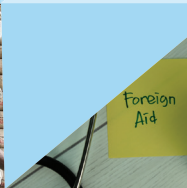


Bangladesh's Economy During FY2023-24 (FY24)



METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY, DHAKA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2024

PRESIDENT

MR. KAMRAN T. RAHMAN

SENIOR VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. HABIBULLAH N. KARIM

VICE-PRESIDENT

MS. SIMEEN RAHMAN

DIRECTORS

MR. TANVIR AHMED

MR. SYED TAREQUE MD. ALI

MR. MOHAMMAD NASER EZAZ BIJOY

MR. TAPAN CHOWDHURY

MS. UZMA CHOWDHURY

DR. ARIF DOWLA

MR. MD. SAIFUL ISLAM

MR. ARDASHIR KABIR

MR. ANIS A. KHAN

MR. ADEEB HOSSAIN KHAN, FCA

MR. HASAN MAHMOOD, FCA

MR. GOLAM MAINUDDIN

SECRETARY-GENERAL & CEO

MR. FAROOQ AHMED

Chamber Building

122-124, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Phone : +880-2-223385208-10 & +880-2-223354129-31 (PABX)

Email : sg@mccibd.org, **Web :** www.mccibd.org

2nd Office: Police Plaza Concord, Tower-2, Level-6, Gulshan-1, Dhaka.



VISION

- Be the leading voice serving responsible business



MISSION

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



VALUES

- Fairness
- Integrity
- Respect
- Equal Opportunity



CORE COMPETENCIES - ORGANIZATION

- Research based Policy Advocacy
- Networking
- Business Intelligence



CORE COMPETENCIES – PEOPLE

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

The Bangladesh's Economy During FY2023-24 (FY24) is published for private circulation by Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Dhaka. The Chamber assumes no responsibility for the correctness of items quoted in this publication although every effort is made to give information from sources believed to be reliable.

CONTENTS

Introduction	5
Economic Growth	6
Agriculture	8
Industry	14
Services	16
Capital Market	16
Investment and Savings	17
Monetary and Credit Development	19
Exports	21
Imports	24
Remittances	25
Balance of Payments	26
Foreign Aid	27
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	29
Exchange Rate	30
Foreign Exchange Reserve	31
Price Situation	32
Public Finance	34
Public Expenditure	36
Overseas Employment Situation	38
Budget for 2023-24 (FY24)	39
Major Economic Indicators	42
Commodity wise Export Shipment	45
Commodity wise Import Payments	46
Major Trading Partners	48

Bangladesh's Economy During FY2023-24 (FY24)



Introduction

In FY24, Bangladesh's economy has been showing some signs of improvement with increase of foreign exchange reserves and remittances. The country has witnessed massive mayhem in the backdrop of protests by students against the quotas in government jobs over the few weeks immediate after the period under review which dealt a blow to people's normal life and business. After fall of the Awami League government, the interim government had taken over charges and it would take time to normalize the business activities.

However, issues such as smooth logistics, banking services and security in industries needed to be addressed to ensure revival of economic activities. Also need to overcome the rise in inflation, slowdown in external demand, weak remittance inflow, shortfall in revenue collection and slow public expenditure, depreciation of the Taka and a decline in foreign exchange reserves. Unemployment situation and low investment are other challenges.

To overcome the challenges, the government took some decisive measures to address the economic fallout. The government also needs to take more actions to stable

foreign exchange reserve, manage inflation, enhance revenue earnings, ensure proper electricity and gas supply for economic activities, and protect small businesses.



Economic Growth

In terms of US Dollar, the value of GDP in current market price increased by 1.66 per cent to US\$459,046 million in FY24 from US\$451,534 million in the previous fiscal year. Per capita GDP stood at US\$2,675 in FY24, compared to US\$2,643 in FY23, showing an increase of 1.21 per cent. Per capita GNI also increased to US\$2,784 in FY24 from US\$2,749 in the previous fiscal year.

GDP in Current Market Prices



Per capita GDP

US\$ 2,675 in FY24

US\$ 2,643 in FY23

Per capita GNI

US\$ 2,784 in FY24

US\$ 2,749 in FY23

Growth rates of different sectors and sub-sectors at constant factor prices (Base: 2015-16) in the three most recent years are shown below:

(per cent)

Sector/ Sub-sector	FY22	FY23	FY24 ^(P)
Agriculture:	3.05	3.37	3.21
Crops and Horticulture	2.61	3.15	2.82
Animal Farming	3.10	3.17	3.15
Forest and related Services	5.08	5.13	5.08
Fishing	2.64	2.80	2.81
Industry:	9.86	8.37	6.66
Mining and Quarrying	-1.12	12.73	7.89
Manufacturing	11.41	8.89	6.58
Large Industry	15.68	8.38	6.60
Small, Medium and Micro Industry	4.84	9.15	6.84
Cottage Industry	11.12	10.01	6.08
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	6.15	2.46	-0.33
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	9.54	8.88	11.08
Construction	8.71	6.98	7.45
Services:	6.26	5.37	5.80
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	8.46	6.38	6.19
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5.37	5.84	5.68
Transportation and Storage	5.75	5.49	5.24
Financial and Insurance Activities	5.87	2.55	4.84
Real-estate Activities	3.70	3.68	3.79
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	4.91	7.03	7.56
Education	7.87	5.53	8.33
Human Health and Social Work Activities	9.88	7.22	10.07
Information and Communication	4.79	6.35	6.49
Administrative and Support Service Activities	6.01	7.51	6.15
GDP growth rate at constant 2015-16 market prices	7.10	5.78	5.82

Note: P denotes provisional

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)



Agriculture

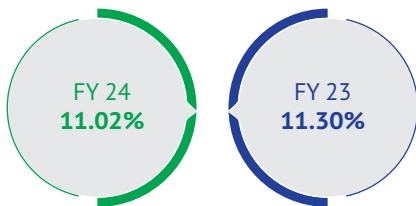
The agriculture sector, the most important sector in the Bangladesh economy, employs about 45 per cent of the country's total labor force. The share of the sector in GDP, according to the provisional estimate of the National Accounts Statistics, was 11.02 per cent in FY24, compared to 11.30 per cent in the previous fiscal year. It includes four sub-sectors namely: i) Crops and horticulture, ii) Animal farming, iii) Forest and related services, and iv) Fishing.



The favorable natural factors and strong government support in terms of timely availability of inputs and finance notwithstanding, the agriculture sector achieved a lower growth rate of 3.21 per cent in FY24, compared to 3.37 per cent in FY23. Among its various components, crops & horticulture, animal farming and forest &

related services sub-sectors recorded a lower growth of 2.82 per cent, 3.15 per cent and 5.08 per cent in FY24, compared to 3.15 per cent, 3.17 per cent and 5.13 per cent, respectively, in the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, fishing sub-sectors grew at 2.81 per cent in FY24, compared to 2.80 per cent in FY23.

