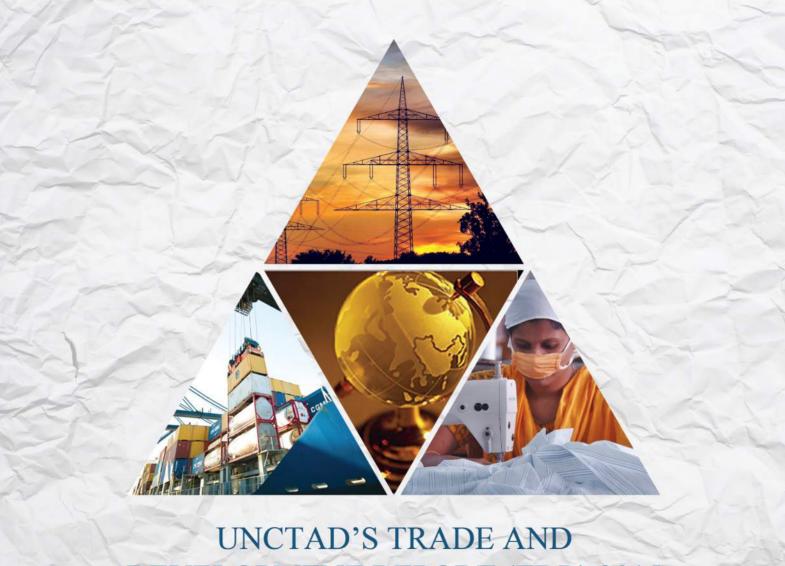
CHAMBER



DEVELOPMENT REPORT (TDR) 2015





CALORIE

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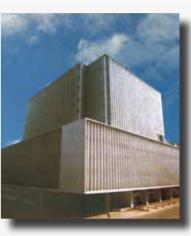
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• Be the leading voice serving responsible business

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 the changing needs of our members
- Enhance our capabilities through collaboration with local and international institutions
- · Engage and communicate regularly with our stakeholders
- Recognise best practices that benefit business and society



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CHAMBER COMMITTEE FOR 2015



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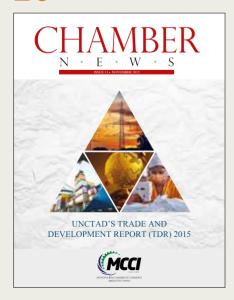
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his year's trade and development report, sub-titled making the international financial architecture work for development, reviews recent trends in the global economy and focuses on ways to reform the international financial architecture. Noting the tepid recovery in developed countries from the 2008-09 economic crises and headwinds in many developing and transition economies (DTEs), the report warns that the risk of a prolonged stagnation persists. The main constraint is insufficient global demand to spur economic growth, combined with financial fragility and instability, and growing inequality.

These trends reveal the lack of a well-functioning international monetary and financial system, which would be able to properly regulate international liquidity, avoid large imbalances, and allow for counter-cyclical policies. This dysfunctional regime cannot prevent recurrent debt crises, the report says; and when such crisis occurs, it leads to asymmetric adjustment that throws most of the burden on debtor countries.

Furthermore, inefficiencies and missing elements in the international financial architecture have had negative effects in the provision of long-term finance for development.

Against this background, TDR 2015 identifies some of the critical issues to be addressed in order to establish a more stable and inclusive international monetary and financial system, which can support the development challenges over the coming years. It considers shortcomings, existing analyses emerging vulnerabilities, and examines proposals and initiatives for reform. The conclusions and recommendations made in the TDR are summed up in the following, which should be instructive for both developed and developing country policy makers.

TDR 2015 observes that private capital inflows to developing and transition economies have accelerated substantially since the early 2000s. Many developing countries experienced strong growth and improving current accounts, accumulating considerable external reserve assets during that period. However, for most of these economies integration into global

financial markets has up to now had only weak linkages to their long-term development goals. Instead, increased capital inflows generated pressures for exchange rate appreciation. Trade growth was also stalling, with the slowdown in most developing regions in 2014 expected to continue this year. Commodity prices fell significantly during 2014 and the first half of 2015, extending their downward trend from peaks in 2011/12.

The resulting decline in the terms of trade for commodity exporters has severely weakened economic prospects for many developing countries, the report notes. The associated depreciation in emerging market currencies does not hold the promise of a recovery-inducing surge in exports. Instead, lower global prices are likely to result in more deflationary pressures than expanded trade given the ongoing weaknesses in global aggregate demand.

The report argues that a monetary and fiscal policy mix aimed at better managing private capital flows would help developing countries to face challenges and to enhance the gains made overall from integrating into

global financial markets. It says that rich countries need to boost demand if global slowdown is to be avoided. Faced with a persistent shortage of demand, these countries need to increase public expenditure, such as on infrastructure, raise wages and boost demand in order to revive their economies and put them on a stable growth path, it says. In addition, the report recommends adoption of a progressive incomes policy, which increases demand, creating outlets for private investment and consumption spending, without adding to household debt.

Monetary policies remain expansionary in all developed countries but these have failed to stimulate growth, in part because bank credit has stalled and wages remain subdued. Similarly, balanced recovery, according to the UNCTAD report, cannot be achieved by exclusively relying on "structural reforms" aimed at correcting rigidities in product and labor markets and improving international competitiveness. Also, if secular stagnation originates on the demand side, containing labor income and reducing public spending could worsen rather than solving the problem.

TDR 2015 argues that in view of the enormous investment needs to attain the new global development goals set by world leaders at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, the international monetary and financial system will need to undergo significant reforms to ensure more stable and predictable conditions for real investment. New multilateral arrangements, such as multilateral exchange rate management or a greater role for SDR, should remain the longterm objective of any comprehensive reform agenda. In addition, the IMF's resources would need to be augmented and its governance reformed to better meet the needs of developing countries. A preferred option for developing countries may be to proactively build on a series of regional and interregional initiatives with the aims of fostering regional macroeconomic and financial stability, reducing the need for

foreign exchange accumulation, and strengthening resilience and capabilities to deal with balance of payments crises.

The report argues that an internationally agreed fair and efficient sovereign debt workout mechanism is of paramount importance to mitigate the damage from financial shocks, restore debt sustainability and reduce the threat of contagion. This could be in the form of contractual improvements or internationally accepted principles to guide sovereign debt restructuring. However, the report sees the best option in a statutory approach based on a multilateral treaty defining a set of rules for a debt restructuring that restores growth and debt sustainability.

Many developing countries struggling to obtain international finance for long-term investment, even though the world economy is awash with liquidity. This task cannot be entrusted entirely to financial markets. Instead, specialized public institutions (development banks) designed specifically for that purpose should be strengthened. Development banks should concentrate on projects with positive externalities and long-term economic and social returns, including infrastructure and social investments, as well as supporting small and mediumsized enterprises and sectors (such as agriculture) that are essential for development but often seen as too risky by private finance. South-South cooperation could also offer one way to enhance the role of development banks, the report says.

Sovereign wealth funds (SWF) offer another source to boost long-term financing. Interestingly enough. Bangladesh government has taken an initiative to create a sovereign wealth fund, which will also be formed using its own resources in dollar terms. Currently, nearly three-fourths of SWFs are owned by developing countries. Most of them, however, make the same portfolio decisions as private institutional investors. While more than half of all sovereign wealth funds is invested in infrastructure

(mostly energy, transport and telecommunications), the target is often developed, not developing, countries. In order to take better advantage of such funds, policy measures to boost project management capabilities in developing countries may help address criticism that there are too few large projects to attract sovereign wealth funds.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) have in recent times garnered much attention as a mechanism for financing infrastructure projects when public budgets are constrained. The report notes, however, that PPPs have a chequered record in delivering public services. In many cases they have not actually created additional finance. From an accounting point of view, they have taken some debts off the current government budget, but have augmented future obligations and liabilities. Hence, even in countries with a long history of PPPs, the lion's share of investment in infrastructure in developing countries remains public, not private.

Development Assistance (ODA) is an important source of finance for the poorer and more vulnerable developing countries, but the rich countries as a group have failed to fulfill their aid commitments. ODA provided by members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD was just 0.29 percent of their GNI in 2014, well below the target level of 0.7 percent of GNI and lower than the share reached in the early 1990s.

The report notes that even these numbers are optimistic, as the measure includes ODA modalities that do not generate net financial flows to the receiving country, such as internal donor expenditures and debt relief. The report says that South-South cooperation is now adding more resources to development assistance. Development assistance originated in developing countries account for an increasing share of total development cooperation, and is more oriented towards infrastructure development and economic activities.



massive espite investments of management time and money, innovation remains a frustrating pursuit in many companies. Innovation initiatives frequently fail, and successful innovators have a hard time sustaining their performance—as Polaroid, Nokia, Sun Microsystems, Yahoo, Hewlett-Packard, and countless others have found. Why is it so hard to build and maintain the capacity to innovate? The reasons go much deeper than the commonly cited cause: a failure to execute. The problem with innovation improvement efforts is rooted in the lack of an innovation strategy.

A strategy is nothing more than a commitment to a set of coherent, mutually reinforcing policies or behaviors aimed at achieving a specific competitive goal. Good strategies promote alignment among diverse groups within an organization, clarify

objectives and priorities, and help focus efforts around them. Companies regularly define their overall business strategy (their scope and positioning) and specify how various functions—such as marketing, operations, finance, and R&D—will support it. But during my more than two decades studying and consulting for companies in a broad range of industries, I have found that firms rarely articulate strategies to align their innovation efforts with their business strategies.

Without an innovation innovation improvement efforts can easily become a grab bag of muchtouted best practices: dividing R&D into decentralized autonomous teams, internal entrepreneurial spawning ventures, setting up corporate venturearms, pursuing external alliances, embracing open innovation and crowd sourcing, collaborating with customers, and implementing rapid prototyping, to name just a few. There

is nothing wrong with any of those practices per se. The problem is that an organization's capacity for innovation stems from an innovation system: a coherent set of interdependent processes and structures that dictates how the company searches for novel problems and solutions, synthesizes ideas into a business concept and product designs, and selects which projects get funded. Individual best practices involve trade-offs. And adopting a specific practice generally requires a host of complementary changes to the rest of the organization's innovation system. A company without an innovation strategy won't be able to make trade-off decisions and choose all the elements of the innovation system.

Aping someone else's system is not the answer. There is no one system that fits all companies equally well or works under all circumstances. There is nothing wrong, of course, with learning from others, but it is a mistake to believe that what works for, say, Apple (today's favorite innovator) is going to work for your organization. An explicit innovation strategy helps you design a system to match your specific competitive needs.

Finally, without an innovation strategy, different parts of an organization can easily wind up pursuing conflicting priorities-even if there's a clear business strategy. Sales representatives hear daily about the pressing needs of the biggest customers. Marketing may see opportunities to leverage the brand through complementary products or to expand market share through new distribution channels. Business unit heads are focused on their target markets and their particular P&L pressures. R&D scientists and engineers tend to see opportunities in new technologies. Diverse perspectives are critical to successful innovation. But without a strategy to integrate and align those perspectives around common priorities. the power of diversity is blunted or, worse, becomes self-defeating.

Connecting Innovation to Strategy

About 10 years ago Bristol-Myers Squibb (BMS), as part of a broad strategic repositioning, decided to emphasize cancer as a key part of its pharmaceutical business. Recognizing that biotechnology-derived drugs such as monoclonal antibodies were likely to be a fruitful approach to combating cancer, BMS decided to shift its repertoire of technological capabilities from its traditional organic-chemistry biotechnology. base toward new business strategy (emphasizing market) required a the cancer new innovation strategy (shifting technological capabilities toward biologics).

Like the creation of any good strategy, the process of developing an innovation strategy should start with a clear understanding and articulation of specific objectives related to helping the company achieve a sustainable competitive advantage. This requires beyond all-too-common generalities, such as "We must innovate to grow," "We innovate to create value," or "We need to innovate to stay ahead of competitors." Those are not strategies. They provide no sense of the types of innovation that might matter (and those that won't). Rather, a robust innovation strategy should answer the following questions:

How will innovation create value for potential customers?

Unless innovation induces potential customers to pay more, saves them money, or provides some larger societal benefit like improved health or cleaner water, it is not creating value. Of course, innovation can create value in many ways. It might make a product perform better or make it easier or more convenient to use, more reliable, more durable, cheaper, and so on. Choosing what kind of value your innovation will create and then sticking to that is critical, because the capabilities required for each are quite different and take time to accumulate. For instance, Bell Labs created many diverse breakthrough innovations over a half century: the telephone exchange switcher, the photovoltaic cell, the transistor, satellite communications, the laser, mobile telephony, and the operating system Unix, to name just a few. But research at Bell Labs was guided by the strategy of improving and developing the capabilities and reliability of the phone network. The solid-state research program—which ultimately led to the invention of the transistor was motivated by the need to lay the scientific foundation for developing newer, more reliable components for the communications Research on satellite communications was motivated in part by the limited bandwidth and the reliability risks of undersea cables. Apple consistently focuses its innovation efforts on making its products easier to use than competitors' and providing a seamless experience across its expanding family of devices and services. Hence its emphasis on integrated hardwaresoftware development, proprietary operating systems, and design makes total sense.

How will the company capture a share of the value its innovations generate?

Value-creating innovations attract imitators as quickly as they attract customers. Rarely is intellectual property alone sufficient to block these rivals. Consider how many tablet computers appeared after the success of Apple's iPad. As imitators enter the market, they create price pressures that can reduce the value that the original innovator captures. Moreover, if the suppliers, distributors, and other companies required to deliver an innovation are dominant enough. they may have sufficient bargaining power to capture most of the value from an innovation Think about how most personal computer manufacturers were largely at the mercy of Intel and Microsoft

Companies must think through what complementary assets, capabilities, products, or services could prevent customers from defecting to rivals and keep their own position in the ecosystem strong. Apple designs complementarities between its devices and services so that an iPhone owner finds it attractive to use an iPad rather than a rival's tablet. And by controlling the operating system, Apple makes itself an indispensable player in the digital ecosystem. Corning's customer-partnering strategy helps defend the company's innovations against imitators: Once the keystone components are designed into a customer's system, the customer will incur switching costs if it defects to another supplier.

One of the best ways to preserve bargaining power in an ecosystem and blunt imitators is to continue to invest in innovation. I recently visited a furniture company in northern Italy that supplies several of the largest retailers in the world from its factories in its home region. Depending on a few global retailers for distribution is risky from a value-capture perspective. Because these megaretailers have access to dozens of other suppliers around the world, many of them in lowcost countries, and because furniture designs are not easily protected through patents, there is no guarantee of continued business. The company has managed to thrive, however, by investing both in new designs, which help it win business early in the product life cycle, and in sophisticated process technologies, which allow it to defend against rivals from low-cost countries as products mature.

What types of innovations will allow the company to create and capture value, and what resources should each type receive?

Certainly, technological innovation is a huge creator of economic value and a driver of competitive advantage. But some important innovations may have little to do with new technology. In the past couple of decades, we have seen a plethora of companies (Netflix, Amazon, LinkedIn, Uber) master the art of business model innovation. Thus, in thinking about innovation opportunities, companies have a choice about how much of their efforts to focus on technological innovation and how much to invest in business model innovation.

Routine innovation builds on a company's existing technological competences and fits with its existing business model—and hence its customer base. An example is Intel's launching ever-more-powerful microprocessors, which has allowed the company to maintain high margins and has fueled growth for decades. Other examples include new versions of Microsoft Windows and the Apple iPhone.

