

Bangladesh Bank **Q u a r t e r l y**

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Economic and Financial Developments

Executive Summary

The Bangladesh economy demonstrated its resilience by achieving a growth rate of 6.03 percent in FY23, maintaining a consistent growth trajectory in the post-COVID era. Notably, this growth was propelled by the manufacturing sector, spanning firms of all sizes, and a robust service sector. While the agriculture sector faced crop losses due to natural disasters, it still achieved commendable growth. Despite significant improvement in the current account balance, the external sector witnessed some instability in the last two quarters of FY23, mainly due to the financial account deficit. On the demand side, both public consumption and public investment as a percentage of GDP remained steady, driven by the completion of ongoing government transportation and energy infrastructure mega-projects. