Volume: 08/2026 **August 2026**

Major Economic Indicators: Monthly Update

Monetary Policy Department (MPD)

BANGLADESH BANK

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Publication Panel

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Executive Summary

The Major Economic Indicators: Monthly Update is a regular publication of the Monetary Policy Department (MPD) of Bangladesh Bank that provides updated statistics and information on key macroeconomic developments across four sectors: monetary and financial, fiscal, real, and external sectors. It tracks indicators such as money growth, inflation, revenue collection and deficit financing, the balance of payments, foreign exchange reserves and sector-wise credit disbursement to equip policymakers and analysts with timely insights for informed decisions. This current publication encompasses the available data for different indicators up to August 2026.

Bangladesh Bank has shifted towards an easier monetary stance by reducing the policy rate from 10.0 percent to 9.50 percent in August 2026 to support economic activity and private-sector credit growth. It is worth mentioning that private sector credit growth was 4.47 percent in June 2026, which was historically low. In August 2026, this growth increased slightly to 4.75 percent. The yields on Treasury Bills and Bangladesh Government Treasury Bonds (BGTBs), along with call money rates, decreased in August 2026 compared to July 2026. The DSE Broad Index recorded a month-on-month increase in July 2026, while total market capitalisation accounted for 10.31 percent of estimated GDP in FY27.

The fiscal sector showed some progress in FY26, as NBR tax revenue collection surged by 12.03 percent, a significant leap from the modest 2.23 percent growth in FY25. Despite this impressive upswing, revenue still lagged behind expectations, reaching only 82.60 percent of the government’s target. Consequently, the government progressively relied more on borrowing to finance its deficit. Specifically, deficit financing was primarily sourced from domestic sources, with the banking system accounting for the major share of net domestic borrowing in FY26. Additionally, in July of FY27, net sale of National Savings Certificates (NSCs) increased by 59.22 percent.

The real economy showed mixed performance, with improvements in some indicators alongside some challenges in other indicators. Headline inflation decreased to 8.26 percent in August 2026 from 8.32 percent in July 2026. During July-March, FY26, large-scale manufacturing decreased by 0.38 percent, against a 7.27 percent growth in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Meanwhile, the general production index for cottage industries experienced moderate growth of 4.54 percent in March of FY26.

In the external sector, the trade deficit widened in July of FY27 compared to July of FY26. Meanwhile, export decreased by 1.06 percent in July of FY27 compared to a 24.99 percent increase in July of FY26. Imports rose by 8.16 percent in July of FY27 compared to 19.49 percent in July of FY26. The overall balance was a deficit of USD 633 million. However, export growth recovered in August FY27, recording a growth of 13.67 percent. The foreign exchange reserves also followed a rising trend. The gross foreign exchange reserve stood at USD 37.35 billion as of 31 August 2026. The Bangladeshi taka also remained relatively stable against the USD.

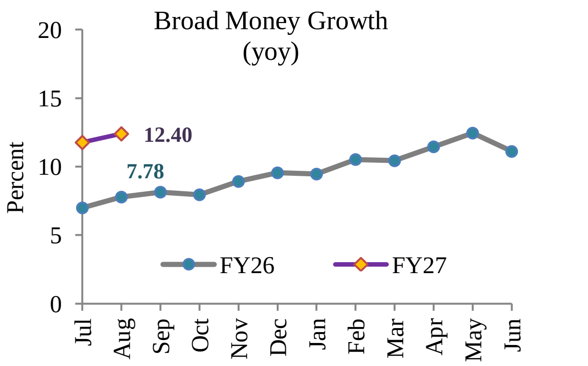
1. Money and Credit Developments

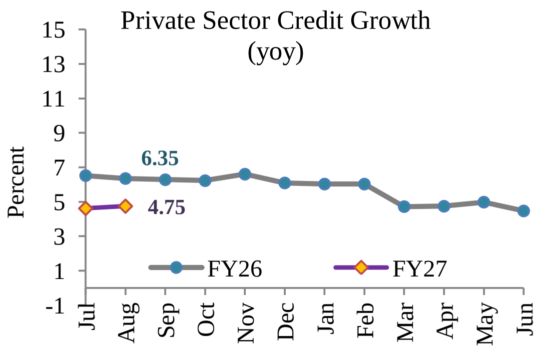
(Crore Taka)

Particulars	June 2025[R]	August 2025[R]	June 2026[P]	August 2026[P]	July-August FY26[R]	July-August FY27[P]
1	2	3	4	5	6=3-2	7=5-4
A. Net Foreign Assets	315894.2	316743.3	382605.8	375438.2	849.1	-7167.6
	(+8.51)	(+16.37)	(+21.12)	(+18.53)		
B. Net Domestic Assets	1858727.5	1865021.8	2033672.1	2076758.8	6294.3	43086.7
	(+6.69)	(+6.44)	(+9.41)	(+11.35)		
a) Domestic Credit	2284352.8	2292554.3	2525930.7	2552523.0	8201.5	26592.3
	(+7.98)	(+8.25)	(+10.58)	(+11.34)		
i) Public Sector	536665.9	545459.6	699967.9	722461.4	8793.7	22493.5
	(+13.15)	(+14.81)	(+30.43)	(+32.45)		
Government (net)	488177.6	496934.4	656677.9	677831.9	8756.8	21154.0
	(+14.90)	(+16.59)	(+34.52)	(+36.40)		
Other Public	48488.3	48525.2	43290.0	44629.5	36.9	1339.5
	(-1.88)	(-0.71)	(-10.72)	(-8.03)		
ii) Private Sector	1747686.9	1747094.7	1825962.8	1830061.6	-592.2	4098.8
	(+6.49)	(+6.35)	(+4.48)	(+4.75)		
b) Other Items (net)	-425625.3	-427532.5	-492258.6	-475764.2	-1907.2	16494.4
Broad money (A+B)	**2174621.7**	**2181765.1**	**2416277.9**	**2452197.0**	**7143.4**	**35919.1**
	(+6.95)	**(+7.78)**	**(+11.11)**	**(+12.40)**		
A. Currency Outside Banks	296451.9	276494.6	336375.2	319096.4	-19957.3	-17278.8
	(+2.07)	(-5.45)	(+13.47)	(+15.41)		
B. Deposits	1878169.8	1905270.5	2079902.7	2133100.6	27100.7	53197.9
	(+7.77)	(+10.01)	(+10.74)	(+11.96)		
a) Demand Deposits	213715.1	201338.7	227868.6	218943.6	-12376.4	-8925.0
	(+1.53)	(+3.73)	(+6.62)	(+8.74)		
b) Time Deposits	1664454.7	1703931.8	1852034.1	1914157.0	39477.1	62122.9
	(+8.62)	(+10.80)	(+11.27)	(+12.34)		

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes (yoy). P = provisional. R = revised.





- Broad money growth accelerated sharply in August 2026 compared to a year earlier. Both net foreign assets and net domestic assets contributed, but NFA growth outpaced NDA growth by a wide margin.
- Within domestic credit, public sector credit surged strongly, driven mainly by higher government borrowing. Private sector credit growth still remained below 5 percent in August 2026.
- Among M2 components, currency outside banks grew faster than deposits, consistent with the pattern seen through the year.

2. Reserve Money Developments

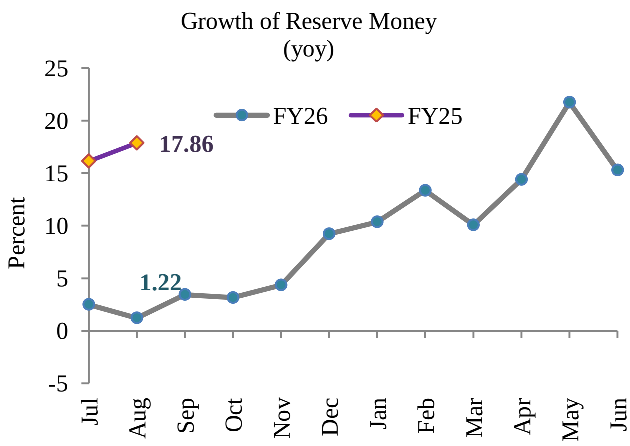
(Crore Taka)

Particulars	June 2025^R	August 2025^R	June 2026^R	August 2026^P	July-August FY26^R	July-August FY27^P
1	2	3	4	5	6=3-2	7=5-4
A. Net Foreign Assets of Bangladesh Bank	293247.90	289617.30	375653.40	357690.10	-3630.60	-17963.30
	(+19.31)	(+25.04)	(+28.10)	(+23.50)		
B. Net Domestic Assets of Bangladesh Bank	119931.10	100891.00	100715.20	102574.50	-19040.10	1859.30
	(-28.56)	(-34.56)	(-16.02)	(+1.67)		
a. Claims on Govt.(net)	85426.80	75256.90	81252.90	70197.80	-10169.90	-11055.10
b. Claims on Other public	7157.50	7378.40	7664.60	7629.60	220.90	-35.00
c. Claims on DMBs	216923.60	186359.70	208401.70	196310.00	-30563.90	-12091.70
d. Other Items (net)	-189576.80	-168104.00	-196604.00	-171562.90	21472.80	25041.10
Reserve Money (A+B)	**413179.00**	**390508.30**	**476368.60**	**460264.60**	**-22670.70**	**-16104.00**
	(-0.11)	**(+1.22)**	**(+15.29)**	**(+17.86)**		
A. Currency in Circulation	326696.60	306995.60	370268.50	356934.10	-19701.00	-13334.40
	(+1.99)	(-3.68)	(+13.34)	(+16.27)		
a. Currency Outside Banks	296451.90	276494.60	336375.20	319096.40	-19957.30	-17278.80
	(+2.07)	(-5.45)	(+13.47)	(+15.41)		
b. Cash in Tills	30244.70	30501.00	33893.30	37837.70	256.30	3944.40
	(+1.25)	(+16.07)	(+12.06)	(+24.05)		
B. Deposits Held with BB*	86482.40	83512.70	106100.10	103330.50	-2969.70	-2769.60
	(-7.35)	(+24.49)	(+22.68)	(+23.73)		
Money Multiplier	5.26	5.59	5.07	5.33	N/A	N/A

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes (yoy). P = provisional. R = revised. N/A = not applicable.

*includes the deposits of non-bank financial companies(NBFCs).



- Reserve money growth jumped sharply in August 2026, a marked turnaround from the near-flat growth recorded a year earlier. Bangladesh Bank's net foreign assets remained the key driver for this growth.
- Net domestic assets of Bangladesh Bank turned positive after a period of decline, though the increase was modest. The money multiplier eased slightly from its year-earlier level.

3. Liquidity Situation

3.1. Bank Group-wise Liquid Assets

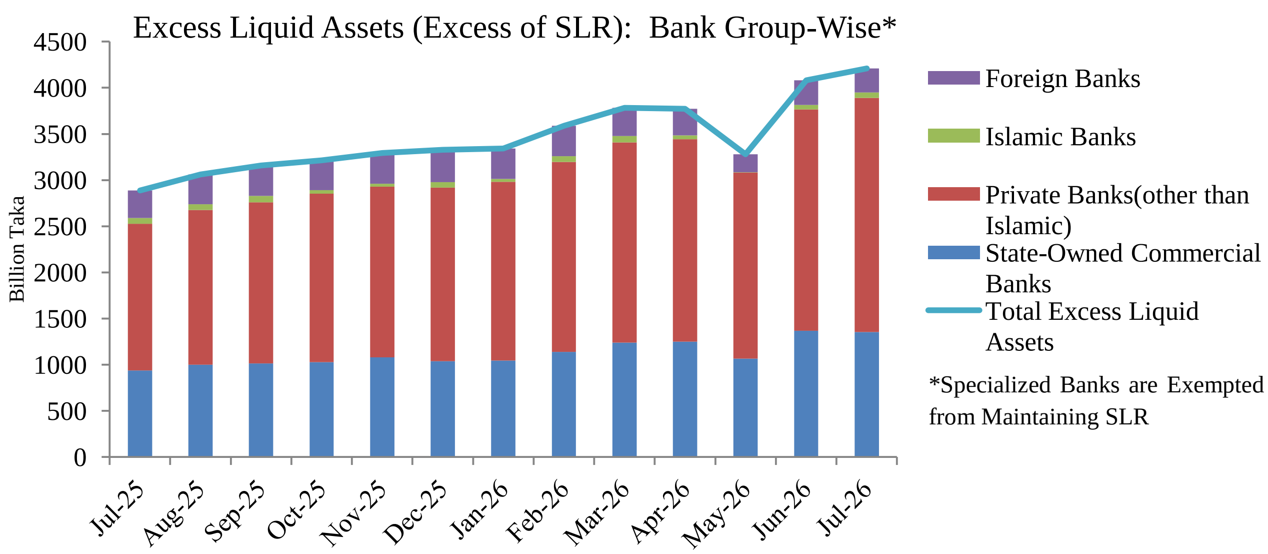
(Crore Taka)

Bank group	As of end June 2025	As of end July 2026[P]						
	Total Liquid Assets	Cash in Tills + Balances with Sonali Bank Ltd.	Balances with Bangladesh Bank			Unencumbered Approved Securities	Total Liquid Assets	Minimum Required Liquid Assets[1/]
			Local Currency	Foreign Currency	Total			
1	*2*	*3*	*4a*	*4b*	*4=4a+4b*	*5*	*6 = 3+4+5*	*7*
State-Owned Commercial Banks	183794.51	4774.60	21878.84	7271.39	29150.24	190448.64	224373.47	89244.67
Specialised Banks	2164.01	N/A	2808.27	36.53	2844.80	N/A	2844.80	2515.40
Private Banks (Other than Islamic)	312481.98	22378.10	46683.73	4039.08	50722.80	370901.23	444002.13	191755.43
Islamic Banks	40656.74	4716.57	9689.28	1194.45	10883.73	23232.81	38833.11	29326.32
Foreign Banks	47208.66	721.57	4759.46	3496.24	8255.69	32713.49	41690.75	15807.18
Total	586305.90	32590.83	85819.59	16037.68	101857.27	617296.17	751744.27	328648.99
(% of total liquid assets)		(+4.34)	(+11.42)	(+2.13)	(+13.55)	(+82.12)		

Source : Department of Offsite Supervision, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: The data shown in the above table are collected based on the regulatory purposes of Bangladesh Bank (shortfall in requied reserves, if any, is registered as zero reserves).

