

Bangladesh Bank **Quarterly**

October - December, 2023

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Bangladesh Bank Quarterly

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Economic and Financial Development

Executive Summary

The Bangladesh economy demonstrated its resilience by achieving a GDP growth rate of 6.07 percent in Q1FY24 despite facing higher inflationary and exchange rate pressures. During the period, the growth rates in industry and service sectors were steady; however, there was some moderation in the growth rate of agricultural output. The Q2FY24 data is currently unavailable, but proxy variables suggest that the industry sector is expected to experience relatively slower growth in Q2FY24 in the face of a decrease in external demand due to geopolitical tensions and trade uncertainty. The agriculture sector is projected to exhibit better performance in this period, with reasonable growth targets for major rice varieties and non-rice crop production. The service sector is anticipated to maintain its moderate growth trajectory in Q2FY24. The robust rebound in remittance inflows, which increased by 22.3 percent in Q2FY24, significantly contributed to the stimulation of economic activities.

The headline point-to-point (p-t-p) CPI inflation had a slight decline from 9.63 percent at the end of Q1FY24 to 9.41 percent at the end of Q2FY24, but it remained high, peaking at 9.93 percent in October 2023. The decrease in headline inflation was attributed to a reduction in food inflation, which effectively offset the rise in non-food inflation at the end of Q2FY24. On the other hand, core inflation, which excludes food and fuel, declined to 6.64 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 6.82 percent at the end of Q1FY24.

Amid increasing inflationary pressures, Bangladesh Bank (BB) continued to tighten the monetary policy stance by raising the policy (repo) rate twice in Q2FY24. The rate was first increased to 7.25 percent on October 5, 2023, and then again raised to 7.75 percent on November 27, 2023. In response to the tight monetary policy stance, both the call money rate and inter-bank repo rate increased from 6.41 percent and 6.55 percent in September 2023 to 8.84 percent and 8.06 percent in December 2023, respectively. BB's efficient management and timely interventions ensured that both the inter-bank repo and call money rates stayed within the predetermined interest rate corridor (± 200 basis) from the policy (repo) rate. Furthermore, yields on government securities at all maturities (short, medium, and long-term) witnessed a notable rise, along with a surge in trading volume within the securities market.

Broad money (M2) growth decelerated to 8.60 percent at the end of Q2FY24 mainly because of a substantial decrease in net foreign assets and lower-than-projected growth in net domestic assets. Credit to the public sector grew by 19.3 percent against the projection of 37.9 percent in December 2023, reflecting less government borrowing from the banking system on the back of austerity measures undertaken by the government and moderate revenue growth. The private sector's credit growth for Q2FY24 reached 10.1 percent, slightly below the projected growth rate of 10.9 percent.

The balance of payment (BoP) experienced notable improvement as the deficit reduced to USD 0.82 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 2.85 billion in Q1FY24, resulting predominantly from a substantial slump in the financial account deficit and a robust growth in remittance inflows. Despite higher secondary income, especially high inward remittance flows from migrants, the current account surplus declined to USD 0.81 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 1.12 billion in Q1FY24, primarily owing to a significant trade deficit. On the other hand, the deficit in financial account balance reduced to USD 1.31 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 4.08 billion in Q1FY24, driven by a significant increase in medium- and long-term (MLT) loans and a decrease in loan repayment.

The overall fiscal stance in Q2FY24 maintained a faster pace than Q2FY23, reflected in both higher revenue mobilization and government expenditure. Revenue collection rose by 24.8 percent in Q2FY24 compared to Q2FY23, and the total expenditure increased by 24.5 percent to BDT 1191.1 billion in Q2FY24. The capital market in Bangladesh exhibited a dismal trend during Q2FY24 compared to Q1FY24, which is marked by a slump in price indices and market capitalization, along with a decrease in the price-earnings ratio and a reduction in turnover.

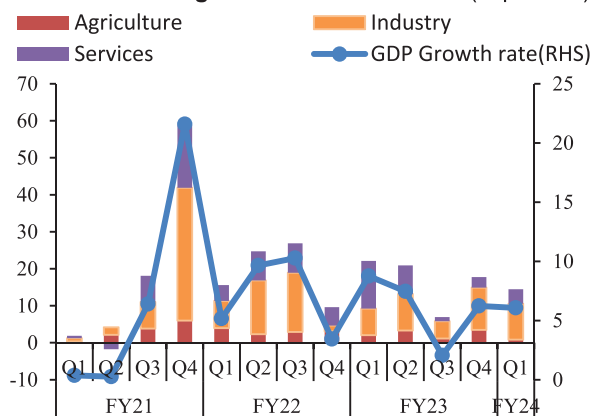
The liquidity situation in the banking system improved in Q2FY24 because of two key factors: a rise in deposits and a slowdown in net foreign exchange sales. The banking industry also experienced some qualitative improvement in Q2FY24, reflecting a slight decrease in the ratio of non-performing loans to (NPLs) total loans. Accordingly, provision shortfall also narrowed down across the industry during Q2FY24. The overall capital adequacy ratio remained stable, while the excess of SLR went down slightly during the same period.

Looking forward, growth prospects in the remaining quarters of FY24 remain positive, portraying a picture of resilience, adaptability, and steady progress. Early indicators from Q1 and Q2 of FY24 also suggest that the momentum is continuing on the back of expected good harvests in agriculture, steady manufacturing activities, and moderate growth in the service sector. However, this growth prospect will depend on the improvement of the country's external sector resilience. Furthermore, the persistently high inflation may necessitate the continuation of monetary tightening for an extended period in order to reduce inflation to a tolerable level.

I. Real Economy

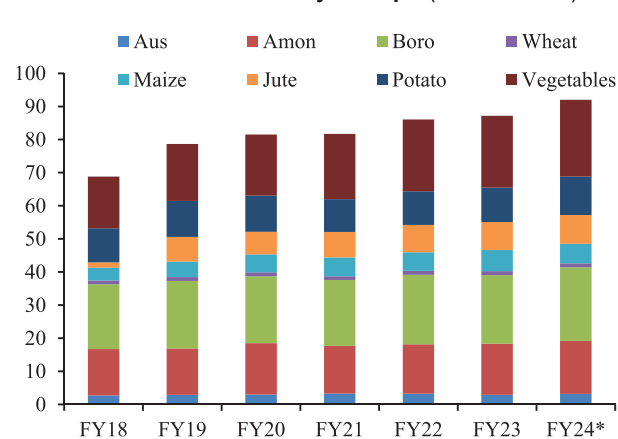
1.1 The latest data released by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) reveals a robust GDP growth rate of 6.07 percent in Q1FY24, indicating resilience in domestic demand, though the growth rate was slightly lower than 6.24 percent in Q4FY23. However, the growth rate was significantly higher at 8.76 percent in Q1FY23 (Chart I.1). The GDP growth in Q1FY24 was attributed mainly to a steady performance in the industry sector, which grew by 9.67 percent. However, the Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP), a proxy variable for the industry sector, saw steady growth in Q2FY24. The service sector witnessed steady growth of 3.96 percent, but the agricultural sector experienced marginal growth of 0.84 percent in Q1FY24. The service sector is also expected to maintain its steady growth trajectory in Q2FY24, reflected in improved growth in consumer finance and credit flows to trade and commerce.

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.

1.2 The Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) has set reasonable growth targets for the main crops during FY24. The major rice varieties, including Aus, Aman, and Boro, are predicted to grow by 10.3, 4.04, 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) for FY24. Higher crop management techniques, better market pricing, and favorable weather conditions are expected to expand agricultural output in the ongoing fiscal year. Moreover, government policy measures, including encouraging imports of some necessary goods and reducing import tariffs for certain periods, are expected to stabilize food prices in the economy to a greater extent.

1.3 The industry sector saw modest growth of 1.0 percent in the Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) during Q2FY24, compared to the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. This growth in QIIP was mainly driven by a significant decrease of 12.96 percent in mining and a slight decline of 0.43 percent in manufacturing, offset by a notable increase of 9.15 percent in electricity production. However, the large-scale industrial production sector experienced a notable decline of 4.4 percent in Q2FY24. This decline was primarily due to significant decreases in specific sub-sectors, including a remarkable 47.0 percent decrease in coke and refined petroleum products, a substantial 41.1 percent

decrease in beverage, followed by notable decreases in growth rates of 9.8 percent in non-metallic mineral products, 9.6 percent in textiles, 9.2 percent in wood and products of wood and cork, and 7.3 percent in transport equipment (Chart I.3).

Chart I.3: Heat map for large; Small, medium, and micro; and Cottage scale manufacturing output growth (in percent)

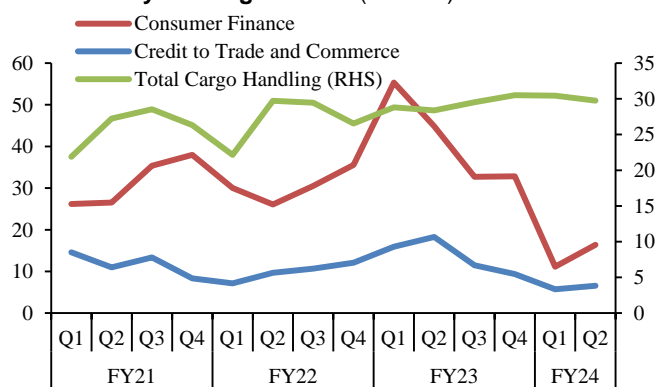
	Large Scale	FY23			FY24		SMMs Scale	FY23			FY24		Cottage Scale	FY23			FY24	
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
General Index of Manufacturing	100	10.8	10.0	8.6	13.8	-4.4	100	11.7	4.4	8.8	4.9	1.7	100	9.5	7.6	-2.3	9.2	8.7
Food products	4.0	-32	-36	-9	-2	20.4	24.9	-14	-3	-17	-6	0.0	4.0	0	-2	6	11	7.8
Beverage	1.2	134	97	81	2	-41.1	0.8	-8	-4	69	128	63.8	1.2	7	6	9	13	13.8
Tobacco product	3.7	46	55	36	20	0.1	0.1	11	18	-13	-12	5.0	3.7	11	1	9	25	13.4
Textile	11.6	7	43	36	23.2	-9.6	10.0	12	0	18	2	4.2	11.6	-20	-7	-7	13	45.6
Wearing apparel	61.0	15	3	-5	13	-5.2	16.6	35	3	4	1	-9.3	61.0	10	5	3	7	-0.1
Leather and related product	0.8	48	59	66	5	3.3	3.7	-6	-2	2	-2	13.8	0.8	-1	6	-5	13	15.2
Wood and product of wood and cork	0.0	-16	-9	-4	9	-9.2	0.3	-12	-11	2	6	-7.9	0.0	18	3	-1	-8	-4.7
Paper and paper products	0.4	3	-20	-19	7	4.7	0.8	32	-32	-40	-2	3.6	0.4	0	-1	-11	5	-5.0
Printing and recorded media	0.1	31	30	31	19	2.8	0.4	-3	-6	-13	-9	2.0	0.1	1	-11	-12	-2	-13.5
Coke and refined petroleum product	0.1	73	-4	-2	19	-47.0	0.1	33	38	57	14	15.6	0.1	25	5	0	-4	-25.1
Chemical and chemical product	1.3	3	-6	-15	17	16.7	0.4	-11	-9	-16	1	4.9	1.3	3	4	-2	2	1.0
Pharmaceuticals products	3.0	-12	-24	-16	23	1.4	0.6	46	-5	7	-14	-11.6	3.0	-19	-10	-10	-1	10.8
Rubber and plastic products	0.4	6	24	38	54	20.2	19.9	41	14	14	17	5.0	0.4	39	27	13	5	-19.5
Non-metallic mineral product	4.3	24	32	35	9	-9.8	10.7	-10	8	63	10	8.1	4.3	0	-9	-3	6	7.8
Basic metal	0.7	-35	-24	-7	34	77.0	5.1	13	6	5	7	11.7	0.7	34	14	17	-2	5.6
Fabricated metal product	0.6	-15	-5	-1	10	2.7	0.6	-8	-8	0	8	10.5	0.6	-7	-3	-22	9	7.5
Computer and electronic products	0.5	-10	-12	-7	22	7.7	0.8	-6	2	-15	-8	-11.2	0.5	162	76	59	-46	-62.0
Electrical equipments	1.2	-1	-6	-4	-3	7.6	1.1	-14	21	37	68	69.9	1.2	24	3	12	7	7.8
Machinery and equipments	0.0	9	7	12	6	3.1	0.4	-20	-13	-36	-26	-19.7	0.0	-3	0	4	23	40.4
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.0	-15	31	8	-11	-4.2	0.2	63	52	61	36	8.9	0.0	17	8	27	30	1.5
Transport equipment	4.2	-18	27	124	15	-7.3	0.4	2	-16	-7	-14	-6.4	4.2	-7	-1	1	12	13.3
Furniture	0.5	23	20	26	22	7.0	1.3	1	-16	-2	-17	-12.7	0.5	2	4	-26	16	30.5
Other Manufacturing	0.1	-10	0	-8	10	10.6	0.9	-6	-19	-4			0.1	75	77	43	13	1.2
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment													1.76	13	4	-3	-12	-3.2

≤-10 -10-5 -5-0 0-5 5-10 10-15 ≥15

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

I.4 The service-related sector has maintained its steady growth trajectory into Q2FY24, as various proxy variables indicate. Notably, consumer finance and credit flows to trade and commerce exhibited improved growth at the end of Q2FY24, recording increases of 9.8 percent and 6.6 percent, respectively, compared to the preceding quarter. Total cargo handling at the Chattogram port also saw a 4.8 percent increase (Chart I.4). While these positive indicators are supporting the service sector's growth, it is anticipated that government policy support, coupled with the substantial growth in the industry sector, will further bolster the overall performance of service-related activities in the coming quarters.

Chart I.4: Growth of Credit to Trade and Commerce and Consumer Finance (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.

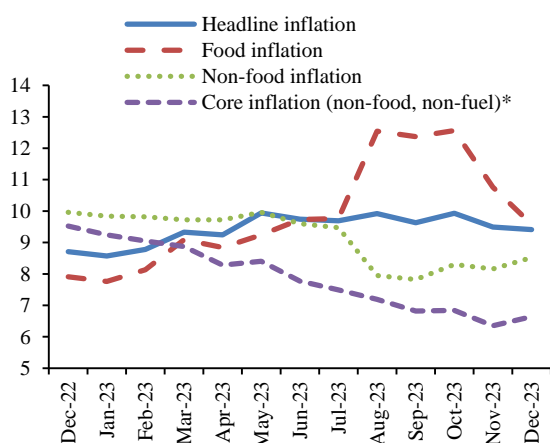
I.5 Given the current economic environment, BB has placed the topmost priority on the containment of inflation. Even with this focus, there are ongoing and concerted endeavors to promote development projects, including significant government initiatives, alongside robust economic activities in the industry and service sectors. The anticipated continuation of sustained growth in the agricultural sector throughout

the current fiscal year is also noteworthy. However, it is crucial to recognize potential challenges on the horizon, such as escalating geopolitical tensions and a possible slowdown in economic activities in the partner countries in Bangladesh. In light of these factors, maintaining vigilance and engaging in strategic planning are imperative for navigating potential fluctuations in the economic landscape.

II. Price

2.1 Headline inflation (point to point) experienced a slight decrease from 9.63 percent at the end of Q1FY24 to 9.41 percent at the end of Q2FY24. The decline in the momentum¹ of headline inflation reflected a sharp reduction in food inflation, sufficient to offset the rise in non-food inflation (Chart II.3). The softening in food inflation can be attributed to favorable rice harvesting during both Aman and Boro seasons. On the other hand, non-food inflation rose at the end of Q2FY24, reflecting the impact of upward adjustments in domestic fuel and energy prices in addition to the depreciating pressure of the Taka against the US dollar. The 12-month average headline inflation maintained its upward trajectory, rising to 9.48 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 9.29 percent at the end of Q1FY24 (Chart II.2). However, the point-to-point core inflation, which excludes volatile items like food and fuel, declined to 6.64 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 6.82 percent at the end of Q1FY24 (Chart II.1).

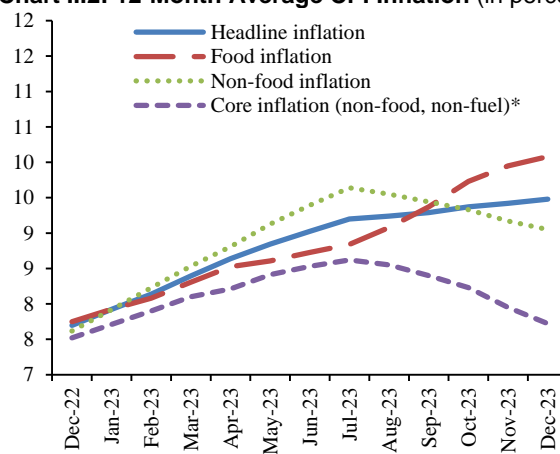
Chart II.1: Point-to-point CPI Inflation (in percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

*Core inflation is calculated by the Research Department of BB using BBS data.

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



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

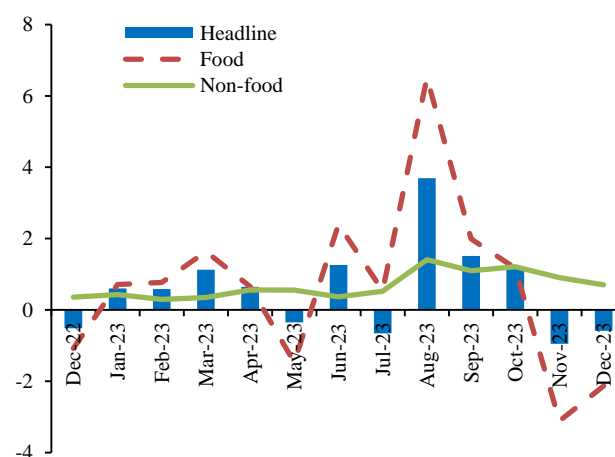
*Core inflation is calculated by the Research Department of BB using BBS data.

2.2 Food inflation (point-to-point) peaked at over 12.0 percent in August 2023 and continued in double digits until November 2023. Thereafter, food inflation subsided gradually and reached 9.58 percent in December 2023. The momentum of food inflation declined the most in November 2023 (Chart II.3). This reduction in food inflation can be attributed to the exceptional rice yields during the Aman and Boro seasons. Additionally, on a month-on-month basis, fish (fresh) and dry fish prices, as well as meat prices, decreased consistently. In contrast, prices for vegetables, foods, and oil and fat experienced a reduction for two consecutive months of Q2FY24 (Chart II.4).

¹Change in annual inflation rate for two consecutive months \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 the current year, i.e., $\ln(p_t) - \ln(p_{t-1})$, while the base effect is 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, which consequently lowers the headline inflation and vice versa.

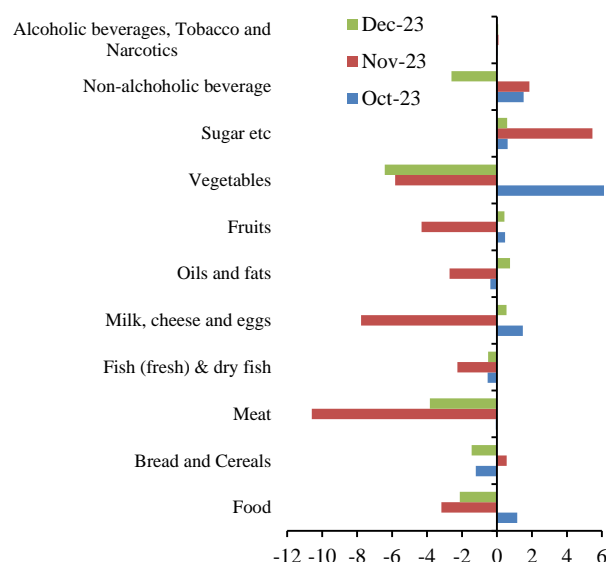
2.3 The non-food inflation (point-to-point) surged by 70 basis points to reach 8.52 percent at the end of Q2FY24, up from 7.82 percent recorded at the end of Q1FY24. This rise was driven mostly by the pass-through effect, resulting from the depreciation of the local currency coupled with upward adjustments in fuel and energy prices. Analysis of month-on-month inflation in December 2023 reveals that the escalation in the price level for non-food categories was dominated by a marked uptick in health costs, as well as expenses related to housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, along with communication costs (Chart II.5).

