

CHAMBER NEWS

ISSUE 10 ■ October 2025

**BANGLADESH SET TO
REMAIN TOP
GLOBAL COTTON
IMPORTER IN 2026**



METROPOLITAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY, DHAKA



কেমিক্যালের গন্ধযুক্ত অ্যারোসল নয়
ন্যাচারাল পাওয়ারে মশামুক্ত ঘর

ডেঙ্গু, চিকুনগুনিয়া সহ
প্রাণঘাতী মশা থেকে সুরক্ষা*





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

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EDITORIAL**BANGLADESH SET TO REMAIN TOP GLOBAL COTTON IMPORTER IN 2026**

Bangladesh is projected to remain the world's largest cotton importer in the 2025–26 marketing year, according to the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Cotton: World Markets and Trade report (August 2025). The forecast highlights the country's central role in the global textile supply chain, with garments accounting for more than four-fifths of its export earnings.

The USDA projects Bangladesh's cotton imports at 8.1 million bales in 2026, ahead of Vietnam (8.0 million) and far above China (5.3 million), whose demand has sharply declined from 15 million bales in 2023–24. Overall, global cotton consumption is forecast to dip by 100,000 bales to 118.0 million.

Bangladesh's demand reflects the steady growth of its ready-made garment (RMG) sector. In FY25, apparel exports rose 8.84% year-on-year to \$39.35 billion, driven largely by European and American buyers attracted by competitive prices and reliable quality. However, rising energy and shipping costs may pressure margins unless global prices stabilize.

Domestic cotton production remains minimal: only 45,000 hectares yield about 153,000 bales, covering just 2% of annual demand. Thus, there is a strong reliance on imported cotton which primarily comes from the US, India, and African suppliers. The government's 2023 decision to scrap the double fumigation requirement has cut delays and costs at ports.

Bangladesh's stronger purchases from the US also reflect a broader trade strategy. To help reduce its trade deficit with the US, Bangladesh pledged to import \$1 billion worth of American cotton, ensuring mills receive a steady flow of high-quality fiber while bolstering the case for duty-free garment access to the US market. This arrangement benefits both countries—Bangladesh secures reliable supplies, while the US gains a dependable buyer.

Global conditions present mixed prospects. Cotton output is forecast to fall 1.8 million bales to 116.6 million, due to weaker harvests in the US, Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Mali, partly offset by higher production in India and China. Prices are expected to remain broadly stable, supported by adequate supply, a softer US dollar, and lower fuel costs—though volatility remains a risk.

Despite uncertainties, optimism in Bangladesh's textile sector is strong. Buyers are increasingly prioritizing natural fibers and sustainable sourcing, trends that work in Bangladesh's favor. Cotton remains the key raw material, even as blends with synthetics gain ground in some markets.

Maintaining the top spot among global cotton importers underscores Bangladesh's success in global trade. Stable demand, supportive trade policies, and uninterrupted raw material flows have made this possible. Going forward, the priority will be to balance cost pressures with sustainability commitments to sustain growth well into the future.

ARTICLE

14 STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVELY MANAGING PEOPLE AT WORK*By Jennifer Herrity*

Whether you are in a leadership position for the first time or you're a seasoned manager, you can always try new techniques to hone your management style. Managing people effectively can help you hit company deadlines, build camaraderie and identify opportunities for growth on your team. Use these tips to improve your personnel management skills in the workplace to work towards team goals:

Before you can manage the success of others, you first should take care of yourself. Make your schedule a priority and guard your time, setting aside a block each day dedicated to completing your own work without interruptions. Eager managers can make the mistake of over-committing to their team and ultimately experiencing burnout, making them a less effective manager. Once you feel confident in your own work, you will be more attentive and focused on your team when they need you.

Get to know your team

To be an effective manager, you must understand the people you are managing. Depending on their personalities, people respond differently to various leadership styles. Some require hands-on management while others excel when they are

given freedom and flexibility. Strong leaders can adjust their management techniques depending on who they are working with, cultivating every team member's potential with personalized attention.

Getting to know your team involves learning what inspires them, the processes they use to complete their work, the environmental factors that hinder or support their work and the level of knowledge and skills they bring to the workplace. Knowing how someone works best and assessing their competency in different areas can help you assign tasks effectively and address issues productively without decreasing morale. You can start to learn about your team by using active listening skills in conversation.

Delegate tasks

Learning how to trust others with key tasks allows you to focus on high-level management duties instead of micromanaging each responsibility on a project. Once you learn about each team member's strengths, weaknesses, experiences and skills, you will be able to accurately delegate jobs to the people who are likely to do them well within the given time frame. Delegating tasks involves setting clear expectations with each person and ensuring that they feel confident in their ability to complete their portion of the project. By delegating responsibilities to others, you demonstrate trust in their abilities and help them feel invested in a project's outcome.

Take control of communication



Instead of waiting for your team members to reach out to you with questions, updates and concerns, take initiative when communicating with others. When you first step into your managerial role, whether it is official or unofficial, explain how team members should communicate with you and with one another. Identify the main channels for communication such as email or chat servers so that everyone understands what steps to take if they encounter an issue. Reach out to your team as a group and individually to check up on their progress and encourage open communication as a means to solve problems.

Identify clear workflows



Identify what role each team member plays in completing a project and map out the workflow processes you expect to use. Having a clear understanding of each individual role and how it impacts the overall project gives you a more informed perspective on what you can expect of each person. It also

enables you to craft a reasonable timeline that employees can stick to. Managing employees without understanding the project workflow can result in confusion and delays, preventing you from efficiently identifying the cause of any issues that take place.

Develop clear goals



Set goals as a team and individually to guide your management efforts. Creating goals at the beginning of a project gives you a guideline as a leader and keeps everyone focused on how their behavior impacts the success of a project or initiative. Write each goal down so that you have a document you can reference when assessing project success at key benchmarks. Discuss with your team the steps everyone needs to take to accomplish their goals, providing everyone with opportunities to ask questions and make suggestions about strategies for meeting or exceeding team goals.

Consider using the SMART method when creating goals so that you have a clear way of identifying whether your team successfully accomplished their goals or not. SMART stands for specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-based. This means that each goal you set needs to have clear guidelines and a way to record progress on a schedule. Goals that fit into the SMART framework are easy to manage because they are created to suit each team member's unique position and provide metrics that keep everyone accountable.

Demonstrate consistent leadership



Building trust with your team is an important part of being a good manager. One of the best ways to show that you are

trustworthy and earn respect from others is to be consistent in your behavior. When you say that you are going to do something, follow through every time. Although you should personalize your management techniques to each individual, you also need to hold everyone to the same standards of behavior to avoid showing favoritism. Consistent, reliable follow-through shows your team that they can trust you to be fair and equitable with everyone working on a project.

Provide positive reinforcement



Positive reinforcement is a highly effective management technique where you reward people who demonstrate excellence in the workplace. Be vocal when you notice someone producing quality work and encourage team members to celebrate one another's success. You can recognize excellent work by something as simple as verbal praise or through a structured reward system, depending on what motivates your team the best. Find something positive about everyone on your team to emphasize so that you can recognize top performers and encourage others to be more confident as they grow their skills.

Give honest feedback



Good managers are able to be tactful and direct with their team when giving both praise and constructive criticism. To get the most out of others, you must be honest about their strengths and weaknesses, identify when their work is not up to standard and strategize on ways to improve. Your feedback should be honest without being discouraging so that failures can be used as growth opportunities instead of demoralizing moments.

Actively resolve conflicts



While your professional relationship with each individual on your team is an important part of management, you also need to be aware of how team members interact with one another. Interpersonal or professional conflicts between team members can slow down production and cause miscommunications across the entire team. If you notice conflict, take steps to mediate and actively resolve the conflict before it becomes a pervasive issue that impacts workflow.

Ask for input



Just as it is important for you to give clear, constructive feedback to your team, it is also critical for you to seek out feedback about your management skills. Give your team the opportunity to share their experience and offer suggestions as to how you can be a better manager and provide the support they need to succeed. When you receive input from your team, thank them for their thoughts and seriously consider how you could resolve the issue they brought up.

Consider using an anonymous channel so that everyone can share their honest thoughts without fear of awkwardness and retribution, especially if you have seniority over your team members. Their feedback can help you adjust individual workloads to prevent burnout, change unhelpful company policies or reorganize the workflow to improve productivity.

Allow for flexibility



Build a culture of mutual respect by being flexible with how team members accomplish their responsibilities. Giving people freedom in areas such as dress codes or how they decorate their personal space can help them enjoy their work more and become more productive. Help your team enjoy the work environment by encouraging them to customize their work process. When people feel that someone in a leadership position cares about their well-being as an individual, they are more likely to accept direction and produce their best work.

Meet your own expectations



Lead by example and show your team that you hold yourself to the same standards that you expect of them. Even if you

have more flexibility in your workload as a manager, it is important to show that you are a team player by abiding by the same deadlines and expectations you set for the rest of your team. Communicate with others about the steps you are taking to accomplish your role in the project to demonstrate that you have a personal stake in the team's success. Effective managers not only treat their team members consistently but also manage their own behavior based on the same fair expectations.

Host frequent check-ins



Schedule regular group and one-on-one meetings to assess the progress of each person you manage. High-performing employees may have trouble voicing when they are overwhelmed, so it is important to take the initiative as a leader to ask about their workload and any challenges they might have experienced. Keep a log of what you discuss during each check-in so that you can identify common issues or long-term patterns that require special attention on an organizational or procedural level.

Source: <https://www.indeed.com>

CHAMBER EVENTS



DISCUSSION SESSION ON “PURCHASING MANAGERS’ INDEX (PMI) FOR BANGLADESH”

The Chamber, in collaboration with the Policy Exchange of Bangladesh (PEB) and supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), organized a Discussion Session on “Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI) for Bangladesh” on 25 September 2025 at its Gulshan office. Mr. Farooq Ahmed, Secretary-General and CEO of the Chamber, delivered the welcome remarks and moderated the discussion. Mr. Hasnat Alam, Economist and Senior Manager at PEB, presented an overview of the PMI program in Bangladesh and shared insights from the latest report. Following the presentation, an open discussion took place in which participants shared their perspectives. Representatives from the Chamber, PEB, and Chamber member firms attended the discussion.





ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON NBR REFORM – SHAPING TOWARDS AN EFFECTIVE REVENUE POLICY AND REVENUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH

On 27 September 2025, the Chamber, in collaboration with Policy Exchange Bangladesh (PEB), organized a Roundtable Discussion on “NBR Reform – Shaping Towards an Effective Revenue Policy and Revenue Management System in Bangladesh” at its Gulshan premises. Mr. Kamran T. Rahman, President of the Chamber, delivered the Welcome Remarks, followed by Dr. M. Masrur Reaz, Chairman of PEB, setting the context. The session was moderated by Ms. Nihad Kabir, Former President of the Chamber.