Share of Agriculture Sector in GDP:



The disbursement of agricultural credit and non-farm rural credit by all scheduled banks in FY24 stood at Tk.37,154 crore, an increase of 13.17 per cent from Tk.32,830 crore in FY23. The disbursement was improved as demand for such loan was picking up gradually due to seasonal effects, also providing subsidy, according to experts. On the other hand, the recovery of agricultural credit and non-farm rural credit also increased by 7.76 per cent to Tk.35,572 crore in FY24, compared to Tk.33,010 crore in the previous fiscal year.

Riding on the success of meeting the previous fiscal year's agricultural and non-farm rural credit by all scheduled

banks, the central bank raised the disbursement target by Tk.3,000 crore or 8.57 per cent to Tk.38,000 crore in FY25 from Tk.35,000 crore in FY24. Considering the increased demand of agricultural and non-firm rural credit, disbursement target for the state-owned and specialized commercial banks fixed at Tk.12,615 crore, and for the private and foreign commercial banks at Tk.25,385 crore.



Domestic Food Production

The target of domestic food grains (rice and wheat) production for FY25 is set by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) at 45.32 million metric tons (mmt), 1.50 per cent higher than the FY24 target of 44.65 mmt. This target (FY25) was 12.54 per cent higher than the actual production in FY23 (40.27 mmt).



The estimates of food grains production for FY24 are yet to be available from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

(BBS). However, the BBS has finalized the production figures for *aus* and *aman* for FY24 which stands at 2.97 mmt and 16.66 mmt, respectively; reflecting a 2.41 per cent and 8.0 per cent increase over the previous year's actual production. *Aman* production is setting a new record with an 8.0 per cent growth rate surpassing the historical trend. This unprecedented increase can be attributed to several factors, including favorable weather conditions, the adoption of improved agricultural practices, and the expansion of the cultivated area.



Food Import

In FY24, Bangladesh experienced a notable increase in wheat imports, totaling 6.63 mmt, a record amount marking a significant rise of 34.48 per cent from the previous fiscal year (4.93 mmt). This surge was driven by both the public and private sectors, with public sector wheat imports increasing by 14.71 per cent to 0.78 mmt from 0.68 mmt and private sector imports climb sharply by 82.81 per cent to 5.85 mmt from 3.20 mmt. Concurrently, no rice was imported during FY24 due to enhanced domestic production capabilities and high international market prices, which made imports less economically viable. Over the past decade, Bangladesh has witnessed a gradual uptick in wheat imports, driven by dietary diversification and changing consumption patterns favoring wheat-based products. Looking forward to FY25, the public sector has allocated 1.05 mmt for

food grain imports, comprising 0.35 mmt for rice and 0.70 mmt for wheat.



Domestic Food Procurement

Public procurement of food grains from the domestic market ensures food security by maintaining reserves, supporting local farmers with stable markets and fair prices, and enhancing price stability for consumers and producers. This reduces import dependency and supports agricultural initiatives, aligning with self-sufficiency goals. Specifically, domestic rice procurement builds stocks for the public food distribution system (PFDS) and provides crucial income support to farmers, focusing on paddy, rice, and wheat during the *aman* and *boro* seasons. During FY24, the government procured 0.24 mmt of paddy and 2.0 mmt of rice domestically, equivalent to 2.16 mmt, marking 11.3 per cent increase from the previous fiscal year (FY23). Domestic boro procurement continues until 31 August 2024. As of 30 June 2024, 0.15 mmt of paddy and 0.65 mmt of rice, equivalent to 0.75 mmt of boro rice were procured. For FY25, the public food budget aims to further boost domestic procurement by targeting 1.92 mmt of rice to provide incentives for domestic farmers.



Public Distribution

The public food distribution system (PFDS) in Bangladesh encompasses various programs to support poor and

vulnerable populations with essential food assistance through monetized and non-monetized processes. Key PFDS programs include the Food Friendly Programme (FFP), Vulnerable Women Development (VWD), Open Market Sale (OMS), Essential Priorities (EP), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Gratuitous Relief (GR), Food For Work (FFW), and Hill Tract Area (HT).

During FY24, the PFDS distributed a record 3.26 mmt of food grains, with 1.04 mmt distributed through the subsidized OMS program. About 32 per cent of PFDS food grains have been distributed through OMS channels to increase market availability and maintain price equilibrium, reflecting proactive government intervention. This strategy has served as a policy instrument to counter seasonal food grain price increases, providing market stability and ensuring access to food for low-income communities. This initiative safeguards vulnerable communities, contributes to social security, and bolsters urban resilience in contradiction of food insecurity and price shocks. Looking ahead, the food budget for FY25 sets a target to distribute 3.03 mmt of food grains through the PFDS, comprising 2.39 mmt of rice and 0.64 mmt of wheat, reflecting the government's ongoing initiatives to response food security through comprehensive and integrated public food distribution strategies.



Public Stock

During FY24, the average monthly closing stock of food grains stood at approximately 1.54 mmt. As of June 2024, public closing stock of food grains raised to 1.47 mmt, meeting government standards for security stock. This stock is expected to strengthen further with the completion of ongoing internal procurement of *boro* rice and external procurement of wheat. The government maintains this food grain security stock to bolster emergency preparedness, stabilize food prices, and support food base social security programs. By mitigating market volatility, this reserve plays a crucial role in safeguarding national food security and stability during crises or disruptions in food supply chains. This proactive approach ensures continuous access to essential food supplies during emergencies, reinforcing social safety nets and public food distribution systems to enhance overall food systems resilience.



Industry

Latest available data indicate that the industry sector employed about 37 per cent of Bangladesh's labor force and accounted for about 37.95 per cent of GDP in FY24, which was 37.65 per cent in FY23. However, the sector registered a lower growth of 6.66 per cent in FY24, compared to 8.37 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY23).



Slow start of a rebound is reflected in the manufacturing industries. The gradual easing of import restrictions, clearance of a backlog of letters of credit and the introducing of crawling-peg system in interest rate regime are considered spurs behind the pickup in economic activity. As a result, the manufacturing sub-sector registered a growth of 6.58 per cent in FY24, compared to 8.89 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY23). On the other side, the share of the manufacturing sub-sector in GDP increased to 25.07 per cent in FY24 from 24.89 per cent in FY23. Within manufacturing, the large industry sub-sector grew lower at 6.60 per cent in FY24, compared to 8.38 per cent in FY23. The small, medium and micro industry grew at 6.84 per cent in FY24 against 9.15 per cent in FY23. The cottage industry grew by 6.08 per cent in FY24 compared to 10.01 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY23). Besides, the share of the large industry sub-sector in GDP rose to 13.10 per cent in FY24 from 13.01 per cent in FY23. On the other hand,

the share of small, medium and micro industry in GDP increased to 7.60 per cent from 7.53 per cent while that of cottage industry also increased to 4.36 per cent in FY24 from 4.35 per cent in FY23.



