

MCCI suggests caution in spending forex

Fighting inflation 'big challenge'

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The MCCI, Dhaka recommended cautionary measures in spending foreign currencies to contain rising import cost and help save foreign-currency reserves for the sake of ensuring the country's macroeconomic stability.

For doing so, there is a need for necessary 'carefulness' in opening letters of credit (LCs) to check unnecessary imports, said the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), Dhaka on Thursday.

The country's oldest business-promotion agency expressed the cautions in its review - Economic Situation in Bangladesh for the January-March period of 2022 (Q3 of FY 22).

The trade-body also termed containing inflation a big challenge in the coming months.

"... intended for the stabilisation of the macroeconomic situation, the country needs cautionary measures in spending foreign currencies in view of higher import trend and the cascading Russia-Ukraine war fallout," the MCCI said in its review.

"The necessity of carefulness is needed in opening LCs as one of the potential thrift measures to avoid unnecessary imports to save foreign currency reserves."

The chamber also suggested 'skillful management' of high subsidies on electricity, gas and fertiliser prices to help curb the possible spending as subsidy.

According to the MCCI review, Bangladesh economy is now rebounding from the COVID-19 shocks.

Before the coronavirus pandemic onset, the economy was growing rapidly at the rate of 7.88 per cent in fiscal year (FY) 2018-19.

However, the growth became slower (3.45 per cent in FY 20), before the economy recovered fast with 6.94 per cent growth in FY 21 and 7.25 per cent in FY 22.

"Today, Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing economies in the world."

During the quarter under review (Q3 of FY 22), the major macroeconomic indicators were in a 'satisfactory' position, according to the review.

Export and import, the two important drivers of the economy, performed well.

"Robust export earnings have facilitated economic recovery in the recent times. The export-oriented garment and leather as well as domestic market-oriented steel, food-processing and transport sectors are running in full scale."

Besides, the inward remittance flow also increased, which has multiplier effects on 25 other economic sectors, the MCCI noted.

On the other hand, some of the economic indicators appeared to be less promising than projected earlier.

According to the organisation, the rate of inflation increased in the quarter under review.

The fiscal framework continues to be weak in view of poor achievements, more specifically, both in terms of revenue mobilisation and public expenditure.

According to the MCCI review, unemployment situation and low investment remain as challenging areas.

It also mentioned that the total liquid assets of the scheduled banks stood at around Tk 4.35 trillion at the end of March 2022, compared with Tk 4.49 trillion at the end of June 2021.

The minimum liquidity requirement of the scheduled banks was over Tk 2.35 trillion at the end of March 2022. The scheduled banks thus held an excess liquidity of nearly Tk 2.0 trillion.

The interest rate spread between the weighted average interest rate on lending and deposits of all the banks increased slightly to 3.10 per cent in March 2022 from 3.08 per cent in February, it also said.

Besides, the banks' lending rate increased to 7.11 per cent in March 2022 from 7.10 per cent in February, but deposit rate decreased slightly to 4.01 per cent in this March from 4.02 per cent in the previous month.

Citing the Bangladesh Bank data, the MCCI mentioned that the net foreign direct investment (FDI) in the first nine months of the current fiscal year (July-March of FY 22) increased by 46.85 per cent to US\$1,677 million from \$1,142 million in the corresponding period of FY 21.

Terming the FDI inflow in Bangladesh low compared to that in many other countries at the similar level of development, the MCCI added that the government needs to address the impediments to attract more FDI.

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MCCI outlook FY '22

Inflation to fall below 6.0pc in June

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- ❑ **Export, import, remittance, forex reserve to rise**
- ❑ **Downside risks include revenue sector, investment and unemployment**

Country's major macroeconomic indicators are projected to witness an upward trend by the end of last quarter (Q4) of the current fiscal year (FY 2021-22).

The Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), Dhaka in its latest 'Review of Economic Situation in Bangladesh' for January-March period of 2022 (Q3 of FY '22) has made the forecast.

It said the export earnings, which are expected to be US\$ 4.82 billion this month (May), would stand at \$4.91 billion next month (June), although the import expenditure would also increase to \$7.79 billion, and it might cross \$7.82 billion in June.