Chart II.3: Inflation Momentum (in percent)



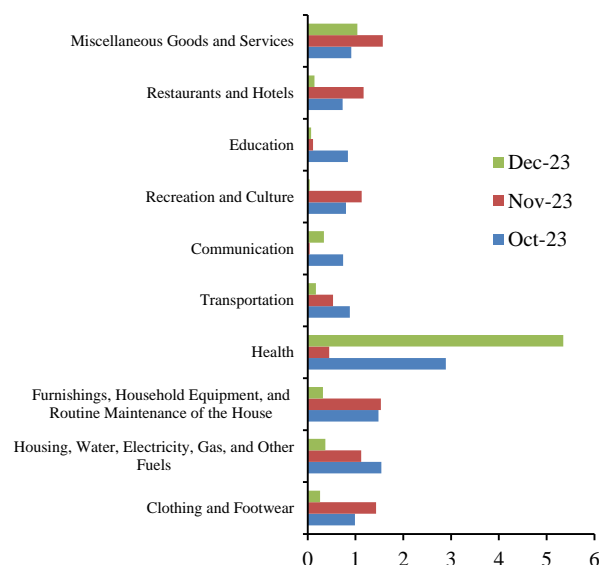
Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

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



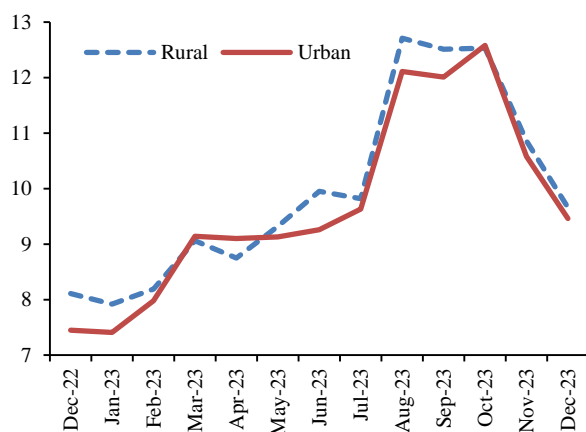
Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

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

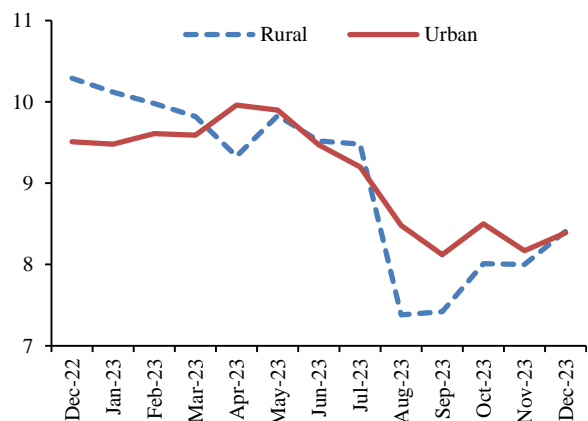


Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

2.4 Point-to-point food inflation experienced a decline in Q2FY24 for both urban and rural areas, which was somewhat of a relief. This improvement benefited low-income and impoverished people by enhancing their purchasing power. Food inflation declined to 9.66 percent in rural areas and 9.46 percent in urban areas in December 2023 from 12.51 percent in rural areas and 12.01 percent in urban areas in September 2023 (Chart II.6). Conversely, non-food inflation rose in both regions at the end of Q2FY24, reaching 8.41 percent in rural areas and 8.39 percent in urban areas (Chart II.7).

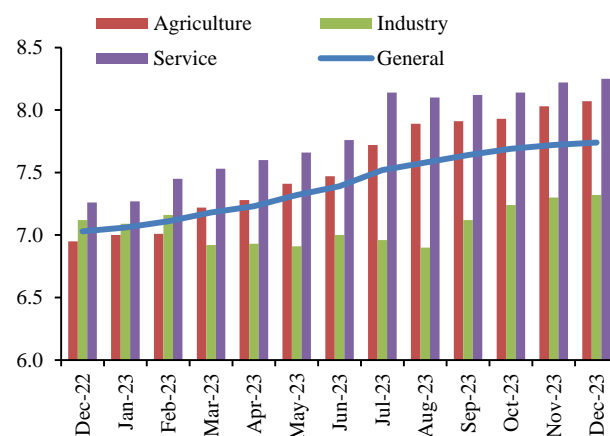
Chart II.6: Food Inflation (point-to-point)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

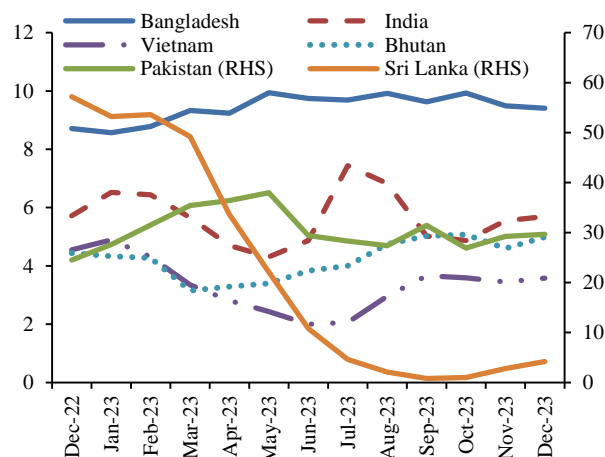
2.5 The nominal wage rate index growth resumed its upward trend in Q2FY24, reaching 7.74 percent in December 2023, while the growth was 7.64 percent in September 2023 and 7.03 percent in the corresponding month of the previous year. In December 2023, the service sector exhibited the highest wage growth at 8.25 percent, followed by the agriculture sector at 8.07 percent and the industry sector at 7.32 percent (Chart II.8). Despite this rising trend of wage growth, it has yet to catch up with the inflation rate, resulting in real wage growth remaining in negative territory, impacting particularly poor, low-income, and middle-income groups.

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

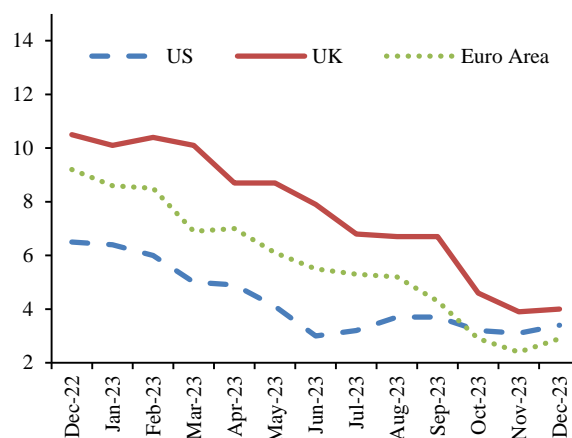
Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

2.6 During the second quarter of FY24, selected peer countries displayed diverse inflationary patterns. Inflation in India soared to 5.69 percent in December 2023 from 5.02 percent in September 2023. Even though Sri Lanka was able to curb inflation to just 0.8 percent in September 2023, the country experienced a resurgence in inflation that reached 4.20 percent in December 2023, in part due to its more accommodative monetary policy stance. Conversely, inflation in Pakistan, Bhutan, and Vietnam decreased from 31.44 percent, 5.03 percent, and 3.66 percent in September 2023 to 29.66 percent, 4.99 percent, and 3.58 percent in December 2023, respectively (Chart II.9).

2.7 All selected advanced economies experienced a decreasing trend in price levels because of the spillover effect of falling oil and energy costs combined with tighter monetary policy. CPI inflation in the United States fell to 3.4 percent in December 2023 from 3.7 percent in September 2023. On the other hand, both the UK and Eurozone significantly reduced inflation rates to 4.0 percent and 2.9 percent in December 2023 from 6.7 percent and 4.3 percent in September 2023, respectively (Chart II.10).

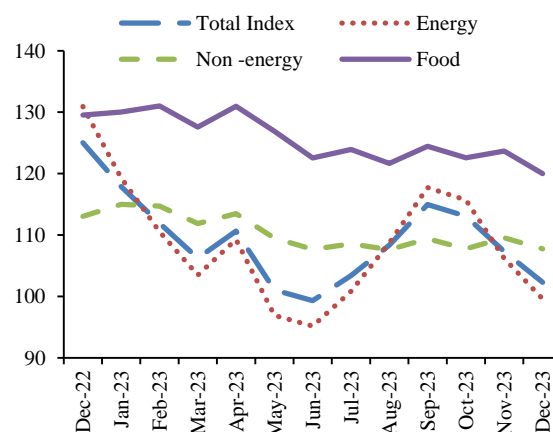
Chart II.9: Inflation in Peer Countries (in percent)

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 In October-December 2023, the global commodity price index experienced a decline of approximately 1.2 percent compared to July-September 2023, reflecting primarily a drop in energy prices. Energy prices fell by 1.8 percent, driven by a 3.4 percent decrease in oil prices. Despite concerns about supply disruptions related to the recent Middle East conflict and production cuts by OPEC+, the price of crude oil decreased from USD 93.08 per barrel in September 2023 to USD 77.22 per barrel in December 2023. This decline in oil price was primarily due to lower global demand and ample oil production from the USA and Russia. Similarly, non-energy and food price indices fell by 0.2 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively, during Q2FY24 (Chart II.11). While the overall food index declined, prices for rice and wheat increased by 1.7 percent and 3.0 percent, respectively. Nonetheless, soybean oil and sugar prices experienced declines of 1.8 and 0.5 percent during the period, respectively (Table II.2 in Annexure).

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

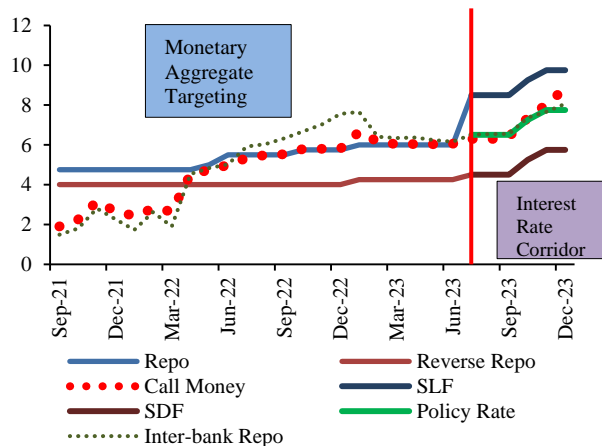
Source: World Bank Commodities Price Data (The Pink Sheet), March 2024.

2.9 Although inflation softened marginally during Q2FY24, it remained persistent above 9.0 percent, posing a concern. The Bangladesh Bank, in collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, is constantly calibrating efforts to combat inflation. BB maintained its restrictive monetary stance and adopted a unified exchange rate policy to manage inflationary pressure. The government of Bangladesh is also taking steps to remove supply constraints by addressing issues such as syndication, hoarding, and other unethical practices. These collective initiatives are anticipated to influence the inflation outlook in the days ahead positively.

III. Money and Credit Market

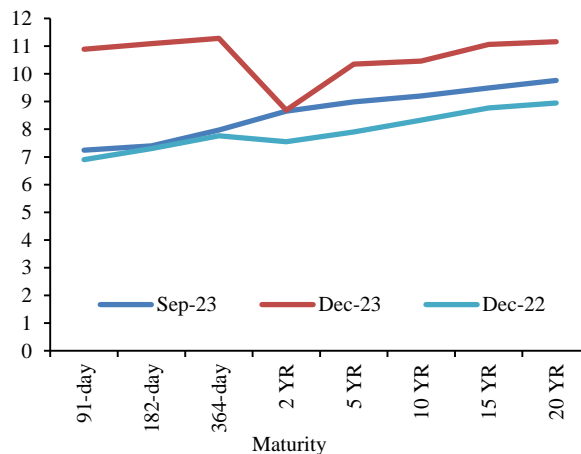
3.1 In Q2FY24, BB continued to follow a tight monetary policy stance by raising the policy (repo) rate twice to contain the rising inflationary pressure. After adopting an interest rate corridor (IRC) system replacing the previous monetary aggregates targeting framework starting on July 1, 2023, the upper bound of the corridor, the standing lending facility (SLF) rate, and the lower bound of the corridor, the standing deposit facility (SDF) rate, were revised upward twice, keeping the width of the corridor fixed at ± 200 basis points during the quarter. Consistent with the tight monetary policy stance, BB also revised upward the margin on the reference lending rate, relaxing the lending interest rate for the commercial banks.

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.

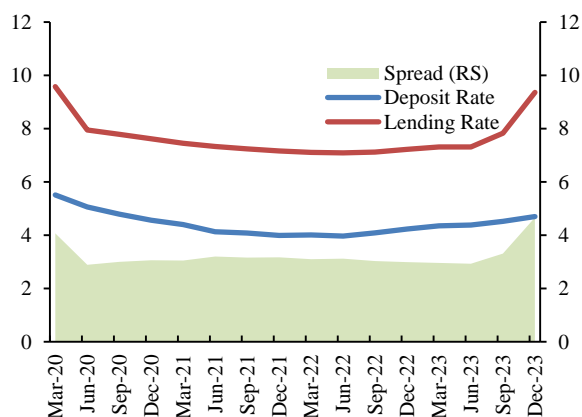
3.2 The first quarter of FY24 ended with persistently higher inflation, reaching 9.29 percent in September 2023. BB decided to tighten the monetary policy and revised the policy rate upward by 75 basis points to 7.25 percent on October 5, 2023. In October 2023, the average CPI further augmented, reflecting that the tightening by BB was not sufficient to subdue inflation, necessitating more tightening of monetary policy. On November 27, 2023, BB again revised the policy (repo) rate upward by 50 basis points to 7.75 percent. Similarly, SLF and SDF were also revised upward twice in Q2FY24, first by 75 basis points on October 5, 2023 and then again by 50 basis points on November 27, 2023, and finally set at 9.75 and 5.75, respectively. Although both SLF and SDF experienced upward adjustments, the width of the corridor was steady at ± 200 basis points. Moreover, BB also relaxed the margin over the stipulated reference rate for lending, the six-month moving average rate of Treasury bills (SMART) for advances twice, first by 50 basis points to 3.50 percent and then by 25 basis points to 3.75 percent in Q2FY24, respectively.

3.3 The weighted average inter-bank call money rate followed an upward trend and moved closely with the policy (repo) rate during Q2FY24. The call money rate increased to 8.84 percent in December 2023 from 6.41 percent in September 2023. The inter-bank repo rate, another short-term money market rate, also followed an upward trend during Q2FY24. The inter-bank repo rate increased from 6.55 percent in September 2023 to 8.06 percent in December 2023. Both the inter-bank repo rate and call money rate remained within the stipulated corridor during the period, indicating BB's efficient management of the money market. However, liquidity support from BB for both conventional and *shariah*-based banks remained steady to keep the money market stable (Chart III.1).

3.4 Average yields of government securities for all short, medium, and long-term maturities observed an upward shift in December 2023 compared to September 2023, reflecting the effectiveness of the monetary transmission mechanism. The yields on 91-day, 182-day, and 364-day Treasury bills experienced sharp rise to 10.89, 11.09, and 11.28 percent in December 2023 from 7.24, 7.40, and 7.97 percent in September 2023, respectively. Similarly, the yields on 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, and 20-year government treasury bonds increased to 8.69, 10.35, 10.45, 11.06, and 11.16 percent in December 2023 from 8.65, 8.99, 9.20, 9.49, and 9.76 percent in September 2023, respectively. The security market also experienced significant trading activity in Q2FY24 due to higher yields of government securities, which emanated from higher demand from the government (Chart-III.2).

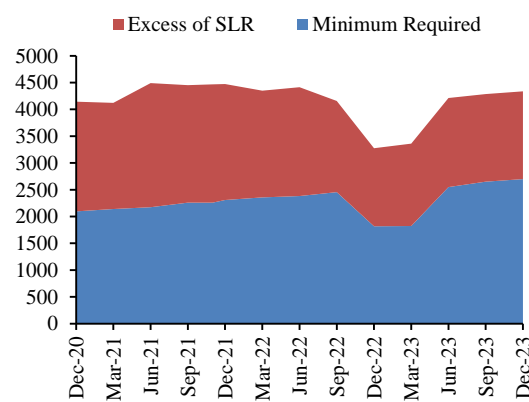
3.5 The reference rate for lending, the six-month moving average rate of Treasury bills (SMART), gradually increased from 7.20 percent in September 2023 to 8.14 percent in December 2023. Similarly, weighted average interest rates in the retail market experienced an upward trend as the weighted average lending rate increased from 7.83 percent in September 2023 to 9.36 percent in December 2023. The deposit rate also increased to 4.70 percent in December 2023 from 4.52 percent in September 2023. However, the interest rate spread widened from 3.31 to 4.66 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.

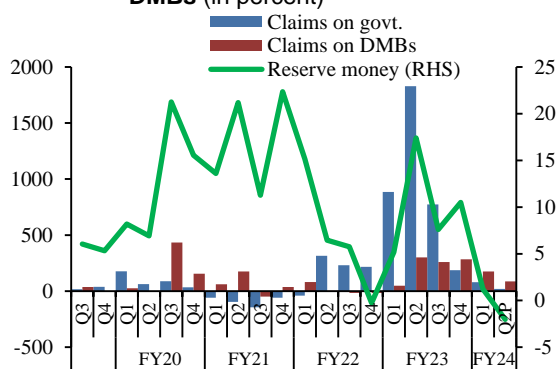
3.6 The liquidity in the banking system improved marginally in Q2FY24 compared to Q1FY24. The improvement in liquidity is due to both the positive growth in deposits on the back of a higher rate of return and the slowdown in the net sale of foreign exchange by BB. Deposits, one of the dominant contributors to liquidity, grew by 10.44 percent in December 2023, higher than the growth of 9.12 percent in September 2023. Liquid assets in the banking system stood at BDT 4336.7 billion in December 2023, while the amount was BDT 4285.8 billion in September 2023. The excess SLR amount increased to BDT 1638.5 billion from 1635.2 billion during the same time. The excess SLR maintained by DMBs was on the rise, mainly due to higher returns on government securities (Chart III.4).

3.7 A significant decline in the net foreign assets (NFA) of BB resulted in a sharp fall of RM by -2.0 percent in Q2FY24 compared to a 1.2 percent rise in the previous quarter and against the projection of no change (0.0 percent) for December 2023. This decline in BB's NFA resulted predominantly from the erosion of BB's foreign exchange reserve, although the rate of erosion decelerated compared to the

previous quarter. The Government's borrowing from the central bank was significantly low due to austerity measures taken by the government in line with the contractionary monetary stance of the BB. On the other hand, DMB's borrowing from BB experienced a moderate slowdown on the back of slow growth in private sector credit (Chart III.5).

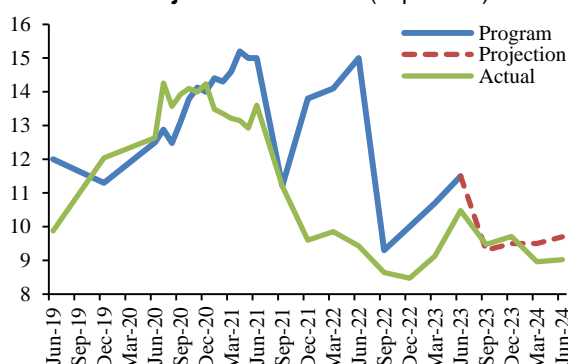
3.8 Broad money (M2) growth decelerated to 8.60 percent at the end of Q2FY24 compared to 8.96 percent growth in Q1FY24 and remained below the projection of 9.5 percent for December 2023 (Chart III.6). Moreover, this growth was lower than that of the two consecutive previous quarters. M2 was growing at a decreasing rate due to significantly negative growth in net foreign assets, which has long been in the negative domain. Q2FY24 observed lower-than-projected growth in net domestic assets (NDA), mainly emanating from the relatively weak performance of domestic credit. Although time deposits experienced moderately higher growth, narrow money, especially the growth in currency outside banks, experienced a sharp fall and even entered the negative domain.

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

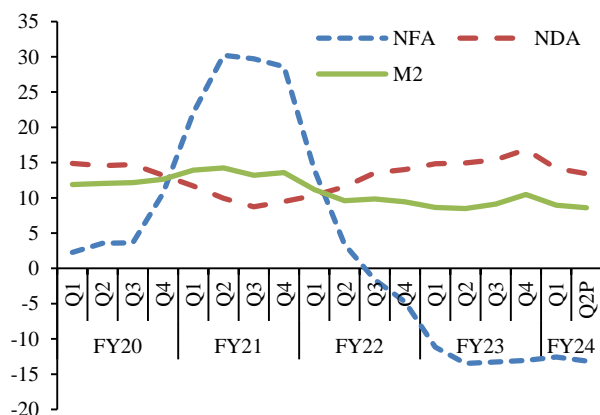
Chart III.6: Broad Money Growth: Projection vs Actual (in percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

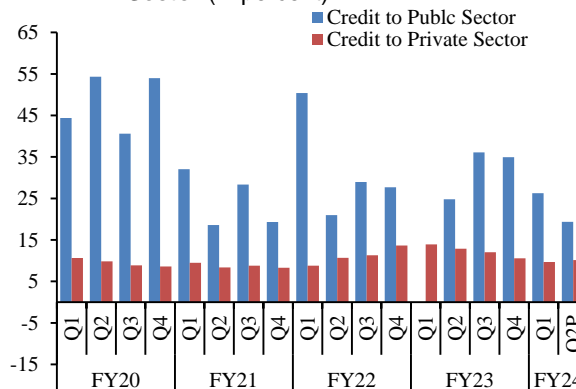
3.9 The NFA situation remained volatile during Q2FY24, and NFA growth persisted in the negative domain, mostly because of the prevailing pressure over the balance of payments (BoP). NFA declined by 13.1 percent at the end of December 2023, compared to a 12.6 percent decline at the end of September 2023, against the 20.3 percent projected decline for December 2023 (III.7). Although BoP had some improvement at the end of Q2FY24, the prevailing pressure on NFA continued.

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.