Services

The broad services sector includes the collective output of the sectors, such as: i) wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles, ii) transportation, accommodation, and food service, information and communication, iii) financial and insurance activities, iv) real estate, professional and administrative and support service activities, v) public administration, health and education, and vi) art, recreation and other service. Latest available data indicate that the services sector employed about 18 per cent of Bangladesh's labor force and accounted for about 51.04 per cent of GDP in FY24, against 51.05 per cent in FY23. Besides, the sector registered a higher growth of 5.80 per cent in FY24, compared to 5.37 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY23).



Capital Market

Dhaka stocks fell for the second consecutive session on 29 July 2024, as a section of investors continued selling shares to protect their funds amid the ongoing uncertainty and volatility on the market, according to market operators.



DSEX, the key index of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), decreased by 53.48 points, or 0.99 per cent, to close at 5,330.24 points on the day from 5,383.72 points in the previous trading session. The total turnover of the Dhaka bourse decreased to Tk.450.18 crore on 29 July 2024 compared with that of Tk.488.39 crore in the previous session. Of the 392 issues traded on that day, 27 advanced, 332 declined and 33 remained unchanged.

On the other hand, the DS30 index, which consists of blue-chip companies, lost 18.51 points, or 0.96 per cent, to finish at 1,902.74 points on the day. The DSES index, which represents Shariah-based companies, also decreased by 11.30 points, or 0.95 per cent, to close at 1,166.41 points on the day.



Investment and Savings

Historically, Bangladesh has remained a low-saving and low-investment country. The rate of growth of both savings and investment has also been very slow. As proportion of GDP, gross investment recorded at 30.98

per cent in FY24 compared to 30.95 per cent in FY23. The share of private investment in GDP recorded at 23.51 per cent in FY24 against 24.18 per cent in FY23, whereas the share of public investment rose to 7.47 per cent of GDP in FY24 from 6.77 per cent in FY23. The low level of private investment, local and foreign, is largely due to the underdeveloped infrastructure and such other impediments as lack of adequate energy and weak transmission infrastructure, lack of consistency in policy and regulatory frameworks, scarcity of industrial land, corruption, and non-transparent and uneven application of rules and regulations. The government needs to address these impediments to attract more foreign direct investment (FDI) to the country in order to ensure the country's speedy development.



Domestic saving as proportion of GDP increased by 1.85 percentage points to 27.61 per cent in FY24 from

25.76 per cent in FY23. The national savings ratio also increased to 31.86 per cent in FY24 from 29.95 per cent in FY23.



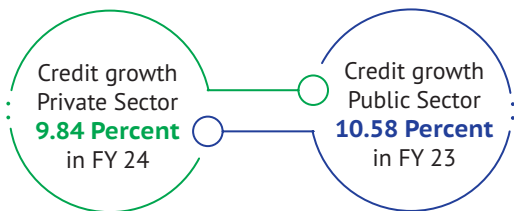
Monetary and Credit Development

The Bangladesh Bank (BB) increased the policy rate (repo) by 50 basis points and re-fixed at 8.50 per cent with effect from 09 May 2024 from 8.00 per cent (effected on 17 January 2024); resultantly, standing lending facility (SLF) rate and standing deposit facility (SDF) rate (reverse repo) reached at 10.00 per cent and 7.00 per cent respectively, maintaining a +_150 basis points corridor with the policy rate.



The interest rate spread between the weighted average interest rate (WAIR) on advances and deposits of all banks moved up by 17 basis points to 6.03 per cent in June 2024 compared to the previous month (May 2024).

Banks' advances rate increased to 11.52 per cent in June 2024 from 11.28 per cent in May 2024 and the deposit rate also rose to 5.49 per cent from 5.42 per cent.



According to BB data, broad money (M_2) recorded a lower growth of 7.74 per cent at the end of June 2024 compared to 10.48 per cent growth achieved at the end of June 2023. The June's growth was below the central bank's target of 8.2 per cent in December 2024, set in the Monetary Policy Statement, July - December 2024 (MPS, H1FY25, Table 5, p.24). Domestic credit, on the other hand, grew by 9.80 per cent at the end of June 2024, while a higher growth rate of 15.25 per cent was recorded at the end of June 2023. Among components of domestic credit, private sector credit registered a lower growth of 9.84 per cent during the period between June 2024 and June 2023, compared with a higher growth of 10.58 per cent during the period between June 2023 and June 2022. Private sector credit growth was almost same

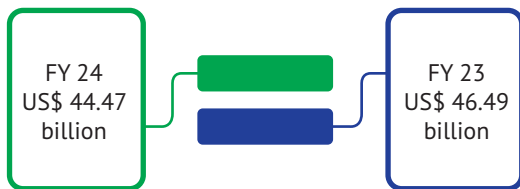
as the central bank's target of 9.8 per cent in December 2024 (MPS, H1FY25, Table 5, p.24). Public sector credit, on the other hand, recorded a lower growth of 9.80 per cent at the end of June 2024, compared with a higher growth of 34.94 per cent at the end of June 2023. The June's growth was lower compared with the BB's target of 14.2 per cent in December 2024 (MPS, H1FY25, Table 5, p.24). Within public sector credit, credit to government (net) recorded a growth of 9.69 per cent, and credit to other public sector recorded a growth of 9.42 per cent, during the period under review.



Exports

The release of export data for the month of June 2024 delayed as both the Bangladesh Bank (BB) and the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) are correcting the data mismatch. Usually, the EPB releases the export data of a month on the second or third day of the next month. But it has still delayed in publishing export data of June, the ending month of a fiscal year, after the BB reported that export earnings of July-April of FY24 were around US\$14 billion lower than EPB's data. Besides, the EPB refrains from publishing export statistics for the next three months while it investigates the mismatches found in the data. This decision was made in a meeting chaired by the Finance Minister where all stakeholders were present.

Export



In the meantime, we have received the export data from the BB which compiled from the National Board of Revenue (NBR). According to that data, export earnings in FY24 decreased by 4.34 per cent to US\$44.47 billion from US\$46.49 billion in the previous fiscal year in spite of a growth of readymade garments (RMG). RMG including knit and woven items contributed the lion's share of 81.24 per cent in FY24. Overall export earnings in FY24, however, were lower by US\$17.53 billion or 28.27 per cent against the target (US\$62.00 billion) amid lukewarm global demand, economic turmoil, geopolitical crisis, and inflationary pressures.

