BANGLADESH'S ECONOMY DURING FY2025-26 (FY26)



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Chamber Building
122-124, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
: +880-2-223385208-10 & +880-2-223354129-31 (PABX)
: sg@mccibd.org
: www.mccibd.org

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



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- Effectively respond to changing business environment
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- Respect
- Equal Opportunity



CORE COMPETENCIES - ORGANIZATION

- Research based Policy Advocacy
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- Business Intelligence



CORE COMPETENCIES – PEOPLE

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

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Bangladesh's Economy During FY2025-26 (FY26)

Introduction

In fiscal year 2025-26 (FY26), Bangladesh's economy showed signs of gradual stabilization, although overall economic activity remained subdued. GDP growth for FY26 was provisionally estimated at 4.14 per cent, up from 3.49 per cent in FY25. Inflation, however, remained elevated, with headline inflation at 9.16 per cent in June, continuing to put pressure on household purchasing power and the cost of living. The external sector performed relatively well, supported by strong remittance inflows and improved foreign exchange reserves. Remittances remained robust during the period, while reserves strengthened significantly by the end of June, providing greater stability for the balance of payments and the foreign exchange market.

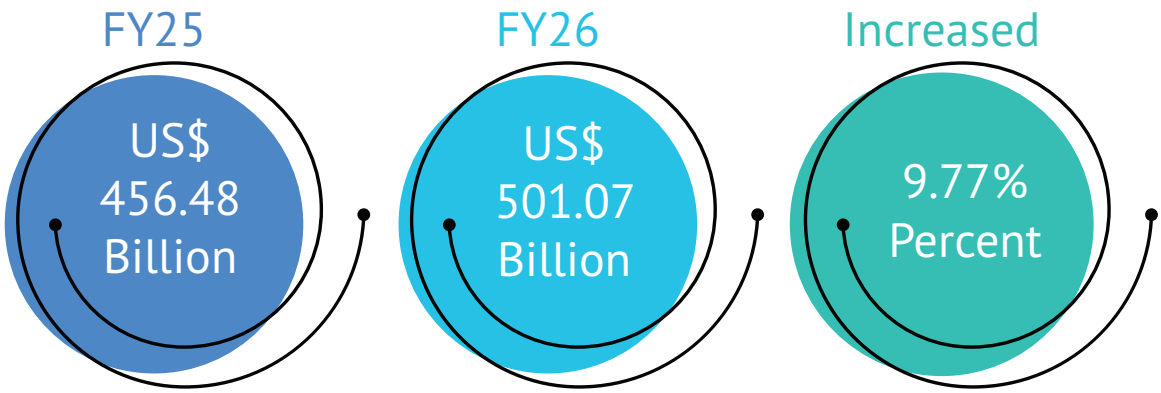
At the same time, the economy continued to face important structural and macroeconomic challenges. Export growth remained weak despite a rebound in June, while private investment, credit growth and domestic demand were constrained by high interest rates and economic uncertainty. The banking sector also remained under pressure, alongside fiscal constraints and elevated inflation. Overall, the period reflected a transition from macroeconomic adjustment toward gradual recovery,

with improved external sector resilience being a key positive development. Going forward, sustaining price stability, strengthening the financial sector, promoting private investment and exports, and maintaining external-sector stability will be critical for achieving stronger and more inclusive economic growth.

Economic Growth

In terms of US Dollar, the value of GDP in current market price increased by 9.77 per cent to US$501.07 billion in FY26 from US$456.48 billion in the previous fiscal year (FY25). Per capita GDP stood at US$2,866 in FY26, compared to US$2,625 in FY25, showing an increase of 9.18 per cent. Per capita GNI also increased by 9.06 per cent to US$3,020 in FY26 from US$2,769 in the previous fiscal year.

GDP in Current Market Prices



Per capita GDP
US$2,625 in FY25
US$2,866 in FY26

Per capita GNI
US$2,769 in FY25
US$3,020 in FY26

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)

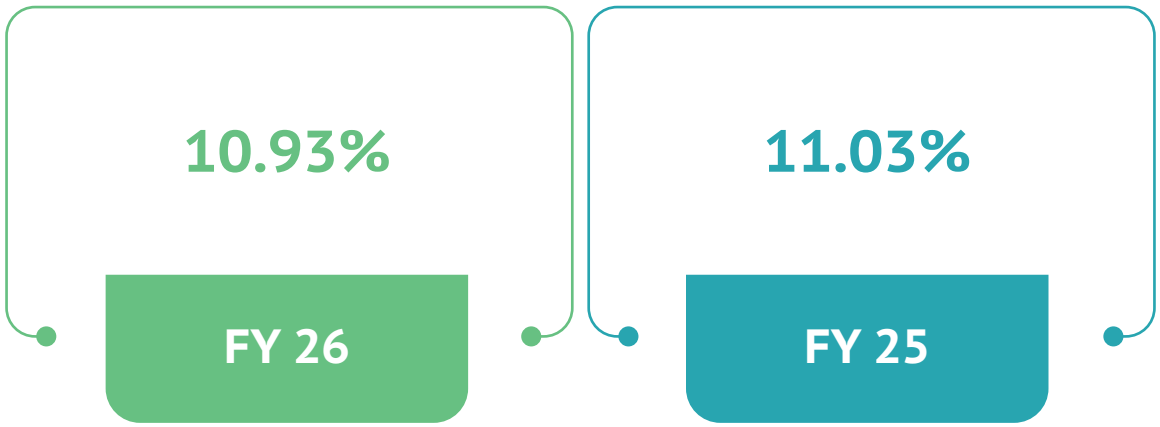
Sector/ Sub-sector	FY24	FY25	FY26(P)
Agriculture:	**3.30**	**2.42**	**2.78**
Crops and Horticulture	4.00	1.84	2.08
Animal Farming	3.07	3.08	3.30
Forest and related Services	4.99	4.91	5.05
Fishing	0.79	1.41	2.25
Industry:	**3.51**	**3.71**	**2.86**
Mining and Quarrying	-1.15	1.65	2.61
Manufacturing	3.16	5.83	3.31
Large Industry	1.02	5.94	1.97
Small, Medium and Micro Industry	4.66	5.92	4.34
Cottage Industry	6.92	5.34	5.33
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	0.98	5.26	5.77
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	3.95	3.33	7.70
Construction	5.63	-1.45	1.29
Services:	**5.09**	**4.35**	**4.59**
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	5.77	4.77	4.12
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	5.60	4.38	5.30
Transportation and Storage	5.14	4.33	4.61
Financial and Insurance Activities	1.21	1.64	1.61
Real-estate Activities	3.50	3.18	4.21
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	5.58	5.70	8.27
Education	6.56	4.75	6.07
Human Health and Social Work Activities	9.27	6.59	6.30
Information and Communication	4.06	2.69	2.77
Administrative and Support Service Activities	8.86	9.67	7.69
GDP growth rate at constant 2015-16 market prices	**4.22**	**3.49**	**4.14**

Note: P denotes provisional
Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Agriculture

The agriculture sector, the most important sector in the economy, employs 44.67 per cent of the country's total labor force in 2024. The share of the sector in GDP, according to the provisional estimate of the National Accounts Statistics, was 10.93 per cent in FY26, compared to 11.03 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY25). Due to government support in terms of timely availability of inputs and finance, the sector achieved a growth rate of 2.78 per cent in FY26 compared to 2.42 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY25). The sector includes four sub-sectors namely: i) Crops and horticulture, ii) Animal farming, iii) Forest and related services, and iv) Fishing.