1/ Includes minimum required reserves (as per CRR on bi-weekly basis) and minimum required liquid assets (as per SLR). N/A = not applicable. P = provisional.



- The banking system's liquidity position improved further, as total liquid assets increased at robust year-on-year rate. This growth outpaced the expansion of liquidity held above regulatory requirements, widening the buffer beyond mandated levels. Private commercial bank continued to hold the largest share of total liquidity, followed by state-owned banks, while Islamic and foreign banks accounted for smaller proportions.

3.2. Liquidity Indicators of the Scheduled Banks

	Advance/Investment -Deposit Ratio (ADR/IDR)	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)
End December, 2023	80.38%	147.69%	108.45%
End March, 2024	80.98%	145.46%	108.58%
End June, 2024	80.20%	157.88%	109.73%
End September, 2024	81.32%	158.30%	110.09%
End December, 2024	81.17%	157.50%	105.41%
End March, 2025	80.33%	157.52%	104.62%
End June, 2025	79.42%	171.49%	104.95%
End September, 2025	78.28%	185.31%	105.65%
End December, 2025	77.72%	N/A	N/A
End March, 2026	75.80%	N/A	N/A

Source: Department of Off-site Supervision, Bangladesh Bank.
N/A represents not available

- The Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR) of the banking system experienced a decline, settling at 75.80 percent as of March 2026.
- Maintained Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of the banking sector reached 185.31 percent (provisional) in September 2025, remaining above the minimum requirement of 100 percent that would cover the banks net cash flows for a minimum of 30 days.[1]
- Minimum regulatory requirement of holding Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) was maintained at 105.65 percent (provisional) in September 2025 compared to 110.09 percent in September 2024.[2]

[1] LCR measures a bank's need for liquid assets in a stressed environment over the next 30 calendar days: minimum requirement for LCR is equal to or greater than 100 percent.
[2] NSFR measures a bank's need for liquid assets in a stressed environment over one year period: minimum requirement for NSFR is greater than 100 percent.

4. Financial Sector Prices

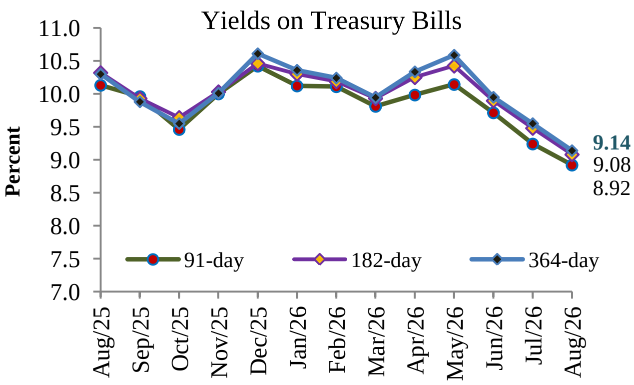
4.1. Monthly Weighted Average Yields/Rates

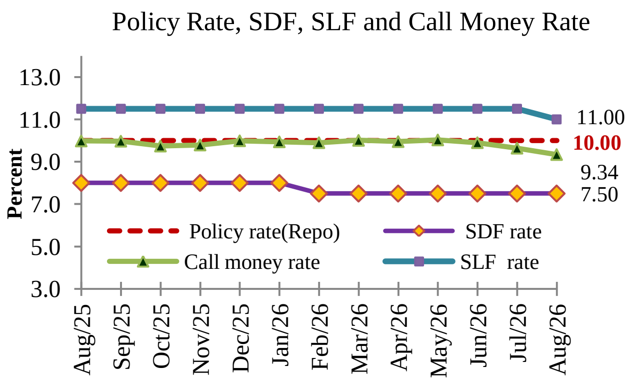
(Percent)

	Treasury Bills				BGTB					FRTB	BB Bills	Policy Rate (Repo)	SLF Rate	SDF Rate	Call Money Rate
	14-Day	91-Day	182-Day	364-Day	2-Year	5-Year	10-Year	15-Year	20-Year	3-Year	90-Day				
FY25															
June	--	11.94	11.98	12.01	12.20	12.34	12.28	12.56	12.44	13.06	12.10	10.00	11.50	8.50	10.14
FY26															
July	11.09	11.03	11.16	10.95	11.57	11.00	10.41	10.44	10.46	12.81	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	10.03
August	10.22	10.13	10.32	10.30	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.22	10.21	12.32	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.98
September	10.05	9.96	9.93	9.88	10.06	10.01	9.86	9.60	9.64	11.64	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.97
October	---	9.46	9.64	9.55	9.38	9.25	9.57	9.98	10.10	10.69	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.74
November	---	10.00	10.03	10.01	10.02	10.64	10.28	10.56	10.62	10.91	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.79
December	---	10.42	10.46	10.61	10.48	10.76	10.82	10.87	10.88	10.99	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.99
January	---	10.12	10.30	10.36	10.46	10.27	10.39	10.45	10.52	10.67	---	10.00	11.50	8.00	9.94
February	---	10.11	10.19	10.24	10.43	10.28	10.32	10.29	10.37	10.58	---	10.00	11.50	7.50	9.90
March	---	9.81	9.93	9.94	9.72	10.13	10.20	10.35	10.45	9.98	---	10.00	11.50	7.50	10.01
April	---	9.98	10.25	10.33	10.14	10.63	10.88	11.11	11.17	10.54	---	10.00	11.50	7.50	9.95
May	---	10.14	10.42	10.59	10.69	10.75	10.86	11.00	11.06	10.70	---	10.00	11.50	7.50	10.03
June	---	9.71	9.90	9.95	10.40	10.30	10.21	10.24	10.28	10.52	---	10.00	11.50	7.50	9.90
FY27															
July	---	9.24	9.48	9.55	9.59	9.68	10.15	10.32	10.34	9.98	---	10.00	11.50	7.50	9.64
August	---	8.92	9.08	9.14	9.21	9.30	9.20	9.09	9.11	9.48	---	9.50	11.00	7.50	9.34

Source: Monetary Policy Department and Debt Management Department, Bangladesh Bank.

BGTB = Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond. FRTB = Floating Rate Treasury Bond. SLF = Standing Lending Facility. SDF = Standing Deposit Facility. Policy rate, SLF rate and SDF rate are re-fixed at 9.50 %, 11.00% and 7.50 % respectively, effective from 02 August 2026. ---- = no auction conducted.





- In August 2026, Bangladesh Bank adopted an accommodative monetary stance by lowering the policy rate. The SLF rate also declined, while the SDF rate remained unchanged. The call money rate decreased accordingly, remaining below the policy rate and indicating ample liquidity in the interbank market.
- Treasury bill yields declined across all tenors in August 2026, continuing the recent downward trend. Government bond yields also fell sharply as markets adjusted to the new policy stance. The floating-rate Treasury bond followed this movement.

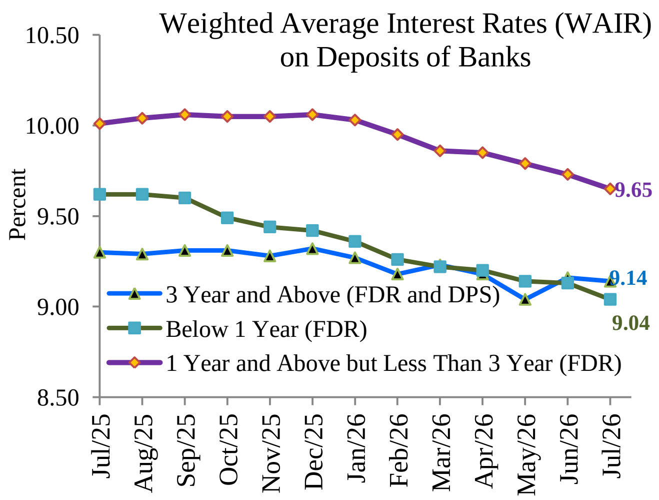
4.2. Interest Rate Spread

(Percent)

	All Banks							Non-Bank Financial Companies (NBFCs)		
	WAIR* on Deposits	WAIR* on Advances	Spread#	Excluding Credit Card		Excluding Consumer Finance and Credit Card				
				WAIR* on Advances	Spread#	WAIR* on Advances	Spread#	WAIR* on Deposits	WAIR* on Advances @	Spread#
FY26										
July	6.39	12.14	5.75	12.08	5.69	12.15	5.76	10.69	13.87	3.18
August	6.39	12.15	5.76	12.10	5.71	12.16	5.77	10.68	13.87	3.19
September	6.42	12.16	5.74	12.11	5.69	12.18	5.76	10.65	13.86	3.21
October	6.40	12.14	5.74	12.09	5.69	12.15	5.75	10.60	13.89	3.29
November	6.36	12.14	5.78	12.08	5.72	12.15	5.79	10.51	13.88	3.37
December	6.34	12.03	5.69	11.97	5.63	12.03	5.69	10.44	13.85	3.41
January	6.37	12.02	5.65	11.96	5.59	12.01	5.64	10.35	13.83	3.48
February	6.31	11.96	5.65	11.90	5.59	11.96	5.65	10.30	13.80	3.50
March	6.24	11.96	5.72	11.90	5.66	11.96	5.72	10.24	13.78	3.54
April	6.24	11.96	5.72	11.90	5.66	11.96	5.72	10.19	13.75	3.56
May	6.22	11.92	5.70	11.86	5.64	11.92	5.70	10.14	13.75	3.61
June	6.16	11.86	5.70	11.79	5.63	11.85	5.69	10.11	13.76	3.65
FY27										
July	6.21	11.81	5.60	11.75	5.54	11.80	5.59	10.07	13.69	3.62

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.
*WAIR represents Weighted Average Interest Rate. #Spread is calculated by deducting WAIR on deposits from sectorwise WAIR on advances. @WAIR on advances for NBFCs was calculated based on the last contractual interest rate for the current bad loans since August 2023.

- The interest rates charged by scheduled banks fell again in July 2026; deposit rates remained mostly unchanged, so the gap between the rates at which advances were made and those paid on deposits decreased in all cases.
- The rise in the rate differential aligns with the regulatory cap on the spread introduced at the end of June, which limits the difference between lending and deposit rates (excluding credit cards and consumer loans) to 4 percent. Similarly, NBFCs saw a narrower spread, though more modestly, as both deposit and lending rates fell slightly.



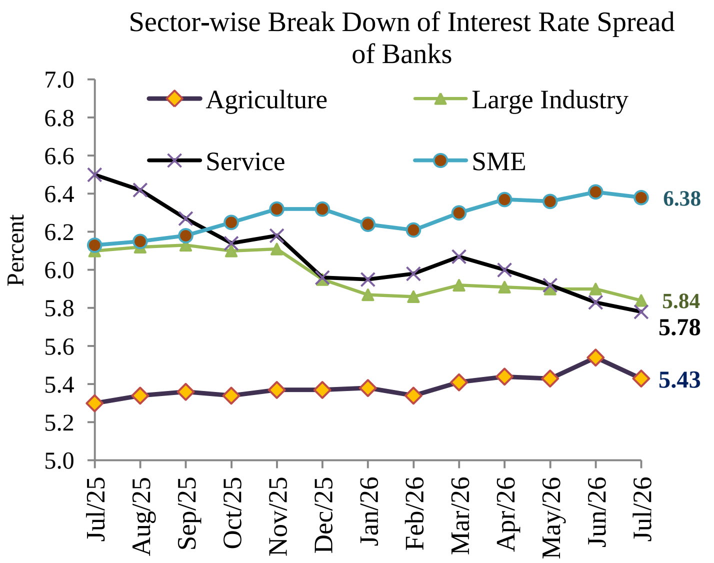
4.3. Sector-wise Interest Rate Spread of Scheduled Banks

(Percent)

	Sector-wise break down of interest rate spread of all scheduled banks#									
	SME		All other sectors (excluding SME)		Agriculture		Large industries		Services	
	WAIR* on Advances	Spread	WAIR* on Advances	Spread	WAIR* on Advances	Spread	WAIR* on Advances	Spread	WAIR* on Advances	Spread
FY26										
July	12.52	6.13	12.07	5.68	11.69	5.30	12.49	6.10	12.89	6.50
August	12.54	6.15	12.09	5.70	11.73	5.34	12.51	6.12	12.81	6.42
September	12.60	6.18	12.09	5.67	11.78	5.36	12.55	6.13	12.69	6.27
October	12.65	6.25	12.06	5.66	11.74	5.34	12.50	6.10	12.54	6.14
November	12.68	6.32	12.05	5.69	11.73	5.37	12.47	6.11	12.54	6.18
December	12.66	6.32	11.93	5.59	11.71	5.37	12.29	5.95	12.30	5.96
January	12.61	6.24	11.92	5.55	11.75	5.38	12.24	5.87	12.32	5.95
February	12.52	6.21	11.87	5.56	11.65	5.34	12.17	5.86	12.29	5.98
March	12.54	6.30	11.87	5.63	11.65	5.41	12.16	5.92	12.31	6.07
April	12.61	6.37	11.86	5.62	11.68	5.44	12.15	5.91	12.24	6.00
May	12.58	6.36	11.82	5.60	11.65	5.43	12.12	5.90	12.14	5.92
June	12.57	6.41	11.74	5.58	11.70	5.54	12.06	5.90	11.99	5.83
FY27										
July	12.59	6.38	11.69	5.48	11.64	5.43	12.05	5.84	11.99	5.78

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.
*WAIR represents Weighted Average Interest Rate. #Spread is calculated by deducting WAIR on deposits from sectorwise WAIR on advances

- The shrinkage of overall spreads was also seen in different sectors, with agriculture and the other non-SME sectors experiencing the greatest compression, this being due to the falling lending rates.
- The SME sector has always had the greatest spread of all the sectors and this continues to be the case over the past year. The spread within the services sector has decreased to one of its lowest levels during the period under review.
- Both the large industries and the services sector experienced only slight reductions in their lending rates, thus maintaining a generally weakening trend in their spreads.