3.10 The growth of NDA decreased from 14.2 percent in Q1FY24 to 13.4 percent in Q2FY24, instigated by relatively slower growth in credit to the public sector. The credit to the public sector grew by 19.3 percent in December 2023, compared to 26.3 percent growth in September 2023. This was much lower than the projected growth of 37.9 percent at the end of Q2FY24, reflecting less government borrowing from the banking system on the back of austerity measures undertaken by the government and moderate revenue growth. Domestic credit observed 11.9 percent growth by the end of December 2023, which was also below the projected growth of 15.9 percent set for that period. Credit to the private sector achieved 10.1 percent growth against the projection of 10.9 percent for Q2FY24 (Chart III.8).

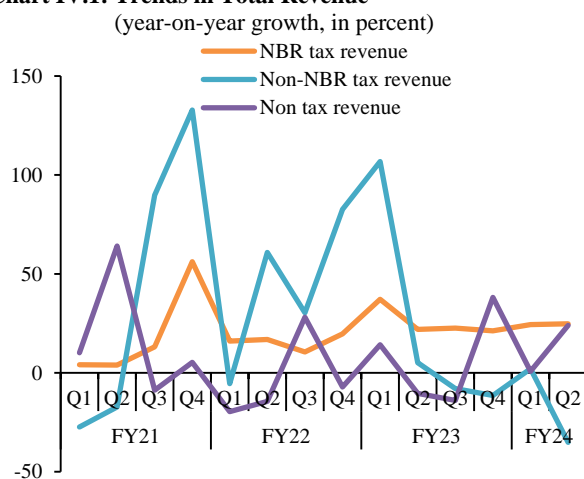
3.11 Looking forward, given the higher inflationary environment, BB will continue monetary tightening in the rest of the quarters of FY24 until inflation reaches the desired level. Considering the anticipated inflation, on January 21, 2024, BB raised the policy interest rate again by 25 basis points to 8.00 percent from 7.75 percent to curb inflation and anchor inflation expectations while ensuring adequate funding to the productive sectors of the economy to support desired growth. Moreover, BB will keep up its prudent and timely policy intervention to tame inflation as well as maintain stability in the money market.

IV. Fiscal Sector

4.1 The overall fiscal stance in Q2FY24 maintained a faster pace than Q2FY23, reflected in higher revenue mobilization and government expenditure. Overall revenue collection increased by 24.8 percent in Q2FY24 compared to Q2FY23, mainly due to increases in tax revenue collection by the National Board of Revenue (NBR). As a percentage of GDP, the total revenue, expenditure, and deficit financing stood at 2.2 percent, 2.4 percent, and 0.2 percent in Q2FY24, respectively.

4.2 Total revenue collection continued its uptrend and stood at BDT 1075.6 billion, an increase of 24.8 percent in Q2FY24 from BDT 862.09 billion in Q2FY23. The increase in total revenue collection in Q2FY24 was primarily due to a 26.2 percent increase in NBR tax revenue (Chart IV.1). The growth of NBR tax revenue was supported by a 16.6 percent increase in value added tax, a 10.42 percent increase in customs duties, and a 14.3 percent increase in income tax collection (Chart IV.2). Total revenue collection achieved about 41.3 percent of the yearly budget target of BDT 5000.0 billion in the first half of FY24, which was 4.1 percent of GDP.

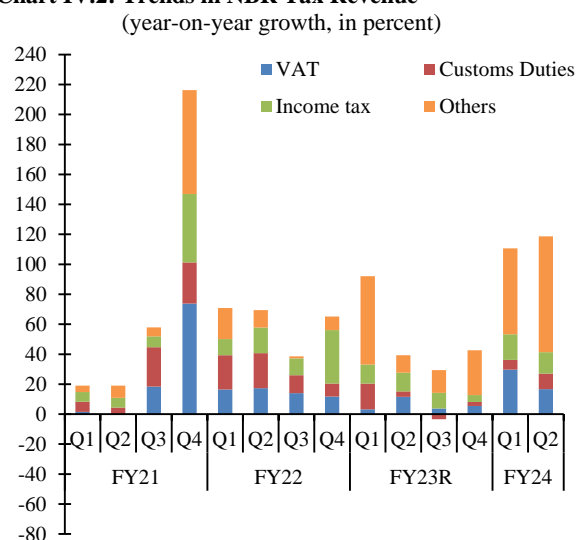
Chart IV.1: Trends in Total Revenue



FY24 data are provisional.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, National Board of Revenue.

Chart IV.2: Trends in NBR Tax Revenue

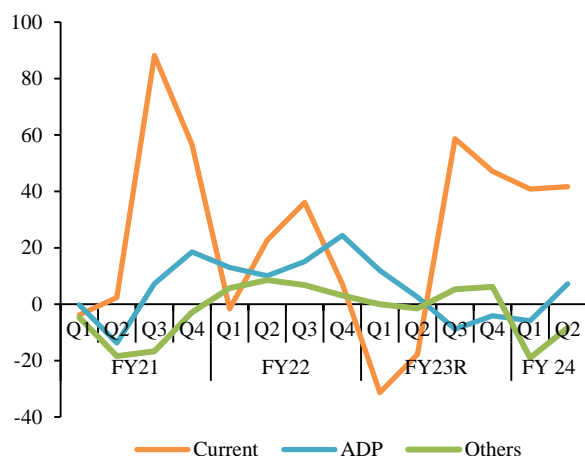


FY24 data are provisional.

Source: National Board of Revenue.

4.3 The total expenditure increased by 24.5 percent to BDT 1191.4 billion in Q2FY24 from BDT 956.89 billion in Q2FY23 mainly supported by the current expenditure. The current expenditure increased by 41.7 percent, and the ADP increased by 7.2 percent while other expenditures declined by 8.4 percent in Q2FY24 (Chart IV.3). During the first six months of the fiscal year 2024, total expenditure was about 27.9 percent of the annual budget target of BDT 7617.85 billion for FY24. On the other hand, during the first half of FY24, the government implemented current expenditures of 29.5 percent and ADP expenditures of 23.5 percent of the annual target.

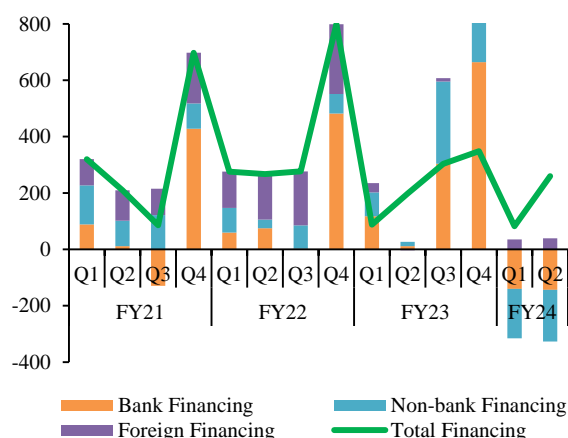
Chart IV.3: Trends in Government Expenditure
(year-on-year growth, in percent)



FY24 data are provisional.

Sources: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning.

Chart IV.4: Sources of Financing of Budget Deficit
(in billion Taka)



FY24 data are provisional.

Sources: Bangladesh Bank; Ministry of Finance.

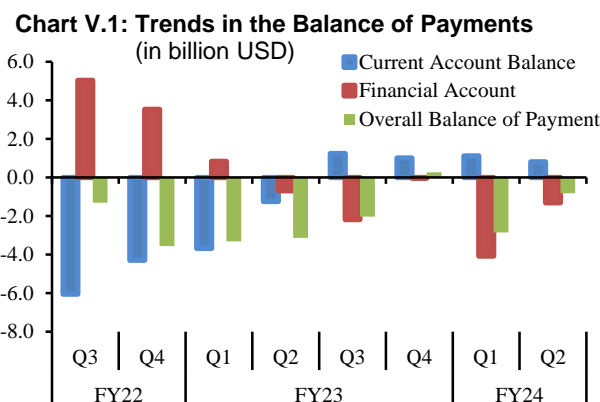
4.4 The fiscal deficit narrowed in Q2FY24 compared to Q2FY23, reflecting high revenue collection growth over expenditure. The deficit declined by 44.7 percent to BDT 115.8 billion in Q2FY24 from BDT 209.3 billion in Q2FY23 (Chart IV.4). Most of the budget deficit was financed from foreign sources in Q2FY24 while only a marginal share came from domestic sources of non-bank financing. Of the domestic sources, BDT 34.92 billion came from non-bank sources and BDT 259.65 billion (0.5 percent of GDP) from foreign financing in Q2FY24.

4.5 The overall fiscal performance of Bangladesh has maintained good macroeconomic conditions amid the global crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war-related supply bottlenecks. Growth in revenue collections helped the budget deficit shrink further in Q2FY24 compared to Q2FY23.

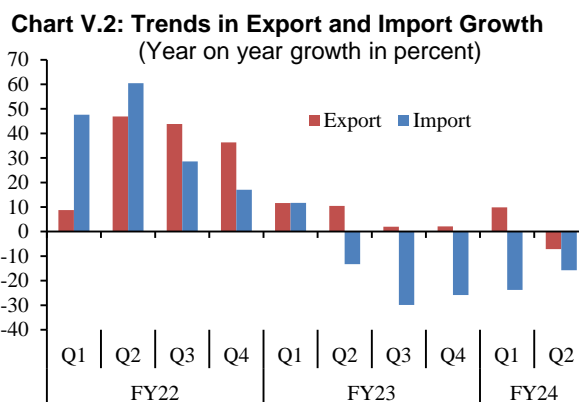
V. External Sector

5.1 The deficit in the balance of payment (BoP) significantly reduced to USD 0.82 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 2.85 billion in Q1FY24, stemming mainly from a substantial decrease in the financial account deficit and a robust growth in remittance inflows. Despite higher secondary income, especially high inward remittance flows from the migrants, the current account surplus decreased to USD 0.81 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 1.12 billion in Q1FY24, primarily due to a significant trade deficit. On the other hand, the deficit in financial account balance curtailed to USD 1.31 billion in Q2FY24, from USD 4.08 billion in Q1FY24.

5.2 Owing to relatively higher import growth than export growth, the trade deficit significantly widened and increased by 52.5 percent in Q2FY24 compared to Q1FY24. Therefore, the trade balance deficit reached USD 2.78 billion in Q2FY24 compared to USD 1.82 billion in Q1FY24. Despite the ongoing efforts by the BB to allow currency depreciation and discourage luxury and unnecessary imports, there was a higher import payment during the period. Although there was a noteworthy growth in inward remittances, the simultaneous increase in the trade deficit and an upswing in primary income outflow contributed to a moderation in the current account balance (CAB) surplus in Q2FY24.



Source: Bangladesh Bank.



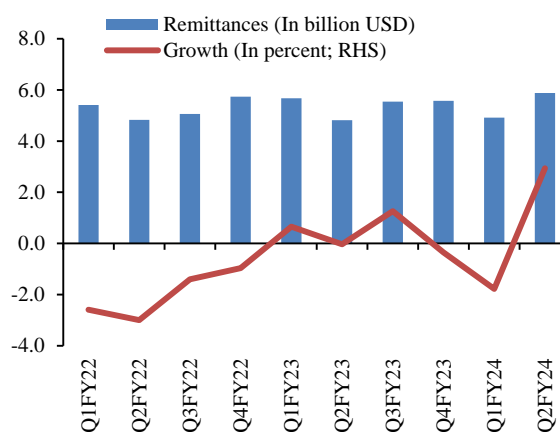
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

5.3 The financial account deficit saw a notable contraction, shrinking to USD 1.31 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 4.08 billion in Q1FY24. This reduction was driven by a significant increase in medium- and long-term (MLT) loans and a decrease in loan repayment compared to the preceding quarter. In Q2FY24, inflows of MLT loans surged by 149.7 percent, reaching USD 2.77 billion from USD 1.11 billion in Q1FY24. Meanwhile, the capital account recorded a surplus of USD 118 million in Q2FY24, surpassing a surplus of USD 42 million in Q1FY24 by a considerable margin.

5.4 In Q2FY24, Bangladesh's export earnings dropped by 7.07 percent (year-on-year) as the export destination countries struggled to recover from the severe impact of the covid-19 pandemic. The primary contributor to this negative growth was ready-made garments (RMG), which constitute approximately 85.0 percent of total exports and experienced a decline of 7.47 percent (year-on-year) to USD 11.77 billion in Q2FY24. Within the RMG category, woven garments (with a 43 percent share) and knitwear products (with a 57 percent share), both experienced a reduction of 11.48 percent and 4.17 percent compared to Q2FY23, respectively (Table V.2). However, there was a positive export performance of jute goods, which posted a growth of 13.48 percent (year-on-year) in Q2FY24.

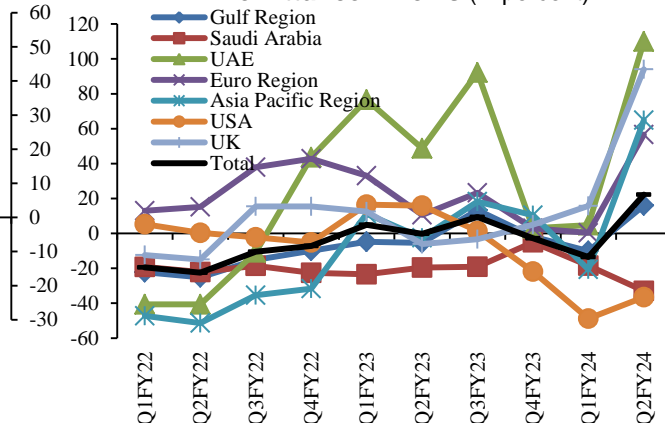
5.5 In Q2FY24, import payments marked a decline of 15.73 percent (year-on-year) to USD 15.83 billion compared to the USD 18.78 billion recorded in Q2FY23. The reduction in import payments was significantly influenced by various restrictive policy measures implemented by the BB to curb import growth. Factors such as exchange rate depreciation and global price hikes also played a crucial role in this downturn. Moreover, notable reductions were observed in several categories, including food items, consumer goods, intermediate goods (excluding crude petroleum, yarn, oil seeds, pharmaceutical products, and iron, steel, and other base metals), capital machinery, and capital goods. Specifically, import payments for intermediate goods, constituting more than three-fifths (61.2 percent share) of the total import cost, declined by 11.45 percent during this quarter.

Chart V.3: Remittance Inflows



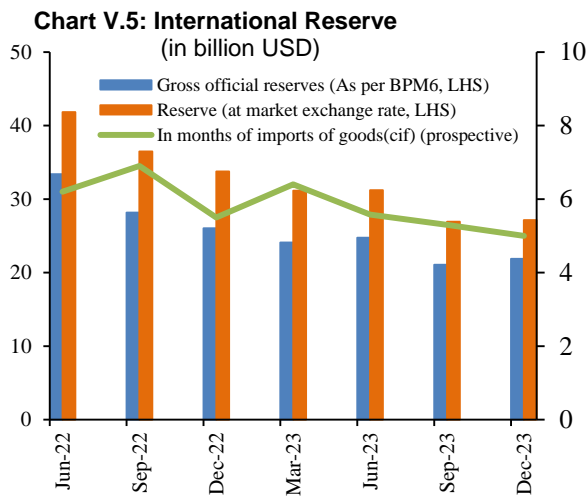
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart V.4: Region/Country-wise Growth of Remittance Inflows (in percent)

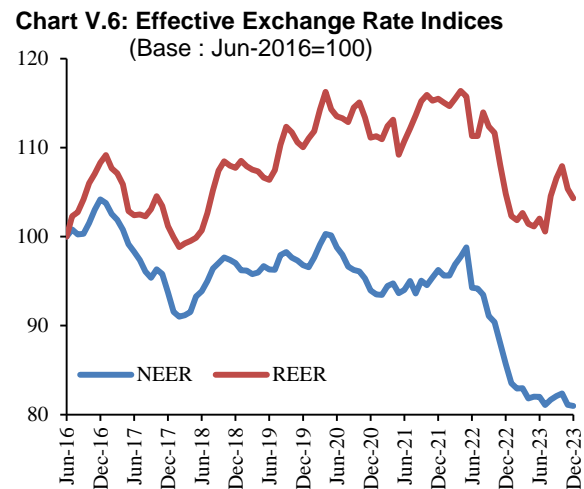


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

5.6 Inward remittances grew significantly by 22.3 percent to USD 5.89 billion in Q2FY24 from USD 4.82 billion in Q2FY23. The remittance growth in Q2FY24 marked a notable improvement from the negative growth of 13.5 percent observed in Q1FY24. The positive momentum in remittance inflows was evident in almost all countries except Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the USA. Nearly half (47.4 percent) of the total remittances originated from the Gulf region, contributing to a 16.0 percent positive growth. Notably, the UAE played a substantial role, accounting for 41.2 percent in the Gulf region and experiencing an impressive 110 percent growth, contributing significantly to the overall increase in inward remittances. However, remittance inflows from Saudi Arabia and the USA recorded a decline of 32.9 percent and 36.5 percent in Q2FY24, respectively (Chart V.4). Despite these decreases, these two countries still contributed 10.36 percent and 10.41 percent, respectively, to the overall share of total remittances.



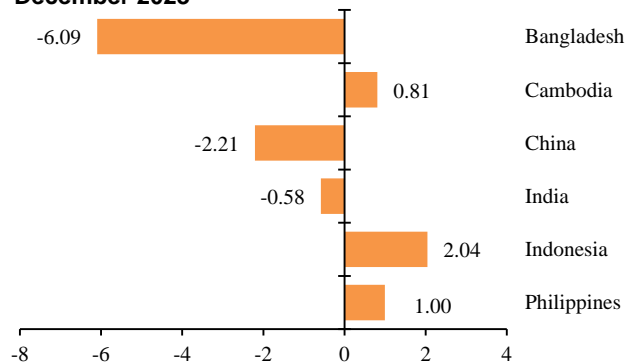
Source: Bangladesh Bank.



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

5.7 The exchange rate of Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) against the US Dollar depreciated by 6.09 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to the end of December 2022 (Chart V.7). The BB remained active in the foreign exchange market, intervening by selling of foreign currency. During Q2FY24, BB sold (net) USD 2.52 billion and USD 5.69 billion in H1FY24, aiming to alleviate the demand-supply gap in the market. Consequently, the foreign exchange reserve experienced a decline, reaching USD 27.1 billion at the end of December 2023, compared to USD 33.7 billion in December 2022. As per BPM6, the official foreign exchange reserve stood at USD 21.9 billion at the end of December 2023, decreasing from USD 26.0 billion recorded at the end of December 2022 (Chart V.5). However, this reserve level remained sufficient to cover five months of prospective import payments of goods (Chart V.5). The depreciation of the BDT against the USD was also evident in the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and the real effective exchange rate (REER) indices, which declined by 5.5 percent and 0.5 percent at the end of December 2023 compared to December 2022, respectively (Chart V.6). Notably, the nominal exchange rates of China and India also experienced some depreciation by the end of December 2023 compared to December 2022. Meanwhile, Cambodia, Indonesia, and the Philippines saw appreciation in their national currencies during the same period (Chart V.7).

Chart V.7: Peer Countries' Currency Appreciation/Depreciation (+/-) against US dollar at end December 2023



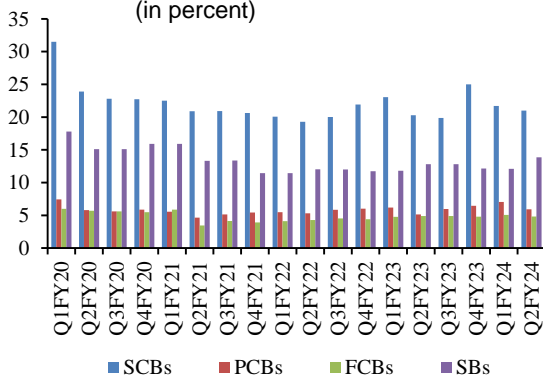
Source: BAFEDA and IFS, IMF.

5.8 The positive trends in remittance inflows, complemented by the supportive policies of the BB, a surge in overseas employment due to improved economic and working conditions in the source countries, and the potential positive impact of the Ramadan period are expected to bolster inward remittances in the upcoming quarters. The combination of these factors may improve the current account balance, thereby alleviating pressure on the BoP and the foreign exchange reserve in the forthcoming quarters.

VI. Banking Sector

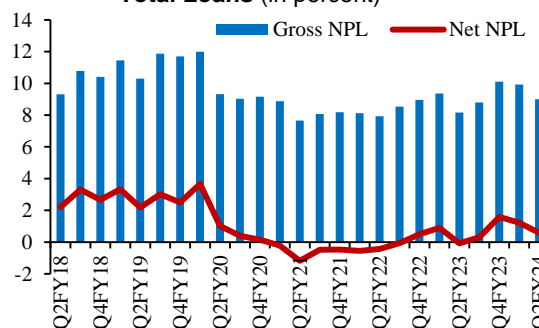
6.1 The banking industry has seen some improvements, according to recent trends in banking data. Compared to Q1FY24, the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans decreased in Q2FY24. The banking sector experienced higher growth rates in deposits and bank advances during the same period. Moreover, there was an improvement in the shortfall in provisions kept for bad loans, contributing to greater resilience against credit risks. Although there was a slight decrease in excess liquidity in the banking system, the industry's overall stability remains intact.