Share of Agriculture Sector in GDP:



Agriculture Credit

According to the Bangladesh Bank (BB) data, the disbursement of agricultural credit and non-farm rural credit by all scheduled banks during FY26 stood at Tk.42,834.16 crore, grew by 14.76 per cent from Tk.37,326.52 crore in FY25. On the other hand, the recovery of agricultural credit and non-farm rural credit also increased by 19.99 per cent to Tk.45,626.93 crore during FY26, compared to Tk.38,024.50 crore in the previous fiscal year (FY25).

Domestic Food Production

The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) under the Ministry of Agriculture has set a food grains (rice and wheat) production target of 45.39 million metric tons (MMT) for FY26, reflecting 8.93 per cent higher than the previous year's actual production (41.67 MMT). The target comprises 3.22 MMT of Aus, 18.18 MMT of Aman, 22.77 MMT of Boro, and 1.22 MMT of wheat.

Against this target, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) finalized production at 2.71 MMT for Aus and 17.36 MMT for Aman, while the DAE provisionally estimated

22.53 MMT for Boro and 1.15 MMT for wheat. Based on these data, total food grains production is projected at 43.75 MMT, representing a 4.99 per cent increase over the previous year's actual production (41.67 MMT), although it remains 3.61 per cent below the annual target (45.39 MMT).



Food Import

In FY26, there was a sharp increase of 12.13 per cent in food grains (rice and wheat) imports, reaching 8.60 MMT compared to the previous year (7.67 MMT). This significant growth was driven by both public and private sector importing 1.27 MMT of rice and 7.33 MMT wheat to stabilize domestic supply and prices. Rice imports fell by 16.99 per cent from 1.53 MMT in FY25, while wheat imports increased by 19.38 per cent from 6.14 MMT in FY25. The private sector imported 6.58 MMT of wheat,

the highest volume ever recorded for private sector wheat imports in Bangladesh.

Domestic Food Procurement

Domestic procurement in Bangladesh serves the dual purpose of building rice stocks for the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) and providing critical income support to farmers. In FY26, the government procured 0.46 MMT of paddy and 2.37 MMT of rice, totaling 2.67 MMT, which represents a 15 per cent increase from the previous fiscal year. The government has set a plan to procure 0.50 MMT paddy and 1.3 MMT rice equivalent to 1.63 MMT rice from ongoing Boro rice season during 03 May to 31 August 2026. As of 30 June 2026, 0.9 MMT of paddy and 0.84 MMT of rice equivalent to 1.02 MMT had been procured under this program.

Public Food Distribution

The Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) in Bangladesh plays a vital role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty, stabilizing prices, and responding to disasters. The PFDS operates through both monetized and non-monetized channels. Monetized channels include Essential Priority (EP), Other Priority (OP), Open Market Sale (OMS), and the Food Friendly Programme

(FFP). Non-monetized channels include Food for Work (FFW), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB), Gratuitous Relief (GR), School Feeding (SF), and Hill Tracts Area (HT) programs, among others. In 26, the PFDS distributed a record 3.51 MMT of food grains which indicates 6.04 per cent higher than the previous year's actual distribution (3.31 MMT). The government supplied food grains through the subsidized OMS and FFP program. OMS and FFP accounted for 58.70 per cent of total PFDS distributions of FY26, enhancing market availability and helping maintain price stability.



Public Food Stock

During FY26, the public food grain closing stock stood at 2.20 MMT, an increase of 25.71 per cent over the previous fiscal year (1.75 MMT), meeting the government's strategic security stock requirement. Stocks are expected to rise further with the completion of ongoing Boro rice procurement and wheat imports.



Industry

Latest available data indicate that the industry sector employed 17.37 per cent of Bangladesh's labor force in 2024 and accounted for 36.98 per cent of GDP in FY26,

compared to 37.30 per cent in FY25. However, the sector registered a lower growth of 2.86 per cent in FY26, compared to 3.71 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY25).



As businesses remained cautious about making fresh investments amid tight liquidity, elevated borrowing costs, energy crisis, and persistent macroeconomic uncertainties, the manufacturing sub-sector registered a lower growth of 3.31 per cent in FY26, compared to 5.83 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY25). On the other hand, the share of the manufacturing sub-sector in GDP also decreased to 24.97 per cent in FY26 from 25.08 per cent in FY25. Within manufacturing, the large industry sub-sector grew lower at 1.97 per cent in FY26, compared to 5.94 per cent in FY25. The small, medium and micro industry grew at 4.34 per cent in FY26 against 5.92 per cent in FY25. The cottage

industry grew by 5.33 per cent in FY26 compared to 5.34 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY25). Besides, the share of the large industry sub-sector in GDP decreased to 12.63 per cent in FY26 from 12.85 per cent in FY25. On the other hand, the share of small, medium and micro industry in GDP rose to 7.75 per cent from 7.70 per cent while that of cottage industry also increased to 4.60 per cent in FY26 from 4.53 per cent in FY25.

Services

The broad services sector includes the collective output of the sectors, such as: i) wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, ii) transportation and storage, iii) financial and insurance activities, iv) real estate activities, v) professional, scientific and technical activities, vi) administrative and support service activities, vii) accommodation and food service activities, viii) information and communication, ix) public administration and defense: compulsory social security, x) human health and social work activities, xi) education, xii) arts, entertainment and recreation, and xiii) other service activities. Latest available data indicate that the services sector employed about 37.96 per cent of Bangladesh's labor force in 2024 and accounted for

about 52.09 per cent of GDP in FY26 against 51.67 per cent in FY25. Besides, the sector registered a higher growth of 4.59 per cent in FY26, compared to 4.35 per cent in the previous fiscal year (FY25).



Capital Market

The Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) closed higher on 10 August 2026, the second trading day of the week, as key index and most listed companies posted gains, even though overall turnover declined. The DSE's benchmark index, DSEX, rose by 22.55 points or 0.39 per cent to 5,844.87 points on 10 August 2026 compared with 5,822.32 points on the previous working day (09 August 2026). Performances of the two other indices also increased. The DSE Shariah Index (DSES) went up slightly by 0.05 per cent or 0.60 point to finish at 1,174.65 from 1,174.05 and the DS30 Index, comprising blue chips also

up by 8.56 points or 0.39 per cent to close at 2,185.85 from 2,177.29.