The inward remittance might stand at or even cross \$2.16 billion in June, the MCCI projected. The trade organisation also projected the rate of point-to-point inflation to be reduced to 5.98 per cent in June, after increasing it to 6.45 per cent this month (May).

However, the country's foreign exchange reserve is likely to fall in May due to the payment to the Asian Clearing Union (ACU). The amount might reach \$44.11 billion at the end of May and it may increase to 44.24 billion in June, according to the MCCI.

According to Bangladesh Bank, the forex reserve was more than \$42 billion as on Wednesday last.

During the Q3 of FY '22, the MCCI said, the major macroeconomic indicators were in a satisfactory position.

The exports and imports - two important drivers of the economy - have done well amid the COVID-19 pandemic, it said, adding that the robust export earnings have facilitated economic recovery in the recent time.

The export-oriented apparel and leather, and domestic market-oriented steel, food-processing and transport sectors were running at full scale, said the MCCI.

On the other side, it added, some of the indicators appear to be less promising than projected earlier.

The fiscal framework continues to be weak in view of poor achievements, more specifically, both in terms of revenue mobilisation and public expenditure, the elite chamber observed.

It also said the unemployment situation and low investment remain as the main challenges.

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Manage subsidies in energy sector skilfully

MCCI says containing inflation a big challenge

Star Business Report

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The government should properly manage subsidies in the energy sector as taxpayer-backed spending is set to surge owing to higher commodity prices in the global market, according to the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI).

"Skilful management of the high subsidies on electricity, gas and fertiliser prices is necessary for Bangladesh," the organisation said while presenting its quarterly review of the economic situation for January-March.

As per the quarterly review, the rate of inflation increased in that period.

However, the chamber predicted that inflation could go up further by the end of May because of a probable rise in the price of some essential commodities.

"Containing inflation will be a big challenge in the coming months," the MCCI said.

The chamber urged the government to stabilise the country's macroeconomic situation by taking cautionary measures in spending foreign currency in view of limiting imports and the cascading Russia-Ukraine war fallout.

"It is necessary to be careful when opening letters of credit so as to avoid unnecessary imports and save foreign currency as one of the potential thrifty measures," it added.

According to the review, Bangladesh's low labour costs are widely regarded as appealing to foreign investors. However, they hesitate to make fresh investments in the country due to its underdeveloped infrastructure and other impediments.

The government should address the underdeveloped infrastructure, policy consistency and corruption in the country to attract more foreign direct investment (FDI) to the country to ensure its full economic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic.

"FDI inflow to Bangladesh is low compared to that of many countries at similar levels of development," the chamber said.

However, they also predicted that foreign exchange reserves will likely fall in May 2022 due to payments to the Asian Clearing Union (ACU) against imports.

According to the review, Bangladesh's robust export earnings have facilitated economic recovery in recent times.

The export-oriented garment and leather industries have resumed full-scale operations while the domestic market-oriented steel, food processing and transport sectors are fully up and running as well.

"Inward remittances also increased, which has multiplier effects on other economic sectors," the MCCI said.

The chamber then expressed satisfaction over the progress made in major macroeconomic indicators.

For example, robust export earnings have facilitated the country's economic recovery in recent times.

On the other hand, some of the economic indicators appear to be less promising than projected earlier.

"The fiscal framework continues to be weak in view of poor achievements, more specifically, both in terms of revenue mobilisation and public expenditure," it added.

The MCCI went on to say that unemployment and low investment in the country are still big challenges.

The chamber also said the steady outflow of migrant workers in the January-March period of 2022 has raised hopes for a healthy growth in overseas employment, a vital source of Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserves.

According to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training, 322,583 workers went to various countries in the first quarter of the year while the number was 146,895 in the corresponding period of 2021, up 119.60 per cent.

"Such a steady growth is expected to continue in coming months and the sector could see record levels of employment by the end of 2022," the MCCI said.

Job opportunities have also been created in developed countries such as Greece and Italy, which would help increase quality migration.

www.newagebd.net / 27 May 2022

Containing inflation big challenge in coming months

MCCI says in Q3 economic review



A vegetable seller waits for customers at a shop at Kaptan Bazar in the capital Dhaka recently. Containing inflation is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming months, said the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in an economic review. — Focusbangla photo

Containing inflation is a big challenge for Bangladesh in the coming months, said the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry in an economic review.

