raw materials	554.39	502.74	523.66	557.54	141.78	125.22		
Raw cotton	2269.41	2252.21	2084.33	2208.78	1412.30	1028.06		
Cotton yarn	1166.93	1171.57	1107.21	1124.72	532.43	485.32		
Copra	10.38	8.19	8.71	8.06	3.05	0.90		
Synthetic fibre & yarn	715.44	687.85	653.46	642.53	329.07	295.56		
Chemicals & chem. products	4188.70	4365.32	4028.57	4049.91	1829.67	1837.07		
D. Capital machinery	4802.08	4354.75	3533.53	3096.84	6146.42	5131.68		
Textile machinery	760.67	601.99	506.44	440.97	670.54	428.69		
Leather/tannery	44.94	10.29	9.78	10.18	34.83	4.09		
Jute industry	9.28	11.90	8.86	11.90	7.90	7.56		
Garment Industry	759.94	602.24	606.81	485.51	653.59	534.05		
Pharmaceutical industry	106.13	94.64	84.88	66.26	60.78	49.37		
Packing industry	19.51	12.84	9.75	7.60	15.17	5.37		
Other industry	3101.61	3020.86	2307.02	2074.41	4703.62	4102.56		
E. Machinery for misc.								
industry	4254.95	4057.21	4304.76	3772.00	2095.23	2069.13		
Other machineries	772.00	690.70	728.69	595.08	468.75	450.43		
Marine diesel engine	12.71	7.84	26.62	13.69	52.59	64.85		
Computer & its accessories	383.56	331.86	358.91	343.37	124.98	102.79		
Motor vehicle & motorcyclwe parts	110.20	135.12	112.03	162.34	29.38	31.60		
Bicycle parts	58.79	41.79	55.73	39.92	15.79	15.16		
Other Iron and steel products	415.13	574.37	414.09	581.30	233.26	255.80		
Motor vehicles	863.94	673.15	815.50	636.03	190.93	210.94		
Other electronics components	183.20	142.69	152.16	133.20	87.75	74.45		
Tractors & power tiller	86.75	88.82	87.49	96.07	17.48	17.75		
Others	1369.66	1370.86	1553.55	1170.99	874.33	844.39		
F. Petroleum & petroleum products	2197.75	3372.82	2441.69	3462.44	764.16	1111.03		
Crude	372.40	648.03	579.94	799.93	294.55	508.59		
Refined	1825.36	2724.79	1861.75	2662.51	469.61	602.44		
G. Others	6608.27	6281.34	6176.32	4838.75	3839.83	3678.98		
Total	43335.33	43068.76	40076.20	38455.24	24307.82	22193.25		

Source: Bangladesh Bank

EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF BANGLADESH

(Million US \$)

Products	Export Target for FY 2015-16	Export Performance for FY 2015-16	% Change of Export Performance Over Export Target	Export Performance for FY 2014-15	(Million US \$) % Change of Export Performance FY 2015-16 Over FY 2014-15
All products (A+B+C)	33500.00	34241.82	2.21	31208.94	9.72
A. Primary Commodities	1173.00	1131.83	-3.51	1154.08	-1.93
(1) Frozen & Live Fish	578.00	535.77	-7.31	568.03	-5.68
a) Live Fish	3.00	9.14	204.67	2.81	225.27
b) Frozen Fish	50.00	47.07	-5.86	49.08	-4.10
c) Shrimps	515.00	472.37	-8.28	509.72	-7.33
d) Others	10.00	7.19	-28.10	6.42	11.99
(2) Agricultural Products	595.00	596.06	0.18	586.05	1.71
a) Tea	2.00	1.83	-8.50	2.63	-30.42
b) Vegetables	90.00	104.34	15.93	103.24	1.07
c) Tobacco	75.00	54.98	-26.69	68.45	-19.68
d) Cut Flower & Foliage	11.00	4.73	-57.00	11.36	-58.36
e) Fruits	37.00	20.23	-45.32	38.48	-47.43
f) Spices	20.00	29.06	45.30	23.24	25.04
g) Dry Food	100.00	96.04	-3.96	94.25	1.90
h) Others	260.00	284.85	9.56	244.40	16.55
B. Manufactured Commodities	32182.00	32973.52	2.46	29922.32	10.20
(1) Cement, Salt, Stone Etc	4.81	2.17	-54.89	4.48	-51.56
(2) Ores, Slag and Ash	8.25	6.30	-23.64	8.55	-26.32
(3) Petroleum bi Products	75.07	297.01	295.64	77.55	282.99
(4) Chemical Products	126.90	123.65	-2.56	111.92	10.48
a) Pharmaceuticals	80.00	82.11	2.64	72.64	13.04
b) Chemical Fertilizer	0.06	0.05	-16.67	0.05	0.00
c) Cosmetics	1.84	1.36	-26.09	1.50	-9.33
d) Others	45.00	40.13	-10.83	37.73	6.36
(5) Plastic Products	118.00	89.00	-24.58	100.57	-11.50
a) PVC Bags	38.00	31.24	-17.79	36.63	-14.71
b) Plastic Waste	35.00	22.41	-35.97	32.35	-30.73
c) Others	45.00	35.35	-21.44	31.59	11.90
(6) Rubber	21.50	23.53	9.44	20.18	16.60
(7) Leather & Leather Products	1212.81	1160.95	-4.28	1130.51	2.69
a) Leather	400.00	277.90	-30.53	397.54	-30.10
b) Leather Products	262.81	388.22	47.72	249.16	55.81
c) Leather Footwear	550.00	494.83	-10.03	483.81	2.28
(8) Wood & Wood Products	3.61	5.92	63.99	3.54	67.23
(9) Handicrafts	10.21	10.01	-1.96	8.72	14.79
(10) Pulp	0.01	0.05	400.00	0.00	0.00
(11) Paper & Paper Products	38.38	42.16	9.85	37.30	13.03
(12) Printed Materials	0.85	1.02	20.00	0.85	20.00
(13) Silk	0.05	0.02	-60.00	0.04	-50.00