Shares and units worth Tk.908.40 crore changed hands on the DSE, down from Tk.964.59 crore in the previous session, a fall of Tk.56.19 crore in a single day. Prices advanced for most listed firms, with 199 companies seeing their share prices rise, against 129 that declined and 64 that remained unchanged.



Meanwhile, the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) also ended in positive territory. The Selective Categories' Index (CSCX) was up by 17.66 points, or 0.19 per cent, to 9,539.06 points on 10 August 2026 from 9,521.40 points on the previous working day (09 August 2026), while the All Share Price Index (CASPI) rose by 10.61 points or 0.07 per cent, to 15,628.84 points compared with 15,618.23

points, reflecting similar bearish sentiment in the port city bourse.

However, unlike the DSE, price declines outnumbered gains at the CSE – 99 companies saw their share prices fall, compared to 85 that rose, while 28 remained unchanged. Turnover at the CSE stood at Tk.35.57 crore, up from Tk.31.35 crore in the previous session.



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 slow. As proportion of GDP, gross investment recorded at 27.93 per cent in FY26 compared to 28.54 per cent in FY25. The share of private investment in GDP recorded at 21.53 per cent in FY26 against 22.03 per cent in FY25, whereas the share of public investment also declined slightly to 6.40 per cent of GDP in FY26 from 6.51 per cent in FY25. The low level of 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 ensure the country's speedy development.



Domestic saving as proportion of GDP decreased by 0.60 percentage points to 21.38 per cent in FY26 from 21.98 per cent in FY25. The ratio of national savings also declined to 26.93 per cent in FY26 from 27.67 per cent in FY25.

Monetary and Credit Development

The policy rate (repo) of the Bangladesh Bank (BB) re-fixed at 9.50 per cent in place of 10.00 per cent. The standing lending facility (SLF) rate also re-fixed at 11.00

per cent, down from 11.50 per cent, while the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate remained unchanged at 7.50 per cent, with effect from 02 August 2026.



The interest rate spread between the weighted average interest rate (WAIR) on advances and deposits of all banks remain unchanged at 5.70 per cent in June 2026 compared to the previous month (May). Banks' advance rate and deposit rate came down to 11.86 per cent and 6.16 per cent in June 2026, respectively, from 11.92 per cent and 6.22 per cent in May 2026.

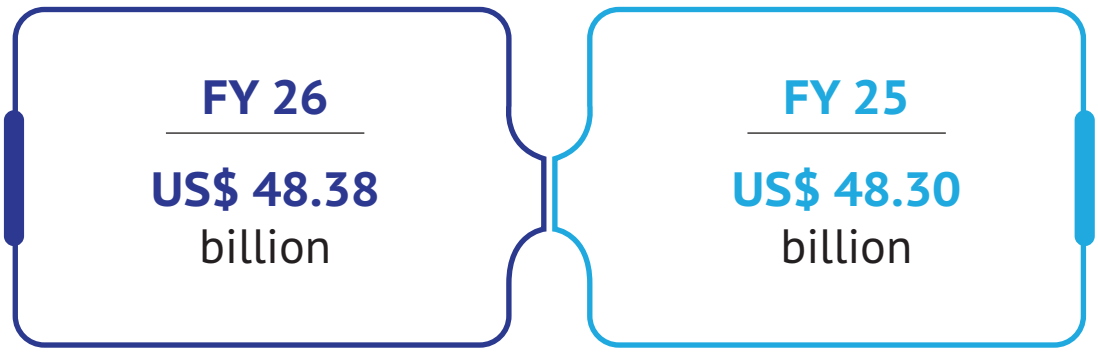
According to BB data, broad money (M_2) recorded a higher growth of 11.11 per cent at the end of June 2026 compared to 6.95 per cent growth achieved at the end of June 2025. June's growth was lower than the central

bank's revised projection of 11.50 per cent in June 2026, set in the Monetary Policy Statement, January - June 2026 (MPS, H2FY26, Table 4, p.29). Domestic credit, on the other hand, grew by 10.57 per cent at the end of June 2026, while a lower growth rate of 7.98 per cent was recorded at the end of June 2025. Among components of domestic credit, private sector credit registered a record lower growth of 4.47 per cent during the period between June 2026 and June 2025, compared with a higher growth of 6.49 per cent during the period between June 2025 and June 2024. Private sector credit growth was below the central bank's revised projection of 8.50 per cent in June 2026 (MPS, H2FY26, Table 4, p.29). Public sector credit, on the other hand, recorded a higher growth of 30.43 per cent at the end of June 2026, compared with a lower growth of 13.15 per cent at the end of June 2025. June's growth was higher compared with BB's revised projection of 21.60 per cent in June 2026 (MPS, H2FY26, Table 4, p.29). Within public sector credit, credit to government (net) recorded a growth of 34.51 per cent, and credit to other public sectors recorded a negative growth of 10.72 per cent, during the period under review.

Exports

Bangladesh's merchandise export earnings rebounded strongly in June 2026, the last month of the fiscal year, rising by 24.93 per cent year-on-year to US$4.19 billion from US$3.35 billion, although overall export earnings for FY26 experienced a small growth. According to the Bangladesh Bank (BB) data, total export earnings of the country for FY26 stood at US$48.38 billion, a marginal increase of 0.17 per cent from US$48.30 billion in FY25. However, it fell short of the government's target of US$55 billion by 12.04 per cent, largely due to weak global demand, high energy costs, and inflationary pressures.

Exports



The main export earner, the apparel sector includes knitwear and woven, continued to dominate total exports and accounted for 80.54 per cent. However, the knitwear

and woven garments accounted for 42.88 per cent and 37.66 per cent, respectively, of the total export earnings.



Of the total US$48.38 billion, the readymade garments (RMG) export declined by 0.96 per cent to US$38.97 billion in FY26 from US$39.35 billion in FY25. A breakdown in the clothing sector's performance shows that the knitwear sub-sector fetched US$20.75 billion, and earnings decreased year-on-year by 1.96 per cent from US$21.16 billion. On the other hand, earnings from woven garment exports amounted to US$18.22 billion from US$18.18 billion, up slightly by 0.21 per cent. In FY26, performances from the other main non-RMG sectors were home textiles US$828.57 million (+5.86%), agricultural products US$978.07 million (-1.25%), jute and jute goods US$991.00 million (+8.93%), leather and leather products US$1,236.74 million (+7.98%), frozen and live fish US$449.20 million (+1.65%), chemical

products US$397.70 million (+7.93%), plastic products US$309.12 million (+8.66%), and engineering products US$705.85 million (+29.30%).

