

Bangladesh Bank **Quarterly**

July - September, 2023

Volume XXI, No. 1



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Economic and Financial Development

Executive Summary

Despite persistent geopolitical and geo-economic uncertainties amid volatile external conditions, Bangladesh's overall macroeconomic trajectory in Fiscal Year 2024 (Q1FY24) remains largely on course. Notably, the agricultural sector demonstrated robust performance, while the industrial sector experienced a rebound in production, driven by improved domestic and external demand. The first quarter witnessed substantial export growth, signifying a considerable steadiness in global demand. However, the service sector's growth remained moderate, primarily due to reduced credit flow in trade, commerce, and consumer finance, a response to tightened monetary conditions.

The Headline Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation stood at a relatively high level of over 9.0 percent, showing a marginal decrease from 9.74 percent in the previous quarter to 9.63 percent in Q1FY24. Although slightly moderated, food price inflation remained in double digits, significantly impacting the headline inflation figure, while non-food inflation declined notably. Moreover, the recent marked depreciation of the Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) against the US dollar continued to exert pressure. The 12-month average headline inflation exhibited a gradual increase, reaching 9.29 percent in Q1FY24, up from 9.02 percent in Q4FY23. However, core inflation, excluding food and fuel, decreased to 6.82 percent in Q1FY24 from 7.77 percent in Q4FY23.

The current account balance displayed significant improvement, recording a surplus of USD 892 million in Q1FY24, attributed to a significant reduction in the trade deficit, stemming from decreased imports and progress in the services account, coupled with primary income. Nevertheless, the overall balance of payments (BoP) shifted to a considerable deficit of USD 2.86 billion in Q1FY24 from a surplus of USD 264 million in Q4FY23, primarily due to a higher deficit in the financial account. The financial account registered a net outflow of USD 3.9 billion in Q1FY24, driven by negative trade credit and increased outflow of other investments.

Bangladesh Bank (BB) implemented an interest rate targeting framework, introducing an Interest Rate Corridor (IRC) starting from July 1, 2023. This new framework replaced the conventional monetary aggregates targeting method, aiming to align the interbank call money rate closely with the policy rate. In response to inflationary pressures, BB recently raised the policy rate by 50 basis points to 7.75 percent. Concurrently, BB eliminated the previous cap on lending interest rates and introduced a more market-oriented reference lending rate based on a six-month moving average rate of Treasury bills (SMART) plus a suitable margin, ensuring the transmission of BB's tight policy stance. Additionally, BB focused on providing adequate funding options for investment and employment-creation activities, allocating low-cost funds for agriculture, CMSMEs (Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises), women entrepreneurs, green finance, and import-substituting economic activities.

During Q1FY24, the call money rate closely aligned with the policy rate of 6.50 percent, displaying minimal fluctuations ranging from 6.22 percent to 6.67 percent. Similarly, the interbank repo rate hovered around the policy rate with slight fluctuations ranging from 6.37 percent to 6.69 percent. Both short-term interest rates remained within the corridor during the

period, indicating lower volatility in money market rates. Furthermore, the average yields of government securities exhibited an upward trend from June 2023 to September 2023, with the six-month moving average rate of Treasury bills (SMART) gradually rising from 7.10 percent to 7.20 percent.

The banking sector's performance showed a mixed trend in Q1FY24, featuring a modest reduction in the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans, an improvement in deposit growth, a decline in advance growth, a deterioration in provision maintenance, and a decrease in excess liquidity within the banking system. The NPL ratio decreased from 10.11 percent in Q4FY23 to 9.93 percent in Q1FY24, mainly influenced by notable improvements in state-owned commercial banks (SCBs).

In Q1FY24, the capital market in Bangladesh experienced a subdued trend compared to the preceding quarter (Q4FY23), marked by a decline in price indices and market capitalization, a slight increase in the price-earnings ratio, and reduced turnover. Moreover, the global market, represented by the MSCI index for emerging markets, mirrored the downturn observed in the DSE broad index during the quarter. The prevailing macroeconomic and market uncertainties significantly contributed to the subdued performance of the capital market. To address these challenges, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Bangladesh Bank (BB) initiated various measures to tackle contemporary economic challenges and stimulate recovery in Bangladesh's capital market.

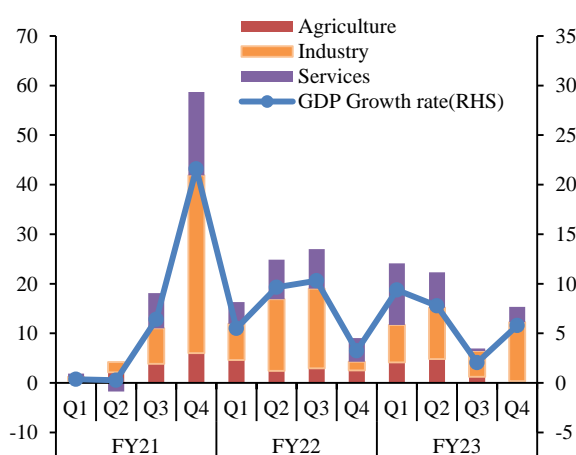
The overall fiscal stance in Q1FY24 aligned well with addressing current macroeconomic challenges. A significant reduction in government expenditure and substantial revenue collection resulted in a budgetary surplus of BDT 7,100 crore by the end of the first quarter of FY24.

Looking forward, a sustained recovery in economic activities, supported by continued growth in agriculture and industry, is anticipated throughout the remaining months of FY24. BB's tight monetary policy stance, coupled with ongoing fiscal austerity measures, is expected to play a crucial role in mitigating inflationary pressures in the near future.

I. Real Economy

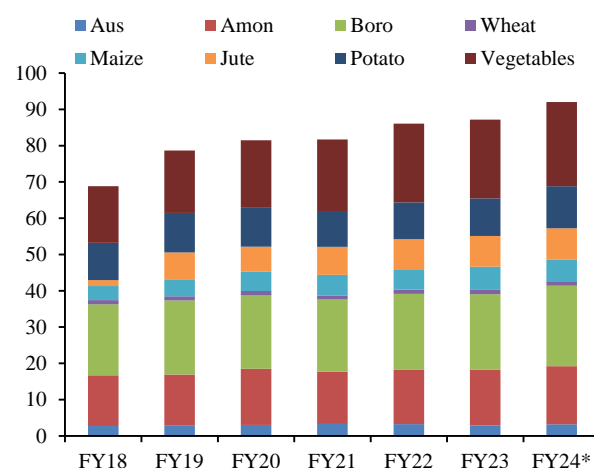
1.1 The real GDP growth rate (quarterly¹) witnessed a noticeable increase of 5.78 percent in Q4FY23 from a marginal growth rate of 3.2 in Q4FY22, according to newly released quarterly GDP data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (Chart I.1). A double-digit growth in the industry sector (11.9 percent), moderate growth in the service sector (3.1 percent), and marginal growth in the agricultural sector (0.4) contributed to achieve the robust GDP growth in Q4FY23. In the services sector, growth was supported mainly by healthy growth in trade, and transportation related activities (7.0 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively). Available data of Q1FY24 also indicates sustained agricultural production, impressive manufacturing activities and moderated service sector related growth.

Chart I.1: Sectoral Growth Rate of Real GDP
(In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Chart I.2: Production of Major Crops (In million MT)



Source: Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

* Production Target.

1.3 The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) has set reasonable growth targets for the main crops during FY24. The major rice varieties, including Boro, Aus, and Aman, are predicted to grow by 10.3, 4.0, and 6.9 percent in FY24, respectively (Chart I.2). Additionally, non-rice crop production is expected to increase, contingent on the growth targets of potato (11.20 percent), jute (2.86 percent), vegetables (2.92 percent), mustard (50.28 percent), onion (6.29 percent), and wheat (4.98 percent). Higher crop management techniques, better market pricing, and favorable weather conditions are expected to expand agricultural output in the ongoing fiscal year. Moreover, the government policy measures, including encouraging imports of some necessary goods along with reducing the import tariffs for certain periods, are expected to stabilize the food prices in the economy to a greater extent.

1.4 The industry sector witnessed impressive growth, indicated by double-digit growth of 15.5 percent in QIIP in the first two months (July-August) of FY24 compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year. Robust growth in manufacturing (11.1 percent) and electricity (7.5 percent) resulted in a noticeable growth in the QIIP during the period under review. Large scale industrial production increased by 14.6 percent in the first two months (July-August) of FY24, driven mainly by a significant increase in rubber

¹Based on *Quarterly Gross Domestic Product of Bangladesh, 2015-16 Base year*, estimated by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

and plastic products, tobacco product, textile, basic metal, coke and refined petroleum products and furniture by 57.2 percent, 34.6 percent and 30.4 percent, 23.3 percent, 35.0 percent, 29.9 percent, respectively Chart I.3).

Chart I.3: Heat Map for Large; Small, Medium, and Micro; and Cottage Scale Manufacturing Output Growth (In percent)

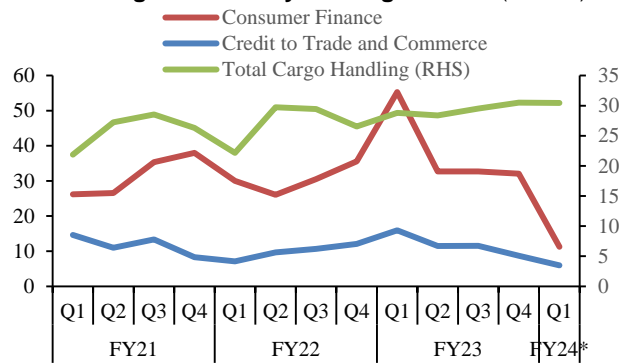
	Large Scale	FY23			FY24	SMMs Scale	FY23			FY24	Cottage Scale	FY23			FY24	
	Weight	Q3	Q4	Q1*	Weight	Q3	Q4	Q1*	Weight	Q3	Q4	Q1*	Weight	Q3	Q4	Q1*
General Index of Manufacturing	100	10.0	8.6	14.6	100	4.4	8.8	5.4	100	7.6	-2.3	7				
Food products	4.0	-36	-31	-5	24.9	-3	-17	-6	4.0	-2	6	10				
Beverage	1.2	97	82	17	0.8	-4	56	164	1.2	6	9	13				
Tobacco product	3.7	55	56	35	0.1	18	2	-11	3.7	1	9	43				
Textile	11.6	43	49	30	10.0	0	11	-1	11.6	-7	-7	5				
Wearing apparel	61.0	3	-7	9	16.6	3	-4	1	61.0	5	3	5				
Leather and related product	0.8	59	82	4	3.7	-2	-5	-8	0.8	6	-5	10				
Wood and product of wood and cork	0.0	-9	-6	12	0.3	-11	-6	7	0.0	3	-1	-7				
Paper and paper products	0.4	-20	-21	3	0.8	-32	-40	-5	0.4	-1	-11	0				
Printing and recorded media	0.1	30	32	20	0.4	-6	-13	-12	0.1	-11	-12	1				
Coke and refined petroleum product	0.1	-4	-4	35	0.1	38	55	18	0.1	5	0	-1				
Chemical and chemical product	1.3	-6	-14	21	0.4	-9	-12	-3	1.3	4	-2	2				
Pharmaceuticals products	3.0	-24	-24	30	0.6	-5	3	-14	3.0	-10	-10	-2				
Rubber and plastic products	0.4	24	25	57	19.9	14	6	20	0.4	27	13	0				
Non-metallic mineral product	4.3	32	32	17	10.7	8	22	12	4.3	-9	-3	0				
Basic metal	0.7	-24	-26	23	5.1	6	7	8	0.7	14	17	-3				
Fabricated metal product	0.6	-5	-1	10	0.6	-8	1	6	0.6	-3	-22	8				
Computer and electronic products	0.5	-12	-11	13	0.8	2	-1	-6	0.5	76	59	-41				
Electrical equipments	1.2	-6	-4	-3	1.1	21	34	62	1.2	3	12	2				
Machinery and equipments	0.0	7	15	5	0.4	-13	-35	-25	0.0	0	4	17				
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.0	31	34	-6	0.2	52	62	55	0.0	8	27	35				
Transport equipment	4.2	27	66	14	0.4	-16	-25	-13	4.2	-1	1	13				
Furniture	0.5	20	19	30	1.3	-16	-5	-20	0.5	-4	-26	6				
Other Manufacturing	0.1	0	-12	5	0.9	-19	-14	-10	0.1	77	43	15				
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment																
			≤-10	-10-5	-5-0	0-5	5-10	10-15	≥15							

* Based on available data for July-August 2023.
Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

I.5 The moderate growth trend in the services-related sector continued in Q1FY24, as reflected by different proxy variables. Among these indicators, consumer finance and credit flows to trade and commerce grew by 5.3 percent and 6.0 percent at the end of Q1FY24, respectively, which were lowest in the last 12 quarters. Total cargo handling at Chattogram port increased by 5.7 percent in Q1FY24 (Chart I.4). However, government policy support coupled with the substantial growth in the industry sector will support the service sector as well.

I.6 Under the current economic circumstances, concerned authorities have prioritized on containing inflation. However, the authorities continued its efforts to implement development projects including government mega projects along with current robust economic activities in industry and service sectors. Sustained agriculture growth is also expected to continue in this current fiscal year. However, rising geopolitical concerns and slowdown of economic activities in developed economies, and on the domestic front, the development of coming national elections may affect domestic economic activities.

Chart I.4: Growth of Credit to Trade and Commerce (In percent) and Total Cargo Handled by Chattogram Port (In MMT)

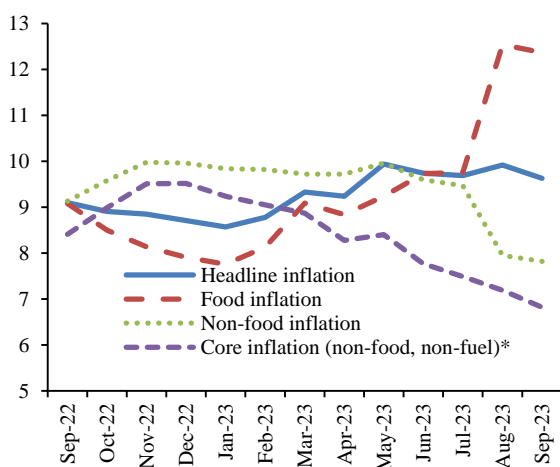


* Credit to Transport and Consumer Finance data are Provisional.
Source: Bangladesh Bank and Chattogram Port Authority.

II. Price

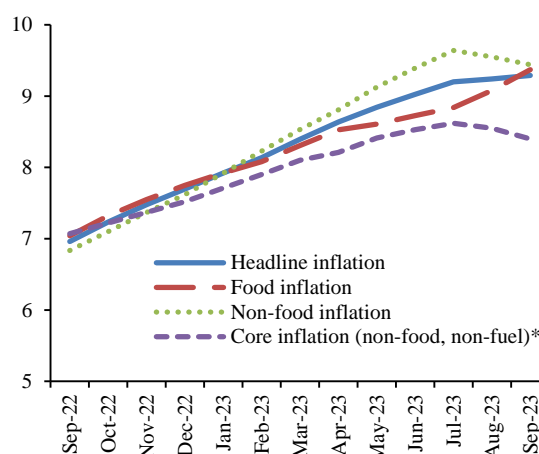
2.1 The headline inflation (point-to-point) declined marginally from 9.74 percent in Q4FY23 to 9.63 percent in Q1FY24, although it persisted at elevated levels at more than 9 percent in the last couple of quarters. The momentum² in the headline inflation was significantly higher during this quarter under review, mostly attributed to higher food inflation (Chart II.3). In addition to supply crisis from certain countries on specific imported food items, increased domestic demand and lag effects of upward adjustments in administered domestic fuel and energy prices in several phases fueled the inflationary pressure. Eventually, the pressure was intensified by the recent marked depreciation of BDT against the US dollar. Non-food inflation declined significantly during the quarter under review. The 12-month average headline inflation exhibited gradual uptrend and reached 9.29 percent in Q1FY24 which was 9.02 percent in Q4FY23 (Chart II.2). However, the point-to-point core inflation, which excludes food and fuel inflation, has decreased further to 6.82 percent in Q1FY24 from 7.77 percent in Q4FY23 (Chart II.1).

Chart II.1: Point-to-Point CPI inflation (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.
*Core inflation is calculated by Research Department of BB using BBS data.

Chart II.2: 12-Month Average CPI Inflation (In percent)



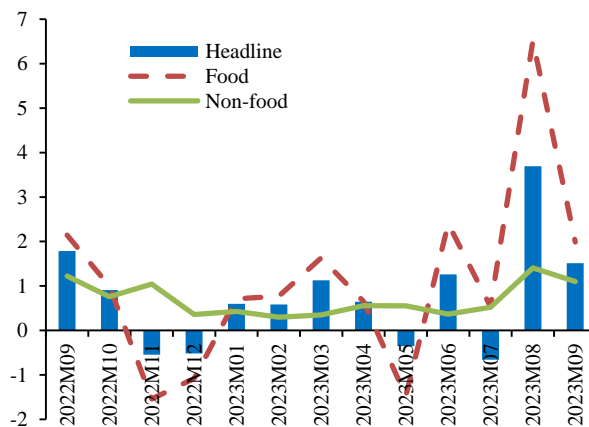
Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.
*Core inflation is calculated by Research Department of BB using BBS data.

2.2 Point-to-point food inflation crossed double digits in the last two months, registering 12.37 percent at the end of Q1FY24 (Chart II.1). The food inflation momentum remained high over the quarter under review, showing a sharp increase in August and September 2023 (Chart II.3). The lag effects of upward adjustments of domestic electricity and fuel prices, supply crisis on certain imported food items, and some non-economic factors reflected in the inflation dynamics in this quarter. Depreciation of BDT against USD put impulse to food inflation through import channels. On a month-on-month basis, fish (fresh) and dry fish; meat; milk, cheese and eggs; vegetables; and sugar recorded higher inflation in Q1FY24 (Chart II.4).

²Change in annual inflation rate for two consecutive month \approx Base effect + Momentum effect. Momentum refers to the contribution to the change in the annual inflation rate from the month-on-month rate of change in current year, i.e. $\ln(p_t) - \ln(p_{t-1})$. While the contribution to the change in the annual inflation rate from the month-on-month rate of change one year earlier, i.e. $\ln(p_{t-12}) - \ln(p_{t-13})$. Momentum is favorable if it turns negative and consequently lowers the headline inflation and vice versa.

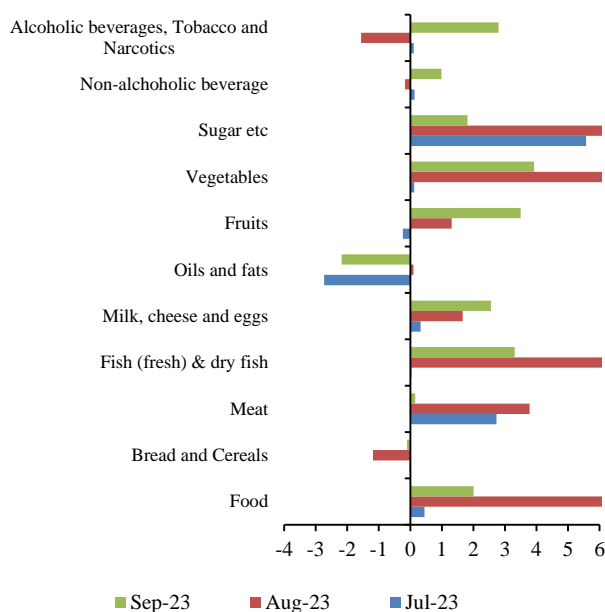
2.3 After remaining above 9.0 percent for almost a year, the non-food categories of the CPI basket registered 7.82 percent point-to-point inflation in Q1FY24 (Chart II.1). The decrease in non-food inflation mainly came from significant decline in inflation in housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, and health costs. However, month-on-month non-food inflation increased in September 2023, mostly driven by recreation and culture, education, housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, and miscellaneous goods and services costs (Chart II.5).

Chart II.3: Inflation Momentum (In percent)



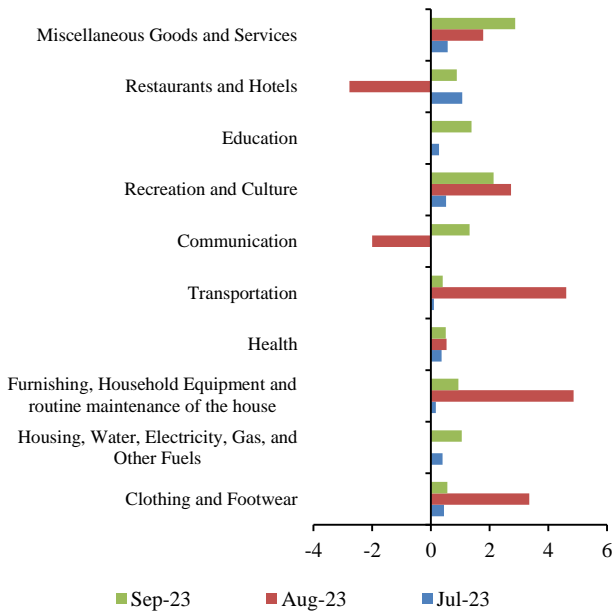
Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

Chart II.4: Month-on-month Change in CPI Food Inflation (In percent)



Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

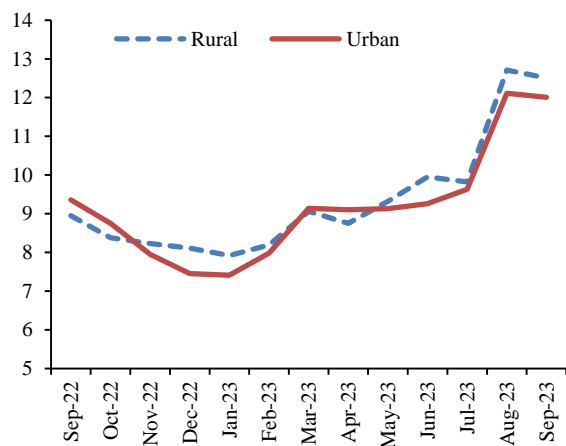
Chart II.5: Month-on-month Change in CPI Non-food Inflation (In percent)



Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

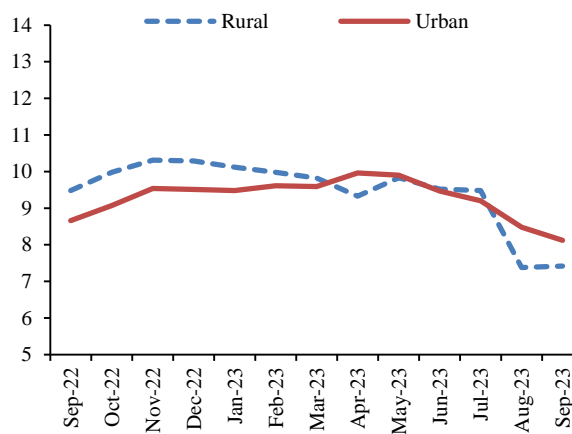
2.4 Point-to-point food inflation in both rural and urban areas exhibited a sharp increase in Q1FY24 and encountered double digits inflation. Food inflation was 12.51 percent in rural areas and 12.01 percent in urban areas in September 2023 (Chart II.6). Higher food inflation in rural areas may hurt the rural poor and low income people adversely because of their lower purchasing power. On the other hand, non-food inflation in both the areas decreased and reached 7.42 percent in rural and 8.12 percent in urban areas at the end of Q1FY24 (Chart II.7).

Chart II.6: Food Inflation (Point-to-point)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

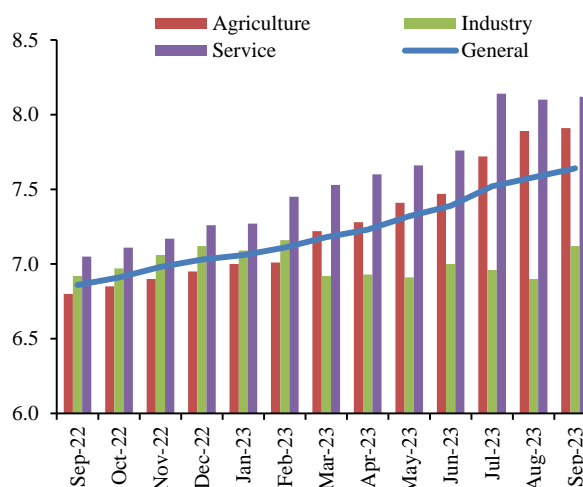
Chart II.7: Non-food Inflation (Point-to-point)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

2.5 The upward trend of nominal wage rate index growth continued in Q1FY24 and reached 7.64 percent in September 2023 from 7.39 percent in June 2023 and 6.86 percent in the same month of the previous year. Among the three broad sectors, the service sector attained the highest percentage of wage growth (8.12 percent), followed by agriculture sector (7.91 percent) and industry sector (7.12 percent) in September 2023 (Chart II.8). However, despite creeping up, wage growth still remained below the inflation rate which depicted the decreasing purchasing power of the households and consequently, impacting the poor, low-income and the middle-income groups.

Chart II.8: Wage Rate Index
(Percentage Change, Point-to-point)



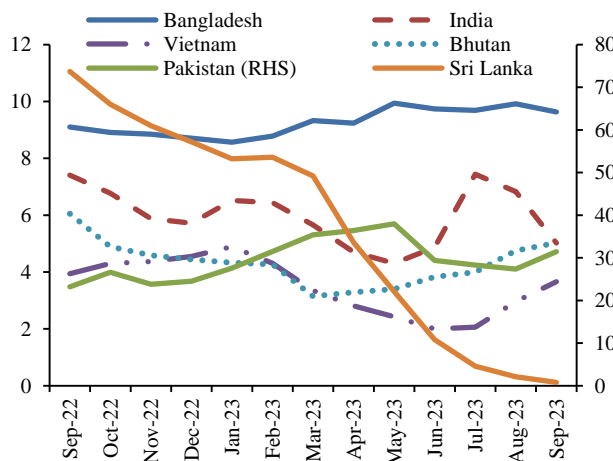
Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

2.6 Inflation in selected peer countries exhibited mixed trend in Q1FY24. CPI Inflation in Pakistan, Vietnam and Bhutan showed upward trend while inflation in Sri Lanka declined further compared to the previous quarter. Pakistan encountered higher inflation over 20.0 percent since June 2022 and registered 31.44 percent in September 2023. Inflation in Vietnam and Bhutan increased to 3.66 percent and 5.03 percent in September 2023 from 2.0 percent and 3.83 percent in June 2023, respectively. On the other hand, inflation in India increased to 7.44 percent in July 2023 before declining to 5.02 percent in September 2023. Sri Lanka had managed to curb the inflation successfully below 1.0 percent in September 2023 (Chart II.9).