					(Million US \$)
Products	Export Target for FY 2015-16	Export Performance for FY 2015-16	% Change of Export Performance Over Export Target	Export Performance for FY 2014-15	% Change of Export Performance FY 2015-16 Over FY 2014-15
(14) Wool & Woolen Products	1.50	0.14	-90.67	1.08	-87.04
(15) Cotton & Cotton Product (Yarn, Waste, Fabrics etc)	110.29	102.76	-6.83	107.04	-4.00
(16) Jute & Jute goods	947.00	919.58	-2.90	868.53	5.88
a) Raw Jute	112.00	173.17	54.62	111.57	55.21
b) Jute Yarn & Twine	590.00	558.73	-5.30	552.32	1.16
c) Jute Sacks & Bags	170.00	122.53	-27.92	139.45	-12.13
d) Others	75.00	65.15	-13.13	65.19	-0.06
(17) Man Made Filaments & Staple Fibres	98.56	112.17	13.81	97.43	15.13
(18) Carpet (Jute & Others -57)	22.00	17.94	-18.45	18.90	-5.08
(19) Specialized Textiles	115.65	108.72	-5.99	106.99	1.62
a) Terry Towel	43.00	47.80	11.16	41.81	14.33
b) Special Woven Fabric	15.00	16.06	7.07	13.12	22.41
c) Knitted Fabrics	52.00	36.40	-30.00	46.51	-21.74
d) Other	5.65	8.46	49.73	5.55	52.43
(20) Knitwear	13266.21	13355.42	0.67	12426.79	7.47
(21) Woven Garments	14105.42	14738.74	4.49	13064.61	12.81
(22) Home Textile	850.00	753.01	-11.41	804.34	-6.38
a) Bed, Kitchen toilet lines	550.00	468.77	-14.77	523.65	-10.48
b) Other	300.00	284.24	-5.25	280.69	1.26
(23) Other Footwear (Excluding 6403)	208.00	219.18	5.38	189.46	15.69
(24) Headgear/Cap	72.53	148.70	105.02	64.46 0.11	130.69
(25) Umbrella Waking Sticks (26) Wigs & Human Hair	0.10 17.28	0.14 17.54	40.00 1.50	15.79	27.27 11.08
(27) Building Materials	0.18	0.15	-16.67	0.13	15.38
(28) Ceramic Products	45.00	37.69	-16.24	42.92	-12.19
(29) Glass & Glass ware	2.25	1.65	-26.67	2.08	-20.67
(30) Engineering Products	520.58	510.08	-2.02	447.04	14.10
a) Iron Steel	64.00	48.56	-24.13	57.90	-16.13
b) Copper Wire	27.67	24.47	-11.56	27.88	-12.23
c) Stainless Steel ware	3.91	9.22	135.81	3.89	137.02
d) Engineering Equipment	100.00	174.80	74.80	83.03	110.53
e) Electric Products	120.00	65.00	-45.83	90.11	-27.87
f) Bicycle	132.00	99.15	-24.89	126.06	-21.35
g) Others	73.00	88.88	21.75	58.17	52.79
(31) Ships, boats & floating structures	25.00	19.89	-20.44	15.92	24.94
(32) Other mfd Products	154.00	148.23	-3.75	144.49	2.59
a) Optical, Photographic, Medical Instruments etc	62.50	60.10	-3.84	60.49	-0.64
b) Furniture	39.50	46.26	17.11	38.94	18.80
c) Golf Shaft	18.00	10.58	-41.22	14.74	-28.22
d) Others	34.00	31.29	-7.97	30.32	3.20
C. Computer Services	145.00	136.47 (July-May)	-5.88	132.54	2.97