On the destination front, the United States remained Bangladesh's largest single-country export market, with export earnings of US$9.04 billion in FY26, up 4.09 per cent year on year. Germany and the United Kingdom retained their positions as the second and third-largest export destinations respectively, with both markets maintaining positive momentum.

Imports

In FY26, according to the Bangladesh Bank's latest data, total value of imports (c&f) grew by 10.07 per cent to US$75.24 billion from US$68.35 billion in FY25. The increase in imports could mostly be attributed to the stability in the foreign exchange market which resulted in significant rise in imported intermediate goods, especially crude petroleum, and goods related to readymade garments (RMG). During FY26, imports of food grains, intermediate goods and capital goods grew by 11.69 per cent, 15.19 per cent and 7.14 per cent, respectively, while import of consumer goods declined by 11.41 per cent compared to the previous fiscal year.

Imports

FY 26

US$ **75.24** billion

FY 25

US$ **68.35** billion

On the other hand, import payments in June 2026, the last month of the review period, increased by 71.07 per cent to US$7.51 billion from US$4.39 billion in the corresponding month of the previous fiscal year. It also increased by 22.95 per cent from the previous month (May 2026).



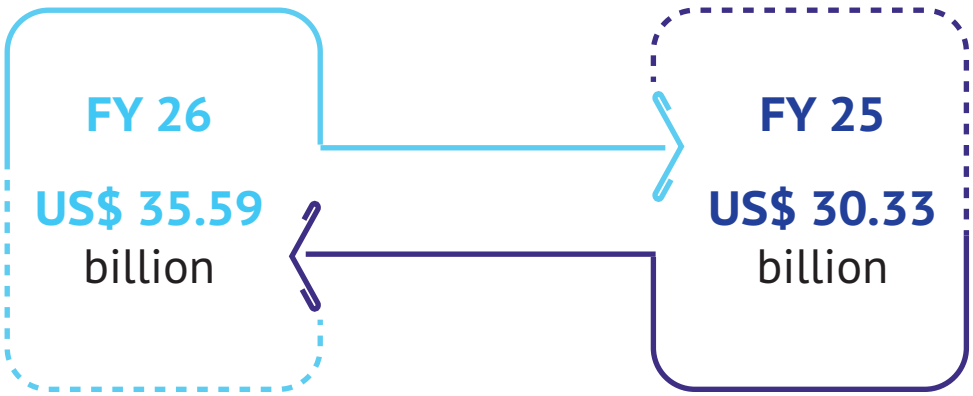
Year-on-year, the settlement of import Letters of Credit (LCs) during FY26 increased slightly by 0.09 per cent and stood at US$70.41 billion from US$70.34 billion. On the other hand, fresh opening of import LCs during FY26

also increased year-on-year by 7.06 per cent and stood at US$74.78 billion from US$69.85 billion.

Remittances

The inflow of remittance in FY26 boasts a record, reaching US$35.59 billion, providing some relief amid economic strains. The overall inflows grew to a 17.34 per cent spike over the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year (US$30.33 billion). According to experts, Bangladeshi expatriate workers sent increased amounts of money back home to their family members through official channel, which helps increase the inflow. Also, the banking regulator keeps taking various steps like ensuring disbursement of incentives by the banks, digital transformation to ease the money transfer and regular monitoring on informal cross-border money-transfer system to facilitate remittance inflow.

Inflow of Remittances



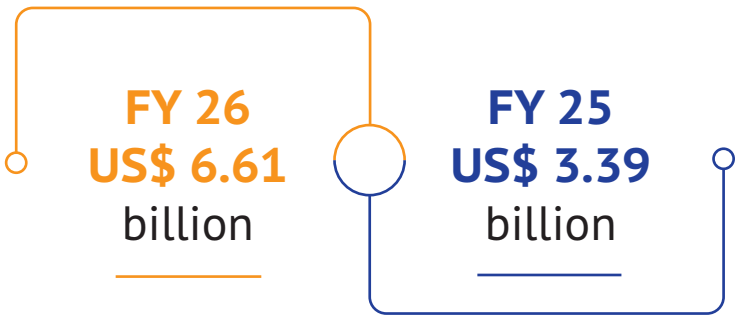
On the other hand, inflow of remittances registered at US$2,816.96 million in June 2026, the last month of the fiscal, which was 0.20 per cent lower compared to the same month of the previous fiscal year (US$2,822.53 million). The inward remittances were also 0.18 per cent lower compared to the previous month (May 2026)'s US$3,442.58 million.

Among the remittances sending countries, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) held the top position (US$5.86 billion) of 16.44 per cent while the United Kingdom (UK) became the second (US$5.08 billion) of 14.25 per cent and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) held the third (US$4.59 billion) of 12.88 per cent share of the total remittances during FY26. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries (KSA, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, Bahrain) contributed 46.56 per cent of the total remittance inflows during FY26 while Malaysia and the United States of America (USA) contributed 9.57 per cent and 8.47 per cent, respectively of the total remittances during the period. Among the European countries, the UK and Italy contributed 7.13 per cent of total remittances received during FY26.

Balance of Payments

Bangladesh posted a record balance of payments (BoP) surplus worth US$6.61 billion in FY26 as stronger financial account inflows helped outdo a gap left by widening current account deficit. In FY26, the overall balance surplus was 94.69 per cent higher than the previous fiscal year's level (US$3.39 billion), according to the latest balance of payments data from the Bangladesh Bank. The current account deficit widened to US$1.59 billion in FY26 from just US$138 million a year earlier due to a sharp increase in the financial account, which rose to US$7.89 billion in FY26 from US$3.60 billion in FY25. The financial account was supported mainly by the 'other investment' category, which includes loans and other forms of financing from multilateral and other international institutions. Trade credit also contributed to the increase.

Balance of Payments



The divergent movements in the current and financial accounts signify the extent to which external financing helped Bangladesh maintain a surplus in its overall balance of payments despite a sizeable trade deficit. The trade deficit widened by 33.76 per cent to US$27.29 billion in FY26, with imports far outstripping exports. Export earnings edged down by 0.25 per cent to US$43.86 billion during the period, while import payments rose by 10.53 per cent to US$71.14 billion. The sharp rise in import cost was partly driven by higher global energy prices amid the red-hot Middle East crisis.



Foreign Aid

The country usually takes medium- to long-term concessional loans from different development partners (DPs), including the World Bank (WB), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), Russia, China, India, and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), for development projects.