Of the total US\$44.47 billion, the RMG export fell 5.37 per cent to US\$36.13 billion in FY24 from US\$38.18 billion in FY23. A breakdown of the clothing sector performance shows that the knitwear sub-sector fetched US\$19.27 billion, earning decreased year-on-year by 5.35 per cent from US\$20.36 billion. Earnings from woven garment

exports amounted to US\$16.86 billion from US\$17.82 billion, down by 5.39 per cent. In FY24, earnings from main other 31 non-RMG sectors are: home textiles US\$782.10 million, agricultural products US\$965.20 million, jute and jute goods US\$925.40 million, leather and leather products US\$1.04 billion, frozen and live fish US\$377.10 million, chemical products US\$349.60 million, plastic products US\$245.40 million, and engineering products US\$507.70 million.



Export earnings from top twelve countries in FY24 are: United States of America (USA) US\$7.59 billion, Germany US\$4.85 billion, United Kingdom (UK) US\$4.48 billion, Spain US\$3.48 billion, France US\$2.28 billion, Netherlands US\$1.93 billion, Poland US\$1.67 billion, Italy US\$1.59 billion, India US\$1.57 billion, Japan US\$1.31 billion, Canada US\$1.31 billion, and Denmark US\$998.50 million. Among these twelve countries, most of them registered negative growth year-on-year in FY24, such

as: USA, Germany, France, Italy, India, Japan, and Canada due to the global crises—the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and conflicts in the Middle East.

Imports

According to Bangladesh Bank data, total value of imports (fob) in FY24 decreased by 8.29 per cent to US\$62.91 billion from US\$68.60 billion in FY23. The fall was mainly due to the outcome of a number of initiatives taken by the central bank as well as the government since April 2022 (i.e., close monitoring of LC opening with price rationalization along with depreciation of local currency) in order to restrict foreign currency expenditure. Also, fall of import of capital goods, food grains, consumer goods, and intermediate goods in FY24 helped reduce import (fob) payments.



The settlement of import Letters of Credit (LCs) during July-June of FY24 decreased year-on-year by 8.29 per cent and stood at US\$66.05 billion from US\$72.02 billion. On the other hand, fresh opening of import LCs during July-June of FY24 increased year-on-year by 0.65 per cent and stood at US\$68.69 billion against US\$68.25 billion.



Remittances

According to the Bangladesh Bank (BB) data, the inflow of remittance in July-June of FY24 increased by 10.65 per cent to US\$23.91 billion from US\$21.61 billion in the correspondent period in FY23. This surge in remittances could be attributed to factors such as the depreciation of Taka, introduction of the crawling peg exchange rate system and a new incentive scheme introduced by banks starting from 22 October 2023. This scheme allows up to 2.5 per cent additional incentive on inward remittances, in addition to the existing 2.5 per cent incentive provided by the government.

Inflow of Remittances



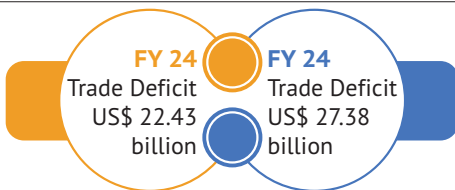
On the other hand, the inflow of remittance increased by 15.60 per cent to US\$2.54 billion in June 2024 from US\$2.20 billion in the same month of the previous fiscal year. The inflow of remittance in June also rose by 12.89 per cent from the previous month (May 2024) of US\$2.25 billion.



Balance of Payments

Country's trade deficit, year-on-year, narrowed by 18.08 per cent to US\$22.43 billion from US\$27.38 billion as imports dropped by 10.61 per cent in FY24. Recent measures by the government and the central bank to restrict imports amid a dollar crisis have contributed to the reduction in the trade deficit. Year-on-year, export receipt decreased by 5.88 per cent to US\$40.81 billion from US\$43.36 billion while import fell to US\$63.24 billion from US\$70.75 billion, down by 10.61 per cent, according to the Bangladesh Bank's latest data.

Balance of Payments



The current account balance narrowed year-on-year by 44.02 per cent to a deficit of US\$6.51 billion in FY24 from

deficit US\$11.63 billion. The capital account - which is a tiny amount – was at US\$554 million in FY24 compared to US\$475 million in FY23. The financial account recorded US\$4.55 billion in FY24, down from US\$6.89 billion in the previous fiscal year (FY23). In FY24, the net FDI, however, increased by 3.03 per cent to US\$1.70 billion from US\$1.65 billion. Foreign portfolio investments were US\$62 million negative in FY24, compared with that of US\$30 million negative in the previous financial year.



However, the overall balance narrowed to deficit US\$4.30 billion in FY24 from deficit US\$8.22 billion in FY23.



Foreign Aid

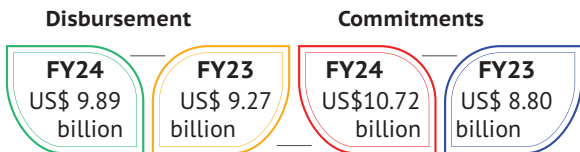
According to the Economic Relations Division (ERD) provisional data, the disbursement of foreign aid made by the development partners to Bangladesh up by 6.69 per cent or US\$0.62 billion to US\$9.89 billion in FY24

from US\$9.27 billion in FY23 when the country faced a foreign exchange crunch. Of the disbursement (US\$9.89 billion), US\$9.86 billion came as project assistance while the rest (US\$0.03 billion) in the form of food aid.

On the other hand, the foreign aid commitments surged by US\$1.92 billion or 21.82 per cent to US\$10.72 billion in FY24 from US\$8.80 billion in FY23. The entire amount (US\$10.72 billion) came as project assistance.

Meanwhile, the government repaid debts of US\$3.36 billion in FY24, US\$2.01 billion in principal and US\$1.35 billion in interest.

Disbursement and Commitments of Foreign Aid



Bangladesh takes Official Development Assistance (ODA) mainly from multilateral organizations or countries that provide soft loans or grants. The country's largest development partner is the World Bank (WB). Other development partners include the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan, the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), China, the United Nations (UN), the UK's DFID, Russia, Germany, and India.