Disruptive innovation, a category named by my Harvard Business School colleague Clay Christensen, requires a new business model but not necessarily a technological breakthrough. For that reason, it also challenges, or disrupts, the business models of other companies. For example, Google's Android operating system for mobile devices potentially disrupts companies like Apple and Microsoft, not because of any large technical difference but because of its business model: Android

is given away free; the operating systems of Apple and Microsoft are not.

Radical innovation is the polar opposite of disruptive innovation. The challenge here is purely technological. The emergence of genetic engineering and biotechnology in the 1970s and 1980s as an approach to drug discovery is an example. Established pharmaceutical companies with decades of experience in chemically synthesized drugs faced a major hurdle in building competences in molecular biology. But drugs derived from biotechnology were a good fit with the companies' business models, which called for heavy investment in R&D, funded by a few high-margin products.

Architectural innovation combines technological and business model disruptions. An example is digital photography. For companies such as Kodak and Polaroid, entering the digital world meant mastering completely new competences in solid-state electronics, camera design, software, and display technology. It also meant finding a way to earn profits from cameras rather than from "disposables" (film, paper, processing chemicals, and services). As one might imagine, architectural innovations are the most challenging for incumbents to pursue.

A company's innovation strategy should specify how the different types of innovation fit into the business strategy and the resources that should be allocated to each. In much of the writing on innovation today, radical, disruptive, and architectural innovations are viewed as the keys to growth, and routine innovation is denigrated as myopic at best and suicidal at worst. That line of thinking is simplistic.

In fact, the vast majority of profits are created through routine innovation. Since Intel launched its last major disruptive innovation (the i386 chip), in 1985, it has earned more than \$200 billion in operating income, most of which has come from next-generation microprocessors. Microsoft is often criticized for milking its existing technologies rather than introducing true disruptions. But this strategy has

generated \$303 billion in operating income since the introduction of Windows NT, in 1993 (and \$258 billion since the introduction of the Xbox, in 2001). Apple's last major breakthrough (as of this writing), the iPad, was launched in 2010. Since then Apple has launched a steady stream of upgrades to its core platforms (Mac, iPhone, and iPad), generating an eye-popping \$190 billion in operating income.

The point here is not that companies should focus solely on routine innovation. Rather, it is that there is not one preferred type. In fact, as the examples above suggest, different kinds of innovation can become complements, rather than substitutes, over time. Intel. Microsoft, and Apple would not have had the opportunity to garner massive profits from routine innovations had they not laid the foundations with various breakthroughs. Conversely, a company that introduces a disruptive innovation and cannot follow up with a stream of improvements will not hold new entrants at bay for long.

In thinking strategically about the four types of innovation, then, the question is one of balance and mix. Google is certainly experiencing rapid growth through routine innovations in its advertising business, but it is also exploring opportunities for radical and architectural innovations, such as a driverless car, at its Google X facility. Apple is not resting on its iPhone laurels as it explores wearable devices and payment systems. And while incumbent automobile companies still make the vast majority of their revenue and profits from traditional fuel-powered vehicles, most have introduced alternative-energy vehicles (hybrid and all-electric) and have serious R&Defforts in advanced alternatives like hydrogen-fuel-cell motors

Overcoming the Prevailing Winds

I liken routine innovation to a sports team's home-field advantage: It's where companies play to their strengths. Without an explicit strategy indicating otherwise, a number of organizational forces will tend to drive innovation toward the home field.

Some years ago I worked with a contact lens company whose leaders decided that it needed to focus less on routine innovations, such as adding color tints and modifying lens design, and be more aggressive in pursuing new materials that could dramatically improve visual acuity and comfort. After a few years, however, little progress had been made. A review of the R&D portfolio at a senior management meeting revealed that most of the company's R&D expenditures were going to incremental refinements of existing products (demanded by marketing to stave off mounting short-term losses in share) and to process improvements (demanded by manufacturing to reduce costs, which was, in turn, demanded by finance to preserve margins as prices fell). Even worse, when R&D finally created a high-performing lens based on a new material, manufacturing could not produce it consistently at high volume, because it had not invested in the requisite capabilities. Despite a strategic intent to venture into new territory, the company was trapped on its home field.

The root of the problem was that business units and functions had continued to make resource allocation decisions, and each favored the projects it saw as the most pressing. Only after senior management created explicit targets for different types of innovations—and allocated a specific percentage of resources to radical innovation projects—did the firm begin to make progress in developing new offerings that supported its longterm strategy. As this company found, innovation strategy matters most when an organization needs to change its prevailing patterns.

Managing Trade-Offs

As I've noted, an explicit innovation strategy helps you understand which practices might be a good fit for your organization. It also helps you navigate the inherent trade-offs.

Consider one popular practice: crowd sourcing. The idea is that rather than relying on a few experts (perhaps your own employees) to solve specific innovation problems, you open up the process to anyone (the crowd). One common example is when an organization posts a problem on a web platform (like InnoCentive) and invites solutions, perhaps offering a financial prize. Another example is open source software projects, in which volunteers contribute to developing a product or a system (think of Linux). Crowd sourcing has a lot of merits: By inviting a vast number of people, most of whom you probably could not have found on your own, to address your challenges, you increase the probability of developing a novel solution. Research by my Harvard Business School colleague Karim Lakhani and his collaborator Kevin Boudreau, of the London Business School, provides strong evidence that crowdsourcing can lead to faster, more-efficient, and morecreative problem solving.

But crowdsourcing works better for some kinds of problems than for others. For instance, it requires fast and efficient ways to test a large number of potential solutions. If testing is very time-consuming and costly, you need some other approach, such as soliciting a handful of solutions from just a few experts or organizations. Similarly, crowdsourcing tends to work best for highly modular systems, in which different problem solvers can focus on specific components without worrying about others.

Crowdsourcing is not universally good or bad. It is simply a tool whose strength (exploiting large numbers of diverse problem solvers) is a benefit in some contexts (highly diffused knowledge base, relatively inexpensive ways to test proposed solutions, modular system) but not in others (concentrated knowledge base, expensive testing, system with integral architectures).

Another practice subject to tradeoffs is customer involvement in the innovation process. Advocates of "co-creation" approaches argue that close collaboration with customers reveals insights that can lead to novel

offerings. But others say that working too closely with customers will blind you to opportunities for truly disruptive innovation. Steve Jobs was adamant that customers do not always know what they want—the reason he cited for eschewing market research.

The Leadership Challenge

Creating a capacity to innovate starts with strategy. The question then arises, whose job is it to set this strategy? The answer is simple: the most senior leaders of the organization. Innovation cuts across just about every function. Only senior leaders can orchestrate such a complex system. They must take prime responsibility for the processes, structures, talent, and behaviors that shape how an organization searches for innovation opportunities, synthesizes ideas into concepts and product designs. and selects what to do.

There are four essential tasks in creating and implementing innovation strategy. The first is to answer the question "How are we expecting innovation to create value for customers and for our company?" and then explain that to the organization. The second is to create a high-level plan for allocating resources to the different kinds of innovation. Ultimately, where you spend your money, time, and effort is your strategy, regardless of what you say. The third is to manage trade-offs. Because every function will naturally want to serve its own interests, only senior leaders can make the choices that are best for the whole company.

The final challenge facing senior leadership is recognizing innovation strategies must evolve. Any strategy represents a hypothesis that is tested against the unfolding realities of markets, technologies, regulations, and competitors. Just as product designs must evolve to stay competitive, so too must innovation strategies. Like the process of innovation itself, an innovation strategy involves continual experimentation, learning, and adaptation.

Source: Harvard Business Review (June 2015)

NATIONAL NEWS

Foreign exchange reserve hits US\$ 26.86 billion

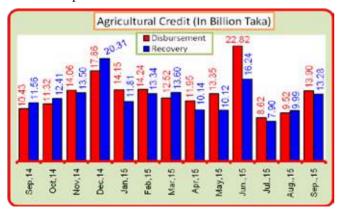
The country's foreign currency reserves at the Bangladesh Bank increased by \$4.55 billion or 20.39 percent to \$26.86 billion in October 2015 from \$22.31 billion in October 2014.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Agricultural credit disbursement rises by 16.51%

Agricultural credit (including non-farm rural credit) disbursed by banks during July-September 2015 amounted to a provisional Tk.32.04 billion as compared to Tk.27.50 billion during July-September 2014, showing a rise of Tk.4.54 billion or 16.51 percent. The credit disbursement achieved 19.54 percent of total target (Tk.164.00 billion) set for 2015-16. Agricultural credit disbursed by banks in September 2015 increased by Tk.3.47 billion or 33.27 percent to Tk.13.90 billion from Tk.10.43 billion in September 2014. Meanwhile, total recovery of agricultural loan during July-September 2015 fell by Tk.1.41 billion or 4.33 percent to Tk.31.18 billion from Tk.32.59 billion during July-September 2014. But agricultural credit recovery by banks in September 2015 rose by Tk.2.85 billion or 27.33 percent to Tk.13.28 billion from Tk.10.43 billion in September 2014.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Private sector credit growth rises

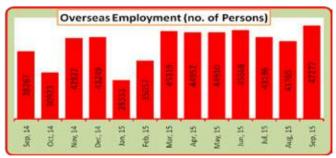
The credit growth in the private sector rose by 1.30 percentage point to 12.69 percent in August 2015 from 11.39 percent in August 2014. Meanwhile, the credit growth in the government (net) sector fell by 11.51 percentage point to -3.18 percent in August 2015 from 8.33 percent in August 2014.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Overseas employment jumps 31.59%

A total of 132238 Bangladeshis got foreign jobs during July-September 2015 compared to 100491 during July-September 2014, showing a rise of 31747 employees or 31.59 percent, according to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET). During July-September 2015, a total of 31046 documented workers went to Oman, 29861 to Qatar, 16155 to Saudi Arabia, 14065 to Singapore, 8648 to Malaysia, 5289 to Bahrain, 4725 to Jordan, 4581 to United Arab Emirates, 3868 to Lebanon, 3850 to Kuwait, 1282 to Mauritius, 1179 to Brunei, 518 to South Korea, 137 to Libya and 7034 to other countries.



Source: BMET

BB steps in to execute jute packaging law

The Bangladesh Bank (BB) has stepped in to help the government implement the jute packaging law, which remains pending due to resistance by traders. The central bank recently asked all banks not to lend money to organizations and traders that do not use jute bags and sacks to pack paddy, rice, pulses, wheat, fertilizer and sugar as per the Mandatory Jute Packaging Act 2010.

Inflation falls to 6.24% in September 2015

The country's general inflation on point-to-point basis (as per the base year 2005-06 =100) fell by 0.60 percentage points to 6.24 percent in September 2015 from 6.84 percent in September 2014 but rose by 0.07 percentage points from 6.17 percent in August 2015, according to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). The food inflation decreased by 1.71 percentage points to 5.92 percent in September 2015 compared to 7.63 percent in September 2014. The non-food inflation rose by 1.10 percentage points to 6.73 percent in September 2015 compared to 5.63 percent in September 2014 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

7% ADP implemented during July-September 2015

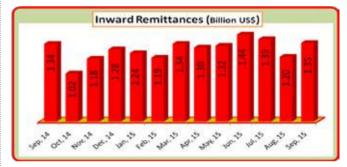
Implementation of Annual Development Programme (ADP) during July-September 2015 by all the ministries and divisions amounted to Tk.68.06 billion or 7 percent of Tk.970.00 billion under the revised ADP allocation (Except Self-Financed) outlays for 2015-16 fiscal years, according to the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED). During the period, the highest ADP expenditure was by the Local Govt. Division which utilized Tk.18.29 billion (11 percent) from the allocated Tk.161.01 billion for 2015-16. The power division utilized Tk.5.40 billion (3 percent) from the allocated Tk. 165.22 billion for 2015-16, the Bridges Division utilized Tk.3.90 billion (4 percent) from the allocated Tk.89.61 billion, the Ministry of Primary & Mass Education utilized Tk.6.13 billion (12 percent) from the allocated Tk.51.26 billion and the Ministry of Education utilized Tk.5.26 billion (13 percent) from the allocated Tk.41.83 billion.



Source: IMED

Remittance inflow fell by 2% during July-September 2015

The inward remittances received from Bangladeshi nationals working abroad reached US\$3.93 billion during July-September 2015, according to Bangladesh Bank. The remittance fell by \$0.08 billion or 2.00 percent from \$4.01 billion received during July-September 2014. During July-September 2015, \$785.21 million remittance were received from Saudi Arabia, \$704.34 million from the United Arab Emirates, \$678.70 million from U.S.A., \$347.91 million from Malaysia, \$261.58 million from Kuwait, \$243.82 million from Oman, \$232.42 million from U.K., \$143.10 million from Bahrain, \$98.11 million from Singapore, \$96.27 million from Italy, \$91.67 million from Qatar and \$250.50 million from other countries.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

\$30 million ADB loan for upgrading roads, rail

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) will provide US\$30 million for funding feasibility study on upgrading Bangladesh's eight roads and a major rail route to connect with regional corridors. This fresh \$30 million financing is additional to an ADB technical-assistance loan of \$23 million for the 'Subregional Transport Project Preparatory Facility', which was approved in 2010. Under the "additional financing for the sub-regional transport project preparatory facility", the \$30 million loan will support feasibility study and detailed design of transport projects. The works include the four-laning of 600-kilometre-long eight national and regional highways, and dual-gauge conversion of Dhaka-Chittagong-Cox's Bazar railway corridor. The Roads and Highways Department (RHD) and Bangladesh Railway (BR) will be the executing agencies for the project, which is due for completion in 2021.

BB permits online payment of visa fees

The Bangladesh Bank(BB) has allowed online payment of visa processing fees through international credit card (ICC) as per the requirement of concerned embassies and high commissions.ICC issuing banks may also issue virtual cards for individuals not holding ICCs to facilitate the online payment of visa processing fees, according to a circular issued by the foreign exchange policy department of Bangladesh Bank. The bb asked the banks concerned to bring the content of the circular to the notice of all parties involved.

Banks can obtain CIB reports right away

Bangladesh Bank(BB) can now provide the Credit Information Bureau (CIB) reports right away, which previously took a day to produce. The CIB report is a pivotal component of banks' risk management measures as it helps them minimize bad loans. Individual banks and non-bank financial institutions have already been given user IDs and passwords with which they can log into the new CIB system to get a report. The new solution has been developed by the BB's own team. In July 2011, the BB automated the CIB system, but it still took one day to produce a report.Before that, the BB provided CIB reports manually and it took at least a week and in some cases a month or more.

Former enclave people to get SME loans

Bangladesh Bank recently directed banks and other financial institutions to include the micro, small and medium enterprises of the 111 former enclaves in their group-based lending programme. The central bank published a notice asking the financial institutions to take the new citizens of the country into the mainstream economy. It comes two months after the historical exchange of enclaves between Bangladesh and India. In August this year, Bangladesh got 111 enclaves with 52,000 people who had been deprived of basic amenities such as education and healthcare, for the last 68 years. Immediately, Bangladesh Bank directed all locally operational banks to extend farm loans to the citizens of the former enclaves to boost agricultural activities in the area.

Investments in EPZs

A China-Taiwanese company is going to invest US\$ 6.03 million to set up a metal manufacturing plant in Comilla EPZ with annual production capacity of 15.75 million pieces metal label pin, medal, key chain. The company will create employment opportunity for 1486 people.