The disbursement of foreign aid made by the DPs to Bangladesh decreased by 5.83 per cent or US$0.50 billion to US$8.07 billion during FY26 from US$8.57

billion in FY25, according to the Economic Relations Division (ERD) provisional data. Of the disbursed aid, the WB provided the largest amount of US$2.07 billion, ADB US$1.91 billion, Russia US$1.047 billion, Japan US$795.32 million, AIIB US$693.13 million, and China US$532.88 million. While the disbursement of US$8.07 billion, US$8.02 billion came as project assistance while the rest (US$0.05billion) was in the form of food aid. Of the foreign aid disbursed in FY26, US$7.52 billion were in loans and US$0.55 billion in grants.

On the other hand, the foreign aid commitments also declined by US$3.08 billion or 37.02 per cent to US$5.24 billion in FY26 from US$8.32 billion in FY25 with India not committing even a single penny. The lowest-ever aid confirmation by two major DPs - the WB and Japan - also affected overall confirmation. According to the ERD latest data, Bangladesh's largest DP - the WB - made the lowest commitment of US$820.25 million between July 2025 and June 2026, while the largest bilateral one - Japan - committed US$314 million. Other key DPs, including China and the AIIB, committed moderate amounts of US$279.84 million and US$250 million, respectively. The second largest DP - the ADB - made an impressive commitment of US$2.685 billion. However, of the

commitments (US$5.24 billion), the entire amount came as project assistance. Of the foreign aid commitments in FY26, US$5.01 billion were in loans and US$0.23 billion in grants.

Despite the decline in both commitments and disbursements, pressure to repay foreign loans increased year-on-year by 9.78 per cent. Bangladesh repaid debts of US$4.49 billion in interest (US$1.54 billion) and principal (US$2.95 billion) during FY26 to the various DPs, compared to US$4.09 billion (US$1.49 billion and US$2.60 billion) in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.



Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

According to the latest data available from BB's balance of payments, the net inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in FY26 decreased, year-on-year, by 15.02 per cent to US$1,465 million from US$1,724 million. FDI inflow in Bangladesh is low compared to that in many other countries at similar level of development. According to experts, signs of political stability under the new government could help attract more foreign investment through joint public-private efforts.

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 ensure the country's economic development.



Exchange Rate

Exchange rate of Bangladesh Taka against US$ depreciated by 0.60 per cent at the end of FY26 compared to the end of FY25, while 0.50 per cent depreciation was

seen at the end of June 2026 compared to the end of May 2026.

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$6,426.50 million in the foreign exchange market during FY26, compared to a net sale of US$503.38million in the previous fiscal year (FY25).



Foreign Exchange Reserve

According to the latest data from the Bangladesh Bank, gross foreign exchange reserves stood at US$37.58 billion at the end of June 2026 compared to US$31.77 billion at the end of June 2025. On the other hand, gross foreign exchange reserves, compliant with BPM6 (Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, 6th edition), stood at US$32.93 billion at the end of June 2026 which was 26.74 billion at the end of June 2025.



Price Situation

Inflation in Bangladesh eases in June 2026, the last month of the FY26, primarily driven by stabilization in the domestic food-supply chain and broader monetary

controls. Slower growth in food costs served as the primary driver for the June relief, according to experts. According to the recent Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) data, headline inflation rate on a point-to-point basis (Base: 2021-22=100) fell to 9.16 per cent in June 2026, down 0.26 percentage points from the previous month of 9.42 per cent. Food inflation declined across both rural and urban areas, helping ease overall price growth. A year earlies, in June 2025, the inflation rate was lower at 8.48 per cent.



The point-to-point national food inflation rate fell by 46 percentage points to 8.60 per cent in June 2026 from 9.06 per cent in May, backed by normalized market arrivals of seasonal agricultural produce. The national non-food inflation rate has registered a mild decline too,

settling at 9.61 per cent in June compared to 9.71 per cent in the previous month of May. A year ago, in June 2025, year-on-year, food and non-food inflation was at 7.39 per cent and 9.37 per cent, respectively.

Besides, the average general inflation over the past 12 months between July 2025 and June 2026 was 8.68 per cent. A year ago, the average general inflation rate was higher at 10.03 per cent.

In rural areas, the point-to-point general inflation decreased to 9.23 per cent in June from 9.48 per cent in May. Rural food inflation saw a notable decline to 8.52 per cent, down from 8.95 per cent while non-food inflation also decreased to 9.89 per cent from 9.98 per cent. In urban areas, the point-to-point general inflation rate fell to 9.01 per cent in June from 9.25 per cent in May. This drop was supported by urban food inflation cooling to 8.76 per cent from May's 9.29 per cent and non-food down to 9.16 per cent from 9.24 per cent.



Public Finance

In FY26, the National Board of Revenue (NBR) remained behind its strategically revised target by Tk.87,527 crore or 17.40 per cent. The NBR collected Tk.415,473 crore against the revised target of Tk.503,000 crore during

FY26. According to experts, several factors - such as the stalling of development projects following the 2024 July Uprising, stagnation of business and trade, deterioration in law and order, and global economic headwinds - have disrupted supply chains and contributed to the shortfall. Also, the gap was partly due to an upward revision of the target without adequate assessment of prevailing economic conditions, as the interim government raised the tax revenue target from Tk.499,000 crore to Tk.503,000 crore. Year-on-year, the tax revenue collection, however, posted a double-digit growth at 12.03 per cent or Tk.44,597.96 crore to Tk.415,473 crore during FY26 compared to Tk.370,875.04 crore, according to provisional data of the NBR.



Despite missing the target, all three wings of the revenue board (VAT, income tax, and custom wings) showed moderate growth in FY26 compared to the previous fiscal year. Year-on-year, the income tax wing from the domestic sector contributed the highest – a 12.80 per cent growth – to Tk.145,620 crore in FY26 from Tk.129,090.45 crore, followed by the customs department, which grew by 11.90 per cent to Tk.112,119 crore in FY26 from Tk.100,198.29 crore, and value added tax (VAT), which surged by 11.40 per cent to Tk.157,734 crore from Tk.141,586.30 crore.

Besides, all these three wings of NBR year-on-year fell short against their respective strategic targets in FY26. In FY26, income tax wing fell short by 21.76 per cent against the strategic target of Tk.186,110 crore, customs department short by 14.27 per cent against the strategic target of Tk.130,780 crore and VAT wing fell short by 15.25 per cent from the strategic target (Tk.186,110 crore).

For FY27, the NBR has been assigned a target of Tk.604,000 crore, a rise of 20.08 per cent over the FY26 target of Tk.503,000 crore. All three wings, target for VAT and income tax wings has been set at Tk.223,000 crore each, followed by Tk.158,000 crore for customs wing.

However, in June 2026, the last month of the year, the NBR managed to collect Tk.54,523 crore in taxes with an increase of 26.54 per cent against June 2025 (Tk.43,089.26 crore), but it failed to achieve the monthly target of Tk.60,915.23 crore by 10.49 per cent. Officials and analysts attribute the poor performance to sluggish business activity, declining imports, weak investment inflows, Middle East conflicts, rising fuel prices and persistently high inflation.