According to the Q3 (January-March) economic review of the trade body, the general point to point inflation rate increased by 0.05 percentage points to 6.22 per cent in March 2022 from 6.17 per cent in February 2022 due to an upward trend of food prices.

Soaring costs of essential food items like rice, edible oils, vegetables and others fired up the overall inflation.

In March 2021, the inflation rate was at 5.47 per cent.

The food inflation increased by 0.12 percentage points to 6.34 per cent in March 2022 from 6.22 per cent in February 2022.

Year-on-year, food inflation was lower at 5.51 per cent in March 2021.

On the other hand, non-food price inflation decreased by 0.06 percentage points to 6.04 per cent in March 2022 from 6.10 per cent in the previous month.

Year-on-year, non-food price inflation was also lower at 5.39 per cent in March 2021.

The rates of general, food and non-food point-to-point inflation in the rural areas in March 2022 were higher than the rates in the urban areas.

The review said that for stabilising the macroeconomic situation, the country needed cautionary measures in spending foreign currencies in view of higher import trend and the Russia-Ukraine war fallout.

The necessity of carefulness is needed in opening letters of credit so as to avoid unnecessary imports to save foreign currency reserves as one of the potential thrift measures.

Skilful management of high subsidies on electricity, gas and fertiliser prices is also necessary, otherwise spending as subsidy will shoot up significantly, suggested the MCCI.

Bangladesh economy is now rebounding from the Covid shocks, it said.

The trade body said that a number of major economic indicators, including inflation, revenue mobilisation, public expenditure, unemployment situation and investment, still remained less promising than projected earlier for the fiscal year 2021-2022.

The overall domestic economic growth in the 3rd quarter of the current fiscal year grew by 0.31 percentage points to 7.25 per cent compared with that of 6.94 per cent in the previous fiscal year 2020-2021, said the MCCI report.

It also said that Bangladesh was one of the fastest growing economies in the world and rebounding from the Covid shocks highly compared with the others developing economies but still the growth was lower 0.63 percentage points of that in the pre-Covid period, which was 7.88 per cent in FY19.

The tax revenue collection by the National Board of Revenue, year-on-year, grew by 14.45 per cent to Tk 2,00,004.08 crore in the July-March of the current fiscal year compared with that in the same period of FY21.

The implementation scenario showed a sign of recovery in the third quarter of the current fiscal year where it executed 21.50 per cent of the annual development programme compared with that of 24.06 per cent in the first two quarters of FY22.

The country's trade deficit with the rest of the world reached nearly a \$25-billion mark in July-March of FY22 for higher import bill largely for global price spiral.

The trade gap increased by 63.67 per cent to \$24.91 billion in July-March of FY22 from \$15.22 billion in the corresponding period of FY21.

Between end-June of FY21 and end-March of FY22, the value of the taka depreciated by 1.62 per cent in terms of the US dollar.

On the inter-bank market, the US dollar was quoted at Tk 84.81 at the end of June 2021 and Tk 86.20 at the end of March 2022.

www.tbsnews.net / 27 May 2022

MCCI recommends controlling unnecessary imports

The organisation advised traders to be careful when opening LCs



File photo of Chattogram Port. Photo: TBS

The Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI), one of the most influential organisations of traders in the country, said controlling inflation will be a major challenge in the coming months.

To deal with this situation, the organisation recommended controlling the import of unnecessary goods and to be careful when opening letters of credit, said the organisation in its quarterly review published on Thursday.

The report titled "Review of economic situation in Bangladesh: January-March 2022 (Q3 of FY22)" also highlighted some of the positive aspects of macroeconomy and some challenges there.

According to the review, some of the economic indicators appear to be less promising than projected earlier. The rate of inflation increased in the quarter under review. The fiscal framework continues to be weak in view of poor achievements, more specifically, both in terms of revenue mobilisation and public expenditure. The unemployment situation and low investment remain as challenges.

The review further said skillful management of high subsidies on electricity, gas and fertilizer prices is necessary, otherwise spending as subsidy will shoot up significantly.