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

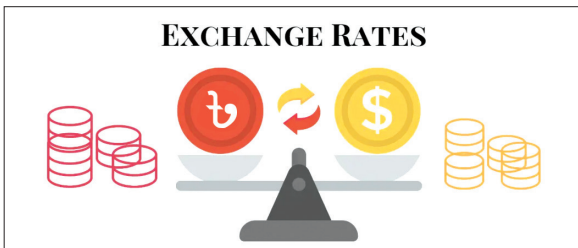
The net foreign direct investment (FDI) in FY24 increased slightly by 2.91 per cent to US\$1,697 million from US\$1,649 million in the previous fiscal year (FY23), according to the BB's balance of payments data. FDI inflow in Bangladesh is low compared to that in many other countries at similar level of development.



Bangladesh's low labor costs are generally believed to be attractive to foreign investors, yet they hesitate to make fresh investments in the country because of the country's underdeveloped infrastructure, and such other impediments as the shortage of energy and weak transmission infrastructure, lack of consistency in policy and regulatory frameworks, scarcity of industrial land, corruption, and non-transparent and uneven application of rules and regulations. The government needs to address these impediments to attract more FDI to the country in order to ensure the country's economic development.

Exchange Rate

Exchange rate of Bangladesh Taka depreciated since the end of June 2022. Between end-June of FY23 and end-June of FY24, the value of Taka depreciated by 8.17 per cent in terms of US dollar. On the inter-bank market, the US dollar was quoted at Tk.108.3578 at the end of June 2023 and Tk.118.0000 at the end of June 2024.



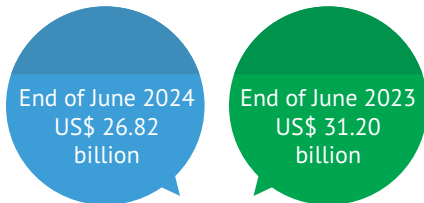
To contain the persistent foreign exchange pressure, the Bangladesh Bank (BB) as well as the government took various policy measures; aided by steady inflow of remittances and lower import payments. The BB sold a net US\$9.42 billion in the foreign exchange market during FY24, compared to a net sale of US\$13.39 billion during FY23. Also, the BB purchased (first leg) US\$5.31 billion and sold (second leg) US\$5.04 billion during the period through currency swap contract with commercial banks.



Foreign Exchange Reserve

Bangladesh Bank's gross foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$26.82 billion at the end of June of FY24 compared to US\$31.20 billion at the end of June of FY23. On the other hand, gross foreign exchange reserves, based on BPM6 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition), stood at US\$21.79 billion at the end of June of FY24 against US\$24.75 billion at the end of June of FY23.

Foreign Exchange Reserve





Price Situation

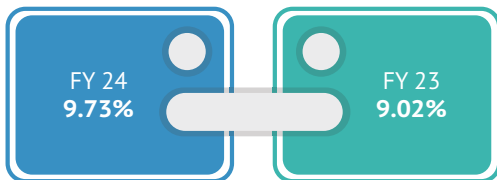
Bangladesh's economy has been experiencing higher inflation for around two years, although inflation lost steam across the world - in some countries nearing deflation. The government and the central bank have taken various steps including raising policy rate, liberalizing the interest regime and introducing crawling-peg system to curb the higher inflation, but the measures did not bear fruit yet. Rather, inflation remains high every passing month.



According to the latest Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) data, the rate of general inflation (point to point, Base: 2021-22=100), however, down by 0.17 percentage points to 9.72 per cent in June 2024 from 9.89 per cent

in the previous month (May 2024) but food inflation remained over 10 per cent for seven consecutive months - a sore point to common consumers. A year ago, in June 2023, the general inflation rate was slightly higher at 9.74 per cent.

Average annual inflation



Besides, the 12-month average inflation rate in FY24 stood at 9.73 per cent, while the previous fiscal year (FY23) recorded at 9.02 per cent.

Meanwhile, the food and non-food inflation (point to point) decreased in June 2024 from the previous month (May 2024). The BBS data showed that the food inflation decreased by 0.34 percentage points to 10.42 per cent in June 2024 from 10.76 per cent in May 2024, while the non-food inflation rate decreased to 9.15 per cent from 9.19 per cent. Year-on-year, food and non-food inflation was at 9.73 per cent and 9.60 per cent, respectively, in June 2023.

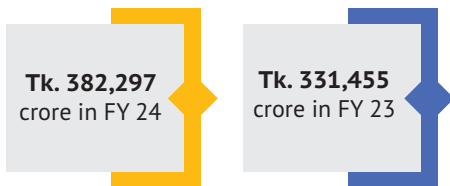
The 12-month average food and non-food inflation rate in FY24 stood at 10.65 per cent and 8.86 per cent, while the previous fiscal year (FY23)'s food and non-food inflation rate were 8.71 per cent and 9.39 per cent, respectively.



Public Finance

According to provisional data of the National Board of Revenue (NBR), the tax revenue collection grew by 15.34 per cent to Tk.382,297 crore in FY24 compared to Tk.331,455 crore in riding on value added tax (VAT) receipts. However, the revenue authority fell short of its revised target (Tk.410,000 crore) by Tk.27,703 crore or 6.76 per cent during the period under review (FY24).

Tax revenue collection grew by 15.34 percent



In FY24, the VAT wing boasted the highest collection of revenue worth Tk.153,851 crore from all-encompassing tax that marks a 24.09 per cent growth over the last

fiscal year (Tk.123,980 crore). Income tax collection also grew 15.27 per cent to Tk.128,858 crore from Tk.111,792 crore while the collection of customs wings was poor, grew at 4.08 per cent to Tk.99,588 crore from Tk.95,683 crore on year-on-year basis.



The NBR has revised the revenue collection target at Tk.410,000 crore in FY24 from initial Tk.430,000 crore. During FY24, the Board managed to collect 93.24 per cent of its revised target.

In June 2024 alone, the NBR managed to collect Tk.57,918 crore revenue, showing a growth of 18.11 per cent from Tk.49,038 crore in June 2023; while month-on-month NBR's collection grew by 65.47 per cent from Tk.35,002 crore in the previous month (May 2024).



Public Expenditure

The implementation rate of the Annual Development Programme (ADP) in FY24 stood at 80.92 per cent, 4.25 percentage points lower than the previous years' 85.17 per cent. According to the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED), the government ministries and agencies had failed to improve their capacity even after repeated reminders to them for expediting the development works. Some big ministries and agencies like the roads, health, shipping, and bridges division have been failing to execute their projects against the annual target, resulting in lower ADP implementation.