Lead discussants included Mr. A. M. Mahbub Chowdhury, Vice President of Chittagong Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (CMCCI) and Mr. Snehasish Barua, FCA, ACA (ICAEW), Partner at Snehasish Mahmud & Co. Expert insights were shared by Mr. Muhammad Zahangir Alam, CFO & Executive Director (Finance & Strategy), Square Group, and Mr. Sayeed Ahmed Khan, Head of Tax, Unilever Bangladesh Ltd. Mr. Md. Farid Uddin, Former Member (VAT), NBR and Member of the NBR Reform Committee, also shared his views, while Dr. Muhammad Abdul Mazid, Former Chairman of NBR and Head of the NBR Reform Committee, delivered the Special Guest’s statement.





CHAMBER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE SAMSON H. CHOWDHURY ON HIS BIRTH CENTENARY

On 27 September 2025, the Chamber, in collaboration with Bonik Barta, organized a commemorative event marking the Birth Centenary of the late Samson H. Chowdhury, Founder of Square Group and Former President of the Chamber. The event was held at the Samson H. Chowdhury Centre, Dhaka Club, and brought together distinguished guests, business leaders, and members of civil society to honor the legacy of one of Bangladesh's most visionary entrepreneurs.

The program was moderated by Ms. Nihad Kabir, Former President of the Chamber while welcome remarks were delivered by Mr. Kamran T. Rahman, President of the Chamber, and Mr. Dewan Hanif Mahmud, Editor and Publisher of Bonik Barta. Mr. Tapan Chowdhury, Managing Director of Square Pharmaceuticals and son of the late Samson H. Chowdhury, along with Ms. Sanchia Chowdhury, his granddaughter, shared heartfelt reminiscences that beautifully honored the life, values, and enduring legacy of the founder of Square Group.

Several distinguished personalities, including Mr. Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury, Former Commerce Minister; Mr. Mahbubur Rahman, President of ICC Bangladesh; Mr. Mohammad Abdul Mazid, Former Chairman of NBR; Mr. Mahfuz Anam, Editor and Publisher of The Daily Star; Mr. A.K. Azad, Managing Director of Ha-Meem Group; Mr. Syed Nasim Manzur, Managing Director of Apex Footwear; and Mr. C.K. Hyder, Former Secretary-General of the Chamber also shared their memories.



MEMBER EVENTS

PRIME BANK PLC



Prime Bank has launched the "Zero by Prime Bank" Visa Signature credit card in Bangladesh, a groundbreaking product described as the country's first truly fee-free credit card. The card eliminates various fees, including issuing, annual, EMI processing, renewal, and MFS transfer fees, along with hidden charges. In addition to premium benefits and global acceptance, the card features a blind notch for accessibility to visually impaired customers, emphasizing Prime Bank's commitment to innovation and inclusivity. The card was unveiled by Nazeem A Choudhury, Prime Bank's Deputy Managing Director -- Consumer Banking, and Sabbir Ahmed, Country Manager of Visa, along with other high officials from both organizations at an event held at the Prime Tower.

RENATA



Renata has entered the Canadian pharmaceutical market with the launch of a birth control pill, expanding its export portfolio and global presence. The company introduced Desogestrel/Ethinyl Estradiol (0.15 mg/0.03 mg) tablets, which combine desogestrel (a progestin) and ethinylestradiol (an estrogen) to prevent pregnancy. Manufactured at Renata's Health Canada-approved facility, the product will be marketed as Miley 21 and Miley 28 through a partnership with Ambicare Pharmaceuticals Inc., a generic drug company with a strong Canadian market presence.

BERGER PAINTS BANGLADESH LIMITED



Berger Paints Bangladesh Limited and Rupayan City Uttara signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) at Rupayan City Uttara's Skyvilla Lounge. Under the agreement, Berger will provide Rupayan City clients with exclusive consultancy and priority services, while Berger's clients will gain access to Rupayan City's facilities. The MoU was signed by M Mahbubur Rahman, CEO of Rupayan City, and AKM Sadeq Newaz, Chief Business Officer of Berger. Senior officials from both organizations also attended. Through these reciprocal benefits, both organizations aim to deliver enhanced and more convenient services to their customers.

MUTUAL TRUST BANK



MTB Foundation inaugurated a Water Access Hub and Sanitation Facilities under its 'JoTorongo' project for the vulnerable community of Char Alexander, Lakshmipur. The initiative will improve access to safe water and sanitation, enhancing dignity and well-being while contributing to SDGs 3 (Health), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and 15 (Life on Land). The inauguration was led by Samia Chowdhury, CEO of MTB Foundation, and Golam Rabbani, Associate, alongside Wahidul Islam Sikder, Director of Shepherds Bangladesh.

BRAC BANK



BRAC Bank has entered into a partnership with Vision Emporium, the retail chain of RFL Electronics Limited, to encourage customers to embrace energy-efficient home appliances while enjoying exclusive benefits with BRAC Bank credit cards. Through this collaboration, BRAC Bank credit cardholders will receive a 15% instant discount on Vision Induction Cookers, Infrared Cookers and Rice Cookers at Vision Emporium's showrooms nationwide. By promoting these appliances, BRAC Bank reinforces its commitment to green banking, helping households make choices that are both financially smart and environmentally responsible. The offer will remain valid till October 31, 2025.

ROBI AXIATA PLC



Robi Axiata PLC has become the first operator in Bangladesh to officially launch commercial 5G services, marking a milestone in the country's telecommunications sector. The formal launch took place at its corporate office in Dhaka, with 5G already active in several locations.

Customers with 5G-enabled devices can now access the service, which will be gradually expanded nationwide. With high-speed bandwidth, ultra-low latency, and large-scale device connectivity, 5G will drive opportunities in smart cities, telemedicine, augmented reality (AR) virtual reality (VR), and cloud gaming. Robi is collaborating with global technology partners Ericsson and Huawei to build a 5G-ready ecosystem of networks, devices, and solutions.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE LIMITED



Guardian Life Insurance Limited celebrated its 12th anniversary. The journey has been marked by remarkable growth, leadership in the bancassurance, digital, and microinsurance sectors, and industry-leading innovations that have reshaped Bangladesh's insurance landscape. Backed by the trust and support of leading companies, namely Square, BRAC, and Apex, the Guardian Life commenced its journey with a singular mission to change the perception of the insurance industry in Bangladesh. It has accomplished this goal through world-class life insurance products, strict compliance, good governance, and exceptional customer experiences.

NESTLÉ BANGLADESH



A team from BUET, led by Prof. Dr. Mohidus Samad Khan, Director of the Institute of Appropriate Technology (IAT), visited Nestlé Bangladesh's production facilities in Sreepur, Gazipur. The delegation included Prof. Dr. Iftekhar Uddin Bhuiyan, Assistant Professor Rifat Rahman, and students from IAT and the Department of Chemical Engineering. They were welcomed by Md. Rashedul Hasan Kayes Alhayat, Manufacturing Director, and senior officials of Nestlé Bangladesh. Students learned about advanced technologies in product manufacturing and industrial management. Department heads also gave an overview of company operations.

CORPORATE



Omera Petroleum Limited, one of the country's leading LPG distributors, is set to acquire nearly all the shares of Totalgaz Bangladesh for Tk 2.27 billion. The acquisition will diversify Omera's revenue streams and enhance profitability. A subsidiary of MJL Bangladesh, Omera currently holds a 22% market share, while Totalgaz accounts for about 5%. The consolidation will raise Omera's market share to nearly 27%, strengthening its leadership in an industry facing rising costs and stiff competition.



IDLC Finance posted a 45% year-on-year profit growth in Q2 (April-June), driven by higher investment income. Profit rose to Tk 579 million, up from Tk 398 million, while EPS increased to Tk 1.33 from Tk 0.91. Net interest income declined 20% to Tk 1.02 billion due to a 30% jump in interest expenses, despite a 13% rise in income. However, strong gains from government securities, up more than fivefold to Tk 816 million, offset the decline.



ADN Telecom plans joint ventures with South Korean firms to assemble and supply electric three-wheelers in Bangladesh, capitalizing on the growing EV market. The company has signed MoUs with CND Motors Co Ltd and PBS Co Ltd to deliver "smart mobility solutions." The collaboration targets three areas: assembling EV three-wheelers, introducing AI-based traffic management solutions, and implementing solar streetlight projects.



Eastern Housing posted a 37% year-on-year profit growth, reaching Tk 772 million in FY25, as apartment and land sales rose amid zero finance costs. Earnings per share stood at Tk 8.27, up from Tk 6.04 the previous year. Revenue growth and higher interest income, supported by elevated deposit rates, drove profits. With no interest-bearing bank loans, the company remains insulated from high interest rate risks.



Renata posted a net profit of Tk 3.62 billion in FY24, a 55 percent jump from the previous year, driven by higher exports and cost-optimization measures. Based on this performance, it declared a 92 percent cash dividend, up from 62.5 percent the year before. However, the company's profit declined 35 percent year-on-year to Tk 1.68 billion in the nine months through March FY25, despite a 13 percent revenue growth, due to costlier raw materials and rising finance costs.



BRAC Bank has extended landmark financing to MJL Bangladesh PLC for the acquisition of two Aframax oil tankers — the largest vessels ever registered under the Bangladeshi flag. Valued at \$95.77 million, the loan is the largest single-ticket foreign currency offshore banking facility arranged by a local private bank for this sector. MJL has already inducted the 115,600 DWT 'MT Omera Galaxy' into its fleet, marking a milestone in Bangladesh's maritime history.



After failing to secure regulatory approval for issuing rights shares, Confidence Cement will sell its 50% stake in Confidence Cement Dhaka to Confidence Power Holdings to meet urgent financial obligations. The transaction, worth Tk 1.41 billion, involves 141 million ordinary shares. Despite this divestment, Confidence Cement reported a 177% year-on-year profit increase to Tk 753 million in FY24, supported by cost control and higher income from associates.



Olympic Industries, a leading confectionery producer, will invest Tk 500 million to expand its facilities using a JICA-funded loan under the Food Value Chain Improvement Project. The funds will support BMRE (Balancing, Modernization, Rehabilitation and Expansion) of plants in Kanchpur and Madanpur. The expansion aims to increase production capacity, meet growing demand, and strengthen competitiveness in local and regional markets. The loan carries a 6% interest rate for eight years.

Oasis Accessories

Oasis Accessories is investing \$4.8 million to establish a new garment accessories manufacturing plant in the BEPZA Economic Zone at Chattogram's Mirsharai. The project will create 311 jobs and is projected to produce 1 million carton boxes, 42 million polybags, and 1 million meters of foam annually. An agreement was signed by BEPZA and Oasis Accessories recently.

NATIONAL

US\$ 18.60 MILLION INVESTMENTS IN BEPZA ECONOMIC ZONE



Chinese company KMK Industrial Limited will invest US\$18.6 million to establish an airplane amenity bag and kit manufacturing plant—the first of its kind—in the BEPZA Economic Zone. The project will create jobs for 1,231 Bangladeshi workers. The company has signed a land lease agreement with the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA).