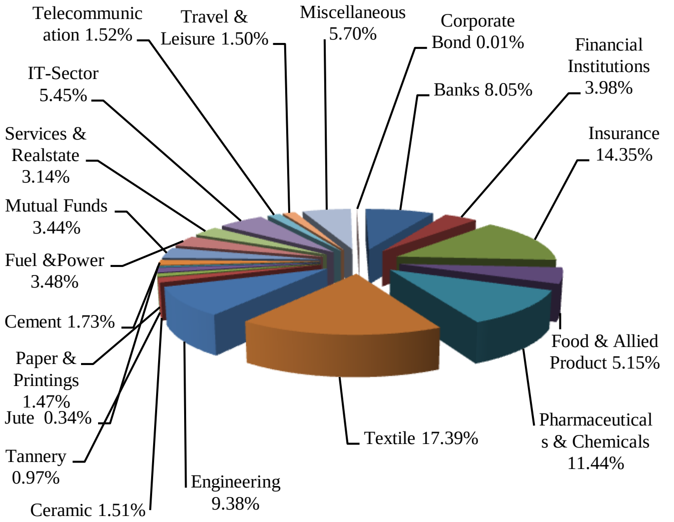


5. Capital Market Developments

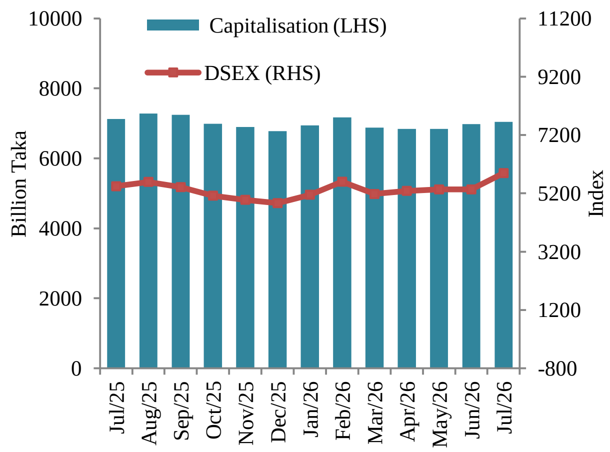
Dhaka Stock Exchange						
Period	No. of Listed Securities	Issued Capital and Debentures	Market Capitalisation	Total Traded Value during the Year	DSE Broad Index (DSEX)	Market Capitalization as % GDP*
		(Crore Taka)				
2023	654	433857.40	780849.60	141059.93	6246.50	15.61
2024	656	445498.80	662548.70	148639.90	5216.44	11.93
2025	653	473317.20	677664.10	125148.76	4865.34	10.85
2026						
Jan-26	651	469430.60	694453.30	10417.70	5154.31	11.35
Feb-26	650	469230.60	717522.80	13495.96	5600.27	11.72
Mar-26	647	464468.80	688211.60	10215.33	5178.31	11.24
Apr-26	645	462000.40	684575.30	17198.46	5286.87	11.19
May-26	643	459981.50	683930.20	14208.12	5335.87	11.17
Jun-26	640	451782.20	698028.90	26534.87	5762.83	11.41
Jul-26	638	449035.40	704458.70	26349.01	5895.58	10.31

Source : Dhaka Stock Exchange, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Ministry of Finance.
* At market Price.

Share of Sectoral Turnover, July 2026



Market Capitalization and Index of DSE



- The capital market performed positively in July 2026. The DSE Broad Index recorded a solid month-on-month gain, and the Shariah Index also increased, reflecting continued momentum. Market capitalization rose modestly and remained a significant share of estimated fiscal year GDP, underscoring the market's ongoing importance to the broader economy.
- Trading activity was mixed. Overall traded value declined slightly from the previous month, while traded volume increased, indicating more shares exchanged hands at lower average prices. The Relative Strength Index fell from its June level, moving from overbought to neutral, which suggests a moderation in buying momentum after the prior rally.
- The price-to-earnings ratio rose slightly, indicating stocks became marginally more expensive relative to earnings. The number of listed securities also declined, continuing a gradual decrease in listed issues.

6. Public Finance

6.1. Tax Revenue

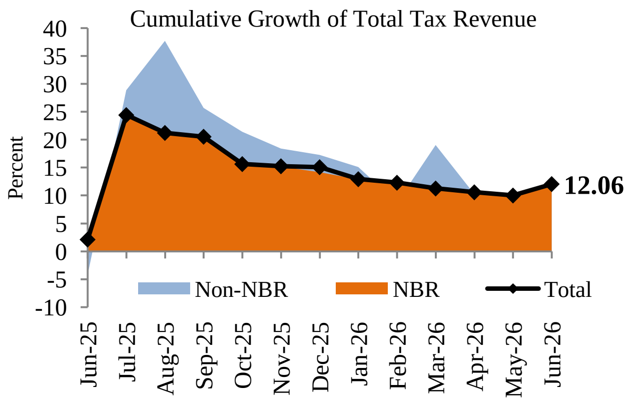
(Crore Taka)

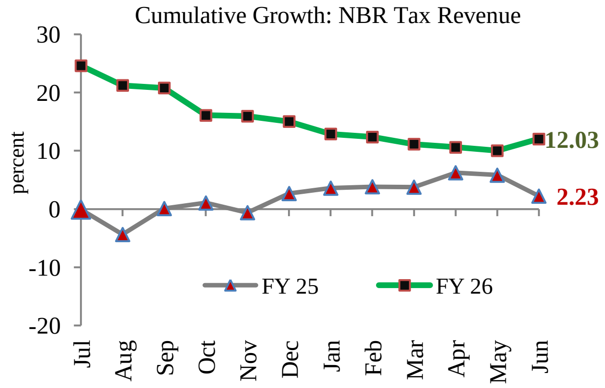
Total Revenue Collections	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
NBR Tax Revenue	301633.84 {330000.00}	331502.21 {370000.00}	362797.10 {410000.00}	370875.04 {463500.00}
Non-NBR Tax Revenue1/	6990.92 {16000.00}	7555.59 {18000.00}	6133.66 {19000.00}	5873.64 {14500.00}
Total Tax Revenue	308624.76 {346000.00}	339010.47 {388000.00}	368930.76 {429000.00}	376748.68 {478000.00}

(Crore Taka)

	NBR Tax Revenue					Non-NBR Tax Revenue1/	Total Tax Revenue
	Customs Duties	VAT	Income Tax	Others*	Total		
	1	2	3	4	5=(1+..+4)	6	7=(5+6)
				FY25R			
June	2792.30	15088.10	21358.00	3850.86	43089.26	492.15	43581.41
July-June	38079.55	137513.12	126977.08	68305.29	370875.04 (+2.23)	5873.64 (-4.24)	376748.68 (+2.12)
				FY26P			
June	3749.00	20051.00	24259.00	6464.00	54523.00	852.10	55375.10
July-June	35421.00	157439.00	143173.00	79440.00	415473.00 (+12.03)	6728.01 (+14.55)	422201.01 (+12.06)

Source: National Board of Revenue and Office of the Controller General of Accounts, Bangladesh.
Note: Figures in curly braces indicate the target of revenue collection. 1/ According to iBAS++ from **FY22-FY25**, non-NBR tax revenue includes taxes on narcotics and liquor duty, taxes on use of goods and on permission to use goods or perform activities and stamp duty and from **FY26** non-NBR tax revenue includes one additional item named financial and capital transactions along with the previous items. Custom duties include import duties and export duties, VAT includes Value Added Tax at the import stage and local stage. * others include supplementary duties at the import stage and local stage, excise duty, regulatory duty, turnover tax, others VAT at the local stage and travel tax. Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes over the corresponding period of the preceding year. P represents provisional. R represents revised.





- NBR tax revenue collection was increased by 12.03 percent in FY26 compared to FY25. VAT, income tax and customs duties stood at 37.89 percent, 34.46 percent and 8.53 percent respectively, of total NBR tax revenue in the period under review.
- This collection in FY26 was 82.60 percent of the target set for FY26 (according the budget at a glance, target for NBR tax revenue collection has been set at BDT 503000.00 crore for FY26).
- Total tax revenue (NBR and Non-NBR) in FY26 increased by 12.06 percent (y-o-y), which is plotted in the following chart on the left-hand side.

6.2. National Savings Certificate

(Crore Taka)

FY	Sale	Repayment (Principal)	Net Sale	Outstanding*
1	2	3	4 = 2-3	5
FY21	112188.24	70228.70	41959.54	344093.89
FY22	108070.53	88154.78	19915.75	364000.97
FY23	80858.63	84154.56	-3295.93	360705.04
FY24	78847.95	99972.35	-21124.40	339580.64
FY25	68439.20	74502.54	-6063.34	333517.30

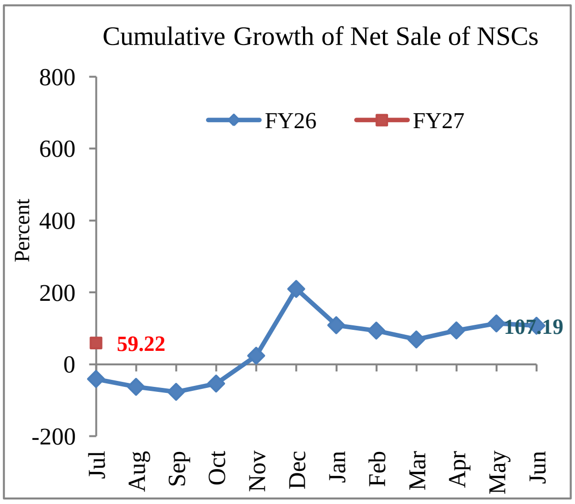
(Crore Taka)

Months	Sale	Repayment (Principal)	Net Sale	Outstanding at the End Period*	Sale	Repayment (Principal)	Net Sale	Outstanding*
	FY25				FY26			
July	4911.57	2724.01	2187.56	341768.20	7915.50	6622.02	1293.48	334810.77
August	4112.49	2076.34	2036.15	343804.35	7860.58	7581.77	278.81	335089.58
September	5967.89	1858.80	4109.09	347913.44	8633.03	8259.73	373.30	335462.88
October	5858.57	9083.55	-3224.98	344688.46	8178.78	7754.70	424.08	335886.96
November	4719.48	8150.38	-3430.90	341257.56	7967.63	8261.04	-293.41	335593.55
December	4539.84	8461.13	-3921.29	337336.27	7190.15	6805.39	384.76	335978.31
January	6353.24	11122.13	-4768.89	332567.38	7161.16	9012.19	-1851.03	334127.28
February	7559.93	9318.25	-1758.32	330809.06	6406.58	7571.34	-1164.76	332962.52
March	6198.60	6118.05	80.55	330889.61	6533.91	8668.99	-2135.08	330827.44
April	5770.30	4510.55	1259.75	332149.36	7973.10	5712.53	2260.57	333088.01
May	5690.26	4152.91	1537.35	333686.71	6464.60	5230.27	1234.33	334322.34
June	6757.03	6926.44	-169.42	333517.29	10228.57	10597.56	-368.99	333953.35
July-June	68439.20	74502.54	-6063.35	333517.29	92513.59	92077.53	436.06	333953.35
	(-13.20)	(-25.48)	(+71.30)	(-1.79)	(+35.18)	(+23.59)	(+107.19)	(+0.13)
	FY26				FY27P			
July	7915.50	6622.02	1293.48	334810.77	8822.94	6763.47	2059.47	336012.82
	(+61.16)	(+143.10)	(-40.87)	(-2.04)	(+11.46)	(+2.14)	(+59.22)	(+0.36)
Target for net sale of NSCs has been set at BDT 8,500.00 crore for FY27.								

Source: Department of National Savings (DNS).

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes over the corresponding period of the preceding year. P = provisional. *Outstanding includes Net sale+Outstanding at the end of previous year/month.

- In July 2026, sales of National Savings Certificates increased compared to the same month of 2025, while repayments also rose, but at a much slower rate than sales.
- Consequently, NSC net sales rose sharply in July 2026 compared to July of the previous year, consistent with the improvement in NSC sales observed throughout most of FY26. NSC outstanding was slightly higher than in the same month last year.



6.3. Government Deficit Financing

(Crore Taka)

Period	Net Borrowing(+)/ Repayment(-) of the Govt. from the Banking System [1/]	Net Non-bank Borrowing(+)/ Repayment(-) of the Govt. From the Public [2/]	Total Net Domestic Financing	Net Foreign Financing [3/]	Total Net Financing	Total Net Financing as % of Nominal GDP@	Outstanding Domestic Debt [4/]	Outstanding Domestic Debt as % of Nominal GDP@
1	2	3	4 = 2+3	5	6 = 4+5	7	8	9
FY21	39790.00	44280.64	84070.64	47402.71	131473.35	3.72	602226.86	17.06
FY22	61940.50	26925.08	88865.58	73197.27	162072.00	4.08	691092.44	17.40
FY23	102017.30	7651.84	109669.14	74645.22	184314.36	4.10	800761.58	17.83
FY24	37563.80	12893.95	50457.75	86640.83	137098.58	2.74	851219.33	17.02
FY25	62221.80	44137.95	106359.75	71930.19	178289.94	3.23	957579.08	17.36
FY 26	165557.30	-847.17	164710.13	57743.60	222453.73	3.63	1122289.20	18.34
July FY26	12631.60	6001.69	18633.29	-1633.74	16999.55	0.28	976212.36	15.95
July FY27	15548.90	4094.25	19643.15	-2578.63	17064.52	0.25	1141932.35	16.72

Source: Statistics Department and Debt Management Department, Bangladesh Bank; Department of National Savings (DNS); Ministry of Finance and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

[1/]Excludes interest. [2/]Includes treasury bills and bonds (both in face value, Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk included since December 2020) held by the non-bank financial institutions through secondary auctions, net sale (NSCs) and excludes prize bonds/income tax Bonds. [3/]Total foreign aid disbursement less amortization payment (converted using cumulative exchange rate of the corresponding period). [4/]Outstanding Domestic Debt (end period)= Outstanding domestic debt of previous fiscal year + Total Domestic financing of the current fiscal year. @GDP projected by Ministry of Finance(MoF) for calculation of FY27 ratios.