2.7 Overall inflation situation among the selected advanced countries moderated significantly during July–September, 2023, reflecting continued monetary tightening and falling energy and food prices from their recent highs. Year-on-year headline inflation in euro area and the United Kingdom came down to 4.3

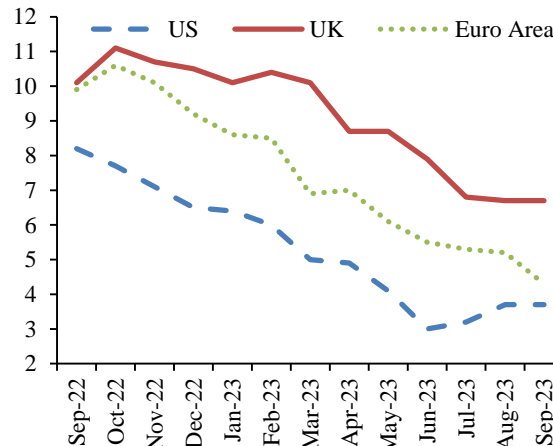
percent and 6.7 percent in September 2023 from 5.5 percent and 7.9 percent in June 2023, respectively. The United States managed to curb the inflation around 3.0 percent, although it slightly increased during July–September, 2023 and reached 3.7 percent in September 2023 (Chart II.10).

Chart II.9: Inflation in Peer Countries (In percent)



Sources: Central Banks and Statistics Departments of Respective Countries.

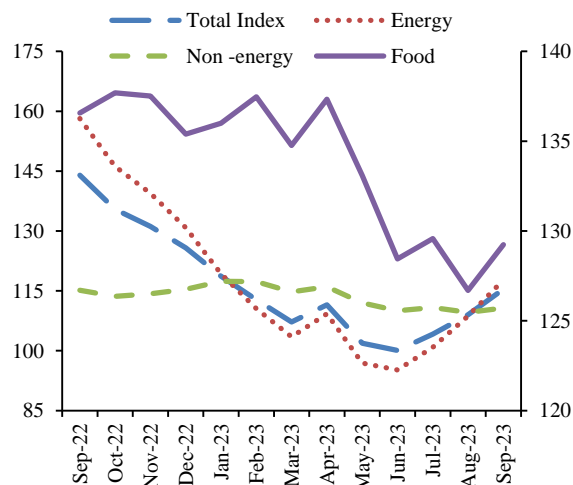
Chart II.10: Inflation in Advanced Economies (In percent)



Sources: Respective Central Banks and Statistics Departments.

2.8 Global commodity price index rose by around 5.0 percent in July-September 2023 over April-June 2023, driven mainly by surge in energy prices. Energy prices rose by 8.6 percent on the back of 11.4 percent oil price increase. Increasing global activities such as air travel and transport supported oil price hike, which was also complemented by a series of supply cuts by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and ten affiliated member countries (OPEC+). Both demand and supply factors together helped raise the crude oil prices above USD 90 a barrel in September 2023. On the other hand, non-energy and food price indices declined by 2.0 percent and 3.3 percent in September 2023, respectively (Chart II.11). Although the overall food index declined, the rice and soybean oil prices increased by 18.2 and 11.5 percent, respectively, reflecting mainly the non-renewal of the Black Sea Grain Initiative and India’s export ban of non-basmati rice, etc., among others. Nevertheless, wheat and sugar prices plunged by 10.5 and 0.3 percent in September 2023, respectively (Table II.2 in Annexure).

Chart II.11: Global Commodity Price Indices (2010=100)



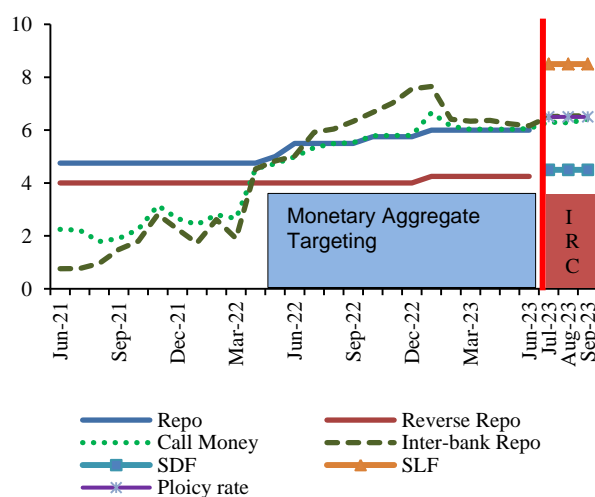
Source: Commodity Market Outlook Report, October 2023, World Bank.

2.9 As higher inflation remained a challenge for Bangladesh economy, current monetary and fiscal policies have provided topmost priority to contain the inflationary pressure. In addition to continuous increases of monetary policy rate (repo rate) to abate the inflationary pressure, BB has stopped lending to government by increasing reserve money. Besides, the government has taken various austerity measures for effective fiscal management. Looking ahead, all the policy initiatives undertaken by Bangladesh Bank and the government signal to anchor the inflation expectation and are expected to have favorable impact on inflation outcome in coming periods.

III. Money and Credit Market

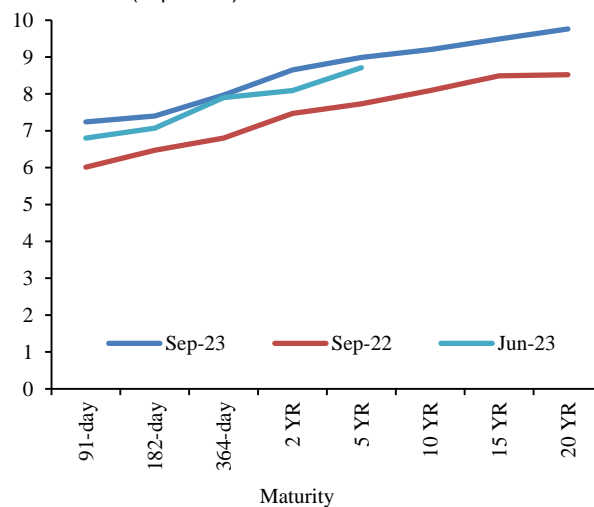
3.1 Bangladesh Bank (BB) has adopted an interest rate targeting framework replacing the previous monetary aggregates targeting framework starting from July 1, 2023. Under this transformative framework, BB introduced an Interest Rate Corridor (IRC), replacing the conventional reliance on reserve money, which signifies a notable departure from the previous practice. The objective lies in allowing the interbank call money rate for moving closely with the policy rate. BB implements a symmetric Interest Rate Corridor (IRC) centered on the policy rate (repo rate) of 6.50 percent consistent with the international practices. The width of the IRC is fixed at ± 200 basis point of the policy rate. Thus the upper limit of the IRC, the standing lending facility (SLF) rate, is fixed at 8.50 percent and the lower limit of the IRC, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate, is fixed at 4.50 percent. In the new framework, the policy rate replaces the repo rate, the SLF replaces the special repo rate, and the SDF replaces the reverse repo rate.

Chart III.1: Movements in Policy and Money Market Rates (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.2: Interest Rate of Government Securities (In percent)



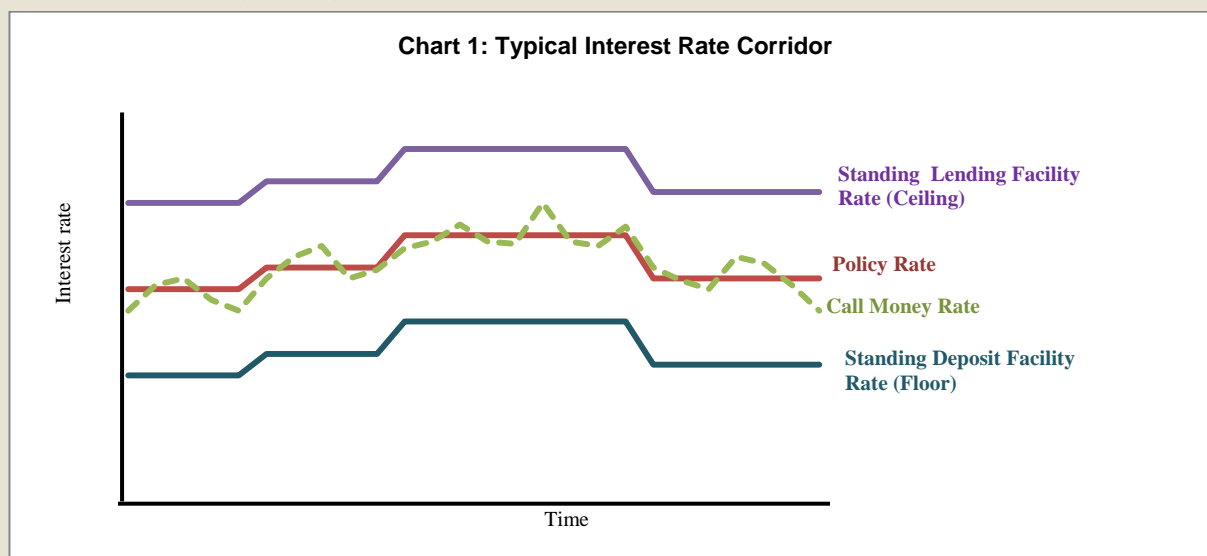
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

3.2 The new policy rate determined by BB is 50 basis points higher than the previous repo rate, indicating a tight monetary policy stance of BB for the first half of FY24 to combat inflationary pressure while ensuring adequate funding options for investment and employment-creation activities. Consistent with this stance, BB removed the previous cap on the lending interest rate and introduced a more market oriented reference lending rate. The reference lending rate is the six months moving average rate of Treasury bill (SMART) plus a margin of up to 3.00 percent for banks and SMART plus a margin of up to 5.00 percent for non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs).

3.3 During Q1FY24, the overnight interbank call money rate moved closely with the policy rate of 6.50 percent witnessing a very low fluctuations ranging from 6.22 percent to 6.67 percent. Similarly, interbank repo rate moved around the policy rate with very low fluctuations ranging from 6.37 percent to 6.69 percent. Both the short-term interest rates remained within the corridor during the period, indicating a lower volatility in the money market rates (Chart III.1).

Box 3.1: The Interest Rate Corridor System of Bangladesh Bank*

An interest rate corridor is a way of guiding the short-term market interest rate, typically the overnight interbank call money rate, towards the policy rate (repo rate) of the central bank. The corridor is made up of two rates: the standing lending facility (SLF) rate, which is an overnight lending rate, and the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate, which is the rate at which commercial banks will deposit (excess liquidity) to the Bangladesh Bank. The lending rate in a typical corridor is higher than the central bank policy rate, creating an upper bound on short-term market interest rates, while the deposit rate is lower than the central bank policy rate, creating a lower bound. In a standard corridor system, the short-term market interest rate is expected to fluctuate closely around the central bank's policy rate within the corridor (Chart 1).



In the new framework, Bangladesh Bank will allow the overnight interbank call money rate to move within the corridor around the target policy rate. Hence, when a bank wants to borrow money, it will first try to collect the funds from the interbank money market. If there is a tight situation in the market and the call money rate tends to rise above the SLF, then that bank will come to Bangladesh Bank and collect the funds at the SLF rate in repurchase agreement norms. In contrast, if there is excess liquidity in the market and banks want to lend their excess funds but the market interest rate tends to fall below the SDF rate, then they will come to Bangladesh Bank to deposit their excess funds at SDF rate. Thus, the corridor will be able to reduce the excess volatility in the interbank call money rate.

This new framework has several advantages over the previous monetary aggregates targeting framework, which include: a rigid monetary targeting framework that emphasizes solely controlling monetary aggregates, while an interest rate targeting framework allows policymakers to adjust interest rates with the varying economic environments to manage inflation in a better way. Interest rate targeting is a widely accepted operational framework of monetary policy adopted by many developing central banks around the world, which recognizes their effectiveness in achieving monetary policy objectives. Table-1 summarizes the main differences between the operational procedures of the two frameworks.

*The box is prepared by Shohel Ahammed, Mahmudul Hasan and Dr. Imam Abu Sayed of Chief Economist's Unit. The views expressed in the box are authors' own and do not reflect those of Bangladesh Bank.

Table-1: Comparison between Monetary Targeting and Interest Rate Targeting Framework

	Monetary Targeting	Interest rate Targeting
Instruments	Repo and reverse Repo Auctions, Reserve Requirement, Bank rate	Policy rate, Open market Operations, Reserve Requirement, Bank rate
Operating Target	Reserve Money	Interbank call money rate
Intermediate Target	Broad Money	-
Information Variables	Foreign Reserve, Short-term interest rate, Liquidity situation, Domestic credit, Inflation and exchange rate	Inflation forecasts, GDP forecasts, Money and credit situation
Goals/Objectives	Price stability, Financial stability and Economic growth	Price stability, Financial stability and Economic growth

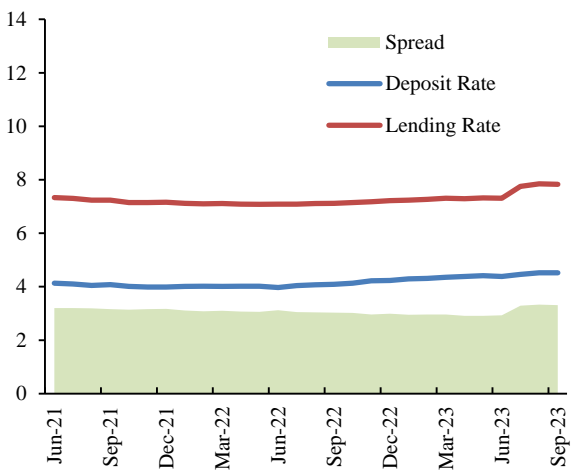
To determine the policy rate, Bangladesh Bank will depend on a detailed analysis of the macroeconomic conditions (trends, seasonality and irregularities) of the country as well as applying judgment. Moreover, BB will continue its endeavor to gradually develop different macroeconomic models to embrace modern techniques that optimize the impact and effectiveness of its monetary policy framework. Although there is no consensus about the width of the corridor, a tapered and symmetrical corridor is widely used in international central banking practices. The choice of the width of the corridor is determined mainly by the central bank's preference for interest rate volatility and the degree of interbank market activity.

Bangladesh Bank is committed to continuing its efforts to upgrade the new monetary policy framework from time to time to achieve price stability, financial stability, and economic growth. As a part of this process, Bangladesh Bank has reformed its existing Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) with seven members where three external experts are included from November 2023. This type of development will continue in the future.

3.4 Average yields of government securities for all short, medium, and long-term maturities observed an upward shift in September 2023 compared to June 2023. The yields on 91-days, 182-days and 364s-day treasury bills rose to 7.24, 7.40 and 7.97 percent in September 2023 from 6.80, 7.07 and 7.9 percent respectively in June 2023. Correspondingly, the yields on 2-years and 5-years treasury bonds picked up to 8.65 and 8.99 percent in September 2023, respectively, from 8.09 and 8.71 percent in June 2023. As expected, 15-years, and 20-years treasury bonds were traded at the highest rate of 9.49 and 9.76 percent respectively among the other instruments in September 2023 (Chart-III.2).

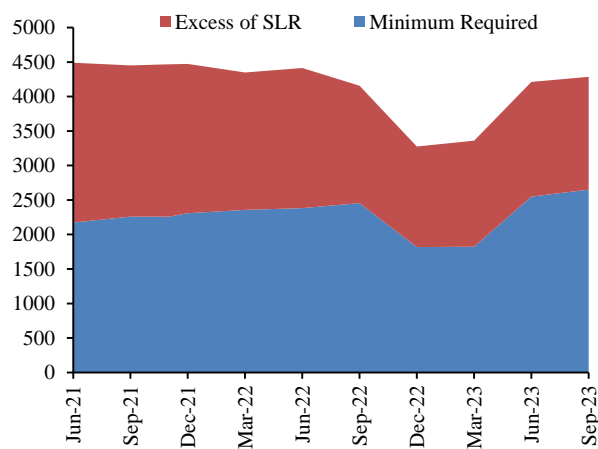
3.5 The reference rate for lending, the six months moving average rate of Treasury bill (SMART), gradually increased from 7.10 percent in June 2023 to 7.20 percent in September 2023. Similarly, weighted average interest rates in the retail market experienced an upward trend as the weighted average lending rate increased from 7.31 percent in June 2023 to 7.83 percent in September 2023. The deposit rate also increased to 4.52 percent in September 2023 from 4.38 percent in June 2023 addressing monetary transmission mechanism. However, interest rate spread widened from 2.93 to 3.31 percent, reflecting that the rise in lending interest rate was higher than the rise in deposit rate during the period under review (Chart III.3).

Chart III.3: Interest Rate Spread (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.4: Liquidity (In billion BDT)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

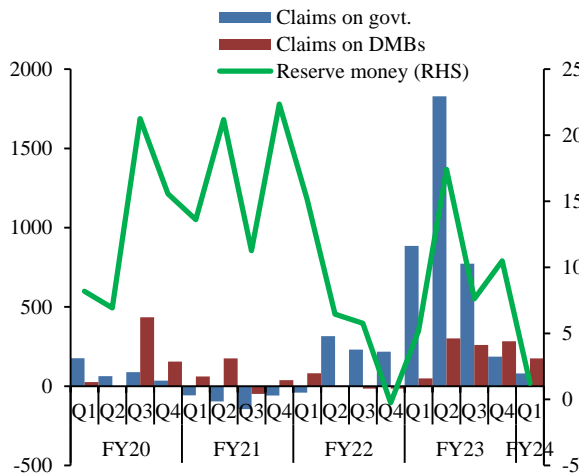
3.6 The liquidity in the banking system continued improving during Q1FY24 on the back of rebounding growth in total deposits (9.50 percent) and liquidity support from BB. Liquid assets in the banking system stood at BDT 4285.8 billion in September 2023, while the amount was BDT 4212.3 billion in June 2023. However, the excess of SLR amount decreased to BDT 1635.2 billion from 1662.7 billion during the same time (Chart III.4).

3.7 Although BB’s new monetary policy framework does not explicitly target the growth of reserve money (RM) and broad money (M2) anymore, it remains crucial to make their projections in alignment with the policy interest rate target. This approach is vital for achieving the key objectives of monetary policy. The growth of both reserve money (RM) and broad money (M2) observed downtrend during Q1FY24 compared to Q4FY23, however, the deceleration of RM was sharper than M2. The slower growth of these monetary aggregates emanated mainly from consistently negative growth in net foreign asset (NFA) for a longer period. On the liability side of M2, the rebounding growth of total deposits led to a rise in liquidity in the banking system during this period.

3.8 A notable decline in NFA of BB led to a meager 1.22 percent rise in reserve money (RM) at the end of Q1FY24 compared to 10.5 percent rise in the previous quarter and against the target of 8.0 percent for September 2023 (Chart III.5). This decline in the NFA of BB resulted predominantly from decline in foreign exchange reserve of BB. Government’s borrowing from the central bank was relatively low due to austerity measures taken by the government along with a moderate revenue collection growth during the period whereas DMBs’ borrowing was low due to subdued demand for private sector credit.

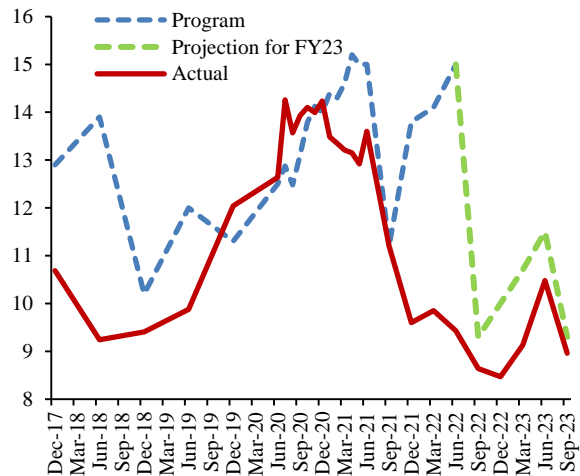
3.9 Accordingly, M2 growth decelerated to 8.96 percent at the end of Q1FY24 compared to 10.48 percent growth in Q4FY23, and remained slightly below the projection of 9.3 percent for September 2023 (Chart III.6). Q1FY24 observed lower-than projected growth in net domestic asset (NDA) and marginal positive development in the growth of net foreign asset (NFA) compared to previous quarter.

Chart III.5: Growth of RM, Claims on gov., and DMBs (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

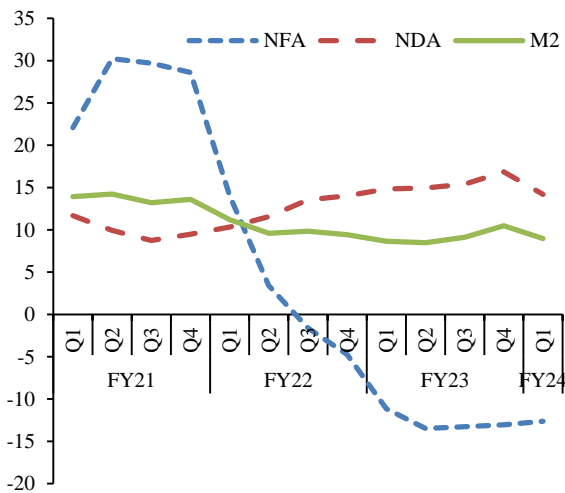
Chart III.6: Broad Money Growth: Projection vs Actual (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

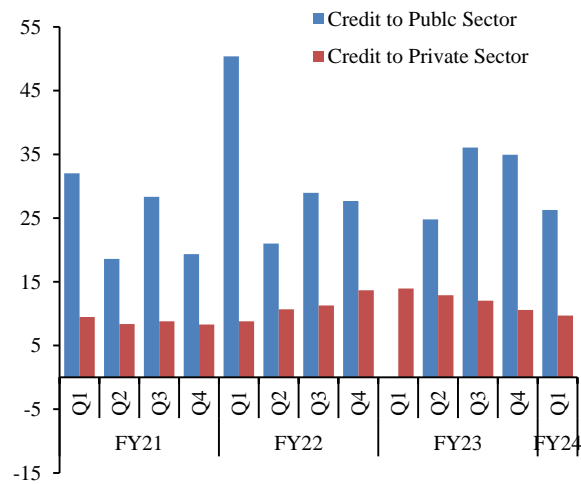
3.10 The NFA situation has been improving slowly, although NFA growth still remained in the negative domain, mostly due to the prevailing pressure over the Balance of Payments (BoP). NFA declined by 12.64 percent at the end of September 2023, compared to 13.06 percent decline at the end of June 2023, against 21.7 percent projected decline for September 2023 (Chart III.2). BoP pressure prevailed due to the widening of deficit in the financial account for the quarter under observation.

Chart III.7: Growth of M2, NDA, and NFA (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.8: Growth of Credit to Public and Private Sector (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

3.11 The growth of NDA decreased from 16.86 percent in Q4FY23 to 14.19 percent in Q1FY24, instigated by relatively slower growth in the credit to the public sector, which grew by 26.27 percent in this quarter under observation compared to 34.94 percent growth in the preceding quarter. This growth remained well below the projection of 35.00 percent for the same period supported by less government borrowing from the banking system on the back of austerity measures undertaken by the government along with a moderate revenue growth. Similarly, domestic credit observed 12.89 percent growth by the end of September 2023 and remained below the projected growth of 15.4 percent set for that period. Credit to the

private sector fell short of the target growth of 10.8 percent for September 2023, registering 9.69 percent growth in Q1FY24. This growth shortfall originated from lower investment demand owing to decline in imports of capital machineries, industrial raw materials on the one hand and depressed demands for consumer goods on the other hand. This lower growth was substantiated by the lower growth of private sector credit in transport (5.11 in Q4FY23 and 0.14 in Q1FY24), trade and commerce (9.36 in Q4FY23 and 5.98 in Q1FY24) and consumer finance (23.48 in Q4FY23 and 5.29 in Q1FY24) sectors.

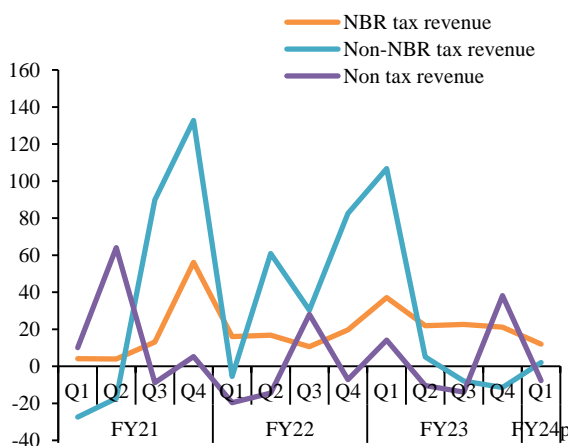
3.12 Moving forward, interest rate targeting framework in the form of a corridor system seems working, as the effects of raising policy rate raises the other interest rates available in the money market including weighted average deposit and lending rates, interest rates on the government treasury bills and bonds. The rise in policy rate raises the costs of borrowing funds resulting in a deceleration of growth of RM and M2. Nonetheless, BB's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) will adopt necessary steps to modify the interest rate corridor (IRC) consistent with the monetary policy objectives at any time and any level, as deemed necessary.

IV. Fiscal Sector

4.1 The overall fiscal stances in Q1FY24 maintained faster pace compared to Q1FY23, reflected in both higher revenue mobilization and government expenditure. The fiscal balance exhibited a surplus of BDT 71 billion in this quarter as revenue collections exceeded expenditures. Overall revenue collection increased by 24.4 percent in Q1FY24 compared to 17.2 percent in Q1FY23, mainly due to increases in tax revenue collection by the National Board of Revenue (NBR). The total revenue, expenditure and deficit financing, as a percentage of GDP, stood at 2.0 percent, 1.8 percent, and 0.2 percent respectively.