US\$3 MILLION INVESTMENTS IN CEPZ



Direction Technology (Bangladesh) Co. Limited, a Chinese company, signed an investment agreement with BEPZA to set up a plant in the Chattogram Export Processing Zone (CEPZ). The company will invest US\$3 million to manufacture Bluetooth headphones, wired headphones, and data cables. The facility is expected to employ 478 Bangladeshi workers.

ONLINE TAX RETURN: DEVICE TO AID TAXPAYERS

The NBR has launched the Tax Return Management System (TRMS) to simplify online submissions. Developed in-house by NBR tax officials and IT programmers, the system enables authorized tax lawyers and practitioners to file returns on behalf of taxpayers with their consent.

Finance Adviser Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed inaugurated the system at NBR headquarters. Taxpayers can authorize

representatives by sharing OTPs sent to their registered mobile numbers linked to the biometric system.

TK 21.33 BILLION ENERGY EXPLORATION PROJECTS APPROVED

The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) has approved two major energy projects.

- **Drilling Rig Procurement (Tk 5.77 billion):** Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Limited (BAPEX) will acquire a high-capacity drilling rig to accelerate oil and gas exploration.
- **Gas Exploration (Tk 15.56 billion):** BAPEX will drill wells at Shahbazzpur-5, Shahbazzpur-7, Bhola-3, Bhola-4, and an exploration well at Shahbazzpur (North-East Zone-1).

NBR EASES CUSTOMS ASSESSMENT FOR EXPORT INDUSTRIES

The National Board of Revenue (NBR) has simplified customs assessments for export-oriented industries importing raw materials. Customs officials have been instructed not to obstruct imports under bonded warehouse facilities for minor discrepancies in HS codes or product descriptions. Exporters welcomed the move, noting it will reduce delays and costs.

BB OFFERS YET ANOTHER RESCHEDULING FACILITY FOR TROUBLED BUSINESSES

Bangladesh Bank has introduced a special loan-related policy support for firms whose business operations were disrupted prior to the July political transition. According to a circular issued on September 16 by the central bank's Banking Regulations and Policy Department, affected businesses will be allowed to reschedule classified loans for up to 10 years, including a maximum grace period of two years. The policy aims to provide relief to investment-and employment-generating enterprises that have been struggling due to factors beyond their control, including economic slowdown, currency volatility, and utility disruptions.

BANGLADESH, MALAYSIA INK MOU TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC TIES

In a significant step aimed at strengthening the economic relationship between the two nations, the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) and the Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (MATRADE) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) at a function held at the Malaysia International Trade and Exhibition Centre (MITEC), Kuala Lumpur. This landmark agreement establishes a robust framework for collaboration, solidifying a commitment to

enhanced bilateral trade and investment. The core objectives of the MoU are to boost exports, create new business opportunities and strengthen the economic partnership between Malaysia and Bangladesh.

BB'S NEW MASTER CIRCULAR TO SIMPLIFY LOAN, OVERDRAFT REGULATIONS

Bangladesh Bank has consolidated all rules on loans, overdrafts, and guarantees into a single master circular to simplify foreign exchange transactions.

Previously scattered across multiple guidelines, the provisions now form a uniform framework covering commercial loans, foreign guarantees, collateral, repayment guarantees, and loans issued by licensed financial institutions. The circular will remain effective for one year.

GOVT TO PROCURE 1 CARGO LNG, 75,000 MTS FERTILIZER

The Advisory Council Committee on Government Purchase, at its 36th meeting, approved several procurement proposals:

- **Energy:** Approval to procure one cargo of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) from the spot market under the Public Procurement Rules, 2008. The 47th cargo, scheduled for delivery between November 25–26, 2025, will be sourced from M/S Aramco Trading Singapore Pte Ltd. at Tk 499.16 crore, with a unit price of \$11.88 per MMBtu.
- **Fertilizer:** Approval of two proposals to import a total of 75,000 metric tons of Muriate of Potash (MOP) fertilizer under state-level agreements with Russia and Canada.
 - 35,000 (±10%) MT from Russia's JSC Foreign Economic Corporation (Prodintorg) under the third lot of an agreement with Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC), costing Tk 154.90 crore at \$361 per MT.
 - 40,000 (±10%) MT from Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC) under the seventh lot of an agreement with BADC, costing Tk 177.03 crore at \$361 per MT.

BO ACCOUNT FEE CUT TO TK 150

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) has cut the annual Beneficiary Owners' (BO) account fee from Tk 450 to Tk 150, effective FY26. Under the revised structure, Central Depository Bangladesh Ltd. (CDBL), depository participants, and the regulator will each receive Tk 50 from the maintenance fee of a BO account.

FIVE FIRMS GET NBR'S E-RETURN CHAMPION CERTIFICATES

The NBR has awarded five firms—BAT Bangladesh, Sonali Bank, Brac Bank, Renata Pharmaceuticals, and Bureau Bangladesh—the “e-Return Champion Certificate” under the Bangladesh Single Window (BSW) Project.

The awards recognize top taxpayers supporting the government's automation and governance initiatives. The ceremony also celebrated the issuance of 500,000 Certificates, Licenses, and Permits (CLPs) through the BSW system, which reduces harassment, corruption, and costs while improving efficiency.

INTERNET SUBSCRIBER BASE REBOUNDS

The country's internet subscriber base has begun to rebound in recent months, with July 25 recording robust growth of about 2.4 million, driven mainly by mobile operators. According to the latest statistics from the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), the country's total internet subscribers rose in July to 135.99 million from 133.61 million in June. This surge was overwhelmingly dominated by the mobile internet sector. Mobile internet users grew by 2.24 million to 121.53 million, a 1.88 percent increase compared to June, while fixed line subscribers through ISPs and PSTN providers stood at 14.46 million, showing little change.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION SLOWS IN AUGUST 2025

Bangladesh's economy slowed in August as manufacturing and services expanded at a weaker pace, while agriculture and construction slipped back into contraction, according to the Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI).

- PMI stood at 58.3, down 3.2 points from July.
- Agriculture contracted after 10 months of growth.
- Manufacturing grew for the 12th consecutive month, though more slowly.
- Construction fell back after briefly expanding in July.

BD RANKS 106TH ON GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX

Bangladesh ranked 106th out of 139 economies in the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2025, published by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO). Though still in the lower tier, its position has improved from 116th in 2020 and 102nd in 2022. The index assesses performance across human capital, research, infrastructure, market sophistication, and knowledge outputs.

INTERNATIONAL

Sri Lanka



Nearly 200,000 foreign tourists visited Sri Lanka in August 2025, a 20.4% increase from August 2024, according to the Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority. Arrivals totaled 1.57 million from January–August. India, Britain, Russia, Germany, and China were the top markets. Tourism, a vital source of foreign exchange, generated over US\$2 billion in the first seven months of 2025, Central Bank data showed.

Japan



Japan's inflation slowed to 2.7% in August 2025, partly due to government energy subsidies. Rice prices, which spiked dramatically, rose 68.8% year-on-year in August, following jumps of nearly 100% in June and 90.7% in July. The surge stems from supply disruptions caused by the hot summer of 2023, panic-buying after a "megaquake" warning, and other factors.

Indonesia



Indonesia and the EU finalized negotiations on the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) after nearly a decade of talks. Signed in Bali by the EU Trade Commissioner and Indonesia's Economic Affairs Minister, the pact will open investment in electric vehicles, electronics, and pharmaceuticals, with implementation expected by 2027. The EU, Indonesia's fifth-largest trading partner, recorded \$30.1 billion in bilateral trade last year.

China



Consumer prices in China fell in August 2025 at their fastest rate in six months, a sign of persistent deflationary pressure in the world's second-largest economy. The consumer price index -- a key measure of inflation -- dropped 0.4 percent year-on-year in August, according to data released by China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). Factory gate prices also dropped in August, but at a slower rate than recent months. The producer price index (PPI), which measures the prices of goods before they enter wholesale or distribution, fell 2.9 percent in the month.

Germany



German industrial orders fell 2.9% in July 2025, following a 0.2% drop in June, signaling continued weakness in Europe's largest economy. A 40% plunge in transport equipment orders and a significant decline in electrical equipment orders contributed to the fall, according to Destatis.

UK



UK inflation held steady at 3.8% in August 2025, the same as July, according to the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The Bank of England (BoE) expects inflation to peak at 4% in September, double its 2% target. Meanwhile, unemployment stayed at a four-year high of 4.7%, reinforcing expectations that the BoE will avoid further rate cuts.

USA



The U.S. goods trade deficit widened by 22.1% in July 2025 to \$103.6 billion, as imports surged. Imports rose \$18.6 billion to \$281.5 billion, while exports slipped \$0.1 billion to \$178 billion, according to the US Commerce Department's Census Bureau. The figures suggest trade could weigh heavily on Q3 growth.

COMMODITIES

Rice



Global rice production in 2025/26 is projected at 541.1 million tons (milled basis), down 0.4 million tons from the previous forecast but still 0.1 million tons larger than a year earlier. Production forecasts are lowered for Australia, Russia, and Vietnam, but raised for Kazakhstan and the United States. On a year-to-year basis, 2025/26 global rice production is expected to be slightly higher than a year earlier as larger crops in several major producers, including Bangladesh, China, and India, more than offset smaller crops in Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. India and China are projected to remain the top two rice-producing countries, accounting for more than half of global rice output.

Global rice supplies in 2025/26 are projected at a record 729.5 million tons, up 0.8 million tons from the previous forecast and the third consecutive year with an increase. The upward revision in global supplies is mainly due to higher beginning stocks, particularly in Burma, Colombia, India, Pakistan, and the United States that more than offset a reduction for Vietnam.

Global rice consumption in 2025/26 (including a residual component that accounts for post harvest losses) is raised 0.2 million tons to a record 542.2 million. The 2025/26 record global consumption forecast is largely driven by expected record consumption in several major rice-consuming countries, including Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Global ending stocks in 2025/26 are projected at 187.3 million tons, up 0.6 million tons from the previous forecast but still 1.1 million tons below a year earlier. Brazil, Colombia, South Korea, Pakistan, and the United States account for the bulk of the upward revision, more than offsetting downward revisions for Haiti, Russia, and Vietnam. China and India together account for about 80 percent of global ending stocks, partly due to government stockholding programs.

Corn



Global corn production for the 2025-26 period is projected around 1.286 billion metric tons, with the USDA reducing its forecast slightly to this amount in a recent September 2025 report. This forecast anticipates a significant increase from the 2024-25 marketing year and includes larger harvests expected from United States, North America, China, Argentina, and Ukraine.

As for the final stocks, the projection is 281.40 million tons, down from the 282.54 million tons estimated in August and compared to the 282.2 million tons predicted by the market.

Cotton



World cotton production is expected to decrease 1.5 million bales (1.3 percent) from the previous year to 117.7 million

bales in 2025/26. The United States and Australia are the major contributors to the lower production. With global mill use projected to exceed production in 2025/26, world cotton stocks are forecast to decline 1 percent (920,000 bales) to 73.1 million bales, the lowest in 4 years. Global cotton trade in 2025/26 is expected to be slightly elevated from the previous year, with Brazil and the United States continuing as the primary exporters, while Bangladesh and Vietnam are forecast as the leading importers.