An India-Bangladesh joint venture is going to set up a readymade garments plant in Iswhardi Export Processing Zone. The company will invest US\$ 6.66 million for setting up the plant with annual production capacity of 9.76 million pieces of shirts and pants. It will create employment opportunity for 2264 people.

Duty on starches cut

The National Board of Revenue (NBR) has halved the import duty for manioc starch and other starches, mainly used as raw materials in the textile industry, to 5 percent -- four months after it had hiked the rate. Manioc starch, also known as cassava starch, and other starches are used to treat yarn before weaving. The government had raised the import duty to 10 percent from its previous 5 percent during the passage of budget for the current fiscal year.

68% of stock market fund disbursed

The government has disbursed about 68 percent of its Tk 9000-million refinancing scheme among stock market investors who were affected by the 2011 market crash. As much as Tk 6160 million have been disbursed among 24,320 investors through 43 merchant banks and stockbrokers, and documentation for another Tk 199.1million for 637 investors has also been completed.

131.437 million active mobile phone users in the country

The number of active mobile phone users in the country reached 131.437 million at the end of September, 2015, according to the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC). Of the mobile operators, Grameenphone had 55.511 million subscribers, while Banglalink had 33.615 million, Robi 28.373 million, Airtel 9.717 million, Teletalk 4.108 million and Citycell 1.113 million at the end of month.

(Figures in millions)

| Operators | Subscribers in August, 2015 | Subscribers in September, 2015 | Increase(+), decrease(-) |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Grameenphone | 55.040 | 55.511 | +0.471 |
| Banglalink | 32.879 | 32.615 | -0.264 |
| Robi | 28.316 | 28.373 | +0.057 |
| Airtel | 9.392 | 9.717 | +0.325 |
| Teletalk | 4.079 | 4.108 | +0.029 |
| Citycell | 1.138 | 1.113 | -0.025 |
| Total | 130.844 | 131.437 | +0.593 |

Source: BTRC

\$100 million WB fund to boost technical education system

The World Bank (WB) recently approved an additional \$100 million fund to scale up its support to strengthen technical and vocational education in Bangladesh. The financing will enable poor students to complete vocational training and diploma courses. With this additional financing to the ongoing Skills and Training Enhancement Project (STEP), the WB's total support to the program stands at \$179 million, with cofinancing of \$16.7 million in grants from Canada.

54.058 million Internet users in the country

The number of internet users in the country reached 54.058 million at the end of September 2015, thanks to mobile technology driving internet penetration. Over 96 percent of users (51.982 million) use internet through mobile network and the remaining (2.076 million) use broadband and WiMax internet, according to the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC).

/////INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Global WTO slashes forecast for global commerce

A steeper than expected slowdown in China is rippling through the global economy and dragging on its recovery, the World Trade Organisation(WTO) warned as it lowered its forecast for global trade this year. WTO forecast trade growth of 2.8 per cent, from 3.3 per cent previously predicted, and warned that their prediction remained vulnerable to a cloudy outlook for the world economy. However, the WTO said it expected a rebound in trade next year, forecasting growth of 3.9 per cent in 2016.It also expected exports to be stronger from developed economies this year than from emerging markets. Exports from developed economies should rise 3 per cent this year while those of developing economies would grow 2.4 per cent.

Japan household spending rebounds but recession looms

Spending among Japanese households rebounded in August 2015, offering a glimmer of hope after a string of weak figures, but some economists warned the world's number three economy was still headed for recession.Consumers spent more on cars, household repairs, domestic travel and education costs, boosting monthly spending by 2.9 percent, well above market expectations for a 0.3 percent rise and following a modest decline in July. The upbeat figures were a rare bright spot in an otherwise gloomy string of trade, factory output and business confidence data that point to a contraction in the third quarter, ahead of the release of July-September GDP figures due next month. While private spending accounts for about 60 percent of Japan s GDP, analysts have warned over a recession in the July-September quarter -- after a contraction in the previous three months.

Indonesia new stimulus measures unveiled

Indonesia recently unveiled its third batch of stimulus measures in the space of a month, including a cut to energy prices, as Southeast Asia's biggest economy battles a slowdown. The economy is growing at its slowest pace for six years and the rupiah is at a 17-year low, as the country is hit hard along with other emerging markets by signs of strengthening in the US and turmoil in China.In the third instalment of an economic policy package, the government announced a cut in a range of energy prices, including diesel, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gas, used by tens of millions across the country in cooking. Other measures included the government offering to contribute towards insuring the country's millions of farmers against losses, and making it easier for startups to get funding.

China economic picture remains cloudy as export fall eases, imports slump

China's exports fell less than expected in September 2015, with monthly figures showing recovery, but a sharper fall in imports left economists divided over whether the country's ailing trade sector is showing signs of turning around. On the surface, the trade data reinforced views that the world's second-largest economy is still slowly losing momentum, putting more pressure on the government to roll out further stimulus measures and keeping global markets on edge.But the numbers did not suggest a greater risk of a hard landing, either, as some investors have feared. China's exports fell 3.7 percent from the same period last year, less than a 6.3 percent drop forecast by economists in a recent poll and moderating from a 5.5 percent decline in August. However, imports by value tumbled for the 11th straight month, losing over 20 percent year-on-year in September due to weak commodity prices and soft domestic demand,

which will continue to complicate China's efforts to stave off deflation. Highlighting persistent weakness in demand at home and abroad, China's combined exports and imports fell 8.1 percent in the first nine months of the year from the same period in 2014, well below the full-year official target of 6 percent growth. That will likely reinforce expectations that China will cut interest rates again in coming months and announce other measures to avert a sharper economic slowdown.

Pakistan remittances rise to \$4966.54 million

According to the State Bank of Pakistan, remittances sent home by Pakistanis living abroad amounted to US \$4966.54 million in the first three months (July-September 2015) of fiscal year 2015-16, showing a growth of 4.01% compared with US\$4775.12 million received during the same period in the preceding year. During September 2015, the inflow of remittances amounted to \$1775.87 million, which is 16.3% higher than that of August 2015 and 1.57% higher than that of September 2014. Inflows in September from Saudi Arabia, UAE, USA, UK, GCC countries (including Bahrain, Kuwait, Oatar and Oman) and EU countries amounted to \$483.21 million, \$428.13 million, \$260.97 million, \$233.27 million. \$201.34 million and \$33.3 million respectively compared with the inflow of \$495.63 million, \$396.28 million. \$252.07 million. \$226.72 million, \$216.84 million and \$34.45 million respectively in September 2014. Remittances received from other countries in September 2015 amounted to \$135.65 million against \$126.50 million received in September 2014.

Myanmar forex licences revokes to stop 'dollarisation'

Myanmar businesses ranging from restaurants to golf clubs have until the end of November to stop charging in

Singapore still tops for doing business

Singapore remains the easiest place to do business, while developing countries have stepped up their pace of business-friendly reforms in the past year, according to a World Bank report which covers 189 economies. New Zealand remained in the number-two position, followed by Denmark (3), South Korea (4), Hong Kong (5), Britain (6) and the United States (7). Sweden moved up to number eight, switching places with Norway. Finland kept its 10th place. The World Bank's annual "Doing Business" report, now in its 13th year, examines the regulatory environment for small and medium-sized companies to see how it hampers or helps them conduct business, from starting up and paying taxes to registering property and trading across borders. Eritrea held on to the worst ranking for businesses. The bottom 10 economies were largely in Africa, with the exceptions of Haiti (182) and Venezuela (186).

India risks missing boat as biosimilars shake up drug industry

India, which has dominated the generic drugs industry for decades, is falling behind in the race to make copies of complex biotech drugs, which are expected to generate tens of billions of dollars in sales in the coming years. While Indian firms have launched a few such products on the domestic market, where regulatory barriers are relatively low. they are being overtaken by European, American and Korean firms in the race to supply lucrative Western markets. Just three Indian groups - Biocon Ltd, Dr Reddy's Laboratories Ltd and Intas Pharamceuticals Ltd - are working with partners on so-called biosimilars aimed at the United States and Europe. Biotech drugs, which require genetic engineering, account for a growing share of new drugs and the future sales of copycat products will also switch to this category of pharmaceuticals from simple small-molecule pills like aspirin. The global biosimilars market is predicted to have sales of \$25 billion by 2020, according to a 2014 Thomson Reuters report.

Nestle in talks to merge international ice cream unit with R&R

Nestle is reportedly in talks to merge its international ice cream business with R&R Ice Cream in a 3 billion euro (\$3.4 billion) deal, as the world's biggest packaged food firm focuses more closely on its higher-performing brands. The transaction is expected to result in a 50/50 joint venture with R&R, which is owned by French private equity firm PAI.The venture would include Nestle's global ice cream operations outside of Israel and the United States. Credit Suisse is advising Nestle, while PAI is being advised by Rothschild. R&R's ice cream brands range from Cadbury Flake Cones to Rowntree's Fruit Pastille Iollies to Kelly's Cornish ice cream. PAI purchased R&R in 2013 from Oaktree Capital Management for around 850 million euros.

Meanwhile, Nestle said that it had restarted production of Maggi noodles in India after a government ban was overturned, in a major step towards getting the hugely popular brand back on shelves. India's food safety watchdog slapped a nationwide ban on the noodles in June 2015, saying lead levels exceeded statutory limits. But the Bombay High Court overturned the ruling two months later, calling it "arbitrary" and ordered fresh tests. Nestle resumed manufacturing of Maggi Noodles at three of its plants, at Nanjangud (Karnataka), Moga (Punjab) and Bicholim (Goa), the Swiss food company reported. Nestle had sold the product for over three decades in India, and had 80 percent of the country's instant noodle market before the ban.

Apple iPhones sales fuel profit boost

Apple said that surging iPhone sales helped propel a 31 percent rise in quarterly profits, as the tech giant delivered a record 48 million of the smartphones. Profits rose 31 percent to \$11.1 billion, while revenues jumped 22 percent from a year ago to \$51.5 billion, Apple said. For the full fiscal year ending in September, 2015 Apple booked a whopping US\$53.4 billion profit, up 35%, while revenues rose 28% to US\$233.7 billion.

HSBC pre-tax profit surge 32%

HSBC saw pre-tax profit surge 32 percent year-on-year in the third quarter on the back of lower fines, but revenue dropped in the wake of Asian market volatility. Pre-tax profit rose to \$6.1 billion from \$4.6 billion in the same quarter last year. However revenue fell by four percent to \$15.1 billion. HSBC announced in June 2015 that it would cut its global workforce by up to 50,000 and sell off its businesses in Brazil and Turkey to cut costs.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

FITNESS TECHNOLOGY THAT HELPS THE BLIND GET MOVING

While NASA is working to make drones quieter, one researcher at the University of Nevada, Reno, is using its noise to benefit blind athletes. A drone that guides blind runners around a track is just one of several new fitness technologies designed to assist the visually impaired. Eelke Folmer, an associate professor of computer science and the head of UNR's Human Plus Lab, has built a prototype drone system that guides blind runners around a track, allowing them to exercise independently without a sighted guide. Equipped with two cameras—a downwardfacing one that follows the lines on a track and a separate camera that

focuses on a marker on the runner's shirt—Folmer's quadcopter flies at eve level, about 10 feet ahead of a runner, guiding them by sound. If the runner speeds up or slows down, the drone adjusts its own speed. Assistive devices for navigation and communication abound but relatively few technologies aim to help the visually impaired tackle fitness and obesity, the latter of which disproportionately impacts the disabled community. About one in three able-bodied adults in the U.S. are considered obese or extremely obese according to research published in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, but among disabled adults,



that rate rises to one in two. For those with mobility, navigation, or vision impairments, doing vigorous activities—the kind that actually burn calories and build muscle—can be tough.

PROJECT LOON

Billions of people who are offline could get online for the first time thanks to helium balloons that Google will soon send over many places where cell towers don't reach. Google has launched hundreds of these balloons 15 meters across, that resemble giant white pumpkins, into the sky. At this moment, a couple of dozen float over the Southern Hemisphere at an altitude of around 20 kilometers, in the rarely visited stratosphere—nearly twice the height of commercial airplanes. Each balloon supports a boxy gondola stuffed with solarpowered electronics. They make a radio link to a telecommunications network on the ground and beam down high-speed cellular Internet coverage to smartphones and other devices. It's known as Project Loon, a name chosen for its association with both flight and insanity.Google says these balloons can deliver widespread economic and social



benefits by bringing Internet access to the 60 percent of the world's people who don't have it. Many of those 4.3 billion people live in rural places where telecommunications companies haven't found it worthwhile to build cell towers or other infrastructure. After working for three years and flying balloons for more than three million kilometers, Google says Loon balloons are almost ready to step in.Internet access could expand educational and economic opportunities for the people who are offline.

ARTIFICIAL SKIN PROVIDES A STEP TOWARD BIONIC HANDS

With funding from the U.S. Department Defense, several researchers are making progress toward more humanlike prosthetic hands—ones that give users a sense of control and touch. Scientists from Stanford announced a new type of pressure sensor in the form of a flat, flexible material that might eventually serve as an artificial skin that could go over prosthetics, allowing users not just to manipulate objects but also feel them. The sensors send pulses that the brain interprets in order to determine a certain sense of touch. "It's directly mimicking the biological system," says lead researcher Zhenan Bao. The "skin" is made from plastic which is printed with a waffle pattern to make it compressible. Embedded inside are carbon nanotubes—tiny cylinders of pure carbon that conduct electricity. Squeezing the material brings the rods closer together, creating more rapid pulses as the pressure increases.



In a paper, the scientists claim the sensors can pick up gradations in pressure that are equivalent to the difference between a firm handshake and a limp one. This is just one component of touch, and it wasn't tested in humans. Instead, Bao and her colleagues sent the signals to slices of mouse brain in vitro—just to show they could get the sensor to communicate with neurons. Still, it's a promising step in the quest to make prosthetic limbs more real.

GADGETS COULD GET LONGER LIVES BY COMBINING BATTERIES

Mobile devices such as tablets and smart watches could become quicker to charge and slower to run out of juice thanks to a new approach to designing batteries from Microsoft researchers. The battery inside any given gadget today typically has one particular chemical design that defines its capacity and how quickly and efficiently it can charge and discharge. Our devices might be much improved

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if they instead had multiple smaller batteries, each with slightly different chemical makeups and performance, says a principal researcher Microsoft. Software could then choose how much to charge and discharge a device's different batteries at any moment based on what the device was beingasked to do-or what it might expect

to do in the future, based on a person's typical activity. "This can allow the battery to become a more intelligent, customizable entity," says the researcher. For example, a phone might have one battery that can efficiently provide a lot of power that handles an activity such as playing games during your morning subway ride, and a second battery with a lot of capacity that's good at trickling out power over long periods of idling time.Chandra says that "software-defined batteries," as the researchers call them, could also help drones and electric cars. A car might be able to use cues like the destination punched in to its navigation system to figure out how to manage batteries of different properties, says Chandra. The route, inclines, and expected traffic conditions could all help the car use its energy more effectively, he says.