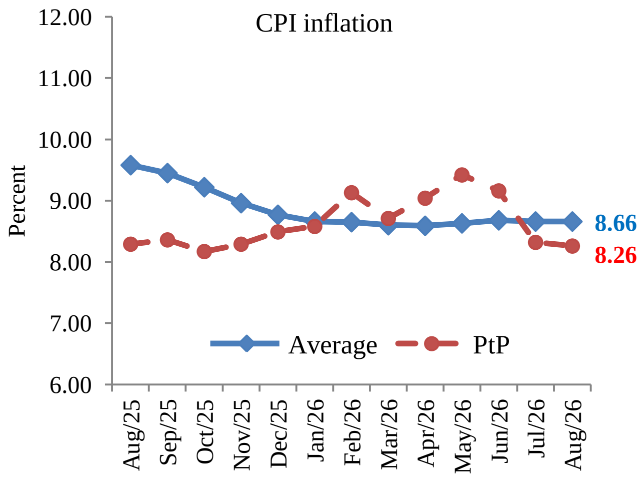
- Government borrowing from the banking system rose in July of FY27 compared to the same month of the previous fiscal year, while borrowing from the non-bank public eased slightly. Together, total net domestic financing edged higher year-on-year.
- Net foreign financing remained negative for a second consecutive July, with the outflow widening compared to the previous year, as loan repayments continued to outpace fresh disbursements.
- As a result, total net deficit financing came in modestly higher than a year earlier, as domestic borrowing increased, reflecting the deeper drag from foreign financing. Outstanding domestic debt continued to rise, both in absolute terms and as a share of nominal GDP.

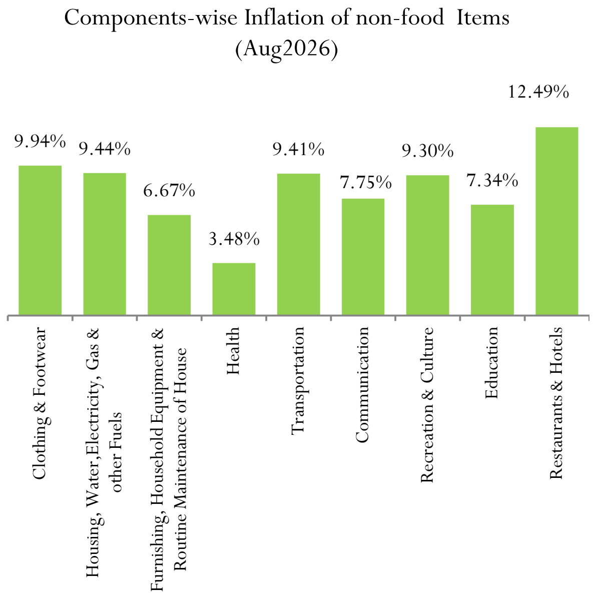
7. Price Situation

7.1. Consumer Price Index (FY22=100) and Rate of Inflation

Period	Twelve-month Average						Point to Point					
	General		Food		Non-food		General		Food		Non-food	
	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation	Index	Inflation
FY25	131.62	10.03	133.16	10.70	130.37	9.47	133.85	8.48	133.10	7.39	134.45	9.37
FY26												
July	132.52	9.77	133.97	10.16	135.59	12.99	136.83	8.55	138.36	7.56	135.59	9.38
August	133.41	9.58	134.82	9.83	132.27	9.38	140.06	8.29	143.88	7.60	136.96	8.90
September	134.32	9.45	135.68	9.58	133.22	9.33	141.53	8.36	145.54	7.64	138.26	8.98
October	135.23	9.22	136.50	9.09	134.19	9.32	144.21	8.17	149.46	7.08	139.93	9.13
November	136.15	8.96	137.34	8.56	135.17	9.29	143.65	8.29	146.66	7.36	141.20	9.08
December	137.07	8.77	138.19	8.16	136.16	9.28	142.44	8.49	142.88	7.71	142.08	9.13
January	138.01	8.66	139.10	7.97	137.13	9.23	142.77	8.58	141.84	8.29	143.53	8.81
February	139.01	8.65	140.11	7.99	138.12	9.20	143.28	9.13	142.18	9.30	144.18	9.01
March	139.98	8.60	141.02	7.93	139.14	9.15	144.56	8.71	143.25	8.24	145.62	9.09
April	140.99	8.59	141.95	7.92	140.20	9.15	145.57	9.04	144.39	8.39	146.54	9.57
May	142.03	8.63	142.94	7.96	141.29	5.37	145.61	9.42	143.79	9.06	147.10	9.71
June	143.05	8.68	143.90	8.06	142.36	5.88	146.11	9.16	144.54	8.60	147.38	9.61
FY27												
July	144.00	8.66	144.72	8.02	143.41	5.77	148.21	8.32	148.26	7.16	148.18	9.28
August	144.96	8.66	145.56	7.97	144.48	9.23	151.64	8.26	153.98	7.02	149.73	9.32

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.





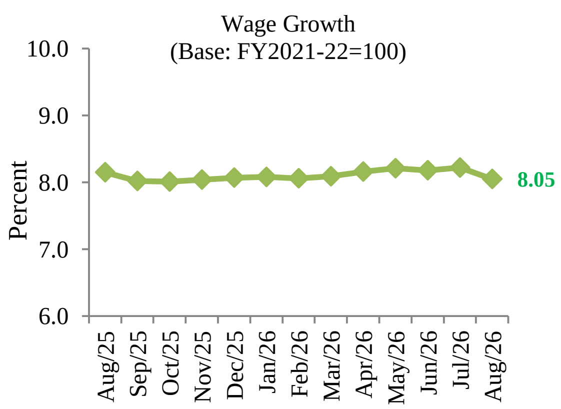
- Headline inflation has followed a downward trend since the beginning of FY26, despite some fluctuations, reaching 8.26 percent in August 2026. However, it remained above the government's inflation ceiling of 7.5 percent set for FY27. The recent decline in headline inflation has largely been driven by a decline in food inflation, though non-food inflation remained above 9 percent since February 2026.

- Among the components of non-food items, restaurants and hotels were the main source for inflationary pressure, followed by clothing and footwear.

7.2.Wage Rate Index (FY22=100) and Growth Rate at National Level

FY	Point to Point							
	General		Agriculture		Industry		Service	
	Index	Growth	Index	Growth	Index	Growth	Index	Growth
Base: FY2021-22 = 100								
FY24	115.33	7.74	115.66	8.08	114.72	7.24	116.22	8.29
FY25	124.68	8.10	125.31	8.35	123.60	7.74	125.95	8.38
FY26								
July	128.88	8.19	129.45	8.37	127.76	7.91	130.66	8.40
August	129.70	8.15	130.32	8.28	128.55	7.93	131.37	8.37
September	130.93	8.02	131.60	8.13	129.74	7.83	132.46	8.22
October	132.21	8.01	132.94	8.17	131.01	7.77	133.55	8.19
November	133.79	8.04	134.67	8.14	132.42	7.86	135.07	8.22
December	134.81	8.07	135.72	8.16	133.40	7.91	136.12	8.24
January	135.74	8.08	136.62	8.12	134.33	7.98	137.20	8.24
February	137.05	8.06	137.90	8.10	135.65	7.99	138.67	8.20
March	137.94	8.09	138.83	8.11	136.47	8.02	139.58	8.23
April	138.32	8.16	139.21	8.19	136.85	8.09	139.98	8.31
May	138.86	8.21	139.70	8.22	137.41	8.15	140.70	8.36
June	139.12	8.18	139.83	8.21	137.78	8.11	141.14	8.34
FY27								
July	139.48	8.22	140.12	8.24	138.17	8.15	141.62	8.39
August	140.15	8.05	140.84	8.07	138.80	7.97	142.21	8.25

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.



- In August 2026, wage growth slowed down in each of the three main sectors more than reversing the slight increases seen the month before, and the overall headline wage rate showed a small decrease when compared with that of July 2026. The agriculture, industry and services sectors all experienced similar reductions in growth during that period.
- In August 2026, compared to the previous month, the Dhaka division still had the highest rate of wage growth of any of Bangladesh's eight divisions, Sylhet having the smallest increase. A wider number of the divisions earned wage growth rates higher than the national average in August compared to July, with Rajshahi, Khulna and Mymensingh joining Dhaka in exceeding it, while Chattogram, Rangpur, Barishal and Sylhet fell behind.
- In August 2026, the headline wage rate growth was still less than headline inflation, just as it had been the month before.

8. Industrial Production

8.1. Industrial Production of Manufacturing Industry

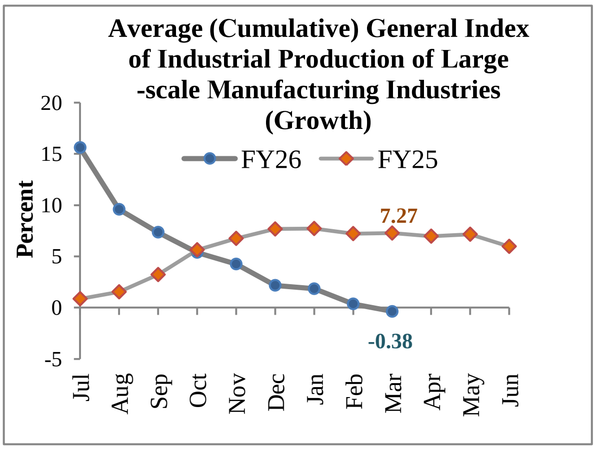
- The production index of all manufacturing enterprises (large, SMME and cottage) decreased by 0.95 percent to 232.49 in March 2026 from 234.72 in March 2025. The average index increased by 2.10 percent to 225.73 during July-March of FY26 as compared to July-March of FY25.

8.2. Index of Industrial Production of Manufacturing Industry (Base: FY16 = 100)

Monthly			Average		
Month	General Index (Large Scale)	Percentage Change (yoy)	Period	Average Index	Percentage Change (yoy)
			July-June, FY25	213.41	5.97
Jul-25(P)	229.21	15.62			
Aug-25(P)	209.26	3.66	July-August, FY26	219.24	9.58
Sep-25(P)	209.17	2.96	July-September, FY26	215.88	7.35
Oct-25(P)	191.67	-0.78	July-October, FY26	209.83	5.38
Nov-25(P)	224.94	0.24	July-November, FY26	212.85	4.25
Dec-25(P)	233.53	-6.34	July-December, FY26	216.30	2.17
Jan-26(P)	261.31	0.22	July-January, FY26	222.73	1.84
Feb-26(P)	202.31	-9.73	July-February, FY26	220.18	0.36
Mar-26(P)	221.45	-5.88	July-March, FY26	220.32	-0.38

Source: Bangaldesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).
P represents provisional.

- The general index of industrial production (large scale manufacturing) during July-March of FY26 decreased by 0.38 percent (y-o-y) compared to 7.27 percent growth of July-March of FY25 .
- The industrial sector contributed 34.87 precent to nominal GDP in FY25 while it was 35.27 percent in FY24. Moreover, of the components of industrial sector- manufacturing sector contributed 23.00 percent to GDP in FY25 compared to 22.65 percent in FY24.



8.3. Index of Industrial Production for Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) and Cottage-scale (Base: FY16 = 100)

- The general index of industrial production of small, medium and micro enterprise (SMME) increased by 4.47 percent (y-o-y) and reached at 252.64 in March 2026. The average index increased by 4.71 percent to 235.43 during July-March of FY26 as compared to July-March of FY25.
- The general production index for cottage industries increased also by 4.54 percent to 230.27 in March 2026 compared to the same month of the previous year. The average index increased by 5.07 percent to 224.96 during July-March of FY26 as compared to July-March of FY25.

9. Food Situations

(Lac metric ton)

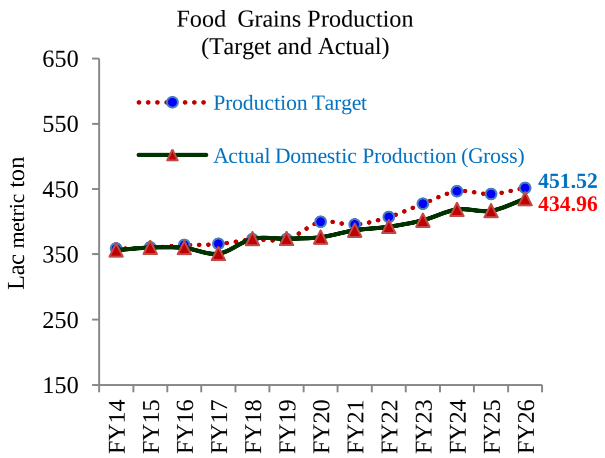
Fiscal Year	Food Grain Production Target	Actual Domestic Production (Gross)	Net Domestic Production*	Food Grain Imports			Public Domestic Procurement	Public Distribution	Food Grain Stock (Public)*** (End June)
				Public**	Private	Total			
FY23	427.32	402.65	362.39	13.14	36.17	49.31	19.43	30.08	18.48
FY24	446.50	418.69	376.82	7.84	58.44	66.28	21.62	32.61	14.73
FY25	442.20	416.71	375.04	13.01	63.71	76.72	23.23	32.55	17.52
FY26	451.52	434.96#	391.46	13.06	73.17	86.23	26.71	35.08	21.98
FY27T	213.57@	...	...	18.00	...	...	22.80	31.48	...