Global mill use is forecast to decrease 320,000 bales (less than 0.5 percent) from the previous year to 118.8 million bales. Declines for China and Turkey are expected to be offset slightly by gains elsewhere. China remains the largest user of raw cotton, accounting for 32 percent of the global total in 2025/26.

Sunflowerseed



Global sunflowerseed production in the 2025/26 marketing year is forecast to be around 55.3 million metric tons by the USDA, though other analysts like Oil World and the IGC have offered different figures, with forecasts for the 2025/26 market year ranging from 56.6 to 59.3 million tons. This increase is attributed to a recovery from the low harvest of the previous year, though a recent downgrade by Oil World suggests adverse weather conditions have negatively impacted yields in the European Union and Ukraine.

COUNTRY PROFILE

AUSTRALIA



	Area 7,741,220 sq km
	Population 26.768 million
	Capital Canberra
	Real GDP (purchasing power parity) \$1.635 trillion (2024)
	Real GDP growth rate 1.4% (2024)
	Real GDP per capita \$60,100 (2024)
	GDP official exchange rate \$1.752 trillion (2024)
	Inflation rate (consumer prices) 3.2% (2024)
	Public Debt 58% of GDP (2022)
	Taxes and other revenues 23.6% of GDP (2022)
	Current account balance -\$ 34.402 billion (2024)
	Foreign exchange and gold reserves \$60.404 billion (2024)

Source: *The World Factbook, Central Intelligence Agency*

Overview

Australia, the sixth largest country in the world, is made up of six states (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia) and three territories (the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and the Jervis Bay Territory). The country spans about 4,000 km east–west and 3,700 km north–south with a wide variety of landscapes--subtropical rain forests in the north-east, mountain ranges in the south-east, south-west and east areas, and a dry desert in its center.

A wealthy nation, Australia's economy relies on mining exports, telecommunications, banking, and manufacturing. It features a high GDP per capita, low poverty, low public debt, and a stable financial system. Its abundant and diverse natural resources attract high levels of foreign investment and include extensive reserves of coal, iron, copper, gold, natural gas, uranium, and renewable energy sources. The country ranks highly in quality of life, health, education, economic freedom, civil liberties and political rights, with all its major cities ranking high in global livability surveys.

Key Sectors

Agriculture

Australia is a major agricultural producer and exporter. Major agricultural crops include wheat, sugarcane, barley, rapeseed, sorghum, lentils, fruits such as oranges, apples, bananas, chestnuts, and vegetables. The country is a major producer and exporter of wool, particularly fine merino.

Mining

Australia has abundant mineral resources including coal, iron ore, copper, gold, natural gas, bauxite, lithium, lead, diamond, uranium and zinc.

Industries

Mining, industrial and transportation equipment, food processing, chemicals, steel

Tourism

Tourism is a key contributor to the Australian economy. In the financial year 2014/15, tourism contributed A\$47.5 billion, 3.0% of Australia's GDP employing 5% of the workforce. Popular destinations include the coastal cities of Sydney, Brisbane and Melbourne, as well as the Gold Coast and the Great Barrier Reef, the world's largest reef.

Electricity generation sources (2023)

Fossil Fuels: **64.9%**

Solar: **17.1%**

Wind: **11.5%**

Hydroelectricity: **5.4%**

Biomass and waste: **1.1%**

Foreign Trade

Export: \$448.51 billion (2023)

Imports: \$389.21 billion (2023)

Major export destinations: China, Japan, South Korea, India, Taiwan

Major export commodities: iron ore, coal, natural gas, gold, minerals

Major import sources: China, USA, South Korea, Japan, Thailand

Major import commodities: refined petroleum, cars, trucks, broadcasting equipment, garments

Transportation

The nation is highly dependent on road transport. The country has the second highest level of car ownership in the world. Melbourne is the most car-dependent city in Australia. For traveling long distances between major cities or to remote areas, domestic flights are a common and efficient options. The railway network is large, comprising of 33,819 km (2,540 km electrified) of track.

Bilateral Trade between BANGLADESH and AUSTRALIA

Australia is a major trading partner of Bangladesh. Two-way trade totaled US\$2,209.97 million in FY 2023-24, a 6.51% decline from that of FY 2022-23

(Value in million US\$)

FY	Bangladesh's Export to Australia	Bangladesh's Import from Australia	Total Trade
2023-2024	889.37	1320.6	2,209.97
2022-2023	1,259.15	1,211.6	2,470.75
2021-2022	916.24	1240.0	2,156.24

Major Export Items to Australia in FY 2023-24

Products	Value (in Million US\$)
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	481.23
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	319.57
Other made-up textile articles	43.59
Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers	7.86
Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	6.26
Headgear and parts thereof	3.64
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	3.20
Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	3.10
Preparation of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	2.97
Fish and crustaceans, mollusk and other aquatic invertebrates	2.34

Source: Export Promotion Bureau (EPB)

Major Import Items from Australia in FY 2023-24

Products	Value (in Million US\$)
Edible vegetable and certain roots and tubers	3662.5
Iron and Steel	3547.7
Cotton	3044.5
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains; seeds and fruits	1414.3
Copper and Articles Thereof	1341.9
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	471.7
Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	349.1
Zinc and articles thereof	235.9
Dairy produce	159.5
Tanning or dyeing extracts	64.1

Source: Bangladesh Bank

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

EYE DROPS SHARPEN AGING EYES IN JUST ONE HOUR



Almost everyone experiences presbyopia as they get older, which makes it harder to focus on nearby objects and read small print. For many, the solution is reading glasses, but new research suggests that relief could be as simple as applying special eye drops two or three times each day.

At the 43rd Congress of the European Society of Cataract and Refractive Surgeons (ESCRS), researchers presented the results of a retrospective study involving 766 patients. Most participants were able to read two, three, or even more additional lines on the Jaeger chart, a tool used to measure near vision, after using the specially designed drops. This improvement lasted for as long as two years. Patients however reported only

mild, temporary side effects. Dr. Giovanna Benozzi, the study's lead, summed it up: "It's not about eliminating glasses forever. It's about giving people freedom and flexibility."

SLICK NEW MATERIAL COULD CHANGE COOKWARE FOREVER



Engineers have crafted a new non-stick coating that could finally give Teflon some competition—without the dangerous "forever chemicals" that have raised health alarms. Researchers at the University of Toronto's Faculty of Applied Science & Engineering have created a new type of material that could provide a safer option for the non-stick coatings widely used in cookware and other everyday products. This innovation repels both water and grease as effectively as many standard non-stick surfaces, but contains much smaller amounts of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). PFAS are a group of chemicals linked to environmental and health concerns. By bonding silicone-based bristles with the tiniest PFAS molecule possible, the team created a surface that resists both water and grease as effectively as traditional coatings.

REVIEW

EXPORT EARNINGS



According to the latest data, export earnings in the first two months of the present fiscal year (July-August of FY26) increased by 10.26% to US\$8.66 billion from US\$7.86 billion in the corresponding two months of the previous fiscal year (July-August of FY25). This surge was mainly fueled as usual by the strong performance of both knitwear and woven garments, accounting for 45.42% and 36.60%, respectively, of the total export earnings.

Key contributors:

Readymade garments (RMG): US\$7.10 billion

Knitwear: US\$3.94 billion

Woven garments: US\$3.17 billion

Leather and leather products: US\$227.80 million

Agricultural products: US\$173.85 million

Home textile: US\$121.84 million

Jute and jute goods: US\$134.67 million

Engineering products: US\$113.32 million

Frozen and live fish: US\$81.16 million

Chemical products: US\$61.50 million

Plastic products: US\$44.57 million

Single-month (August 2025) Export earnings

Exports dropped 2.93% y-o-y to US\$3.92 billion, and 17.82% from US\$4.77 billion in July 2025, reflecting global uncertainty, lower demand, logistics issues, and competition from other manufacturing hubs.

IMPORT PAYMENTS (C&F)



Imports in July 2025 grew 19.49% y-o-y to US\$6.27 billion, up from US\$5.25 billion in July 2024. Compared to June 2025, imports rose 42.82%, supported by forex stability and improved political conditions.

- **Intermediate goods:** 61.31% of total imports
- **Capital goods:** 19.33%
- **Consumer goods:** 6.18%
- **Food grains:** 1.49%

Capital and intermediate goods imports rose 40.23% and 20.84%, respectively, while consumer goods and food grains declined 6.66% and 5.54%.

LC settlements reached US\$69.46 billion in FY25 (+4.18%), while new LC openings stood at US\$69.01 billion (+0.18%).

INFLOW OF REMITTANCES



According to the Bangladesh Bank's latest data, remittances inflow in August 2025 registered US\$2.42 billion, 8.89% higher compared to August 2024 (US\$2.22 billion).

The inflow of remittances could be attributed to gradual easing of political situations and stability in the foreign exchange market. However, the inward remittances were US\$2.48 billion in the previous month (July 2025).

On the other hand, total remittances increased by 18.41% to US\$4.90 billion during July-August of FY26 compared to US\$4.14 billion in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Top contributing countries:

Saudi Arabia: US\$823.92 million (16.82%)

UK: US\$562.08 million (11.47%)

UAE: US\$549.79 million (11.22%)

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain) contributed 45.23%, while 11.09% of the total remittances originated from Malaysia during July-August of FY26. Among the European countries, the UK and Italy contributed 18.33% of total remittances received during the period.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES



Bangladesh Bank's gross foreign exchange reserves stood at US\$31.17 billion at the end of August 2025 compared to US\$25.58 billion at the end of August 2024.

On the other hand, gross foreign exchange reserves, compliant with BPM6 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition), stood at US\$26.17 billion at the end of August 2025 which was US\$20.48 billion at the end of August 2024.

EXCHANGE RATE



Exchange rate of Bangladeshi Taka, against US\$, appreciated marginally by 0.89% at the end of August 2025 (Tk.121.69) compared to the end of June 2025 (Tk.122.77), while 1.39% depreciation was seen at the end of August 2025 compared to the end of August 2024 (Tk.120.00).

Policy Interventions

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. BB bought a net value of US\$948.00 million in the foreign exchange market during July-August of FY26, compared to a net sell of US\$733.60 million in the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year (July-August of FY25).

FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)



According to the latest data of BB's balance of payments, the net inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in July of FY26 increased, year-on-year, by 173.68 per cent to US\$104 million from US\$38 million. FDI inflow in Bangladesh is low compared to that in many other countries at similar level of development.

TAX REVENUE COLLECTION



NBR tax revenue collection was 24.33 percent higher in July of FY26 compared to July of FY25. VAT, income tax and customs duties contributed 44.75 percent, 22.48 percent and 12.91 percent respectively of total NBR revenue. This collection in July of FY26 was 5.46 percent of the target (Tk 499000.00 crore) set for the period FY26. Total tax revenue (NBR and Non-NBR) in July of FY26 increased by 22.29 percent (y-o-y).