HOW YOUR DEVICE KNOWS YOUR LIFE THROUGH IMAGES

New research in neural networks may let computers identify our daily actions more accurately than the apps on the market that track things like GPS location and heart rate. A new computer model has achieved about 83 percent accuracy in identifying the activities it sees in real-life images—and with just a bit of training it could do this for any user it encounters, some Georgia Tech graduate researchers have created an artificial neural network designed to identify scenes in so-called "egocentric" photographs taken from the user's point of view. These usually come from wearable cameras like Narrative Clip, MeCam, Google Glass, and GoPro, but regular cell-phone photos often work as well. The team gave the network its skill by training it with a set of about 40,000 images taken by a single individual over a sixmonth period. This dedicated volunteer manually associated each image with an activity, and naturally settled on using 19 basic activity labels. These labels include driving, watching TV, family time, and hygiene. A separate learning algorithm combines the neural network's guesses with metadata about the day and time at which the image was captured. This allows the network to learn common associations between activities and even make predictions about the user's upcoming schedule. Wearable technology developers could offer much more insightful services with this technology. The researchers imagine an app that notices a user's eating or exercise habits and suggests possible adjustments. And since it can learn your schedule, it could make



intelligent suggestions on the fly, like leaving early for work due to a traffic report. It might even let an app reorganize your activities throughout the day so you can get through them more efficiently.

CHEAP, SIMPLE TECHNIQUE TURNS SEAWATER INTO DRINKING WATER

A new method of filtering salty water in minutes could prove particularly beneficial to people living in remote areas. The technique, developed by a team from the University of Alexandria, is based on an established method called pervaporation. However, until now the membrane used in this technique was complicated and costly to manufacture. To make the pervaporation process more accessible, the team created a membrane embedded with cellulose acetate powder. Meant to replace the original, expensive membrane, the cellulose-embedded membrane is able to quickly desalinate and purify even polluted seawater. And because the



water to be purified can be vaporized using fire, the membrane is suitable for use in remote areas.

NON-INVASIVE HEART TREATMENT REPAIRS HOLES WITH LIGHT AND BALLOONS

Using Ultra Violet(UV) light, balloons and biodegradable adhesive patches, some researchers are working on a non-invasive way to repair holes in the heart. Under development by a team made up of several universities, the device features a catheter that has been fitted with a UV light and a light-reflecting balloon on the tip. Once the catheter is inserted through a vein and guided to the wound in the heart, the clinician inflates a pair of balloons that position the patch in place. The UV light is then used to activate the adhesive on the patch, while the two balloons help to hold it in place. Once the patch is secure, the balloons are deflated and the catheter removed, allowing new tissue growth to slowly cover the patch as it dissolves over time.

NEW PRODUCTS



LUMEN FLASHLIGHT POWERED BY BODY HEAT

Whether it be for everyday carry (EDC), outdoor adventure, or disaster preparation, flashlights tend to be found towards the top of must-have items. But one common aspect of these luminescent devices is that they're only as good as the batteries inside. If you've ever switched on a flashlight only to experience a flood of frustrated disappointment, you might appreciate owning an "eternal flashlight." Lumen is designed to be powered by body heat, never needing batteries. The Lumen is equipped with a thermoelectric generator that converts body heat to electricity that powers a 5mm ultrabright Cree LED. The LED offers enough light to navigate in the dark or read, and any excess generated power is stored in the Lumen's internal capacitor.



SENA SMART NOISE CONTROL HELMET

Riding a motorcycle at high speeds forces air though the helmet's air vents, creating a constant, annoying buzzing that can ultimately lead to hearing damage. Earplugs offer a popular solution, although isolating the rider from his surroundings is seldom a good idea. The Intelligent Noise Control motorcycle helmet from Sena INC for the first time offers a smart system that

promises to filter out only the useless noise from the rider's hearing spectrum while allowing important sounds—like sirens or horns—to come through. In order to block the air noise while still allowing pertinent sounds through, the helmet is equipped with four embedded microphones that intercept the sound and transmit it to a module in the back of the helmet. The module filters out the wave patterns of the unnecessary noise and then sends the altered sound to the wearer via the helmet's ear cups.



LAUNDROID FOLDS LAUNDRY, SAVES TIME

The Laundroid could help take some of the labor out of laundry day by identifying the articles of clothing and folding them automatically. The Laundroid device was recently debuted at the Combined Exhibition of Advanced Technologies in Japan. Once the clothing to be folded is fed into a slot on the front of the unit, the Laundroid's artificial intelligence takes over, identifying the different pieces of clothing and folding them according to specs. In the demonstration, the unit correctly identified and folded a T-shirt in about five minutes. The design team is hoping to create an all-in-one unit in the near future that would be able to wash and dry as well as fold.



THE HAIKU BIKE ASSISTANT

The Haiku is a bike assistant that upgrades your ride into a GPS-navigated one which also displays

smartphone notifications. Built small, durable and simple, it's perfect for light city bikes and it snaps on and off so you can hide it when you're bike is parked. The Haiku fits your pocket. Aside from GPS, it can also display your messages and alert you when someone is calling. To work, work, the Haiku depends on your smartphone which it pairs up with via Bluetooth. Just set your destination on your phone before pedaling and the display will guide you on every turn. Flashing color-coded LED lights alert you to a notification so you glance sparingly on the contrast-rich screen.



ADHERETECH SMART WIRELESS PILL BOTTLES

The smart wireless pill bottles from AdhereTech light up and send alerts to remind patients to take their medication. The AdhereTech bottles are specifically designed to be easy to use, with no setup or learning curve, which the company believes will encourage non-engaged patients use the system. An evolution of the Generation 1 bottle, which is currently in use, the Generation 2 bottle more closely resembles a standard pill bottle. The bottle is equipped with WiFi capabilities that allow it to track the doses and alert the patient to missed doses via a text message or automated phone call. A light and chime on the bottle itself will also send a reminder of missed doses. The Adhere Tech bottles are the only such devices on the market able to monitor not only if the bottle has been opened, but also track the usage and amount remaining.

COUNTRY PROFILE

PHILIPPINES





he Philippines, republic in the western Pacific Ocean, is made up of more than 7,100 islands, but most of the land area of the country is shared among the 11 largest islands, where bulk of the population live. The country is bounded on the east by the Philippine Sea, on the south by the Sulu and Celebes seas, on the west by the South China Sea, and on the north by Luzon Strait. The Philippines covers a total land area of 300,176 square kilometer and it has a population of 100.99 million people. Manila is the capital and the largest city. The Philippine economy is the 39th largest in the world, with an estimated 2014 gross domestic product (nominal) of \$289.686 billion.A newly industrialized country, the Philippine economy has been transitioning from one based upon agriculture to an economy with more emphasis upon services and manufacturing. Of the country's total labor force of around 40.813 million, the agricultural sector employs close to 32% of the labor force, and accounts for 14% of GDP. The industrial sector employs around 14% of the workforce and accounts for 30% of GDP. Meanwhile.

the 47% of workers involved in the services sector are responsible for 56% of GDP. The economy is heavily reliant upon remittances from overseas filipinos, which surpass foreign direct investment as a source of foreign currency. Remittances peaked in 2010 at 10.4% of the national GDP, and were 8.6% in 2012 espite constraints, service industries such as tourism and business process outsourcing have been identified as areas with some of the best opportunities for growth for the country. Goldman Sachs includes the country in its list of the "Next Eleven" economies but China and India have emerged as major economic competitors. Goldman Sachs estimates that by the year 2050, it will be the 20th largest economy in the world.

Agriculture

The most important crops are rice, corn, cassava, coconuts, banana, pineapples, mango, sugarcane, abaca, coffee, tobacco and sweet potatoes.

Manufacturing

Processed food, textiles, and tobacco products make up the largest

percentage of manufacturing output. Other major products include refined petroleum, chemicals, construction materials, clothing, electrical and electronic equipment and components, non-electrical machinery, computer components such as microchips and circuit boards, transport equipment, and furniture.

Mining

Coal, copper, gold, silver, chromium, lead, and nickel

Transportation

Transportation in the Philippines is relatively underdeveloped, partly due to the country's mountainous areas and scattered islands, and partly as a result of the government's persistent underinvestment in the nation's infrastructure. Jeepneys are the most popular mode of public transportation in the Philippines, they have also become a ubiquitous symbol of the Philippine culture.

Road:The Philippines has 199,950 kilometers of roads, of which 39,590 kilometers are paved.

Rail: Trains are also becoming a popular mode of public transportation in the country especially in the bustling metropolis of Manila. The Philippines has three main railway networks: the Manila Light Rail Transit System composed of the LRT-1 and LRT-2 and Manila Metro Rail Transit System composed of the MRT-3 which only serves Metro Manila and the Philippine National Railways which also serves the metropolis and some parts of Luzon.

Airports: The Philippines has 12 international airports, and has more than 20 major and minor domestic airports serving the country. The Ninoy Aquino International Airport is the main international gateway to the Philippines.

Foreign Trade

Exports: \$47.76 billion (2014 estimated)

Commodities: semiconductors and electronic products, transport equipment, garments, copper products, petroleum products, coconut oil, fruits

Export destinations: Japan, USA, China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Germany, South Korea

Import:\$63.61 billion (2014 estimated)

Commodities: electronic products, mineral fuels, machinery and transport equipment, iron and steel, textile fabrics, grains, chemicals, plastic

Import sources: China, USA, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Indonesia, Germany

IMPORT TARIFF IN THE PHILIPPINES MARKET (2013)

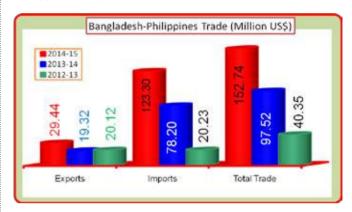
Philippines import tariff structure has evolved over the year in pursuant with its national demand. Average Most Favored Nation (MFN) applied rates varies from as low as 1.0 percent (for petroleum) to as high as 20.5 percent (for animal products).

| | MFN Ap | oplied Duties | Im | ports |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------|------------|----------------|
| Product groups | AVG | Duty-free in % | Share in % | Duty-free in % |
| Animal products | 20.5 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Dairy products | 3.9 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Fruit, vegetables, plants | 9.7 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 |
| Coffee, tea | 15.7 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Cereals & preparations | 10.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 23.5 |
| Oilseeds, fats & oils | 5.4 | 0.0 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Sugars and confectionery | 20.4 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Beverages & tobacco | 8.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Cotton | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Other agricultural products | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Fish & fish products | 8.7 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Minerals & metals | 4.6 | 5.7 | 11.3 | 19.3 |
| Petroleum | 1.0 | 66.7 | 19.9 | 100.0 |
| Chemicals | 3.8 | 0.8 | 8.9 | 4.7 |
| Wood, paper, etc. | 6.6 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 4.8 |
| Textiles | 9.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| Clothing | 14.8 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Leather, footwear, etc. | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.7 |
| Non-electrical machinery | 2.2 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 51.5 |
| Electrical machinery | 3.9 | 18.3 | 22.7 | 67.8 |
| Transport equipment | 8.8 | 0.8 | 7.8 | 2.0 |
| Manufactures, n.e.s. | 4.8 | 4.8 | 2.1 | 9.8 |

Source: WTO

BANGLADESH-PHILIPPINES TRADE

Two-way trade between the countries has shown a rising trend in recent years. Total trade amounted to US\$152.74 million in 2014-15 compared to \$97.52 million in 2013-14 and \$40.35 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 56.62% in 2014-15 and 141.68% in 2013-14.



Exported to Philippines

Bangladesh's exports to Philippines have shown a mixed trend in recent years. Exports amounted to \$29.44 million in 2014-15 compared to \$19.32 million in 2013-14 and \$20.12 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 52.38% in 2014-15 but a fall of 3.98% in 2012-13. Philippines accounted for 0.09% of Bangladesh total exports in 2014-15.

(Million US\$)

| Major export items | 2014-15 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Woven garments | 9.05 | 4.68 | 3.02 |
| Knitwear | 7.73 | 2.40 | 2.10 |
| Pharmaceutical products | 6.46 | 5.73 | 3.83 |
| Tobacco | 4.33 | 4.13 | 7.22 |
| Jute & jute goods | 0.81 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| Home textile | 0.39 | 0.19 | 0.16 |
| Others | 0.67 | 1.90 | 3.50 |
| Total | 29.44 | 19.32 | 20.12 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

Imported from Philippines

Bangladesh's imports from Philippines have shown a rising trend in recent years. Imports amounted to \$123.30 million in 2014-15 compared to \$78.20 million in 2013-14 and \$20.23 million in 2012-13, showing a rise of 57.67% in 2014-15 and 286.55% in 2012-13. Philippines accounted for 0.30% of Bangladesh total imports in 2014-15.

(Million US\$)

| | | , | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Major import items | 2014-15 | 2013-14 | 2012-13 |
| Mineral products | 111.80 | 70.00 | - |
| Iron and steel | 4.80 | 0.40 | 2.87 |
| Prepared foodstuffs | 1.20 | 1.10 | 9.43 |
| Plastics and article thereof | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| Others | 5.30 | 6.40 | 7.73 |
| Total | 123.30 | 78.20 | 20.23 |

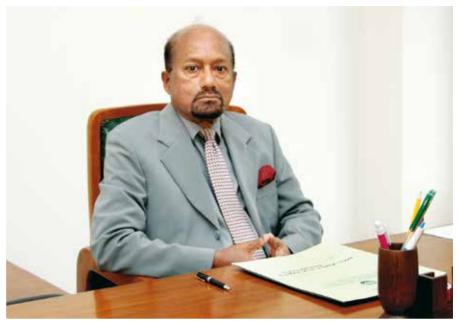
Source: Bangladesh Bank

MEMBER PROFILE



United Insurance Company Limited

United Insurance Company Limited believes in maintaining the highest standards of corporate business ethics and is transparent in all its dealings with its clients.



Mr. Syed Aziz Ahmad Chairman

Insurance nited Company Limited (UICL), established in 1985, has a small Board of Directors consisting of 8 members possessing a wide range of experience in different professional fields. UICL is the only insurance company in Bangladesh having linkage with the associates of the Camellia Plc of U.K. (www.camellia.plc.uk). M/s. Duncan Brothers (Bangladesh) Ltd, an associate of the Camellia Plc. U.K. is one of the sponsors of UICL.

United Insurance Company Limited has an authorised capital of Tk 500 million, of which Tk 400 million has been fully subscribed and paid-up by its shareholders. UICL is one of the sponsors and a major shareholder of

United Finance Limited. UICL has been awarded "AA" Credit Rating by Credit Rating Information and Services Limited (CRISL).

United Insurance Company Limited underwrites all classes of non-life insurance business, including nontraditional insurance like Health and Overseas Mediclaim insurance.

The company has earned a good name among the insuring circles of Bangladesh and abroad by virtue of its high underwriting standard, prompt settlement of claims and its ability to provide technical support and guidance to its clients. Because of its selective nature of underwriting, the premium income of the company is modest, but it has generated a steady underwriting

profit every year and has produced profitable results for the reinsurers since its inception.

With a view to ensuring prudent underwriting of large risks of high value and expeditious settlement of claims, the company places 50% of its re-insurance portfolio in the overseas market with leading re-insurers of repute. Our overseas re-insurers are very satisfied with UICL's way of maintaining re-insurance accounts and speedy settlement of dues.

United Insurance Company Limited believes in maintaining the highest standards of corporate business ethics and is transparent in all its dealings with its clients. A policy with UICL ensures complete safety and security.