The MCCI said Bangladesh economy is now rebounding from the Covid-19 shocks. Before the onset of the pandemic, the economy was growing rapidly (7.88% in FY19).

Then the growth became slower (3.45% in FY20) before the economy recovered fast in the following years (6.94% in FY21 and 7.25% in FY22) which is high compared to comparable developing economies. Today, Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

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Major economic indicators satisfactory in Q3: MCCI

BI Report || BusinessInsider

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MCCI logo

Bangladesh's economy is now rebounding from the Covid-19 shocks and its major macroeconomic indicators are in a satisfactory position, according to the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI).

In its latest edition of "Review of Economic Situation in Bangladesh" of January - March 2022 (Q3 of FY22), the chamber attributes the country's economic recovery in the recent time to robust export earnings.

"The export-oriented garment, leather and domestic market-oriented steel, food-processing and transport sectors are running in full scale," the MCCI said.

The review said that both exports and imports have done well during the period in Bangladesh.

The chamber said Bangladesh's economic growth of 7.25 percent in FY22 is high compared to comparable developing economies and today, "Bangladesh is one of the fastest-growing economies in the world".

Moreover, the inward remittances also increased and the foreign currency reserve is in a satisfactory position.

However, some of the economic indicators appear to be less promising than projected earlier.

The fiscal framework continues to be weak in view of poor achievements, more specifically, both in terms of revenue mobilization and public expenditure.

The unemployment situation and low investment remain challenges for the economy.

As a cautionary measure, the MCCI suggested the country needs careful spending on foreign currencies in view of the higher import trend and the cascading Russia-Ukraine war fallout.

Moreover, it is necessary to be careful in opening letters of credit (LC) so as to avoid unnecessary imports to save foreign currency reserves as one of the potential thrift measures.

Also, skilful management of high subsidies on electricity, gas and fertiliser prices is necessary, otherwise spending as subsidies will shoot up significantly.

Indicating the rising inflation rate, the MCCI warned that containing inflation would be a big challenge in the coming months.

Forex, inflation major challenges: MCCI

Staff Correspondent

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Tightening foreign currency spending and taming rocketing inflation are two major challenges for the economy as the Ukraine war fallout demands cautionary measures by the government, said MCCI in its quarterly economic review.

At a time when the country's foreign exchange reserve is under pressures due to higher imports, the Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI) came up with a call to avert further decline in reserve and for the sake of economic sustainability.

The review for Jan-March quarter of 2022 was published on Thursday.

The trade organization also underscored the need for carefulness in opening letters of credit (LC) and skilful management of high subsidies on electricity, gas and fertilizer prices. Otherwise, the review said, spending as subsidy would shoot up significantly.

“Bangladesh economy is now rebounding from the Covid-19 shocks. Before the onset of the coronavirus, the economy was growing rapidly by 7.88% in FY19. Then the growth became slower before the economy recovered fast in the following years - 6.94% in FY21 and 7.25% in FY22 - which is high compared to developing economies. Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing economies in the world,” said MCCI in the review.

For the stabilization of the macroeconomic situation, the country needs cautionary measures in spending foreign currencies in view of higher import trend and the cascading Russia-Ukraine war fallout.

The necessity of carefulness is needed in opening letters of credit (LC) so as to avoid unnecessary imports to save foreign currency reserves as one of the potential thrift measures, the review added.

With the rising imports, trade deficit widened and stood at nearly \$25 billion in July-March period of the current fiscal year, which was \$15.21 billion in the same period of the last year.

Foreign exchange reserve came down to \$41.92 billion on May 10 but it returned to \$42.29 billion on May 25. It was \$48.06 billion in August 2021, Bangladesh Bank data showed

The MCCI warned that containing inflation is a big challenge in the coming months for Bangladesh.

According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) data, point-to-point inflation rose to 6.29 per cent in April.

The fiscal framework continues to be weak in view of poor achievements, more specifically, both in terms of revenue mobilization and public expenditure. Unemployment situation and low investment remain as challenges, according to the report.

During the quarter under review, the major macroeconomic indicators are in a satisfactory position. Exports and imports are two important drivers of the economy and amid the Covid-19 pandemic both the areas have done well.