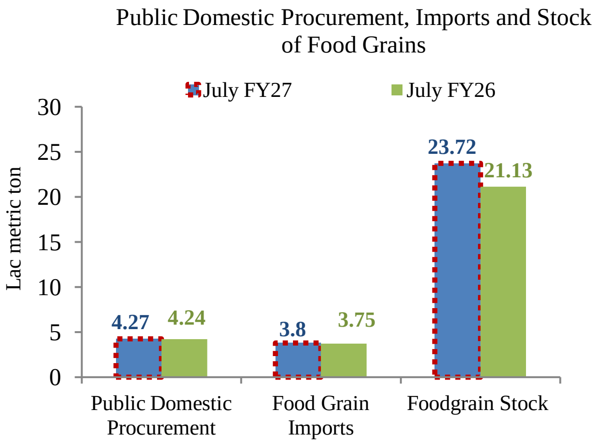
Production, Public Domestic Procurement, Imports and Stock of Food Grains

Particulars	July FY26	July FY27
1. Production	...	...
2. Imports (Rice & Wheat)	3.75	3.80
3. Procurement (Rice)	4.24	4.27
4. Distribution (Rice & Wheat)	1.15	2.32
5. Outstanding Food Stock (Rice & Wheat) ***	21.13	23.72

Source : Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU), Ministry of Food.

Actual production data for Aus, Aman, Boro and Wheat are not available for FY26 due to seasonal cycle. * After 10% deduction for seed, feed, waste etc. **Including food aid. # Boro and Wheat production estimated by DAE. T = Target. @ = Food production target includes only Aus and Aman production target. --- = Not avaiable. ***Without transit, Rice includes Aus, Aman and Boro.





- Food grain production fell short of its FY26 target, even though total output was higher than in FY25. As in previous years, the shortfall was offset by higher imports, driven mainly by private wheat purchases. Rice procurement and public distribution also strengthened. As a result, food grain stocks at the end of FY26 stood higher than a year earlier.
- In July 2026, imports rose year-on-year on higher private wheat purchases, even as government imports declined. Rice procurement held steady. Public distribution increased considerably for both rice and wheat, pushing the month-end food grain stock above the same level last year.

10. Agricultural Credit and Non-farm Rural Credit

10.1. Agricultural Credit

(Crore Taka)

Period	Disbursement	Recovery	Disbursement	Recovery
	FY24		FY25	
July-June	31544.61 **(+16.69)**	30049.47 **(+10.28)**	32948.37 **(+4.45)**	32769.10 **(+9.05)**
Month	FY25		FY26	
July	1551.74	2145.85	1922.92	2445.04
August	1792.58	2525.72	2347.09	2767.66
September	2282.59	3193.21	3286.53	3951.64
October	2654.11	2737.97	3101.89	3057.66
November	3255.32	3211.56	3762.54	3377.59
December	2815.91	2532.15	4360.25	3603.23
January	2674.71	2262.94	3034.50	2811.01
February	2542.99	2344.63	2826.67	2523.76
March	2363.91	2625.67	2783.66	3416.30
April	2855.75	3028.71	3187.04	3777.11
May	3654.74	2705.90	3220.51	3121.08
June	4504.03	3454.79	3999.41	5334.35
July-June	32948.37 (+4.45)	32769.10 (+9.05)	37833.01 (+14.83)	40186.43 (+22.64)

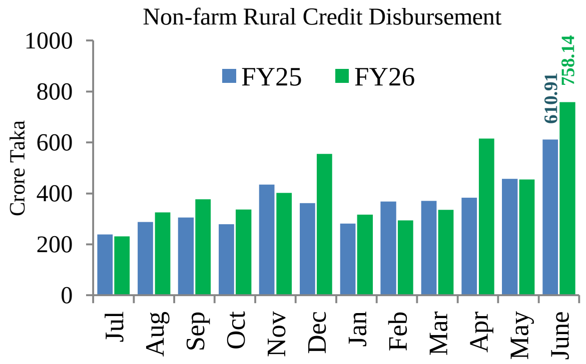
10.2. Non-farm Rural Credit

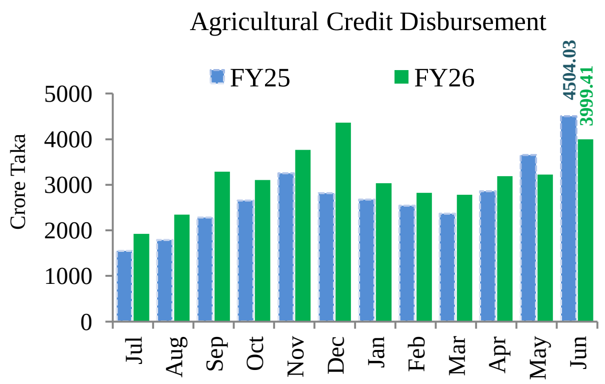
(Crore Taka)

Period	Disbursement	Recovery	Disbursement	Recovery
	FY24		FY25	
July-June	5609.29 (-3.24)	5522.15 (-4.16)	4378.15 (-21.95)	5255.40 (-4.83)
Month	FY25		FY26	
July	238.97	387.94	231.11	508.58
August	287.62	385.95	324.91	352.30
September	304.68	571.30	376.91	519.17
October	279.07	374.48	336.41	389.19
November	434.47	535.52	402.36	449.38
December	362.05	515.61	555.24	352.98
January	281.66	397.15	316.76	335.01
February	367.51	301.73	293.65	323.60
March	370.67	393.93	335.71	484.20
April	383.48	333.79	615.76	534.10
May	457.05	379.15	454.19	511.96
June	610.91	678.85	758.14	680.03
July-June	4378.15 (-21.95)	5255.40 (-4.83)	5001.15 (+14.23)	5440.50 (+3.52)

Source: Agricultural Credit Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage changes over the corresponding period of the preceding year. Targeted level for total disbursement of agricultural credit and non-farm rural credit was set to BDT 39000.00 crore for FY26. **Agricultural credit** includes credit to crops, irrigation equipment, agri equipment, live-stock & poultry firm, fisheries, grain storage and marketing. **Non-farm rural credit** includes credit to poverty alleviation and others.





- Total disbursement of agricultural and non-farm rural credit exceeded the target by 9.83%, reaching BDT 42834.16 crore in FY26, of which BDT 37833.01 crore was disbursed as agricultural credit and BDT 5001.15 crore as non-farm rural credit.
- The disbursement of agricultural credit and non-farm rural credit increased by 14.83 percent and 14.23 percent respectively in FY26 compared to FY25.
- Recovery of agricultural credit and of non-farm rural credit increased by 22.64 percent (y-o-y) and 3.52 percent (y-o-y) respectively in FY26 compared to FY25.

10.3. Overdue and Outstanding Agricultural and Non-farm Rural Credit

(Crore Taka)

End Month	FY25			FY26		
	Overdue	Outstanding	Overdue as % of Outstanding	Overdue	Outstanding	Overdue as % of Outstanding
June	21629.76 (+130.88)	60232.42 (+3.64)	35.91	19807.33 (-8.43)	63574.38 (+5.55)	31.16

Source: Agricultural Credit Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage changes over the corresponding period of the preceding year.

11. Industrial and CMSME Loans

11.1. Industrial Term Loans

(Crore Taka)

Period	Disbursement				Recovery			
	LSI	MSI	SSCI	Total	LSI	MSI	SSCI	Total
FY20	59654.85	8139.33	6462.83	74257.01	54117.66	7876.24	7729.97	69723.87
FY21	54625.71	7525.13	6614.40	68765.24	46413.44	6072.58	6002.69	58488.71
FY22	56033.47	6765.93	9561.56	72360.96	49986.89	7610.07	7265.62	64862.58
FY23	67611.76	9073.33	18486.94	95172.03	63235.82	8938.12	34219.29	106393.23
FY24								
July-September	20721.44 (+46.75)	2012.49 (+38.89)	3460.07 (+15.60)	26194.00 (+41.11)	17831.89 (+15.18)	1759.15 (-14.84)	3121.81 (+1.94)	22712.86 (+10.20)
October-December	26954.79 (+36.08)	2602.37 (+14.83)	4206.06 (-43.92)	33763.22 (+14.16)	18819.64 (-14.00)	2751.19 (-8.52)	3492.10 (-86.41)	25062.93 (-50.46)

	Overdue				Outstanding			
	LSI	MSI	SSCI	Total	LSI	MSI	SSCI	Total
Oct-Dec of FY23	37519.83	11730.63	5064.55	54315.01	267479.86	50979.84	41591.45	360051.15
Oct-Dec of FY24	52805.53	12511.03	5750.26	71066.82	343393.77	55328.59	35085.40	433807.76

Source: SME & Special Programmes Department, Bangladesh Bank.
Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage changes over the same period of the previous year.
LSI=Large Scale Industries, MSI=Medium Scale Industries, SSCI= Small Scale & Cottage Industries.

- Total disbursement of industrial term loans increased by 14.16 percent (y-o-y) while the recovery of industrial term loans decreased drastically by 50.46 percent (y-o-y) during the period of October-December of FY24 as compared to that of the previous fiscal year.
- Disbursement of large industry term loan showed a significant increase of 36.08 percent(y-o-y) while the disbursement of small industry term loan decreased by 43.92 percent(y-o-y) for the period of October-December of FY24.
- Outstanding amount of industrial term loans at the end of October-December quarter of FY24 stood at BDT 433807.76 crore.
- Overdue of industrial term loans at the end of October-December quarter of FY24 was BDT 71066.82 crore, which was 16.38 percent of the outstanding amount.

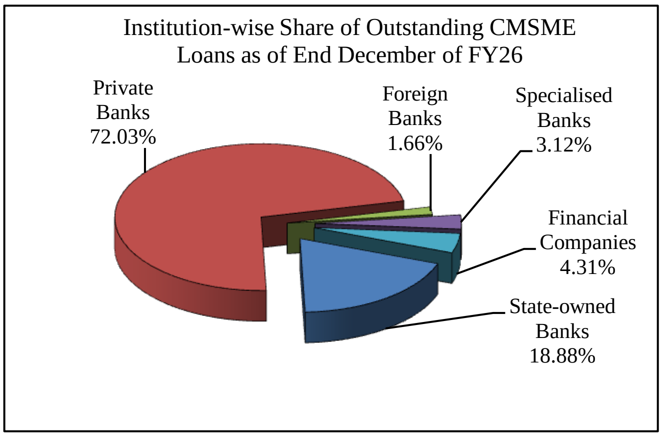
11.2. Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Loans

(Crore Taka)

Banks/NBFCs / Periods	CMSME Loans	State-owned Commercial Banks	Private Banks Including Islamic Banks	Foreign Banks	Specialised Banks	Financial Companies	Total
FY24	Disbursement	23214.03	181701.16	6008.60	6069.47	8137.53	225130.79
	Recovery	11680.82	169872.20	6596.25	5060.83	7584.71	200794.81
	Outstanding CMSME Loans	55879.79	227689.69	3726.71	6559.60	12264.07	306119.87
	Total Outstanding Loans	312063.77	1195203.26	56291.05	41436.74	55854.38	1660849.20
FY25	Disbursement	18130.85	165500.82	7373.10	6999.52	7768.62	205772.92
	Recovery	15649.37	165928.30	8436.07	4858.24	7076.21	201948.18
	Outstanding CMSME Loans	55706.85	229106.29	4207.54	9262.52	12478.49	310761.69
	Total Outstanding Loans	318896.39	1336590.93	67011.51	42992.25	56187.66	1821678.74
Jan-Mar, FY25	Disbursement	3759.78	37706.56	2454.14	1494.44	2398.10	47813.01
	Recovery	3421.55	39138.51	3061.17	731.74	1753.00	48105.98
	Outstanding CMSME Loans	54856.09	222715.64	4542.31	7456.39	12604.16	302174.59
	Total Outstanding Loans	319708.41	1310384.03	67013.05	42144.57	55128.29	1794378.35
Jan-Mar, FY26	Disbursement	3355.18	42805.98	2251.11	1639.43	2056.02	52107.72
	Recovery	3041.88	56604.90	1150.27	2658.96	1834.95	65290.97
	Outstanding CMSME Loans	56280.92	214720.36	4935.27	9313.76	12838.51	298088.83
	Total Outstanding Loans	326685.08	1383269.08	67628.35	43963.43	56553.19	1878099.13
% Changes of Disbursement of CMSME Loans (yoy)		-10.76	13.52	-8.27	9.70	-14.26	8.98
Outstanding CMSME Loans as % of Total Outstanding Loans at the End of March of FY26		17.23	15.52	7.30	21.19	22.70	15.87
% Changes of Outstanding of CMSME Loans (yoy)		2.60	-3.59	8.65	24.91	1.86	-1.35

Source: SME & Special Programmes Department, Bangladesh Bank.

- CMSME loan disbursement rose(yoy) during January–March of 2026. Private banks and specialised banks drove the growth, while state-owned, foreign, and financial companies saw disbursements decline over the same period.
- Outstanding CMSME loans, however, edged down slightly compared to the end of March 2026. Specialised banks and foreign banks posted strong growth in outstanding loans, while private banks saw a decline.



- Outstanding CMSME loans made up a modest share of total outstanding loans at the end of March 2026. Private banks continued to dominate the CMSME financing landscape, holding by far the largest share, followed by state-owned banks.

12. Exports

12.1. Monthly Exports

(Million USD) (Percent)

Month	FY25	FY26^{R}	Growth (yoy)
July-June	48300.05 (+8.60)	48383.45 (+0.17)	
Month	FY26^{R}	FY27^{P}	Growth (yoy)
July	4779.43	4728.97	(-1.06)
August	3884.38	4415.45	(+13.67)
July-August	8663.81 (+10.26)	9144.43 (+5.55)	

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.
R = revised. P = provisional.