Tax Revenue Collection

(Tk in crore)

Category	FY25 ^a (July)	FY26 ^a (July)	% Change (y-o-y)
Customs Duties	3,182.00	3,518.03	+10.55%
VAT	10,615.02	12,193.47	+14.85%
Income Tax	5,027.30	6,125.80	+21.85%
Others*	3,091.76	5,411.70	+75.09%
Total	21,916.08	27,249.00	+24.33

P=Provisional, R=Revised

* Others include supplementary duties at the import stage and local stage, excise duty, turnover tax, others VAT at the local stage and travel tax.

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR)

PRICE SITUATION (INFLATION)



According to the latest BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) data, the rate of general inflation (point to point, Base: 2021-22=100) eased further to 8.29% in August 2025 from 8.55% in July 2025 driven by lower prices of non-food items. The August inflation rate was the lowest in the last 37 months.

The rate of food inflation went up slightly to 7.60% in August from 7.56% in the previous month, while non-food inflation fell to 8.90% in August from 9.38% in July 2025.

Point to Point

Base: FY2021-22 = 100						
FY	General		Food		Non-food	
	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation
FY24	123.38	9.72	123.94	10.42	122.93	9.15
FY25	133.85	8.48	133.10	7.39	134.45	9.37
FY26						
July	136.83	8.55	138.36	7.56	135.59	9.38
August	140.06	8.29	143.88	7.60	136.96	8.90

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Urban vs. Rural:

- Rural inflation: 8.39% (down from 8.55% in July)
- Urban inflation: 8.24% (down from 8.95%)

The inflationary pressure in rural areas was higher than urban ones.

CAPITAL MARKET



Country's both the bourses — Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) — ended down on 27 August 2025 mainly due to price fall in large-cap securities.

DSE Highlights:

- **Turnover:** Tk.9.72 billion; 22.12 percent decrease from the previous day (Tk.12.48 billion).
- **DSEX (Key Index):** 5443.31; fell by 0.10 percent from the previous trading day (5448.83).
- **DSES (Shariah Index):** 1188.72; 0.13 percent went down from the previous trading day (1190.23).
- **DS30 Index (comprising Blue Chips):** 2116.15; 0.36 percent decrease from the previous trading day (2123.71).

CSE Highlights:

- **Turnover:** Tk.156.28 million
- **CASPI (CSE All Share Price Index):** 15201.69; 0.27 percent fall from the previous trading day (15243.55).
- **CSCX (CSE Selective Categories Index):** 9353.59; 0.26 percent decrease from the previous trading day (9378.03).
- **Total trades:** total traded:3.14 million

STATISTICS

EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF BANGLADESH

Value in Million US\$

Products	Export for 2024-2025	Export Performance for July- Aug. 2025- 2026	Export Performance for July-Aug. 2024- 2025	% Change of export Performance July-Aug. 2025-2026 Over July-Aug. 2024-2025
All Products (A+B)	48,283.93	8685.59	7852.70	10.61
A. Primary Commodities	1,448.52	259.61	232.03	11.89
(1) Frozen And Live Fish	441.58	81.55	61.57	32.45
a) Live Fish	25.91	5.45	4.63	17.71
b) Frozen Fish	92.41	12.68	8.30	52.77
c) Shrimps	296.29	59.10	45.76	29.15
d) Crabs	13.74	3.67	1.71	114.62
e) Others	13.23	0.65	1.17	-44.44
(2) Animal Origin	18.32	3.39	2.45	38.37
a) Guts, bladders and stomachs	13.22	2.66	1.31	103.05
b) Others	5.10	0.73	1.14	-35.96
(3) Agricultural Products	988.62	174.67	168.01	3.96
a) Tea	4.10	0.50	0.99	-49.49
b) Vegetables	81.12	19.45	12.30	58.13
c) Tobacco	251.93	50.31	26.00	93.50
d) Fruits	67.51	18.52	12.06	53.57
e) Spices	56.31	9.25	9.87	-6.28
f) Dry Food	186.60	26.48	36.41	-27.27
g) Oil Seeds	24.06	7.38	5.71	29.25
h) Betel Leaves	21.45	3.84	3.25	18.15
i) Animal or Vegetable Fats and Oils	118.04	7.96	25.95	-69.33
j) Sugar and Sugar Confectionery	20.82	2.74	3.39	-19.17
k) Beverages, Spirits and Vinegar	35.47	6.33	5.53	14.47
l) Oil-cake	0.13	0.70	0.00	0.00
m) Others	121.08	21.21	26.55	-20.11
B. Manufactured Commodities	46,835.41	8425.99	7620.67	10.57
(1) Cement, Salt, Stone Etc	14.33	3.26	1.51	115.89
(2) Ores, Slag and Ash	33.9	8.15	4.03	102.23
(3) Petroleum Byproducts	21.36	3.76	0.37	916.22
(4) Chemical Products	368.32	61.76	54.37	13.59
a) Pharmaceuticals	213.16	36.46	28.91	26.12
b) Inorganic Chemicals	85.33	14.17	15.41	-8.05
c) Organic Chemicals	8.94	1.06	1.51	-29.80
d) Others	60.89	10.07	8.54	17.92
(5) Plastic Products	284.05	44.73	42.83	4.44
a) PVC Bags	51.53	10.67	7.74	37.86
b) Plastic Waste	14.01	1.42	2.19	-35.16
b) Tableware, Kitchenware	43.12	6.57	6.13	7.18
c) Others	175.39	26.07	26.77	-2.61
(6) Rubber	49.54	9.38	5.36	75.00
(7) Leather And Leather Products	1,145.07	228.76	201.23	13.68
(a) Leather	128.21	19.75	16.16	22.22
(b) Leather Products	344.79	70.34	55.22	27.38
(c) Leather Footwear	672.07	138.67	129.85	6.79
(8) Wood And Wood Products	11.31	0.66	1.60	-58.75
(9) Handicrafts	37.68	5.42	5.69	-4.75
(10) Paper And Paper Products	285.83	46.32	43.56	6.34
(11) Printed Materials	11.87	2.04	1.42	43.66

Products	Export for 2024-2025	Export Performance for July- Aug. 2025- 2026	Export Performance for July-Aug. 2024- 2025	% Change of export Performance July-Aug. 2025-2026 Over July-Aug. 2024-2025
(12) Silk	0.07	0.00	0.05	-100.00
(13) Cotton And Cotton Product (Yarn, Waste, Fabrics etc)	552.23	94.55	92.97	1.70
(14) Jute And Jute goods	820.16	118.56	110.85	6.96
a) Raw Jute	148.48	18.22	17.93	1.62
b) Jute Yarn And Twine	461.83	64.56	65.24	-1.04
c) Jute Sacks And Bags	125.96	28.22	14.50	94.62
d) Others	83.89	7.56	13.18	-42.64
(15) Man Made Filaments And Staple Fibers	395.01	70.76	57.96	22.08
(16) Carpet (Jute And Others)	30.62	6.10	4.84	26.03
(17) Specialized Textiles	382.39	58.74	56.48	4.00
a) Terry Towel	23.07	4.00	4.29	-6.76
b) Special Woven Fabric	78.65	11.89	12.68	-6.23
c) Knitted Fabrics	180.97	26.24	26.30	-0.23
d) Other	99.70	16.61	13.21	25.74
(18) RMG (61 & amp)	39,346.97	7130.67	6504.44	9.63
(a) Knitwear	21,159.08	3949.86	3620.12	9.11
(b) Woven Garments	18,187.89	3180.81	2884.32	10.28
(19) Home Textile	871.57	139.02	123.38	12.68
a) Bed, Kitchen toilet lines	409.71	75.15	67.51	11.32
a) Tents	226.00	19.88	17.90	11.06
a) New Rags, Scrap Twine	97.96	16.34	18.34	-10.91
b) Other	137.90	27.65	19.63	40.86
(20) Other Footwear	522.59	93.17	80.93	15.12
(21) Headgear/Cap	364.46	62.33	52.49	18.75
(22) Wigs And Human Hair	142.85	29.35	15.62	87.90
(23) Ceramic Products	35.22	5.97	6.25	-4.48
(24) Glass And Glassware	4.95	0.80	1.84	-56.52
(25) Engineering Products	535.56	104.78	69.51	50.74
a) Iron, Steel	72.23	10.04	11.07	-9.30
b) Copper Wire	56.72	11.64	8.43	38.08
c) Stainless Steel ware	3.62	0.51	0.44	15.91
d) Engineering Equipment	49.99	7.70	5.20	48.08
e) Electric Products	166.52	31.39	21.46	46.27
f) Bicycle	116.44	24.19	16.35	47.95
g) Others	70.04	19.31	6.56	194.36
(26) Ships, boats And floating structures	2.94	1.57	0.10	1470.00
(27) Other mfd Products	564.58	95.36	80.99	17.74
a) Optical, Photographic, Medical Instruments etc	81.54	14.29	11.93	19.78
b) Furniture	45.53	7.20	7.63	-5.64
c) Mattress & Bedding	27.67	2.34	1.93	21.24
d) Golf Shaft	17.63	2.03	3.32	-38.86
e) Others	392.21	69.50	56.18	23.71

USD Rate 121.843

Data Source NBR (National Board of Revenue)

COMMODITY-WISE IMPORT PAYMENTS

(In million US\$)

Items	2024-25 (July)	2025-26 (July)	% Changes (3 over 2)
A. Food Grains	99.0	93.5	-5.6
Rice	0.5	18.0	3500.0
Wheat	98.5	75.4	-23.5
B. Consumer goods	415.4	387.7	-6.7
Milk & cream	43.0	62.5	45.4
Spices	43.8	29.8	-32.0
Edible oil	187.1	218.6	16.8
Pulses (all sorts)	76.3	21.2	-72.2
Sugar	65.1	55.6	-14.6
C. Intermediate Goods	3181.3	3844.1	20.8
i) Petroleum goods	350.4	750.0	114.0
Crude petroleum	61.1	65.6	7.4
POL	289.3	684.4	136.6
ii) RMG related goods	1380.8	1522.6	10.3
Raw cotton	320.3	275.9	-13.9
Yarn	279.3	326.7	17.0
Textile and articles thereof	598.0	725.3	21.3
Staple fiber	103.0	112.0	8.7
Dyeing and tanning materials	80.2	82.8	3.2
iii) Other intermediate goods	1450.1	1571.5	8.4
Clinker	66.9	82.3	23.0
Oil seeds	49.5	69.0	39.4
Chemicals	307.4	353.1	14.9
Pharmaceutical products	23.5	47.4	101.7
Fertilizer	211.4	124.8	-41.0
Plastics and rubber articles thereof	286.5	318.6	11.2
Iron, steel & other base metals	504.9	576.5	14.2
D. Capital Goods	864.6	1212.3	40.2
Capital machinery	267.1	455.9	70.7
Other capital goods	597.5	756.4	26.6
E. Others n.i.e.	687.5	732.7	6.6
Grand Total	5247.8	6270.5	19.5
Of which: EPZ	306.7	429.9	40.2