Robust export earnings have facilitated economic recovery in the recent time. The export-oriented garment, leather and domestic market-oriented steel, food-processing and transport sectors are running in full scale.

The inward remittances also increased, which has multiplier effects on other economic sectors. On the other side, some of the economic indicators appear to be less promising than projected earlier.

www.samakal.net / 27 May 2022

বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা ব্যয়ে সতর্ক থাকা প্রয়োজন

অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি নিয়ে এমসিসিআইয়ের প্রতিবেদন

সমকাল প্রতিবেদক

প্রকাশ: ২৭ মে ২২ | ০০:০০ | প্রিন্ট সংস্করণ



দেশের সামষ্টিক অর্থনীতির স্থিতিশীলতার স্বার্থে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা খরচে সতর্ক হওয়া দরকার। আমদানি ব্যয় ব্যাপকভাবে বেড়ে যাওয়া এবং রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের প্রভাব বিবেচনায় এ বিষয়ে উদ্যোগ নিতে হবে। বিশেষ করে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ঠিক রাখতে 'মিতব্যয়ী পদক্ষেপ' হিসেবে আমদানি ঋণপত্র (এলসি) খোলার বিষয়ে সতর্ক থাকা প্রয়োজন। যাতে অপ্রয়োজনীয় পণ্য আমদানি না হয়। দেশের অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি নিয়ে ঢাকা মেট্রোপলিটন চেম্বার অব কমার্স অ্যান্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রির (এমসিসিআই) প্রতিবেদনে এসব পর্যবেক্ষণ তুলে ধরা হয়েছে। চলতি অর্থবছরের তৃতীয় প্রান্তিক,

অর্থাৎ জানুয়ারি-মার্চ সময়ের সামষ্টিক অর্থনীতিবিষয়ক প্রতিবেদনটি গতকাল বৃহস্পতিবার প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে।

প্রতিবেদনে আরও বলা হয়, বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস ও সারের উচ্চ ভর্তুকি ব্যবস্থাপনাও দক্ষতার সঙ্গে করার দরকার। তা না হলে ভর্তুকি বাবদ ব্যয় বেড়ে যাবে। আর সার্বিকভাবে আগামী মাসগুলোতে বড় একটি চ্যালেঞ্জ মূল্যস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখা।

এমসিসিআইয়ের প্রতিবেদনে বলা হয়েছে, করোনা পরিস্থিতির উন্নতির পর ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলোর কাঁচামাল ও মূলধনী যন্ত্রের আমদানি বেড়েছে। উচ্চমূল্যে জ্বালানি তেল কিনতে হচ্ছে। ফলে গত জুলাই-মার্চ সময়ে আমদানি ব্যয় আগের বছরের একই সময়ের তুলনায় প্রায় ৪৪ শতাংশ বেড়েছে। অন্যদিকে, চলতি অর্থবছরের প্রথম ৯ মাসে আগের বছরের একই সময়ের তুলনায় রপ্তানি আয়ে ভালো প্রবৃদ্ধি এলেও ব্যাপকভাবে কমে রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ। এসবের পরিপ্রেক্ষিতে দেশের চলতি হিসাবের ঘাটতি ছাড়িয়েছে ১৪ বিলিয়ন ডলার। বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ কমার শঙ্কা তৈরি হয়েছে। এ ছাড়া ডলারের বিপরীতে কমছে টাকার মান।

এমসিসিআইয়ের প্রক্ষেপণ অনুসারে, বেশকিছু নিত্যপণ্যের দাম বেড়ে যাওয়ার কারণে চলতি মাসে এ হার বেড়ে ৬ দশমিক ৪৫ শতাংশে পৌঁছাতে পারে। এ ছাড়া সরকারের রাজস্ব সংগ্রহ এবং বাজেট বাস্তবায়ন ভালো না