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)

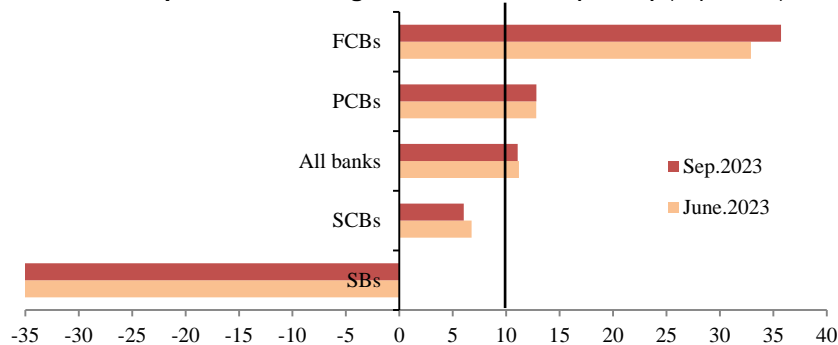


Source: Bangladesh Bank

6.2 At the end of Q2FY24, the non-performing loans (NPLs) in the banking sector exhibited positive developments, with the gross NPLs to total loans ratio declining to 9.00 percent from 9.93 percent at the end of Q1FY24. Significant recoveries in state-owned commercial banks (SCBs) and private commercial banks (PCBs) provided the main impetus for this development. Both SCBs and PCBs witnessed reductions in their gross NPL ratios, with SCBs dropping to 20.99 percent and PCBs to 5.93 percent at the end of Q2FY24, compared to 21.70 percent and 7.04 percent at the end of Q1FY24, respectively. Foreign commercial banks (FCBs) also showed improvement, with their NPL ratio declining to 4.82 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 5.07 percent at the end of Q1FY24. However, specialized banks (SBs) saw an increase in their gross NPLs to total loans ratio, increasing to 13.87 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 12.10 percent at the end of Q1FY24 (Table VI.2 and Chart VI.1, Chart VI.2). Additionally, the ratio of net NPLs to total loans experienced a slight decline from 1.22 percent at the end of Q1FY24 to 0.59 percent at the end of Q2FY24. This reduction is indicative of a narrowed provision shortfall compared to the previous quarter of Q1FY24 (refer to Table VI.1, Table VI.2, and Chart VI.2).

6.3 The overall capital adequacy ratio of the banking system remained stable at the end of Q1FY24. The PCBs' capital-to-risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) increased slightly to 12.82 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 12.81 percent at the end of Q4FY23. On the other hand, the CRAR of SCBs declined to 6.03 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 6.76 percent at the end of Q4FY23. Consequently, the overall CRAR decreased to 11.08 percent at the end of Q1FY24 from 11.19 percent in the previous quarter (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 Q2FY24 compared to Q2FY23, as shown by a decline in both return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The overall ROA and ROE reduced to 0.59 percent and 10.55 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 0.62 percent and 10.67 percent at the end of Q2FY23, respectively. Furthermore, the ROA for SCBs has remained unchanged compare to the end of Q2FY23 and ROE improved to 4.78 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 4.55 percent at the end of Q2FY23. In addition, ROA and ROE for the PCBs also declined to 0.62 percent and 10.13 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 0.71 percent and 11.04 percent at the end of Q2FY23, 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
Q2FY23	Total classified loan	564.6	47.1	564.4	30.5	1206.57
	Required provision	301.4	24.7	491.3	24.1	841.57
	Provision maintained	213.2	24.8	463.9	29.63	731.48
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-88.3	0.1	-27.4	5.6	-110.09
Q3FY23	Total classified loan	579.6	47.3	658.9	30.4	1316.21
	Required provision	314.5	24.8	563	23.9	926.2
	Provision maintained	211.09	24.76	498.18	29.17	763.2
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-103.4	-0.03	-64.8	5.3	-163
Q4FY23	Total classified loan	744.5	47.5	736.4	32	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	0.52	-112.7	4.4	-214.6
Q1FY24	Total classified loan	657.97	47.77	815.37	32.86	1553.98
	Required provision	352.7	24.04	662.25	24.73	1063.75
	Provision maintained	225.81	24.57	531.71	28.93	811.03
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-126.88	0.52	-130.53	4.19	-252.71
Q2FY24	Total classified loan	657.81	56.69	709.81	32.00	1456.33
	Required provision	334.36	28.04	601.75	25.25	989.41
	Provision maintained	233.51	31.53	501.44	30.29	796.79
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-100.84	3.49	-100.30	5.04	-192.61

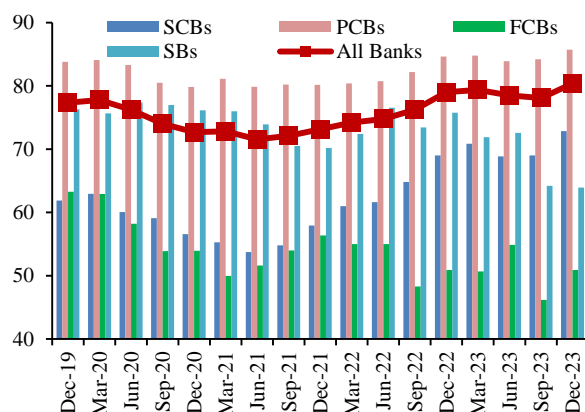
6.5 The banking sector has witnessed a consistent upward trajectory in deposit growth over the past few quarters, primarily driven by the competitive deposit interest rates offered by commercial banks. By the end of December 2023, bank deposits had reached their highest level in recent periods, marking a growth of 10.44 percent, up from 9.12 percent at the end of September 2023. Despite higher lending interest rates, the growth of bank advances saw a slight increase, reaching 10.24 percent at the end of Q2FY24, compared to 9.76 percent at the end of Q1FY24. Consequently, the overall advance-deposit ratio (ADR) experienced an uptick, reaching 80.38 percent by the end of December 2023, up from 78.08 percent at the end of September 2023, maintaining a stable trend (Table 6.2 and 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)	
	Dec. 23	Sep. 23	Dec. 23	Sep. 23	Dec. 23	Sep. 23
SCBs	7.91	10.19	12.67	16.09	72.85	69.02
PCBs	11.02	7.92	9.57	7.87	85.73	84.21
FCBs	14.29	22.15	11.37	16.14	50.91	46.19
SBs	12.32	8.78	9.01	8.89	63.94	64.2
All	10.44	9.12	10.24	9.76	80.38	78.08

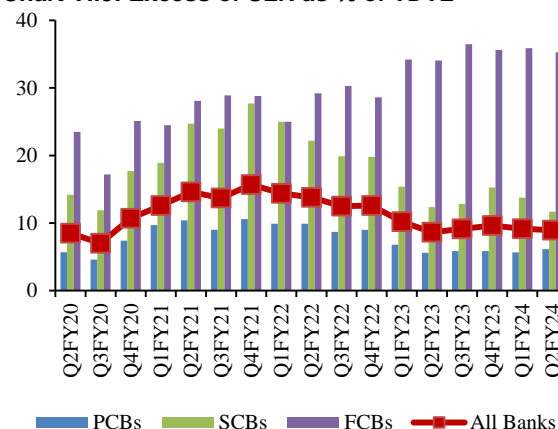
Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Adjusted deposit growth for calculating ADR.

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank, Staffs Calculation

6.6 The banking sector experienced tight liquidity conditions in Q2FY24, partially attributed to a contractionary monetary policy and consistent interventions by the BB in the foreign exchange market. At the end of Q2FY24, excess liquidity went down to BDT 1633.05 billion from BDT 1644.40 billion compared to the end of Q1FY24. The excess liquidity, represented by the surplus of the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) as a percent of total demand and time liabilities (TDTL), experienced a modest decline to 8.9 percent at the end of Q2FY24 from 9.2 percent of Q1FY24 (Table 6.3, Chart VI.5).

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

Bank groups	CRR			Required Liquidity	SLR	
	Required	Maintained	Excess		SLR eligible liquid assets of banks**	Excess(+)/shortfall (-) of SLR
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
As of end December, 2023						
SCBs	178.2	207.3	29.2	573.9	1094.2	520.2
SBs*	19.4	22.8	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCBs (other than Islamic)	316.8	387.8	71.6	1038.9	1705.7	666.8
Private Banks (Islamic)	169.8	237.0	67.3	234.8	322.9	88.1
FCBs	37.7	65.6	28.2	128.9	486.9	358.0
All	721.8	920.4	199.7	1976.5	3609.6	1633.1
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

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 Circular No-MPD-02, 2013 with effect from February 1, 2014, SLR has been calculated separately (excluding CRR) as 13% for conventional banks and 5.5% for Islamic banks of the total demand and time liabilities.

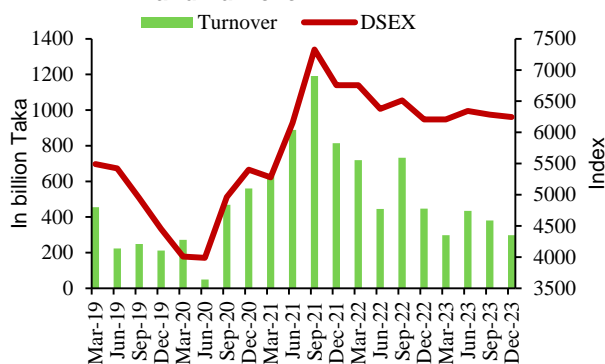
According to Circular No. MPD-03, April 9, 2020, the CRR revised to 4.0 percent from 5.0 percent effective from April 15, 2020.

6.7 The banking sector is implementing a comprehensive plan to lower the NPL ratio. The amended Bank Company Act, 2023, and, in line with the act, a roadmap encompassing some critical action measures for ensuring discipline, governance, and credibility provide optimism towards resilience and stability in the banking industry. The recent upward trend in deposit growth is expected to alleviate concerns about a persistent liquidity crunch. This trend in deposits may continue as a result of higher deposit rates offered by banks. Recent signs of stability in the foreign exchange markets may bring some relief to domestic liquidity conditions.

VII. Capital Market

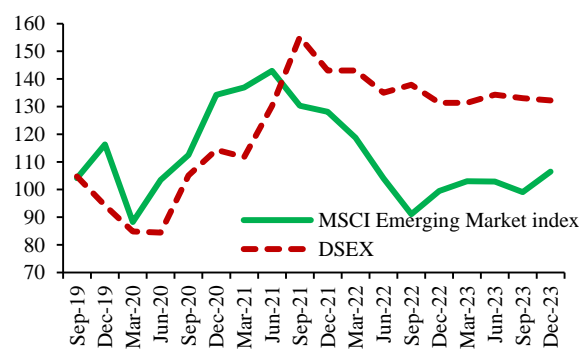
7.1 The capital market in Bangladesh demonstrated a weaker trend during Q2FY24 compared to the preceding quarter, Q1FY24. The slump in price indices and market capitalization², along with a decrease in the price-earnings ratio and a reduction in turnover, reflected this dismal performance. Although the DSE Broad Index (DSEX) experienced a downturn for the quarter under review, it is noteworthy that the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) index for emerging markets, which reflects the global market, rebounded to an upward trend during the quarter under review (Chart VII.2). The prevailing macroeconomic and market uncertainties at home and abroad have played a significant role in the stock market's subdued performance. In response to these challenges, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and BB have undertaken a number of actions to advance the country's capital market.

Chart VII.1: Trends in DSE Broad Index (DSEX) and Turnover



Source: DSE Monthly Review

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



Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange and www.msci.com

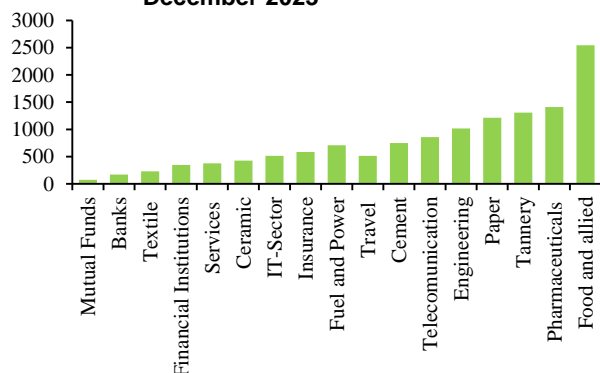
7.2 The DSEX and DSE-30 index experienced a modest decline of 0.6 percent (Chart VII.1) and 2.2 percent (Table VII.1), respectively, at the end of Q2FY24 compared to Q1FY24. In addition, sector-wise indices³ suggest that the food and allied index reached its peak level of 2543.2. In contrast, the mutual fund sector's index remained at its lowest level of 73.5 in December 2023 (Chart VII.3).

7.3 DSE's market capitalization declined marginally by 0.1 percent to BDT 4541.3 billion at the end of Q2FY24 from BDT 4547.3 billion at the end of Q1FY24. The pharmaceutical and chemical industries accounted for the highest 15.89 percent of the total market capitalization. On the contrary, the jute industry had the smallest stake, accounting for just 0.09 percent. (Table VII.2). In addition, market capitalization as a percent of GDP remained unchanged at 8.79 percent in December 2023 from September 2023 (Chart VII.4).

² Include debentures but exclude govt. bonds.

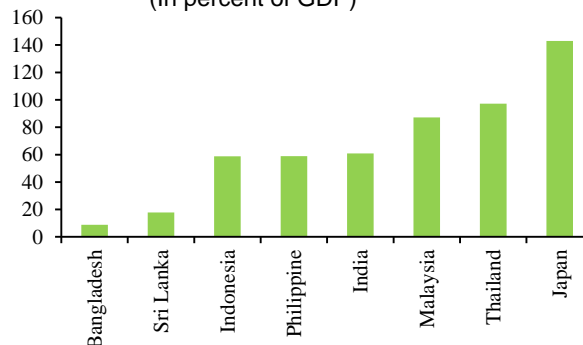
³ Sector-wise index= (Sector-wise market capitalization/ Sector-wise paid-up capital) X 100.

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



Source: DSE Monthly Review, December 2023.

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



Source : DSE Monthly Review, January 2024.

7.4 The DSE's overall price-earnings (P/E) ratio fell to 13.12 in December 2023 from 14.36 in September 2023. According to sector-specific P/E data, the banking industry demonstrated the lowest P/E score in Q1FY24, while the cement sector demonstrated the highest P/E score (Chart VII.5). Bangladesh has a comparatively better price-earnings (P/E) ratio (13.12), according to cross-country data among the selected South and East Asian countries as of December 2023 (Table 7.1).

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

Sector	Share of Total M.cap Dec-23	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23	Sep-23	Dec-23
Bank	15.1	8.1	7.9	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.5	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.2	7.3	6.4
Financial Institutions	4.1	24.7	20.1	23.4	31.1	23.8	21.9	20.4	20.3	18.9	18.8	21.3	21.3	12.1
Engineering	11.7	35.3	36.2	42.5	26.9	17.6	17.1	17.1	19.1	20.4	20.6	21.0	20.8	31.2
Food & Allied	8.6	23.5	25.5	27.1	32.3	31.4	22.6	21.1	20.5	21.1	18.6	19.1	19.1	24.9
Fuel & Power	9.8	11.9	12.8	13.6	16.1	11.7	12.2	11.7	11.3	12.2	13.1	13.3	13.3	17.3
Textile	3.8	17.9	16.8	23.9	30.2	22.5	24.1	22.3	22.8	16.6	15.8	16.7	18.1	23.4
Pharmaceuticals	15.9	19.6	19.7	21.1	24.9	19.8	20.1	19.5	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.3
Service & Realstate	0.6	21.4	19.4	23.8	35.2	25.9	22.7	21.3	27.2	20.1	22.2	21.7	21.2	20.4
Cement	2.7	29.8	27.4	27.0	39.9	21.4	17.2	16.5	17.2	15.7	20.9	19.6	19.5	40.3
IT	0.8	25.1	21.6	28.4	37.5	34.6	35.0	28.4	32.3	30.7	35.1	34.1	32.4	24.0
Tannery	0.8	24.9	23.2	28.5	87.4	89.9	84.0	61.5	55.1	34.7	35.2	35.8	34.1	14.5
Insurance	3.9	26.0	19.2	31.6	28.0	28.1	24.0	19.5	16.9	17.2	16.6	18.3	21.2	38.1
Telecommunication	12.8	18.3	19.7	18.4	19.3	16.9	16.1	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.1	16.9	16.9	14.1
Miscellaneous	5.1	34.4	41.5	46.0	57.6	23.2	23.0	21.7	23.0	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.9	23.8

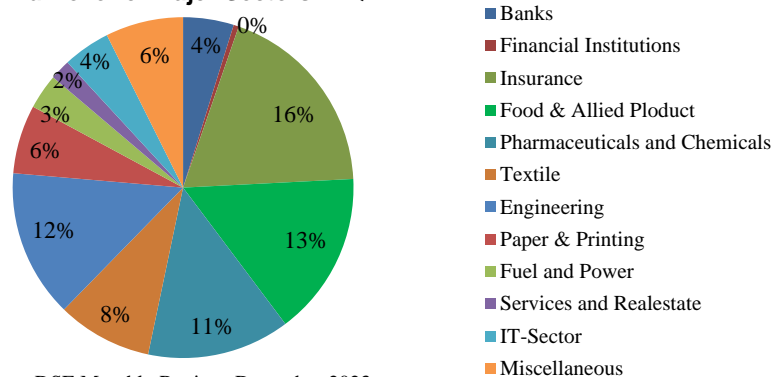
Sources: DSE Monthly Review, Various Issues



7.5 The DSE's issued capital⁴ continued to rise, but total turnover declined in Q2FY24 compared to Q1FY24. In Q2FY24, the value of issued capital increased by 0.5 percent to BDT 977.5 billion. Two new firms were listed on the capital market during the reviewed quarter. In Q2FY24, the overall turnover value dropped significantly by 22.0 percent, from BDT 380.9 billion in Q1FY24 to BDT 297.2 billion in Q2FY24 (Chart VII.1). According to sector-specific turnover data, in Q2FY24, the insurance sector had the largest turnover, accounting for 16 percent (Chart VII.6). The Turnover Velocity Ratio (TVR), a measure of market liquidity, demonstrated a declining trend from 33.5 percent in Q1FY24 to 26.2 percent in Q2FY24.

⁴ Includes debentures but excludes govt. bonds.

Chart VII.6: Turnover of Major Sectors in Q2FY24



Source: DSE Monthly Review, December 2023

7.6 In December 2020, BB issued its first sovereign investment *ṣukūk* on behalf of the Government towards a safe water supply project and raised BDT 80.00 billion in two auctions in December 2020 and June 2021. The third *ṣukūk* auction was held in December 2021 to raise BDT 50.00 billion, aiming at funding the “Need Based Infrastructure Development of Government Primary Schools Project.” The fourth Sukuk auction was held in April 2022, raising BDT 50.00 billion for the “Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project on Priority Basis (IRIDP-3)”. By the end of December 2023, the total amount of *ṣukūk* issued was BDT 180.00 billion.

Table 7.1: Selected Countries: Price-Earnings Ratio as of December 2023

Countries	Price Earnings Ratio
Bangladesh	13.12
India	25.57
Sri Lanka	11.17
Thailand	18.42
Hong Kong	10.27
China	11.92

Source: DSE Monthly Review, December 2023.

7.7 With growing deposit rates in the banking sector and the higher return offered by Treasury bonds, financial institutions and individuals may opt to consider investing in the money market. This could potentially affect the flow of funds into the capital market. In an effort to promote the capital market, BB exempted the bank’s investment in bonds, debentures, and Sharī‘ah-compliant securities such as *ṣukūk* from the bank’s market-exposure limit. Moreover, in June 2023, BB issued “Guidelines on the Secondary Trading of Government Securities,” detailing the trading process of government securities in the secondary market in order to protect investors’ interest in the capital market.

7.8 Bangladesh Securities Exchange Commission (BSEC) and the Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) have inked a memorandum of understanding to establish a fully digital and transparent governing board for data interoperability (FinTech) of different organizations of BSEC, with a target to complete by 2026. A summit titled “The Rise of Bengal Tiger: Potentials of Trade & Investment among Bangladesh and the EU Countries” was organized by BSEC and BIDA commenced on April 27, 2023, in Japan, aiming to illustrate the advantages of investing in Bangladesh’s share market. In the days ahead, these calculated moves by the authorities could play a significant role in developing a vibrant capital market.