- Despite high growth in export in August 2026, the total export amount remained lower than that of the preceding month.

12.2. Category-wise Breakdown of Exports

(Million USD)

Particulars	July-August FY26^{R}	July-August FY27^{P}	Changes	
			In amount	In percent
1. Woven Garments	3170.73	3298.07	127.34	+4.02
2. Knitwear	3935.21	4187.26	252.05	+6.41
3. Home Textiles	121.84	134.71	12.86	+10.56
4. Agricultural Products	173.85	158.44	-15.41	-8.86
5. Jute and Jute Goods	134.67	181.84	47.17	+35.03
6. Leather and Leather Products	227.80	257.01	29.22	+12.82
7. Frozen and Live Fish	81.16	73.06	-8.09	-9.97
8. Chemical Products	61.50	76.09	14.59	+23.72
9. Plastic Products	44.57	42.76	-1.81	-4.07
10. Engineering Products	113.32	130.04	16.73	+14.76
11. Others	599.16	605.13	5.98	+1.00
TOTAL	8663.81	9144.43	480.62	+5.55

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.
R = revised. P = provisional.

- Knitwear and woven garments remained the dominant categories and drove most of the gain. During July-August FY26, jute and jute goods recorded strong growth.
- Frozen and live fish exports kept falling, extending a long-running decline in the shrimp sector tied to raw material shortages, and rising costs. Agricultural products also declined.

13. Imports

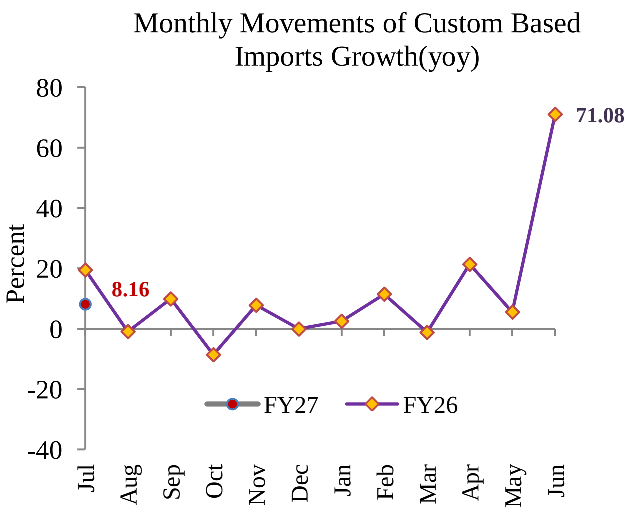
13.1. Custom-based Import, Import LCs Opening and LCs Settlement

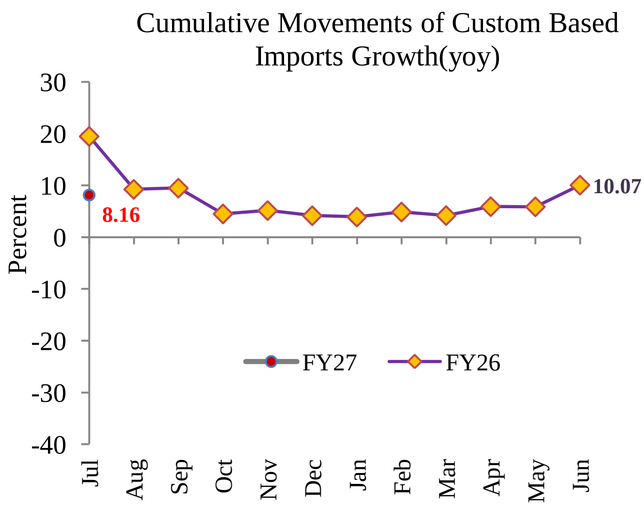
(Million USD)

	Custom Based Import (c&f)		Import LCs Opening	Import LCs Settlement
Month	FY25	FY26^{R}	FY26^{R1}	FY26^{R1}
July	5247.75	6270.46	6067.72	6104.03
August	5271.48	5222.73	5741.16	5151.73
September	5651.48	6212.13	6621.42	5704.06
October	6147.92	5621.50	5828.91	5581.83
November	5377.88	5799.09	5821.52	5619.72
December	6453.82	6449.87	6290.54	6056.44
January	6367.21	6527.73	6854.68	6063.56
February	5941.09	6623.56	4961.52	4966.24
March	5896.66	5826.22	6501.16	5408.98
April	5820.45	7066.10	7149.43	6720.51
May	5787.32	6108.22	6422.17	5864.42
June	4391.16	7512.52	6198.59	7116.88
July-June	68354.21 (+2.44)	75240.13 (+10.07)	74458.83 (+6.60)	70358.39 (+0.02)
Month	FY26^{R}	FY27^{P}	FY27^{P2}	FY27^{P2}
July	6270.46 (+19.49)	6781.99 (+8.16)	6785.62 (+11.83)	6279.17 (+2.88)

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR), Bangladesh and Foreign Exchange Operations Department (FEOD), Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes over the corresponding period of the preceding year. P = provisional. R = revised. [1]Data retrieved from online imports monitoring system (OIMS) on 22.07.2026. [2]Data retrieved from online imports monitoring system (OIMS) on 30.08.2026.





- Customs-based import growth cooled sharply from the exceptional pace seen at the close of FY26. The latest month still recorded a year-on-year increase, but at a much more moderate rate than the prior month's surge. The opening of import LCs continued to outpace actual import growth, while settlement of import LCs rose only marginally over the same period.

13.2. Category-wise Breakdown of Custom-based Import

(Million USD)

Particulars	July FY26	July FY27P	Changes over	
			In amount	In percent
Food Grains	**93.48**	**108.09**	**14.61**	**15.63**
Rice	18.03	11.82	-6.21	-34.44
Wheat	75.45	96.27	20.82	27.60
Consumer Goods	**387.75**	**480.79**	**93.04**	**24.00**
Edible Oil	218.61	313.37	94.76	43.35
Sugar	55.58	59.13	3.55	6.39
Others	113.56	108.29	-5.27	-4.64
Intermediate Goods	**3844.15**	**4529.47**	**685.32**	**17.83**
Crude Petroleum	65.64	28.82	-36.82	-56.09
Raw Cotton	275.92	272.07	-3.85	-1.39
Textile and Articles Thereof	725.28	702.17	-23.11	-3.19
Others	2777.31	3526.40	749.10	26.97
Capital Goods	**1212.34**	**882.56**	**-329.78**	**-27.20**
Capital Machinary	455.93	307.49	-148.44	-32.56
Other Capital Goods	756.41	575.07	-181.34	-23.97
Others	**732.75**	**781.08**	**48.34**	**6.60**
TOTAL	**6270.46**	**6781.99**	**511.54**	**8.16**

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

- Intermediate goods once more accounted for the largest part of the rise in imports, even though the individual components were changing in different ways. Imports of raw cotton and textile fabric both dropped, a trend that is in line with the more general slowdown in RMG export orders which has been reported over the past few months, since apparel shipments have decreased due to weak global demand, with international brands cutting back on repeat orders while at the same time managing their current stocks. Imports of crude petroleum also fell sharply, even though the miscellaneous 'others' item within intermediate goods increased sufficiently to keep the overall category in positive figures.

- Imports of consumer goods increased considerably, primarily due to a marked rise in the buying of edible oil. This is in line with the ongoing increase in global vegetable oil prices over the past year, since the prices of palm oil and soybean oil rose steadily during the first quarter of the year, soybean oil's price in particular going up by about sixteen percent in one month and thus raising the import bill even in cases where the volumes have not necessarily gone up.

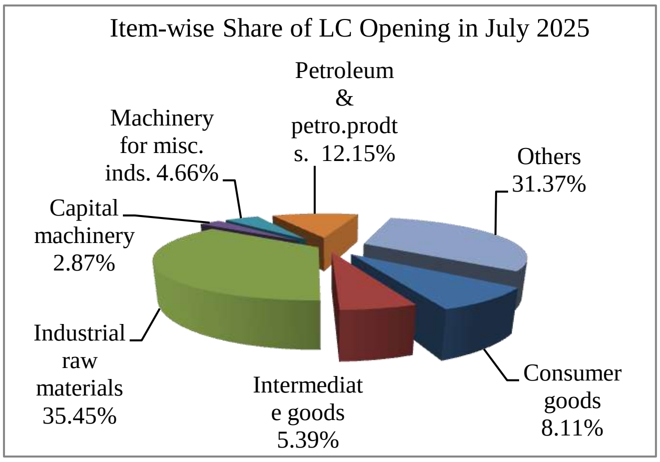
- On the other hand, capital goods fell as both imports of capital machinery and other capital goods decreased, which is in line with a long-lasting, multi-year slump in private investment. Since investment activity has still not recovered even though general macroeconomic stability has been restored, imports of capital machinery have remained low compared with previous years, a situation which this month's drop continues rather than reverses.

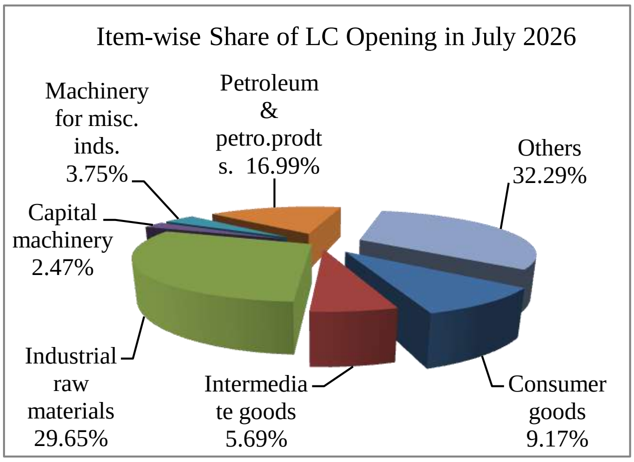
13.3. Item-wise Fresh Opening and Settlement of Import LCs

(Million USD)

Items	July 2025		July 2026		% changes	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
A. Consumer Goods	492.19	461.91	622.36	525.60	26.45	13.79
B. Intermediate Goods	327.30	368.32	385.90	431.67	17.91	17.20
C. Industrial Raw Materials	2150.76	2081.70	2011.73	1937.48	-6.46	-6.93
D. Capital Machinery	173.84	163.47	167.56	149.46	-3.62	-8.58
E. Machinery for Misc. Inds.	282.64	231.33	254.13	207.13	-10.09	-10.46
F. Petroleum & Petro.Prodts.	737.30	832.38	1153.12	905.29	56.40	8.76
G. Others	1903.53	1964.36	2190.83	2122.53	15.09	8.05
Total	6067.56	6103.47	6785.62	6279.17	11.83	2.88
of which back to back	986.05	937.22	924.04	816.49	-6.29	-12.88

Source: Foreign Exchange Operations Department (FEOD), Bangladesh Bank.
Note: Provisional data downloaded from online import monitoring system (OIMS) on 30/08/2026.
P = provisional. Opening represents'fresh opening of import LCs' and settlement represents 'settlement of import LCs'.





- In July 2026, LCs opening increased across all major items except consumer goods, indicating stronger demand for investment related import.
- Item wise share of LCs opening in July 2026 and July 2025 are shown in the above pie diagrams. Item-wise detailed data of fresh opening and settlement of import LCs in July 2026 and July 2025 are also given in the Appendix-A.

13.4. Projected Import LCs and Probable Liabilities against Back to Back LCs

(Million USD)

Period	Opening of Import LCs	Probable Liabilities against Back to Back LCs
Aug-26	5081.06	1077.88
Sep-26	5078.94	1032.95
Oct-26	5099.60	931.32
August 26 - October 26	15259.60	3042.16

Source: Monetary Policy Department (MPD), Bangladesh Bank.

The projection of import LCs opening during August-October of 2026 was USD 15259.60 million which was higher than the projection of USD 14684.55 million during August-October of 2025. The probable liabilities against back to back LCs stood at USD 3042.16 million during August-October of 2026 which was 58.77 percent of foreign currency holdings (Nostro account net balance+Investment in OBU+FC balances with Bangladesh Bank) of AD banks as on 31 August, 2026.

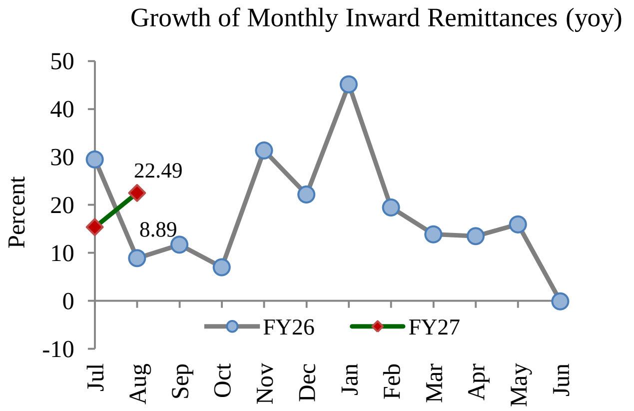
14. Inward Workers' Remittances

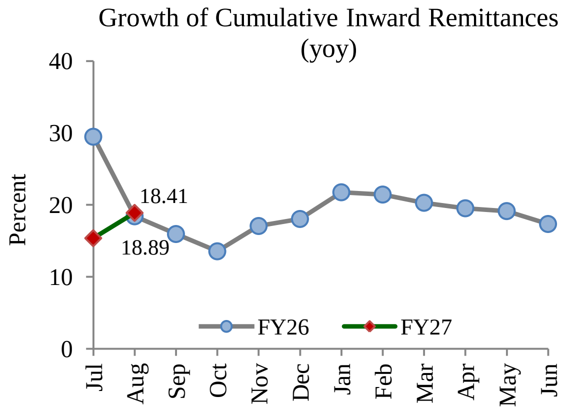
14.1. Inward Workers' Remittance Trend

(Million USD)

FY22	FY23	FY24
21031.68 (-15.12)	21610.73 (+2.75)	23912.22 (+10.65)
Month	**FY25**	**FY26[R]**
July	1913.77	2477.87
August	2224.15	2421.89
September	2404.11	2685.56
October	2395.08	2562.44
November	2199.99	2889.73
December	2638.78	3223.67
January	2185.23	3171.63
February	2527.65	3019.45
March	3295.63	3752.21
April	2752.33	3123.32
May	2969.56	3442.58
June	2822.53	2819.03
July-June	30328.81 (+26.83)	35589.39 (+17.35)
Month	**FY26[R]**	**FY27[P]**
July	2477.87	2858.76
August	2421.89	2966.68
July-August	4899.76 (+18.41)	5825.44 (+18.89)

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.
Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes over the same period of the previous fiscal year. P = provisional. R = revised.