4.2 Total revenue collection continued its uptrend and stood at BDT 989.4 billion, an increase of 24.4 percent in Q1FY24 from BDT 795.6 billion in Q1FY23. The increase in total revenue collection in Q1FY24 was mostly due to a 28.5 percent increase in NBR tax revenue (Chart IV.1). The growth of NBR tax revenue was supported by a 29.7 percent increase in value added tax, a 6.5 percent increase in customs duties and a 17.1 percent increase in income tax collection (Chart IV.2). Total revenue collection achieved about 19.8 percent of yearly budget target of BDT 5000.0 billion in the first quarter of FY24 which was 2.0 percent of GDP.

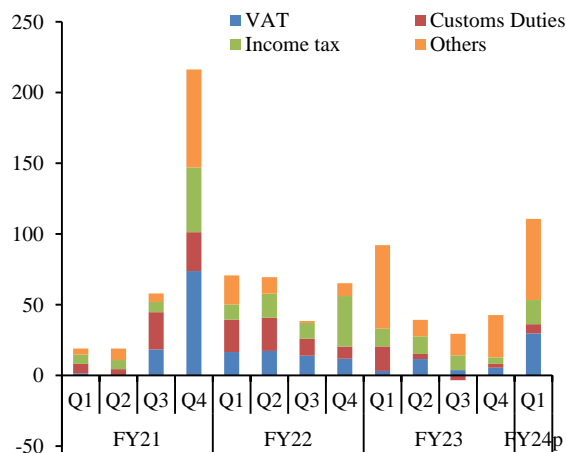
Chart IV.1: Trends in Total Revenue
(year on year growth, in percent)



P = Q1FY24 provisional.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, National Board of Revenue.

Chart IV.2: Trends in NBR Tax Revenue
(year on year growth, in percent)



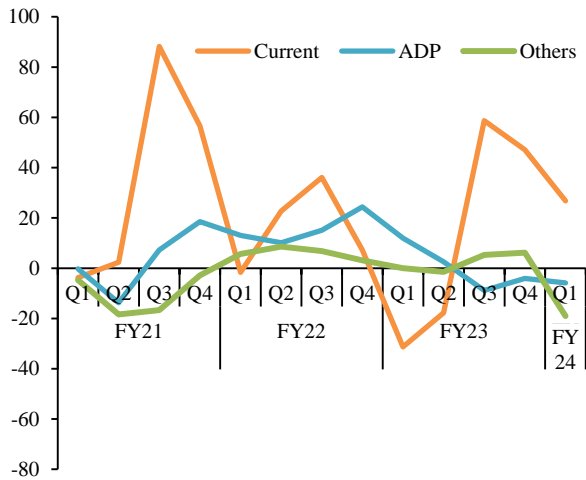
P = Q1FY24 provisional.

Source: National Board of Revenue.

4.3 The total expenditure increased by 21.2 percent to BDT 918.2 billion in Q1FY24 from BDT 757.8 billion in Q1FY23 mainly supported by the current expenditure. The current expenditure increased by 38.1 percent while ADP and *others* expenditure declined by 5.9 percent 19.03 percent respectively (Chart IV.3). During the first three months of the fiscal year 2024, total expenditure was about 12.1 percent of the annual budget target of BDT 7617.9 billion for FY24. On the other hand, the government implemented current expenditure 14.03 percent and ADP expenditure 7.8 percent of the annual target.

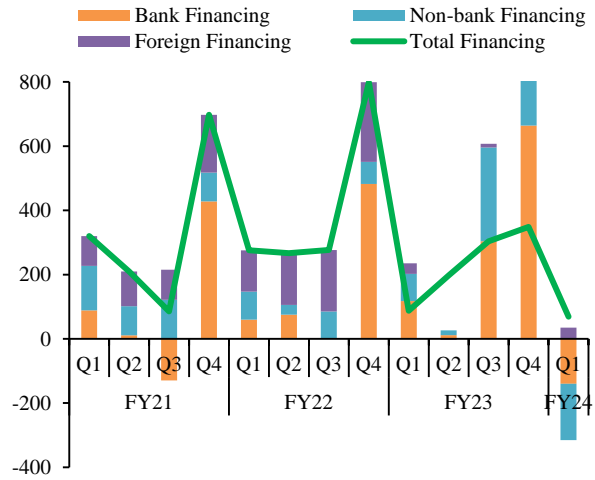
4.4 In Q1FY24, the fiscal balance showed a surplus of BDT 71.2 billion, against the deficit of BDT 205 billion in Q1FY23. The maximum share of the spending financing came from domestic sources, the majority of which came from banking sector borrowing. Despite a slight increase in non-bank finance, government borrowing from the banking sector and international sources has decreased dramatically.

Chart IV.3: Trends in Government Expenditure
(year on year growth, in percent)



Note: Q1FY24 provisional.
Sources: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning.

Chart IV.4: Sources of Financing of Budget Deficit
(In Billion Taka)



Note: Q1FY24 provisional.
Sources: Bangladesh Bank; Ministry of Finance.

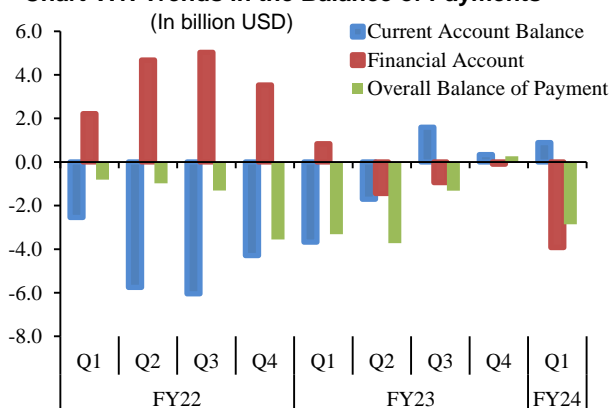
4.5 The fiscal performance remained mild over the last fiscal year, due to the slowing of macroeconomic dynamics induced by the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis and the global supply shock caused by COVID-19. However, revenue collection grew dramatically in Q1FY24 due to numerous government initiatives. Furthermore, as the most of infrastructure megaprojects completed, government spending has returned to its usual levels. After the upcoming election, both government spending and tax collection may gain momentum. Moreover, the general recovery of the local and international economy indicates that the budgetary position will improve in the next years. However, the fiscal outlook could be affected by downside risks associated with the global economic slowdown.

V. External Sector

5.1 The current account balance surplus recorded a notable improvement of USD 892 million in Q1FY24 due to mainly lessening of trade deficit compared to the previous quarter. A decrease in imports and an improvement in the services account, and primary income resulted in the current account surplus. However, the overall balance of payment (BoP) registered a considerable deficit of USD 2.86 billion in Q1FY24 from a surplus of USD 264 million in Q4FY23 due to an enormous deficit in the financial account. The financial account registered a huge outflow of USD 3.93 billion in Q1FY24 (the largest outflow in the last two decades), resulting from negative trade credit and a huge outflow of other investments but moderated by strong FDI inflows.

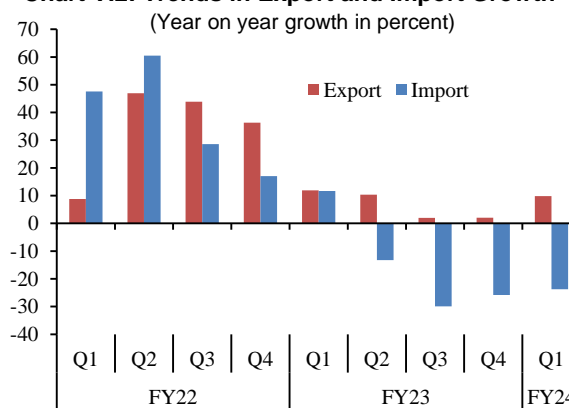
5.2 Despite a significant drop in inward remittances, the surplus in the current account balance grew considerably to USD 892 million in Q1FY24 from a surplus of USD 342 million in Q4FY23 (2.6 times higher) because of a moderately declined trade deficit and ease in the primary income deficit during the quarter compared to the previous quarter (Chart V.1). The deficit in the trade balance narrowed by 28.1 percent to USD 1.82 billion in Q1FY24 from USD 2.53 billion in Q4FY23, aided by a rapid fall in imports in the face of depreciation pressure of BDT and BB's several policies aimed at limiting luxury and unnecessary imports along with increasing the monitoring of price by the Bangladesh Bank and custom's authority.

Chart V.1: Trends in the Balance of Payments



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart V.2: Trends in Export and Import Growth

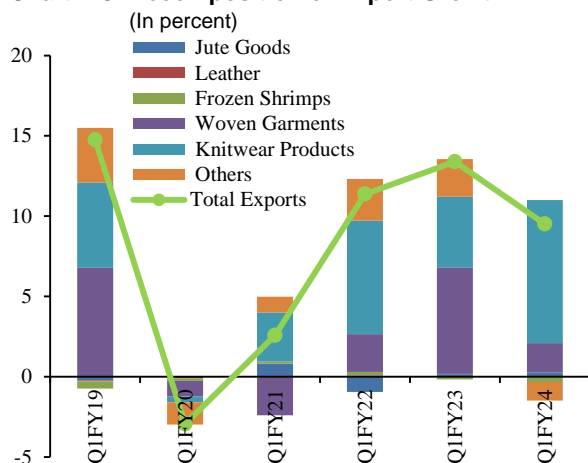


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

5.3 The deficit in the financial account widened significantly to USD 3.93 billion in Q1FY24 from USD 98 million in Q4FY23, stemming from a sharp reduction of net aid inflows, drastic declination of medium and long-term (MLT) loans, a large deficit in the trade credit, and higher repayment of DMB's and NBDC's foreign currency liabilities compared to the previous quarter. The inflows of net aid and MLT loans reduced to USD 0.58 billion and USD 1.11 billion in Q1FY24 from USD 3.18 billion and USD 3.67 billion correspondingly in Q4FY23. On the other hand, the capital account recorded a surplus of USD 42 million in Q1FY24, which was considerably (77.4 percent) lower than a surplus of USD 186 million in Q4FY23.

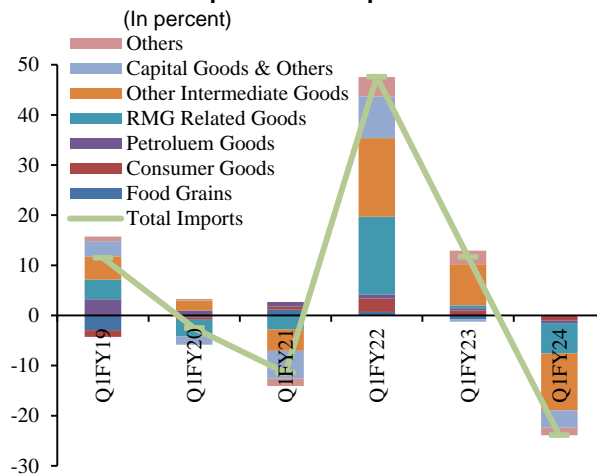
5.4 The country's total export growth (y-o-y) recovered and increased by 9.85 percent reaching at USD 12.93 billion in Q1FY24 compared to moderate growth of 2.16 percent in Q4FY23, despite substantial earnings the export did not reach the target of USD 13.99 billion during July-September, 2023 set by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB). This growth was mostly (about 85.0 percent share of total export earnings) concentrated in the export of ready-made garments (RMG), which increased by 13.1 percent (y-o-y) during the quarter (Table V.4 in Tables). Among the RMG, the export of knitwear and woven garments increased by 19.7 percent and 5.0 percent, respectively, which accounted for 49.4 percent and 35.5 percent simultaneously, of the total export earnings. On the other hand, some other export items such as leather and leather products, home textiles, and primary commodities like frozen and live fish, and agriculture product declined in Q1FY24 compared to the exports in Q1FY23 (Chart V.3 and Table V.4). However, the major destination of RMG exports was European countries and the USA where RMG exports grew by 13.61 percent and 2.77 percent, altogether during the period studied.

Chart V.3: Decomposition of Export Growth



Source: BB's staff calculation based on EPB data.

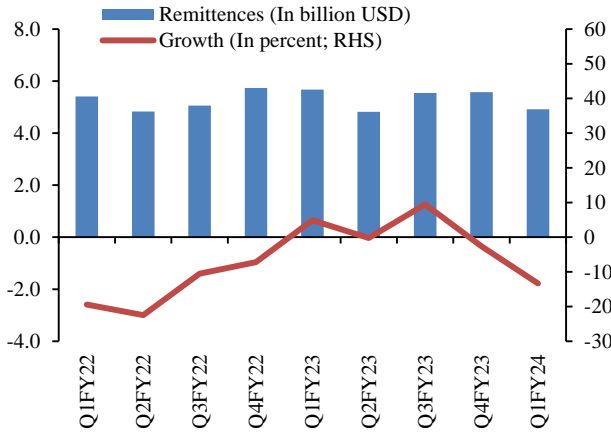
Chart V.4: Decomposition of Import Growth



Source: BB's staff calculation based on NBR data.

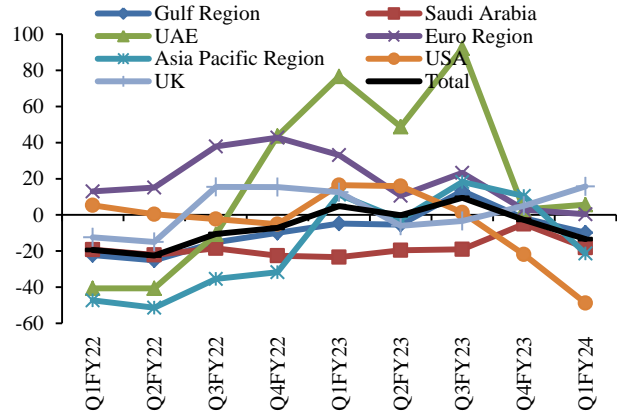
5.5 Total import payments continued to decline and stood at USD 14.7 billion by registering 23.77 percent negative growth in Q1FY24 from USD 19.3 billion of Q1FY23. The commodity composition of import discloses that the import of all major items contributed negatively to the overall growth of the country's total import (Chart V.4). Import payments for almost all the items substantially decreased in Q1FY24 except very few items such as wheat, milk and cream, spices, sugar and crude petroleum. Among them, textiles and articles thereof (10.5 percent share), iron, steel & other base metals (9.6 percent share) and petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) (8.6 percent share) declined by 22.4 percent, 22.0 percent, and 7.1 percent respectively. This downturn in import payments helped to reduce the trade deficit and it was eventually contributed to improve the current account balance. However, import payment for RMG-related goods, which accounted for about one-fourth (23.1 percent) of total import cost, declined by 25.6 percent during this quarter, which might affect the export earnings in the upcoming period.

Chart V.5: Remittance Inflows



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

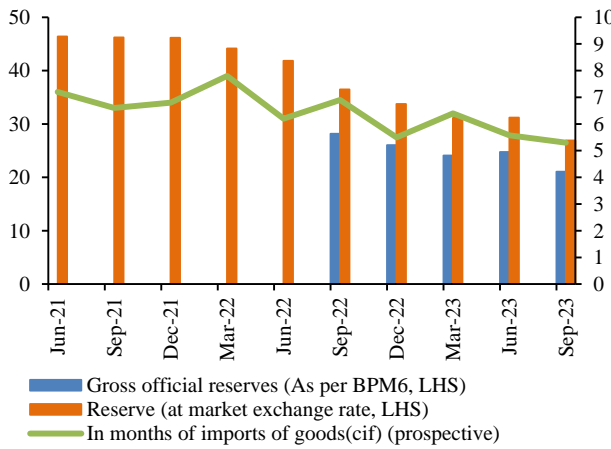
Chart V.6: Region/Country-wise Growth of Remittance Inflows (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

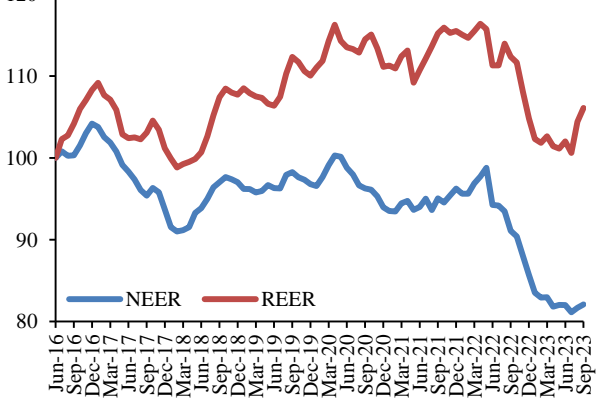
5.6 Despite the rise of migrant workers number in Gulf and middle-east countries, the amount of remittance inflows decreased in Q4FY24 due to active informal channel/ hundi. The country experienced a sharp declination in remittance inflows by 13.5 percent to USD 4.91 billion in Q1FY24 from USD 5.67 billion in Q1FY23 (Chart V.5), because of a drastic fall in remittance from its major source countries apart from the UAE, UK and Oman (Chart V.6). Country or region-wise analysis reveals that the inward remittances reduced by 10.2 percent in the gulf region, which accounts for a just over half (51.9 percent) of the total remittance inflows of this quarter. Among the Gulf region, Saudi Arabia contributed about one-third (32.0 percent share of the Gulf region) to the remittances, which reduced fell by 18.4 percent in Q1FY24, while remittance from the UAE (32.5 percent share of the gulf region) and Oman (9.0 percent share of the gulf region), grew by 4.8 percent and 34.0 percent, respectively during this quarter. Moreover, the inflow of remittances from the USA and Asia Pacific region turned down significantly by 48.8 percent and 20.6 percent, respectively in Q1FY24. On the other hand, the remittance inflows from the UK substantially increased by 15.8 percent in Q1FY24 (Chart V.6). A glimpse on migration and recent scenario of remittances: Bangladesh perspective has been given in Box 2.

Chart V.7: International Reserve (In billion USD)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart V.8: Effective Exchange Rate Indices (Base: Jun-2016=100)



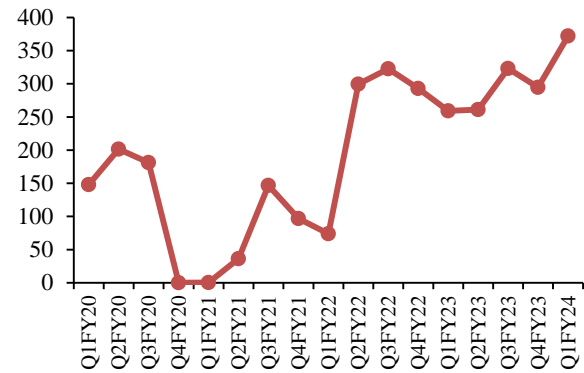
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Box 4.1: Migration and Recent Scenario of Remittances: Bangladesh Perspective**

In developing economies like Bangladesh, remittances are essential for boosting national savings and foreign exchange reserves. Remittances amount was USD 21.61 billion during FY23, which contributed about 4.8 percent to GDP.

According to recent data from the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), the number of registered overseas migrants’ workers increased to 372.1 thousand in Q1FY24, growth of 26.3 percent compared to previous quarter (Chart-1). Most of the emigrant workers concentrated in the Middle East, particularly to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, nearly 67.1 percent of total migrated workers. In FY23, Bangladeshi workers migrated 39.8 percent (share of total migration) to Saudi Arabia, 20.0 percent to Malaysia, 15.2 percent to Oman, 6.9 percent to the United Arab Emirates and 5.4 percent to Singapore. Labor migration data is shown in Chart-1.

Chart 1: Number of Migrant Workers (In Thousands)

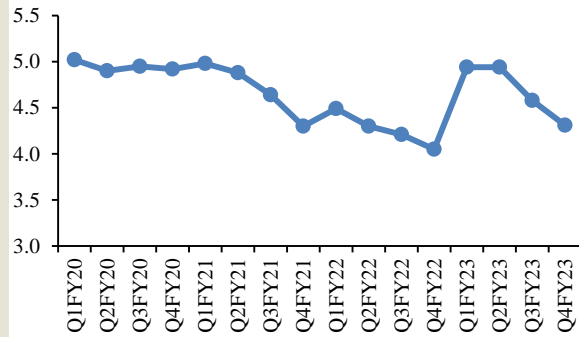


Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), Bangladesh.

Strong labor market conditions in OECD economies and high demand for less skilled migrants in GCC countries may help to increase the number of migrant workers from Bangladesh in the near term. However, slow remittance growth despite more Bangladeshi leaving for jobs abroad could be due to the growing use of unofficial channels like hundi and higher exchange rates in the curb market.

The cost of sending remittances worldwide is decreasing over time. In Q4FY23, the global average cost of sending \$200 was 6.2 percent, which was the minimum in the last four quarters. Sending \$200 to the South Asia region cost an average of 4.3 percent in the fourth quarter of FY23, which fell by 5.9 percent from the previous quarter (Chart-2). Although the regional average is much lower than the global average, it is still higher than the SDG target of 3 percent.

Chart 2: Cost of sending \$200 in South Asia (In percent)



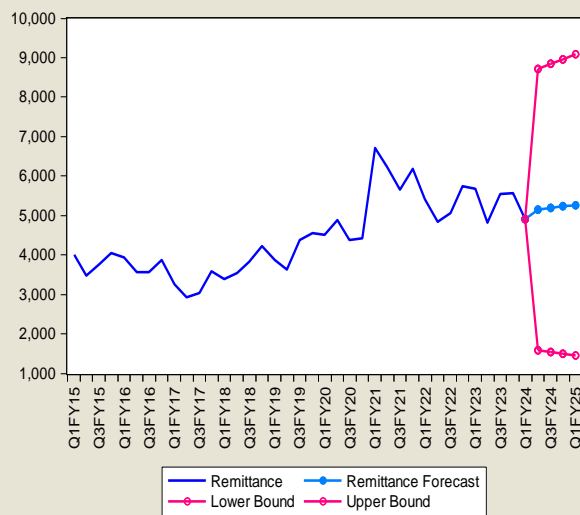
Source: World Bank

Lower cost of sending remittance could encourage the remittance inflows to the country. Bangladesh Bank promoted time- and money-efficient transactions as a means of encouraging the use of formal channels and reducing the cost of sending remittances, along with allowing the slower depreciation of the domestic currency.

**The box is prepared by Md. Yousuf, Deputy Director and Shampa Chakraborty, Additional Director of Chief Economist's Unit. The views expressed in the box are authors' own and do not reflect those of Bangladesh Bank.

The econometrics based technical autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) baseline forecast shows that the Remittance inflows in the Q2FY24 could be USD 5.15 billion with growth of 6.8 percent compared to the same quarter of FY23 (Chart-3). Strong growth in the OECD economies and Middle-east along with the favorable government policies and bank-led initiatives may fundamentally support the remittance inflows in future.

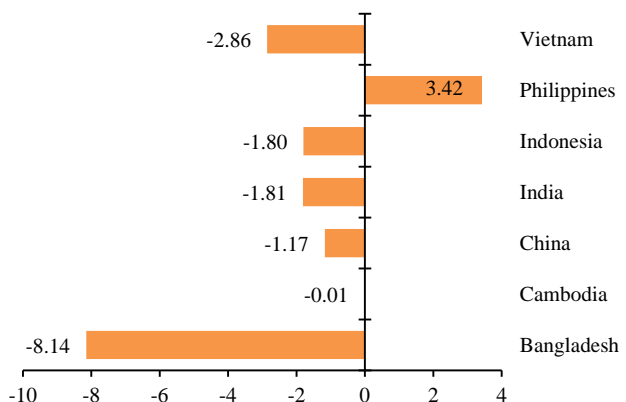
Chart 3: ARIMA Forecast of Remittance Inflows
(In Million USD)



Source: Author's calculation based on Bangladesh Bank data.

5.7 The exchange rate of BDT against USD stood at 110.5, which depicts a depreciation of 8.14 percent at the end of September 2023 compared to the end of September 2022 (Chart V.9). However, BB continued intervening in the foreign exchange market through net selling of foreign currency with the amounting USD 3.17 billion during Q1FY24 to reduce the demand-supply gap in the market. Consequently, the foreign exchange reserve stood at USD 26.9 billion at the end of September 2023 compared to USD 36.5 billion of September 2022. As per BPM6, the official foreign exchange reserve stood at USD 21.1 billion at the end of September 2023, which was USD 28.2 billion at the end of September 2022 (Table V.1 in Tables). However, this level of foreign exchange reserve was enough to maintain the 5.3 months' of prospective import payments of goods (Chart V.7). The depreciation of BDT against USD was also reflected in the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and the real effective exchange rate (REER) indices by 9.9 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively at the end of September 2023 compared to that of September 2022 (Chart V.8), indicating an improvement in export competitiveness. The nominal exchange rates of peer countries except the Philippines also depreciated to some extent at the end of September 2023 compared to the end of September 2022 (Chart V.9).

Chart V.9: Peer Countries' National Currency Appreciation/ Depreciation (+/-) against US dollar at end September, 2023 from end September, 2022



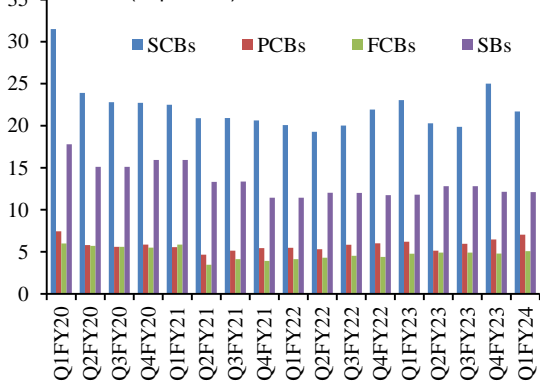
Source: BAFEDA and International Financial Statistics, IMF.