MEMBERS NEWS

MTB inaugurates its 5th Privilege Banking Centre in Chittagong

Mutual Trust Bank Ltd. (MTB) recently inaugurated its fifth Privilege Banking Centre at Agrabad Commercial Area in Chittagong, with an aim to providing better banking services to its expanding clientele base. The Agrabad Centre is the first MTB Privilege Banking Centre to be set up in the country's premier port city. Mr. Md. Hedayetullah, Chairman of the MTB Board Executive Committee inaugurated the centre at a simple ceremony held at its premises at Akhtaruzzaman Centre, Agrabad C/A, Chittagong. Al-Hajj Sufi Md. Mizanur Rahman, Chairman, PHP Group of Industries, Mr. Mahbubul Alam, President, Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr. M. A. Salam, proprietor of Salam and Company, Mr. Syed Ziad Rahman, a leading industrialist of Chittagong, Mr. Anis A. Khan, MTB Managing Director



& CEO, Md. Khurshed Ul Alam, Head of MTB Chittagong Division Branches, Mr. Irfan Islam, Head of MTB Privilege Banking, prospective privilege customers, local elite and senior officials of the bank attended the program. MTB currently has Privilege Centres in Gulshan, Banani, Tejgaon, Baridhara in Dhaka and Agrabad in Chittagong. The bank will soon be opening additional centres at Motijheel, Uttara and Panthapath in Dhaka.

Prime Bank signs Risk-Sharing Guarantee Agreement with USAID

Prime Bank Limited recently signed a Risk-Sharing Guarantee Agreement for RMG Remediation Finance with USAID (United States Agency for International Development). Managing Director of Prime Bank Limited Ahmed Kamal Khan Chowdhury and USAID Bangladesh Mission Director Janina Jaruzelski signed the agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. Alliance for Bangladesh Worker Safety Managing Director Mesbah Rabin, **USAID Development Credit Authoritys** Investment Officer Pete Gauthier and Prime Bank International Divisions SVP Hassanul Zahed were also present on the occasion.



Square Pharmaceuticals's oral solid unit declared as WHO GMP complaint

World health Organization(WHO) recently declared Square Pharmaceutical's oral solid dosage unit of Dhaka site as WHO GMP compliant. Square, the first company in Bangladesh to comply with the WHO GMP guidelines. The Conclusion Part of the WHOPIR report stated that "compliance of Square Pharmaceuticals Limited (SPL), Dhaka Unit, Unit I (FUI),

located at Kaliakoir, Gazipur, 1750, Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, was considered to be operating at an acceptable level of compliance with WHO good manufacturing Practices for pharmaceutical products." It's an outstanding achievement for a Bangladesh origin company and will also encourage other companies of the country in achieving such excellence.

IDLC signs Term Loan Facility Agreement with SABINCO

IDLC Finance Limited (IDLC) recently signed a Term Loan Facility Agreement with Saudi-Bangladesh Industrial & Investment Agricultural Company Limited (SABINCO) for Tk 400.0 million to facilitate the growth of SME sector in Bangladesh. Mr.Selim R. F. Hussain, CEO & Managing Director of IDLC and Mr. Quazi Shairul Hassan, Managing Director of SABINCO signed the agreement for their respective organizations. Mr. H M Ziaul Hoque Khan, Deputy Managing Director, Mr. H S Tareq Ahmed, Head of Treasury of



IDLC, Mr.Ahmed Ehsanul Karim, Deputy Managing Director of SABINCO and other officials of both organizations were present at the signing ceremony.

Southeast Bank inaugurates a new branch at Goonabati

Southeast Bank Limited recently opened a new branch at Goonabati Bazar, Chouddagram, Comilla to provide modern banking services to the customers. Mr.M Kamal Hossain, Deputy Managing Director of the bank formally inaugurated the branch as the chief guest. Mr.Abdul Baten Chowdhury, Executive Vice President and Head of Corporate Branch, Dhaka, Mr. Md. Kamrul Ahsan, Senior Vice President and Head of Banks Feni Branch, Mr. Mohammad Bashir Ahammad Khan, Head of Bank's Goonabati branch and other high officials of the bank, local



elites, professionals, business people and a large number of customers attended the inauguration ceremony. With the inauguration of the branch, total number of branches of the bank stood at 116. From now on, the customers of the branch will be able to enjoy a wide array of modern banking facilities which include online banking facilities, delivery of inward foreign remittances to the beneficiaries speedily, etc.

Beximco Pharma launches generic version of revolutionary hepatitis C drug Harvoni



Beximco Pharma has recently launched the revolutionary hepatitis C drug under the brand name Lesovir C which is a combination of Sofosbuvir and Ledipasvir. This has been the first generic version in the world and the main objective is to make this latest and highly expensive medicine affordable to patients. Lesovir C is available at around \$13 per tablet whereas the

innovator brand Harvoni from Gilead Inc. costs around \$1125 per tablet. The fixed dose combination ledipasvirsofosbuvir (90 mg/400 mg) is FDA-approved for the treatment of chronic hepatitis C with a cure rate of about 95%.

CHAMBER EVENTS



An 8-member delegation from Thai Board of Investment visited the Chamber on 4 October 2015 and interacted with the representatives from the private sector to know certain legal and administrative procedures in connection with investment, taxation, business start-up, repatriation, investment protection etc.



Mr. Anis A. Khan, the Vice President of the Chamber, is seen presenting a crest to the leader of the Thai delegation.

REVIEW

Foreign trade

The country's foreign trade amounted to US\$12324.60 million during July-August 2015. Of the total amount, exports were \$5384.34 million while imports (LC Settlement) were \$6940.26 million, showing a trade deficit of \$1555.92 million (See Table-1).



Table --- 1: Balance of Trade

| | July-August 2013 | July-August 2014 | July-August 2015 | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (In millio | n US\$) | | | | | | | |
| Trade balance | -701.25 | -1284.00 | -1555.92 | | | | | | |
| Total exports ¹ | 5037.73 | 5142.24 | 5384.34 | | | | | | |
| Total imports* | 5738.98 | 6426.24 | 6940.26 | | | | | | |
| (Annual change in million US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade balance | 281.99 | -582.75 | -271.92 | | | | | | |
| Total exports | 647.17 | 104.51 | 242.10 | | | | | | |
| Total imports | 365.18 | 687.26 | 514.02 | | | | | | |
| (| Annual percen | tage change) | | | | | | | |
| Trade balance | 28.68 | -83.10 | -21.18 | | | | | | |
| Total exports | 14.74 | 2.07 | 4.71 | | | | | | |
| Total imports | 6.80 | 11.98 | 8.00 | | | | | | |

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

Export earnings

During July-August 2015, total export earnings (EPB) amounted to US\$5384.34 million compared to \$5142.24 earned during July-August 2014, showing a decrease of \$242.10 million or 4.71 percent. However, against the target set for the period, export earnings fell by \$272.66 million or 4.82 percent. Compared to the same period of previous fiscal year, export earnings from woven garments rose by \$201.05 million or 9.93 percent, that from knitwear by \$52.22 million or 2.37 percent, from engineering equipments by

\$39.94 million or 698.25 percent, from raw jute by \$21.98 million or 176.69 percent, from fruits by \$6.25 million or 651.04 percent, from electric products by \$3.50 million or 49.02 percent and from footwear by \$3.39 million or 2.70 percent. The exports earning also increased from man-made filaments & staple fibers by \$3.32 million or 24.20 percent, tobacco by \$2.27 million or 17.20 percent, terry towel by \$1.09 million or 15.24 percent and pharmaceuticals products by \$0.15 million or 1.18 percent (See Table-2).

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

| Commodities | Export | Export earnings¹ (In Mn. US\$) | | | olute change n.US\$) | | ercentage ge (%) | Share in total export (%) | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Commodities | July-Aug. 2013 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 |
| Knitwear | 2101.91 | 2206.34 | 2258.56 | 104.43 | 52.22 | 4.97 | 2.37 | 42.91 | 41.95 |
| Woven garments | 2058.43 | 2025.42 | 2226.47 | -33.01 | 201.05 | -1.60 | 9.93 | 39.39 | 41.35 |
| Footwear | 97.22 | 125.68 | 129.07 | 28.46 | 3.39 | 29.27 | 2.70 | 2.44 | 2.40 |
| Engineering equipments | 13.10 | 5.72 | 45.66 | -7.38 | 39.94 | -56.34 | 698.25 | 0.11 | 0.85 |
| Raw Jute | 13.90 | 12.44 | 34.42 | -1.46 | 21.98 | -10.50 | 176.69 | 0.24 | 0.64 |
| Man made filaments & staple fibers | 14.01 | 13.72 | 17.04 | -0.29 | 3.32 | -2.07 | 24.20 | 0.27 | 0.32 |
| Tobacco | 15.74 | 13.20 | 15.47 | -2.54 | 2.27 | -16.14 | 17.20 | 0.26 | 0.29 |
| Pharmaceuticals | 10.22 | 12.73 | 12.88 | 2.51 | 0.15 | 24.56 | 1.18 | 0.25 | 0.24 |
| Electric products | 7.50 | 7.14 | 10.64 | -0.36 | 3.50 | -4.80 | 49.02 | 0.14 | 0.20 |
| Terry towel | 13.23 | 7.15 | 8.24 | -6.08 | 1.09 | -45.96 | 15.24 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| Fruits | 3.01 | 0.96 | 7.21 | -2.05 | 6.25 | -68.11 | 651.04 | 0.02 | 0.13 |

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

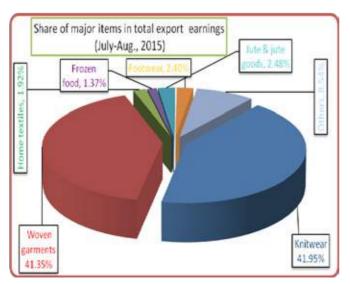
However, earnings from frozen food declined by \$48.34 million or 39.56 percent that from vegetables by \$13.51 million or 60.45 percent, from home textiles by \$12.65 million or 10.91 percent, from bicycle by \$8.54 million or 36.89 percent, from leather and leather products by \$7.66 million or 7.18 percent and from jute goods by \$4.54 million or 4.39 percent. The export earnings also decreased petroleum bi-products declined by \$3.58 million or 27.14 percent, plastic products by \$2.60 million or 15.13 percent, cotton yarn & waste by \$2.59 million or 13.28 percent, cut flower by \$0.64 million or 22.70 percent and ceramic products by \$0.63 million or 7.99 percent (See Table-3).

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

| Commodities | Export | earnings¹ (In 1 | Mn. US\$) | | olute change 1.US\$) | Annual po | ercentage ge (%) | Share in total export (%) | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | July-Aug. 2013 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 |
| Home textiles | 116.91 | 115.99 | 103.34 | -0.92 | -12.65 | -0.79 | -10.91 | 2.26 | 1.92 |
| Leather & Leather products | 99.43 | 106.74 | 99.08 | 7.31 | -7.66 | 7.35 | -7.18 | 2.08 | 1.84 |
| Jute goods | 116.77 | 103.51 | 98.97 | -13.26 | -4.54 | -11.36 | -4.39 | 2.01 | 1.84 |
| Frozen food | 117.96 | 122.20 | 73.86 | 4.24 | -48.34 | 3.59 | -39.56 | 2.38 | 1.37 |
| Cotton yarn & waste | 17.57 | 19.51 | 16.92 | 1.94 | -2.59 | 11.04 | -13.28 | 0.38 | 0.31 |
| Bicycle | 16.76 | 23.15 | 14.61 | 6.39 | -8.54 | 38.13 | -36.89 | 0.45 | 0.27 |
| Plastic Products | 12.65 | 17.18 | 14.58 | 4.53 | -2.60 | 35.81 | -15.13 | 0.33 | 0.27 |
| Petroleum by products | 34.28 | 13.19 | 9.61 | -21.09 | -3.58 | -61.52 | -27.14 | 0.26 | 0.18 |
| Vegetables | 23.71 | 22.35 | 8.84 | -1.36 | -13.51 | -5.74 | -60.45 | 0.43 | 0.16 |
| Ceramic products | 6.73 | 7.88 | 7.25 | 1.15 | -0.63 | 17.09 | -7.99 | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| Cut flower | 6.87 | 2.82 | 2.18 | -4.05 | -0.64 | -58.95 | -22.70 | 0.05 | 0.04 |

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

The share of knitwear and woven garments in total exports was 83.30 percent during July-August 2015 compared to 82.30 percent during July-August 2014 (See table 2).



Import payments

During July-August 2015, total import payments (LC settlement) rose by US\$514.02 million or 8.00 percent to \$6940.26 million compared to \$6426.24 million during July-August 2014. The industrial raw materials topped the list in the review period with import amounting to \$2478.31 million, sharing 35.71 percent of total import, followed by machinery for miscellaneous industries \$901.54 million (12.99 percent), consumer goods \$638.82 million (9.20 percent), capital machinery \$622.14 million (8.96 percent), intermediate goods \$512.92 million (7.39 percent) and petroleum & petroleum products \$438.91 million (6.32 percent) (See table 4).

During the period under review, imports of industrial raw materials increased by 0.75 percent, , machinery for miscellaneous industries by 37.22 percent, capital machinery by 30.53 percent and intermediate goods by 5.16 percent. However, imports of consumer goods declined by 17.15 percent and petroleum & petroleum products by 47.77 percent (See Table 4).

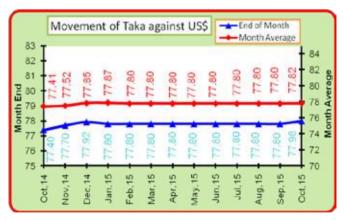
Table-4: Import Payments of major commodities during July-August 2015

| Commodities | In | nport paymen (In Mn. US\$) | | Annual abso (In Mi | olute change n.US\$) | Annual p Chang | ercentage ge (%) | Share in total import (%) | |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| | July-Aug. 2013 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 |
| Industrial raw materials | 2346.41 | 2459.78 | 2478.31 | 113.37 | 18.53 | 4.83 | 0.75 | 38.28 | 35.71 |
| Machinery for miscellaneous industries | 525.22 | 657.01 | 901.54 | 131.79 | 244.53 | 25.09 | 37.22 | 10.22 | 12.99 |
| Consumer goods | 738.88 | 771.08 | 638.82 | 32.20 | -132.26 | 4.36 | -17.15 | 12.00 | 9.20 |
| Capital machinery | 380.28 | 476.64 | 622.14 | 96.36 | 145.50 | 25.34 | 30.53 | 7.42 | 8.96 |
| Intermediate goods | 570.84 | 487.75 | 512.92 | -83.09 | 25.17 | -14.56 | 5.16 | 7.59 | 7.39 |
| Petroleum & petroleum products | 563.85 | 840.40 | 438.91 | 276.55 | -401.49 | 49.05 | -47.77 | 13.08 | 6.32 |
| Others | 613.5 | 733.58 | 1347.61 | 120.08 | 614.03 | 19.57 | 83.70 | 11.42 | 19.42 |
| Total | 5738.98 | 6426.24 | 6940.26 | 687.26 | 514.02 | 11.98 | 8.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Note: * = LC Settlement, Source: Bangladesh Bank



Taka depreciated against US\$ by 0.75 percent to Tk. 77.98 on 28 October 2015 from its level of Tk. 77.40 at the end of October 2014. Meanwhile, Taka also depreciated by 0.53 percent to Tk. 77.82 on averages in October 2015 from its average level of Tk. 77.41 in October 2014.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Stock market



The broad index of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) fell by 5.93% to 4564.49 on 29 October 2015 from 4852.08 at the end of September 2015. The market capitalization fell by 5.56% during the month to Tk 3168.91 billion from Tk 3355.50 billion at the end of September 2015. On 29 October 2015, total turnover in the DSE was 146.76 million in volume and Tk 4560.45 million in value.

The all share index of the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) fell by 5.97% to 13958.34 on 29 October 2015 from 14845.04 at the end of September 2015. The market capitalization fell by 6.49% to Tk 2511.53 billion from Tk 2685.77 billion at the end of September 2015. Total turnover was 8.62 million in volume and Tk 265.90 million in value in the CSE on 29 October 2015.