Recent data shows that 58 ministries and divisions could spend Tk.205,858.36 crore of the total revised ADP of Tk.254,391.64 crore in FY24 compared to Tk.201,486.78

crore achieved in FY23 of the total outlays (Tk.236,560.67 crore). The FY24's implementation rate was the lowest in four years. Four years ago, in FY20, the rate was 80.39 per cent. Thereafter, there had been a better performance in the subsequent three fiscals: FY21 was 82.11 per cent, FY22 was 92.74 per cent, and FY23 was 85.17 per cent. Out of the spending in the period under review (July-June of FY24), the foreign aid (project aid) spending was Tk.71,973 crore, which was 86.20 per cent of the total foreign aid (Tk.83,500 crore). On the other hand, spending of local funds (including GoB funds) in FY24 was Tk.133,885 crore, which was 78.35 per cent of the total local funds of Tk.170,892 crore.

The IMED monthly progress report showed that the implementation rate of the ADP in June 2024, the last month of the period under review, was sluggish at 23.38 per cent compared to that of the previous month.

Largest budget holder of the fifteen ministries and divisions, which together received 77.49 per cent of the total ADP, managed to post 86.41 per cent average ADP performance by spending a total of Tk.170,323.17 crore in FY24. Among these ministries and divisions, project implementation by the Power Division (101.82%) was the highest, followed by the Ministry of Housing and Public Works (95.76%), the Ministry of Water Resources (94.14%), the Ministry of Agriculture (93.91%), the Ministry of Science and Technology (93.14%), the

Secondary and Higher Education Division (90.07%), the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (89.20%), the Local Government Division (88.32%), the Ministry of Railways (85.21%), the Bridges Division (79.56%), the Health Services Division (76.65%), and the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (75.34%).

Implementation agencies that spent less than 75.0 per cent of their respective ADP budgets were: the Ministry of Shipping (73.59%), the Road Transport and Highways Division (70.96%), and the Prime Minister's Office (62.68%).



Overseas Employment Situation

Overseas employment is a vital source of Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserves. A steady outflow of migrant workers in the period under review (FY24) raises hope for a healthy growth in overseas employment as the sector is now recovering from the shocks of the global crises—the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine, and conflicts in the Middle East.

According to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), a total of 11,97,128 workers went abroad in FY24, compared to 11,37,931 workers in FY23. The workers went mainly to 20 countries in the last few years. Of them, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) received the highest. Other main job-destination countries are: Malaysia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE),

Qatar, Singapore, Kuwait, Jordan, United Kingdom (UK), Lebanon and South Korea.



Bangladeshi female workers started going abroad on employment since 1991. Some 1,262,791 female workers entered the international markets with jobs from 2004 to August 2024. Female workers, mostly housemaids and garment workers, are employed mainly in KSA, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, UAE, and Lebanon.

Manpower export is a major earner of foreign currencies for the country, after the export of readymade garments. According to the BMET, more than 14 million Bangladeshi workers have found jobs abroad since 1976. Most of them went to the Middle Eastern countries.

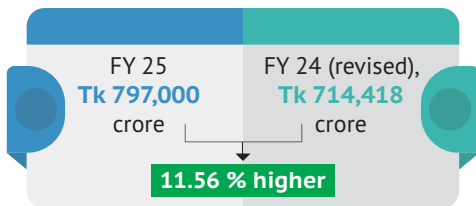


Budget for 2024-25 (FY25)

The outlay of the FY25 national budget is Tk.7,97,000 crore, which is 11.56 per cent higher than that of the

last year's revised budget (Tk.7,14,418 crore). Within the national budget there is a Tk.2,81,453 crore development budget, which is 8.25 per cent bigger than that in the revised FY24 budget (Tk.2,60,007 crore), and a non-development budget including other expenditure of Tk.5,15,547 crore, which is 13.45 per cent bigger than that in the revised FY24 budget (Tk.4,54,411 crore).

Budget outlay for 2024 -2025



The budget sets a 6.75 per cent GDP growth target and commits to bring down the inflation rate to 6.5 per cent by the end of FY25.

The budget targets a 13.18 per cent revenue growth to Tk.5,41,000 crore over the revised revenue estimate of Tk.4,78,001 crore in the outgoing fiscal. The revenue receipts will comprise of Tk.4,95,000 crore as tax revenue and Tk.46,000 crore as non-tax revenue. In the total tax revenue, Tk.4,80,000 crore will come from NBR and Tk.15,000 crore from non-NBR taxes.



The size of the ADP (Tk.2,65,000 crore) in the FY25 budget is 8.16 per cent larger than the past year's revised ADP (Tk.2,45,000 crore).

In the ADP allocations, the human resources sector (education, health, and other related sectors) has been given the highest priority. Some 30.2 per cent of ADP allocation has gone to that sector. The communication infrastructure (roads, railways, bridges, and other related sectors) comes next, receiving 26.1 per cent of the allocation, followed by some 22.6 per cent for agriculture and rural development (agriculture, local government, rural development, water resources and other related sectors), 11.4 per cent for energy infrastructure (power, energy and mineral resources), and 9.7 per cent for other sectors.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24 ^(P)
National Accounts					
GDP (million US\$)	373,959	416,264	460,219	451,534	459,046
GNI (million US\$)	389,438	438,175	478,451	469,556	477,697
GDP Growth (%)	3.45	6.94	7.10	5.78	5.82
Population (million number)	167.43	169.11	171.30	170.84	171.59
Per Capita GDP (US\$)	2,234	2,462	2,687	2,643	2,675
Per Capita GNI (US\$)	2,326	2,591	2,793	2,749	2,784
Growth and Share in GDP by Main Sectors:					
<i>Agriculture</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	12.52	12.07	11.61	11.30	11.02
Growth Rate (%)	3.42	3.17	3.05	3.37	3.21
<i>Industry</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	34.94	36.01	36.92	37.65	37.95
Growth Rate (%)	3.61	10.29	9.86	8.37	6.66
<i>Manufacturing</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	22.40	23.36	24.29	24.89	25.07
Growth Rate (%)	1.68	11.59	11.41	8.89	6.58
<i>Construction</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	9.31	9.40	9.54	9.60	9.75
Growth rate (%)	9.13	8.08	8.71	6.98	7.45
<i>Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	1.22	1.25	1.23	1.19	1.12
Growth Rate (%)	0.67	9.54	6.15	2.46	(-) 0.33
<i>Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Growth Rate (%)	2.18	6.65	9.54	8.88	11.08
<i>Services</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	52.54	51.92	51.48	51.05	51.04
Growth Rate (%)	3.93	5.73	6.26	5.37	5.80
<i>Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	14.97	15.06	15.24	15.26	15.32
Growth Rate (%)	3.21	7.64	8.46	6.38	6.19
<i>Accommodation and Food Service Activities</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.07
Growth Rate (%)	1.69	4.53	5.37	5.84	5.68
<i>Information and Communication</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.27
Growth Rate (%)	6.57	7.11	4.79	6.35	6.49
<i>Transportation and Storage</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	7.65	7.44	7.34	7.29	7.25
Growth Rate (%)	1.73	4.04	5.75	5.49	5.24
<i>Financial and Insurance Activities</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	3.26	3.22	3.19	3.07	3.05
Growth Rate (%)	4.72	5.82	5.87	2.55	4.84

Cont'd...