5.8 Looking forward, the depreciation of BDT against USD is expected to continue among others due to the huge financial outflow. The adoption of several policy initiatives for promoting exports and remittances, strong FDI inflows, and improvement in the trade balance may stabilize the exchange rates of BDT in the coming months. However, downside risk may arise from the disruption in the global energy and food markets, the adoption of unprecedented monetary policy to combat decades-high inflation, and slower-than-expected growth in the global economy. Moreover, the tightening of global financial conditions may trigger broad-based capital outflows and affect the cross-border portfolio, lower foreign direct investment flows, increase borrowing costs and debt hardship.

VI. Banking Sector

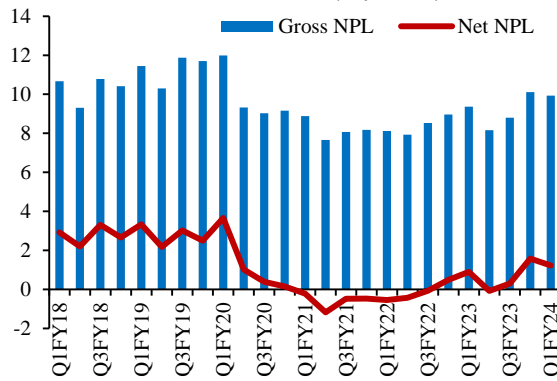
6.1 In Q1FY24, the overall performance of the banking sector showed a mixed trend, featuring a modest reduction in the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans, an improvement in deposit growth, a decline in advance growth, a concerning deterioration in provision maintenance, and a decrease in excess liquidity within the banking system. The ratio of gross non-performing loans to total loans rose in Q4FY23 compared to Q3FY23, owing mostly to state-owned commercial banks (SCBs). Moreover, the ratio of net non-performing loans to total loans increased in Q4FY23 compared to Q3FY23.

Chart VI.1: Ratio of Gross NPLs to Total Loans
(In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart VI.2: Ratio of Gross NPLs and Net NPL to Total Loans
(In percent)

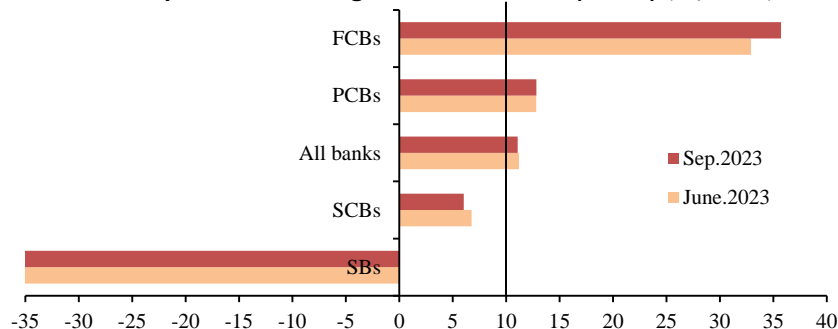


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

6.2 The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans declined from 10.11 percent in Q4FY23 to 9.93 percent in Q1FY24, influenced by notable improvements in state-owned commercial banks (SCBs). The ratio of non-performing loans for SCBs fell from 25.01 percent in Q4FY23 to 21.70 percent in Q1FY24. On the other hand, the ratio of gross NPLs for private commercial banks (PCBs) and Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs) inched up to 7.04 percent and 5.07 percent respectively at the end of Q1FY24 from 6.46 percent and 4.8 percent respectively at the end of Q4FY23 (Table VI.2 and Chart VI.1- Chart VI.2). However, the ratio of gross NPLs to total loans for Specialized Banks (SBs) declined slightly to 12.10 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 12.14 percent at the end of Q4FY23 (Table VI.2 and Chart VI.1 Chart VI.2). Although, the ratio of net NPLs to total loans declined slightly from 1.58 percent at the end of Q4FY23 to 1.22 percent at the end of Q1FY24, a considerable shortfall in provisions maintained still prevailing during this quarter compared to the previous quarter (Table VI.1 and Table VI.2 in Tables and Chart VI.2).

6.3 The overall capital adequacy ratio of the banking system remained stable at the end of Q1FY24. The PCB saw a nearly unchanged capital-to-risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) of 12.82 percent by the end of Q1FY24. However, SCBs experienced a decline in their CRAR, dropping from 6.76 percent at the end of Q4FY23 to 6.03 percent at the end of Q1FY24. Consequently, the overall CRAR for the banking system slightly decreased from 11.19 percent in the previous quarter to 11.08 percent at the end of Q1FY24 (Table VI.3 and Chart VI.3).

Chart VI.3: Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

6.4 The banking industry's profitability witnessed some moderation at the end of Q1FY24 compared to the end of Q1FY23, which was reflected by a decline in both return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The net profit of the banking sector went down to BDT 82.61 billion at the end of Q1FY24 from BDT 92.91 billion at the end of Q1FY23, partly due to a fall in non-interest income and a rise in bad debt provisioning. The overall ROA and ROE reduced to 0.41 percent and 7.46 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 0.53 percent and 9.48 percent at the end of Q1FY23, respectively. Moreover, the ROA and the ROE for SCBs went down to -0.07 percent and -1.99 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 0.15 percent and 3.92 percent at the end of Q1FY23 respectively. In addition, ROA and ROE for the PCBs also declined to 0.49 percent and 8.10 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 0.59 percent and 9.45 percent at the end of Q1FY23, respectively (Table VI.4).

Table 6.1: Comparative Position of Classified Loan and Provision Maintained (In billion BDT)

Quarters	Items	SCBs	SBs	PCBs	FCBs	All Banks
Q1FY23	Total classified loan	605.0	42.3	667.0	29.7	1344.0
	Required provision	321.1	24.0	518.0	23.7	886.8
	Provision maintained	213.3	24.5	484.5	29.2	751.5
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-107.8	0.6	-33.5	5.4	-135.3
Q2FY23	Total classified loan	564.6	47.1	564.4	30.5	1206.6
	Required provision	301.4	24.7	491.3	24.1	841.6
	Provision maintained	213.2	24.8	463.9	29.6	731.5
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-88.3	0.1	-27.4	5.6	-110.1
Q3FY23	Total classified loan	579.6	47.3	658.9	30.4	1316.2
	Required provision	314.5	24.8	563.0	23.9	926.2
	Provision maintained	211.1	24.8	498.2	29.2	763.2
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-103.4	-0.03	-64.8	5.3	-163.0
Q4FY23	Total classified loan	744.5	47.5	736.4	32.0	1560.4
	Required provision	332.2	23.9	629.2	24.9	1010.3
	Provision maintained	225.3	24.5	516.6	29.3	795.7
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-106.9	0.5	-112.7	4.4	-214.6
Q1FY24	Total classified loan	658.0	47.8	815.4	32.9	1554.0
	Required provision	352.7	24.0	662.3	24.7	1063.8
	Provision maintained	225.8	24.6	531.7	28.9	811.0
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-126.9	0.5	-130.5	4.2	-252.7

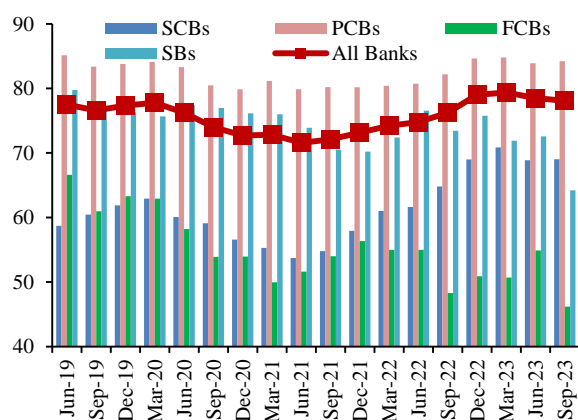
6.5 Over the past three consecutive quarters, the banking sector has experienced a consistent upward trajectory in deposit growth. At the end of Q1FY24, deposit growth surged to 9.12 percent, up from 7.69 percent at the end of Q4FY23. This notable increase is largely attributed to the competitive deposit interest rates offered by commercial banks. On the other hand, the growth in bank advances saw a dip to 9.76 percent at the end of Q1FY24, down from 11.34 percent at the end of Q4FY23, partly influenced by elevated lending rates. Thus, the overall advance-deposit ratio (ADR) slightly declined to 78.08 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 78.51 percent at the end of Q4FY23, maintaining a generally stable trend (Table 6.2, Chart VI.4).

Table 6.2: Deposit and Advance Position of Scheduled Banks (In percent)

Bank groups	Year-on- year growth of deposit, % (excluding interbank)*		Year-on- year growth of advances, % (excluding interbank)		Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR)	
	Sep. 23	Jun. 23	Sep. 23	Jun. 23	Sep. 23	Jun. 23
SCBs	10.19	6.49	16.09	17.26	69.02	68.86
PCBs	7.92	7.36	7.87	9.52	84.21	83.9
FCBs	22.15	21.26	16.14	20.15	46.19	54.88
SBs	8.78	6.01	8.89	8.28	64.2	72.57
All	9.12	7.69	9.76	11.34	78.08	78.51

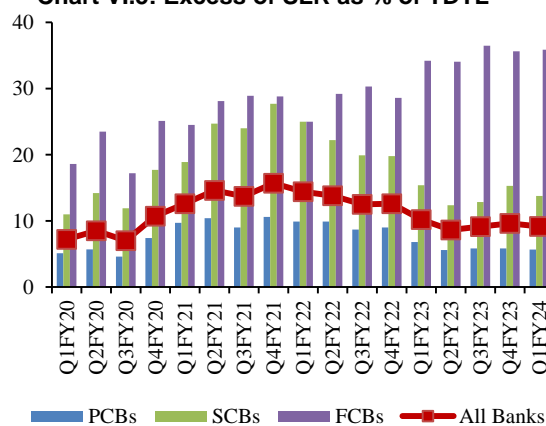
Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Adjusted deposits growth for calculating ADR.

Chart VI.4: Advance Deposit Ratio (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart VI.5: Excess of SLR as % of TDTL



Source: Bangladesh Bank staff's calculation.

6.6 While the liquidity condition of the overall banking sector remained broadly adequate, the Bangladesh Bank’s intervention, involving the sale of USD to the foreign exchange market, led to a moderation of excess liquidity. At the end of Q1FY24, excess liquidity went down to BDT 1644.40 billion from BDT 1662.88 billion at the end of Q4FY23. The excess liquidity, represented as the surplus of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) as a percent of total demand and time liabilities (TDTL), experienced a modest decline to 9.2 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 9.6 percent at the end of Q4FY23 (Table 6.3, Chart VI.5).

Table 6.3: Liquidity Position of the Scheduled Banks (In billion BDT)

Bank groups	CRR			SLR		
	Required	Maintained	Excess	Required Liquidity	SLR eligible liquid assets of banks**	Excess(+)/shortfall (-) of SLR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
As of end September, 2023						
SCBs	175.2	184.7	9.5	564.3	1166.7	602.5
SBs*	18.8	18.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCBs (other than Islamic)	309.8	327.7	17.8	1017.3	1681.3	664.0
Private Banks (Islamic)	168.2	177.5	9.3	232.8	254.0	21.2
FCBs	36.8	60.1	23.3	127.4	484.1	356.7
All	708.8	768.7	59.9	1941.8	3586.2	1644.4
As of end June, 2023						
SCBs	166.5	193.1	26.6	536.3	1172.4	636.1
SBs*	17.8	24.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCBs (other than Islamic)	299.5	342.6	43.1	984.2	1630.6	646.4
Private Banks (Islamic)	162.0	187.2	25.2	224.4	261.9	37.5
FCBs	35.7	50.9	15.3	123.2	466.1	342.9
All	681.5	797.8	116.3	1868.1	3531.0	1662.9

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

* SLR does not apply to specialized banks as exempted by the Government.

**includes cash in tills, balance with BB in foreign currency, balance with Sonali Bank as an agent of BB, unencumbered approved securities and excess reserve (column 4)

Note: According to the circular No-MPD-02, 2013 with effect from February 01, 2014 SLR has been calculated separately (excluded CRR) as 13% for conventional banks and 5.5% for Islamic banks of the total demand and time liabilities.

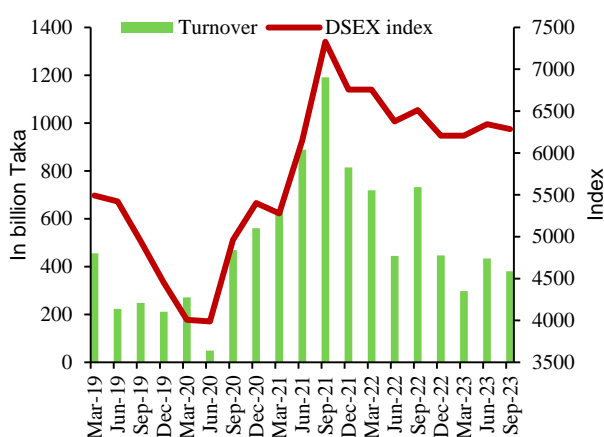
According to circular No. MPD-03, April 09, 2020, CRR revised to 4.0 percent from 5.0 percent effective from April 15, 2020.

6.7 Although the ratio of non-performing loans to total loans exhibited a marginal decline in Q1FY24, the persistence of a substantial volume of non-performing loans continues to be a matter of concern. Furthermore, the continuous efforts of Bangladesh Bank, involving the sale of USD to stabilize the foreign exchange market may reduce the banks liquidity. Moreover, the lingering effects of the ongoing domestic and international economic downturn add a layer of apprehension for the months ahead. Amidst these challenges, the resilience of the banking industry can be maintained through a commitment to good governance, an improved loan recovery process, sustained growth in deposits, and vigilant monitoring. However, applying due diligence with favorable policy support the banking sector may foster stability taking into account dynamic financial landscape.

VII. Capital Market

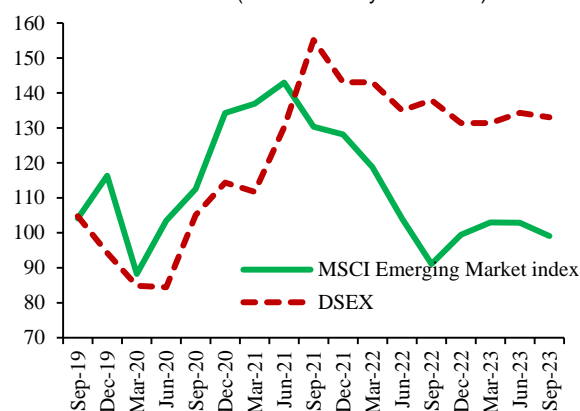
7.1 The performance of the capital market in Bangladesh during Q1FY24 observed a weaker trend compared to the preceding quarter, Q4FY23. This was evident in the decline of price indices and market capitalization, a marginal increase in the price-earnings ratio, and a reduction in turnover. Moreover, the global market, as reflected by MSCI index for emerging markets, mirrored this downturn, aligning with the downward trajectory observed in the DSE broad index during the quarter (Chart VII.2). The prevailing macroeconomic and market uncertainties have contributed a decisive role in the subdued performance of the capital market. In response to these challenges, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and the Bangladesh Bank (BB) have taken various initiatives to address the contemporary economic challenges and foster a recovery in Bangladesh's capital market frontier.

Chart VII.1: Trends in DSEX Index and Turnover



Source: DSE Monthly Review, Various Issues.

Chart VII.2: Synchronization of DSEX with Global Markets (Base: January 2015=100)



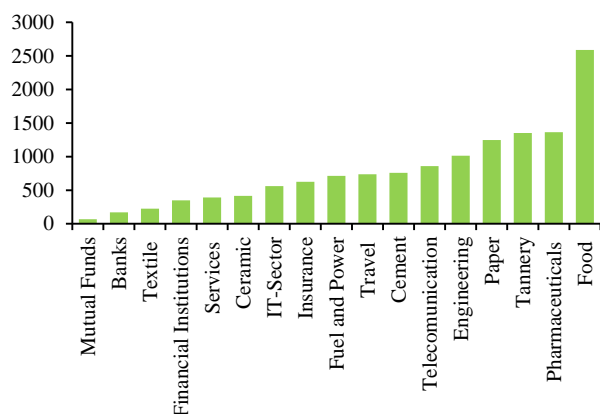
Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange and www.msci.com

7.2 The DSE broad index (DSEX) and DSE-30 index exhibited a modest decline of 0.9 percent and 2.4 percent, respectively, at the end of Q1FY24 compared to Q4FY23 (Chart VII.1 and Table VII.1). Furthermore, sector-wise indices³ indicated that the food and allied index attained its peak level of 2589.0, whereas the mutual fund sector's index remained at its lowest level of 68.2 considering technical analysis in Q1FY24 (Chart VII.3).

7.3 The market capitalization of DSE fell by 0.4 percent, reaching BDT 4547.3 billion at the end of Q1FY24 compared to BDT 4565.8 billion at the end of Q4FY23. The pharmaceutical and chemical industries accounted for the majority of the total market capitalization, comprising 15.78 percent. The jute industry, on the other hand, had the smallest share, accounting for only 0.09 percent (Table VII.2). In addition, market capitalization as a percent of GDP dropped slightly from 9.0 percent in Q4FY23 to 8.8 percent in Q1FY24 (Chart VII.4).

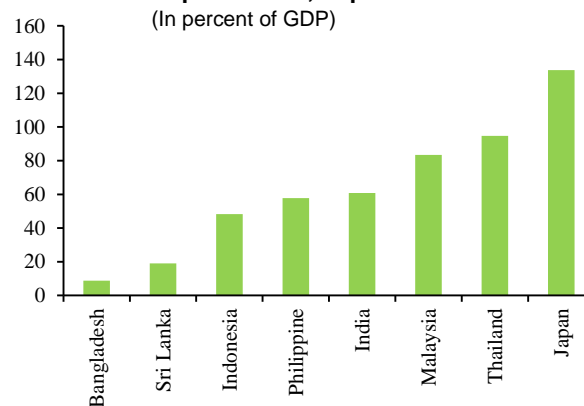
³ Sector-wise index= (Sector wise market capitalization/ Sector-wise paid-up capital)X100

Chart VII.3: Index of Major Sectors, September 2023



Source: DSE Monthly Review, September 2023.

Chart VII.4: Selected Countries; Stock Market Capitalization, September 2023
(In percent of GDP)



Source: DSE Monthly Review, October 2023.

7.4 In Q1FY24, the DSE's overall price-earnings (P/E) ratio increased slightly compared to the previous quarter. The average price-earnings ratio increased marginally to 14.36 in Q1FY24 from 14.34 in Q4FY23. According to sector-specific P/E data, the banking industry exhibited the lowest P/E score in Q1FY24, while the tannery sector demonstrated the highest P/E score (Chart VII.5). According to cross-country data on price-earnings (P/E) ratios as of September 2023, Bangladesh has a relatively good P/E ratio among the selected South and East Asian countries (Table 7.1).

Chart VII.5: Heat Map for Sectoral Price Earnings Ratio of DSE

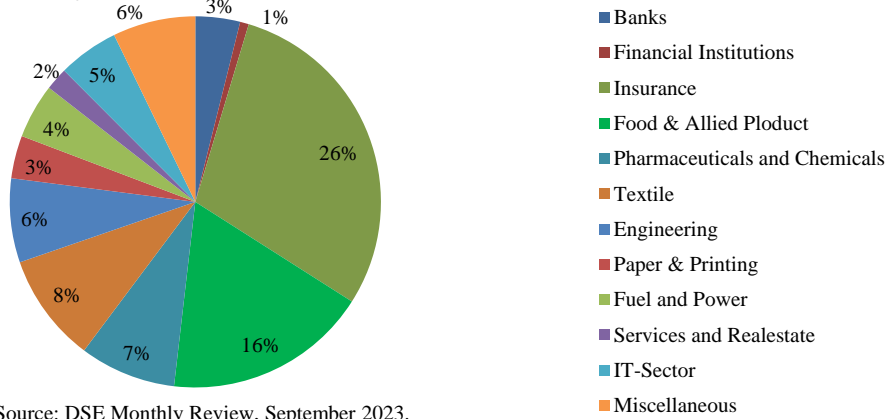
Sector	Share of Total M.cap Sep-23	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23
Bank	15.0	7.9	8.1	7.9	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.5	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.3
Financial Institutions	4.1	22.6	24.7	20.1	23.4	31.1	23.8	21.9	20.4	20.3	18.9	18.8	21.3	21.3
Engineering	11.6	14.5	35.3	36.2	42.5	26.9	17.6	17.1	17.1	19.1	20.4	20.6	21.0	20.8
Food & Allied	8.8	21.2	23.5	25.5	27.1	32.3	31.4	22.6	21.1	20.5	21.1	18.6	19.1	19.1
Fuel & Power	9.9	11.6	11.9	12.8	13.6	16.1	11.7	12.2	11.7	11.3	12.2	13.1	13.3	13.3
Textile	3.7	14.3	17.9	16.8	23.9	30.2	22.5	24.1	22.3	22.8	16.6	15.8	16.7	18.1
Pharmaceuticals	15.8	17.8	19.6	19.7	21.1	24.9	19.8	20.1	19.5	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.7	17.5
Service & Realestate	0.6	15.6	21.4	19.4	23.8	35.2	25.9	22.7	21.3	27.2	20.1	22.2	21.7	21.2
Cement	2.7	23.0	29.8	27.4	27.0	39.9	21.4	17.2	16.5	17.2	15.7	20.9	19.6	19.5
IT	0.9	23.6	25.1	21.6	28.4	37.5	34.6	35.0	28.4	32.3	30.7	35.1	34.1	32.4
Tannery	0.8	20.2	24.9	23.2	28.5	87.4	89.9	84.0	61.5	55.1	34.7	35.2	35.8	34.1
Insurance	4.1	21.5	26.0	19.2	31.6	28.0	28.1	24.0	19.5	16.9	17.2	16.6	18.3	21.2
Telecommunication	12.8	13.3	18.3	19.7	18.4	19.3	16.9	16.1	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.1	16.9	16.9
Miscellaneous	5.0	20.6	34.4	41.5	46.0	57.6	23.2	23.0	21.7	23.0	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.9

Sources: DSE Monthly Review, Various Issues



7.5 The issued capital in the DSE continued to expand, but total turnover declined in Q1FY24 compared to Q4FY23. The value of issued equity and debt increased by 0.4 percent (y/y) to BDT 973.1 billion in Q1FY24, and no new companies were listed in the capital market during the quarters under review. The total turnover value had a significant decrease of 12.3 percent to BDT 380.9 billion in Q1FY24 from BDT 434.4 billion in Q4FY23 (Chart VII.1). Sector-wise turnover data indicated that the insurance sector achieved the highest (26 percent) turnover in Q1FY23 (Chart VII.6). Turnover Velocity Ratio (TVR), which serves as an indicator of market liquidity, exhibited a downward trend, from 38.1 percent in Q4FY23 to 33.5 percent in Q1FY24.

Chart VII.6: Turnover of Major Sectors in Q1FY24



Source: DSE Monthly Review, September 2023.

Table 7.1: Selected Countries: Price Earnings Ratio as of September 2023

Countries	Price Earnings Ratio
Bangladesh	14.29
India	24.02
Sri Lanka	6.06
Thailand	20.49
Hong Kong	10.73
China	12.46

Source: DSE Monthly Review, September 2023.

7.6 To foster the growth of the bond market and enhance investment opportunities for banks in the capital market, the BB has recently updated its guidelines about bank investments in this market. Under the revised guidelines, bonds, debentures, and Islamic Sharia-compliant securities such as Sukuk are now exempted from the banks' market exposure limits. Moreover, the BSEC and the Economic Development Board of Mauritius formally entered into a memorandum of understanding, signaling their commitment to enhancing business and investment opportunities in both nations. Concurrently, a summit titled 'The Rise of Bengal Tiger: Exploring Trade, Business, and Investment Potential' took place. Such strategic initiatives by policymakers are poised to contribute significantly to cultivating a dynamic capital market in the days ahead.

Tables

Table I.1: Macroeconomic Framework: Key Economic Indicators
(Growth in percent, unless otherwise indicated)

Indicators	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^P
Real GDP (Base 2015-16)	-	6.59	7.32	7.88	3.45	6.94	7.10	6.03
GDP deflator	-	5.05	5.81	3.65	3.85	4.12	5.05	5.42
CPI Inflation (average)	5.50	5.94	5.78	5.47	5.65	5.56	6.15	9.02
CPI Inflation (point to point)	5.90	5.44	5.54	5.71	6.02	5.64	7.56	9.74
Money and credit								
Private sector credit	16.78	15.66	16.94	11.32	8.61	8.35	13.66	10.57
Broad money (M2)	16.35	10.88	9.24	9.88	12.64	13.60	9.43	10.48
External Sector								
Exports, f.o.b.	8.90	1.70	6.66	9.10	-18.89	14.89	33.45	6.28
Imports, f.o.b.	5.90	9.00	25.23	1.80	-8.57	19.71	35.95	-15.76
In percent of GDP								
Gross Domestic Savings	27.27	27.07	26.45	26.88	27.08	25.34	25.22	26.02
Gross domestic investment	30.24	30.95	31.82	32.21	31.31	31.02	32.05	31.25
Total revenue	8.55	9.40	9.83	10.73	10.98	8.78	8.64	8.47
Tax	7.49	8.27	8.80	9.81	9.87	7.36	7.76	7.64
Nontax	1.06	1.13	1.03	0.92	1.10	1.28	0.88	0.83
Total expenditure	12.75	13.65	14.08	14.99	15.82	12.50	12.71	12.25
Current expenditure	7.24	8.30	7.98	9.04	9.31	6.96	6.95	7.18
Annual Development Program	4.38	4.99	5.82	5.66	6.08	4.87	5.13	4.48
Other expenditure (residual)	1.12	0.36	0.27	0.30	0.42	0.67	0.63	0.58
Overall balance (including grants)	-3.96	-4.04	-4.08	-4.14	-4.73	-3.72	-4.07	-4.58
Financing (net) (a+b)	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.27	4.73	3.72	4.07	4.58
a. Domestic financing	2.99	3.01	2.50	2.67	3.07	2.38	2.24	2.47
Banking System	1.53	1.03	0.75	1.05	2.60	1.13	1.56	2.30
Non-bank	1.47	1.98	1.75	1.62	0.47	1.25	0.68	0.17
b. Foreign Financing	1.20	1.04	1.57	1.60	1.66	1.34	1.84	2.11
Current account balance	1.61	-0.45	-2.98	-1.45	-1.26	-0.91	-4.02	-0.73
Overall balance	1.90	1.08	-0.27	0.05	0.85	2.23	-1.16	-1.81
Broad Money (M2)	44.15	43.72	42.06	41.32	43.33	44.22	43.01	42.51
Broad Money (M3)	51.87	53.07	52.05	51.98	53.74	54.64	52.82	51.22
Deposit (DD+TD)	38.24	37.77	36.69	36.07	37.25	38.26	37.04	35.92
Private Sector Credit	32.33	33.39	34.39	34.23	34.61	33.68	34.02	33.66
In billion USD								
Exports, f.o.b.	33.44	34.02	36.29	39.60	32.12	36.90	49.25	52.34
Imports, f.o.b.	39.90	43.49	54.46	55.44	50.69	60.68	82.50	69.50
Gross official reserves	30.18	33.41	32.94	32.72	36.04	46.39	41.83	31.20
Gross official reserves (As per BPM6)							33.39	24.75
In terms of month of imports	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.7	5.0
Memorandum items:								
Nominal GDP (In billion Taka)	20,758	23,243	26,392	29,514	31,705	35,302	39,717	44,393
Nominal GDP (In billion USD)	265	294	321	351	374	416	460	454

Sources: Bangladesh Bank; Ministry of Finance and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P = Provisional, R=Revised.