Major economic indicators-Bangladesh

| Period Indicators | 28 Oct., 2015 | 3 | 30 Sep., 201 | 5 31 Au | ıg, 2015 | 3 | 0 Jul, 201 | 5 | 28 Oct., 2014 | FY 2014-15 P | FY 2013-14 |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Foreign exchange reserve (in million US\$) | 26856.46 (20.6) |) 20 | 6379.04 (20. | 8) 26175. | 34 (18.6) | 254 | 164.28 (19 | 2.1) | 22263.34 (28.4) | 25020.45(16.1) | 21558.03(40.8) |
| | Oct,15 | | Sep,15 | Au | ıg,15 | | Jul,15 | | Oct,14 | FY 2014-15 P | FY 2013-14 |
| Exchange rate (Tk./US\$) (average) | 77.98 | | 77.80 | 77 | 7.80 | | 77.80 | | 77.40 | 77.67 | 77.72 |
| | Sep, 2015 ^p | | Jul-S | Sep, 2015 ^P | 5 | Sep, 20 | 14 | Jul | -Sep, 2014 | FY2014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 |
| Wage earners' remittances (in million US\$) | 1349.06 (0.6 | 5) | 3933 | .63 (-1.9) 13- | | 14.27(3 | 4.27(31.1) | | 1.11 (22.7) | 15316.90 (7.7) | 14228.31 |
| Overseas employment (no. of persons) | 47277(23.5 | | | 238 (31.6) | | 3267 (8 | | | 0491 (0.2) | 461829 (12.9) | (-1.6) 408870 (-7.3) |
| Overseas employment (no. or persons) | Aug, 2015 ^F | | | ug, 2015 ^p | | ug, 20 | | | -Aug, 2014 | FY2014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 |
| Imports (C&F) (in million US\$) | 3583.40 (2. | | | 0.80 (-2.9) | 368 | 35.60(2 | 24.8) | | 62.60 (5.3) | 45190.20 (11.3) | 40616.40(19.2) |
| Imports(f.o.b) (in million US\$) | 3226.00 (-2.5 | 3) | 5907 | '.00 (-3.0) | 331 | 9.00(-2 | 24.9) | 608 | 89.00 (5.3) | 40685.00 (11.3) | 36571.00 (8.9) |
| | Sep, 2015 ^P | | | Sep, 2015 ^P | S | Sep, 20 | 14 | Jul | -Sep, 2014 | FY2014-15 ^P | FY2013-14 |
| Exports (EPB) (in million US\$) | 2374.65 (-6.9 | | | 8.9 (0.8) | | 52.86(- | | | 95.10 (0.9) | 31198.45 (3.4) | 30186.62(11.7) |
| | Jun., 2015 ^F | | | y, 2015 ^P | | un., 20 | | | 72014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 | FY2012-13 |
| Tax revenue (NBR) (Tk. in billion) | 185.81 (6.4 |) | 132 | .73 (6.1) | 17 | 74.56 (| 5.1) | 136 | 7.24 (13.2) | 1208.20 (6.7) | 1091.52(14.8) |
| Investment in national savings certificates (Tk. in billion) | Aug, 2015 ^F | | | aug, 2015 ^p | A | Aug, 20 | | Jul- | -Aug, 2014 | FY2014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 |
| A) Net sale | 26.50 | | | 46.27 | | 24.71 | | | 43.29 | 287.33 | 117.07 |
| B) Total outstanding | 1097.57 Sep, 2015 ^p | | | 097.58 Sep, 2015 ^p | | 807.20 Sep, 20 | | Inl | 807.26 -Sep, 2014 | 1051.30 FY2014-15 ^p | 763.97 FY2013-14 |
| Net foreign aid (in million US\$) | 142.74 (2.1 | | | .21 (-7.9) | | 9.83(2 | | | 5.98 (55.7) | 2197.32 (20.1) | 1830.12 (-5.2) |
| 1100 foreign and (in million OS\$) | JulAug., | | 204. | JulAug., 2 | | 7.03(2 | | Y2014- | | FY2013-14 | FY2012-13 |
| Current account balance (in million US\$) | 882. | | | 253.0 | 2011 | | | -1650.0 | | 1402.0 | 2388.0 |
| Rate of inflation on the basis of consumer | Sep., | | ug., | Jul., | Jur | 1., | Ma | | Sep., | FY2014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 |
| Price index for national (base:2005-06=100) | 2015 | | 015 | 2015 | 20 | | | 15 | 2014 | | |
| A) Twelve month average basisB) Point to point basis | 6.24 6.24 | | .29 .17 | 6.35 6.36 | 6.4 | | 6.4 | | 7.22 6.84 | 6.41 6.25 | 7.35 6.97 |
| Reserve money and credit developments (Tk. in billion) | Aug, 2015 | P | Jul | 1., 2015 ^p | | Aug, 20 | 14 | F | Y2014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 | FY2012-13 |
| A) Reserve money (RM) | 1518.34 (10 | .9) | 1556 | 5.34 (6.9) | 136 | 58.37 (2 | 23.5) | 18 | 86.07(14.3) | 173.86(15.5) | 146.87 (15.0) |
| B) Broad money (M2) | 8053.78(12. | 9) | 8046 | 6.81(12.6) 71 | | 30.86(1 | | _ | 69.90(12.4) | 970.18(16.1) | 863.96(16.7) |
| Total domestic credit | 7095.52(9.6 | 5) | 7109 | 109.34(10.1) | | 72.24(| 11.0) | 6 | 36.20(9.9) | 661.69(11.6) | 567.65(11.0) |
| A) Net credit to the govt. Sector | 1156.87(-3. | | 1 | 217.23(-2.4) | | 94.92(| , | | 72.72(-6.2) | 74.05(6.7) | 183.96(20.1) |
| B)Credit to the other public sector C) Credit to the private sector | 156.88(7.1 5781.77(12. | | | | | | 0.50(27.8) 0.83(11.3) | | 9.33(30.9) 59.59 (13.2) | 32.82(34.7) 554.83 (12.3) | -58.86(-38.4) 442.55(10.9) |
| Interest rate development | Aug., 15 | | ., 15 | Jun., 15 | | | Apr., 1 | | Aug,14 | FY2013-14 | FY2012-13 |
| Lending rate (weighted average) | 11.51 | | .57 | 11.67 | 11.8 | | 11.88 | | 12.75 | 13.10 | 13.67 |
| Deposit rate (weighted average) | 6.74 | 6. | 78 | 6.80 | 6.99 |) | 7.04 | | 7.63 | 7.79 | 8.54 |
| Agricultural credit (Tk. in billion) | Sep, 2015 ^P | | Jul-Sep | o, 2015 ^P | Sep | , 2014 | | Jul- | Sep, 2014 | FY2014-15 ^P | FY2013-14 |
| a) Disbursements | 13.89(33.2) | | | (16.5) | | 0.43 | | | 27.50 | 159.78(-0.4) | 160.37(9.3) |
| b) Recovery | 13.28(14.9) | | | 3(-4.3) | | 1.56 | | | 32.59 | 154.07(-9.6) | 170.46(18.7) |
| Industrial term loan (Tk. in billion) A) Disbursements | AprJun. | | | JanMar. | | | Apr | :-Jun., 2 | | FY2014-15 ^P | FY2013-14 423.11 (-0.5) |
| A) Disbursementsb) Recovery | | (30.7) | I | 133.50 105.21 | | | | 114.6 101.7 | | 597.83 (41.3) 475.41 (13.8) | 418.07 (14.4) |
| ADP (Tk. in billion) | | 15-16 | | FY 20 | | | 1 | FY 2013 | | FY 2012-13 | FY 2011-12 |
| Allocation (except self-financed) | | 0.00 | | 750. | | | | 600.0 | | 550.00 | 460.00 |
| Timocation (except sent intancea) | JulSe | | ; | JulSep | | | Ju | l Sep., | | Jul Sep., 2012 | Jul Sep., 2011 |
| Expenditure (% of ADP | 68.06 | (7%) | | 75.87 | (9%) | | | 72.62 (1 | | 63.81 (12%) | 48.35 (11%) |
| allocation) Overall share price index (month end) | 28 Oct., 201 | 5@ | 30 Se | p., 2015 [@] | 28.0 | Oct., 20 | 14@ | 30 | June, 2015@ | 30 June, 2014 [®] | 30 June, 2013 |
| Dhaka stock exchange | 4579.37 | <u> </u> | | 52.08 | | 128.84 | | 30. | 4531.98 | 4480.52 | 4385.77 |
| Chittagong stock exchange | 13994.45 | | 148 | 345.04 | 1 | 5796.2 | 1 | | 13916.75 | 13766.22 | 12738.23 |
| Investment (in million US\$) | Aug, 2015 | P | | ug, 2015 ^P | | ug, 201 | | Jul | -Aug, 2014 | FY2014-15 ^p | FY2013-14 |
| Foreign direct investment (FDI) | 158.00 | | | 16.00 | | 142.00 | | | 284.00 | 1700.00 | 1432.00 |
| Investment (in million US\$) | Jun., 2015 P | | ay, 2015 P | Apr., 20 | | | 1., 2014 | | FY 2014-15 ^P | FY 2013-14 | FY 2012-13 |
| Board of investment (registered) | 910.11 | | 1156.50 | 2089. | 63 | | 778.44 | 12 | 2715.62 (44.9) | 8775.51 (5.32) | 8332 (-25.26) |
| Industrial production indices (base:2005-06=100) | Jun., 2015 P | | ay, 2015 P | Apr., 20 | | | ar., 2015 P | | Jun.,2014 | FY 2012-13 | FY 2011-12 |
| Manufacturing | 285.50 | | 265.11 | 237.0 | | | 27.45 | | 240.29 | 195.19 | 174.92 |
| Mining (includes gas production) Electricity | 178.40 207.48 | | 186.30 192.70 | 210.3 196.7 | I | | 85.79 89.96 | | 155.27 203.83 | 153.15 160.43 | 142.36 146.72 |
| Base: 2005-06=100 | 207.48 2014-15 P | | 013-14 | 2012-1 | | | 011-12 | | 203.83 | 2009-10 | 2008-09* |
| GDP growth rate (in percent) | 6.51 | | 6.06 | 6.01 | | | 6.52 | | 6.46 | 5.57 | 5.74 |
| Brown rate (in percent) | U.J.1 | | | 0.01 | | | | | ···· | 1 2.57 | 2.71 |

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

(Million US \$)

| 1 1 | | | | | | | (Million US \$) |
|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Products | Export Performance for 2014-15 (July-June) | Proposed Export Target for 2015-16 | Strategic Target for July-Sep. 2015-16 | Export Performance for July-Sep. 2015-6 | % Change of Export Performance Over s. Export Target | Export Performance for July-Sep. 2014-15 | % Change of Export performance July-Sep. 2015-16 Over July-Sep. 2014-15 |
| All products (A+B+C) | 31208.94 | 33500.00 | 8103.00 | 7758.99 | -4.25 | 7695.10 | 0.83 |
| A. Primary Commodities | 1154.08 | 1173.00 | 283.73 | 252.90 | -10.87 | 377.62 | -33.03 |
| (1) Frozen Food & Live Fish | 568.03 | 578.00 | 139.81 | 120.07 | -14.12 | 190.80 | -37.07 |
| a) Live Fish | 2.81 | 3.00 | 0.73 | 0.01 | -98.63 | 1.44 | -99.31 |
| b) Frozen Fish | 49.08 | 50.00 | 12.09 | 7.34 | -39.29 | 6.48 | 13.27 |
| c) Shrimps | 509.72 | 515.00 | 124.57 | 111.02 | -10.88 | 180.30 | -38.42 |
| d) Others (2) Agricultural Products | 6.42 586.05 | 10.00 595.00 | 2.42 143.92 | 1.70 132.83 | -29.75 - 7.71 | 4.02 186.82 | -57.71 -28.90 |
| a) Tea | 2.63 | 2.00 | 0.48 | 0.46 | -7.71 -4.17 | 0.78 | -28.90 -41.03 |
| b) Vegetables | 103.24 | 90.00 | 21.77 | 12.35 | -43.27 | 32.43 | -61.92 |
| c) Tobacco | 68.45 | 75.00 | 18.14 | 21.49 | 18.47 | 23.63 | -9 .06 |
| d) Cut Flower & Foliage | 11.36 | 11.00 | 2.66 | 2.33 | -12.41 | 3.71 | -37.20 |
| e) Fruits | 38.48 | 37.00 | 8.95 | 9.83 | 9.83 | 26.45 | -62.84 |
| f) Spices | 23.24 | 20.00 | 4.84 | 6.22 | 28.51 | 5.93 | 4.89 |
| g) Dry Food | 94.25 | 100.00 | 24.19 | 20.49 | -15.30 | 20.91 | -2.01 |
| h) Others | 244.4 | 260.00 | 62.89 | 59.66 | -5.14 | 72.98 | -18.25 |
| B. Manufactured Commodities | | | 7784.20 | 7483.90 | -3.14 - 3.86 | | 2.60 |
| | 29922.32 | 32182.00 | | | | 7294.00 | |
| (1) Cement, Salt, Stone Etc | 4.48 | 4.81 | 1.16 | 0.62 | -46.55 | 1.56 | -60.26 |
| (2) Ores, Slag and Ash | 8.55 | 8.25 | 2.00 | 2.16 | 8.00 | 3.45 | -37.39 |
| (3) Petroleum bi Products | 77.55 | 75.07 | 18.16 | 11.69 | -35.63 | 18.49 | -36.78 |
| (4) Chemical Products | 111.92 | 126.90 | 30.69 | 25.73 | -16.16 | 25.54 | 0.74 |
| a) Pharmaceuticalsb) Cosmetics | 72.64 1.5 | 80.00 1.84 | 19.35 0.45 | 20.22 0.34 | 4.50 | 19.80 | 2.12 |
| c) Others | 37.73 | 45.00 | 10.88 | 5.17 | -24.44 -52.48 | 0.75 4.99 | -54.67 3.61 |
| (5) Plastic Products | 100.57 | 118.00 | 28.54 | 20.93 | -32.48 - 26.66 | 27.35 | -23.47 |
| , , | | | 9.19 | 8.46 | -2 0.00 -7.94 | 10.01 | -2 5.4 7 -15.48 |
| a) PVC Bags | 36.63 | 38.00 | 9.19 8.47 | | | | |
| b) Plastic Waste | 32.35 | 35.00 | | 4.71 | -44.39 | 10.38 | -54.62 |
| c) Others | 31.59 | 45.00 | 10.88 | 7.76 | -28.68 | 6.96 | 11.49 |
| (6) Rubber | 20.18 | 21.50 | 5.20 | 4.79 | -7.88 | 4.10 | 16.83 |
| (7) Leather & Leather Products | 1130.51 | 1212.81 | 293.36 | 273.42 | -6.80 | 308.83 | -11.47 |
| (a) Leather | 397.54 | 400.00 | 96.75 | 70.73 | -26.89 | 109.29 | -35.28 |
| (b) Leather Products | 249.16 | 262.81 | 63.57 | 73.75 | 16.01 | 58.38 | 26.33 |
| (c) Leather Footwear | 483.81 | 550.00 | 133.03 | 128.94 | -3.07 | 141.16 | -8.66 |
| (8) Wood & Wood Products | 3.54 | 3.61 | 0.87 | 1.10 | 26.44 | 0.78 | 41.03 |
| (9) Handicrafts | 8.72 | 10.21 | 2.47 | 1.86 | -24.70 | 2.21 | -15.84 |
| (10) Pulp | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | - | - | - | - |
| (11) Paper & Paper Products | 37.3 | 38.38 | 9.28 | 10.22 | 10.13 | 9.19 | 11.21 |
| (12) Printed Materials | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.21 | 0.30 | 42.86 | 0.17 | 76.47 |
| (13) Silk | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.01 | | -100.00 | 0.02 | -100.00 |
| (14) Wool & Woolen Products | 1.08 | 1.50 | 0.36 | 0.01 | -97.22 | 0.04 | -75.00 |