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	25.76
Gross domestic investment	30.24	30.95	31.82	32.21	31.31	31.02	32.05	30.95
Total revenue	8.55	9.40	9.83	10.73	10.98	8.78	8.64	8.37
Tax	7.49	8.27	8.80	9.81	9.87	7.36	7.76	7.55
Nontax	1.06	1.13	1.03	0.92	1.10	1.28	0.88	0.82
Total expenditure	12.75	13.65	14.08	14.99	15.82	12.50	12.71	12.10
Current expenditure	7.24	8.30	7.98	9.04	9.31	6.96	6.95	7.10
Annual Development Program	4.38	4.99	5.82	5.66	6.08	4.87	5.13	4.43
Other expenditure (residual)	1.12	0.36	0.27	0.30	0.42	0.67	0.63	0.57
Overall balance (including grants)	-3.96	-4.04	-4.08	-4.14	-4.73	-3.72	-4.07	-4.53
Financing (net) (a+b)	4.20	4.25	4.25	4.27	4.73	3.72	4.07	4.53
a. Domestic financing	2.99	3.01	2.50	2.67	3.07	2.38	2.24	2.44
Banking System	1.53	1.03	0.75	1.05	2.60	1.13	1.56	2.27
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	2.09
Current account balance	1.61	-0.45	-2.98	-1.45	-1.26	-1.10	-3.95	-0.59
Overall balance	1.90	1.08	-0.27	0.05	0.85	2.23	-1.45	-1.82
Broad Money (M2)	44.15	43.72	42.06	41.32	43.33	44.22	43.01	42.02
Broad Money (M3)	51.87	53.07	52.05	51.98	53.74	54.64	52.82	50.63
Deposit (DD+TD)	38.24	37.77	36.69	36.07	37.25	38.26	37.04	35.51
Private Sector Credit	32.33	33.39	34.39	34.23	34.61	33.68	34.02	33.27
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	44,908
Nominal GDP (In billion USD)	265	294	321	351	374	416	460	452

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 (13.14)	3.26 (12.56)	3.42 (12.52)	3.17 (12.07)	3.05 (11.61)	3.37 (11.30)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.54	3.26	3.42	3.17	3.05	3.37
i) Crops and horticulture	2.75	2.07	2.50	2.29	2.61	3.15
ii) Animal farmings	2.90	3.01	3.19	2.94	3.10	3.17
iii) Forest and related services	5.08	5.13	5.34	4.98	5.08	5.13
iv) Fishing	4.93	4.99	4.40	4.11	2.64	2.8
Industry	10.2 (33.85)	11.63 (34.99)	3.61 (34.94)	10.29 (36.01)	9.86 (36.92)	8.37 (37.65)
a) Mining and quarrying	9.55	11.31	3.16	6.49	-1.12	12.73
b) Manufacturing	10.45	12.33	1.68	11.59	11.41	8.89
i) Large Industry	11.08	12.79	0.41	10.61	15.68	8.38
ii) Small, Medium, and Micro Industry	11.10	10.61	2.69	13.89	4.84	9.15
iii) Cottage Industry	7.45	14.17	3.67	10.27	11.12	10.01
c) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	8.27	8.24	0.67	9.54	6.15	2.46
d) Water supply, sewerage, and waste management	2.96	6.31	2.18	6.65	9.54	8.88
e) Construction	10.06	10.47	9.13	8.08	8.71	6.98
Service	6.55 (53.01)	6.88 (52.45)	3.93 (52.54)	5.73 (51.92)	6.26 (51.48)	5.37 (51.05)
a) Wholesale and retail trade	8.74	8.85	3.21	7.64	8.46	6.38
b) Transportation and storage	6.74	7.01	1.73	4.04	5.75	5.49
c) Accommodation and food service activities	5.52	5.64	1.69	4.53	5.37	5.84
d) Information and communication	6.77	7.36	6.57	7.11	4.79	6.35
e) Financial and insurance activities	6.94	8.25	4.72	5.82	5.87	2.55
f) Real estates activities	3.48	3.61	3.68	3.42	3.70	3.68
g) Professional, scientific and technical activities	4.08	4.17	3.38	5.09	4.25	8.8
h) Administrative and support service activities	7.74	8.17	6.33	6.02	6.01	7.51
i) Public administrative and defence	8.67	6.49	5.49	6.05	4.91	7.03
j) Education	5.89	7.06	5.33	5.81	7.87	5.53
k) Human health and social work activities	9.20	12.20	10.70	10.6	9.88	7.22
l) Arts, entertainment and recreation	5.24	5.48	5.43	5.76	6.07	6.34
m) Others service activities	3.22	3.27	3.06	3.08	3.19	3.24
GDP (at constant market price)	7.32	7.88	3.45	6.94	7.10	5.78

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 ^R				FY23 ^P			FY24 ^P
	Q2 ^R	Q3 ^R	Q4 ^R	Q1 ^P	Q2 ^P	Q3 ^P	Q4 ^P	Q1 ^P
Agriculture	2.33 (12.59)	2.94 (9.46)	3.11 (12.64)	2.07 (11.03)	3.31 (12.04)	1.14 (9.33)	3.47 (12.36)	0.84 (10.52)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2.33	2.94	3.11	2.07	3.31	1.14	3.47	0.84
Industry	14.51 (37.81)	16 (39.09)	1.53 (33.81)	7.17 (36.25)	9.84 (38.46)	4.67 (39.91)	11.41 (35.59)	9.67 (37.61)
a) Mining and quarrying	-2.01	2.35	-2.82	8.21	3.09	3.86	8.62	6.79
b) Manufacturing	15.99	18.14	3.59	9.49	11.25	3.9	12.86	11.59
c) Electricity, gas, water supply	3.87	5.04	10.27	10.52	5.19	5.18	-0.76	0.64
d) Construction	15.69	15.23	-4.13	0.4	8.06	6.64	10.09	6.45
Service	7.86 (49.60)	7.92 (51.46)	4.97 (53.55)	12.87 (52.73)	7.78 (49.51)	1.13 (50.76)	2.87 (52.05)	3.96 (51.87)
a) Wholesale and retail trade	16.99	10.08	0.06	20.01	6.89	-4.95	6.96	2.85
b) Transportation and storage, information and communication	6.06	3.36	7.96	11.44	5.92	3.85	2.96	2.79
c) Financial and insurance activities	7.92	1.6	-0.63	5.11	8.67	8.49	1.1	10.64
d) Real estates, professional, and administrative activities	0.01	6.22	8.62	6.91	4.2	3.8	1.61	3.39
e) Public administrative, health, and education	-2.72	16.7	12.98	7.29	20.09	7.14	-0.28	7.03
f) Arts, recreation, and others service activities	20.65	2.68	-4.12	23.02	0.79	-5.45	0.49	0.98
GDP (at constant market price)	9.65	10.27	3.44	8.76	7.47	2.06	6.24	6.07

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

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	4,942
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3,294	3,534	3,804	4,107	4,455	4,942
i) Crops and horticulture	1,623	1,734	1,861	1,996	2,154	2,395
ii) Animal farmings	532	563	597	633	674	737
iii) Forest and related services	436	466	504	559	637	713
iv) Fishing	703	771	842	918	990	1,096
Industry	8,441	9,696	10,435	11,761	13,472	15,536
a) Mining and quarrying	443	526	552	591	589	702
b) Manufacturing	5,490	6,259	6,531	7,497	8,644	10,033
i) Large Industry	2,757	3,119	3,180	3,574	4,229	4,866
ii) Small, Medium, and Micro Industry	1,739	1,981	2,087	2,490	2,736	3,193
iii) Cottage Industry	995	1,160	1,263	1,433	1,680	1,974
c) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	326	381	445	449	504	553
d) Water supply; sewerage, waste management	25	27	28	30	38	44
e) Construction	2,157	2,503	2,879	3,195	3,696	4,203
Service	13,431	15,008	16,332	18,110	20,271	22,954
a) Wholesale and retail trade	3,737	4,184	4,458	4,977	5,671	6,474
b) Transportation and storage	1,978	2,197	2,323	2,562	2,853	3,241
c) Accommodation and food service activities	301	335	360	399	445	512
d) Information and communication	295	322	351	384	414	473
e) Financial and insurance activities	817	933	1,032	1,153	1,295	1,448
f) Real estates activities	2,360	2,607	2,880	3,130	3,402	3,734
g) Professional, scientific and technical activities	47	52	57	63	69	84
h) Administrative and support service activities	173	200	230	271	311	375
i) Public administrative and defence	902	990	1,070	1,170	1,274	1,473
j) Education	682	770	856	956	1,095	1,260
k) Human health and social work activities	734	868	1,015	1,185	1,382	1,615
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	2,196
Total GVA at current basic price	25,166	28,238	30,570	33,978	38,198	43,431
Tax less subsidy	1,226	1,276	1,134	1,324	1,519	1,478
GDP at current market price	26,392	29,514	31,705	35,302	39,717	44,908

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			FY24 ^P	
	Q2 ^R	Q3 ^R	Q4 ^R	Q1 ^P	Q2 ^P	Q3 ^P	Q4 ^P	Q1 ^P
Agriculture	1211	952	1295	1085	1325	1019	1434	1159
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1211	952	1295	1085	1325	1021	1434	1159
Industry	3431	3738	3281	3320	3870	4106	3899	4091
a) Mining and quarrying	145	177	138	134	147	187	162	170
b) Manufacturing	2202	2357	2147	2186	2522	2583	2541	2698
c) Electricity, gas, water supply	123	123	156	168	137	137	167	184
d) Construction	961	1080	840	832	1064	1200	1029	1039
Service	4838	5349	5649	5266	5506	5726	6188	6020
a) Wholesale and retail trade	1398	1510	1553	1539	1581	1519	1766	1733
b) Transportation and storage, Information and communication	915	969	991	981	1028	1060	1053	1083
e) Financial and insurance activities	317	325	346	345	366	375	376	414
f) Real estates, professional, and administrative activities	919	971	1013	958	997	1061	1102	1135
i) Public administrative, health, and education	764	976	1209	914	971	1116	1299	1060
j) Arts, recreation, and others service activities	525	598	537	529	563	595	593	595
Total GVA at current basic price	9479	10039	10225	9671	10700	10851	11521	11270
Tax less subsidy	408	406	351	367	437	411	434	468
GDP at current market price	9887	10446	10576	10038	11137	11263	11955	11738

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

Table I.4: Crop-wise Agricultural Production

Crops	Actual for FY22		Actual for FY23		Target for FY24		Actual 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	11.59	32.45	10.61	29.01	13.95	39.77	10.50	30.43
Aman	57.20	149.58	57.25	154.26	59.33	171.79	59.06	173.92
Boro	49.52	209.77	50.00	207.68	50.40	222.66	50.41	—
Total Rice	118.31	391.80	117.86	390.95	123.69	434.22	119.98	—
Wheat	3.15	10.86	3.17	11.70	3.23	12.29	3.13	—
Maize	5.52	56.30	6.06	64.22	6.23	66.95	6.43	7.85
Total Cereal	126.98	458.96	127.09	466.87	133.16	513.45	129.53	—
Jute	7.45	82.77	7.30	84.58	7.64	89.87	7.46	98.57
Gram	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.02	—
Moong	2.32	2.83	2.24	2.53	2.41	3.17	2.23	—
Mosur	1.53	2.08	1.30	1.85	1.31	1.89	1.15	—
Mustard	6.11	8.24	8.12	11.61	12.00	17.45	10.97	—
Onion	2.59	36.41	2.49	34.57	2.65	37.3	2.7	0.60
Potato	4.64	101.45	4.56	104.32	4.62	116.02	4.59	—
Vegetables	10.34	216.70	11.10	225.41	11.27	234.53	11.61	—

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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Manufacturing	185.4	201.5	194.4	189.3	182.9	208.9	209.9	204.3	202.2	208.0
Mining	84.2	89.6	84.8	81.7	84.6	85.6	101.0	87.4	77.9	74.5
Electricity	156.5	169.9	138.3	178.3	199.3	152.9	151.7	175.7	213.9	166.9
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Manufacturing	11.57	8.65	15.33	9.91	8.14	10.60	7.94	7.89	10.55	-0.43
Mining	-10.12	6.40	-3.04	-5.49	2.05	-2.25	19.11	6.89	-7.94	-12.96
Electricity	8.78	8.55	9.63	9.63	18.04	8.78	9.66	-1.48	7.32	9.15

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

		FY22			FY23			FY24	
	Weight	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
General Index	100.0	198.9	192.1	179.8	214.9	218.8	208.7	204.7	205.4
Food products	4.00	212.7	125.6	124.2	138.7	136.7	114.7	121.2	166.9
Beverages	1.23	200.6	263.6	349.0	329.8	394.6	477.2	355.4	194.1
Tobacco products	3.72	172.1	200.9	218.9	247.3	267.3	272.8	262.2	247.6
Textile	11.59	187.5	180.7	169.8	196.5	268.6	245.0	209.3	177.7
Wearing apparel	61.00	189.4	184.8	160.9	207.0	195.1	174.8	181.1	196.3
Leather and related products	0.81	128.3	145.1	207.3	197.7	204.5	241.0	218.5	204.2
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.03	137.9	119.9	116.0	122.6	125.2	115.1	125.8	111.3
Paper and paper products	0.44	179.4	184.2	142.7	137.7	143.0	148.3	152.5	144.2
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.10	111.4	110.1	129.1	142.3	144.2	144.2	154.3	146.2
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.12	135.0	138.8	120.9	124.5	129.2	136.5	144.3	65.9
Chemicals and chemical products	1.29	143.3	152.8	107.3	111.5	134.2	129.7	125.3	130.1
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	3.05	346.5	331.3	263.4	307.1	263.0	277.3	322.9	311.3
Rubber and plastic products	0.45	144.1	136.9	127.7	132.3	179.4	188.4	196.8	159.0
Other non-metallic mineral products	4.25	364.1	366.4	421.6	448.2	478.8	493.5	459.6	404.5
Basic metal	0.72	377.8	372.9	316.5	241.1	287.3	347.7	423.0	426.9
Fabricated metal products	0.65	140.3	141.0	117.5	121.7	133.5	139.8	129.3	124.9
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.54	148.3	126.7	96.2	130.2	130.8	118.2	117.1	140.2
Electrical equipment	1.18	159.1	161.8	150.9	144.4	150.3	154.9	146.9	155.4
Machinery and equipment	0.01	126.3	117.3	126.9	128.1	135.4	131.4	135.1	132.0
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.01	170.5	246.4	218.8	197.5	222.7	265.2	194.7	189.2
Other transport equipment	4.16	160.8	120.2	186.0	197.7	203.8	269.4	214.0	183.3
Furniture	0.51	125.5	131.3	142.2	140.2	150.3	165.8	172.9	150.0
Other Manufacturing	0.12	130.6	128.7	111.9	115.2	130.0	118.4	122.7	127.4

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

		FY22			FY23			FY24	
	Weight	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
General Index	100.0	203.3	183.7	192.2	214.4	212.2	199.9	201.6	218.0
Food products	24.85	139.6	140.1	143.4	159.5	135.8	116.3	134.7	159.6
Beverages	0.76	99.5	99.2	78.2	85.7	95.8	168.1	177.9	140.3
Tobacco products	0.13	154.1	206.0	191.5	182.2	181.8	179.3	169.3	191.4
Textile	9.99	173.2	157.0	166.9	171.6	172.8	184.6	170.6	178.7
Wearing apparel	16.58	281.0	247.7	271.6	309.9	290.0	257.3	273.8	281.1
Leather and related products	3.73	127.6	112.2	116.2	116.3	124.9	114.7	114.0	132.4
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.27	146.3	130.9	129.3	125.9	130.8	133.0	137.2	115.9
Paper and paper products	0.77	166.0	164.6	163.8	163.0	113.1	98.6	160.0	168.9
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.36	110.3	112.7	107.0	102.0	103.6	97.7	97.8	104.1
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.12	93.2	92.3	121.3	136.7	129.0	145.1	138.9	158.0
Chemicals and chemical products	0.41	110.1	114.9	94.9	98.1	99.7	97.1	96.1	102.9
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	0.63	207.9	199.3	214.7	210.4	197.1	214.0	184.5	186.0
Rubber and plastic products	19.92	233.5	220.2	202.2	249.9	266.3	250.7	237.2	262.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	10.69	238.9	153.8	205.2	220.7	257.2	250.1	225.9	238.6
Basic metal	5.14	295.3	301.8	310.9	318.3	314.2	318.4	333.2	355.5
Fabricated metal products	0.59	152.2	143.4	133.1	135.4	140.5	143.9	143.5	149.7
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.76	104.4	115.8	123.8	121.3	106.1	98.8	114.1	107.7
Electrical equipment	1.12	128.8	117.3	105.3	111.2	156.0	160.3	176.8	189.0
Machinery and equipment	0.36	104.3	109.3	95.9	84.4	90.8	69.8	71.3	67.8
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.20	69.0	68.8	79.3	104.5	104.7	110.5	108.1	113.8
Other transport equipment	0.42	132.2	107.3	122.8	113.5	111.7	99.8	105.2	106.2
Furniture	1.34	180.4	166.4	191.5	182.8	151.8	163.2	158.8	159.6
Other Manufacturing	0.86	145.4	119.2	121.7	116.8	117.2	113.9	--	--

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

		FY22			FY23			FY24	
	Weight	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
General Index	100.0	165.8	192.2	179.3	182.4	178.4	187.8	195.8	198.3
Food products	21.64	202.8	197.5	199.1	201.9	199.2	208.6	221.5	217.8
Beverages	0.05	116.1	122.5	124.1	125.2	123.2	133.5	140.1	142.5
Tobacco products	0.21	138.1	144.8	150.6	137.5	139.5	157.2	187.9	155.9
Textile	9.62	138.6	149.5	145.5	112.4	128.9	139.0	164.9	163.6
Wearing apparel	3.78	152.4	155.8	154.0	163.8	159.7	160.0	164.9	163.6
Leather and related products	2.51	126.1	140.1	123.7	125.1	133.7	133.0	139.5	144.1
Wood and products of wood and cork	6.26	155.7	160.1	181.1	184.7	160.7	157.8	167.1	176.0
Paper and paper products	0.50	158.6	155.9	128.4	148.2	156.2	139.0	134.8	140.8
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.49	230.6	227.5	212.9	227.0	205.0	200.4	208.7	196.3
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.04	199.8	206.1	202.9	250.3	210.4	206.2	195.7	187.4
Chemicals and chemical products	0.01	130.8	134.6	131.4	139.4	135.5	132.3	133.8	140.9
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	0.13	241.3	244.9	227.6	195.2	216.7	220.1	225.6	216.3
Rubber and plastic products	0.50	226.9	227.8	248.4	325.9	287.8	257.3	260.4	262.5
Other non-metallic mineral products	2.19	194.2	188.7	159.7	176.2	177.3	183.0	169.7	190.0
Basic metal	0.02	136.3	142.4	181.2	173.1	154.8	166.5	178.1	182.7
Fabricated metal products	12.37	178.2	231.9	167.7	170.3	173.3	181.2	181.9	183.1
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.06	121.1	100.3	276.5	324.0	212.6	159.8	150.3	123.2
Electrical equipment	0.06	113.0	108.8	131.7	140.7	116.8	121.9	140.8	151.7
Machinery and equipment	0.56	107.0	103.4	101.0	99.8	106.5	107.5	124.1	140.2
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.54	122.4	108.8	108.6	131.9	132.4	138.4	140.6	133.9
Other transport equipment	1.70	134.8	132.0	124.2	121.7	133.0	132.7	138.7	137.9
Furniture	18.01	161.4	221.6	159.0	160.5	155.6	164.4	184.0	209.6
Other Manufacturing	15.01	136.9	193.8	246.6	257.6	241.8	277.2	277.8	260.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.76	106.6	108.6	126.8	120.7	110.4	105.7	112.1	116.8

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

	FY22				FY23				FY24	
	FY22	FY23	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Export	7,969	7,506	2,036	1,916	1,925	1,852	1,745	1,984	1,860	1,815
Import	99,903	109,708	27,411	24,621	26,882	26,525	27,788	28,512	28,589	27,936
Total	107,872	117,213	29,447	26,537	28,807	28,377	29,532	30,497	30,449	29,751
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Export	8.16	-5.82	4.65	2.53	-0.43	-11.14	-14.32	3.57	-3.37	-1.97
Import	3.43	9.81	3.09	0.74	32.93	-4.06	1.37	15.81	6.35	5.32
Total	3.77	8.66	3.19	0.87	30.02	-4.56	0.29	14.92	5.70	4.84

Source: Chattogram Port Authority.