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS (Base Year 2005-06=100)

Name of items	Unit	No. of reporting industries (selected)	2013-14	2014-15	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016 (P)	Apr. 2016 (P)
Fish & sea food	Mt.	180 & *	57610	55238	2759	2861	3489
Processing & preserving of fruits and Vegetables	"000" Littre	3	43557	61287	7344	6099	6113
Hyd. vegetable oil	Mt.	2	353115	609778	47710	64297	54584
Grain milling	Mt.	8	209106	298939	26032	24057	23259
Rice milling	Mt.	6	18910	21409	2018	2012	2110
Sugar	Mt.	16	128267	78904	719	330	0
Black & blending tea	Mt.	116	66604	63039	2500	2506	5096
Edible salt	Mt.	8	77686	78912	6433	10351	10439
Animal feeds	Mt.	3	345102	400996	34990	39450	39952
Spirits & alcohol	"000" Littre	1	4236	4561	510	383	216
Soft drinks	`000' Doz Bottle	4	70768	64523	4415	5112	5257
Mineral water	"000" Littre	4	127414	133086	11863	11511	12416
Cigarettes	Mill. No	1	28314	26484	2352	2037	2355
Biddies	Mill. No	5	84122	85678	7650	3693	6765
Preparation & spinning of textile fibers	Mt.	20	175273	140485	11127	14194	13963
Weaving of textiles	"000" Metre	15	57386	44692	3693	4022	3977
Dyeing, bleaching & finishing	"000" Metre	19	73764	75336	5671	5560	9671
Jute textile	Mt.	95	387612	306678	20079	24350	24894
Wearing apparel	Million Tk.	*	966144	1014728	77883	100486	88728
Knitwear	Million Tk.	*	935782	960188	73090	80897	83204
Tanning & finishing leather:	"000" Sq.M.	175 & *	36636	34708	2941	1940	1387
Leather footwear	"000" Pair	4	16655	15292	941	-	1079
Particle board/ plywood	"000"Sq.M.	2	7920	8782	770	832	836
Pulp, paper & newsprint	Mt.	3	146812	163270	13611	13680	14645
Articles made of paper	Mt.	2	31322	36712	3108	3225	3228
Printing of books and periodicals	"000" No.	10	158449	163891	13784	13882	13888
Petroleum refining	Mt.	1	1236930	1261905	77940	113700	112970
Compressed liquidified gas	Cylinder(12.5kg0	2	1394711	1375458	127680	118399	118990
Fertilizer	Mt.	7	976691	1028157	64509	112005	52866
Perfumes and cosmetics	"000" Tk.	3	2841560	2162048	22606	468105	127828
Soaps & detergents	Mt.	3	68373	61627	5458	15735	11427
Matches	"000" Gross	2	20813	18935	1595	1710	1748
Pharmaceuticals/Allopathic drugs and medicine	"000" Tk.	20	62005413	85880189	8914835	6892785	8186359
Unani and Ayur bedic medicine	"000" Tk.	3	474035	534104	45894	43436	43066
Rubber footwear/ other rubber products	Dozen Pair	8	363093	393588	32410	38750	41640
P.V.C products/plastic products	Mt.	3	31632	35670	3011	3545	3497
Glass sheet	"000"Sq.ft	3	9058	13556	947	1137	836
Tiles	"000"Sq.ft.	5	130457	159134	14390	15945	16200
Ceramic	"000" Dozen	2	9269	10396	869	1180	1210
Cement	Mt.	8	3569608	5770527	583206	991598	839315
Bricks	"000" No.	4	119440	110808	8962	12400	12414