- Inward remittances registered strong momentum during FY26, achieving near eighteen percent year-on-year growth. This positive momentum continued into early FY27, with higher growth in August 2026 compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.
- The accelerated growth in remittance inflows can be attributed to favorable exchange rate conditions and greater use of formal channels.

14.2. Remittance Inflow from Top Ten Source Countries

Sl. No.	July-August, FY26			July-August, FY27		
	Country	Million USD	Share of Total Remittance(%)	Country	Million USD	Share of Total Remittance(%)
1	K.S.A.	823.92	16.82	K.S.A.	1145.82	19.67
2	U.K.	562.08	11.47	U.K.	854.83	14.67
3	U.S.A.	549.79	11.22	U.A.E.	539.59	9.26
4	U.A.E.	543.33	11.09	Malaysia	505.08	8.67
5	Malaysia	453.81	9.26	U.S.A.	430.04	7.38
6	Italy	335.83	6.85	Italy	415.64	7.13
7	Kuwait	286.24	5.84	Oman	292.44	5.02
8	Singapore	240.49	4.91	Kuwait	287.17	4.93
9	Oman	198.69	4.06	Singapore	275.92	4.74
10	Qatar	197.60	4.03	Qatar	234.68	4.03
	Others	707.98	14.45	Others	844.23	14.49
	Total	4899.76	100.00	Total	5825.44	100.00

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank

- Saudi Arabia remained the top country for sending remittances, and the U.K. moved up to second place, ahead of the United States. Most remittance inflows still came from the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, showing that labor migration to the Gulf remains important. The U.K. was also the main source outside the Gulf region.
- The share of remittance inflows shifted among major source countries during the period, with Saudi Arabia and the U.K. showing increases in their respective shares, while the shares of the U.A.E. and Malaysia declined.

15. Foreign Exchange Reserves of Bangladesh Bank and Commercial Banks

15.1. Gross Foreign Exchange Reserves of Bangladesh Bank (BB)

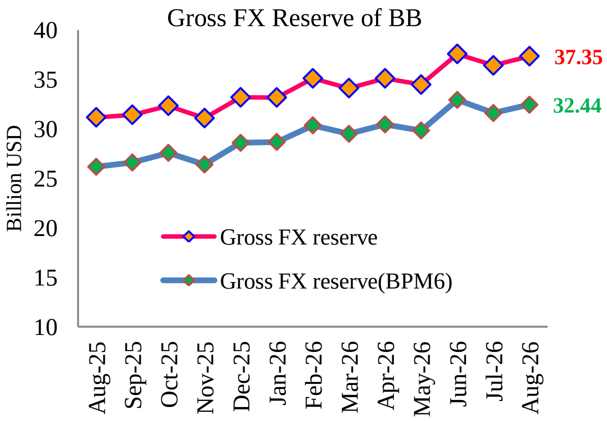
(Million USD)

		FY25	FY25 (BPM6)*	FY26	FY26 (BPM6)*
Outstanding reserve		31772.01 (+18.93)	26739.97 (+23.31)	37578.01 (+18.27)	32930.37 (+23.15)
	Month	FY26	FY26 (BPM6)	FY27^P	FY27^P (BPM6)
	July	29799.75	24779.08	36422.18	31601.18
	August	31166.16	26173.73	37352.28	32442.36

Source : Accounts & Budgeting Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage changes over the same period of the preceding year. P = provisional. BPM6 = Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual 6.

- Bangladesh Bank's gross foreign exchange reserves peaked at a fiscal-year high in June 2026, declined in July 2026 and rebounded in August 2026, ending just below the June peak but substantially above the August 2025 level.
- The BPM6-compliant measure followed a similar trend.



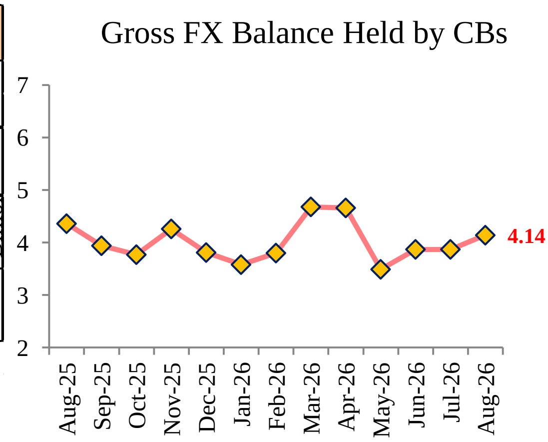
15.2.Gross Foreign Exchange Balance Held by Commercial Banks (CB)*

(Million USD)

	FY24	FY25	FY26
Outstanding reserve	6103.30 (+10.36)	4253.79 (-30.30)	3870.61 (-9.01)
	Month	FY26	FY27^P
	July	4267.22	3865.27
	August	4358.57	4138.19

Source: Foreign Exchange Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate percentage changes over the same period of the preceding year. P = provisional. * Debit balance in nostro A/C + investment in OBU. Holding of FX reserve is updated with NOP of 31st August, 2026.



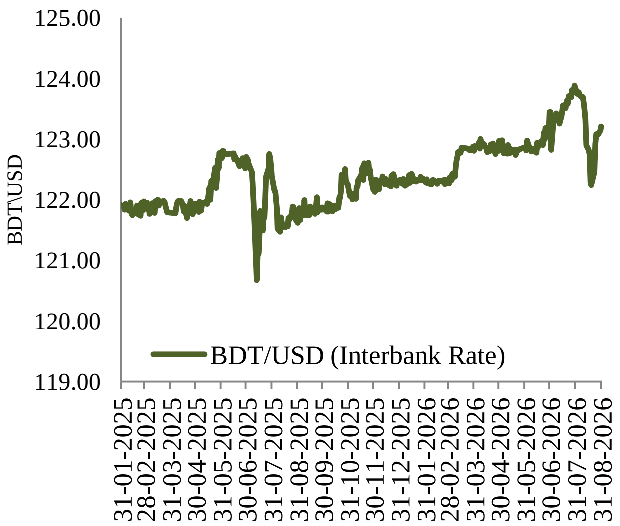
- Commercial banks' foreign exchange declined in FY26. In August 2026, the balances increased, but remained below the corresponding level of the previous year.

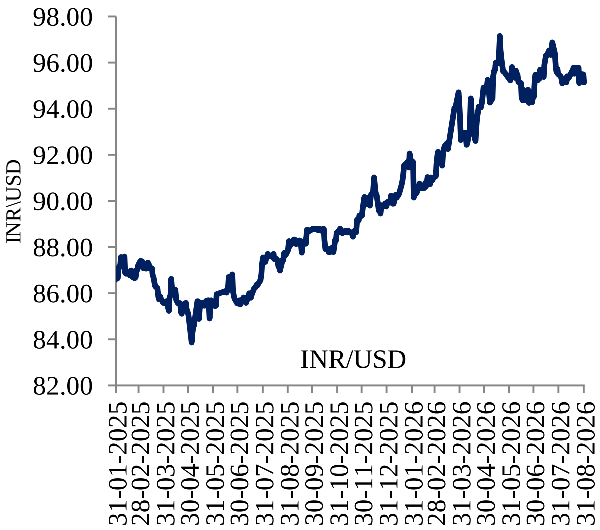
16. Exchange Rate

	(BDT/USD)[1/]				(Rupee/USD)[2/]	
Month	Month Avg.	Month End	Month Avg.	Month End	Month End	Month End
	FY25		FY26[R]		FY25	FY26[R]
July	117.9720	118.0000	122.0169	122.3899	83.7440	87.5544
August	118.8510	120.0000	121.7115	121.6149	83.8899	87.8514
September	120.0000	120.0000	121.8217	121.8678	83.7888	88.7775
October	119.9994	120.0000	122.0413	122.2589	84.0886	88.6048
November	120.0000	120.0000	122.3014	122.1641	84.4971	89.3574
December	120.0000	120.0000	122.2881	122.3047	85.6232	89.7595
January	121.8572	121.9120	122.3166	122.3402	86.5842	91.7824
February	121.8508	121.9690	122.2980	122.2969	87.2119	90.9940
March	121.9001	121.7908	122.6216	122.8039	85.5814	93.4849
April	121.8841	121.9099	122.8728	122.9706	85.0535	94.7613
May	122.3609	122.7657	122.8143	122.8278	85.4976	95.6285
June	122.6796	122.7053	122.9492	123.4443	85.5439	94.5012
	FY26[R]		FY27[P]		FY26[R]	FY27[P]
July	122.0169	122.3899	123.5016	123.8818	87.5544	95.5091
August	121.7115	121.6149	123.1118	123.2069	87.8514	95.1422

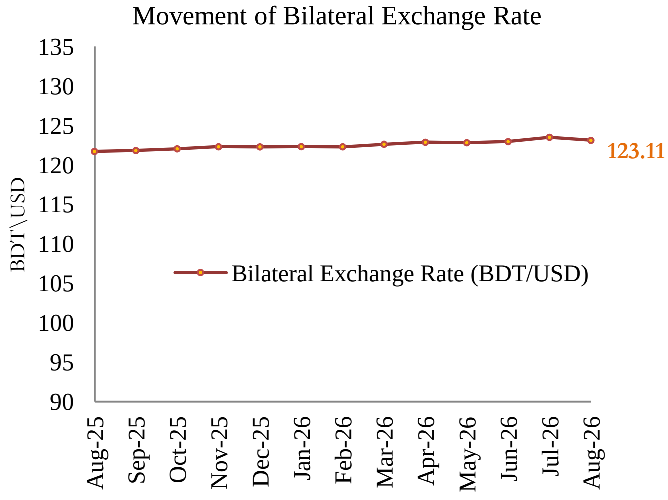
Source: 1/Forex Reserve and Treasury Management Department and 2/ Financial Benchmark India Private Ltd.

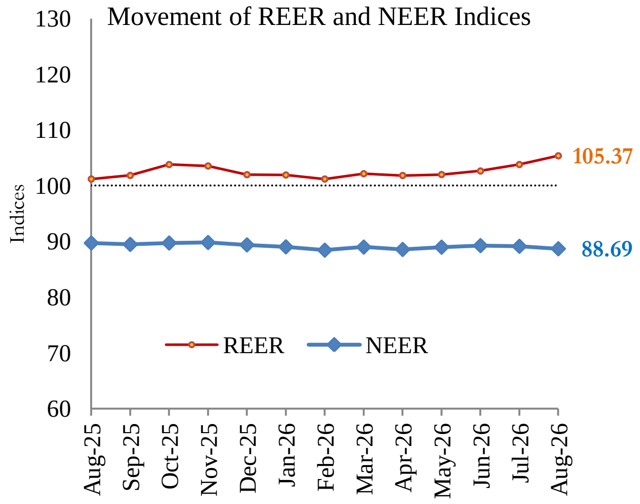
Note:Reference rate of BDT/USD has being used as exchange rate since January 2025, R = revised. P = provisional.





- In August 2026, the Bangladeshi Taka slightly appreciated against the US dollar compared with the previous month, the opposite of what happened in July 2026. Yet, the Taka was still weaker than in August 2025 and continued the general trend of depreciation over the past year.
- The Indian Rupee showed the same month-to-month trend, becoming slightly more valuable than the dollar in August 2026 than in July 2026. Yet on an annual basis, the Rupee's decline against the US dollar was still much greater than that of the Taka, widening the gap between the two currencies' trends, as shown in the accompanying charts.





- On 31 December, 2024, Bangladesh Bank allowed authorized dealers (ADs) to trade foreign currencies at freely negotiated rates. Bangladesh Bank also launched a new foreign exchange intervention strategy and began publishing a daily reference benchmark exchange rate based on the weighted average of freely quoted exchange rates from market transactions. Additionally, ADs have been instructed to report all foreign exchange transactions at or above USD 1.00 lac or equivalent twice daily.

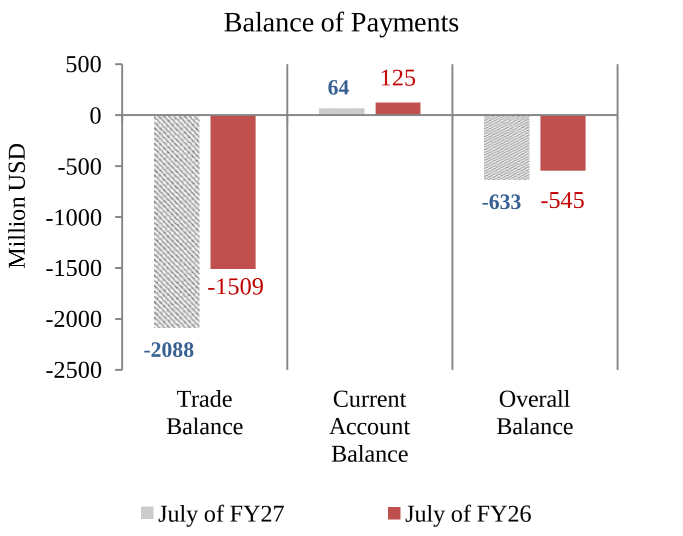
- In August 2026, the Nominal Effective Exchange Rate (NEER) index showed a slight downward trend when compared with the previous month, whereas the Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) index increased over that period, thus continuing the upward trend which has been observed over the last few months and indicating that there has been some further loss in the real competitiveness of the Taka on a trade-weighted basis.