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

Institutions	FY22				FY23				FY24	
	FY22	FY23	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Outstanding										
Banks ¹	13,512	14,941	12,914	13,512	13,794	14,261	14,468	14,941	15,131	15,707
Non-banks ²	693	725	690	693	704	704	712	725	--	--
Microfinance institutions ³	799	943	778	799	817	887	932	943	1125	1157
Total	15,004	16,609	14,382	15,004	15,315	15,853	16,112	16,609	16,256	16,864
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Banks ¹	13.66	10.57	11.29	13.66	13.93	12.89	12.03	10.57	9.69	10.14
Non-banks ²	3.28	4.53	3.72	3.28	4.82	4.71	3.23	4.53	--	--
Microfinance institutions ³	31.72	18.14	18.16	31.72	20.72	22.97	19.73	18.14	37.77	30.45
Total	13.96	10.70	11.25	13.96	15.13	13.02	12.02	10.70	11.26	11.33

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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ ^R	Q ₂ ^P
Outstanding										
a. Agriculture	600	680	556	600	625	639	657	680	688	743
Crops	549	625	509	549	583	587	600	625	634	699
Others	51	55	47	51	42	52	57	55	54	44
b. Industry	5,292	5,743	4,969	5,292	5,242	5,386	5,541	5,743	5,887	6,082
Term Loan	2,620	2,919	2,537	2,620	2,598	2,711	2,809	2,919	2,992	3,014
Working capital financing	2,671	2,824	2,432	2,671	2,644	2,675	2,732	2,824	2,894	3,068
c. Construction	1,041	1,154	1,029	1,041	1,098	1,097	1,160	1,154	1,200	1,233
d. Transport	65	68	68	65	67	69	68	68	70	66
e. Trade and Commerce	4,230	4,625	4,074	4,230	4,475	4,599	4,543	4,625	4,674	4,980
f. Other Institutional loan	289	332	293	289	276	312	335	332	332	331
g. Consumer finance	1,064	1,314	997	1,064	1,125	1,289	1,209	1,314	1,305	1,326
h. Miscellaneous	70	95	58	70	76	83	92	95	97	108
Grand Total	12,650	14,011	12,046	12,650	12,984	13,474	13,603	14,011	14,251	14,869
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
a. Agriculture	17.32	13.39	13.90	17.32	22.73	18.29	18.04	13.39	9.99	16.17
Crops	18.85	13.80	15.48	18.85	26.11	19.52	17.71	13.80	8.71	18.95
Others	2.91	8.87	-0.76	2.91	-10.28	5.91	21.58	8.87	27.63	-15.24
b. Industry	12.22	8.53	8.17	12.22	9.38	8.56	11.49	8.53	12.30	12.92
Term Loan	10.81	11.40	10.54	10.81	7.25	7.29	10.71	11.40	15.16	11.18
Working capital financing	13.64	5.71	5.79	13.64	11.55	9.89	12.31	5.71	9.48	14.67
c. Construction	10.40	10.84	10.48	10.40	11.16	9.33	12.67	10.84	9.28	12.36
d. Transport	-14.14	5.11	-12.61	-14.14	-10.57	-2.30	-0.68	5.11	4.35	-3.69
e. Trade & Commerce	12.08	9.36	10.65	12.08	17.36	16.41	11.49	9.36	4.44	8.28
f. Other Institutional loan	13.91	14.66	7.66	13.91	13.10	10.64	14.33	14.66	20.06	6.15
g. Consumer finance	23.49	23.48	19.88	23.49	26.65	35.07	21.23	23.48	15.99	2.91
h. Miscellaneous	77.12	35.37	51.64	77.12	89.25	70.01	57.74	35.37	27.68	29.36
Grand Total	13.21	10.75	10.34	13.21	14.40	14.08	12.92	10.75	9.76	10.35
Share in percent										
a. Agriculture	4.74	4.85	4.62	4.74	4.81	4.74	4.83	4.85	4.82	5.00
Crops	4.34	4.46	4.23	4.34	4.49	4.36	4.41	4.46	4.45	4.70
Others	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.30
b. Industry	41.83	40.99	41.25	41.83	40.37	39.97	40.73	40.99	41.30	40.90
Term Loan	20.71	20.83	21.06	20.71	20.01	20.12	20.65	20.83	21.00	20.27
Working capital financing	21.12	20.15	20.19	21.12	20.36	19.86	20.08	20.15	20.31	20.63
c. Construction	8.23	8.24	8.55	8.23	8.46	8.14	8.53	8.24	8.42	8.29
d. Transport	0.51	0.49	0.57	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.44
e. Trade & Commerce	33.44	33.01	33.82	33.44	34.46	34.13	33.39	33.01	32.79	33.49
f. Other Institutional loan	2.29	2.37	2.43	2.29	2.13	2.31	2.46	2.37	2.33	2.23
g. Consumer finance	8.41	9.38	8.28	8.41	8.67	9.56	8.89	9.38	9.16	8.92
h. Miscellaneous	0.55	0.67	0.48	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.73
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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ ^R	Q ₂ ^P
Loans and Advances of NBFIs (Outstanding in private sector)										
a. Agriculture	5.2	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.5
Crops	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.5
Others	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
b. Industry	269.1	287.2	274.8	269.1	267.1	275.4	279.4	287.2	292.5	297.0
Term Loan	211.1	231.0	215.9	211.1	212.0	216.4	222.8	231.0	237.9	241.0
Working capital financing	52.8	50.1	54.3	52.8	49.4	52.8	50.7	50.1	49.2	49.6
Factoring	5.3	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.1	5.4	6.4
c. Construction	97.1	99.9	96.2	97.1	97.3	96.0	98.5	99.9	103.9	104.8
d. Transport	16.7	17.0	15.9	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.2	17.0	17.1	16.6
e. Trade and Commerce	152.8	167.8	148.8	152.8	156.5	155.8	166.8	167.8	168.4	162.2
f. Other Institutional loan	40.8	46.3	39.4	40.8	40.9	43.9	46.3	46.3	47.9	46.1
g. Consumer finance	106.4	99.2	106.5	106.4	106.1	105.2	95.3	99.2	96.7	96.9
h. Miscellaneous	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.2	6.3
Total Loans and Advances	688.6	723.1	686.8	688.6	690.9	701.1	711.0	723.1	732.2	736.5
NBFIs Deposits by its type										
Fixed Deposits	409.8	432.9	413.0	409.8	404.6	426.1	425.3	432.9	434.0	435.9
Recurring Deposits	5.9	8.5	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	8.5	7.1	7.4
Special Purpose Deposits	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.4	4.3
Restricted (Blocked) Deposits	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
Total Deposits	420.9	446.8	422.7	420.9	415.9	437.5	437.0	446.8	447.2	448.1
Interest Rates of NBFIs										
Deposit Rate	7.49	7.93	7.36	7.49	7.48	7.74	7.78	7.93	8.15	8.45
Advances Rate	9.85	8.20	10.22	9.85	9.11	8.89	8.89	8.20	11.58	11.68
Spread	2.36	0.27	2.86	2.36	1.63	1.15	1.11	0.27	3.43	3.23
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Loans and Advances of NBFIs										
a. Agriculture	4.87	6.35	-6.88	4.87	13.43	19.75	15.17	6.35	-2.73	16.17
Crops	8.25	12.73	-7.04	8.25	20.07	30.45	24.24	12.73	-0.62	22.72
Others	-5.71	-16.61	-6.32	-5.71	-7.42	-10.55	-14.73	-16.61	-11.31	-10.89
b. Industry	0.62	6.70	4.80	0.62	0.87	2.71	1.66	6.70	9.53	7.87
Term Loan	-1.01	9.44	3.47	-1.01	2.75	4.10	3.21	9.44	12.18	11.39
Working capital financing	5.47	-5.20	9.86	5.47	-10.18	-5.81	-6.72	-5.20	-0.36	-6.05
Factoring	25.26	16.12	10.90	25.26	65.37	47.28	27.79	16.12	-3.19	3.77
c. Construction	6.74	2.88	4.70	6.74	6.70	2.63	2.36	2.88	6.73	9.11
d. Transport	38.27	1.62	4.82	38.27	23.56	16.70	8.65	1.62	-0.33	-4.46
e. Trade & Commerce	-2.28	9.76	-5.03	-2.28	3.35	8.51	12.12	9.76	7.58	4.15
f. Other Institutional loan	6.09	13.34	-1.80	6.09	3.33	13.37	17.46	13.34	17.06	5.11
g. Consumer finance	10.59	-6.79	12.48	10.59	12.51	0.55	-10.56	-6.79	-8.87	-7.85
h. Miscellaneous	-21.34	-11.50	-36.75	-21.34	-28.39	426.42	530.90	-11.50	-12.22	220.97
Total Loans and Advances	3.23	5.01	3.05	3.23	4.61	4.89	3.53	5.01	5.97	5.04

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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Program/Target (July-June)	283.9	308.1	283.9	283.9	308.1	308.1	308.1	308.1	350.0	350.0
Total disbursement	288.3	328.3	70.1	73.3	65.8	100.9	74.5	87.1	88.2	95.0
Crop	128.3	146.6	32.0	28.9	30.8	48.3	36.9	30.5	39.1	43.7
Irrigation	2.4	2.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Agricultural equipment	2.4	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Live-stock	54.3	75.1	13.2	15.8	13.5	21.4	15.7	24.6	20.9	24.0
Fisheries	35.9	42.0	8.3	9.2	8.6	11.6	9.5	12.3	12.8	13.4
Grain storage & marketing	1.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Poverty alleviation	21.1	21.9	5.2	4.4	3.5	6.7	3.9	7.8	6.8	4.5
Others	42.2	36.1	9.6	12.9	7.5	11.5	7.2	9.9	7.3	7.8
Total recovery	274.6	330.1	63.8	74.9	70.8	93.5	77.9	87.9	80.1	97.7
Total overdue	59.5	65.4	64.7	59.5	78.0	72.1	70.7	65.4	86.7	80.8
Outstanding	498.0	527.0	488.9	498.0	502.5	510.0	512.8	527.0	541.6	554.0
Overdue as percent of outstanding	11.95	12.41	13.24	11.95	15.53	14.14	13.78	12.41	16.00	14.59
Growth in percent ¹										
Total disbursement	13.03	13.86	8.89	4.74	26.37	8.61	6.35	18.79	34.02	-5.79
Total recovery	1.25	20.20	12.29	1.88	26.68	16.81	22.06	17.40	13.25	4.40

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 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^R	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P	Q ₂ ^P
1. Total disbursement	1254.1	1587.7	354.8	339.2	343.4	436.6	421.7	386.1	381.4	440.5
i) Grameen Bank	206.6	247.4	63.1	58.6	56.6	66.8	65.2	58.8	57.8	69.7
ii) BRAC	491.0	658.3	130.2	122.2	139.0	190.6	172.1	156.6	167.1	190.5
iii) ASA	446.4	543.4	131.6	130.2	115.9	141.9	147.8	137.8	120.0	142.6
iv) Proshika	13.2	20.5	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.3
v) TMSS	73.3	88.6	19.4	17.9	20.7	24.4	23.2	20.3	22.8	23.3
vi) RDRS Bangladesh	17.0	20.7	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.8
vii) CARITAS Bangladesh	6.6	8.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.4
2. Total recovery	1201.1	1526.1	315.8	337.7	350.2	379.2	399.3	397.4	407.0	437.0
i) Grameen Bank	203.2	232.0	57.5	53.3	54.9	61.8	61.3	54.0	59.4	67.1
ii) BRAC	527.6	660.4	128.7	145.2	149.8	157.3	172.6	180.7	176.3	190.2
iii) ASA	375.0	505.1	104.7	111.7	116.7	127.8	131.9	128.6	136.1	142.4
iv) Proshika	12.8	20.6	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.8
v) TMSS	61.7	81.0	15.8	17.7	18.4	20.2	21.0	21.4	21.8	22.7
vi) RDRS Bangladesh	14.7	19.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.5
vii) CARITAS Bangladesh	6.1	8.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4
3. Loans outstanding	798.5	943.4	778.1	798.5	816.6	887.0	931.6	943.4	937.9	965.0
4. Loans overdue	37.6	32.1	44.6	37.6	38.9	29.6	31.3	32.1	37.8	41.8
5. Overdue as percent of outstanding	4.71	3.40	5.73	4.71	4.76	3.34	3.36	3.40	4.03	4.33

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	Jan-Jun/21	July-Dec/21	Jan-Jun/22	July-Dec/22	Jan-Jun/23	July-Dec/23
Total disbursement	1512.1	1918.3	2493.0	793.3	891.2	1027.6	1137.9	1355.1	1,449.9
Total recovery	1397.1	1652.7	2112.4	729.8	724.5	928.2	937.1	1175.4	1,251.9
Loans outstanding	949.9	1241.5	1504.2	949.9	1073.8	1241.5	1402.7	1504.2	1,560.0
Loans overdue	79.0	101.5	153.9	79.0	79.0	101.5	135.5	153.9	148.8
Overdue as percent of outstanding	8.31	8.17	10.23	8.31	7.35	8.17	9.66	10.23	9.73

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						
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
October	9.93	12.56	8.30	9.37	9.73	9.33
November	9.49	10.76	8.16	9.43	9.95	9.17
December	9.41	9.58	8.52	9.48	10.08	9.05

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 ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Rice (USD/MT)	400.3	425.3	446.3	429.3	446.0	495.0	508.3	600.7	610.7
Wheat (USD/MT)	331.2	370.4	415.2	316.7	--	298.3	264.9	237.1	244.2
Soybean oil (USD/MT)	1445.9	1674.1	1887.4	1560.2	1545.6	1236.0	1008.5	1124.6	1104.9
Sugar (USD /kg)	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.54	0.54	0.54
Crude Petroleum (Dubai) (USD/Barrel)	77.9	96.5	108.9	98.3	84.6	79.6	77.9	86.7	83.8
Palm Oil (USD/MT)	1307.0	1548.0	1633.6	997.3	925.0	954.7	918.8	856.3	816.1

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

Table II.3: Inflation in South Asia

Countries	(Point-to-point)									
	FY22				FY23				FY24	
	FY22	FY23	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Bangladesh	7.56	9.74	6.22	7.56	9.10	8.71	9.33	9.74	9.63	9.41
Bhutan	6.54	3.83	5.57	6.54	6.05	4.44	3.15	3.83	5.03	4.99
India(CPI NS)	7.01	4.81	6.95	7.01	7.41	5.72	5.66	4.81	5.02	5.69
Pakistan	21.30	29.40	12.70	21.30	23.20	24.50	35.40	29.40	31.44	29.66
Sri Lanka (NCPI)	58.90	10.80	21.50	58.90	73.70	57.20	49.20	10.80	0.80	4.20
Vietnam	3.37	2.00	2.41	3.37	3.94	4.55	3.35	2.00	3.66	3.58

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	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂ ^P
Outstanding										
1. Net foreign assets of BB	3,477.6	2,875.0	3,447.6	3,477.6	3,190.4	2,975.0	2,820.2	2,875.0	2,589.8	2482.0
2. Net domestic assets of BB	-6.0	960.9	-236.0	-6.0	210.4	825.1	635.8	960.9	852.6	1241.2
a) Claims on public sector	583.7	1,613.1	162.9	583.7	753.0	1,089.9	1,154.2	1,613.1	1,329.7	1309.1
i) Claims on govt. (net)	549.3	1,574.1	128.0	549.3	716.6	1,053.4	1,118.0	1,574.1	1,290.4	1267.1
ii) Claims on other public sector	34.4	38.9	34.9	34.4	36.3	36.5	36.3	38.9	39.3	42.0
b) Claim on private sector	59.4	75.2	57.8	59.4	60.2	62.6	71.9	75.2	77.5	83.9
c) Claims on banks	160.7	616.6	161.4	160.7	273.5	666.1	581.2	616.6	754.1	1246.4
d) Other items (net)	-809.7	-1,344.0	-618.2	-809.7	-876.2	-993.4	-1,171.6	-1,344.0	-1,308.7	-1398.2
3. Currency issued	2,561.8	3,119.5	2,319.2	2,561.8	2,616.4	2,923.6	2,789.6	3,119.5	2,773.1	2796.5
i) Currency outside banks	2,364.5	2,919.1	2,126.9	2,364.5	2,400.0	2,681.8	2,546.7	2,919.1	2,535.1	2548.6
ii) Cash in tills	197.3	200.3	192.4	197.3	216.4	241.8	242.9	200.3	238.1	247.9
4. Deposits of banks with BB	909.8	716.4	892.3	909.8	784.4	876.5	666.4	716.4	669.2	926.7
5. Reserve money (RM)	3,471.6	3,835.9	3,211.6	3,471.6	3,400.8	3,800.1	3,456.0	3,835.9	3,442.3	3723.2
6. Money multiplier (M2/RM)	4.92	4.92	5.08	4.92	5.07	4.63	5.15	4.92	5.45	5.13
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
1. Net foreign assets of BB	-5.2	-17.3	-0.6	-5.2	-11.8	-16.1	-18.2	-17.3	-18.8	-16.6
2. Net domestic assets of BB	96.8	16230.2	45.3	96.8	154.8	366.7	369.4	16230.2	305.1	50.4
a) Claims on public sector	184.7	176.4	349.1	184.7	611.7	1165.9	608.6	176.4	76.6	20.1
i) Claims on govt. (net)	217.7	186.6	230.6	217.7	885.7	1829.4	773.4	186.6	80.1	20.3
ii) Claims on other public sector	6.7	13.3	7.1	6.7	10.1	15.7	3.9	13.3	8.1	15.3
b) Claim on private sector	1.6	26.7	5.9	1.6	3.2	9.8	24.4	26.7	28.7	34.1
c) Claims on Banks	-15.2	283.6	-15.4	-15.2	48.8	301.3	260.1	283.6	175.7	-87.1
3. Currency issued	12.9	21.8	14.9	12.9	14.9	27.4	20.3	21.8	6.0	-4.3
4. Deposits of banks with BB	-24.9	-21.3	-12.3	-24.9	-18.0	-6.9	-25.3	-21.3	-14.7	5.7
5. Reserve money (RM)	-0.3	10.5	5.8	-0.3	5.2	17.4	7.6	10.5	1.2	-2.0

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

P = Provisional.

Table III.2: Movements in Broad Money

(In billion Taka)

	FY22				FY23				FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂ ^P
Outstanding										
1. Net foreign assets	3,643.0	3,167.3	3,564.0	3,643.0	3,354.4	3,194.0	3,090.8	3,167.3	2,933.2	2,774.6
2. Net domestic assets	13,438.2	15,704.5	12,735.0	13,438.2	13,873.9	14,385.7	14,695.8	15,704.5	15,839.3	16,316.8
a) Domestic credit	16,717.5	19,267.5	15,627.1	16,717.5	17,100.7	17,617.6	18,159.6	19,267.5	19,305.7	19,712.2
Credit to public sector	3,205.1	4,326.5	2,712.7	3,205.1	3,306.6	3,356.3	3,691.5	4,326.5	4,175.2	4,005.5
Credit to govt. (net)	2,833.1	3,871.6	2,354.9	2,833.1	2,924.9	2,936.2	3,245.6	3,871.6	3,709.2	3,516.6
Credit to other public sector	372.0	454.9	357.8	372.0	381.7	420.1	445.9	454.9	466.0	488.9
Credit to private sector	13,512.4	14,941.0	12,914.4	13,512.4	13,794.1	14,261.3	14,468.1	14,941.0	15,130.5	15,706.7
b) Other items (net)	-3,279.3	-3,563.0	-2,892.1	-3,279.3	-3,226.9	-3,231.9	-3,463.8	-3,563.0	-3,466.4	-3,395.4
3. Narrow Money	4,259.0	4,918.9	3,755.6	4,259.0	4,184.5	4,525.4	4,352.5	4,918.9	4,400.2	4,517.3
a) Currency outside banks	2,364.5	2,919.1	2,126.9	2,364.5	2,400.0	2,681.8	2,546.7	2,919.1	2,535.1	2,548.6
b) Demand deposits	1,894.6	1,999.7	1,628.7	1,894.6	1,784.5	1,843.6	1,805.8	1,999.7	1,865.1	1,968.7
4. Time deposits	12,822.2	13,952.9	12,543.5	12,822.2	13,043.8	13,054.3	13,434.1	13,952.9	14,372.3	14,574.2
5. Broad money	17,081.2	18,871.7	16,299.1	17,081.2	17,228.3	17,579.7	17,786.6	18,871.7	18,772.5	19,091.5
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
1. Net foreign assets	-4.72	-13.06	-1.60	-4.72	-11.16	-13.48	-13.28	-13.06	-12.56	-13.13
2. Net domestic assets	14.02	16.86	13.54	14.02	14.83	14.95	15.40	16.86	14.17	13.42
a) Domestic credit	16.10	15.25	14.01	16.10	16.42	14.98	16.21	15.25	12.89	11.89
Credit to public sector	27.67	34.99	28.96	27.67	28.07	24.80	36.08	34.99	26.27	19.34
Credit to govt. (net)	28.18	36.65	31.62	28.18	28.55	25.19	37.82	36.65	26.81	19.77
Credit to other public sector	23.93	22.29	13.80	23.93	24.57	22.12	24.61	22.29	22.08	16.39
Credit to private sector	13.66	10.57	11.29	13.66	13.93	12.89	12.03	10.57	9.69	10.13
3. Narrow money	13.32	15.49	13.88	13.32	14.15	19.31	15.89	15.49	5.15	-0.18
4. Time deposits	8.20	8.82	8.69	8.20	6.98	5.16	7.10	8.82	10.18	11.64
5. Broad money	9.43	10.48	9.85	9.43	8.64	8.47	9.13	10.48	8.96	8.60

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

P = Provisional.