হওয়ার দিকটিও তুলে ধরা হয়েছে প্রতিবেদনে। বেকারত্ব পরিস্থিতি এবং বিনিয়োগ কম হওয়াও অন্যতম চ্যালেঞ্জ বলেও উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে এতে। তবে সব মিলিয়ে সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি সন্তোষজনক পর্যায়ে আছে বলেই মনে করছে এমসিসিআই।

www.bonikbarta.net / 27 May 2022

প্রান্তিক পর্যালোচনায় এমসিসিআই

যুদ্ধের প্রভাব মোকাবেলায় বিদেশী মুদ্রা ব্যয়ে দরকার সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক

মে ২৭, ২০২২



রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের প্রভাব মোকাবেলায় বিদেশী মুদ্রা ব্যয়ে সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা দরকার। গতকাল চলতি অর্থবছরের তৃতীয় প্রান্তিকের (জানুয়ারি-মার্চ) পর্যালোচনা প্রতিবেদনে এ মূল্যায়ন জানিয়েছে মেট্রোপলিটন চেম্বার অব কমার্স অ্যান্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রি (এমসিসিআই)।

প্রতিবেদনে এমসিসিআই বলেছে, বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি এখন কভিড-১৯-এর প্রভাব কাটিয়ে ঘুরে দাঁড়াচ্ছে। নভেল করোনাভাইরাসের প্রাদুর্ভাব শুরুর আগে অর্থনীতির প্রবৃদ্ধি ছিল বেশ গতিশীল। যার

হার ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরে ছিল ৭ দশমিক ৮৮ শতাংশ। ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে শ্লথ হয়ে প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ছিল ৩ দশমিক ৪৫ শতাংশ। ওই অবস্থা থেকে পুনরুদ্ধারের আগে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ছিল ৬ দশমিক ৯৪ শতাংশ। ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৭ দশমিক ২৫ শতাংশ। প্রবৃদ্ধির এ হার উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোর তুলনায় বেশি। বর্তমানে বাংলাদেশ বিশ্বের দ্রুতবর্ধনশীল অর্থনীতির একটি দেশ।

প্রবৃদ্ধির বিষয়টির পাশাপাশি বর্তমান বৈশ্বিক প্রেক্ষাপটে বাংলাদেশের করণীয় বিষয়ে আলোকপাত করেছে এমসিসিআই। সেখানে বলা হয়েছে, রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের প্রভাব মোকাবেলায় বেশি আমদানিপ্রবণতা ও বিদেশী মুদ্রা ব্যয়ে সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা নেয়া দরকার। ঋণপত্র খোলার ক্ষেত্রে সতর্কতা অপরিহার্য। অপ্রয়োজনীয় আমদানি এড়িয়ে বিদেশী মুদ্রার ভাণ্ডার বা রিজার্ভ সংরক্ষণ নিশ্চিত এ ধরনের সতর্কতামূলক পদক্ষেপ কার্যকর মনে করেছে এমসিসিআই। এছাড়া বিদ্যুৎ, গ্যাস ও সারের দামে উচ্চভর্তুকির দক্ষ ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রয়োজনের পাশাপাশি ভর্তুকি ব্যয় বৃদ্ধির বিষয়ে সতর্ক করে আসন্ন মাসগুলোয় মুদ্রাস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণ করাকে বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ হিসেবে দেখছে এমসিসিআই।

সংগঠনের পর্যালোচনায় অর্থবছরের তৃতীয় প্রান্তিকে প্রধান সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক সূচকগুলো সন্তোষজনক অবস্থানে রয়েছে বলে জানিয়েছে এমসিসিআই। রফতানি ও আমদানি—অর্থনীতির এ দুটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ চালিকাশক্তি। দুটি ক্ষেত্রেই কভিড-১৯ মহামারীর মধ্যেও ইতিবাচক ভূমিকা রেখেছে। সক্রিয় রফতানি সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুদ্ধারকে সহজ করেছে। এ সময়ে পুরোপুরি সক্রিয় ছিল রফতানিমুখী পোশাক, চামড়া ও স্থানীয় বাজারের ইম্পাত, খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ ও পরিবহন খাত। রেমিট্যান্স বেড়েছে, যা অর্থনীতির বিভিন্ন খাতে ইতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে। বিদেশী মুদ্রার রিজার্ভও সন্তোষজনক অবস্থানে রয়েছে।