Source: National Board of Revenue, compiled by Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank

Note: Minor differences may be observed in totals/sub-totals due to rounding.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOP)

(USD in million)

Particulars	FY24 ^R	FY25 ^R	July of FY25 ^R	July of FY26 ^P
Trade balance	-22433	-20389	-1463	-1505
Exports f.o.b(including EPZ)	40807	43958	3482	4425
Imports f.o.b(including EPZ)	63240	64347	4944	5929
Services	-4241	-5405	-338	-482
Credit	6285	6729	497	540
Debit	10526	12134	834	1021
Primary income	-4326	-5042	-342	-291
Credit	550	694	228	211
Debit	4876	5736	569	502
Of which:Official interest payment	1406	1697	162	171
Secondary income	24398	30985	1961	2523
Official transfers	86	78	5	-5
Private transfers	24312	30907	1956	2528
of which : Workers' remittances inflows	23912	30329	1914	2478
Current account balance	-6602	149	-181	245
Capital account	665	376	66	0
Capital transfers	665	376	66	0
Financial account	4487	3980	-263	-718
i) Foreign direct investment(net)*	1425	1712	38	104
ii) Portfolio investment (net)	-343	-150	11	12
iii) Other investment(net)	3405	2418	-312	-833
Medium and long-term (MLT) loans	9922	9013	287	202
MLT amortization payments	2020	2553	311	423
Other long-term loans (net)	209	-212	40	-48
Other short-term loans (net)	-1619	-952	-110	-295
Trade credit (net)	-1828	-2505	-159	-309
DMBs & NBDCs(net)	-1259	-373	-59	38
Assets	494	-631	126	178
Liabilities	-765	-1004	66	216
Errors and omissions	-2850	-1111	-316	-73
Overall balance	-4300	3394	-693	-545
Reserve assets	4300	-3394	693	545
Bangladesh Bank (net)	4300	-3394	693	545
Assets	-2901	4153	-1419	-1796
Liabilities	1399	759	-726	-1252
Gross official reserves (as per BPM6)	21686	26740	20394	24779
Gross official reserves	26714	31772	25824	29800
In months of imports of goods and services (prospective)	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.3
In months of imports of goods (cif) (prospective)	4.8	5.6	4.9	4.8

Source :Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note:- Both exports and imports are compiled on the basis of customs data. P=Provisional; R = Revised.

* FDI is calculated on net basis by deducting disinvestment, repayments of loans & loss.

FRESH OPENING AND SETTLEMENT OF IMPORT LCS

(USD in million)

Items	FY25		FY24	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
A. Consumer goods	6758.59	6702.06	6568.18	6721.82
Rice and wheat	1804.76	1795.81	1685.16	1748.84
Sugar and salt	976.18	971.14	994.19	1099.13
Milk food	433.88	386.92	368.00	390.70
Edible oil (refined)	1359.57	1321.98	1198.30	1233.96
All kinds of fruits	280.42	272.53	295.91	271.02
Pulses	367.28	377.22	352.41	334.51
Onion	202.55	193.25	173.58	181.21
Spices	515.39	540.65	569.95	551.94
Second hand clothings	0.84	0.63	1.19	0.88
Drugs and medicines(finished)	52.22	52.09	55.01	63.57
Others	765.49	765.49	765.49	765.49
B. Intermediate goods	4314.57	4420.87	4602.90	4849.88
Coal	1187.22	1191.10	975.09	1082.29
Cement	124.38	117.89	121.36	110.54
Clinker & limestone	550.56	606.47	641.18	684.28
B. P. sheet	117.47	124.32	124.57	124.67
Tin plate	3.63	3.76	4.41	3.66
Scrap Vessels	397.20	361.03	430.94	457.78
Iron and steel scrap	1118.29	1239.94	1479.86	1531.25
Non-ferrous metal	158.89	153.95	158.77	162.22
Paper and paper board	317.93	295.72	275.13	259.54
Others	339.01	326.69	391.60	433.65
C. Industrial raw materials	23449.92	23700.94	23486.02	21870.81
Edible oil (Crude)	140.22	93.55	163.30	245.84
Seeds	745.74	827.58	940.27	951.61
Textile fabrics (B/B & others)	10404.89	10296.23	9444.08	8745.18
Pharmaceutical raw materials	1024.12	1018.98	1051.70	1028.01
Raw cotton	2488.30	2708.14	3168.31	2914.00
Cotton yarn	2266.08	2331.63	2335.20	1997.09
Copra	88.47	63.83	42.78	38.98
Synthetic fibre & yarn	877.27	916.46	992.76	871.46
Chemicals & chem. products	3310.56	3441.22	3084.32	3017.42
Others	2104.28	2003.33	2263.30	2061.23
D. Capital machinery	1745.46	1985.12	2339.94	2661.57
Textile machinery	94.64	136.91	125.99	184.23
Leather / tannery	2.85	4.34	5.08	4.00
Jute industry	3.98	3.19	4.37	3.60
Garment industry	321.08	426.99	309.29	379.86
Pharmaceutical industry	93.07	69.58	94.86	107.49
Packing industry	2.72	3.33	3.84	5.15
Other industry	1227.12	1340.78	1796.51	1977.25
E. Machinery for misc. inds.	2328.57	2275.98	2340.44	2319.59
Other machineries	7.73	7.70	19.45	27.89
Marine diesel engine	3.99	7.43	3.12	5.13
Computer & its accessories	157.16	180.55	215.31	241.60
Motor vehicle & motorcycle parts	271.22	221.74	160.52	141.56
Bicycle parts	55.43	49.00	35.28	32.43
Other iron and steel products	375.60	309.34	286.99	258.27
Motor vehicles	314.28	352.55	304.82	325.55
Other electronics components	86.29	79.98	72.70	64.43
Tractors & power tiller	19.90	17.68	31.43	30.17
Others	1036.96	1050.01	1210.82	1192.57
F. Petroleum & petro.prodts.	9066.92	9842.58	9477.46	9248.53
Crude	1041.14	1112.55	955.78	938.16
Refined	3624.84	3922.49	4992.15	4820.44
Others	4400.94	4807.55	3529.53	3489.93
G. Others	21350.33	20529.37	20077.36	18998.89
Commercial sector	4793.93	4844.56	4754.82	4567.60
Industrial sector	16556.40	15684.82	15322.54	14431.29
Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant	---	---	---	---
Total	69014.36	69456.92	68892.31	66671.10
of which back to back	10440.66	10517.81	9735.37	8866.67

Source: Foreign Exchange Operations Department(FEOD), Bangladesh Bank.

Opening = 'Fresh opening of import LCs; Settlement = 'Settlement of import LCs'.

N.B.: Provisional Data downloaded from Online Import Monitoring System on 03/07/2025.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS ON LARGE SCALE (BASE YEAR : 2015-16)

Description of items of industry	Weight	2023-24	2024-25 (R)	Jul-24 (R)	Jun-25 (R)	Jul-25 (P)
Mfg. of Food Products						
Processing and preserving of meat	0.02	266.95	280.55	221.22	190.76	248.03
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0.43	123.91	142.05	126.87	103.27	171.59
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	0.00	150.44	146.62	112.06	137.25	122.78
Mfg. of vegetable and animal oils and fats	0.12	251.64	268.04	286.99	114.74	297.30
Mfg. of dairy products	0.58	355.59	345.19	303.49	387.57	360.17
Mfg. of rice & rice milling	0.01	154.31	168.21	106.21	202.08	127.60
Mfg. of bakery products	0.65	193.50	184.46	184.75	193.12	168.93
Mfg. of sugar, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.48	58.68	83.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mfg. of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	0.12	157.81	162.49	154.28	164.65	145.01
Mfg. of processing of tea and coffee	0.00	198.37	186.95	270.33	320.57	279.95
Mfg. of other food products n.e.c. (Salt)	0.01	193.72	153.05	105.77	94.70	61.60
Mfg. of Prepared animal feeds	0.58	168.83	201.35	162.42	203.26	193.52
Mfg. of Beverages						
Mfg. of soft drinks	1.23	206.31	236.33	295.76	201.36	288.74
Mfg. of Tobacco						
Mfg. of tobacco products (cigarettes & others)	2.40	294.63	248.25	58.63	338.04	178.36
Mfg. of bidies, Zadra and quivam, Tobacco manufacture n.e.c.	1.33	169.86	200.65	205.78	133.86	163.15
Mfg. of textile						
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	2.32	190.34	212.85	173.38	186.99	192.29
Weaving of textiles, Silk & Synthetic	3.43	226.93	218.16	186.63	148.30	143.10
Finishing of textiles (dyeing, bleaching etc.)	1.31	201.80	207.20	208.69	187.68	195.64
Mfg. of Jute textiles, Pressing and baling of jute and other fibres, spooling and thread ball	2.01	110.51	87.67	74.77	95.37	91.51
Mfg. of Knitted and crocheted fabrics, made-up textile articles, except apparel, carpets	2.52	228.16	251.93	242.86	329.13	273.41
Mfg. of Wearing Apparel (Ready made garment)						
Mfg. of Wearing apparel, except fur apparel	33.93	176.79	190.51	176.02	167.40	214.01
Mfg of Knitted and crocheted apparel, articles of fur and crocheted apparel	27.07	202.48	220.94	212.15	211.47	262.22
Mfg. of leather and related products						
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing	0.05	123.94	115.11	47.77	46.93	58.23
Mfg. of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and	0.17	174.29	156.70	111.31	242.25	136.52
Manufacture of footwear	0.60	180.05	185.43	186.08	163.10	169.47
Mfg. of Wood and Products						
Sawmilling, wood-based panels, wooden containers, bamboo & cane Products	0.03	128.07	132.75	130.01	136.31	135.96
Mfg. of Paper and Paper Products						
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	0.27	133.43	139.77	137.57	130.04	142.98
Mfg of other articles of paper and paperboard	0.18	167.46	184.48	174.58	181.92	181.61
Printing & Reproduction of Recorded Media						
Printing, Service activities related to printing, Reproduction of recorded media	0.10	153.91	173.20	155.27	180.30	160.98
Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products						
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	0.12	349.91	385.59	148.54	134.96	156.39
Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products						
Mfg. of basic chemicals (Compressed Liquid Gas)	0.15	141.80	226.62	223.02	219.88	189.10
Mfg. of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds; plastics & synthetic rubber	0.57	95.14	136.11	126.65	112.84	121.09
Mfg. of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics, Pesticides & other agrochemical products	0.31	161.78	180.19	164.72	171.64	169.89
Mfg. of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes	0.25	128.23	140.21	125.87	141.78	128.63
Matches, Fire fox, manmade fibre, other chemical products	0.01	127.31	125.95	119.47	122.37	118.04
Mfg. of Pharmaceutical						
Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.03	315.29	316.91	318.98	246.88	306.60
Mfg. of unani & Ayurvedic, homeopathic & biochemical medicine.	0.02	320.94	306.74	299.03	281.07	266.66