Among the three wings of NBR, customs department increased year-on-year by 71.83 per cent to Tk.12,656 crore from Tk.7,365.49 crore; VAT wings increased by 22.27 per cent to Tk.17,379 crore from Tk.14,213.77 crore, and income tax wing increased by 13.84 per cent to Tk.24,488 crore from Tk.21,510 crore. On the other hand, customs department grew by 8.03 per cent from the target of Tk.11,715.19 crore, and VAT wing rose slightly by 0.71 per cent from the target of Tk.17,257.06 crore. Income tax wing, however, decreased by 23.34 per cent from the target of Tk.31,942.98 crore in June 2026.

Public Expenditure

The implementation of the revised ADP (Annual Development Programme) in FY26 declined for second

consecutive year, lowest in a decade, with government agencies spending only 67.52 per cent of the total allocation, compared to the previous year's slightly higher rate of 68.18 per cent. It had reached above 80 per cent in the last three years (80.63% in FY24, 85.17% in FY23, 92.74% in FY22), according to the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) data. Experts highlighted a concerning trend of slow development spending, attributing it to political unease, slow procurement processes, and administrative disruptions. They also note that the persistently low implementation rate hinders economic growth, job creation, and service delivery, particularly when private investment remains subdued.

According to IMED, government ministries and agencies spent Tk.141,071.80 crore during FY26, representing 67.52 per cent of the revised ADP allocation of Tk.208,935.53 crore. Out of the spending (Tk.141,071.80 crore) in FY26, the foreign aid (project aid) spending was Tk.49,827 crore, which was 69.20 per cent of the total foreign aid (Tk.72,000 crore). On the other hand, the spending of local funds (including GoB funds) in FY26 was Tk.91,244.80 crore, which was 66.63 per cent of the total local funds of Tk.136,936 crore.

At the end of the last month (June) of the review period (FY26), the ministries and other government agencies failed to improve their budget expenditure when they could spend only 19.29 per cent, compared to also a lower,19.09 per cent, of the corresponding month (June) of FY25.

The largest budget holder of the fifteen ministries and divisions, which together received 74.13 per cent of the total ADP, managed to post 78.65 per cent average ADP performance by spending a total of Tk.121,818.96 crore in FY26. Among these ministries and divisions, project implementation by the Energy and Mineral Resources Department was the highest (93.73%); followed by the Ministry of Water Resources (88.77%), the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism (88.60%), the Ministry of Agriculture (87.23%), the Power Division (83.73%), the Ministry of Science and Technology (82.61%), the Local Government Division (82.04%), the Ministry of Housing and Public Works (78.75%), the Ministry of Shipping (76.09%), the Ministry of Railways (74.21%), the Bridges Division (73.81%), and the Road Transport and Highways Division (71.18%).

Implementation agencies that spent less than 70.0 per cent of their respective ADP budgets were: the Secondary

and Higher Education Division (66.30%), the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (60.87%), and the Technical and Madrasah Education Division (50.33%).



Overseas Employment Situation

Overseas employment is a major earner of foreign currencies for the country, after the export of readymade garments. A steady outflow of migrant workers in recent times raise hope for a healthy growth in overseas employment as the sector is now recovering from the shocks of the global crises, especially conflicts in the Middle East.

According to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), a total of 9,69,109 workers went abroad in FY26, compared to 10,15,675 workers in FY25. The workers went mainly to 20 countries in the last few years. Labor migration from Bangladesh was not consistent reflecting changing trends in job preparedness and overseas employment demand, according to experts. A key factor behind the shrinking labor market has been the reduced recruitment from countries such as Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Malaysia, Oman, and Bahrain. Although the government is exploring new labor markets, stakeholders feel the efforts have been insufficient. They stress the need to strengthen diplomatic initiatives to

reopen existing markets. In addition, to increase the number of manpower grabbing foreign jobs, according to experts, the government needs to invest in developing need-based skilled manpower like nurses, doctors and other healthcare workers, as its demand would increase in many countries.

According to the BMET, more than 16 million Bangladeshi workers have found jobs abroad since 1976. Most of them went to the Middle Eastern countries.



Budget for 2026-27 (FY27)

The outlay of the FY27 national budget is Tk.9,38,000 crore, which is 19.04 per cent higher than that of the last year's revised budget (Tk.7,88,000 crore). Within the national budget, there is a Tk.3,16,075 crore development budget, which is 47.11 per cent bigger than that in the revised FY26 budget (Tk.2,14,862 crore), and a non-development budget including other expenditure of Tk.6,21,925 crore, which is 8.51 per cent bigger than that in the revised FY26 budget (Tk.5,73,138 crore).

The budget sets a 6.50 per cent GDP growth target in the medium term and commits to bring down the inflation rate to 7.5 per cent, according to the 'National Budget Speech 2026-27'.

The budget targets an 18.20 per cent revenue growth to Tk.6,95,000 crore over the revised revenue estimate of Tk.5,88,000 crore in the outgoing fiscal. The revenue receipts will comprise Tk.6,29,000 crore as tax revenue and Tk.66,000 crore as non-tax revenue. In the total tax revenue, Tk.6,04,000 crore will come from NBR and Tk.25,000 crore from non-NBR taxes.

The size of the ADP (Tk.3,00,000 crore) in the FY27 budget is 50.00 per cent larger than the past year's revised ADP (Tk.2,00,000 crore).

In the ADP allocations, the human resources sector (education, health, and other related sectors) has been given the highest priority. Some 42.80 per cent of ADP allocation has gone to that sector. The agriculture and rural development (agriculture, local government, rural development, water resources and other related sectors) comes next, receiving 17.90 per cent of the allocation, followed by some 16.40 per cent for communication infrastructure (roads, railways, bridges, and other related sectors), 5.70 per cent for energy infrastructure (power, energy and mineral resources), and 17.20 per cent for other sectors.