Table I.2: Real GDP Growth by Sectors: Base 2015-16
(In percent)

Sectors	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23^P
Agriculture	3.54	3.26	3.42	3.17	3.05	2.61
	(13.14)	(12.56)	(12.52)	(12.07)	(11.61)	(11.20)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.54	3.26	3.42	3.17	3.05	2.61
i) Crops and horticulture	2.75	2.07	2.50	2.29	2.61	2.26
ii) Animal farmings	2.90	3.01	3.19	2.94	3.10	3.23
iii) Forest and related services	5.08	5.13	5.34	4.98	5.08	5.16
iv) Fishing	4.93	4.99	4.40	4.11	2.64	1.14
Industry	10.2	11.63	3.61	10.29	9.86	8.18
	(33.85)	(34.99)	(34.94)	(36.01)	(36.92)	(37.56)
a) Mining and quarrying	9.55	11.31	3.16	6.49	-1.12	5.74
b) Manufacturing	10.45	12.33	1.68	11.59	11.41	9.23
i) Large Industry	11.08	12.79	0.41	10.61	15.68	8.46
ii) Small, Medium, and Micro Industry	11.10	10.61	2.69	13.89	4.84	9.73
iii) Cottage Industry	7.45	14.17	3.67	10.27	11.12	10.69
c) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.27	8.24	0.67	9.54	6.15	4.54
d) Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	2.96	6.31	2.18	6.65	9.54	10.02
e) Construction	10.06	10.47	9.13	8.08	8.71	6.41
Service	6.55	6.88	3.93	5.73	6.26	5.84
	(53.01)	(52.45)	(52.54)	(51.92)	(51.48)	(51.24)
a) Wholesale and retail trade	8.74	8.85	3.21	7.64	8.46	6.65
b) Transportation and storage	6.74	7.01	1.73	4.04	5.75	5.99
c) Accommodation and food service activities	5.52	5.64	1.69	4.53	5.37	5.89
d) Information and communication	6.77	7.36	6.57	7.11	4.79	5.42
e) Financial and insurance activities	6.94	8.25	4.72	5.82	5.87	5.76
f) Real estate's activities	3.48	3.61	3.68	3.42	3.70	3.87
g) Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.08	4.17	3.38	5.09	4.25	4.37
h) Administrative and support service activities	7.74	8.17	6.33	6.02	6.01	6.13
i) Public administrative and defense	8.67	6.49	5.49	6.05	4.91	6.95
j) Education	5.89	7.06	5.33	5.81	7.87	9.88
k) Human health and social work activities	9.20	12.20	10.70	10.6	9.88	8.36
l) Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.24	5.48	5.43	5.76	6.07	6.36
m) Others service activities	3.22	3.27	3.06	3.08	3.19	3.27
GDP (at constant market price)	7.32	7.88	3.45	6.94	7.10	6.03

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

The parentheses indicate the percentage share of total producer price GDP at constant price.

Table I.2 (a): Quarterly Real GDP Growth by Sectors: Base 2015-16
(In percent)

Sectors	FY22				FY23 ^P			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ^P	Q2 ^P	Q3 ^P	Q4 ^P
Agriculture	4.61	2.41	2.95	2.53	4.12	4.81	1.24	0.36
	(11.74)	(12.55)	(9.46)	(12.73)	(11.15)	(12.18)	(9.35)	(12.08)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.61	2.41	2.95	2.53	4.12	4.81	1.24	0.36
Industry	7.31	14.49	16.06	1.74	7.58	10.37	5.17	11.89
	(37.05)	(37.81)	(39.10)	(33.86)	(36.35)	(38.62)	(40.15)	(35.83)
a) Mining and quarrying	-2.81	-2.01	2.35	-2.82	8.21	3.09	3.86	8.62
b) Manufacturing	7.83	15.86	18.14	3.81	10.06	12.03	4.66	13.57
c) Electricity, gas, water supply	6.96	5.49	6.86	11.89	11.27	5.88	5.4	-0.32
d) Construction	8.04	15.69	15.23	-4.13	0.4	8.06	6.64	10.09
Service	4.37	7.97	7.97	4.76	12.42	7.14	0.53	3.07
	(51.20)	(49.64)	(51.44)	(53.42)	(52.49)	(49.21)	(50.50)	(52.08)
a) Wholesale and retail trade	8.8	16.99	10.08	0.06	20.01	6.89	-4.95	6.96
b) Transportation and storage, information and communication	5.44	4.61	4.54	7.83	8.18	6.06	5.59	3.94
c) Accommodation and food service activities	0.99	19.45	-3.61	7.54	46.15	5.48	-6.73	-5.92
e) Financial and insurance activities	17.81	9.24	2.18	-2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
f) Real estates, professional, and administrative activities	0.81	0.01	6.22	8.62	6.91	4.2	3.8	1.61
i) Public administrative, health, and education	0.73	-2.6	16.71	12.78	6.81	19.38	6.47	1.03
j) Arts, recreation, and others service activities	-4.33	20.65	2.68	-4.12	23.02	0.79	-5.45	0.49
GDP (at constant market price)	5.49	9.64	10.31	3.24	9.37	7.77	2.04	5.78

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

Figures in the parentheses indicate the percentage share of total producer price GDP at constant price.

Table I.3: Nominal GDP by Sectors: Base 2015-16
(In billion Taka)

Sectors	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23 ^P
Agriculture	3,294	3,534	3,804	4,107	4,455	4,863
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3,294	3,534	3,804	4,107	4,455	4,863
i) Crops and horticulture	1,623	1,734	1,861	1,996	2,154	2,369
ii) Animal farmings	532	563	597	633	674	736
iii) Forest and related services	436	466	504	559	637	682
iv) Fishing	703	771	842	918	990	1,077
Industry	8,441	9,696	10,435	11,761	13,472	15,195
a) Mining and quarrying	443	526	552	591	589	629
b) Manufacturing	5,490	6,259	6,531	7,497	8,644	9,831
i) Large Industry	2,757	3,119	3,180	3,574	4,229	4,717
ii) Small, Medium, and Micro Industry	1,739	1,981	2,087	2,490	2,736	3,176
iii) Cottage Industry	995	1,160	1,263	1,433	1,680	1,938
c) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	326	381	445	449	504	565
d) Water supply; sewerage, waste management	25	27	28	30	38	43
e) Construction	2,157	2,503	2,879	3,195	3,696	4,125
Service	13,431	15,008	16,332	18,110	20,271	22,685
a) Wholesale and retail trade	3,737	4,184	4,458	4,977	5,671	6,405
b) Transportation and storage	1,978	2,197	2,323	2,562	2,853	3,141
c) Accommodation and food service activities	301	335	360	399	445	511
d) Information and communication	295	322	351	384	414	469
e) Financial and insurance activities	817	933	1,032	1,153	1,295	1,462
f) Real estates activities	2,360	2,607	2,880	3,130	3,402	3,661
g) Professional, scientific and technical activities	47	52	57	63	69	78
h) Administrative and support service activities	173	200	230	271	311	379
i) Public administrative and defense	902	990	1,070	1,170	1,274	1,437
j) Education	682	770	856	956	1,095	1,266
k) Human health and social work activities	734	868	1,015	1,185	1,382	1,598
l) Arts, entertainment and recreation	38	42	48	53	61	69
m) Others service activities	1,368	1,507	1,652	1,807	1,999	2,211
Total GVA at current basic price	25,166	28,238	30,570	33,978	38,198	42,743
Tax less subsidy	1,226	1,276	1,134	1,324	1,519	1,649
GDP at current market price	26,392	29,514	31,705	35,302	39,717	44,393

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

Table I.3 (a): Quarterly Nominal GDP by Sectors: Base 2015-16
(In billion Taka)

Sectors	FY22				FY23 ^P			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1 ^P	Q2 ^P	Q3 ^P	Q4 ^P
Agriculture	991	1208	953	1304	1098	1340	1021	1405
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	991	1208	953	1304	1098	1340	1021	1405
Industry	3013	3421	3735	3293	3354	3930	4182	3979
a) Mining and quarrying	129	145	177	138	134	147	187	162
b) Manufacturing	1931	2194	2358	2161	2222	2585	2661	2624
c) Electricity, gas, water supply	138	120	121	153	165	134	134	164
d) Construction	814	961	1080	840	832	1064	1200	1029
Service	4436	4839	5347	5638	5222	5452	5669	6163
a) Wholesale and retail trade	1210	1398	1510	1553	1539	1581	1519	1766
b) Transportation and storage, Information and communication	761	803	835	868	860	900	926	924
c) Accommodation and food service activities	76	113	133	122	120	129	135	126
e) Financial and insurance activities	308	319	327	341	308	319	327	341
f) Real estates, professional, and administrative activities	879	919	971	1013	958	997	1061	1102
i) Public administrative, health, and education	802	765	976	1207	911	966	1109	1315
j) Arts, recreation, and others service activities	399	522	594	533	526	560	592	590
Total GVA at current basic price	8439	9468	10036	10235	9674	10721	10872	11547
Tax less subsidy	335	396	380	408	381	439	379	450
GDP at current market price	8774	9864	10415	10643	10055	11161	11251	11997

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

Table I.4: Crop-wise Agricultural Production

Crops	Actual for FY21		Actual for FY22		Actual for FY23		Target for FY24	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)
Aus	13.05	32.85	11.59	32.45	10.61	29.01	---	32.00
Aman	56.26	144.38	57.20	149.58	57.25	154.26	---	160.50
Boro	47.87	198.85	49.52	209.77	50.00	207.68	---	222.00
Total Rice	117.18	376.08	118.31	391.80	117.86	390.95	---	414.50
Wheat	3.29	10.85	3.15	10.86	3.17	11.70	---	12.29
Maize	5.64	56.63	5.52	56.30	6.06	64.22	---	58.98
Total Cereal	126.11	443.56	126.98	458.96	127.09	466.87	---	485.76
Jute	6.82	77.25	7.45	82.77	7.30	84.58	---	87.00
Gram	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	---	0.03
Moong	2.63	2.52	2.32	2.83	2.24	2.53	---	2.69
Mosur	1.83	2.58	1.53	2.08	1.30	1.85	---	1.89
Mustard	5.90	7.87	6.11	8.24	8.12	11.61	---	17.45
Onion	2.53	33.62	2.59	36.41	2.49	34.57	---	36.74
Potato	4.69	98.87	4.64	101.45	4.56	104.32	---	116.00
Vegetables	9.36	197.19	10.34	216.70	11.10	225.41	---	232.00

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and Department of Agriculture Extension, Ministry of Agriculture.

Table I.5: Quantum Index of Medium and Large-scale Manufacturing Industries, Mining and Electricity
(Base: 2015-16)

	FY22					FY23				FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ *
Manufacturing	185.4	201.5	188.9	194.4	189.3	182.9	208.9	209.9	204.3	204.7
Mining	84.2	89.6	87.6	84.8	81.7	84.6	85.6	101.0	87.4	79.7
Electricity	156.5	169.9	140.5	138.3	178.3	199.3	152.9	151.7	175.7	215.5
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Manufacturing	11.57	8.65	14.76	15.33	9.91	8.14	10.60	7.94	7.89	11.12
Mining	-10.12	6.40	-6.80	-3.04	-5.49	2.05	-2.25	19.11	6.89	-4.97
Electricity	8.78	8.55	9.63	9.63	9.63	18.04	8.78	9.66	-1.48	7.55

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

* = July-August 2023.

Tables I.6 (a): Quantum Index of Large-scale Manufacturing Industries by Major Groups
(Base: 2015-16)

	Weight	FY22			FY23			FY24	
		Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ *
General Index	100.0	193.9	198.9	192.1	179.8	214.9	218.8	208.7	210.5
Food products	4.00	204.5	212.7	125.6	124.2	138.7	136.7	114.7	119.3
Beverages	1.23	141.2	200.6	263.6	349.0	329.8	394.6	477.2	414.8
Tobacco products	3.72	169.9	172.1	200.9	218.9	247.3	267.3	272.8	289.0
Textile	11.59	184.2	187.5	180.7	169.8	196.5	268.6	245.0	222.6
Wearing apparel	61.00	180.5	189.4	184.8	160.9	207.0	195.1	174.8	181.3
Leather and related products	0.81	133.9	128.3	145.1	207.3	197.7	204.5	241.0	221.6
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.03	145.5	137.9	119.9	116.0	122.6	125.2	115.1	125.3
Paper and paper products	0.44	134.3	179.4	184.2	142.7	137.7	143.0	148.3	148.9
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.10	108.7	111.4	110.1	129.1	142.3	144.2	144.2	149.5
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.12	72.1	135.0	138.8	120.9	124.5	129.2	136.5	160.9
Chemicals and chemical products	1.29	107.8	143.3	152.8	107.3	111.5	134.2	129.7	128.2
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	3.05	347.2	346.5	331.3	263.4	307.1	263.0	277.3	342.3
Rubber and plastic products	0.45	124.3	144.1	136.9	127.7	132.3	179.4	188.4	197.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	4.25	361.7	364.1	366.4	421.6	448.2	478.8	493.5	501.4
Basic metal	0.72	372.1	377.8	372.9	316.5	241.1	287.3	347.7	444.3
Fabricated metal products	0.65	143.3	140.3	141.0	117.5	121.7	133.5	139.8	128.2
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.54	144.0	148.3	126.7	96.2	130.2	130.8	118.2	113.2
Electrical equipment	1.18	145.8	159.1	161.8	150.9	144.4	150.3	154.9	146.4
Machinery and equipment	0.01	117.7	126.3	117.3	126.9	128.1	135.4	131.4	133.4
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.01	233.1	170.5	246.4	218.8	197.5	222.7	265.2	206.2
Other transport equipment	4.16	242.4	160.8	120.2	186.0	197.7	203.8	269.4	211.2
Furniture	0.51	114.3	125.5	131.3	142.2	140.2	150.3	165.8	185.7
Other Manufacturing	0.12	127.7	130.6	128.7	111.9	115.2	130.0	118.4	116.5

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

* = July-August 2023.

Tables I.6 (b): Quantum Index of Small, Medium & Micro-scale Manufacturing Industries by Major Groups
(Base: 2015-16)

	Weight	FY22			FY23			FY24	
		Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ *
General Index	100.0	191.8	203.3	183.7	192.2	214.4	212.2	199.9	201.6
Food products	24.85	185.8	139.6	140.1	143.4	159.5	135.8	116.3	133.8
Beverages	0.76	93.5	99.5	99.2	78.2	85.7	95.8	168.1	197.6
Tobacco products	0.13	163.9	154.1	206.0	191.5	182.2	181.8	179.3	168.5
Textile	9.99	153.7	173.2	157.0	166.9	171.6	172.8	184.6	167.8
Wearing apparel	16.58	228.9	281.0	247.7	271.6	309.9	290.0	257.3	275.0
Leather and related products	3.73	123.6	127.6	112.2	116.2	116.3	124.9	114.7	108.9
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.27	142.4	146.3	130.9	129.3	125.9	130.8	133.0	138.8
Paper and paper products	0.77	123.7	166.0	164.6	163.8	163.0	113.1	98.6	157.3
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.36	105.3	110.3	112.7	107.0	102.0	103.6	97.7	95.4
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.12	102.7	93.2	92.3	121.3	136.7	129.0	145.1	137.3
Chemicals and chemical products	0.41	110.9	110.1	114.9	94.9	98.1	99.7	97.1	93.1
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	0.63	144.4	207.9	199.3	214.7	210.4	197.1	214.0	183.6
Rubber and plastic products	19.92	176.8	233.5	220.2	202.2	249.9	266.3	250.7	237.6
Other non-metallic mineral products	10.69	245.0	238.9	153.8	205.2	220.7	257.2	250.1	228.0
Basic metal	5.14	281.3	295.3	301.8	310.9	318.3	314.2	318.4	336.5
Fabricated metal products	0.59	147.7	152.2	143.4	133.1	135.4	140.5	143.9	139.9
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.76	129.4	104.4	115.8	123.8	121.3	106.1	98.8	117.3
Electrical equipment	1.12	128.8	128.8	117.3	105.3	111.2	156.0	160.3	175.1
Machinery and equipment	0.36	105.0	104.3	109.3	95.9	84.4	90.8	69.8	73.7
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.20	64.1	69.0	68.8	79.3	104.5	104.7	110.5	108.1
Other transport equipment	0.42	111.5	132.2	107.3	122.8	113.5	111.7	99.8	107.1
Furniture	1.34	181.4	180.4	166.4	191.5	182.8	151.8	163.2	156.8
Other Manufacturing	0.86	123.7	145.4	119.2	121.7	116.8	117.2	113.9	--

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

* = July-August 2023.

Tables I.6 (c): Quantum Index of Cottage-scale Manufacturing Industries by Major Groups
(Base: 2015-16)

	Weight	FY22			FY23			FY24	
		Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ *
General Index	100.0	166.6	165.8	192.2	179.3	182.4	178.4	187.8	193.1
Food products	21.64	202.4	202.8	197.5	199.1	201.9	199.2	208.6	220.8
Beverages	0.05	116.6	116.1	122.5	124.1	125.2	123.2	133.5	139.8
Tobacco products	0.21	124.4	138.1	144.8	150.6	137.5	139.5	157.2	215.0
Textile	9.62	139.7	138.6	149.5	145.5	112.4	128.9	139.0	162.2
Wearing apparel	3.78	149.4	152.4	155.8	154.0	163.8	159.7	160.0	162.2
Leather and related products	2.51	126.6	126.1	140.1	123.7	125.1	133.7	133.0	136.5
Wood and products of wood and cork	6.26	155.9	155.7	160.1	181.1	184.7	160.7	157.8	169.4
Paper and paper products	0.50	148.6	158.6	155.9	128.4	148.2	156.2	139.0	130.9
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.49	224.4	230.6	227.5	212.9	227.0	205.0	200.4	218.6
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.04	199.8	199.8	206.1	202.9	250.3	210.4	206.2	199.8
Chemicals and chemical products	0.01	135.1	130.8	134.6	131.4	139.4	135.5	132.3	134.6
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	0.13	242.3	241.3	244.9	227.6	195.2	216.7	220.1	223.1
Rubber and plastic products	0.50	234.2	226.9	227.8	248.4	325.9	287.8	257.3	260.0
Other non-metallic mineral products	2.19	176.7	194.2	188.7	159.7	176.2	177.3	183.0	160.0
Basic metal	0.02	129.4	136.3	142.4	181.2	173.1	154.8	166.5	176.9
Fabricated metal products	12.37	182.9	178.2	231.9	167.7	170.3	173.3	181.2	179.5
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.06	123.5	121.1	100.3	276.5	324.0	212.6	159.8	166.1
Electrical equipment	0.06	113.1	113.0	108.8	131.7	140.7	116.8	121.9	137.1
Machinery and equipment	0.56	102.8	107.0	103.4	101.0	99.8	106.5	107.5	118.0
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.54	112.6	122.4	108.8	108.6	131.9	132.4	138.4	145.9
Other transport equipment	1.70	131.4	134.8	132.0	124.2	121.7	133.0	132.7	140.5
Furniture	18.01	157.9	161.4	221.6	159.0	160.5	155.6	164.4	167.4
Other Manufacturing	15.01	147.5	136.9	193.8	246.6	257.6	241.8	277.2	284.7
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.76	106.9	106.6	108.6	126.8	120.7	110.4	105.7	111.3

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

* = July-August 2023.

Table I.7: Cargo Handled by Chattogram Port
(In thousands Metric Tons)

	FY22					FY23				FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Export	7,969	7,506	2,084	2,036	1,916	1,925	1,852	1,745	1,984	1,860
Import	99,903	109,708	27,648	27,411	24,621	26,882	26,525	27,788	28,512	28,589
Total	107,872	117,213	29,732	29,447	26,537	28,807	28,377	29,532	30,497	30,449
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Export	8.16	-5.82	13.58	4.65	2.53	-0.43	-11.14	-14.32	3.57	-3.37
Import	3.43	9.81	8.85	3.09	0.74	32.93	-4.06	1.37	15.81	6.35
Total	3.77	8.66	9.17	3.19	0.87	30.02	-4.56	0.29	14.92	5.70

Source: Chattogram Port Authority.

Table I.8: Trends in Private Sector Credit
(In billion Taka)

Institutions	FY22					FY23				FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Outstanding										
Banks ¹	13,512	14,941	12,633	12,914	13,512	13,794	14,261	14,468	14,941	15,131
Non-banks ²	693	725	673	690	693	704	704	712	725	--
Microfinance institutions ³	799	943	721	778	799	817	887	932	943	938
Total	15,004	16,609	14,026	14,382	15,004	15,315	15,853	16,112	16,609	16,069
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Banks ¹	13.66	10.57	10.68	11.29	13.66	13.93	12.89	12.03	10.57	9.69
Non-banks ²	3.28	4.53	-0.42	3.72	3.28	4.82	4.71	3.23	4.53	--
Microfinance institutions ³	31.72	18.14	12.31	18.16	31.72	20.72	22.97	19.73	18.14	14.86
Total	13.96	10.70	10.18	11.25	13.96	15.13	13.02	12.02	10.70	9.98

Sources: ¹Monetary Policy Department; ²Department of Financial Institutions and Markets, Bangladesh Bank;

³Grameen Bank, BRAC, ASA, Proshika, TMSS, RDRS Bangladesh, and CARITAS Bangladesh. Note: -- = unavailable data.

Table I.9: Bank Advances (Private Sector) by Economic Purposes
(In billion Taka)

Sectors	FY22				FY23 ^R				FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P
Outstanding										
a. Agriculture	600	680	541	556	600	625	639	657	680	688
Crops	549	625	492	509	549	583	587	600	625	634
Others	51	55	49	47	51	42	52	57	55	54
b. Industry	5,292	5,743	4,961	4,969	5,292	5,242	5,386	5,541	5,743	5,876
Term Loan	2,620	2,919	2,527	2,537	2,620	2,598	2,711	2,809	2,919	2,984
Working capital financing	2,671	2,824	2,435	2,432	2,671	2,644	2,675	2,732	2,824	2,892
c. Construction	1,041	1,154	1,003	1,029	1,041	1,098	1,097	1,160	1,154	1,200
d. Transport	65	68	70	68	65	67	69	68	68	70
e. Trade and Commerce	4,230	4,625	3,951	4,074	4,230	4,475	4,599	4,543	4,625	4,685
f. Other Institutional loan	289	332	282	293	289	276	312	335	332	328
g. Consumer finance	1,064	1,314	954	997	1,064	1,125	1,289	1,209	1,314	1,304
h. Miscellaneous	70	95	49	58	70	76	83	92	95	100
Grand Total	12,650	14,011	11,811	12,046	12,650	12,984	13,474	13,603	14,011	14,252
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
a. Agriculture	17.32	13.39	13.25	13.90	17.32	22.73	18.29	18.04	13.39	10.10
Crops	18.85	13.80	13.81	15.48	18.85	26.11	19.52	17.71	13.80	8.83
Others	2.91	8.87	7.87	-0.76	2.91	-10.28	5.91	21.58	8.87	27.63
b. Industry	12.22	8.53	9.59	8.17	12.22	9.38	8.56	11.49	8.53	12.10
Term Loan	10.81	11.40	13.20	10.54	10.81	7.25	7.29	10.71	11.40	14.84
Working capital financing	13.64	5.71	6.07	5.79	13.64	11.55	9.89	12.31	5.71	9.40
c. Construction	10.40	10.84	8.15	10.48	10.40	11.16	9.33	12.67	10.84	9.28
d. Transport	-14.14	5.11	-14.37	-12.61	-14.14	-10.57	-2.30	-0.68	5.11	5.41
e. Trade & Commerce	12.08	9.36	9.65	10.65	12.08	17.36	16.41	11.49	9.36	4.69
f. Other Institutional loan	13.91	14.66	1.49	7.66	13.91	13.10	10.64	14.33	14.66	18.75
g. Consumer finance	23.49	23.48	16.42	19.88	23.49	26.65	35.07	21.23	23.48	15.87
h. Miscellaneous	77.12	35.37	17.72	51.64	77.12	89.25	70.01	57.74	35.37	31.45
Grand Total	13.21	10.75	9.81	10.34	13.21	14.40	14.08	12.92	10.75	9.76
Share in percent										
a. Agriculture	4.74	4.85	4.58	4.62	4.74	4.81	4.74	4.83	4.85	4.83
Crops	4.34	4.46	4.16	4.23	4.34	4.49	4.36	4.41	4.46	4.45
Others	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.38
b. Industry	41.83	40.99	42.00	41.25	41.83	40.37	39.97	40.73	40.99	41.23
Term Loan	20.71	20.83	21.39	21.06	20.71	20.01	20.12	20.65	20.83	20.94
Working capital financing	21.12	20.15	20.61	20.19	21.12	20.36	19.86	20.08	20.15	20.29
c. Construction	8.23	8.24	8.50	8.55	8.23	8.46	8.14	8.53	8.24	8.42
d. Transport	0.51	0.49	0.59	0.57	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.49
e. Trade & Commerce	33.44	33.01	33.45	33.82	33.44	34.46	34.13	33.39	33.01	32.87
f. Other Institutional loan	2.29	2.37	2.39	2.43	2.29	2.13	2.31	2.46	2.37	2.30
g. Consumer finance	8.41	9.38	8.08	8.28	8.41	8.67	9.56	8.89	9.38	9.15
h. Miscellaneous	0.55	0.67	0.42	0.48	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.70
Grand Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank. R= Revised. P = Provisional.