Table III.3: Interest Rates Developments

Instruments	Dec.21	Mar.22	Jun.22	Sep.22	Dec.22	Mar.23	Jun.23	Sep.23 ^R	Dec.23 ^P
T - Bills									
14 - day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91 - day	2.36	2.43	5.94	6.01	6.90	6.18	6.80	7.24	10.89
182 - day	3.19	3.05	6.44	6.47	7.30	7.01	7.07	7.40	11.09
364 - day	3.44	3.75	6.62	6.80	7.76	7.40	7.90	7.97	11.28
BGTB									
2 - year	4.68	4.61	7.21	7.47	7.55	7.97	8.09	8.65	8.69
5 - year	6.41	6.11	7.80	7.73	7.90	8.14	8.71	8.99	10.35
10 - year	7.38	6.92	8.03	8.09	8.33	8.37	...	9.20	10.46
15-year	7.77	7.48	8.27	8.49	8.77	...	...	9.49	11.06
20-year	7.87	7.63	8.48	8.52	8.95	...	...	9.76	11.16
Repo									
1-3 day	4.75	4.75	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.75
Reverse Repo									
1-3 day	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25	4.50	5.75
Bangladesh Banks Bills									
07-Day	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
14-Day	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
30-Day	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Call Money Rate	2.66	2.66	4.88	5.53	5.80	6.03	6.06	6.41	8.84
Lending Rate									
All Banks	7.42	7.28	7.26	7.14	7.23	7.29	7.34	7.84	9.18
State Owned Banks	6.47	6.35	6.32	6.28	6.46	6.45	6.44	6.80	8.86
Private Banks	7.67	7.53	7.5	7.38	7.44	7.53	7.63	8.17	9.29
(a) Domestic	7.73	7.57	7.55	7.39	7.45	7.54	7.63	8.18	9.29
(b) Foreign	6.10	6.28	6.39	6.87	7.09	7.40	7.57	7.87	9.15
Specialized Banks	7.13	7.09	7.01	6.65	6.93	6.96	6.30	6.62	8.80
Islamic Banks	8.10	7.79	7.69	7.25	7.20	7.17	7.35	7.83	8.64
Deposits Rate									
All Banks	4.06	4.04	3.98	4.13	4.24	4.37	5.03	4.55	4.74
State Owned Banks	4.12	3.87	3.84	4.11	4.03	4.13	4.41	4.45	4.65
Private Banks	3.98	4.05	3.98	4.09	4.26	4.40	5.86	4.52	4.72
(a) Domestic	4.18	4.25	4.17	4.29	4.49	4.64	4.40	4.76	4.97
(b) Foreign	0.87	0.85	0.9	0.96	1.00	1.14	4.63	1.26	1.23
Specialized Banks	5.67	5.37	5.27	5.44	5.56	5.66	4.27	5.96	6.07
Islamic Banks	4.38	4.45	4.39	4.44	4.83	5.07	1.17	5.21	5.29
National Savings Certificate[@]									
5 – year Bangladesh Sanchayapatra ¹	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) ²	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 ³	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 ⁴	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.

^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	Dec.21	Mar.22	Jun.22	Sep.22	Dec.22	Mar.23	Jun.23	Sep.23	Dec.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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-Day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub Total	0.0	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	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
91 - day	196.0	102.8	302.8	277.0	403.3	279.7	362.1	352.9	357.4
182 - day	138.7	106.4	183.0	215.0	180.0	292.0	412.8	418.3	280.1
364 - day	286.8	284.6	305.1	292.1	309.8	433.5	518.0	724.7	724.6
Sub Total	621.5	493.7	790.9	784.2	894.1	1005.2	1292.9	1495.8	1362.1
BGTB									
2 - year	431.2	453.0	413.0	388.0	393.0	443.0	485.0	482.0	479.7
5 - year	637.6	651.6	711.6	757.6	799.6	879.6	969.6	1037.5	1037.1
10 - year	941.7	955.2	999.2	1037.7	1046.7	1089.7	1112.7	1146.0	1160.8
15-year	451.2	466.7	510.8	526.6	538.1	549.6	552.1	549.7	555.9
20-year	416.8	433.4	488.2	506.0	522.5	536.0	541.5	543.4	553.5
Sub Total	2878.4	2959.8	3122.7	4000.1	4194.0	4503.0	4953.7	5254.5	5149.2
National Savings Certificate	3536.8	3606.1	3640.1	3643.4	3609.0	3598.5	3607.1	3594.4	3546.42
Total (excluding BB bills)	7036.7	7059.6	7553.8	7643.5	7803.0	8101.5	8560.9	8848.9	8695.6

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

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

	FY23						FY24 ^P		
	FY23	Revised Budget	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Budget	Q ₁	Q ₂ ^P
Revenue	3759	4330	796	862	918	1183	5000	989	1076
a) NBR Tax revenue	3315	3700	675	784	801	1055	4300	867	989
i) VAT	1240	1412	248	313	306	373	1638	322	365
ii) Customs duties	369	441	91	88	90	100	461	96	97
iii) Income tax	1118	1210	198	241	262	416	1533	232	276
iv) Others	588	637	138	141	143	166	668	218	251
b) Non- NBR tax revenue	76	180	18	17	23	18	200	18	11
c) Non- tax revenue*	369	450	103	61	95	111	500	104	75
Expenditure	5436	6605	758	957	1526	2196	7618	931	1191
a) Current*	3189	4143	483	509	1078	1120	4753	680	721
b) ADP	1991	2276	219	384	383	1006	2630	206	411
c) Others*	256	187	56	65	65	71	235	45	59
Budget Deficit	-2034	-2275	-205	-209	-607	-1012	-2579	58	-116
Financing	2034	2275	205	209	607	1012	2579	-58	116
a) Domestic financing	1097	1404	118	12	304	664	1554	-140	-144
i) Bank financing	1020	1154	85	15	292	629	1324	-175	-183
ii) Non-bank financing	77	250	33	-3	12	35	230	35	39
b) Foreign financing**	937	871	88	198	304	348	1025	82	260
In percentage of GDP									
Revenue	8.37	9.64	1.77	1.92	2.05	2.63	9.99	1.98	2.15
a) NBR Tax revenue	7.38	8.24	1.50	1.75	1.78	2.35	8.59	1.73	1.98
i) VAT	2.76	3.14	0.55	0.70	0.68	0.83	3.27	0.64	0.73
ii) Customs duties	0.82	0.98	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.92	0.19	0.19
iii) Income tax	2.49	2.69	0.44	0.54	0.58	0.93	3.06	0.46	0.55
iv) Others	1.31	1.42	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.37	1.33	0.43	0.50
b) Non-NBR tax revenue	0.17	0.40	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.40	0.04	0.02
c) Non tax revenue	0.82	1.00	0.23	0.13	0.21	0.25	1.00	0.21	0.15
Expenditure	12.10	14.71	1.69	2.13	3.40	4.89	15.22	1.86	2.38
a) Current	7.10	9.23	1.08	1.13	2.40	2.49	9.49	1.36	1.44
b) ADP	4.43	5.07	0.49	0.85	0.85	2.24	5.25	0.41	0.82
c) Others	0.57	0.42	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.47	0.09	0.12
Budget Deficit	-4.53	-5.07	-0.46	-0.47	-1.35	-2.25	-5.15	0.12	-0.23
Financing	4.53	5.07	0.46	0.47	1.35	2.25	5.15	-0.12	0.23
a) Domestic financing	2.44	3.13	0.26	0.03	0.68	1.48	3.10	-0.28	-0.29
i) Bank financing	2.27	2.57	0.19	0.03	0.65	1.40	2.64	-0.35	-0.37
ii) Non-bank financing	0.17	0.56	0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.08	0.46	0.07	0.08
b) Foreign financing	2.09	1.94	0.19	0.44	0.68	0.78	2.05	0.16	0.52
Memorandum item									
GDP at current market price	44,908	44,908	44,908	44,908	44,908	44,908	50,068	50,068	50,068

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

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

	FY22 ^R				FY23 ^{RP}				FY24 ^{RP}	
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^R	Q ₃ ^R	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^{RP}	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^P
Current Account Balance	-18196	-2665	-6051	-4291	-3678	-1244	1246	1011	1119	808
Trade balance	-33250	-17163	-9324	-8219	-7576	-4736	-2314	-2537	-1820	-2775
Export f.o.b.	49245	52332	13229	12752	11772	14048	13492	13020	12930	13055
Of which : Readymade garments	42613	46992	11527	11184	10274	12723	12255	11740	11618	11773
Import f.o.b.	82495	69495	22553	20971	19348	18784	15806	15557	14750	15830
Services	-3987	-4384	-1111	-1161	-1110	-945	-820	-1509	-1209	-1135
Credit	8531	6971	2458	2711	1879	1895	2716	481	1457	1626
Debit	12518	11355	3569	3872	2989	2840	3536	1990	2666	2761
Primary Income	-2726	-3407	-820	-842	-818	-584	-1308	-697	-916	-1337
Credit	345	443	100	88	99	113	115	116	117	155
Debit	3071	3850	920	930	917	697	1423	813	1033	1492
Secondary Income	21767	22289	5204	5931	5826	5021	5688	5754	5064	6055
Official Transfers	65	88	3	1	15	23	22	28	9	14
Private Transfers	21702	22201	5201	5930	5811	4998	5666	5726	5055	6041
Of which : workers' remittances	21032	21611	5058	5733	5673	4820	5542	5576	4907	5891
Capital & Financial Account	17301	-1603	5059	3548	875	-560	-2071	153	-4035	-1195
Capital account	610	475	28	15	36	135	116	188	42	118
Capital transfers	610	475	28	15	36	135	116	188	42	118
Financial account	16691	-2078	5031	3533	839	-695	-2187	-35	-4077	-1313
Foreign direct investment (Gross Inflows)	4636	4428	1202	1105	1432	1089	1260	647	1107	720
Of which: FDI net liabilities	1827	1649	517	192	505	389	447	308	412	343
Portfolio investment	-158	-30	-21	-48	-17	-8	-16	11	-40	-40
Of which : Investment by NRBs	114	118	26	28	32	24	37	25	30	25
Other investment	15022	-3697	4535	3389	351	-1076	-2618	-354	-4449	-1616
Net aid flows	8768	6959	2199	2838	885	1895	981	3198	583	2348
Medium and long-term (MLT) loans	10295	8704	2591	3195	1298	2274	1445	3687	1110	2772
MLT amortization payments	1527	1745	392	357	413	379	464	489	527	424
Other long term loans	1443	434	246	181	68	-75	225	216	80	327
Other short term loans	3315	-1883	1551	361	775	-556	-1716	-386	-610	-705
Trade credit	311	-6436	-162	234	-904	-1141	-1153	-3238	-3769	-3670
DMBs and NBDCs	1185	-2771	701	-225	-473	-1199	-955	-144	-733	84
Assets	791	799	-445	672	-94	495	253	144	199	-419
Liabilities	1976	-1973	256	447	-567	-704	-702	0	-533	-335
Net Errors & Omissions	-5761	-3954	-314	-2816	-512	-1334	-1208	-900	62	-431
Overall Balance	-6656	-8222	-1306	-3559	-3315	-3138	-2034	264	-2854	-819
Reserve Assets	6656	8222	1306	3559	3315	3138	2034	-264	2854	819
Bangladesh Bank	6656	8222	1306	3559	3315	3138	2034	-264	2854	819
Assets	-4987	-8766	-1947	-2993	-4554	-2791	-2101	679	-3483	512
Liabilities	1669	-544	-641	566	-1239	347	-67	415	-629	1331
Memorandum Items										
Gross official reserves	41827	31203	44147	41827	36476	33748	31143	31203	26911	27130
Gross official reserves (As per BPM6)	33386	24754	--	--	28166	26023	24096	24754	21060	21868
In months of imports of goods & services	6.1	4.6	7.1	6.7	6.3	5.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	4.6
In months of prospective imports	6.7	5.0	7.8	7.5	6.9	5.5	6.4	5.6	5.3	5.0
Export growth (in percent)	33.44	6.28	45.20	35.00	11.63	10.55	1.90	2.16	9.85	-7.07
Import growth (in percent)	35.95	-15.76	28.57	17.06	11.70	-13.24	-29.92	-25.82	-23.77	-15.73
Remittances growth (in percent)	-15.12	2.75	-10.53	-7.22	4.90	-0.25	9.55	-2.74	-13.50	22.22

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 ^{RP}				FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
1. Raw jute	216.2	204.2	37.6	58.8	55.4	51.5	43.9	53.4	45.4	27.8
2. Jute goods	911.5	708.1	259.4	181.8	190.2	188.8	169.0	160.1	221.9	214.2
3. Tea	2.1	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.98
4. Leather	151.4	123.4	46.0	35.6	34.5	29.6	29.1	30.2	33.9	33.5
5. Frozen shrimps and fish	499.1	382.3	86.7	90.4	126.2	102.8	88.6	64.7	85.8	103.3
6. Woven garments	19,398.8	21,253.4	5,569.4	5,090.3	4,624.9	5,712.1	5,778.0	5,138.5	4,854.9	5056.2
7. Knitwear products	23,214.3	25,738.2	5,958.3	6,094.4	5,649.5	7,010.2	6,477.8	6,600.7	6,762.6	6717.6
8. Terry towels	46.0	31.3	10.8	10.8	10.7	7.9	6.5	6.2	5.2	5.6
9. Others	7,643.2	7,115.6	1,938.1	1,914.7	1,805.0	1,710.9	1,817.0	1,782.8	1,675.1	1695.7
Total exports	52,083	55,559	13,907	13,477	12,497	14,814	14,410	13,837	13,685	13854.9
Of which: exports from EPZ	6,899	6,462	1,835	1,857	1,688	1,721	1,499	1,554	1,317	1368.4
Total exports (adjusted)	49,245	52,332	13,229	12,752	11,772	14,048	13,492	13,020	12,931	13,055

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

P=Provisional, RP=Revised but still provisional.

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

	FY22				FY23 ^{RP}				FY24 ^P	
	FY22	FY23 ^{RP}	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Exports of RMG	42613	46992	11528	11185	10274	12722	12256	11739	11618	11774
European Countries	26837	29435	7368	6974	6278	7999	7797	7362	7133	7434
USA	9013	8517	2358	2423	2010	2268	1981	2257	2066	1969
Other Countries	6763	9039	1801	1787	1986	2455	2478	2120	2418	2371
Woven Garments	19399	21253	5569	5090	4625	5712	5778	5138	4855	5056
European Countries	10364	11103	3155	2623	2275	2936	3271	2620	2465	2713
USA	5893	5824	1593	1617	1367	1610	1358	1488	1260	1264
Other Countries	3142	4327	821	850	983	1165	1149	1030	1130	1079
Knitwear Products	23214	25738	5958	6094	5649	7010	6478	6601	6763	6718
European Countries	16474	18333	4214	4351	4003	5062	4526	4741	4668	4721
USA	3120	2693	765	806	643	658	623	769	806	705
Other Countries	3620	4712	980	937	1003	1290	1329	1091	1289	1292
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Exports of RMG	35.47	10.27	45.14	40.36	13.41	17.35	6.32	4.96	13.07	-7.46
European Countries	32.23	9.68	43.10	37.89	12.03	16.08	5.81	5.55	13.61	-7.06
USA	51.57	-5.50	67.60	47.82	5.13	-2.21	-15.99	-6.84	2.77	-13.19
Other Countries	29.71	33.66	29.94	40.55	28.70	50.51	37.58	18.62	21.79	-3.45
Woven Garments	33.82	9.56	46.01	38.97	18.73	17.93	3.74	0.95	4.97	-11.48
European Countries	27.70	7.13	40.04	30.26	13.10	14.05	3.69	-0.10	8.36	-7.62
USA	51.58	-1.18	71.78	54.93	16.73	6.57	-14.79	-7.97	-7.83	-21.49
Other Countries	26.03	37.71	29.56	40.39	37.89	53.73	39.90	21.13	14.95	-7.39
Knitwear Products	36.88	10.87	44.34	41.54	9.40	16.89	8.72	8.31	19.70	-4.17
European Countries	35.24	11.28	45.48	42.93	11.42	17.30	7.40	8.96	16.60	-6.74
USA	51.56	-13.68	59.53	35.35	-13.21	-18.62	-18.51	-4.57	25.29	7.13
Other Countries	33.08	30.16	30.26	40.69	20.81	47.72	35.63	16.35	28.51	0.11

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

P=Provisional, RP=Revised but still provisional.

Table V.4: Export Performance for July-December 2023

(In million USD)

Products	Export for 2022-23	Proposed Export target for 2023-24	Strategic Target for July- Dec, 2023	Export Performance for July- Dec, 2023	Export Performance for July- Dec, 2022	% Change of export performance over Export Target	% Change of export performance July-Dec, 2023 Over July-Dec, 2022
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All products	55,558.8	62,000.0	30,114.0	27,540.4	27,311.3	-8.55	0.84
A. Primary Commodities	1,265.3	1,420.0	689.7	730.6	748.3	5.93	-2.36
Frozen & Live Fish	422.3	470.0	228.3	215.1	246.4	-5.76	-12.68
Animal origin	13.8	15.5	7.5	7.6	5.3	0.66	43.56
Agriculture Products	829.2	934.5	453.9	507.9	496.6	11.90	2.28
B. Manufactured Commodities	54,293.5	60,580.0	29,424.3	26,809.7	26,563.0	-8.89	0.93
Cement, Salt, Stone Etc	13.7	15.0	7.3	9.0	4.7	22.91	91.04
Ores, Slag and Ash	39.9	45.0	21.9	21.7	19.5	-0.59	11.32
Petroleum bi Products	18.0	19.0	9.2	7.6	8.9	-17.33	-14.27
Chemical Products	301.8	360.0	174.9	174.9	155.6	0.03	12.39
Plastic Products	209.9	275.0	133.6	116.6	100.2	-12.68	16.44
Rubber	36.6	42.0	20.4	17.5	14.6	-14.02	20.14
Leather & Leather Products	1,223.6	1,350.0	655.7	523.0	637.3	-20.23	-17.93
Wood & Wood Products	10.7	12.0	5.8	6.4	3.3	10.46	98.15
Handicrafts	29.8	33.0	16.0	17.2	14.9	6.99	14.87
Paper & Paper Products	229.5	270.0	131.1	131.1	95.1	-0.05	37.85
Printed Materials	7.7	9.0	4.4	3.6	2.8	-17.16	28.83
Silk	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	-86.36	-79.31
Cotton & Cotton Product (Yarn, Waste, Fabrics etc)	411.1	460.0	223.4	264.1	153.4	18.18	72.15
Jute & Jute goods	912.3	1,020.0	495.4	436.1	485.9	-11.97	-10.24
Man Made Filaments & Staple Fibers	310.0	350.0	170.0	150.9	109.3	-11.26	37.97
Carpet	25.0	28.0	13.6	12.3	13.1	-9.41	-6.24
Specialized Textiles	284.7	315.0	153.0	151.8	120.8	-0.78	25.70
Readymade Garments	46,991.6	52,272.0	25,389.0	23,391.3	22,996.7	-7.87	1.72
Knitwear	25,738.2	28,432.0	13,809.7	13,480.2	12,659.7	-2.39	6.48
Woven Garments	21,253.4	23,840.0	11,579.3	9,911.2	10,337.0	-14.41	-4.12
Home Textile	1,095.3	1,235.0	599.9	369.9	601.3	-38.33	-38.48
Footwear	478.9	550.0	267.1	246.2	250.8	-7.86	-1.85
Cap	447.4	530.0	257.4	176.7	240.1	-31.36	-26.42
Wigs & Human Hair	123.0	150.0	72.9	59.3	67.2	-18.61	-11.76
Ceramic Products	43.4	48.0	23.3	17.6	21.4	-24.32	-17.53
Glass & Glass ware	12.2	14.0	6.8	6.4	5.2	-5.88	23.31
Engineering Products	585.9	630.0	306.0	253.1	261.1	-17.30	-3.08
Ships, Boats and floating structures	5.3	6.0	2.9	0.1	5.1	-97.25	-98.44
Other Manufactured Products	445.8	541.1	262.8	245.2	174.4	-6.70	40.58

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 ^P	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^{RP}	Q ₃ ^{RP}	Q ₄ ^{RP}	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^P	
A. Food Grains	2,562	2,599	552	421	405	919	718	558	398	370	
1. Rice	427	572	20	10	83	308	172	9	2	8	
2. Wheat	2,135	2,028	533	411	322	612	545	549	396	362	
B. Consumer Goods	5,779	5,652	1,749	1,456	1,346	1,532	1,443	1,332	1,130	1,185	
3. Milk & cream	419	374	118	127	86	80	102	106	110	84	
4. Spices	363	417	92	111	80	85	127	126	104	96	
5. Edible oil	2,893	2,893	732	779	922	830	549	592	502	638	
6. Pulses (all sorts)	829	938	318	174	129	254	309	247	77	127	
7. Sugar	1,276	1,030	489	264	129	284	356	261	336	240	
C. Intermediate Goods	55,192	44,270	15,026	14,682	13,207	11,811	9,539	9,713	9,466	10,458	
Petroleum goods	7,993	5,773	1,877	2,387	1,701	1,761	1,214	1,097	1,604	1,528	
8. Crude petroleum	936	628	192	252	230	239	(39)	197	238	342	
9. POL	7,057	5,145	1,685	2,135	1,470	1,522	1,253	900	1,366	1,186	
RMG related goods	22,254	17,315	6,250	5,587	4,945	4,642	3,810	3,917	3,680	4,246	
10. Raw cotton	4,439	4,274	1,306	1,105	1,353	1,330	756	835	831	809	
11. Yarn	5,245	2,795	1,496	1,271	815	632	662	686	665	858	
12. Textile and articles thereof	9,937	7,944	2,727	2,535	2,146	2,079	1,862	1,856	1,667	1991	
13. Staple fibre	1,569	1,448	442	395	387	390	345	327	306	380	
14. Dyeing and tanning materials	1,065	854	280	281	244	211	185	214	211	207	
Other intermediate goods	24,945	21,182	6,899	6,708	6,561	5,408	4,515	4,698	4,183	4,685	
15. Clinker	1,223	1,164	347	313	329	256	341	237	214	234	
16. Oil seeds	1,758	1,239	401	559	522	93	270	355	232	252	
17. Chemicals	3,765	3,491	1,000	997	956	882	823	831	846	809	
18. Pharmaceutical products	1,482	364	397	445	89	74	68	133	86	83	
19. Fertilizer	4,391	4,913	1,363	1,004	1,717	1,667	997	533	529	925	
20. Plastics and rubber articles thereof	4,316	3,349	1,142	1,173	988	806	737	818	745	709	
21. Iron, steel & other base metals	8,010	6,661	2,250	2,217	1,961	1,629	1,280	1,791	1,530	1,673	
D. Capital Goods & Others	16,434	13,581	4,455	3,772	3,594	3,704	3,109	3,174	2,882	2,705	
22. Capital machinery	5,463	4,847	1,470	1,230	1,300	1,360	1,070	1,117	1,047	1,012	
23. Others Capital goods	10,971	8,733	2,985	2,542	2,294	2,344	2,038	2,057	1,835	1,694	
E. Others	9,195	8,960	2,594	2,333	2,354	2,324	2,272	2,011	2,034	2,368	
Grand Total	89,162	75,062	24,376	22,664	20,905	20,289	17,080	16,787	15,909	17,086	
c.i.f.(A+B+C+D+E)											
Of which Import by EPZ	5,130	3,915	1,396	1,317	1,126	998	941	850	812	906	
Grand Total f.o.b.(adjusted)	82,495	69,495	22,553	20,971	19,348	18,784	15,806	15,557	14,749	15,830	