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicators	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26(P)
National Accounts					
GDP (million US$)	460,219	451,534	450,461	456,483	501,067
GNI (million US$)	478,451	469,556	469,859	481,546	527,939
GDP Growth (%)	7.10	5.78	4.22	3.49	4.14
Population (million number)	171.30	170.84	171.59	173.92	174.81
Per Capita GDP (US$)	2,687	2,643	2,625	2,625	2,866
Per Capita GNI (US$)	2,793	2,749	2,738	2,769	3,020
Growth and Share in GDP by Main Sectors:					
Agriculture					
Share in GDP (%)	11.61	11.30	11.19	11.03	10.93
Growth Rate (%)	3.05	3.37	3.30	2.42	2.78
Industry					
Share in GDP (%)	36.92	37.65	37.37	37.30	36.98
Growth Rate (%)	9.86	8.37	3.51	3.71	2.86
Manufacturing					
Share in GDP (%)	24.29	24.89	24.62	25.08	24.97
Growth Rate (%)	11.41	8.89	3.16	5.83	3.31
Construction					
Share in GDP (%)	9.54	9.60	9.73	9.23	9.01
Growth rate (%)	8.71	6.98	5.63	(-) 1.45	1.29
Electricity, Gas, Steam & Air Conditioning Supply					
Share in GDP (%)	1.23	1.19	1.15	1.17	1.19
Growth Rate (%)	6.15	2.46	0.98	5.26	5.77
Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities					
Share in GDP (%)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Growth Rate (%)	9.54	8.88	3.95	3.33	7.70
Services					
Share in GDP (%)	51.48	51.05	51.44	51.67	52.09
Growth Rate (%)	6.26	5.37	5.09	4.35	4.59
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles					
Share in GDP (%)	15.24	15.26	15.48	15.61	15.67
Growth Rate (%)	8.46	6.38	5.77	4.77	4.12
Accommodation and Food Service Activities					
Share in GDP (%)	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.09	1.11
Growth Rate (%)	5.37	5.84	5.60	4.38	5.30
Information and Communication					
Share in GDP (%)	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.25	1.23
Growth Rate (%)	4.79	6.35	4.06	2.69	2.77

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Indicators	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26(P)
Transportation and Storage					
Share in GDP (%)	7.34	7.29	7.35	7.38	7.44
Growth rate (%)	5.75	5.49	5.14	4.33	4.61
Financial and Insurance Activities					
Share in GDP (%)	3.19	3.07	2.98	2.92	2.86
Growth Rate (%)	5.87	2.55	1.21	1.64	1.61
Real estate Activities					
Share in GDP (%)	8.12	7.92	7.86	7.81	7.84
Growth rate (%)	3.70	3.68	3.50	3.18	4.21
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security					
Share in GDP (%)	3.45	3.48	3.52	3.58	3.74
Growth Rate (%)	4.91	7.03	5.58	5.70	8.27
Human Health and Social Work Activities					
Share in GDP (%)	3.40	3.43	3.59	3.69	3.78
Growth rate (%)	9.88	7.22	9.27	6.59	6.30
Education					
Share in GDP (%)	2.69	2.68	2.73	2.76	2.82
Growth rate (%)	7.87	5.53	6.56	4.75	6.07
Administrative and Support Service Activities					
Share in GDP (%)	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.81	0.84
Growth Rate (%)	6.01	7.51	8.86	9.67	7.69
Money and Credit (billion Tk.):					
Narrow Money (M1)	4,259.05	4,918.88	5,009.27	5,101.67	5,642.44
Percentage Change (%)	(13.32)	(15.49)	(1.84)	(1.84)	(10.60)
Broad Money (M2)	17,081.22	18,871.68	20,332.34	21,746.22	24,162.86
Percentage Change (%)	(9.43)	(10.48)	(7.74)	(6.95)	(11.11)
Foreign Assets (net) of the Banking System	3,642.99	3,167.28	2,911.29	3,158.94	3,820.46
Percentage Change (%)	(-4.72)	(-13.06)	(-8.08)	(8.51)	(20.94)
Domestic Assets (net) of the Banking System	13,438.24	15,704.40	17,421.05	18,587.28	20,342.41
Percentage Change (%)	(14.02)	(16.86)	(10.93)	(6.69)	(9.44)
Domestic Credit	16,717.49	19,267.71	21,155.25	22,843.53	25,258.14
Percentage Change (%)	(16.10)	(15.25)	(9.80)	(7.98)	(10.57)
Govt. Sector Credit (net)	2,833.15	3,873.50	4,248.77	4,881.78	6,566.59
Percentage Change (%)	(28.18)	(36.72)	(9.69)	(14.90)	(34.51)
Other Public Sector Credit	371.99	451.65	494.19	484.88	432.90
Percentage Change (%)	(23.92)	(21.41)	(9.42)	(-1.88)	(-10.72)
Public Sector Credit	3,205.13	4,325.15	4,742.96	5,366.66	6,999.49
Percentage Change (%)	(27.67)	(34.94)	(9.66)	(13.15)	(30.43)

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Indicators	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26(P)
Private Sector Credit	13,512.36	14,942.56	16,412.29	17,476.87	18,258.65
Percentage Change (%)	(13.66)	(10.58)	(9.84)	(6.49)	(4.47)
Reserve Money	3,471.62	3,835.85	4,136.47	4,131.79	4,763.69
Percentage Change (%)	(-0.26)	(10.49)	(7.84)	(-0.11)	(15.29)
Total Liquid Assets	4,416.82	4,212.34	4,744.43	5,863.06	7,415.02
Percentage Change (%)	(-1.65)	(-4.63)	(12.63)	(23.58)	(26.47)
Minimum Required Liquid Assets (CRR+SLR)	2,382.58	2,549.63	2,804.80	3,026.66	3,269.65
Percentage Change (%)	(9.61)	(7.01)	(10.01)	(7.91)	(8.03)
Financial Deepening (M2/GDP*100)	43.01	42.02	40.64	39.43	39.48
Balance of Payments (million US$):					
Trade Balance	-33,250	-27,384	-22,433	-20,399	-27,285
Exports f.o.b (including EPZ)	49,245	43,364	40,807	43,965	43,856
Imports f.o.b (including EPZ)	82,495	70,748	63,226	64,364	71,140
Services	-3,987	-3,131	-4,241	-5,682	-5,741
Primary Income	-2,726	-3,407	-4,326	-5,043	-4,779
Secondary Income	21,767	22,289	24,398	30,985	36,211
Workers' Remittances (current a/c portion)	21,032	21,611	23,912	30,329	35,589
Current Account Balance	-18,196	-11,633	-6,602	-138	-1594
Capital Account	610	475	665	376	469
Financial Account	16,691	6,890	4,487	3,595	7,894
Foreign Direct Investment (net)	1,827	1,649	1,425	1,724	1,465
Errors and Omissions	-5,761	-3,954	-2,850	-440	-163
Overall Balance	-6,656	-8,222	-4,300	3,393	6,606
Public Finance (billion Tk.):					
NBR Tax Revenue (Revised Target)	3,300.00	3,700.00	4,100.00	4,635.00	5,030.00
NBR Tax Revenue Collection	3,016.34	3,315.02	3,627.97	3,708.75	4,154.73
Tax Revenue Collection (NBR+Non-NBR)	3,086.25	3,390.10	3,689.31	3,767.49	4,222.01
ADP (Revised Target)	2,196.02	2,365.61	2,543.92	2,261.67	2,089.36
ADP Expenditure	2,036.48	2,014.87	2,051.18	1,541.90	1,410.72
Consumption, Investment & Savings as % of GDP:					
Consumption	74.78	74.24	76.04	78.02	78.62
Private	69.08	68.58	70.13	72.22	72.95
General Government	5.70	5.67	5.91	5.80	5.67
Investment	32.05	30.95	30.70	28.54	27.93
Private	24.52	24.18	23.96	22.03	21.53
Public	7.53	6.77	6.74	6.51	6.40