Indicators	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24 ^(P)
<i>Real estate Activities</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	8.68	8.39	8.12	7.92	7.77
Growth Rate (%)	3.68	3.42	3.70	3.68	3.79
<i>Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	3.56	3.52	3.45	3.48	3.53
Growth Rate (%)	5.49	6.05	4.91	7.03	7.56
<i>Human Health and Social Work Activities</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	3.21	3.32	3.40	3.43	3.57
Growth Rate (%)	10.70	10.60	9.88	7.22	10.07
<i>Education</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	2.71	2.68	2.69	2.68	2.74
Growth rate (%)	5.33	5.81	7.87	5.53	8.33
<i>Administrative and Support Service Activities</i>					
Share in GDP (%)	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.73
Growth Rate (%)	6.33	6.02	6.01	7.51	6.15
Money and Credit (billion Tk.)					
Narrow Money (M1)	3,282.64	3,758.29	4,259.05	4,918.88	5,009.24
Percentage Change (%)	(20.11)	(14.49)	(13.32)	(15.49)	(1.84)
Broad Money (M2)	13,737.35	15,608.95	17,081.22	18,871.74	20,332.32
Percentage Change (%)	(12.64)	(13.62)	(9.43)	(10.48)	(7.74)
Foreign Assets (net)	3,014.70	3,823.38	3,642.99	3,167.28	2,923.21
Percentage Change (%)	(10.67)	(26.82)	(-4.72)	(-13.06)	(-7.71)
Domestic Assets (net)	10,722.65	11,785.58	13,438.24	15,704.46	17,409.11
Percentage Change (%)	(13.20)	(9.91)	(14.02)	(16.86)	(10.85)
Domestic Credit	13,026.35	14,398.99	16,717.49	19,267.51	21,155.35
Percentage Change (%)	(13.58)	(10.54)	(16.10)	(15.25)	(9.80)
Govt. Sector Credit (net)	1,761.49	2,210.26	2,833.15	3,871.60	4,248.77
Percentage Change (%)	(55.51)	(25.48)	(28.18)	(36.65)	(9.69)
Other Public Sector Credit	292.15	300.18	371.99	454.92	494.19
Percentage Change (%)	(25.09)	(2.75)	(23.92)	(22.29)	(9.42)
Public Sector Credit	2,053.64	2,510.44	3,205.14	4,326.51	4,742.96
Percentage Change (%)	(50.31)	(22.24)	(27.67)	(34.99)	(9.80)
Private Sector Credit	10,972.71	11,888.55	13,512.36	14,940.99	16,412.39
Percentage Change (%)	(8.61)	(8.35)	(13.66)	(10.57)	(9.84)
Reserve Money	2,844.83	3,480.72	3,471.62	3,835.85	4,136.45
Percentage Change (%)	(15.56)	(22.35)	(-0.26)	(10.49)	(7.84)

Cont'd...

Bangladesh's Economy During FY2023-24 (FY24)

Indicators	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24 ^(P)
Total Liquid Assets	3,357.98	4,490.87	4,416.82	4,212.33	4,744.43
Percentage Change (%)	(23.54)	(33.74)	(-1.65)	(-4.63)	(12.63)
Minimum Required Liquid Assets (CRR+SLR)	1,962.39	2,173.76	2,382.58	2,549.63	2,804.80
Percentage Change (%)	(5.40)	(10.77)	(9.61)	(7.01)	(10.01)
Financial Deepening (M2/GDP*100)	43.33	44.22	43.01	42.02	40.28
Balance of Payments (million US\$)					
Trade Balance	-17,858	-23,778	-33,250	-27,384	-22,432
Exports f.o.b (including EPZ)	32,832	36,903	49,245	43,364	40,810
Imports f.o.b (including EPZ)	50,690	60,681	82,495	70,748	63,242
Services	-2,578	-3,020	-3,987	-3,131	-3,808
Primary Income	-3,070	-3,172	-2,726	-3,407	-4,817
Secondary Income	18,782	25,395	21,767	22,289	24,545
Workers' Remittances (current a/c portion)	18,205	24,778	21,032	21,611	23,912
Current Account Balance	-4,724	-4,575	-18,196	-11,633	-6,512
Capital Account	256	458	610	475	554
Financial Account	7,809	14,067	16,691	6,890	4,546
Foreign Direct Investment (net)	1,271	1,355	1,827	1,649	1,697
Errors and Omissions	-172	-676	-5,761	-3,954	-2,888
Overall Balance	3,169	9,274	-6,656	-8,222	-4,300
Public Finance (billion Tk.)					
NBR Tax Revenue (Revised Target)	3,005.00	3,010.00	3,300.00	3,700.00	4,100.00
NBR Tax Revenue Collection	2,164.52	2,616.89	3,016.34	3,314.55	3,822.97
Tax Revenue Collection (NBR+Non-NBR)	2,223.56	2,648.00	3,086.25	3,390.10	1,685.47*
ADP (Revised Target)	2,011.99	2,092.72	2,196.02	2,365.61	2,543.92
ADP Expenditure	1,617.41	1,718.36	2,036.48	2,014.87	2,058.58

Cont'd...

Indicators	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24 ^(P)
Consumption, Investment & Savings as % of GDP					
Consumption	72.92	74.66	74.78	74.24	72.39
Private	66.95	68.78	69.08	68.58	66.78
General Government	5.97	5.88	5.70	5.66	5.61
Investment	31.31	31.02	32.05	30.95	30.98
Private	24.02	23.70	24.52	24.18	23.51
Public	7.29	7.32	7.53	6.77	7.47
Gross National Savings	31.42	30.79	29.35	29.95	31.86
Gross Domestic Savings	27.08	25.34	25.22	25.76	27.61
Foreign Exchange Reserves (million US\$)	36,037	46,391	41,827	31,203	26,815
Rate of Inflation (12-month average)	6.02	5.64	7.56	9.74**	9.72**
Exchange Rate (Taka/US\$)	84.7811	84.8063	86.3927	99.4226	111.0024

Note: P = Provisional; * = Value up to December; ** = Base: 2021-22=100;

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and Bangladesh Bank (BB)

COMMODITY WISE EXPORT SHIPMENT

(in million US\$)