Description of items of industry	Weight	2023-24	2024-25 (R)	Jul-24 (R)	Jun-25 (R)	Jul-25 (P)
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	0.45	189.49	147.66	188.03	129.71	107.73
Mfg. of plastics products	0.28	170.78	155.21	200.23	120.54	226.29
Manufacture of polythene products	0.08	137.59	135.25	135.71	122.86	137.45
Manufacture of Other Non-metallic Mineral						
Manufacture of glass and glass products	0.10	239.41	253.61	286.53	266.47	232.50
Mfg. of clay building materials, Refractory Products	0.20	136.36	153.09	153.39	219.04	184.42
Mfg. of other porcelain and ceramic products	0.10	150.17	148.30	104.85	145.59	138.16
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster; article of concrete cement & shaping & finishing of	3.04	440.44	446.88	417.18	398.59	486.24
Manufacture of bricks	0.82	143.33	141.10	118.06	106.61	121.05
Mfg. of basic metals						
Manufacture of basic iron and steel; basic precious & other non ferrous metals; casting of non-ferrous metals	0.72	403.68	413.81	324.99	485.67	447.12
Mfg. of fabricated metal products except machinery						
Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	0.58	129.12	131.67	133.69	132.27	135.41
Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	0.07	137.91	160.09	138.39	182.50	141.70
Mfg. of computer, electronic and optical products						
Manufacture of communication equipment; electronic components & boards; computer & peripheral equipment	0.54	143.18	153.55	154.73	158.00	160.27
Mfg. of electrical equipment						
Manufacture of Batteries & Accumulator	0.22	209.75	231.46	232.41	124.47	299.82
Mfg. of Fibre optics cables; other electronic and electric wires and cables;	0.25	204.77	194.95	176.95	152.57	229.88
Mfg. of domestic appliances; other electrical appliances	0.72	136.87	135.57	109.92	148.55	116.40
Mfg. of machinery & Equipment						
Mfg. of metal forming machinery and machine tools; machinery for food, beverage & tobacco processing.	0.01	146.11	177.39	179.91	173.40	186.90
Mfg. of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers						
Mfg. of motor vehicles ; bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, trailers & semi-	0.01	188.83	243.53	214.28	233.47	281.46
Mfg. of other transport equipment						
Building of ships and floating structures; ship breaking & dismantling; railway locomotives	3.93	201.32	223.53	225.94	285.68	179.85
Mfg. of Motor vehicles	0.14	231.16	271.70	173.34	443.45	192.48
Mfg. of bicycles and invalid carriages	0.10	138.78	149.13	132.02	156.71	166.19
Mfg. of Furniture						
Mfg. of wooden furniture and fixture	0.17	163.08	155.05	162.98	155.18	169.14
Mfg. of plastic furniture and fixture	0.04	141.01	158.41	153.75	155.54	161.26
Mfg. of packaging materials	0.30	143.03	152.18	153.67	160.05	160.00
Other Manufacturing						
Mfg. of sports goods	0.12	131.93	136.37	147.11	149.52	146.73

Note: P= Provisional, Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

CAPITAL MARKET SNAPSHOT

Year-High Average Daily Turnover in August

Chart: DSEX Index with MoM return

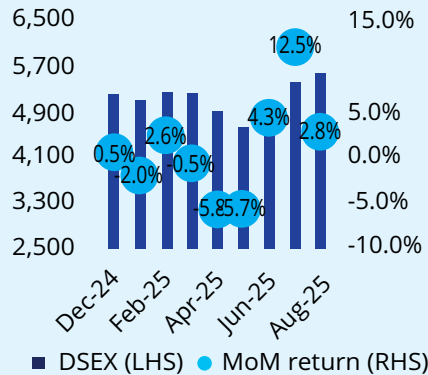


Chart: Avg. daily turnover (BDT bn)

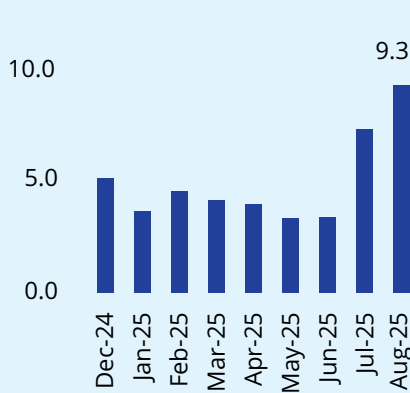


Chart: Market P/E (x)

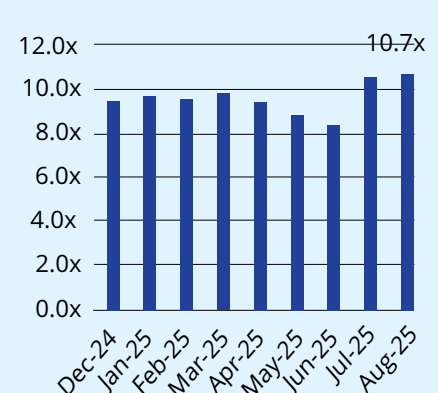


Chart: Sector M.cap return in Jul'23

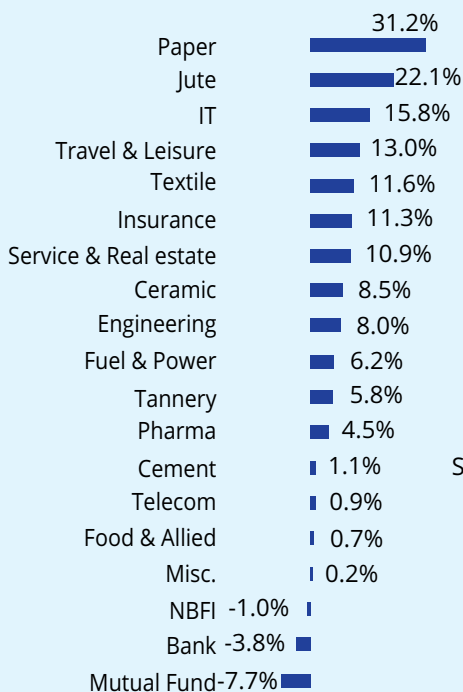


Chart: Turnover (BDT bn) in Jul'23

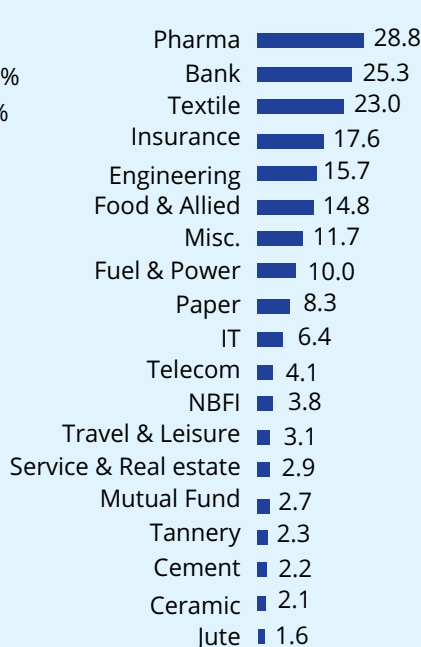


Chart: Sectors by M.cap

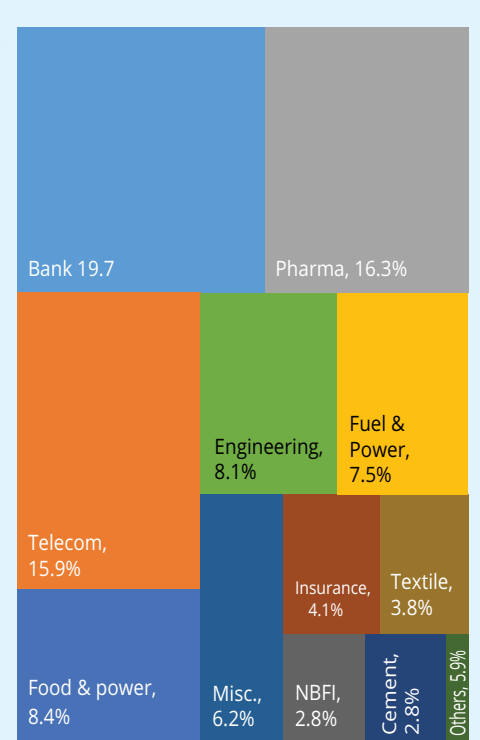
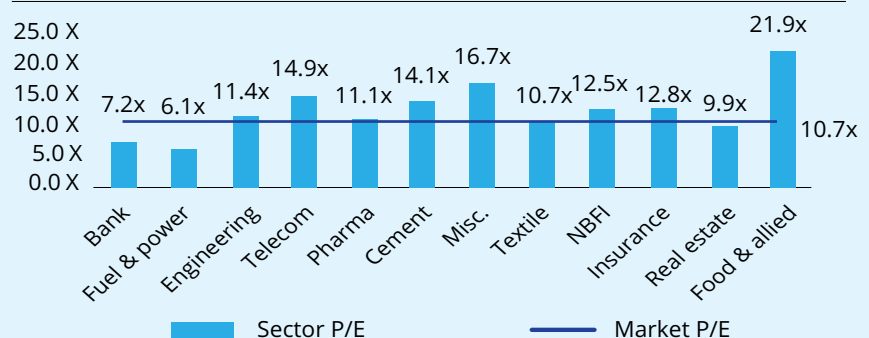


Table: Turnover leaders in DSE

	Ticker	Turnover (BDT bn)
1	BSC	5.6
2	ORIONINFU	5.3
3	CITYBANK	5.1
4	BXPHARMA	3.7
5	MALEKSPIN	3.6

Table: P/E ratio of sectors vs market



Source: DSE, City Brokerage Limited

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: NATIONAL (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Period	General Index	Food	Non-Food	Index by expenditure group						
				I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expenses	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment,	VIII. Mise. Goods & Services
2024										
March	121.60	121.50	121.69	117.96	122.03	126.26	122.84	119.20	126.59	127.38
April	122.30	122.63	122.02	118.30	122.78	126.70	122.84	119.17	126.59	127.35
May	122.04	121.42	122.54	118.34	123.12	126.85	123.06	119.33	127.37	128.25
June	123.38	123.94	122.93	118.43	123.23	126.96	123.77	119.48	127.68	128.54
July	126.06	128.64	123.96	118.80	123.93	127.09	124.50	119.79	128.29	129.83
August	129.34	133.72	125.77	122.64	125.86	129.17	125.66	120.70	129.54	132.23
2025										
March	132.98	132.35	133.49	135.31	132.05	137.02	128.70	127.17	136.36	143.05
April	133.50	133.21	133.74	135.75	132.41	137.35	128.74	127.32	136.58	143.24
May	133.08	131.85	134.09	136.51	132.29	137.97	128.94	127.26	137.29	145.99
June	133.858	133.10	134.45	136.67	132.67	138.18	129.02	127.16	138.23	148.14
July	136.83	138.36	135.59	137.57	133.60	138.87	129.61	128.28	139.71	149.54
August	140.06	143.88	136.96	139.68	135.45	139.65	130.45	128.86	140.51	152.11