Name of items	Unit	No. of reporting industries (selected)	2013-14	2014-15	Apr. 2015	Mar. 2016 (P)	Apr. 2016 (P)
Re-rolling mills	Mt.	31	306057	393019	40714	47354	35504
Structural metal products	"000" Mt.	5	8534	9664	881	947	1009
Other fabricated metal products	Dozen	8	396886	401482	33455	34392	34400
Television	No.	3	252995	355931	31239	61255	64787
Electric motors, generators, transformers / electrical apparatus	No.	2	344749	345474	28826	33500	34023
Wires & cables(ELEC.)	Mt.	3	22674	23955	1875	3962	3970
Electrical appliances / Domestic appliances	No.	9	236388	289036	25384	28750	29128
Agriculture & forestry machinery	No.	2	77065	82526	6979	7484	7530
Machinery for textile , apparel and leather production	"000" No.	9	2581	4099	456	636	744
Machinery equipment NEC	Mt.	10	257881	258427	21805	30020	30026
Assemble of motor vehicles	No.	2	846	735	58	108	109
Ship and boat building	Mt.	3	50070	171484	9500	28930	28950
Motor cycle	No.	3	68965	78896	6760	6975	7155
Metal furniture	No.	2	4725	4470	360	280	300
Wooden furniture	No.	5	65524	73712	7255	7410	7438
Plastic furniture	No.	2	406928	683457	55650	81146	81151
Natural Gas	MCuM	8	23233	25727	2636	2354	2270
Electricity	MKWH	1	40296	43447	3729	4546	4694

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)

			Index by expenditure group									
Period	General Index	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		
1.1.45	242.45	227.70	407.04	227.47	477.74	224.05	407.64	100.00	1.60.00	200.62		
Jul.,15	212.65 215.03	227.78 231.91	193.26 193.39	223.43	173.74 174.06	221.85	193.61 193.78	190.80 191.19	169.80 169.90	209.62		
Aug.,15												
Sep.,15	218.21	235.85	195.59	231.68	175.28	223.02	194.13	193.62	169.97	209.20		
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		

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: RURAL

(Base: 2005-06 = 100)

			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	173.26	183.62	156.77	164.55	146.37	169.35	156.87	150.60	158.26	168.84			
2012-13	183.90	192.14	170.79	184.54	157.40	186.40	164.63	160.98	174.07	187.05			
2013-14	196.90	207.72	179.69	200.61	164.05	197.62	168.87	166.01	179.72	199.74			
2014-15	209.10	221.02	190.13	214.07	171.34	209.29	187.18	174.09	183.84	212.34			
2015-16	220.10	230.31	203.86	242.26	179.19	222.11	211.04	188.69	187.84	221.12			
Jul.,15	213.75	224.32	196.93	230.24	173.07	215.90	202.75	179.72	186.15	219.47			
Aug.,15	216.15	228.17	197.02	229.94	173.54	216.41	202.80	180.13	186.20	218.07			
Sep.,15	219.31	231.79	199.44	240.91	173.90	217.33	203.20	181.71	186.25	218.14			
Oct.,15	220.53	233.19	200.39	240.82	173.91	218.52	203.52	187.27	186.30	219.41			
Nov.,15	220.01	232.04	200.87	241.30	174.42	219.72	203.53	187.40	186.77	219.64			
Dec.,15	220.87	232.02	203.13	245.12	175.63	223.52	206.32	191.17	187.03	219.79			
Jan.,16	222.75	231.86	208.26	246.47	185.06	225.62	218.07	192.65	189.09	222.65			
Feb.,16	222.32	231.06	208.42	246.52	185.08	225.85	218.41	192.71	189.14	223.48			
Mar.,16	222.98	232.12	208.44	246.53	185.09	225.88	218.42	192.72	189.77	223.53			
Apr.,16	223.04	232.17	208.50	246.74	185.10	225.91	218.44	192.81	189.27	223.57			
May,16	219.62	227.07	207.77	246.77	182.71	225.81	218.45	192.95	189.37	223.62			
Jun., 16	220.14	227.88	207.83	247.46	182.83	225.89	218.63	193.01	189.39	222.10			
Jul.,16	223.45	232.37	209.25	251.24	184.21	227.17	218.74	193.05	189.48	223.53			

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: URBAN

(Base: 2005-06 = 100)