(Million US \$)

| | | | | | | | (Million US \$) |
|--|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Products | Export Performance for 2014-15 (July-June) | Proposed Export Target for 2015-16 | Strategic Target for July-Sep. 2015-16 | Export Performance for July-Sep. 2015-6 | % Change of Export Performance Over s. Export Target | Export Performance for July-Sep. 2014-15 | % Change of Export performance July-Sep. 2015-16 Over July-Sep. 2014-15 |
| (15) Cotton & Cotton Product (Yarn, Waste, Fabrics etc) | 107.04 | 110.29 | 26.68 | 23.73 | -11.06 | 29.59 | -19.80 |
| (16) Jute & Jute goods | 868.53 | 947.00 | 229.06 | 206.56 | -9.82 | 197.42 | 4.63 |
| a) Raw Jute | 111.57 | 112.00 | 27.09 | 52.54 | 93.95 | 23.19 | 126.56 |
| b) Jute Yarn & Twine | 552.32 | 590.00 | 142.71 | 111.20 | -22.08 | 128.49 | -13.46 |
| c) Jute Sacks & Bags | 139.45 | 170.00 | 41.12 | 26.59 | -35.34 | 29.87 | -10.98 |
| d) Others | 65.19 | 75.00 | 18.14 | 16.23 | -10.53 | 15.87 | 2.27 |
| (17) Man Made Filaments & Staple Fibres | 97.43 | 98.56 | 23.84 | 26.33 | 10.44 | 23.61 | 11.52 |
| (18) Carpet | 18.9 | 22.00 | 5.32 | 4.18 | -21.43 | 4.76 | -12.18 |
| (19) Specialized Textiles | 106.99 | 115.65 | 27.97 | 26.47 | -5.36 | 24.98 | 5.96 |
| a) Terry Towel | 41.81 | 43.00 | 10.40 | 12.82 | 23.27 | 11.40 | 12.46 |
| b) Special Woven Fabric | 13.12 | 15.00 | 3.63 | 3.84 | 5.79 | 2.65 | 44.91 |
| c) Knitted Fabrics | 46.51 | 52.00 | 12.58 | 8.00 | -36.41 | 9.56 | -16.32 |
| d) Other | 5.55 | 5.65 | 1.37 | 1.81 | 32.12 | 1.37 | 32.12 |
| (20) Knitwear | 12426.79 | 13266.21 | 3208.84 | 3250.11 | 1.29 | 3270.46 | -0.62 |
| (21) Woven Garments | 13064.61 | 14105.42 | 3411.83 | 3189.12 | -6.53 | 2962.71 | 7.64 |
| (22) Home Textile | 804.34 | 850.00 | 205.60 | 160.50 | -21.94 | 184.91 | -13.20 |
| a) Bed, Kitchen toilet lines | 523.65 | 550.00 | 133.03 | 113.34 | -14.80 | - | - |
| b) Other | 280.69 | 300.00 | 72.56 | 47.16 | -35.00 | - | - |
| (23) Other Footwear | 189.46 | 208.00 | 50.31 | 46.76 | -7.06 | 45.74 | 2.23 |
| (24) Headgear/Cap | 64.46 | 72.53 | 17.54 | 17.82 | 1.60 | 14.10 | 26.38 |
| (25) Umbrella Waking Sticks | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 50.00 | 0.08 | -62.50 |
| (26) Wigs & Human Hair | 15.79 | 17.28 | 4.18 | 4.20 | 0.48 | 4.12 | 1.94 |
| (27) Building Materials | 0.13 | 0.18 | 0.04 | - | -100.00 | 0.10 | -100.00 |
| (28) Ceramic Products | 42.92 | 45.00 | 10.88 | 10.27 | -5.61 | 12.39 | -17.11 |
| (29) Glass & Glass ware | 2.08 | 2.25 | 0.54 | 0.53 | -1.85 | 0.59 | -10.17 |
| (30) Engineering Products | 447.04 | 520.58 | 125.92 | 130.98 | 4.02 | 83.48 | 56.90 |
| a) Iron Steel | 57.9 | 64.00 | 15.48 | 8.15 | -47.35 | 10.71 | -23.90 |
| b) Copper Wire | 27.88 | 27.67 | 6.69 | 6.57 | -1.79 | 7.39 | -11.10 |
| c) Stainless Steel ware | 3.89 | 3.91 | 0.95 | 3.18 | 234.74 | 0.58 | 448.28 |
| d) Engineering Equipment | 83.03 | 100.00 | 24.19 | 57.56 | 137.95 | 9.56 | 502.09 |
| e) Electric Products | 90.11 | 120.00 | 29.03 | 15.28 | -47.36 | 12.70 | 20.31 |
| f) Bicycle | 126.06 | 132.00 | 31.93 | 23.45 | -26.56 | 34.65 | -32.32 |
| g) Others | 58.17 | 73.00 | 17.66 | 16.79 | -4.93 | 7.89 | 112.80 |
| (31) Ships, boats & floating structures | 15.92 | 25.00 | 6.05 | 0.04 | -99.34 | 0.03 | 33.33 |
| (32) Other mfd Products | 144.49 | 154.00 | 37.25 | 33.44 | -10.77 | 33.20 | 0.72 |
| a) Optical, Photographic, Medical Instruments etc | 60.49 | 62.50 | 15.12 | 14.87 | -1.65 | 17.16 | -13.34 |
| b) Furniture | 38.94 | 39.50 | 9.55 | 8.24 | -13.72 | 6.58 | 25.23 |
| c) Golf Shaft | 14.74 | 18.00 | 4.35 | 3.29 | -24.37 | 4.29 | -23.31 |
| d) Others | 30.32 | 34.00 | 8.22 | 7.04 | -14.36 | 5.17 | 36.14 |
| C. Computer Services | 132.54 | 145.00 | 35.07 | 22.19 (July-Aug) | -36.73 | 23.48 (July-Aug) | -5.49 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau

Value of letters of credit opened for import

(Million US\$)

| | Fresh LC | S opening | Settleme | nt of LCs | Outstan | ding LCs |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Sectors / Commodities | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 |
| A. Consumer goods | 785.07 | 902.56 | 638.82 | 771.08 | 1829.17 | 1708.22 |
| Rice and wheat | 211.20 | 325.91 | 158.41 | 195.24 | 418.46 | 364.13 |
| Sugar and salt | 131.47 | 171.22 | 95.61 | 158.02 | 504.24 | 378.11 |
| Milk food | 20.77 | 44.21 | 35.77 | 42.56 | 86.24 | 107.51 |
| Edible oil (refined) | 135.95 | 67.84 | 116.97 | 101.29 | 301.96 | 379.61 |
| All kinds of fruits | 27.06 | 15.08 | 18.10 | 16.93 | 29.36 | 23.30 |
| Pulses | 50.18 | 93.75 | 20.58 | 57.57 | 158.21 | 140.40 |
| Onion | 52.48 | 35.77 | 40.40 | 28.25 | 38.93 | 26.55 |
| Spices | 21.77 | 22.21 | 22.54 | 21.96 | 26.76 | 23.05 |
| Second-hand clothings | 0.28 | 0.23 | 1.64 | 1.38 | 3.07 | 2.00 |
| Drugs and medicines (finished) | 11.32 | 11.20 | 9.07 | 20.89 | 18.55 | 56.84 |
| Others | 122.59 | 115.16 | 119.72 | 126.98 | 243.39 | 206.74 |
| B. Intermediate goods | 471.86 | 410.86 | 512.92 | 487.75 | 1443.99 | 1213.18 |
| Coal | 32.32 | 0.12 | 39.31 | 10.44 | 85.32 | 9.89 |
| Cement | 1.58 | 2.89 | 1.59 | 1.00 | 6.66 | 5.41 |
| Clinker & limestone | 81.73 | 67.15 | 98.47 | 100.24 | 191.12 | 219.87 |
| B.P. Sheet | 38.28 | 40.04 | 66.93 | 32.92 | 172.05 | 94.26 |
| Tin plate | 2.13 | 8.70 | 4.91 | 4.02 | 1.83 | 9.57 |
| Scrap Vessels | 42.80 | 88.08 | 68.44 | 130.49 | 361.49 | 315.55 |
| Iron and steel scrap | 100.60 | 56.93 | 67.69 | 41.33 | 233.19 | 161.92 |
| Non-ferrous metal | 36.47 | 29.21 | 31.43 | 33.45 | 65.71 | 86.41 |
| Paper and paper board | 53.89 | 49.71 | 54.16 | 52.36 | 136.30 | 107.17 |
| Other | 82.07 | 68.03 | 79.99 | 81.51 | 190.33 | 203.13 |
| C. Industrial raw materials | 2605.43 | 2469.19 | 2478.31 | 2459.78 | 7142.84 | 7115.24 |
| Edible oil & oil seeds | 220.53 | 166.43 | 191.66 | 151.63 | 591.15 | 672.44 |
| Textile fabrics (B/B & others) | 1122.57 | 1041.11 | 1038.16 | 961.96 | 2716.29 | 2713.53 |
| Pharmaceutical raw materials | 82.78 | 72.57 | 88.50 | 76.92 | 126.66 | 168.20 |
| Raw cotton | 295.21 | 342.57 | 321.77 | 354.52 | 1008.07 | 1083.73 |
| Cotton yarn | 184.61 | 203.48 | 166.61 | 247.61 | 500.77 | 524.22 |
| Copra | 2.01 | 1.50 | 2.35 | 2.62 | 0.45 | 0.92 |
| Synthetic fibre & yarn | 112.85 | 98.30 | 118.45 | 103.82 | 315.43 | 292.36 |
| Chemicals & chem. products | 584.87 | 543.24 | 550.81 | 560.71 | 1884.03 | 1659.84 |
| D. Capital machinery | 569.52 | 510.66 | 622.14 | 476.64 | 5089.89 | 4197.59 |
| Textile machinery | 89.61 | 90.60 | 69.44 | 54.86 | 474.91 | 393.87 |
| Leather/tannery | 0.89 | 0.57 | 1.42 | 1.02 | 3.45 | 4.55 |
| Jute industry | 0.18 | 3.33 | 1.37 | 3.47 | 6.42 | 9.68 |
| Garment Industry | 101.18 | 85.79 | 80.35 | 65.00 | 554.24 | 473.56 |
| Pharmaceutical industry | 13.48 | 8.62 | 9.68 | 7.76 | 52.17 | 37.35 |
| Packing industry | 4.64 | 0.96 | 1.65 | 0.57 | 8.41 | 5.13 |
| Other industry | 359.52 | 320.79 | 458.22 | 343.96 | 3990.28 | 3273.46 |
| E. Machinery for misc. industry | 773.34 | 628.51 | 901.54 | 657.01 | 2111.71 | 2491.91 |
| Other machineries | 146.24 | 95.72 | 135.23 | 101.17 | 473.61 | 449.35 |
| Marine diesel engine | 1.35 | 1.71 | 5.38 | 0.71 | 61.76 | 75.30 |
| Computer & its accessories | 58.79 | 58.82 | 62.06 | 58.13 | 103.84 | 599.48 |
| Motor vehicle & motorcycle parts | 24.36 | 23.32 | 27.18 | 28.14 | 29.69 | 48.71 |
| Bicycle parts | 10.20 | 4.59 | 6.63 | 5.71 | 18.23 | 14.26 |
| Other Iron and steel products | 53.86 | 69.90 | 60.52 | 70.56 | 238.29 | 251.84 |
| Motor vehicles | 163.29 | 106.70 | 163.86 | 103.47 | 177.41 | 216.69 |
| Other electronics components | 27.01 | 19.11 | 19.40 | 23.70 | 83.87 | 78.12 |
| Tractors & power tiller | 13.96 | 14.06 | 11.19 | 13.22 | 21.54 | 22.63 |
| Others | 274.27 | 234.57 | 410.10 | 252.19 | 903.47 | 735.53 |

(Million US\$)

| | Fresh LC | s opening | Settlemen | nt of LCs | Outstanding LCs | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Sectors / Commodities | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 | July-Aug. 2015 | July-Aug. 2014 |
| F. Petroleum & petroleum products | 401.13 | 761.96 | 438.91 | 840.40 | 1077.85 | 1467.54 |
| Crude | 86.34 | 160.36 | 183.51 | 200.49 | 400.78 | 721.05 |
| Refined | 314.80 | 601.60 | 255.39 | 639.92 | 677.08 | 746.49 |
| G. Others | 1037.02 | 1446.92 | 1347.61 | 733.58 | 3309.81 | 3370.26 |
| Total | 6643.37 | 7130.67 | 6940.26 | 6426.24 | 22005.27 | 21563.94 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank 1099.50