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: RURAL (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Period	General Index	Food	Non-Food	Index by expenditure group						
				I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expenses	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment,	VIII. Mise. Goods & Services
2024										
March	121.81	121.89	121.74	116.09	124.55	126.08	126.21	120.28	124.96	124.31
April	122.61	123.14	122.11	116.42	125.35	126.56	126.21	120.21	124.96	124.29
May	122.26	121.90	122.61	116.45	125.43	126.63	126.21	120.27	125.50	125.32
June	123.59	124.16	123.05	116.49	125.57	126.71	126.88	120.45	125.95	125.60
July	126.38	128.66	124.21	116.81	126.53	126.73	126.91	120.72	126.49	126.53
August	129.66	133.46	126.06	119.65	129.11	128.87	127.12	122.99	128.54	127.37
2025										
March	133.27	132.64	133.87	129.33	136.88	137.39	130.85	129.18	135.32	139.81
April	133.83	133.48	134.16	129.59	137.40	137.80	130.89	129.42	135.57	140.06
May	133.32	132.02	134.56	130.82	137.08	138.39	130.89	129.37	136.65	143.02
June	134.04	133.02	135.01	130.94	137.66	138.67	130.98	129.25	137.18	145.28
July	137.19	138.13	136.29	131.56	139.01	139.38	131.39	130.96	138.74	146.64
August	140.54	143.47	137.76	134.11	141.38	140.36	131.51	132.09	139.34	147.99

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: URBAN (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Period	General Index	Food	Non-Food	Index by expenditure group						
				I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expenses	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment,	VIII. Misc. Goods & Services
2024										
March	121.10	120.69	121.35	121.58	119.08	126.58	116.20	118.76	129.25	130.39
April	121.61	121.59	121.63	121.94	119.76	126.95	116.20	118.67	129.25	130.33
May	121.50	120.43	122.17	121.99	120.40	127.25	116.86	119.03	130.17	131.04
June	122.89	123.53	122.50	122.16	120.48	127.40	117.65	119.15	130.36	131.33
July	125.35	128.64	123.30	122.61	120.88	127.73	119.76	119.45	130.84	133.07
August	128.94	134.33	125.59	128.48	122.04	129.73	122.80	120.82	133.10	137.58
2025										
March	132.79	131.77	133.42	146.72	126.38	136.33	124.47	128.13	123.51	147.31
April	133.28	132.69	133.64	147.52	126.57	136.54	124.53	128.20	123.54	147.42
May	133.05	131.62	133.94	147.35	126.66	137.20	125.09	128.15	123.65	149.80
June	133.88	133.41	134.17	133.41	157.60	137.27	125.17	128.08	123.80	151.72
July	136.58	138.99	135.07	138.99	158.69	137.93	126.10	128.61	127.50	153.18
August	139.57	144.90	136.25	144.90	160.08	138.36	128.35	128.63	128.15	157.20

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: NATIONAL (BASE: 2021-22 = 100)

Sector	2021-22	2022-2023	2023-24	June '25	July '25	August '25
General	191.80	205.30	115.33	128.60	128.88	129.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.06	7.04	7.74	8.18	8.19	8.15
percentage change (over previous month)				0.21	0.22	0.64
1. Agriculture	192.21	205.69	115.66	129.21	129.45	130.32
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.10	7.01	8.08	8.40	8.37	8.28
percentage change (over previous month)				0.10	0.18	0.68
i) Agriculture	192.39	205.98	115.81	129.55	129.71	130.61
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.16	7.06	8.17	8.47	8.54	8.43
percentage change (over previous month)				0.08	0.13	0.69
ii) Fish	1183.06	191.07	113.09	123.63	125.04	125.57
percentage change (Point to Point)	2.95	4.37	8.35	7.18	5.61	5.66
percentage change (over previous month)				0.52	1.14	0.42
2. Industry	187.83	201.01	114.72	127.44	127.76	128.55
	5.85	6.97	7.24	7.87	7.91	7.93
				0.30	0.25	0.61
i) Construction	174.62	184.35	114.29	126.85	127.21	127.99
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.41	5.57	8.26	7.88	7.72	7.76
percentage change (over previous month)				0.33	0.29	0.61
ii) Production	214.87	234.79	117.69	131.61	131.63	132.48
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.30	9.28	7.70	7.79	9.17	9.11
percentage change (over previous month)				0.08	0.02	0.65
3. Service	199.42	212.23	116.22	130.28	130.66	131.37
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.32	7.31	8.29	8.43	8.40	8.37
percentage change (over previous month)				0.33	0.29	0.54

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: DHAKA DIVISION (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	June '25	Jul'25	August '25
General	189.42	199.93	112.92	125.75	125.89	126.84
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.25	5.54	6.98	8.24	8.72	8.46
percentage change (over previous month)				0.21	0.11	0.76
1. Agriculture	190.78	201.30	112.51	125.78	125.82	126.55
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.11	5.51	6.60	8.39	9.87	9.12
percentage change (over previous month)				0.04	0.03	0.58
i) Agriculture	190.80	201.36	112.50	125.78	125.82	126.55
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.13	5.53	6.58	8.39	9.89	9.14
percentage change (over previous month)				0.04	0.03	0.58
ii) Fish	187.35	193.85	113.66	124.94	125.99	126.71
percentage change (Point to Point)	2.74	3.47	9.85	8.46	5.03	5.11
percentage change (over previous month)				0.14	0.84	0.57
2. Industry	182.93	193.18	113.41	125.88	126.08	127.06
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.17	5.60	7.39	8.08	7.93	7.96
percentage change (over previous month)				0.31	0.16	0.78
i) Construction	173.84	181.65	113.12	125.52	125.74	126.77
percentage change (Point to Point)	3.86	4.50	8.24	8.08	7.98	8.01
percentage change (over previous month)				0.33	0.17	0.82
ii) Production	202.14	217.53	115.97	129.00	129.12	129.66
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.63	7.63	7.76	8.15	7.48	7.52
percentage change (over previous month)				0.13	0.09	0.41
3. Service	200.28	211.37	111.75	125.17	125.20	126.54
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.00	5.54	5.87	8.59	9.68	9.17
percentage change (over previous month)				0.14	0.02	1.07

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: CHATTOGRAM DIVISION (BASE INDEX: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	June '25	July '25	August '25
General	189.51	202.76	113.92	126.38	126.58	127.28
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.10	6.99	6.48	7.65	8.04	7.87
percentage change (over previous month)				0.39	0.16	0.55
1. Agriculture	190.56	202.96	113.08	125.50	125.89	126.56
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.23	6.51	6.16	7.79	8.38	7.86
percentage change (over previous month)				0.19	0.31	0.53
i) Agriculture	190.76	203.31	113.32	126.72	126.74	127.46
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.34	6.59	6.30	8.20	9.69	8.92
percentage change (over previous month)				0.06	0.01	0.57
ii) Fish	185.39	193.62	112.47	122.42	123.76	124.29
percentage change (Point to Point)	3.38	4.44	7.69	6.75	5.16	5.23
percentage change (over previous month)				0.53	1.09	0.43
2. Industry	184.54	198.01	114.28	126.23	126.34	127.10
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.59	7.30	6.51	7.39	7.48	7.51
percentage change (over previous month)				0.44	0.08	0.60
i) Construction	182.46	195.63	114.18	126.00	126.10	126.88
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.51	7.23	6.49	7.32	7.40	7.43
percentage change (over previous month)				0.45	0.09	0.61
ii) Production	192.12	206.68	116.37	131.13	131.14	131.67
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.78	7.57	8.16	8.64	9.12	9.05
percentage change (over previous month)				0.29	0.00	0.41
3. Service	194.39	210.68	115.12	130.30	130.34	130.81
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.46	8.37	6.22	8.49	9.72	9.75
percentage change (over previous month)				0.85	0.03	0.37

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: RAJSHAHI DIVISION (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	June '25	Jul'25	August '25
General	204.22	114.45	123.88	127.71	128.12	129.03
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.78	7.18	8.23	8.36	8.02	8.12
percentage change (over previous month)				0.16	0.33	0.71
1. Agriculture	203.89	113.68	123.28	127.00	127.35	128.27
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.52	6.72	8.44	8.62	7.96	8.12
percentage change (over previous month)				0.10	0.28	0.72
i) Agriculture	203.91	113.68	123.28	127.04	127.35	128.28
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.52	6.71	8.45	8.62	8.01	8.17
percentage change (over previous month)				0.09	0.25	0.73
ii) Fish	197.51	113.68	123.14	125.73	127.27	127.98
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.17	8.1	8.32	8.62	6.33	6.39
percentage change (over previous month)				0.42	1.23	0.55
2. Industry	202.06	114.87	123.99	127.85	128.39	129.36
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.2	7.16	7.94	8.01	8.21	8.21
percentage change (over previous month)				0.22	0.42	0.76
i) Construction	178.01	113.95	122.80	126.53	127.33	128.14
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.23	8.28	7.76	7.81	7.64	7.68
percentage change (over previous month)				0.33	0.64	0.64
ii) Production	225.66	116.49	126.41	130.53	130.52	131.84
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.79	7.33	8.27	8.43	9.38	9.28
percentage change (over previous month)				0.00	0.00	1.01
3. Service	214.96	117.17	126.89	131.23	131.50	132.06
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.33	8.16	8.29	8.31	7.62	7.72
percentage change (over previous month)				0.23	0.20	0.43

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: KHULNA DIVISION (BASE INDEX: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	June '25	July '25	August '25
General	204.62	114.63	123.76	127.63	127.79	128.45
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.9	7.22	7.97	8.06	8.02	8.03
percentage change (over previous month)				0.18	0.13	0.52
1. Agriculture	206.3	114.43	123.63	127.30	127.38	128.06
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.65	7.28	8.05	8.08	7.93	7.91
percentage change (over previous month)				0.04	0.07	0.53
i) Agriculture	207.06	114.41	123.62	127.34	127.38	128.07
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.72	7.19	8.05	8.08	8.02	8.00
percentage change (over previous month)				0.02	0.03	0.54
ii) Fish	185.07	114.82	123.91	126.31	127.45	127.95
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.53	9.85	7.91	8.08	5.52	5.55
percentage change (over previous month)				0.44	0.90	0.39
2. Industry	192.09	113.83	122.71	126.68	126.91	127.58
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.6	6.77	7.80	7.94	8.17	8.19
percentage change (over previous month)				0.33	0.18	0.53
i) Construction	178.81	113.27	122.01	125.83	126.09	126.76
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.49	7.36	7.70	7.89	7.92	7.97
percentage change (over previous month)				0.35	0.20	0.54
ii) Production	244.03	119.48	129.86	135.20	135.20	135.81
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.17	8.68	8.70	8.45	10.59	10.36
percentage change (over previous month)				0.17	0.00	0.45
3. Service	223.51	118.16	127.85	132.32	132.59	133.14
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.64	7.82	8.19	8.34	7.96	8.04
percentage change (over previous month)				0.30	0.20	0.41

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12

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.