		Index by expenditure group									
Period	Index	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	164.52	183.71	147.84	153.65	139.88	186.54	145.37	146.34	129.61	159.31	
2012-13	177.71	195.91	161.88	170.39	153.55	211.03	151.15	157.53	139.06	176.96	
2013-14	191.73	214.85	171.61	183.66	162.80	221.11	155.82	168.52	147.83	186.37	
2014-15	204.76	230.56	182.32	197.93	172.33	223.53	169.80	190.26	150.95	194.16	
2015-16	219.31	245.66	196.39	216.50	186.86	236.67	180.93	215.50	152.84	199.87	
Jul.,15	210.63	236.22	188.38	210.50	174.53	232.32	177.96	203.00	152.17	197.47	
Aug.,15	212.96	241.03	188.55	210.44	174.67	232.70	178.33	203.31	152.31	197.39	
Sep.,15	216.17	245.74	190.44	214.15	176.87	233.04	178.60	206.74	152.40	198.15	
Oct.,15	217.93	247.82	191.93	213.90	177.24	233.48	178.68	214.19	152.86	200.30	
Nov.,15	218.21	247.76	192.51	214.31	177.47	234.36	178.77	216.57	152.89	200.36	
Dec.,15	219.67	247.67	195.31	218.48	180.32	238.74	181.85	220.63	152.93	200.50	
Jan.,16	223.09	247.55	201.81	219.54	196.96	239.55	183.12	221.17	153.01	200.62	
Feb.,16	223.06	247.41	201.87	219.59	196.97	239.53	183.30	221.29	153.05	200.81	
Mar.,16	223.75	248.85	201.91	219.63	196.99	239.62	183.34	221.35	153.07	200.88	
Apr.,16	223.98	249.28	201.97	219.69	196.99	239.87	183.35	221.47	153.10	200.94	
May,16	221.12	243.55	201.60	219.73	196.68	239.89	183.38	219.96	153.11	200.48	
Jun., 16	221.85	245.04	201.67	219.92	196.71	240.05	183.40	220.06	153.14	200.51	
Jul.,16	225.38	250.65	203.41	222.71	197.18	243.10	183.94	223.24	154.31	203.86	

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: BANGLADESH

(Base: 2010-11=100)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	May, 16	Jun., 16	Jul., 16
General	112.62	118.82	124.69	132.81	135.39	136.04	136.39
Percentage change (Point to Point)	6.01	5.50	4.94	6.52	6.07	6.10	6.13
Percentage change (over previous month)					0.27	0.48	0.26
1. Agriculture	112.08	118.44	124.51	132.48	135.07	135.86	136.21
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	5.78	5.68	5.12	6.41	6.27 0.28	6.46 0.58	6.56 0.26
i) Agriculture	112.08	118.40	124.46	132.44	135.04	135.84	136.19
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	5.76	5.64	5.12	6.42	6.29 0.28	6.49 0.59	6.61 0.26
ii) Fish	111.89	120.81	126.85	134.59	136.43	136.75	137.16
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	6.55	7.97	5.00	6.12	5.31 0.03	4.60 0.23	4.43 0.30
2. Industry	113.43	119.07	124.38	132.02	134.44	134.87	135.18
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	6.08	4.97	4.47	6.16	5.25 0.24	5.02 0.32	5.04 0.23
i) Construction	114.70	119.93	124.84	129.97	132.06	132.51	132.77
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	6.87	4.56	4.09	4.18	4.30 0.25	4.13 0.34	4.48 0.20
ii) Production	111.53	121.86	127.28	136.18	139.28	139.66	140.09
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	5.19	9.27	4.44	7.70	7.15 0.23	6.81 0.27	6.16 0.31
3. Service	113.63	120.16	126.15	136.03	138.85	139.28	139.75
Percentage change (Point to Point) Percentage change(over previous month)	6.96	5.75	4.98	7.86	6.44 0.28	6.56 0.31	6.24 0.34

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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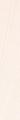
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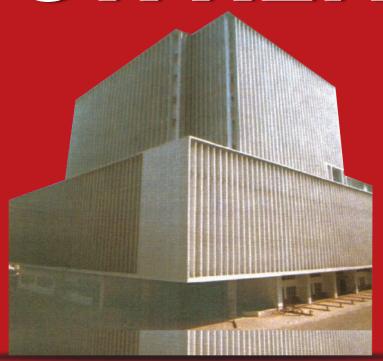






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Founded in 1904, the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka (MCCI) is the oldest and the pre-eminent trade organization of Bangladesh. Its membership roll encompasses leading commercial and large industrial organizations of the country, 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.