Table I.9 (a): Performance Indicators of NBFIs
(In billion Taka)

Sectors	FY22					FY23 ^R				FY24 ^P
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P
Loans and Advances of NBFIs (Outstanding in private sector)										
a. Agriculture	5.2	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Crops	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5
Others	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
b. Industry	269.1	287.2	268.1	274.8	269.1	267.1	275.4	279.4	287.2	293.7
Term Loan	211.1	231.0	207.8	215.9	211.1	212.0	216.4	222.8	231.0	239.0
Working capital financing	52.8	50.1	56.1	54.3	52.8	49.4	52.8	50.7	50.1	49.2
Factoring	5.3	6.1	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.4
c. Construction	97.1	99.9	93.6	96.2	97.1	97.3	96.0	98.5	99.9	103.9
d. Transport	16.7	17.0	14.9	15.9	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.1
e. Trade and Commerce	152.8	167.8	143.6	148.8	152.8	156.5	155.8	166.8	167.8	167.9
f. Other Institutional loan	40.8	46.3	38.7	39.4	40.8	40.9	43.9	46.3	46.3	46.8
g. Consumer finance	106.4	99.2	104.6	106.5	106.4	106.1	105.2	95.3	99.2	97.0
h. Miscellaneous	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.3
Total Loans and Advances	688.6	723.1	668.5	686.8	688.6	690.9	701.1	711.0	723.1	732.2
NBFIs Deposits by its type										
Fixed Deposits	409.8	432.9	415.7	413.0	409.8	404.6	426.1	425.3	432.9	434.9
Recurring Deposits	5.9	8.5	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	8.5	7.2
Special Purpose Deposits	4.5	4.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.3
Restricted (Blocked) Deposits	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6
Total Deposits	420.9	446.8	425.0	422.7	420.9	415.9	437.5	437.0	446.8	448.1
Interest Rates of NBFIs										
Deposit Rate	7.49	7.93	7.62	7.36	7.49	7.48	7.74	7.78	7.93	8.15
Advances Rate	9.85	8.20	10.43	10.22	9.85	9.11	8.89	8.89	8.20	11.58
Spread	2.36	0.27	2.81	2.86	2.36	1.63	1.15	1.11	0.27	3.43
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Loans and Advances of NBFIs										
a. Agriculture	4.87	6.35	-8.94	-6.88	4.87	13.43	19.75	15.17	6.35	-2.73
Crops	8.25	12.73	-11.80	-7.04	8.25	20.07	30.45	24.24	12.73	-0.62
Others	-5.71	-16.61	0.29	-6.32	-5.71	-7.42	-10.55	-14.73	-16.61	-11.31
b. Industry	0.62	6.70	1.40	4.80	0.62	0.87	2.71	1.66	6.70	9.95
Term Loan	-1.01	9.44	-0.53	3.47	-1.01	2.75	4.10	3.21	9.44	12.70
Working capital financing	5.47	-5.20	10.14	9.86	5.47	-10.18	-5.81	-6.72	-5.20	-0.36
Factoring	25.26	16.12	-7.34	10.90	25.26	65.37	47.28	27.79	16.12	-3.19
c. Construction	6.74	2.88	1.95	4.70	6.74	6.70	2.63	2.36	2.88	6.73
d. Transport	38.27	1.62	-3.10	4.82	38.27	23.56	16.70	8.65	1.62	-0.33
e. Trade & Commerce	-2.28	9.76	-4.94	-5.03	-2.28	3.35	8.51	12.12	9.76	7.26
f. Other Institutional loan	6.09	13.34	-6.05	-1.80	6.09	3.33	13.37	17.46	13.34	14.57
g. Consumer finance	10.59	-6.79	13.52	12.48	10.59	12.51	0.55	-10.56	-6.79	-8.51
h. Miscellaneous	-21.34	-11.50	-34.50	-36.75	-21.34	-28.39	426.42	530.90	-11.50	17.84
Total Loans and Advances	3.23	5.01	1.04	3.05	3.23	4.61	4.89	3.53	5.01	5.97

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank. R= Revised. P = Provisional.

Table I.10: Trends in Agricultural Credit
(In billion Taka)

	FY22			FY23			FY24			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Program/Target (July-June)	283.9	308.1	283.9	283.9	283.9	308.1	308.1	308.1	308.1	350.0
Total disbursement	288.3	328.3	92.9	70.1	73.3	65.8	100.9	74.5	87.1	88.2
Crop	128.3	146.6	44.5	32.0	28.9	30.8	48.3	36.9	30.5	39.1
Irrigation	2.4	2.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Agricultural equipment	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Live-stock	54.3	75.1	16.0	13.2	15.8	13.5	21.4	15.7	24.6	20.9
Fisheries	35.9	42.0	11.2	8.3	9.2	8.6	11.6	9.5	12.3	12.8
Grain storage & marketing	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Poverty alleviation	21.1	21.9	8.1	5.2	4.4	3.5	6.7	3.9	7.8	6.8
Others	42.2	36.1	11.6	9.6	12.9	7.5	11.5	7.2	9.9	7.3
Total recovery	274.6	330.1	80.1	63.8	74.9	70.8	93.5	77.9	87.9	80.1
Total overdue	59.5	65.4	69.3	64.7	59.5	78.0	72.1	70.7	65.4	86.7
Outstanding	498.0	527.0	476.6	488.9	498.0	502.5	510.0	512.8	527.0	541.6
Overdue as percent of outstanding	11.95	12.41	14.55	13.24	11.95	15.53	14.14	13.78	12.41	16.00
	Growth in percent ¹									
Total disbursement	13.03	13.86	25.60	8.89	4.74	26.37	8.61	6.35	18.79	34.02
Total recovery	1.25	20.20	2.49	12.29	1.88	26.68	16.81	22.06	17.40	13.25

Source: Agricultural Credit Department, Bangladesh Bank.

¹ Quarterly growth rate refers to growth over the same quarter of the previous year.

Table I.11: Microcredit Operations of Grameen Bank and Large NGOs
(In billion Taka)

Institutions	FY22					FY23 ^R				FY24
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P
1. Total disbursement	1254.1	1587.7	363.7	354.8	339.2	343.4	436.6	421.7	386.1	381.4
i) Grameen Bank	206.6	247.4	54.8	63.1	58.6	56.6	66.8	65.2	58.8	57.8
ii) BRAC	491.0	658.3	155.7	130.2	122.2	139.0	190.6	172.1	156.6	167.1
iii) ASA	446.4	543.4	123.2	131.6	130.2	115.9	141.9	147.8	137.8	120.0
iv) Proshika	13.2	20.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.8
v) TMSS	73.3	88.6	19.9	19.4	17.9	20.7	24.4	23.2	20.3	22.8
vi) RDRS Bangladesh	17.0	20.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6
vii) CARITAS Bangladesh	6.6	8.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
2. Total recovery	1201.1	1526.1	323.6	315.8	337.7	350.2	379.2	399.3	397.4	407.0
i) Grameen Bank	203.2	232.0	58.1	57.5	53.3	54.9	61.8	61.3	54.0	59.4
ii) BRAC	527.6	660.4	144.1	128.7	145.2	149.8	157.3	172.6	180.7	176.3
iii) ASA	375.0	505.1	97.8	104.7	111.7	116.7	127.8	131.9	128.6	136.1
iv) Proshika	12.8	20.6	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.1
v) TMSS	61.7	81.0	14.9	15.8	17.7	18.4	20.2	21.0	21.4	21.8
vi) RDRS Bangladesh	14.7	19.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2
vii) CARITAS Bangladesh	6.1	8.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3
3. Loans outstanding	798.5	943.4	721.3	778.1	798.5	816.6	887.0	931.6	943.4	937.9
4. Loans overdue	37.6	32.1	45.3	44.6	37.6	38.9	29.6	31.3	32.1	37.8
5. Overdue as percent of outstanding	4.71	3.40	6.28	5.73	4.71	4.76	3.34	3.36	3.40	4.03

Source: Research Department, Bangladesh Bank. R= Revised. P = Provisional.

Table I.12: Microcredit Operations of MFIs
(In billion Taka)

Indicators	FY21		FY22		FY23 ^P				
	FY21	FY22	FY23	July- Dec/20	Jan- Jun/21	July- Dec/21	Jan- Jun/22	July- Dec/22	Jan- Jun/23
Total disbursement	1512.1	1918.3	2493.0	718.8	793.3	891.2	1027.6	1137.9	1355.1
Total recovery	1397.1	1652.7	2112.4	766.4	729.8	724.5	928.2	937.1	1175.4
Loans outstanding	949.9	1241.5	1504.2	925.2	949.9	1073.8	1241.5	1402.7	1504.2
Loans overdue	79.0	101.5	153.9	33.7	79.0	79.0	101.5	135.5	153.9
Overdue as percent of outstanding	8.31	8.17	10.23	3.64	8.31	7.35	8.17	9.66	10.23

Source: Microcredit Regulatory Authority. P = Provisional.

Table I.13: Industrial Term Lending by Banks and NBFIs
(In billion Taka)

Institutions	FY22					FY23 ^P				
	FY22	FY23 ^P	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^P
Disbursement										
SOBs	64.5	47.1	7.7	12.0	21.7	23.1	7.1	4.2	14.8	20.9
PCBs	547.3	771.8	122.8	150.6	121.4	152.5	143.9	260.9	162.2	204.8
Foreign banks	32.6	32.9	4.5	9.8	6.5	11.9	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.7
Specialized banks	10.3	29.98	2.1	0.01	3.63	4.50	9.96	7.97	6.08	5.96
Non-bank financial institutions	68.9	70.0	11.2	15.4	20.1	22.1	16.2	14.0	17.8	21.9
All Banks and NBFIs	723.6	951.7	148.3	187.7	173.4	214.1	185.6	295.7	209.1	261.3
Recovery										
SOBs	30.1	43.7	2.8	6.9	9.1	11.4	14.1	11.9	10.9	6.7
PCBs	502.6	901.4	101.2	147.9	125.6	127.9	166.9	462.9	135.6	136.0
Foreign banks	35.5	24.0	7.9	9.5	10.0	8.0	4.5	6.7	7.7	5.2
Specialized banks	12.5	17.1	4.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.6	3.0	6.3	6.2
Non-bank financial institutions	67.9	77.8	13.7	18.6	17.7	17.9	19.0	21.4	18.5	18.8
All Banks and NBFIs	648.6	1063.9	129.8	184.8	165.7	168.3	206.1	505.9	179.0	172.9
Outstanding										
SOBs	633.8	974.1	601.2	590.5	603.3	633.8	648.9	661.3	976.2	974.1
PCBs	2152.5	2573.0	2065.5	2099.0	2104.5	2152.5	2218.9	2516.7	2441.9	2573.0
Foreign banks	70.8	67.1	75.2	73.7	70.2	70.8	73.6	71.7	67.6	67.1
Specialized banks	24.1	20.1	18.9	31.9	32.2	24.1	28.2	33.4	29.4	20.1
Non-bank financial institutions	323.0	318.8	272.4	294.0	295.5	323.0	317.8	317.5	315.6	318.8
All Banks and NBFIs	3204.1	3953.2	3033.3	3089.2	3105.7	3204.1	3287.4	3600.5	3830.8	3953.2
Growth in percent ¹										
Disbursement										
SOBs	12.70	-27.02	-29.55	-7.38	118.83	-1.49	-7.14	-65.19	-31.66	-9.54
PCBs	0.35	41.00	-3.71	11.92	-9.16	1.88	17.13	73.28	33.56	34.28
Foreign banks	2.15	0.87	-31.96	207.80	-56.18	62.05	86.98	-11.54	25.32	-35.01
Specialized banks	26.43	192.30	21.46	-99.57	112.32	78.68	369.66	86583.70	67.50	32.58
Non-bank financial institutions	53.38	1.61	44.77	26.06	47.49	96.01	44.83	-8.92	-11.39	-1.13
All Banks and NBFIs	5.23	31.52	-4.02	13.78	-0.22	10.20	25.13	57.54	20.57	22.01
Recovery										
SOBs	10.04	45.05	-49.78	28.27	-18.51	113.89	404.48	73.34	20.84	-41.01
PCBs	11.51	79.33	25.86	19.02	-4.72	11.99	64.87	213.08	7.90	6.30
Foreign banks	5.31	-32.21	-24.87	12.55	53.44	-1.80	-43.39	-29.48	-23.56	-35.25
Specialized banks	26.11	36.65	804.36	181.00	-26.88	-26.28	-61.61	50.98	91.82	98.59
Non-bank financial institutions	7.47	14.50	-15.33	11.56	18.77	16.10	38.37	15.52	4.42	5.11
All Banks and NBFIs	10.90	64.03	14.64	18.91	-1.90	14.24	58.79	173.81	8.00	2.72
Outstanding										
SOBs	-15.78	53.70	20.76	25.34	-14.50	-15.78	7.92	11.98	61.82	53.70
PCBs	5.00	19.54	10.17	8.08	8.96	5.00	7.43	19.90	16.03	19.54
Foreign banks	-10.23	-5.18	-2.18	1.99	-11.41	-10.23	-2.20	-2.75	-3.75	-5.18
Specialized banks	37.20	-16.50	0.87	50.97	71.50	37.20	49.48	4.65	-8.52	-16.50
Non-bank financial institutions	27.11	-1.28	-0.76	19.31	15.75	27.11	16.66	7.99	6.77	-1.28
All Banks and NBFIs	1.62	23.38	10.59	12.21	3.85	1.62	8.38	16.55	23.35	23.38

Source: SME & Special Programmes Department, Bangladesh Bank.

¹ Quarterly growth rate refers to growth over the same quarter of the previous year.

P = Provisional.

Table II.1: Trend in Inflation

(Base: 2005-06=100)

Period	General	Food	Non-food	General	Food	Non-food
	Point-to-Point			12 Month Average		
2021						
January	5.02	5.23	4.69	5.64	5.78	5.43
February	5.32	5.42	5.17	5.63	5.82	5.34
March	5.47	5.51	5.39	5.63	5.87	5.26
April	5.56	5.57	5.55	5.60	5.84	5.22
May	5.26	4.87	5.86	5.59	5.82	5.23
June	5.64	5.45	5.94	5.56	5.73	5.29
July	5.36	5.08	5.80	5.54	5.68	5.33
August	5.54	5.16	6.13	5.53	5.60	5.43
September	5.59	5.21	6.19	5.50	5.49	5.52
October	5.70	5.22	6.48	5.44	5.32	5.64
November	5.98	5.43	6.87	5.48	5.29	5.78
December	6.05	5.46	7.00	5.54	5.30	5.93
2022						
January	5.86	5.60	6.26	5.62	5.33	6.06
February	6.17	6.22	6.10	5.69	5.40	6.13
March	6.22	6.34	6.04	5.75	5.47	6.19
April	6.29	6.24	6.39	5.81	5.53	6.26
May	7.42	8.30	6.08	5.99	5.81	6.27
June	7.56	8.37	6.33	6.15	6.05	6.31
July	7.48	8.19	6.39	6.33	6.31	6.35
August	9.52	9.94	8.85	6.66	6.71	6.58
September	9.10	9.08	9.13	6.96	7.04	6.84
October	8.91	8.50	9.58	7.23	7.32	7.10
November	8.85	8.14	9.98	7.48	7.55	7.37
December	8.71	7.91	9.96	7.70	7.75	7.62
2023						
January	8.57	7.76	9.84	7.92	7.92	7.92
February	8.78	8.13	9.82	8.14	8.08	8.23
March	9.33	9.09	9.72	8.39	8.31	8.53
April	9.24	8.84	9.72	8.64	8.53	8.81
May	9.94	9.24	9.96	8.85	8.61	9.13
June	9.74	9.73	9.60	9.02	8.73	9.39
July	9.69	9.76	9.47	9.20	8.84	9.64
August	9.92	12.54	7.95	9.24	9.08	9.55
September	9.63	12.37	7.82	9.29	9.37	9.44

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Note: Food includes food, beverage & tobacco.

Table II.2: Commodity Prices in the International Markets

	FY22				FY23				FY24
	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Rice (USD/MT)	405.7	400.3	425.3	446.3	429.3	446.0	495.0	508.3	600.7
Wheat (USD/MT)	264.8	331.2	370.4	415.2	316.7	–	298.3	264.9	237.1
Soybean oil (USD/MT)	1433.7	1445.9	1674.1	1887.4	1560.2	1545.6	1236.0	1008.5	1124.6
Sugar (USD /kg)	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.54	0.54
Crude Petroleum (Dubai) (USD/Barrel)	71.4	77.9	96.5	108.9	98.3	84.6	79.6	77.9	86.7
Palm Oil (USD/MT)	1128.7	1307.0	1548.0	1633.6	997.3	925.0	954.7	918.8	856.3

Source: World Bank. Note: MT=Metric Ton; – = Not available.

Table II.3: Inflation in South Asia
(Point-to-point)

Countries	FY22					FY23				FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Bangladesh	7.56	9.74	6.05	6.22	7.56	9.10	8.71	9.33	9.74	9.63
Bhutan	6.54	3.83	6.87	5.57	6.54	6.05	4.44	3.15	3.83	5.03
India (CPI NS)	7.01	4.81	5.66	6.95	7.01	7.41	5.72	5.66	4.81	5.02
Pakistan	21.30	29.40	12.30	12.70	21.30	23.20	24.50	35.40	29.40	31.44
Sri Lanka (NCPI)	58.90	10.80	14.00	21.50	58.90	73.70	57.20	49.20	10.80	0.80
Vietnam	3.37	2.00	1.81	2.41	3.37	3.94	4.55	3.35	2.00	3.66

Source: Central Banks and Statistics Departments of respective countries.

Note: Quarterly data indicate end quarter.

Table III.1: Movements in Reserve Money
(In billion Taka)

			FY22			FY23			FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P
Outstanding										
1. Net foreign assets of BB	3,477.6	2,875.0	3,546.1	3,447.6	3,477.6	3,190.4	2,975.0	2,820.2	2,875.0	2,587.2
2. Net domestic assets of BB	-6.0	960.9	-309.4	-236.0	-6.0	210.4	825.1	635.8	960.9	855.2
a) Claims on public sector	583.7	1,613.1	86.1	162.9	583.7	753.0	1,089.9	1,154.2	1,613.1	1,329.7
i) Claims on govt. (net)	549.3	1,574.1	54.6	128.0	549.3	716.6	1,053.4	1,118.0	1,574.1	1,290.4
ii) Claims on other public sector	34.4	38.9	31.5	34.9	34.4	36.3	36.5	36.3	38.9	39.3
b) Claim on private sector	59.4	73.5	57.0	57.8	59.4	60.2	62.6	71.9	73.5	77.5
c) Claims on banks	160.7	618.5	166.0	161.4	160.7	273.5	666.1	581.2	618.5	754.1
d) Other items (net)	-809.7	-1,344.2	-618.5	-618.2	-809.7	-876.2	-993.4	-1,171.6	-1,344.2	-1,306.1
3. Currency issued	2,561.8	3,119.5	2,294.9	2,319.2	2,561.8	2,616.4	2,923.6	2,789.6	3,119.5	2,773.1
i) Currency outside banks	2,364.5	2,919.1	2,107.2	2,126.9	2,364.5	2,400.0	2,681.8	2,546.7	2,919.1	2,535.1
ii) Cash in tills	197.3	200.3	187.7	192.4	197.3	216.4	241.8	242.9	200.3	238.1
4. Deposits of banks with BB	909.8	716.4	941.8	892.3	909.8	784.4	876.5	666.4	716.4	669.2
5. Reserve money (RM)	3,471.6	3,835.9	3,236.7	3,211.6	3,471.6	3,400.8	3,800.1	3,456.0	3,835.9	3,442.3
6. Money multiplier (M2/RM)	4.92	4.92	5.01	5.08	4.92	5.07	4.63	5.15	4.92	5.45
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
1. Net foreign assets of BB	-5.2	-17.3	3.9	-0.6	-5.2	-11.8	-16.1	-18.2	-17.3	-18.9
2. Net domestic assets of BB	96.8	16230.2	16.7	45.3	96.8	154.8	366.7	369.4	16230.2	306.4
a) Claims on public sector	184.7	176.4	107.7	349.1	184.7	611.7	1165.9	608.6	176.4	76.6
i) Claims on govt. (net)	217.7	186.6	315.7	230.6	217.7	885.7	1829.4	773.4	186.6	80.1
ii) Claims on other public sector	6.7	13.3	11.2	7.1	6.7	10.1	15.7	3.9	13.3	8.1
b) Claim on private sector	1.6	23.8	7.0	5.9	1.6	3.2	9.8	24.4	23.8	28.7
c) Claims on Banks	-15.2	284.8	2.9	-15.4	-15.2	48.8	301.3	260.1	284.8	175.7
3. Currency issued	12.9	21.8	13.0	14.9	12.9	14.9	27.4	20.3	21.8	6.0
4. Deposits of banks with BB	-24.9	-21.3	-6.7	-12.3	-24.9	-18.0	-6.9	-25.3	-21.3	-14.7
5. Reserve money (RM)	-0.3	10.5	6.5	5.8	-0.3	5.2	17.4	7.6	10.5	1.2

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

R=Revised, P = Provisional.

Table III.2: Movements in Broad Money
(In billion Taka)

	FY22					FY23			FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P
Outstanding										
1. Net foreign assets	3,643.0	3,167.3	3,691.6	3,564.0	3,643.0	3,354.4	3,194.0	3,090.8	3,167.3	2,930.6
2. Net domestic assets	13,438.2	15,704.4	12,514.8	12,735.0	13,438.2	13,873.9	14,385.7	14,695.8	15,704.4	15,841.9
a) Domestic credit	16,717.5	19,267.7	15,321.9	15,627.1	16,717.5	17,100.7	17,617.6	18,159.6	19,267.7	19,305.7
Credit to public sector	3,205.1	4,325.1	2,689.4	2,712.7	3,205.1	3,306.6	3,356.3	3,691.5	4,325.1	4,175.2
Credit to govt. (net)	2,833.1	3,873.5	2,345.4	2,354.9	2,833.1	2,924.9	2,936.2	3,245.6	3,873.5	3,709.2
Credit to other public sector	372.0	451.6	344.0	357.8	372.0	381.7	420.1	445.9	451.6	466.0
Credit to private sector	13,512.4	14,942.6	12,632.5	12,914.4	13,512.4	13,794.1	14,261.3	14,468.1	14,942.6	15,130.5
b) Other items (net)	-3,279.3	-3,563.3	-2,807.1	-2,892.1	-3,279.3	-3,226.9	-3,231.9	-3,463.8	-3,563.3	-3,463.8
3. Narrow Money	4,259.0	4,918.9	3,793.1	3,755.6	4,259.0	4,184.5	4,525.4	4,352.5	4,918.9	4,400.2
a) Currency outside banks	2,364.5	2,919.1	2,107.2	2,126.9	2,364.5	2,400.0	2,681.8	2,546.7	2,919.1	2,535.1
b) Demand deposits	1,894.6	1,999.7	1,685.9	1,628.7	1,894.6	1,784.5	1,843.6	1,805.8	1,999.7	1,865.1
4. Time deposits	12,822.2	13,952.8	12,413.2	12,543.5	12,822.2	13,043.8	13,054.3	13,434.1	13,952.8	14,372.3
5. Broad money	17,081.2	18,871.7	16,206.4	16,299.1	17,081.2	17,228.3	17,579.7	17,786.6	18,871.7	18,772.5
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
1. Net foreign assets	-4.72	-13.06	3.41	-1.60	-4.72	-11.16	-13.48	-13.28	-13.06	-12.64
2. Net domestic assets	14.02	16.86	11.57	13.54	14.02	14.83	14.95	15.40	16.86	14.19
a) Domestic credit	16.10	15.25	12.37	14.01	16.10	16.42	14.98	16.21	15.25	12.89
Credit to public sector	27.67	34.94	21.00	28.96	27.67	28.07	24.80	36.08	34.94	26.27
Credit to govt. (net)	28.18	36.72	22.61	31.62	28.18	28.55	25.19	37.82	36.72	26.81
Credit to other public sector	23.93	21.41	11.00	13.80	23.93	24.57	22.12	24.61	21.41	22.08
Credit to private sector	13.66	10.58	10.68	11.29	13.66	13.93	12.89	12.03	10.58	9.69
3. Narrow money	13.32	15.49	12.76	13.88	13.32	14.15	19.31	15.89	15.49	5.15
4. Time deposits	8.20	8.82	8.67	8.69	8.20	6.98	5.16	7.10	8.82	10.18
5. Broad money	9.43	10.48	9.60	9.85	9.43	8.64	8.47	9.13	10.48	8.96

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

R=Revised, P = Provisional.