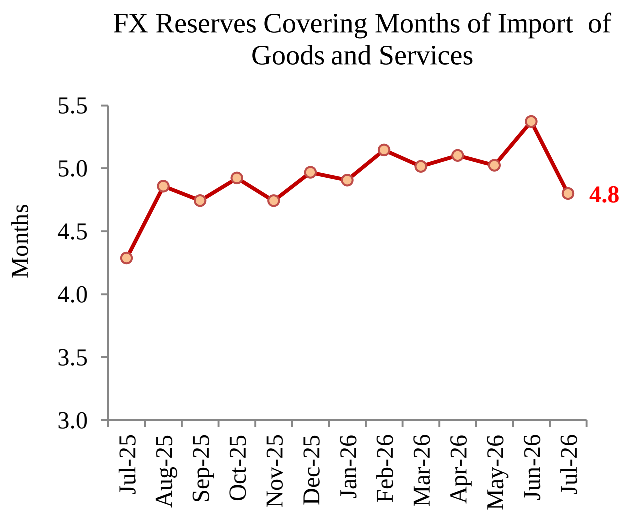
17. Balance of Payments (BOP)

(Million USD)

Particulars	FY25^R	FY26^R	July of FY26^R	July of FY27^P
Trade balance	-22433	-20399	-1509	-2088
Exports f.o.b(including EPZ)	40807	43965	4423	4352
Imports f.o.b(including EPZ)	63240	64364	5932	6440
Services	-4241	-5682	-526	-460
Credit	6285	6791	541	624
Debit	10526	12473	1068	1084
Primary income	-4326	-5043	-360	-283
Credit	2232	2495	226	225
Debit	6558	7538	587	508
Of which:Official interest payment	1406	2097	203	143
Secondary income	24398	30985	2520	2895
Official transfers	86	77	-5	-6
Private transfers	24312	30909	2526	2901
of which : Workers' remittances inflows	23912	30329	2478	2859
Current account balance	-6602	-138	125	64
Capital account	719	376	0	0
Capital transfers	719	376	0	0
Financial account	4472	3595	-746	-677
i) Foreign direct investment(net)*	1410	1724	122	116
ii) Portfolio investment (net)	-343	-138	12	-38
iii) Other investment(net)	3405	2009	-880	-756
Medium and long-term (MLT) loans	9922	9012	207	180
MLT amortization payments	2020	2553	423	391
Other long-term loans (net)	209	-321	26	-33
Other short-term loans (net)	-1619	-678	-276	50
Trade credit (net)	-1828	-3145	-466	-25
DMBs & NBDCs(net)	-1259	-307	53	-536
Assets	494	-633	178	286
Liabilities	-765	-940	230	-250
Errors and omissions	-2889	-440	77	-20
Overall balance	-4300	3393	-545	-633
Reserve assets	4300	-3393	545	633
Bangladesh Bank(net)	4300	-3393	545	633
Assets	-2901	4152	-1796	-1379
Liabilities	1399	759	-1252	-746
Gross official reserves (as per BPM6)	21686	26740	24779	31601
Gross official reserves	26714	31772	29800	36422
In months of imports of goods and services (prospective)	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.8
In months of imports of goods (cif) (prospective)	4.8	5.6	4.8	5.4

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.





- The trade deficit widened in July compared to the same period last year, mostly because imports kept rising while exports cooled; as that gap grew, the current account surplus shrank too, even though services and income helped a bit.
- The financial account stayed in outflow, driven largely by banks and NBFCs pulling back and portfolio investment flipping negative. Trade credit and short-term borrowing eased that pressure somewhat, but not enough to offset it.
- The overall balance ran a bigger deficit than a year ago, so reserves had to cover more of the gap. Still, because reserves have been building steadily over the past year, gross forex reserves and forex reserves as per BPM6 figures came in well above last year's levels; import cover kept climbing too, even if it slipped a touch from its recent high.

18. Foreign Aid

(Million USD)

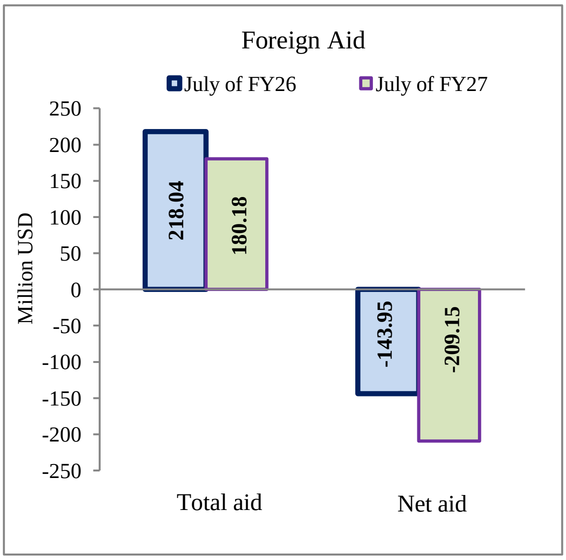
Month	Food Aid	Project Aid	Total Aid	Repayment (Principal)	Net Foreign Aid	Food Aid	Project Aid	Total Aid	Repayment (Principal)	Net Foreign Aid
	FY25					FY26[R]				
July	0.00	358.33	358.33	310.60	47.73	10.00	208.04	218.04	361.99	-143.95
August	0.00	99.92	99.92	144.98	-45.07	0.00	547.30	547.30	158.17	389.13
September	15.00	372.87	387.87	145.68	242.20	0.00	388.53	388.53	309.92	78.61
October	0.00	355.88	355.88	319.04	36.84	0.00	517.48	517.48	217.01	300.47
November	0.00	341.75	341.75	159.14	182.61	0.00	285.07	285.07	219.41	65.66
December	10.00	1978.70	1988.70	182.99	1805.72	15.00	569.93	584.93	175.36	409.57
January	0.00	406.44	406.44	342.21	64.23	0.00	100.24	100.24	394.17	-293.94
February	0.00	195.53	195.53	145.58	49.95	0.00	411.48	411.48	156.38	255.11
March	10.00	664.40	674.40	315.32	359.08	15.00	826.38	841.38	319.57	521.82
April	0.00	354.62	354.62	127.41	227.21	0.00	341.74	341.74	210.54	131.20
May	0.00	444.72	444.72	259.65	185.07	0.00	340.95	340.95	259.65	81.30
June	15.00	2945.23	2960.23	161.79	2798.44	10.00	3134.07	3144.07	217.40	2926.67
July-June	**50.00**	**8518.40** (-13.04)	**8568.40** (-12.80)	**2614.38** (+29.19)	**5954.01** (-23.69)	**50.00**	**7671.22** (-9.95)	**7721.22** (-9.89)	**2999.57** (+14.73)	**4721.65** (-20.70)
	FY26[R]					FY27[P]				
July	**10.00**	**208.04** (-39.15)	**218.04** (-36.36)	**361.99** (+16.55)	**-143.95** (-380.66)	**0.00**	**180.18** (-17.36)	**180.18** (-20.99)	**389.33** (+7.55)	**-209.15** (+56.14)

Source: Forex Reserve & Treasury Management Department (FRTMD), Bangladesh Bank and Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance.

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage changes (yoy). P = provisional. R = revised. Project aid includes grant and loan. Food aid indicates food grant.

- Foreign aid remained heavily reliant on loans in FY26; grants made up only a small share of the total. As total aid inflows declined year on year, principal repayments on foreign loans rose over the same period. Together, these pulled net foreign aid receipts down more sharply than the drop in gross inflows alone would suggest.

- This trend carried into July of FY27. As project aid receipts continued to soften, total aid fell further below its year-earlier level. With repayments rising again year over year, net foreign aid stayed negative for a second consecutive July of FY27, with a deeper shortfall than a year before.



Appendix A

Break-up of Fresh Opening and Settlement of Import LCs

(Million USD)

Items	July'2025		July'2026		% Change Over the Year	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
A. Consumer Goods	**492.19**	**461.91**	**622.36**	**525.60**	**26.45**	**13.79**
Rice and Wheat	129.25	87.91	250.27	121.24	93.63	37.92
Sugar and Salt	71.23	39.53	59.02	60.68	-17.15	53.49
Milk Food	17.37	46.12	13.27	35.11	-23.60	-23.88
Edible Oil (Refined)	129.27	132.16	172.20	177.32	33.21	34.17
All Kinds of Fruits	35.23	14.88	21.27	18.23	-39.62	22.56
Pulses	16.68	28.19	14.03	28.45	-15.85	0.90
Onion	0.02	0.05	0.00	1.24	-100.00	2351.60
Spices	31.97	31.63	24.79	26.90	-22.47	-14.95
Second Hand Clothings	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.18		-14.56
Drugs and Medicines(Finished)	4.04	3.47	2.16	7.67	-46.56	120.82
Others	57.12	57.12	57.12	57.12		
B. Intermediate Goods	**327.30**	**368.32**	**385.90**	**431.67**	**17.91**	**17.20**
Coal	109.60	98.62	154.58	144.84	41.04	46.86
Cement	13.17	12.63	23.11	12.47	75.48	-1.26
Clinker & Limestone	23.54	40.43	31.24	33.79	32.69	-16.43
B. P. Sheet	6.69	5.07	3.20	0.99	-52.21	-80.43
Tin Plate	0.40	0.05	0.00	0.24	-100.00	402.23
Scrap Vessels	23.13	20.24	22.76	51.26	-1.59	153.24
Iron and Steel Scrap	86.77	119.97	89.41	119.45	3.04	-0.43
Non-ferrous Metal	4.68	15.57	14.14	26.85	202.14	72.39
Paper and Paper Board	30.11	27.32	26.41	19.90	-12.28	-27.17
Others	29.20	28.41	21.06	21.89	-27.89	-22.95
C. Industrial Raw Materials	**2150.76**	**2081.70**	**2011.73**	**1937.48**	**-6.46**	**-6.93**
Edible Oil (Crude)	9.71	5.22	24.98	24.72	157.32	373.30
Seeds	44.90	53.00	50.07	89.55	11.51	68.95
Textile Fabrics (B/B & Others)	1014.57	909.03	910.45	811.22	-10.26	-10.76
Pharmaceutical Raw Materials	102.67	100.34	102.59	104.10	-0.08	3.74
Raw Cotton	192.44	229.21	137.06	172.41	-28.78	-24.78
Cotton Yarn	199.10	210.91	212.36	185.44	6.66	-12.08
Copra	9.43	5.92	14.55	7.39	54.33	24.95
Synthetic Fibre & Yarn	69.79	68.23	54.17	68.32	-22.38	0.14
Chemicals & Chem. Products	354.85	330.41	337.71	305.70	-4.83	-7.48
Others	153.30	169.43	167.80	168.64	9.46	-0.47

(continued on page-33)

Break-up of Fresh Opening and Settlement of Import LCs

(Million USD)

Items	July'2025		July'2026		% Change Over the Year	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
D. Capital Machinery	**173.84**	**163.47**	**167.56**	**149.46**	**-3.62**	**-8.58**
Textile Machinery	7.82	15.49	5.18	8.87	-33.73	-42.75
Leather / Tannery	0.53	0.30	0.44	0.36	-16.30	17.87
Jute Industry	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.76		1280.46
Garment Industry	21.93	40.71	28.56	28.36	30.24	-30.35
Pharmaceutical Industry	7.68	7.67	8.45	8.46	10.01	10.33
Packing Industry	0.25	0.45	0.06	0.14	-75.89	-67.67
Other Industry	135.64	98.80	124.81	102.51	-7.98	3.75
E. Machinery for Misc. Inds.	**282.64**	**231.33**	**254.13**	**207.13**	**-10.09**	**-10.46**
Other Machineries	5.87	1.12	0.94	1.25	-83.95	11.03
Marine Diesel Engine	0.20	0.93	0.04	3.11	-81.71	236.42
Computer & its Accessories	27.20	16.04	11.45	13.37	-57.91	-16.68
Motor Vehicle & Motorcycle Parts	24.84	24.07	18.23	14.94	-26.63	-37.95
Bicycle Parts	6.29	5.20	8.02	6.23	27.57	19.88
Other Iron and Steel Products	41.12	34.26	32.47	23.26	-21.05	-32.10
Motor Vehicles	48.44	25.50	47.77	39.68	-1.39	55.58
Other Electronics Components	14.73	6.18	11.50	6.18	-21.94	-0.15
Tractors & Power Tiller	4.14	0.87	0.01	0.04	-99.70	-95.39
Others	109.80	117.15	123.70	99.08	12.66	-15.42
F. Petroleum & Petro.prodts.	**737.30**	**832.38**	**1153.12**	**905.29**	**56.40**	**8.76**
Crude	1.36	137.06	197.29	201.51	14433.72	47.03
Refined	415.32	385.01	289.58	237.69	-30.28	-38.26
Others	320.62	310.31	666.25	466.09	107.80	50.20
G. Others	**1903.53**	**1964.36**	**2190.83**	**2122.53**	**15.09**	**8.05**
Commercial Sector	421.36	456.76	468.06	443.61	11.08	-2.88
Industrial Sector	1482.16	1507.60	1722.78	1678.93	16.23	11.36
Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	**6067.56**	**6103.47**	**6785.62**	**6279.17**	**11.83**	**2.88**
of which back to back	986.05	937.22	924.04	816.49	-6.29	-12.88

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

Note: Provisional data downloaded from online import monitoring system (OIMS) on 30/08/2026.

Opening = 'fresh opening of import LCs'. Settlement = 'settlement of import LCs'.