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 ₃		Q ₄		Q ₁		Q ₂ ^P	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
Consumer goods	7,634	7,682	2,128	1,853	1,485	1,703	1,421	1,668	1,703	1,904
Intermediate goods	5,633	5,474	1,535	1,275	1,512	1,390	1,110	1,310	1,121	1,195
Industrial raw materials	22,472	25,776	5,422	5,477	5,014	5,023	5,165	5,241	5,717	6,079
Capital machinery	2,836	3,793	1,033	781	529	638	547	645	710	941
Machinery for misc. industries	2,418	2,729	570	563	598	579	661	579	506	680
Petroleum and petroleum products	9,099	9,319	2,167	2,023	2,056	1,934	2,432	2,405	2,197	2,450
Others	16,831	18,324	4,371	4,309	4,402	4,175	4,556	4,650	4,604	5,150
Total	66,923	73,098	17,225	16,282	15,596	15,441	15,891	16,497	16,560	18,399
of which back to back	8,377	9,528	2,172	2,178	1,710	2,014	2,243	2,068	2,015	2,175
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Consumer goods	-20.79	-15.84	-20.49	-20.21	-30.29	-6.08	-45.74	-16.37	21.43	-10.66
Intermediate goods	-27.73	-33.28	-36.22	-34.89	2.08	-23.77	-25.69	-16.05	2.64	-4.35
Industrial raw materials	-31.01	0.31	-37.57	-36.52	-34.68	-35.87	-21.67	-36.36	5.06	-13.66
Capital machinery	-49.96	-47.44	-17.68	-30.78	-53.23	-70.63	-12.49	-55.63	9.42	2.14
Machinery for misc. industries	-48.28	-36.90	-50.17	-48.15	-28.85	-52.47	-10.80	-35.65	-0.65	-1.07
Petroleum and petroleum products	19.43	5.62	16.38	12.98	-8.29	-25.03	-12.16	-19.07	4.29	2.47
Others	-19.15	-1.37	-23.38	-17.84	-19.59	-23.20	9.61	-8.75	17.99	8.54
Total	-24.62	-10.19	-27.42	-26.52	-25.65	-32.50	-16.35	-25.72	9.63	-4.00
of which back to back	-30.72	-14.79	-31.23	-32.37	-26.25	-35.73	-7.73	-29.02	-2.41	-10.26

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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂ ^P
Gulf Region	11,114	11,126	2,583	3,008	2,832	2,409	2,931	2,953	2,545	2,796
Saudi Arabia	4,542	3,765	1,051	1,056	999	910	854	1,002	815	611
UAE	2,072	3,034	451	805	788	549	867	830	826	1,153
Qatar	1,346	1,453	329	332	352	347	398	355	255	273
Oman	897	791	201	216	170	143	232	246	228	218
Kuwait	1,690	1,555	396	453	403	360	424	368	324	391
Bahrain	567	528	154	146	120	101	156	152	97	150
Euro Region	1,578	1,833	376	459	501	404	455	473	503	633
Italy	1,054	1,186	243	305	343	268	283	292	318	445
France	256	292	67	77	76	59	77	81	80	84
Greece	96	131	23	27	31	34	35	31	32	38
Germany	84	112	22	26	24	22	31	35	22	32
Others Euro Region	88	112	21	25	28	22	28	34	52	34
Asia Pacific Region	1,828	2,008	435	483	551	405	520	533	437	668
Malaysia	1,022	1,126	236	265	325	219	288	295	263	419
Singapore	385	423	92	93	90	86	117	130	94	147
South Korea	136	119	36	44	44	33	25	17	19	22
Australia	129	130	34	37	37	27	37	29	20	29
Japan	69	113	17	18	31	23	30	29	15	26
Others Asia Pacific Region	88	97	21	27	23	18	23	32	25	25
Rest of the World	6,512	6,643	1,665	1,783	1,789	1,601	1,636	1,617	1,423	1,796
USA	3,438	3,522	824	923	1,000	967	835	721	512	614
UK	2,039	2,080	573	586	509	403	554	615	589	781
South Africa	315	235	94	77	73	68	56	38	67	77
Canada	127	139	31	39	34	26	35	45	26	30
Mauritius	91	110	24	20	30	21	20	39	92	23
Others Countries	502	558	120	139	144	117	136	160	137	263
Total	21,032	21,611	5,059	5,734	5,673	4,820	5,542	5,576	4,907	5,893

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

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

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
October	110.49	110.50	134.52	134.47	116.70	117.30	0.74	0.74
November	110.88	110.50	137.61	140.28	119.79	121.22	0.74	0.75
December	110.15	110.00	139.41	140.04	120.89	121.41	0.76	0.78

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 ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P	Q ₂ ^P	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P	Q ₁ ^P	Q ₂ ^P
a. Grants (i+ii)	675	563	30	17	51	158	137	217	51	132
i) Food Aid	19	53	1	0	13	13	13	15	6	5
ii) Project Aid	656	511	29	17	39	145	124	203	45	127
b. Loans (MLT)	10,295	8,704	2,591	3,195	1,298	2,204	1,515	3,687	1,110	2,772
A. Total (a+b)	10,969	9,267	2,621	3,212	1,349	2,362	1,652	3,904	1,160	2,904
B. Amortization(1+2)	2,018	2,670	555	419	526	528	677	940	870	697
1) Principal	1,527	1,735	403	341	389	390	466	490	492	434
2) Interest	491	936	152	78	137	138	211	450	378	263
C. Net Foreign Financing (A-1)	9,443	7,533	2,218	2,870	961	1,972	1,186	3,414	668	2,469

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			
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
State Owned Commercial Banks	20.07	19.28	20.01	21.93	23.04	20.28	19.87	25.01	21.70	20.99
Specialized Banks	11.44	12.02	12.01	11.74	11.80	12.8	12.80	12.14	12.10	13.87
Private Commercial Banks	5.47	5.31	5.84	6.01	6.20	5.13	5.96	6.46	7.04	5.93
Foreign Commercial Banks	4.12	4.29	4.53	4.40	4.77	4.91	4.90	4.80	5.07	4.82
All Banks	8.12	7.93	8.53	8.96	9.36	8.16	8.80	10.11	9.93	9.00

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		
	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
State Owned Commercial Banks	2.45	2.53	3.39	5.98	7.72	5.22	5.24	10.78	6.85	6.21
Specialized Banks	-0.65	0.40	0.46	-0.14	-0.06	1.41	1.49	0.90	0.92	1.68
Private Commercial Banks	-1.18	-1.07	-0.82	-0.61	-0.47	-1.31	-0.88	-0.46	-0.03	-0.72
Foreign Commercial Banks	-0.38	-0.73	-0.46	-0.49	-0.62	-0.56	-0.50	-0.27	-0.04	-0.41
All Banks	-0.55	-0.43	-0.07	0.49	0.90	-0.08	0.30	1.58	1.22	0.59

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.	Dec.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.
State Owned Commercial Banks	0.15	0.18	-0.10	0.08	-0.07	0.18	3.92	4.55	-2.74	2.26	-1.99	4.78
Specialized Banks	-2.74	-2.65	-2.60	-3.53	-4.20	-2.74	-10.96	-10.45	-10.81	-14.29	-16.40	-10.84
Private Commercial Banks	0.59	0.71	0.40	0.47	0.49	0.62	9.45	11.04	6.23	7.66	8.10	10.13
Foreign Commercial Banks	2.68	2.48	3.46	3.09	3.12	3.28	16.05	14.65	19.97	17.27	17.32	17.09
All Banks	0.53	0.62	0.39	0.43	0.41	0.59	9.48	10.67	6.82	7.88	7.46	10.55

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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Number of listed securities ¹	403	411	401	403	404	408	409	411	411	413
Issued equity and debt (billion Taka)	928.0	968.8	913.2	928.0	933.9	947.2	951.9	968.8	973.1	977.5
Market capitalization (billion Taka)	4565.8	4565.8	4793.0	4565.8	4601.6	4471.7	4488.3	4565.8	4547.3	4541.3
Turnover (billion Taka)	3169.7	434.4	719.0	445.1	732.4	446.5	297.6	434.4	380.9	297.2
DSE broad index	6376.9	6344.1	6757.8	6376.9	6512.9	6206.8	6206.8	6344.1	6284.6	6246.5
DSE -30 index	2295.6	2192.8	2474.0	2295.6	2330.4	2195.3	2209.4	2192.8	2140.4	2093.8
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Number of listed securities	3.87	1.99	4.97	3.87	3.59	3.29	2.00	1.99	1.73	1.23
Issued equity and debt	9.34	4.40	9.23	9.34	8.29	8.86	4.24	4.40	4.20	3.20
Market capitalization	-0.49	0.00	18.90	-0.49	-12.63	-7.47	-6.36	0.00	-1.18	1.56
Turnover	24.45	-2.40	14.34	-49.93	-38.52	-45.17	-58.61	-2.40	-48.00	-33.43
DSE broad index	3.68	-0.52	28.03	3.68	-11.14	-8.14	-8.15	-0.52	-3.50	0.64
DSE -30 index	3.95	-4.48	24.05	3.95	-14.02	-13.32	-10.69	-4.48	-8.16	-4.62

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 ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂
Banks	680.0	675.1	711.3	680.0	665.5	666.6	673.2	675.1	680.7	686.5
Financial Institutions	197.3	187.4	200.9	197.3	197.2	188.0	186.9	187.4	186.5	186.9
Mutual Funds	39.1	37.6	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.5	37.3	37.6	37.4	41.5
Engineering	552.6	530.3	553.9	552.6	538.0	525.3	525.3	530.3	526.3	531.9
Food & Allied Product	392.3	399.9	419.8	392.3	381.0	378.6	387.6	399.9	397.8	391.9
Fuel and Power	475.0	450.1	482.2	475.0	456.8	446.2	446.7	450.1	447.8	446.5
Jute Industry	2.0	3.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.1	3.7	3.9	4.0
Textile Industry	173.0	172.3	176.0	173.0	176.4	170.7	166.8	172.3	168.9	171.7
Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	710.5	720.0	730.0	710.5	752.3	728.3	712.4	720.0	717.7	721.5
Paper and Printing	27.5	42.3	36.2	27.5	44.0	40.0	40.1	42.3	39.7	38.9
Services and Real Estate	26.1	29.3	27.9	26.1	33.3	27.1	30.0	29.3	28.5	27.5
Cement Industry	118.9	123.2	131.0	118.9	124.2	111.1	110.9	123.2	122.7	121.4
Insurance	166.0	184.3	194.1	166.0	160.5	162.4	160.6	184.3	188.1	175.7
Telecommunication	590.9	580.2	655.1	590.9	581.4	580.2	580.2	580.2	580.2	580.2
Miscellaneous	380.1	389.1	399.6	380.1	412.0	404.9	392.0	389.1	380.1	232.5
Corporate Bond	34.4	40.9	33.0	34.4	37.1	37.6	35.1	40.9	40.9	45.2
Total Market Capitalization	4566	4566	4793	4566	4601	4472	4488	4566	4547	4541

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange.

Annexure - 1

Major Policy Announcements: October-December, 2023

PSD Circular No. 12; October 03, 2023: Regarding issuance of MFS account for 14-18 years old young person	To bring all people of the country under the digital payment ecosystem, Bangladesh Bank (BB) has decided to launch a Mobile Financial Services (MFS) personal account for young people aged between 14 and 18 years, considering their demand for digital transactions. However, in this case, both the person interested in opening the account and their guardian or legal guardian must be citizens of Bangladesh. They must provide their birth certificate and the National Identity Card number when opening an MFS account. Besides, the amount of money can be deposited in such MFS accounts only from the parent’s link MFS account/bank account/card/e-wallet.												
MPD Circular No. 03; October 04, 2023: Refixation of Policy Interest Rate Corridor	BB raised the policy rate by 75 basis points from 6.50 to 7.25 percent. The standing lending facility rate increased to 9.25 percent from 8.50 percent and the rate of standing deposit facility increased to 5.25 percent from 4.50 percent.												
BRPD Circular Letter No. 44; October 05, 2023: Interest/Profit Rate of Loan/Investment	In the context of the current global and domestic situation, BB changed the interest and profit margins on loans and investments to reduce the adverse impact of inflation on the Bangladesh economy. In determining the interest on the loan, interest rates will be SMART plus a margin of up to 3.50 percent will be applicable instead of 3.00 percent. In fixing interest rates on pre-shipment export credit and agricultural and rural loans, SMART plus a margin of up to 2.50 percent will be applicable instead of 2.00 percent.												
DFIM Circular Letter No. 21; October 08, 2023: Interest/Profit Rate of Deposit and Loan/Lease/Investment	BB instructed all financial institutions to determine the interest rate on deposits and loans/ credits/investments under the policy approved by their respective board of directors. But the interest rate on deposits shall not exceed SMART plus a margin up to 2.5 percent and in the case of investments, the interest rate must be SMART plus not more than a margin of up to 5.5 percent.												
FEPD Circular Letter No. 17; October 18, 2023: Disbursement of NRB remittances to their beneficiaries	BB instructed banks to disburse remittances among beneficiaries within two days of receiving them from senders abroad.												
IPFF II Circular No. 01; October 25, 2023: Amendment of Operations Manual of Investment Promotion and Financing Facility II (IPFF II) and Operational Directives of Investment Promotion and Financing Facility Project	<div>Due to LIBOR cessation/discontinuation after 30 June 2023, the interest rate on USD-denominated facility loans extended both in the IPFF project (2007-2016) and the ongoing IPFF II project has been replaced as below:</div> <table><tr><th>Project</th><th>Currency</th><th>Previous interest rate (variable)</th><th>New applicable interest rate (variable)</th></tr><tr><td>IPFF</td><td>USD</td><td>Relevant inter-bank + 0.30 percent (interest rate resetting every 12 months or 6 months or less)</td><td>6 MONTHS CME Term SOFR</td></tr><tr><td>IPFF II</td><td>USD</td><td>USD 12-month (potentially also USD-6 month LIBOR+30 bp and USD 3-month LIBOR+60 bp)</td><td>6 MONTHS CME Term SOFR</td></tr></table>	Project	Currency	Previous interest rate (variable)	New applicable interest rate (variable)	IPFF	USD	Relevant inter-bank + 0.30 percent (interest rate resetting every 12 months or 6 months or less)	6 MONTHS CME Term SOFR	IPFF II	USD	USD 12-month (potentially also USD-6 month LIBOR+30 bp and USD 3-month LIBOR+60 bp)	6 MONTHS CME Term SOFR
Project	Currency	Previous interest rate (variable)	New applicable interest rate (variable)										
IPFF	USD	Relevant inter-bank + 0.30 percent (interest rate resetting every 12 months or 6 months or less)	6 MONTHS CME Term SOFR										
IPFF II	USD	USD 12-month (potentially also USD-6 month LIBOR+30 bp and USD 3-month LIBOR+60 bp)	6 MONTHS CME Term SOFR										

<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 18;</p> <p>October 30, 2023:</p> <p>Realization of Export Proceeds</p>	<p>Delayed export proceeds are allowed to be encashed at the prevailing exchange rate. This flexibility shall remain valid till December 31, 2023.</p>
<p>ACD Circular Letter No. 03;</p> <p>November 21, 2023:</p> <p>Refinance scheme of 5000 Crore Taka for agriculture sector to ensure food security of the country</p>	<p>BB set a maximum limit of Tk. 20 lac for new loans or investments in favour of a customer in the livestock sector aiming to benefit more genuine or marginal farmers under the refinance scheme.</p>
<p>MPD Circular No. 04;</p> <p>November 26, 2023:</p> <p>Re-fixation of Interest Rate Corridor (IRC)</p>	<p>BB refixed the policy rate by raising 50 basis points from 7.25 percent to 7.75 percent. The upper limit of the policy rate corridor, the standing lending facility interest rate was increased by 50 basis points to 9.75 percent from the existing 9.25 percent, and the lower limit of the standing deposit facility interest rate was revised to 5.75 percent from 5.25 percent.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular Letter No. 64;</p> <p>November 27, 2023:</p> <p>Interest/Profit Rate of Loan/Investment</p>	<p>To control the upward trend of inflation in the economy of Bangladesh, BB instructed that, for fixing loan interest, a bank can add a maximum margin of up to 3.75 percent with SMART, and for pre-shipment export credit and agricultural and rural loan, the interest rate will be SMART + 2.75 percent.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular Letter No. 67;</p> <p>November 29, 2023:</p> <p>Regarding Intermediation spread limit for rationalization of interest on advance and deposit</p>	<p>Since BB's recent introduction of the market-based interest rate system, SMART (six months moving average rate of treasury bills), can control unusual fluctuations of interest rates, all circular letters issued by BRPD regarding the intermediation spread of loans and deposits have been revoked. However, reporting of the average interest rate spread between bank loans and deposits will continue as usual.</p>
<p>DFIM Circular Letter No. 25;</p> <p>November 29, 2023:</p> <p>Interest/Profit Rate of Deposit and Loan/Lease/Investment</p>	<p>The deposit and loan interest rates of all finance companies operating in Bangladesh were refixed where the maximum interest rate on deposits will be SMART +2.75 percent and the maximum rate on loan/lease/investment will be SMART+ 5.75 percent.</p>

<p>FEPD Circular No. 19; November 29, 2023:</p> <p>Maintaining FC accounts by resident Bangladeshis and others with Offshore Banking Operations</p>	<p>OBOs are allowed to offer interest/profit considering the benchmark reference rate in the approved currency of deposits to be maintained in the form of term deposits, as mentioned below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period of Interest</th><th>Ceiling Rate</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Up to 1 Year less than 3 months</td><td>Benchmark reference rate +1.5 percent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Above 1 Year and up to 3 years</td><td>Benchmark reference rate +2.25 percent</td></tr> <tr> <td>Above 3 Year and up to 5 years</td><td>Benchmark reference rate +3.25 percent</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Period of Interest	Ceiling Rate	Up to 1 Year less than 3 months	Benchmark reference rate +1.5 percent	Above 1 Year and up to 3 years	Benchmark reference rate +2.25 percent	Above 3 Year and up to 5 years	Benchmark reference rate +3.25 percent
Period of Interest	Ceiling Rate								
Up to 1 Year less than 3 months	Benchmark reference rate +1.5 percent								
Above 1 Year and up to 3 years	Benchmark reference rate +2.25 percent								
Above 3 Year and up to 5 years	Benchmark reference rate +3.25 percent								
<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 19; December 03, 2023:</p> <p>Wider scope in operations of Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (RFCD) accounts</p>	<p>The following facilities of RFCD account have been incorporated: (a) RFCD accounts may be opened in any approved foreign currency such as USD, EUR, GBP, JPY, AUD, CAD, CHF, CNH and SGD. (b) Interest/profit will be payable on the deposits maintained for a minimum of one month at a mark-up of 1.50 percent over the benchmark rate of respective currencies. (c) Remittances can be effective on current transactions for dependents of accountholders, in addition to transactions including but without limiting to the cost of travel, education for children, treatment, etc., for accountholders. (d) without limiting to account-holders themselves, a maximum of 2 (two) supplementary International Cards (debit/credit/prepaid) may be issued to dependents of accountholders against RFCD accounts. (e) The balances held in the accounts are freely encashable in Taka as and when necessary.</p>								
<p>PSD Circular No. 13; December 06, 2023:</p> <p>About crediting beneficiaries MFS account with proceeds of foreign remittance</p>	<p>Bangladesh Bank has raised the maximum limit to Tk 2.5 lac (excluding the incentives) to send to MFS accounts by expatriates. MFS account can hold a balance of a maximum of Tk 3 lac at a time. However, if the balance exceeds Tk 3 lac after the receipts of remittances, further amount can only be added once the balance comes down to Tk 3 lac.</p>								
<p>BRPD Circular Letter No. 74; December 12, 2023:</p> <p>Commencement of Bancassurance</p>	<p>BB's authorization of bancassurance commenced on 12 December 2023, enables commercial banks to act as corporate agents of insurance companies, leveraging their extensive networks to augment insurance penetration in Bangladesh. This move aims to bolster confidence and increase insurance participation among consumers.</p>								

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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