Production of selected industrial items

(Base Year 2005-06=100)

| Name of items | Unit | No. of reporting industries (selected) | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Jun. 2014 | May 2015 (p) | Jun. 2015 (p) |
|---|------------------|---|---------|---------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Food products | | (| | • | | | |
| Fish & sea food | Mt. | 180 & * | 53923 | 57610 | 5864 | 3705 | 3834 |
| Processing & preserving of fruits and Vegetables | "000" Littre | 3 | 40799 | 43557 | 3972 | 7450 | 7500 |
| Hyd. vegetable oil | Mt. | 2 | 313265 | 353115 | 36498 | 59133 | 76871 |
| Grain milling | Mt. | 8 | 194048 | 209106 | 17750 | 26495 | 21433 |
| Rice milling | Mt. | 6 | 17043 | 18910 | 2037 | 2010 | 2007 |
| Sugar | Mt. | 16 | 107123 | 128267 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Black & blending tea | Mt. | 116 | 63044 | 66604 | 6835 | 5195 | 7207 |
| Edible salt | Mt. | 8 | 73351 | 77686 | 6688 | 6202 | 6144 |
| Animal feeds | Mt. | 3 | 321566 | 345102 | 28950 | 35250 | 35750 |
| Beverages | | | | • | | | |
| Spirits & alcohol | "000" Littre | 1 | 5071 | 4236 | 149 | 214 | 697 |
| Soft drinks | `000' Doz Bottle | 4 | 57614 | 70768 | 6598 | 3855 | 5737 |
| Mineral water | "000" Littre | 4 | 82790 | 127414 | 12350 | 10751 | 16596 |
| Tobacco products | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Cigarettes | Mill. No | 1 | 26270 | 28314 | 1356 | 3075 | 1281 |
| Biddies | Mill. No | 5 | 83546 | 84122 | 7022 | 7613 | 6538 |
| Textile | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| Preparation & spinning of textile fibers | Mt. | 20 | 174508 | 175273 | 14705 | 11024 | 11041 |
| Weaving of textiles | "000" Metre | 15 | 56949 | 57386 | 4886 | 3849 | 4016 |
| Dyeing, bleaching & finishing | "000" Metre | 19 | 73345 | 73764 | 6350 | 5807 | 4709 |
| Jute textile | Mt. | 95 | 426820 | 387612 | 45831 | 19792 | 65895 |
| Wearing apparel | | | | | | | |
| Wearing apparel | Million Tk. | * | 882415 | 966144 | 91841 | 93240 | 101663 |
| Knitwear | Million Tk. | * | 837336 | 935782 | 87772 | 90164 | 92918 |
| Leather and related products | | | | | | | , |
| Tanning & finishing leather: | "000" Sq.M. | 175 & * | 36433 | 36636 | 2945 | 2881 | 2551 |
| Leather footwear | "000" Pair | 4 | 16135 | 16655 | 1436 | 1460 | 1726 |
| Wood and products of wood and cork | | | | | | | , |
| Particle board/ plywood | "000"Sq.M. | 2 | 3271 | 7920 | 672 | 782 | 788 |
| Paper and paper products | | | | • | | | |
| Pulp, paper & newsprint | Mt. | 3 | 149255 | 146812 | 13166 | 13736 | 13527 |
| Articles made of paper | Mt. | 2 | 33805 | 31322 | 2608 | 3119 | 3128 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded | media | | | | | | |
| Printing of books and periodicals | "000" No. | 10 | 153473 | 158449 | 13431 | 13792 | 13830 |

| | | No. of | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|---|
| Name of items | Unit | reporting industries (selected) | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | Jun. 2014 | May 2015 (p) | Jun. 2015 (p) |
| Coke and refined petroleum products | | | | | | | |
| Petroleum refining | Mt. | 1 | 1360900 | 1236930 | 121570 | 93250 | 95580 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | | | | | | | |
| Compressed liquidified gas | Cylinder(12.5kg0 | 2 | 1569869 | 1394711 | 133442 | 85201 | 103115 |
| Fertilizer | Mt. | 7 | 1074791 | 976691 | 15165 | 70551 | 47001 |
| Perfumes and cosmetics | "000" Tk. | 3 | 2841492 | 2841560 | 240338 | 32756 | 82819 |
| Soaps & detergents | Mt. | 3 | 67757 | 68373 | 5742 | 5604 | 8355 |
| Matches | "000" Gross | 2 | 20989 | 20813 | 1750 | 1565 | 1555 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical | al | | | | | | |
| Pharmaceuticals/Allopathic drugs and medicine | "000" Tk. | 20 | 48584584 | 62005413 | 6748621 | 9192768 | 9907738 |
| Unani and Ayur bedic medicine | "000" Tk. | 3 | 289795 | 474035 | 44212 | 45391 | 44350 |
| Rubber and plastic products | | | | | | | |
| Rubber footwear/ other rubber products | Dozen Pair | 8 | 316508 | 363093 | 31930 | 31758 | 31600 |
| P.V.C products/plastic products | Mt. | 3 | 30389 | 31632 | 2805 | 3074 | 3047 |
| Non-Metalic mineral products | | | | • | | | |
| Glass sheet | "000"Sq.ft | 3 | 7429 | 9058 | 762 | 1101 | 1101 |
| Tiles | "000"Sq.ft. | 5 | 125534 | 130457 | 10990 | 14500 | 14650 |
| Ceramic | "000" Dozen | 2 | 9204 | 9269 | 795 | 895 | 896 |
| Cement | Mt. | 8 | 3460495 | 3569608 | 324723 | 595750 | 600734 |
| Bricks | "000" No. | 4 | 116175 | 119440 | 11000 | 9173 | 9075 |
| Basic metals | | | | · | | | |
| Re-rolling mills | Mt. | 31 | 281715 | 306057 | 24134 | 41285 | 42034 |
| Fabricated metal products except mach | inerv | | | I. | | <u> </u> | |
| Structural metal products | "000" Mt. | 5 | 7543 | 8534 | 832 | 875 | 905 |
| Other fabricated metal products | Dozen | 8 | 402053 | 396886 | 33400 | 33485 | 33540 |
| Television | No. | 3 | 237496 | 252995 | 23685 | 29950 | 28573 |
| Electrical equipment | | | | I. | | | |
| Electric motors, generators, transformers / electrical apparatus | No. | 2 | 353625 | 344749 | 28920 | 28750 | 28500 |
| Wires & cables(ELEC.) | Mt. | 3 | 22559 | 22674 | 1902 | 2635 | 2350 |
| Electrical appliances / Domestic appliances | No. | 9 | 221852 | 236388 | 19750 | 25950 | 26250 |
| Machinery and equipment n.e.c | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture & forestry machinery | No. | 2 | 66850 | 77065 | 6755 | 6859 | 6910 |
| Machinery for textile, apparel and leather production | "000" No. | 9 | 2312 | 2581 | 265 | 393 | 420 |
| Machinery equipment NEC | Mt. | 10 | 241273 | 257881 | 21640 | 21007 | 20500 |
| Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailer | rs . | | | | | | |
| Assemble of motor vehicles | No. | 2 | 767 | 846 | 170 | 60 | 128 |
| Other transport equipment | | | | I. | | | |
| Ship and boat building | Mt. | 3 | 52839 | 50070 | 4220 | 14919 | 19057 |
| Motor cycle | No. | 3 | 44987 | 68965 | 5912 | 6670 | 6724 |
| Furniture | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| Metal furniture | No. | 2 | 5698 | 4725 | 398 | 360 | 360 |
| Wooden furniture | No. | 5 | 64931 | 65524 | 5510 | 7128 | 7340 |
| Plastic furniture | No. | 2 | 398199 | 406928 | 34520 | 57200 | 75000 |
| Gas & Electricity | 1,0. | | 5,01,, | .00720 | 2.520 | 2.200 | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, |
| CTAS & FLIECUTICITY | | | | | | | |
| Natural Gas | MCuM | 8 | 22669 | 23233 | 1944 | 2333 | 2207 |

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 & Commu- nication | VI. Recre- ation, Enter- tainment | VII. Misc. Goods & Services |
| 2010-11 | 156.59 | 170.48 | 138.77 | 140.09 | 132.33 | 158.13 | 144.55 | 127.44 | 139.52 | 148.68 |
| 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 |
| Sep.,14 | 205.39 | 222.66 | 183.25 | 206.37 | 170.43 | 210.46 | 167.80 | 177 58 | 166.98 | 199.03 |
| Oct.,14 | 206.81 | 224.23 | 184.47 | 206.93 | 170.73 | 211.88 | 171.51 | 179.58 | 167.48 | 202.15 |
| Nov.,14 | 206.86 | 223.81 | 185.14 | 207.47 | 170.94 | 212.29 | 175.57 | 180.36 | 167.61 | 202.43 |
| Dec.,14 | 207.78 | 224.29 | 186.62 | 208.95 | 171.48 | 214.04 | 177.15 | 183.90 | 168.31 | 204.94 |
| Jan.,15 | 210.12 | 226.61 | 188.98 | 211.06 | 172.95 | 215.49 | 189.51 | 185.11 | 168.64 | 207.33 |
| Feb.,15 | 210.74 | 227.25 | 189.58 | 212.15 | 173.12 | 216.77 | 191.52 | 185.54 | 168.71 | 207.35 |
| Mar.,15 | 211.31 | 228.12 | 189.77 | 212.25 | 173.18 | 217.79 | 191.62 | 185.75 | 168.77 | 207.47 |
| Apr.,15 | 211.51 | 228.39 | 189.86 | 212.31 | 173.23 | 218.02 | 191.69 | 185.88 | 168.80 | 207.56 |
| May,15 | 208.77 | 223.36 | 190.07 | 212.37 | 173.25 | 219.10 | 191.88 | 186.10 | 169.09 | 207.71 |
| Jun.,15 | 209.17 | 223.43 | 190.88 | 214.50 | 173.53 | 219.78 | 192.38 | 186.97 | 169.69 | 208.80 |
| Jul.,15 | 212.65 | 227.78 | 193.26 | 223.43 | 173.74 | 221.85 | 193.61 | 190.80 | 169.80 | 209.62 |
| Aug.,15 | 215.03 | 231.91 | 193.39 | 223.21 | 174.06 | 222.31 | 193.78 | 191.19 | 169.90 | 208.82 |
| Sep.,15 | 218.21 | 235.85 | 195.59 | 231.68 | 175.28 | 223.02 | 194.13 | 193.62 | 169.97 | 209.20 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

| | | 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 & Commu- nication | VI. Recreation, Entertain- ment | VII. Misc. Goods & Services |
| 2010-11 | 159.41 | 170.81 | 141.28 | 143.51 | 134.08 | 155.22 | 147.33 | 125.37 | 151.11 | 150.17 |
| 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 |
| Sep.,14 | 207.17 | 220.21 | 186.41 | 212.47 | 169.83 | 205.43 | 172.24 | 172.77 | 182.55 | 205.19 |
| Oct.,14 | 208.41 | 221.59 | 187.45 | 212.98 | 170.29 | 206.16 | 175.95 | 173.28 | 183.14 | 208.32 |
| Nov.,14 | 208.32 | 221.00 | 188.15 | 213.58 | 170.59 | 206.51 | 179.92 | 173.77 | 183.32 | 208.76 |
| Dec.,14 | 209.19 | 221.47 | 189.66 | 215.30 | 171.49 | 208.26 | 181.49 | 174.59 | 184.39 | 213.19 |
| Jan.,15 | 211.55 | 223.73 | 192.18 | 216.76 | 172.35 | 210.11 | 197.21 | 175.03 | 184.53 | 216.91 |
| Feb.,15 | 212.21 | 224.25 | 193.04 | 218.14 | 172.57 | 211.91 | 200.32 | 175.52 | 184.58 | 216.87 |
| Mar.,15 | 212.79 | 225.03 | 193.32 | 218.21 | 172.66 | 213.48 | 200.40 | 175.75 | 184.64 | 216.99 |
| Apr.,15 | 212.92 | 225.17 | 193.42 | 218.28 | 172.73 | 213.79 | 200.42 | 175.88 | 184.66 | 217.06 |
| May,15 | 209.99 | 220.29 | 193.60 | 218.33 | 172.75 | 214.47 | 200.55 | 176.19 | 184.94 | 217.19 |
| Jun.,15 | 210.39 | 220.31 | 194.62 | 221.18 | 172.90 | 214.97 | 201.12 | 177.37 | 185.96 | 218.56 |
| 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 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

(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 & Commu- nication | VI. Recreation, Entertain- ment | VII. Misc. Goods & Services |
| 2010-11 | 151.36 | 169.68 | 135.43 | 133.58 | 130.30 | 163.26 | 139.80 | 129.72 | 127.01 | 146.83 |
| 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 |
| Sep.,14 | 202.11 | 228.65 | 179.03 | 194.80 | 171.14 | 219.31 | 160.20 | 182.89 | 150.18 | 191.42 |
| Oct.,14 | 203.84 | 230.66 | 180.51 | 195.45 | 171.24 | 221.93 | 163.91 | 186.53 | 150.58 | 194.53 |
| Nov.,14 | 204.16 | 230.65 | 181.12 | 195.87 | 171.36 | 222.44 | 168.12 | 187.63 | 150.66 | 194.63 |
| Dec.,14 | 205.17 | 231.16 | 182.57 | 196.88 | 171.48 | 224.22 | 169.72 | 194.16 | 150.96 | 194.75 |
| Jan.,15 | 207.47 | 233.62 | 184.72 | 200.23 | 173.64 | 224.93 | 176.35 | 196.21 | 151.48 | 195.49 |
| Feb.,15 | 208.03 | 234.56 | 184.96 | 200.79 | 173.76 | 225.33 | 176.46 | 196.58 | 151.58 | 195.60 |
| Mar.,15 | 208.58 | 235.64 | 185.04 | 200.92 | 173.79 | 225.38 | 176.58 | 196.77 | 151.64 | 195.70 |
| Apr.,15 | 208.90 | 236.26 | 185.10 | 200.96 | 173.80 | 225.45 | 176.74 | 196.89 | 151.68 | 195.84 |
| May,15 | 206.53 | 230.85 | 185.37 | 201.07 | 173.82 | 227.24 | 177.04 | 197.03 | 151.99 | 196.00 |
| Jun.,15 | 206.90 | 231.04 | 185.90 | 201.81 | 174.25 | 228.25 | 177.42 | 197.54 | 152.13 | 196.76 |
| 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 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

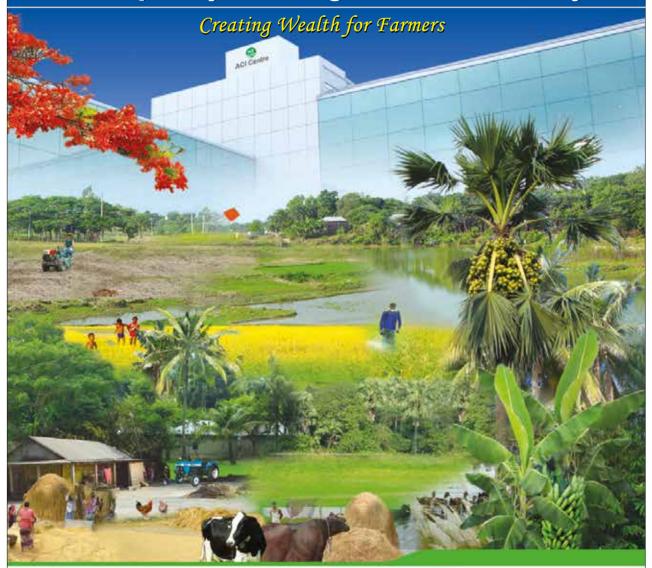
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Chamber thankfully received the following publications.

| Name of publication & publisher | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Development and Cooperation (Vol.42, 9-10, 2015) Inwent-Capacity Building, International, Bonn, Germany | MIS Report (August 2015) Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC), Dhaka | | | | | |
| Korea (October, 2015) Korean Culture and Information Service, Seoul, South Korea | IBCCI Newsletter (September, 2015) India-Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Dhaka | | | | | |
| FICCI (September, 2015) Foreign Investors' Chamber of Commerce & Industry (FICCI), Dhaka | Newsletter (Summer, 2015) Daffodil International University, Dhaka | | | | | |



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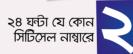
















নিঃশর্ত প্যাকেজের ট্যারিফঃ

| সিটিসেল-সিটিসেল | সিটিসেল-অন্য অপারেটর | ৫ টি FnF (সিটিসেল- অন্য অপারেটর) | পালস্ | SMS | | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---------------|--|--|--|
| ২৫ পয়সা / মি: | ১ টাকা/ মি: | ৭২ পয়সা/ মি: | ১০ সেকেভ | ৫০ পয়সা /SMS | | | |

FnF সেট করতেঃ

FnF <Space> অন্য অপারেটরের নাম্বার লিখে SMS করুন 1111 নাম্বারে

নিঃশর্ত প্যাকেজে মাইগ্রেট করতেঃ

'D' লিখে SMS করুন 4567 নাম্বারে (SMS চার্জ ফ্রি)

• একটি SMS-এর মাধ্যমে ৫টি FnF সেট করা যাবে • গ্রাহক ৭ দিন পর অন্য প্যাকেজে মাইগ্রেট করতে পারবেন • পুনঃ সংযোগ চালুর ক্ষেত্রে নিঃশর্ত প্যাকেজের ট্যারিফ প্রযোজ্য হবে • বিধিমোতাবেক ভ্যাট ও ট্যাক্স প্রযোজ্য







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A BRIEF PROFILE OF MCCI, DHAKA

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

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

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

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