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Indicators	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26(P)
Gross National Savings	29.35	29.95	28.42	27.67	26.93
Gross Domestic Savings	25.22	25.76	23.96	21.98	21.38
Foreign Exchange Reserves (million US$)	41,827	31,203	26,714	31,772	37,578
Forex Reserves, BPM6 (million US$)	NA	24,754	21,686	26,740	32,930
Rate of Inflation (Point-to-Point, Base: 2021-22=100)	7.56*	9.74	9.73	10.03	8.68
Exchange Rate (Period Average, Taka/US$)	86.30	99.46	111.06	120.82	122.14

*Note: NA = Not Available; P = Provisional; * = Base: 2005-06=100;*
Sources: Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and Bangladesh Bank (BB)

MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS

(in million US$)

Country	FY25		FY26 (P)	
	Export Shipment	Import Payments	Export Shipment	Import Payments
Argentina	21.40	784.70	35.00	990.30
Australia	908.00	1,227.00	845.70	1,360.30
Belgium	729.20	142.40	686.80	121.10
Brazil	187.40	2,637.90	215.60	2,937.90
Canada	1,463.60	766.50	1,534.50	968.50
China, People's Republic	695.00	18,195.80	870.70	18,923.30
Denmark	1,077.40	97.80	983.20	111.10
France	2,416.70	171.50	2,210.20	226.10
Germany	5,294.50	711.70	4,753.90	649.60
Hong Kong: SAR of China	107.60	306.80	110.00	266.50
India	1,764.80	9,555.60	1,758.10	8,445.60
Indonesia	56.90	3,579.00	62.60	3,953.20
Italy	1,664.00	407.10	1,556.10	452.40
Japan	1,412.20	1,874.50	1,368.70	1,965.40
Korea, Republic of	463.60	1,187.30	422.90	1,356.80
Malaysia	282.90	2,293.00	308.00	2,318.50
Netherlands	2,354.20	146.00	2,485.60	93.20
New Zealand	99.90	397.70	93.10	395.50
Pakistan	74.00	747.70	69.50	675.80
Poland	1,823.20	54.10	2,014.90	41.90
Qatar	24.50	2,133.90	19.00	1,614.30
Russian Federation	353.30	849.20	258.00	531.90

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Country	FY25		FY26 (P)	
	Export Shipment	Import Payments	Export Shipment	Import Payments
Saudi Arabia	292.90	1,650.40	343.90	1,514.50
Singapore	109.40	2,895.70	105.90	3,199.40
Spain	3,556.80	146.60	3,819.40	154.30
Sweden	810.80	48.20	821.20	36.90
Switzerland	77.60	492.10	72.30	141.10
Taiwan: Province of China	57.30	861.10	62.20	812.00
Thailand	61.90	782.80	81.70	896.50
Turkey	633.90	416.80	596.10	387.30
Ukraine	12.20	277.50	11.40	51.90
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	351.50	1,521.90	388.90	1,114.00
United Kingdom (UK)	4,622.60	152.00	4,704.50	171.10
United States of America (USA)	8,692.80	2,716.00	9,111.80	3,592.80
Vietnam	129.00	922.10	135.10	864.70
Others	5,617.03	4,716.20	5,467.00	4,824.30
Total	**48,300.03**	**65,866.60***	**48,383.50**	**66,160.00***

*Note: P = Provisional, * = 1. Banking channel import payments of EPZs are included; 2. Other unclassified imports by FDI are not included; 3. Goods import payments for the government project and import payments for the Rooppur nuclear power plant project are not included.*
Sources: National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Bangladesh Bank (BB)

COMMODITY WISE EXPORT SHIPMENT

(in million US$)

Major Commodity	FY25	FY26(P)
Woven Garments	18,184.26	18,221.66
Knitwear	21,161.82	20,748.06
Home Textile	782.72	828.57
Agricultural Products	990.43	978.07
Jute and Jute Goods	909.75	991.00
Leather and Leather Product	1,145.37	1,236.74
Frozen and Live Fish	441.92	449.20
Chemical Products	368.48	397.70
Plastic Products	284.48	309.12
Engineering Products	545.88	705.85
Others	3,484.92	3,517.53
Total	**48,300.03**	**48,383.50**

Note: P = Provisional
Sources: National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Bangladesh Bank (BB)

CATEGORY WISE BREAKDOWN OF CUSTOM-BASED IMPORT

(in million US$)

Major Commodity	FY25	FY26(P)
Food Grains	2,306.11	2,575.73
Rice	682.45	528.85
Wheat	1,623.66	2,046.88
Consumer Goods	5,680.95	5,032.59
Edible Oil	2,715.06	2,507.02
Sugar	1,102.85	959.07
Others	1,863.04	1,566.50
Intermediate Goods	41,405.16	47,693.99
Crude Petroleum	624.53	1,198.95
Raw Cotton	3,455.66	3,062.26
Textile and Articles thereof	8,959.06	9,062.72
Others	28,365.91	34,370.06
Capital Goods	9,549.25	10,231.54
Capital Machinery	2,819.24	3,208.51
Other Capital Goods	6,730.01	7,023.03
Others	9,412.74	9,706.28
Total	**68,354.21**	**75,240.13**

Note: P = Provisional

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

REMITTANCE INFLOW FROM TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES

FY25				FY26(P)			
Rank	Country	Amount in US$	Share of Total Remittances (%)	Rank	Country	Amount in US$	Share of Total Remittances (%)
1	USA	4,732.68	15.61	1	KSA	5,848.87	16.43
2	KSA	4,264.19	14.06	2	UK	5,071.99	14.25
3	UAE	4,167.50	13.74	3	UAE	4,583.91	12.88
4	UK	3,168.49	10.45	4	Malaysia	3,403.66	9.56
5	Malaysia	2,800.10	9.23	5	USA	3,013.16	8.47
6	Italy	1,652.46	5.45	6	Italy	2,051.53	5.76
7	Oman	1,634.30	5.39	7	Oman	2,048.15	5.75
8	Kuwait	1,623.53	5.35	8	Kuwait	1,763.73	4.96
9	Qatar	1,205.37	3.97	9	Qatar	1,558.53	4.38
10	Singapore	980.06	3.23	10	Singapore	1,493.92	4.20
Others		**4,100.13**	**13.52**	**Others**		**4,751.94**	**13.36**
Total		**30,328.81**	**100.00**	**Total**		**35,589.39**	**100.00**



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.