Table III.3: Interest Rates Developments

Instruments	Sep.21	Dec.21	Mar.22	Jun.22	Sep.22	Dec.22	Mar.23	Jun.23 ^R	Sep.23 ^P
T - Bills									
14 - day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91 - day	2.00	2.36	2.43	5.94	6.01	6.90	6.18	6.80	7.24
182 - day	2.50	3.19	3.05	6.44	6.47	7.30	7.01	7.07	7.40
364 - day	2.76	3.44	3.75	6.62	6.80	7.76	7.40	7.90	7.97
BGTB									
2 - year	...	4.68	4.61	7.21	7.47	7.55	7.97	8.09	8.65
5 - year	4.67	6.41	6.11	7.80	7.73	7.90	8.14	8.71	8.99
10 - year	6.19	7.38	6.92	8.03	8.09	8.33	8.37	...	9.20
15-year	6.19	7.77	7.48	8.27	8.49	8.77	...	...	...
20-year	6.31	7.87	7.63	8.48	8.52	8.95	...	...	...
Repo									
1-3 day	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.50
Reverse Repo									
1-3 day	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.50
Bangladesh Banks Bills									
07-Day	1.28	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
14-Day	1.51	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
30-Day	1.89	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...
Call Money Rate									
	1.90	2.66	2.66	4.88	5.53	5.80	6.03	6.06	6.41
Lending Rate									
All Banks	7.38	7.42	7.28	7.26	7.14	7.23	7.29	7.34	7.76
State Owned Banks	6.28	6.47	6.35	6.32	6.28	6.46	6.45	6.44	6.77
Private Banks	7.65	7.67	7.53	7.5	7.38	7.44	7.53	7.63	8.08
(a) Domestic	7.72	7.73	7.57	7.55	7.39	7.45	7.54	7.63	8.09
(b) Foreign	5.87	6.10	6.28	6.39	6.87	7.09	7.40	7.57	7.87
Specialized Banks	7.19	7.13	7.09	7.01	6.65	6.93	6.96	6.30	6.62
Islamic Banks	8.01	8.10	7.79	7.69	7.25	7.20	7.17	7.35	7.58
Deposits Rate									
All Banks	4.09	4.06	4.04	3.98	4.13	4.24	4.37	5.03	4.54
State Owned Banks	4.24	4.12	3.87	3.84	4.11	4.03	4.13	4.41	4.46
Private Banks	3.98	3.98	4.05	3.98	4.09	4.26	4.40	5.86	4.51
(a) Domestic	4.18	4.18	4.25	4.17	4.29	4.49	4.64	4.40	4.75
(b) Foreign	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.9	0.96	1.00	1.14	4.63	1.26
Specialized Banks	5.46	5.67	5.37	5.27	5.44	5.56	5.66	4.27	5.94
Islamic Banks	4.49	4.38	4.45	4.39	4.44	4.83	5.07	1.17	5.21
National Savings Certificate[@]									
5 – year Bangladesh Sanchayapatra	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a	11.28 ^a
3 – year Sanchayapatra (Tin Mas Antar Munafa Vittik)	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b	11.04 ^b
5 – year Pensioner Sanchayapatra	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c	11.76 ^c
5 – year Paribar Sanchayapatra	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d

Sources: Monetary Policy Department and Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank; Department of National Savings;

... = No auction; P = Provisional, R = Revised. **Note:** Revised interest rates for NSC were effective from 21 September 2021.

^aThe interest rates are 11.28%, 10.30% & 9.30% for upto Tk 15 lac, 15+ lac to 30 lac, & above 30 lac respectively.

^bThe interest rates are 11.04%, 10.0% & 9.0% for upto Tk 15 lac, 15+ lac to 30 lac, & above 30 lac respectively.

^cThe interest rates are 11.76%, 10.75% & 9.75% for upto Tk 15 lac, 15+ lac to 30 lac & above 30 lac respectively.

^dThe interest rates are 11.52%, 10.50% & 9.50% for upto Tk 15 lac, 15+ lac to 30 lac & above 30 lac respectively.

Table III.4: Outstanding Stocks of Bangladesh Bank Bills, Treasury Bills, Bonds and NSD Certificates
(In billion Taka)

Instruments	Sep.21	Dec.21	Mar.22	Jun.22	Sep.22	Dec.22	Mar.23	Jun.23	Sep.23
Bangladesh Banks Bills									
07-Day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-Day	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-Day	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub Total	102.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
T - Bills									
14 - day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91 - day	142.9	196.0	102.8	302.8	277.0	403.3	279.7	362.1	352.9
182 - day	162.3	138.7	106.4	183.0	215.0	180.0	292.0	412.8	418.3
364 - day	272.5	286.8	284.6	305.1	292.1	309.8	433.5	518.0	724.7
Sub Total	577.6	621.5	493.7	790.9	784.2	894.1	1005.2	1292.9	1495.8
BGTB									
2 - year	430.0	431.2	453.0	413.0	388.0	393.0	443.0	485.0	482.0
5 - year	597.0	637.6	651.6	711.6	757.6	799.6	879.6	969.6	1037.5
10 - year	911.7	941.7	955.2	999.2	1037.7	1046.7	1089.7	1112.7	1146.0
15-year	429.7	451.2	466.7	510.8	526.6	538.1	549.6	552.1	549.7
20-year	397.3	416.8	433.4	488.2	506.0	522.5	536.0	541.5	543.4
Sub Total	2765.6	2878.4	2959.8	3122.7	4000.1	4194.0	4503.0	4953.7	5254.5
National Savings Certificate	3526.5	3536.8	3606.1	3640.1	3643.4	3609.0	3598.5	3607.1	3594.4
Total (excluding BB bills)	6869.7	7036.7	7059.6	7553.8	7643.5	7803.0	8101.5	8560.9	8848.9

Sources: Monetary Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank; National Savings Directorate.

Table IV.1: Government Fiscal Operations
(In billion Taka)

	FY23 ^R							FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Revised Budget	Q1 ^R	Q2 ^R	Q3 ^R	Q4 ^R	Budget	Q1 ^P
Revenue	3,431	3759	4330	796	862	918	1183	5000	989
a) NBR Tax revenue	3,013	3315	3700	675	784	801	1055	4300	867
i) VAT	1,169	1240	1412	248	313	306	373	1638	322
ii) Customs duties	353	369	441	91	88	90	100	461	96
iii) Income tax	1,026	1118	1210	198	241	262	416	1533	232
iv) Others	465	588	637	138	141	143	166	668	218
b) Non- NBR tax revenue	70	76	180	18	17	23	18	200	18
c) Non- tax revenue*	348	369	450	103	61	95	111	500	104
Expenditure	5,050	5436	6605	758	957	1526	2196	7618	918
a) Current*	2,762	3189	4143	483	509	1078	1120	4753	667
b) ADP	2,038	1991	2276	219	384	383	1006	2630	206
c) Others*	250	256	187	56	65	65	71	235	45
Budget Deficit	-1618	-2034	-2275	-205	-209	-607	-1012	-2579	71
Financing	1,618	2034	2275	205	209	607	1012	2579	-71
a) Domestic financing	889	1097	1404	118	12	304	664	1554	-140
i) Bank financing	619	1020	1154	85	15	292	629	1324	-175
ii) Non-bank financing	269	77	250	33	-3	12	35	230	35
b) Foreign financing**	729	937	871	88	198	304	348	1025	69
In Percentage of GDP									
Revenue	8.64	8.47	9.75	1.79	1.94	2.07	2.67	9.99	1.98
a) NBR Tax revenue	7.59	7.47	8.33	1.52	1.77	1.80	2.38	8.59	1.73
i) VAT	2.94	2.79	3.18	0.56	0.71	0.69	0.84	3.27	0.64
ii) Customs duties	0.89	0.83	0.99	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.92	0.19
iii) Income tax	2.58	2.52	2.73	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.94	3.06	0.46
iv) Others	1.17	1.33	1.44	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.37	1.33	0.43
b) Non-NBR tax revenue	0.18	0.17	0.41	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.40	0.04
c) Non tax revenue	0.88	0.83	1.01	0.23	0.14	0.21	0.25	1.00	0.21
Expenditure	12.71	12.25	14.88	1.71	2.16	3.44	4.95	15.22	1.83
a) Current	6.95	7.18	9.33	1.09	1.15	2.43	2.52	9.49	1.33
b) ADP	5.13	4.48	5.13	0.49	0.86	0.86	2.27	5.25	0.41
c) Others	0.63	0.58	0.42	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.47	0.09
Budget Deficit	-4.07	-4.58	-5.12	-0.46	-0.47	-1.37	-2.28	-5.15	0.14
Financing	4.07	4.58	5.12	0.46	0.47	1.37	2.28	5.15	-0.14
a) Domestic financing	2.24	2.47	3.16	0.26	0.03	0.68	1.50	3.10	-0.28
i) Bank financing	1.56	2.30	2.60	0.19	0.03	0.66	1.42	2.64	-0.35
ii) Non-bank financing	0.68	0.17	0.56	0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.08	0.46	0.07
b) Foreign financing	1.84	2.11	1.96	0.20	0.45	0.68	0.79	2.05	0.14
Memorandum item									
GDP at current market price	39,717	44,393	44,393	44,393	44,393	44,393	44,393	50,068	50,068

Source: Budget Summary, Ministry of Finance; NBR; Bangladesh Bank; BBS. *=-Estimated, **=- Grants included;

R = Revised, P = Provisional.

Table V.1: Balance of Payments
(In million USD)

	FY22					FY23 ^{RP}					FY24 ^P
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^R	Q ₃ ^R	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^{RP}	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P	Q ₁ ^P	
Current Account Balance	-18639	-3334	-5752	-6051	-4291	-3678	-1592	1594	342	892	
Trade balance	-33250	-17155	-8932	-9324	-8219	-7576	-4724	-2326	-2529	-1818	
Export f.o.b.	49245	52340	12718	13229	12752	11772	14060	13480	13028	12931	
of which : Readymade garments	42613	46992	10841	11527	11184	10274	12723	12255	11740	11618	
Import f.o.b.	82495	69495	21650	22553	20971	19348	18784	15806	15557	14749	
Services	-3955	-4256	-1077	-1111	-1161	-1110	-845	-920	-1381	-1223	
Credit	9925	8329	2595	2458	2711	1879	2673	1938	1839	1443	
Debit	13880	12585	3672	3569	3872	2989	3518	2858	3220	2666	
Primary Income	-3152	-4233	-759	-820	-842	-818	-1043	-849	-1523	-1140	
Credit	345	457	64	100	88	99	116	112	130	139	
Debit	3497	4690	823	920	930	917	1159	961	1653	1279	
Secondary Income	21718	22310	5016	5204	5931	5826	5020	5689	5775	5073	
Official Transfers	16	88	5	3	1	15	23	22	28	9	
Private Transfers	21702	22222	5011	5201	5930	5811	4997	5667	5747	5064	
Of which : workers' remittances	21032	21611	4831	5058	5733	5673	4820	5542	5576	4916	
Capital & Financial Account	15639	-1669	4746	5059	3548	875	-1802	-829	88	-3887	
Capital account	181	473	70	28	15	36	135	116	186	42	
Capital transfers	181	473	70	28	15	36	135	116	186	42	
Financial account	15458	-2142	4676	5031	3533	839	-1937	-945	-98	-3929	
Foreign direct investment(Gross Inflows)	4636	4503	1422	1202	1105	1432	1196	1153	722	1495	
Of which: FDI net liabilities	1827	1611	743	517	192	505	646	190	270	525	
Portfolio investment	-158	-18	-27	-21	-48	-17	-13	-11	23	-40	
Of which : Investment by NRBs	114	118	28	26	28	32	24	37	25	30	
Other investment	13789	-3735	3960	4535	3389	351	-2570	-1124	-391	-4414	
Net aid flows	8284	6944	1808	2199	2838	885	1825	1051	3183	580	
Medium and long-term (MLT) loans	9811	8689	2162	2591	3195	1298	2204	1515	3672	1110	
MLT amortization payments	1527	1745	354	392	357	413	379	464	489	530	
Other long term loans	1443	533	537	246	181	68	-298	448	315	120	
Other short term loans	3315	-1910	1231	1551	361	775	-1013	-1259	-413	-612	
Trade credit	-438	-6530	-105	-162	234	-904	-1885	-409	-3332	-3771	
DMBs and NBDCs	1185	-2772	489	701	-225	-473	-1199	-955	-144	-731	
Assets	791	799	14	-445	672	-94	495	253	144	200	
Liabilities	1976	-1973	503	256	447	-567	-704	-702	0	-531	
Net Errors & Omissions	-3656	-3220	25	-314	-2816	-512	-460	-2082	-166	140	
Overall Balance	-6656	-8222	-981	-1306	-3559	-3315	-3854	-1317	264	-2855	
Reserve Assets	6656	8222	981	1306	3559	3315	3854	1317	-264	2855	
Bangladesh Bank	6656	8222	981	1306	3559	3315	3854	1317	-264	2855	
Assets	-4987	-8766	-18	-1947	-2993	-4554	-3507	-1384	679	-3483	
Liabilities	1669	-544	963	-641	566	-1239	347	-67	415	-628	

	FY22					FY23 ^{RP}				FY24 ^P
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^R	Q ₃ ^R	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^{RP}	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P	Q ₁ ^P
Memorandum Items										
Gross official reserves	41827	31203	46154	44147	41827	36476	33748	31143	31203	26911
Gross official reserves (As per BPM6)	33386	24754	--	--	--	28166	26023	24096	24754	21060
In months of imports of goods & services	6.1	4.6	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.3	4.9	5.8	5.1	4.8
In months of prospective imports	6.7	5.0	6.8	7.8	7.5	6.9	5.5	6.4	5.6	5.3
Export growth (in percent)	33.44	6.28	46.91	45.20	35.00	11.63	10.55	1.90	2.16	9.85
Import growth (in percent)	35.95	-15.76	60.49	28.57	17.06	11.70	-13.24	-29.92	--	-23.77
Remittances growth (in percent)	-15.12	2.75	-22.46	-10.53	-7.22	4.90	-0.25	9.55	-2.74	-13.34

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

R=Revised, P=Provisional, RP = Revised but still provisional.

Table V.2: Trends in the Commodity Composition of Exports
(In million USD)

Items	FY22					FY23				FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
1. Raw jute	216.2	204.2	80.3	37.6	58.8	55.4	51.5	43.9	53.4	45.4
2. Jute goods	911.5	708.1	297.5	259.4	181.8	190.2	188.8	169.0	160.1	221.9
3. Tea	2.1	2.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
4. Leather	151.4	123.4	37.9	46.0	35.6	34.5	29.6	29.1	30.2	33.9
5. Frozen shrimps and fish	499.1	382.3	177.0	86.7	90.4	126.2	102.8	88.6	64.7	85.8
6. Woven garments	19,398.8	21,253.4	4,843.8	5,569.4	5,090.3	4,624.9	5,712.1	5,778.0	5,138.5	4,854.9
7. Knitwear products	23,214.3	25,738.2	5,997.5	5,958.3	6,094.4	5,649.5	7,010.2	6,477.8	6,600.7	6,762.6
8. Terry towels	46.0	31.3	12.4	10.8	10.8	10.7	7.9	6.5	6.2	5.2
9. Others	7,643.2	7,115.6	2,229.6	1,938.1	1,914.7	1,805.0	1,710.9	1,817.0	1,782.8	1,675.1
Total exports	52,083	55,559	13,677	13,907	13,477	12,497	14,814	14,410	13,837	13,685
Of which: exports from EPZ	6,899	6,462	1,676	1,835	1,857	1,688	1,721	1,499	1,554	1,317
Total exports (adjusted)	49,245	52,340	12,718	13,353	12,628	11,800	14,032	13,480	13,028	12,931

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

Table V.3: Major Destination-wise RMG Related Exports
(In million USD)

	FY22					FY23				FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Exports of RMG	42613	46992	10841	11528	11185	10274	12722	12256	11739	11618
European Countries	26837	29435	6891	7368	6974	6278	7999	7797	7362	7133
USA	9013	8517	2319	2358	2423	2010	2268	1981	2257	2066
Other Countries	6763	9039	1631	1801	1787	1986	2455	2478	2120	2418
Woven Garments	19399	21253	4844	5569	5090	4625	5712	5778	5138	4855
European Countries	10364	11103	2575	3155	2623	2275	2936	3271	2620	2465
USA	5893	5824	1511	1593	1617	1367	1610	1358	1488	1260
Other Countries	3142	4327	758	821	850	983	1165	1149	1030	1130
Knitwear Products	23214	25738	5997	5958	6094	5649	7010	6478	6601	6763
European Countries	16474	18333	4316	4214	4351	4003	5062	4526	4741	4668
USA	3120	2693	808	765	806	643	658	623	769	806
Other Countries	3620	4712	873	980	937	1003	1290	1329	1091	1289
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Exports of RMG	35.47	10.27	46.12	45.14	40.36	13.41	17.35	6.32	4.96	13.07
European Countries	32.23	9.68	41.46	43.10	37.89	12.03	16.08	5.81	5.55	13.61
USA	51.57	-5.50	75.71	67.60	47.82	5.13	-2.21	-15.99	-6.84	2.77
Other Countries	29.71	33.66	32.83	29.94	40.55	28.70	50.51	37.58	18.62	21.79
Woven Garments	33.82	9.56	44.30	46.01	38.97	18.73	17.93	3.74	0.95	4.97
European Countries	27.70	7.13	36.77	40.04	30.26	13.10	14.05	3.69	-0.10	8.36
USA	51.58	-1.18	74.16	71.78	54.93	16.73	6.57	-14.79	-7.97	-7.83
Other Countries	26.03	37.71	24.98	29.56	40.39	37.89	53.73	39.90	21.13	14.95
Knitwear Products	36.88	10.87	47.63	44.34	41.54	9.40	16.89	8.72	8.31	19.70
European Countries	35.24	11.28	44.42	45.48	42.93	11.42	17.30	7.40	8.96	16.60
USA	51.56	-13.68	78.68	59.53	35.35	-13.21	-18.62	-18.51	-4.57	25.29
Other Countries	33.08	30.16	40.49	30.26	40.69	20.81	47.72	35.63	16.35	28.51

Source: Compiled by Statistics Department of Bangladesh Bank using the data of EPB.

Table V.4: Export Performance for July-September 2023
(In million USD)

Products	Export for 2022-23	Proposed Export target for 2023-24	Strategic Target for July-Sep. 2023	Export Performance for July-Sep 2023	Export Performance for July-Sep 2022	% Change of export performance over Export Target	% Change of export performance July-Sep 2023 Over July-Sep 2022
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All products	55,558.8	62,000.0	13,988.0	13,685.4	12,496.9	-2.16	9.51
A. Primary Commodities	1,265.3	1,420.0	320.4	360.8	407.8	12.63	-11.51
Frozen & Live Fish	422.3	470.0	106.0	99.5	132.8	-6.13	-25.05
Animal origin	13.8	15.5	3.5	3.8	3.3	8.57	14.11
Agriculture Products	829.2	934.5	210.8	257.5	271.6	22.13	-5.20
B. Manufactured Commodities	54,293.5	60,580.0	13,667.6	13,324.6	12,089.1	-2.51	10.22
Cement, Salt, Stone Etc.	13.7	15.0	3.4	4.4	2.2	29.59	100.92
Ores, Slag and Ash	39.9	45.0	10.2	10.0	7.0	-1.97	42.35
Petroleum bi Products	18.0	19.0	4.3	6.1	4.1	42.42	47.58
Chemical Products	301.8	360.0	81.2	93.2	69.2	14.77	34.73
Plastic Products	209.9	275.0	62.0	56.0	48.1	-9.80	16.24
Rubber	36.6	42.0	9.5	8.3	7.4	-12.76	12.06
Leather & Leather Products	1,223.6	1,350.0	304.6	267.5	328.0	-12.18	-18.44
Wood & Wood Products	10.7	12.0	2.7	1.5	0.7	-45.39	120.90
Handicrafts	29.8	33.0	7.5	8.5	7.4	13.56	14.48
Paper & Paper Products	229.5	270.0	60.9	62.8	33.4	3.15	88.20
Printed Materials	7.7	9.0	2.0	1.7	0.9	-18.72	75.53
Silk	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.2	-80.00	-78.95
Cotton & Cotton Product (Yarn, Waste, Fabrics etc.)	411.1	460.0	103.8	125.5	74.7	20.88	68.05
Jute & Jute goods	912.3	1,020.0	230.1	221.9	245.7	-3.58	-9.67
Man Made Filaments & Staple Fibers	310.0	350.0	79.0	77.4	51.1	-2.04	51.43
Carpet	25.0	28.0	6.3	5.8	7.1	-7.75	-17.54
Specialized Textiles	284.7	315.0	71.1	72.8	59.4	2.49	22.69
Readymade Garments	46,991.6	52,272.0	11,793.2	11,617.5	10,274.3	-1.49	13.07
Knitwear	25,738.2	28,432.0	6,414.6	6,762.6	5,649.5	5.42	19.70
Woven Garments	21,253.4	23,840.0	5,378.6	4,854.9	4,624.9	-9.74	4.97
Home Textile	1,095.3	1,235.0	278.6	189.5	353.5	-31.99	-46.39
Footwear	478.9	550.0	124.1	124.1	125.3	-0.02	-1.01
Cap	447.4	530.0	119.6	88.5	108.8	-25.97	-18.67
Wigs & Human Hair	123.0	150.0	33.8	32.6	34.8	-3.81	-6.36
Ceramic Products	43.4	48.0	10.8	9.8	10.9	-9.79	-10.28
Glass & Glass ware	12.2	14.0	3.2	2.6	1.6	-16.46	63.98
Engineering Products	585.9	630.0	142.1	121.1	144.4	-14.80	-16.13
Ships, Boats and floating structures	5.3	6.0	1.4	0.0	5.2	-97.04	-99.22
Other Manufactured Products	445.8	541.1	122.1	115.7	84.0	-5.23	37.81

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

Table V.5: Trends in the Commodity Composition of Imports
(In million USD)

	FY22						FY23 ^{RP}			FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^{RP}	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^P	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P	Q ₁ ^P	
A. Food Grains	2,562	2,599	1,047	552	421	405	919	718	558	398	
1. Rice	427	572	165	20	10	83	308	172	9	2	
2. Wheat	2,135	2,028	882	533	411	322	612	545	549	396	
B. Consumer Goods	5,779	5,652	1,414	1,749	1,456	1,346	1,532	1,443	1,332	1,130	
3. Milk & cream	419	374	62	118	127	86	80	102	106	110	
4. Spices	363	417	73	92	111	80	85	127	126	104	
5. Edible oil	2,893	2,893	806	732	779	922	830	549	592	502	
6. Pulses (all sorts)	829	938	155	318	174	129	254	309	247	77	
7. Sugar	1,276	1,030	319	489	264	129	284	356	261	336	
C. Intermediate Goods	55,192	44,270	14,003	15,026	14,682	13,207	11,811	9,539	9,713	9,466	
Petroleum goods	7,993	5,773	2,114	1,877	2,387	1,701	1,761	1,214	1,097	1,604	
8. Crude petroleum	936	628	237	192	252	230	239	(39)	197	238	
9. POL	7,057	5,145	1,877	1,685	2,135	1,470	1,522	1,253	900	1,366	
RMG related goods	22,254	17,315	5,578	6,250	5,587	4,945	4,642	3,810	3,917	3,680	
10. Raw cotton	4,439	4,274	988	1,306	1,105	1,353	1,330	756	835	831	
11. Yarn	5,245	2,795	1,224	1,496	1,271	815	632	662	686	665	
12. Textile and articles thereof	9,937	7,944	2,676	2,727	2,535	2,146	2,079	1,862	1,856	1,667	
13. Staple fibre	1,569	1,448	421	442	395	387	390	345	327	306	
14. Dyeing and tanning materials	1,065	854	269	280	281	244	211	185	214	211	
Other intermediate goods	24,945	21,182	6,311	6,899	6,708	6,561	5,408	4,515	4,698	4,183	
15. Clinker	1,223	1,164	321	347	313	329	256	341	237	214	
16. Oil seeds	1,758	1,239	504	401	559	522	93	270	355	232	
17. Chemicals	3,765	3,491	915	1,000	997	956	882	823	831	846	
18. Pharmaceutical products	1,482	364	381	397	445	89	74	68	133	86	
19. Fertilizer	4,391	4,913	1,263	1,363	1,004	1,717	1,667	997	533	529	
20. Plastics and rubber articles thereof	4,316	3,349	1,052	1,142	1,173	988	806	737	818	745	
21. Iron, steel & other base metals	8,010	6,661	1,874	2,250	2,217	1,961	1,629	1,280	1,791	1,530	
D. Capital Goods & Others	16,434	13,581	4,517	4,455	3,772	3,594	3,704	3,109	3,174	2,882	
22. Capital machinery	5,463	4,847	1,597	1,470	1,230	1,300	1,360	1,070	1,117	1,047	
23. Others Capital goods	10,971	8,733	2,920	2,985	2,542	2,294	2,344	2,038	2,057	1,835	
E. Others	9,195	8,960	2,421	2,594	2,333	2,354	2,324	2,272	2,011	2,034	
Grand Total c.i.f.(A+B+C+D+E)	89,162	75,062	23,402	24,376	22,664	20,905	20,289	17,080	16,787	15,909	
Of which Import by EPZ	5,130	3,915	1,312	1,396	1,317	1,126	998	941	850	812	
Grand Total f.o.b.(adjusted)	82,495	69,495	21,650	22,553	20,971	19,348	18,784	15,806	15,557	14,749	

Source: Compiled by Statistics Department of Bangladesh Bank using the data of National Board of Revenue (NBR).

RP=Revised but still provisional, P=Provisional.