Major Commodity	FY2022-23	FY2023-24 ^(P)
01. Woven Garments	17,817.70	16,862.40
02. Knitwear	20,357.80	19,268.00
03. Home Textile	1,030.90	782.10
04. Agricultural Products	832.70	965.20
05. Frozen and Live Fish	425.00	377.10
06. Leather and Leather Product	1,178.40	1,038.80
07. Footwear	384.90	417.20
08. Raw Jute	203.80	161.30
09. Jute Goods	775.70	764.10
10. Pharmaceutical	175.50	205.40
11. Others	3,312.40	3,633.40
Total	46,494.80	44,475.10

Note: P = Provisional

Sources: National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Bangladesh Bank (BB)

COMMODITY WISE IMPORT PAYMENTS

(in million US\$)

Major Commodity	FY2022-23	FY2023-24 ^(P)
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation bituminous substances; mineral waxes	12,846.00	11,255.50
Cotton	8,679.60	7,894.60
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4,761.80	4,226.60
Iron and Steel	3,282.10	3,581.70
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers and parts and accessories of such articles	2,652.30	2,634.80
Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	2,950.50	2,570.40
Plastics and articles thereof	2,654.90	2,498.70
Cereals	2,753.30	1,931.20
Fertilizers	3,451.80	1,662.30
Man-made staple fibres	1,670.90	1,621.00
Man-made filaments	1,670.50	1,581.40
Knitted or crocheted fabrics	1,561.30	1,525.70
Organic chemicals	1,128.50	1,253.10
Salt; Sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	1,429.50	1,235.00
Sugars and sugar confectionery	950.90	1,199.70
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains; seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	1,342.70	1,194.70
Residues and waste from the food industries; Prepared animal fodder	1,004.40	1,164.50
Edible vegetable and certain roots and tubers	1,010.40	1,097.30
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rollingstock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,094.10	932.30
Miscellaneous chemical products	898.70	869.20
Tanning or dyeing extracts; Tannins and their derivatives; Dyes, pigments and other coloring matter; Paints and varnishes; Putty and other mastics; Inks	783.70	773.00
Ships, boats and floating structures	775.20	733.10
Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	689.80	658.50
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	610.10	579.90

Cont'd...

Major Commodity	FY2022-23	FY2023-24 ^(P)
Articles of Iron and Steel	456.50	499.50
Coffee, tea, mate and spices	359.80	477.90
Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	552.60	473.10
Other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn etc.	322.60	426.20
Special woven fabrics; tufted text. Fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery	364.50	409.10
Dairy produce; bird's eggs; natural honey; Edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	422.90	408.20
Edible fruit nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	342.00	392.90
Aluminium and Articles Thereof	412.50	381.40
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	354.20	363.20
Rubber and articles thereof	324.30	362.30
Impregnated, coated, covered textile fabrics etc.	343.30	349.80
Copper and Articles Thereof	244.70	287.50
Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered (Waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	193.60	223.50
Soap, organic surf-active agents, lubricating etc.	218.70	218.00
Pharmaceutical products	177.10	183.00
Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	182.10	179.20
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastry cooks' products	171.20	156.60
Albuminoid substances; modified starches, glues, enzymes	128.20	134.30
Miscellaneous edible preparations	158.20	134.30
Ores, slag and ash	158.20	133.80
Miscellaneous articles of base metal	104.00	129.40
Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	95.20	119.10
Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns etc.	127.00	118.50
Raw hides and skins and leather	137.90	113.50
Essential oils & resinoids; Perfume, cosmetic or toilet preparations	118.30	111.60
Aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof	119.80	105.80
Glass and glassware	99.50	104.90
Others	1,118.00	1,123.90
Sub Total	68,459.90	62,794.70
Other Unclassified Item	140.90	114.70
Grand Total	68,600.80	62,909.40

Note: P = Provisional; The above figures contain FoB basis import payments

Source: Bangladesh Bank (BB)

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

(in million US\$)

Country	FY23		FY24 ^(P)	
	Exports	Imports (fob)	Exports	Imports (fob)
Argentina	12.90	663.30	11.30	522.50
Australia	918.70	1,211.60	890.30	1,318.20
Belgium	795.50	145.00	656.80	122.40
Brazil	147.40	2,592.50	156.40	2,655.80
Canada	1,468.40	1,417.50	1,313.00	898.90
China P.R	585.00	17,826.60	725.80	16,576.10
Denmark	980.30	128.80	998.50	102.00
France	2,643.80	221.60	2,279.40	221.90
Germany	5,604.90	957.40	4,848.00	904.50
Hong Kong: SAR of China	131.20	353.10	122.00	294.90
India	1,786.10	9,492.40	1,570.00	8,961.60
Indonesia	60.60	3,378.00	48.20	3,545.70
Italy	1,788.70	580.50	1,594.60	499.30
Japan	1,455.60	2,029.90	1,314.80	1,800.40
Korea, Republic of	497.20	1,602.20	494.20	899.00
Malaysia	325.70	3,491.70	294.50	2,583.70
Netherlands	1,798.50	214.70	1,932.20	197.80
New Zealand	107.70	326.60	104.50	381.30
Pakistan	83.40	698.70	62.00	626.90
Poland	1,521.30	97.60	1,670.20	53.90
Qatar	30.50	2,366.50	30.70	2,079.80
Russian Federation	369.50	505.20	399.60	862.50
Saudi Arabia	242.50	1,811.60	311.30	1,674.70
Singapore	122.70	2,300.60	103.70	2,494.80
Spain	3,375.10	154.10	3,475.20	202.70
Sweden	752.50	48.90	699.60	44.30
Switzerland	90.40	179.00	81.80	269.20
New Taiwan: Province of China	NA	1,119.60	NA	905.00
Thailand	70.70	945.20	64.20	870.50
Turkey	458.20	423.00	581.00	426.80
Ukraine	18.90	367.00	22.20	242.30
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	496.80	1,703.90	405.10	1,294.50
United Kingdom (UK)	4,434.10	415.30	4,480.40	345.50
United States of America (USA)	8,535.50	2,344.30	7,592.60	2,537.60
Vietnam	88.40	1,010.60	112.60	832.70
Others	4,696.10	5,476.30	5,028.40	4,659.70
Total	46,494.80	68,600.80*	44,475.10	62,909.40*

Note: P = Provisional, NA= Not Available, * = included other unclassified and Export Processing Zones (EPZs) to abroad

Sources: National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Bangladesh Bank (BB)



Chamber Building

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 certificates of origin, and, through conducting economic research and sector surveys, offering trade and investment facilitation services, legal services, information management and dissemination, and 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, etc. MCCI has a long history of joint collaboration. It interacts regularly with major international trade bodies and many private sector organizations located all over the world.