Table V.6: Sector wise comparative statement of the Opening and Settlement of Import LCs
(In million USD)

Items	FY23								FY24 ^P	
	FY23		Q ₂		Q ₃		Q ₄		Q ₁	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
Consumer goods	7,634	7,682	1,402	2,131	2,128	1,853	1,485	1,703	1,421	1,668
Intermediate goods	5,633	5,474	1,092	1,249	1,535	1,275	1,512	1,390	1,110	1,310
Industrial raw materials	22,472	25,776	5,442	7,041	5,422	5,477	5,014	5,023	5,165	5,241
Capital machinery	2,836	3,793	649	921	1,033	781	529	638	547	645
Machinery for misc. industries	2,418	2,729	509	687	570	563	598	579	661	579
Petroleum and petroleum products	9,099	9,319	2,107	2,391	2,167	2,023	2,056	1,934	2,432	2,405
Others	16,831	18,324	3,902	4,744	4,371	4,309	4,402	4,175	4,556	4,650
Total	66,923	73,098	15,104	19,166	17,225	16,282	15,596	15,441	15,891	16,497
of which back to back	8,377	9,528	2,064	2,423	2,172	2,178	1,710	2,014	2,243	2,068
	Growth in percent (y-o-y)									
Consumer goods	-20.79	-11.37	-38.13	-15.84	-20.49	-20.21	-30.29	-6.08	-45.74	-16.37
Intermediate goods	-27.73	-23.67	-49.15	-33.28	-36.22	-34.89	2.08	-23.77	-25.69	-16.05
Industrial raw materials	-31.01	-13.94	-38.35	0.31	-37.57	-36.52	-34.68	-35.87	-21.67	-36.36
Capital machinery	-49.96	-36.65	-65.58	-47.44	-17.68	-30.78	-53.23	-70.63	-12.49	-55.63
Machinery for misc. industries	-48.28	-36.90	-60.12	-36.90	-50.17	-48.15	-28.85	-52.47	-10.80	-35.65
Petroleum and petroleum products	19.43	15.93	18.49	5.62	16.38	12.98	-8.29	-25.03	-12.16	-19.07
Others	-19.15	-4.96	-28.69	-1.37	-23.38	-17.84	-19.59	-23.20	9.61	-8.75
Total	-24.62	-12.38	-36.15	-10.19	-27.42	-26.52	-25.65	-32.50	-16.35	-25.72
of which back to back	-30.72	-19.00	-40.12	-14.79	-31.23	-32.37	-26.25	-35.73	-7.73	-29.02

Source: Foreign Exchange Operation Department, Bangladesh Bank. P= Provisional.

Table V.7: Country-wise Workers' Remittances
(In million USD)

Countries	FY22				FY23				FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ ^P
Gulf Region	11,114	11,126	2,547	2,583	3,008	2,832	2,409	2,931	2,953	2,545
Saudi Arabia	4,542	3,765	1,131	1,051	1,056	999	910	854	1,002	815
UAE	2,072	3,034	369	451	805	788	549	867	830	826
Qatar	1,346	1,453	329	329	332	352	347	398	355	255
Oman	897	791	189	201	216	170	143	232	246	228
Kuwait	1,690	1,555	398	396	453	403	360	424	368	324
Bahrain	567	528	131	154	146	120	101	156	152	97
Euro Region	1,578	1,833	366	376	459	501	404	455	473	503
Italy	1,054	1,186	248	243	305	343	268	283	292	318
France	256	292	57	67	77	76	59	77	81	80
Greece	96	131	23	23	27	31	34	35	31	32
Germany	84	112	17	22	26	24	22	31	35	22
Others Euro Region	88	112	20	21	25	28	22	28	34	52
Asia Pacific Region	1,828	2,008	416	435	483	551	405	520	533	437
Malaysia	1,022	1,126	231	236	265	325	219	288	295	263
Singapore	385	423	89	92	93	90	86	117	130	94
South Korea	136	119	30	36	44	44	33	25	17	19
Australia	129	130	30	34	37	37	27	37	29	20
Japan	69	113	16	17	18	31	23	30	29	15
Others Asia Pacific Region	88	97	19	21	27	23	18	23	32	25
Rest of the World	6,512	6,643	1,503	1,665	1,783	1,789	1,601	1,636	1,617	1,423
USA	3,438	3,522	834	824	923	1,000	967	835	721	512
UK	2,039	2,080	428	573	586	509	403	554	615	589
South Africa	315	235	67	94	77	73	68	56	38	67
Canada	127	139	29	31	39	34	26	35	45	26
Mauritius	91	110	24	24	20	30	21	20	39	92
Others Countries	502	558	120	120	139	144	117	136	160	137
Total	21,032	21,611	4,831	5,059	5,734	5,673	4,820	5,542	5,576	4,907

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Euro Region is a geographic area consists of 19 countries that have fully incorporated the euro as their national currency.

P= Provisional.

Table V.8: Exchange Rate Movements
(Taka per Currencies)

Period	US Dollar		U.K. Pound Sterling		EURO		Japanese Yen	
	Period Average	End Period	Period Average	End Period	Period Average	End Period	Period Average	End Period
2021-22								
July	84.80	84.81	117.20	117.88	100.25	100.44	0.77	0.77
August	84.95	85.20	117.32	117.24	100.03	100.51	0.77	0.78
September	85.26	85.50	117.16	114.80	100.40	99.15	0.77	0.76
October	85.61	85.68	117.06	117.31	99.29	99.07	0.76	0.75
November	85.78	85.80	115.55	114.24	97.94	96.89	0.75	0.76
December	85.80	85.80	114.09	115.73	96.99	97.38	0.75	0.75
January	85.95	86.00	116.57	115.29	97.39	95.85	0.75	0.75
February	86.00	86.00	116.45	115.30	97.57	96.91	0.75	0.74
March	86.06	86.20	113.37	113.20	94.77	96.18	0.73	0.71
April	86.23	86.45	111.80	108.49	93.47	91.27	0.69	0.67
May	87.18	89.00	108.62	112.60	92.25	95.93	0.68	0.70
June	92.03	93.45	113.51	113.33	97.33	97.57	0.69	0.68
2022-23								
July	93.89	94.70	112.60	115.23	95.77	96.78	0.69	0.71
August	94.91	95.00	113.87	110.73	96.10	95.13	0.70	0.68
September	95.62	96.00	108.43	104.54	94.79	93.46	0.67	0.67
October	96.62	97.00	109.09	112.65	95.06	96.66	0.66	0.66
November	97.62	98.00	114.55	117.16	99.53	101.22	0.69	0.71
December	98.85	99.00	120.33	119.34	104.49	105.55	0.73	0.74
January	99.89	100.00	122.17	123.52	107.60	108.46	0.77	0.77
February	100.96	101.00	122.06	121.85	108.17	107.15	0.76	0.74
March	101.96	102.00	123.70	125.59	109.15	110.62	0.76	0.77
April	102.92	103.00	127.89	129.51	112.65	113.53	0.77	0.76
May	104.39	104.50	130.33	129.73	113.54	112.18	0.76	0.75
June	105.88	106.00	133.63	134.75	114.58	115.44	0.75	0.74
2023-24								
July	108.76	109.00	140.08	140.08	120.23	120.07	0.77	0.77
August	109.46	109.50	139.17	139.28	119.48	119.64	0.76	0.75
September	109.97	110.25	136.57	134.04	117.67	116.56	0.74	0.74

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Table V.9: Trends in Foreign Aid
(In million USD)

	FY22 ^R				FY23 ^P				FY24 ^P	
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^P	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P	Q ₂ ^P	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P	Q ₁ ^P
a. Grants (i+ii)	198	562	76	30	17	51	158	137	215	51
i) Food Aid	3	53	0	1	0	13	13	13	15	6
ii) Project Aid	195	509	76	29	17	39	145	124	201	45
b. Loans (MLT)	9,811	8,689	2,162	2,591	3,195	1,298	2,204	1,515	3,672	1,110
A. Total (a+b)	10,008	9,251	2,238	2,621	3,212	1,349	2,362	1,652	3,888	1,160
B. Amortization (1+2)	2,014	2,670	446	555	419	526	528	677	940	870
1) Principal	1,525	1,735	361	403	341	389	390	466	490	492
2) Interest	489	936	85	152	78	137	138	211	450	378
C. Net Foreign Financing (A-1)	8,483	7,516	1,877	2,218	2,870	961	1,972	1,186	3,398	668

Source: ERD; MOF; Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: R= Revised, P= Provisional.

Table VI.1: Gross NPL Ratios by Type of Banks
(In percent)

Type of Banks	2021				2022				2023	
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
State Owned Commercial Banks	20.62	20.07	19.28	20.01	21.93	23.04	20.28	19.87	25.01	21.70
Specialized Banks	11.44	11.44	12.02	12.01	11.74	11.80	12.8	12.80	12.14	12.10
Private Commercial Banks	5.44	5.47	5.31	5.84	6.01	6.20	5.13	5.96	6.46	7.04
Foreign Commercial Banks	3.91	4.12	4.29	4.53	4.40	4.77	4.91	4.90	4.80	5.07
All Banks	8.18	8.12	7.93	8.53	8.96	9.36	8.16	8.80	10.11	9.93

Source: Banking Regulation and Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Table VI.2: Net NPL Ratios by Type of Banks
(In percent)

Type of Banks	2021				2022				2023	
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
State Owned Commercial Banks	2.48	2.45	2.53	3.39	5.98	7.72	5.22	5.24	10.78	6.85
Specialized Banks	-0.61	-0.65	0.40	0.46	-0.14	-0.06	1.41	1.49	0.90	0.92
Private Commercial Banks	-1.17	-1.18	-1.07	-0.82	-0.61	-0.47	-1.31	-0.88	-0.46	-0.03
Foreign Commercial Banks	-0.38	-0.38	-0.73	-0.46	-0.49	-0.62	-0.56	-0.50	-0.27	-0.04
All Banks	-0.47	-0.55	-0.43	-0.07	0.49	0.90	-0.08	0.30	1.58	1.22

Source: Banking Regulation and Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank

Table VI.3: Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratios by Types of Banks
(In percent)

Type of Banks	2021			2022			2023			
	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep
State Owned Commercial Banks	6.82	6.25	3.71	6.76	6.43	6.18	6.26	5.90	6.76	6.03
Specialized banks	-32.16	-34.31	-33.62	-33.58	-35.77	-37.27	-40.29	-38.35	-37.79	-38.91
Private Commercial Banks	13.26	13.09	13.72	13.22	12.97	12.72	13.80	13.08	12.81	12.82
Foreign Commercial Banks	28.46	27.10	25.45	26.00	26.44	30.36	31.56	31.48	32.91	35.72
All Banks	11.57	11.22	11.08	11.41	11.15	11.01	11.83	11.23	11.19	11.08

Source: Department of Off- site supervision, Bangladesh Bank.

Table VI.4: Profitability Ratios by Type of Banks
(In percent)

Type of Banks	Return on Asset (ROA)*					Return on Equity (ROE)*				
	2022		2023			2022		2023		
	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.
State Owned Commercial Banks	0.15	0.18	-0.10	0.08	-0.07	3.92	4.55	-2.74	2.26	-1.99
Specialized Banks	-2.74	-2.65	-2.60	-3.53	-4.20	-10.96	-10.45	-10.81	-14.29	-16.40
Private Commercial Banks	0.59	0.71	0.40	0.47	0.49	9.45	11.04	6.23	7.66	8.10
Foreign Commercial Banks	2.68	2.48	3.46	3.09	3.12	16.05	14.65	19.97	17.27	17.32
All Banks	0.53	0.62	0.39	0.43	0.41	9.48	10.67	6.82	7.88	7.46

Source: Department of Off- site supervision, Bangladesh Bank; *=All are annualized except the quarter of December.

Table VII.1: Indicators of Capital Market Developments

	FY22					FY23					FY24
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	
Number of listed securities ¹	403	411	395	401	403	404	408	409	411	411	
Issued equity and debt (billion Taka)	928.0	968.8	870.1	913.2	928.0	933.9	947.2	951.9	968.8	973.1	
Market capitalization (billion Taka)	4565.8	4565.8	4832.5	4793.0	4565.8	4601.6	4471.7	4488.3	4565.8	4547.3	
Turnover (billion Taka)	3169.7	1910.9	814.3	719.0	445.1	732.4	446.5	297.6	434.4	380.9	
DSE broad index	6376.9	6344.1	6756.7	6757.8	6376.9	6512.9	6206.8	6206.8	6344.1	6284.6	
DSE -30 index	2295.6	2192.8	2532.6	2474.0	2295.6	2330.4	2195.3	2209.4	2192.8	2140.4	
	Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Number of listed securities	3.87	1.99	5.05	4.97	3.87	3.6	3.29	2.00	1.99	1.73	
Issued equity and debt	9.34	4.40	5.25	9.23	9.34	8.3	8.86	4.24	4.40	4.20	
Market capitalization	-0.49	0.00	22.85	18.90	-0.49	-12.6	-7.47	-6.36	0.00	-1.18	
Turnover	24.45	-39.71	45.32	14.34	-49.93	-38.5	-45.17	-58.61	-2.40	-48.00	
DSE broad index	3.68	-0.52	25.08	28.03	3.68	-11.1	-8.14	-8.15	-0.52	-3.50	
DSE -30 index	3.95	-4.48	28.95	24.05	3.95	-14.0	-13.32	-10.69	-4.48	-8.16	

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange

¹Include debenture but exclude govt. bond.

Table VII.2: Group-wise Market Capitalization of Dhaka Stock Exchange
(In billion Taka)

Name of Group	FY22			FY23			FY24			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
Banks	680.0	675.1	727.0	711.3	680.0	665.5	666.6	673.2	675.1	680.7
Financial Institutions	197.3	187.4	228.4	200.9	197.3	197.2	188.0	186.9	187.4	186.5
Mutual Funds	39.1	37.6	40.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.5	37.3	37.6	37.4
Engineering	552.6	530.3	565.5	553.9	552.6	538.0	525.3	525.3	530.3	526.3
Food & Allied Product	392.3	399.9	445.6	419.8	392.3	381.0	378.6	387.6	399.9	397.8
Fuel and Power	475.0	450.1	469.4	482.2	475.0	456.8	446.2	446.7	450.1	447.8
Jute Industry	2.0	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.9
Textile Industry	173.0	172.3	165.9	176.0	173.0	176.4	170.7	166.8	172.3	168.9
Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	710.5	720.0	716.2	730.0	710.5	752.3	728.3	712.4	720.0	717.7
Paper and Printing	27.5	42.3	34.4	36.2	27.5	44.0	40.0	40.1	42.3	39.7
Services and Real Estate	26.1	29.3	25.6	27.9	26.1	33.3	27.1	30.0	29.3	28.5
Cement Industry	118.9	123.2	127.0	131.0	118.9	124.2	111.1	110.9	123.2	122.7
Insurance	166.0	184.3	214.0	194.1	166.0	160.5	162.4	160.6	184.3	188.1
Telecommunication	590.9	580.2	687.8	655.1	590.9	581.4	580.2	580.2	580.2	580.2
Miscellaneous	380.1	389.1	377.1	399.6	380.1	412.0	404.9	392.0	389.1	380.1
Corporate Bond	34.4	40.9	6.2	33.0	34.4	37.1	37.6	35.1	40.9	40.9
Total Market Capitalization	4566	4566	4,832	4793	4566	4601	4472	4488	4566	4547

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange.

Annexure

Major Policy Announcements: July – September, 2023

<p>BRPD Circular No. 13; July 13, 2023:</p> <p>Providing special facility for Loan Rescheduling of Cold Storage Industry.</p>	<p>Considering the immense importance of cold storage for agricultural perishable food products, Bangladesh Bank has instructed that, all commercial banks can rescheduled existing projects and ongoing credit/investment accounts in the agricultural cold storage industry sector by creating two separate accounts where principal amount of classified loan in one account and the interest in a blocked account as of 30 June, 2023.</p> <p>Banks can allow cold storages to repay default loans in a maximum of 10 years with a year of grace period. Interest will be applied to the principal based on the existing rules and the bank-customer relationship. Even if a loan is rescheduled, provisions must be maintained, and the provision cannot be transferred to the income account without the actual recovery of the loan.</p> <p>The borrowers have to realize the principal amount after the end of the one-year grace period and later the interest kept in the blocked accounts. But a borrower can repay loans during grace period if he or she wants.</p>
<p>FID Circular Letter No. 01; July 16, 2023:</p> <p>Enhancement of Fund under Refinance Scheme for Digital Nano Loan.</p>	<p>Bangladesh Bank has raised the fund for the digital nano refinance scheme from Tk. 100 crore to Tk. 500 crore considering the growing demand for the said loan with a view to further accelerate the progress of building a prosperous and “Smart Bangladesh” addressing financial inclusion and encouraging and habituate the marginalized people to do digital transaction.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular No. 12; July 16, 2023:</p> <p>Discount claims against export trade.</p>	<p>It has been decided to include footwear, produced from leather within the purview of Discount Committee. In accordance with the decision, ADs may submit applications for discount claims against export of leather goods and footwear produced from leather to Discount Committee through Foreign Exchange Policy Department at Bangladesh Bank, Head Office in compliance with usual formalities and procedures.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 07; July 23, 2023:</p> <p>Export incentive against export under CMT basis in RMG/Textile sector.</p>	<p>Bangladesh Bank clarified the calculation method of cash incentive for the readymade garment (RMG) sector where exporters will be eligible to get incentive on at least 20 percent or more value addition from their export earnings.</p> <p>Incentive will be countable on a cut, make and trim (CMT) basis, meaning exporters will become eligible for incentive after deducting shipping costs (if paid by exporters), and commission if paid in foreign currency and insurance premium.</p>

	To counting cash incentive value, commercial banks consider the value of raw materials which are sourced locally through back-to-back letters of credits (LCs) to export plus CMT values divided by net Freight on Board (FoB) price of export multiplied by 100.
SMESPD Circular Letter No. 07; July 26, 2023: Incentive facility for loans & advances provided to women entrepreneurs on CMSME sector.	Bangladesh Bank has decided to provide 1 percent incentive facility to banks, financial institutions and customers to encourage timely repayment/adjustment/recover of loans disbursed at a maximum of 5 percent interest or profit under the Small Enterprise Sector Refinancing Scheme for women entrepreneurs. The amount and tenure of all regular loans or investments should be considered for calculating the incentive amount. If the loan or investment is classified as adverse then the incentive benefit will not be available against the said loan/investment.
BRPD Circular Letter No. 27; July 27, 2023: Interest/Profit Rate of Loan/Investment.	In order to make the export-oriented industries more resilient to shocks and to continue the ongoing trend in the development and expansion of the country's export-oriented industries, with the aim of ensuring regular and more efficient credit management, in determining the interest rate of the pre-shipment export credit, Bangladesh Bank has instructed that, the interest rate should be determined by adding a maximum rate of 2 percent margin with SMART (six-month moving average rate of treasury bill). If any loan or loan installment is categorized as fully or partially overdue for the period for which it is due, penalty interest can be slapped at a maximum rate of 1.5 percent on the entire outstanding loan in case of working capital loan or demand loan and on the overdue installment in case of term loan.
BRPD Circular No. 15; August 02, 2023 "Taking thumb impression on loan related charge documents."	In order to solve the legal compliance arising in loan recovery, Bangladesh Bank has instructed all scheduled commercial banks and NBFIs that, the content of the charge documents accepted or to be accepted for the purpose of granting the loan must be read out to the concerned borrowers, guarantors and related third persons or parties. At the same time, banks will have to take signatures on loan documents along with thumbprints of both hands of borrowers and guarantors by verifying those with national identification number database.
FEID Circular Letter No. 05; August 02, 2023:	To promote further foreign investment in Bangladesh, ADs are advised to develop online interactive web platform for enabling NRBs to open NITAs in Bangladesh. In this context, ADs shall adopt the following procedures: (a) ADs will furnish detailed information on their respective

<p>Opening and operations of Non-resident Investor's Taka Accounts (NITAs) through online interactive web platform of ADs by Non-resident Bangladeshis (NRBs).</p>	<p>websites regarding the procedures to be followed to open NITAs by using online interactive web platform. (b) Online interactive web platforms shall contain accounts opening forms so that NRBs may be able to fill up the same and upload the information electronically with attachment of necessary scanned documents. (c) ADs, on receipt of the online information, will verify the information, documents and advise the applicants for remitting deposits. (d) ADs may accept deposits through International Cards of the intending NRBs for whom accounts will be opened. In this regard, ADs are required to make necessary arrangement in their website for acquiring the fund from card issuing authorities. (e) In case of payment of deposits through normal banking channel, ADs shall follow due diligence that the payment is made through the bank accounts of the NRBs abroad.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular No. 8; 6 August, 2023 Regarding the implementation of the law made for the formulation of the Income Tax Act 2023.</p>	<p>All authorized dealer (AD) banks engaged in foreign exchange transactions have been directed to comply with the prescribed provisions of the Income Tax Act 2023 and the Tax at Source Rules 2023 in respect of deduction of tax while completing transactions related to import and export trade inward and outward remittances.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular No. 32; August 13, 2023: Export Facilitation Pre-finance Fund (EFPF).</p>	<p>The interest rate of Export Facilitation Pre-finance Fund (EFPF) has increased to 5.0 percent from 4.0 percent at the end-borrower level. Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) have to pay at a 2.0 percent interest rate instead 1.5 percent to borrow funds from the Bangladesh Bank. The finance given to the participating banks from this fund, if any bank fails to pay the amount given as per the loan repayment scheduled, interest shall be paid at the bank rate for the period during which the payment is failed.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular Letter No. 33; August 13, 2023: Refinance Scheme for Pre-shipment Credit.</p>	<p>The interest rate of pre-shipment credit has increased to 5.00 percent from 3.50 percent at the end-borrower level. Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) can receive funds from the Bangladesh Bank at a 2.00 percent interest rate, which was 0.50 percent previously.</p>
<p>DFIM Circular No. 10; August 20, 2023 Regarding Loan Rescheduling of Shipbuilding Industry.</p>	<p>Bangladesh Bank has instructed all NBFIs to create two separate accounts, one for outstanding principal amount and the other for outstanding interest amount on the basis of the dues payable as of 30 June 2023, in order to reduce the amount of classified loan of shipbuilding industry.</p>

	<p>NBFIs will be able to reschedule defaulted loans of borrowers from the sector for 10 years, including two years of grace period. The financial institutions will have to collect 2.50 percent of the defaulted loan as a down payment to offer this facility.</p>
<p>DMD Circular Letter No. 06; August 27, 2023 Regarding Sukuk Allotment Quota in favour of Investors.</p>	<p>Bangladesh Bank has provided an allotment quota of Sukuk bond as follows: Shariah-based banks, financial institutions and insurance companies will get 85 percent Sukuk while banks with Islamic branches and windows will get 10 percent of the investment tool. Remaining 5 percent Sukuk will be allocated among individual investors, provident fund issuers and deposit insurance schemes.</p> <p>All conventional banks, financial institutions and insurance companies will be able to attend sukuk auctions. In cases where the bids exceed the quotas or when there is a lack of bids, the sukuk bonds will be allocated proportionately, meaning on a pro rata basis.</p> <p>If there are no bids, remaining part of Sukuk securities are distributed proportionately among the conventional banks, financial institutions and insurance companies respectively.</p>
<p>SFD Circular No. 02; August 30, 2023: Refinance Scheme for Environment Friendly Products/Projects/ Initiatives</p>	<p>To increase eco-friendly initiatives/projects/products, Bangladesh Bank has formed a refinancing scheme from its own fund amounting BDT 400 crore.</p> <p>The tenure of this refinance facility will be 3-10 years but in case of “Affordable Green Housing”, the tenure will be maximum of 20 years with a grace period of maximum 1 year. Interest chargeable from PFI by Bangladesh Bank will be 1 percent where in case of disbursement of loans by PFI directly or with the help of intermediaries, the interest or profit at customer level will be maximum 5 percent. However, as a priority sector announced by the government, the interest or profit rate at the consumer level will be maximum 3 percent in case of solar irrigation pumps in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>State-owned banks will be able to give loans under the refinancing scheme without any conditions. However, for commercial banks and NBFIs to participate, their non-performing loans must be below 10 percent.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 9; September 04, 2023: Settlement of import liabilities out of export proceeds.</p>	<p>To maintain orderly discipline in foreign exchange transactions, it has been decided that retained fund shall be useable only by designated ADs for settlement of bonafide payment obligations of relevant exporters. ADs shall, with immediate effect, refrain from transferring the fund to other ADs. In case of the fund remaining unused, ADs shall encash the</p>

	<p>same compulsorily in Taka just after expiry of admissible period of 30 days. However, the unused fund can, on request from exporters, be encashed before this allowable time.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular Letter No. 39; September 13, 2023: Settlement of fund taken from Export Facilitation Pre-finance Fund (EFPF).</p>	<p>It has been decided that the amount received by the bank under Export Facilitation Pre-finance Fund (EFPF) may be fully or partially repaid or adjusted before the maturity date with a view to reduce the interest expense. In case of partial adjustment, the remaining unpaid portion will be repayable with one-time interest or profit at the end of the stipulated period.</p>
<p>SMESPD Circular Letter No. 09; September 20, 2023: Revised Operations Manual for refinancing under “COVID-19 Emergency and Crisis Response Facility Project (CECRFP)”.</p>	<p>Aligning with the stimulus package for CMSMEs announced by the Government of Bangladesh in 2020 (amounting to BDT 200 billion), Bangladesh Bank is providing refinance facilities to the participating banks and financial institutions under “COVID-19 Emergency and Crisis Response Facility Project (CECRFP)” funded by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The refinance facility was operating as per Operations Manual (OM) attached with SMESPD Circular No. 06, dated 23 June, 2021. Based on the present scenario, the Operations Manual has been revised with the concurrence of AIIB and the approval of the Project Steering Committee.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular No. 15; September 24, 2023: Reinstatement of limits of Exporters’ Retention Quota (ERQ) accounts</p>	<p>It has been decided to reinstate the retention limit out of realized export proceeds of different ERQ to 7.5 percent, 30 percent, and 35 percent from 15 percent, 60 percent and 70 percent respectively.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 13; September 26, 2023: Revised Pricing terms of USD and EURO financing under Green Transformation Fund (GTF).</p>	<p>Considering the global context of LIBOR cessation/discontinuation from 30th June, 2023 and rising interest rate trend in US Dollar and EURO financing globally, the pricing terms of US Dollar and EURO financing from Green Transformation Fund (GTF) has been fixed at 5 percent p.a. (Bangladesh Bank’s margin 2 percent p.a. and ADs mark-up 3 percent p.a.). The revised pricing is deemed to be effective from 1st July, 2023.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 12; September 26, 2023:</p>	<p>Authorized Dealer (ADs) may apply forward premium not exceeding SMART+5 percent per annum with declared spot rates for forward dealing.</p>

Forward sale and purchase in foreign exchange.	This is to clarify that the above forward premium shall only be applied in forward sale for import payments not exceeding for 3 (three) months. For early settlement of forward contract, the premium needs to be adjusted for actual tenure.
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Bangladesh Bank welcomes suggestions and comments for improvement of the contents and form of the publication. Comments and suggestions may be sent to:
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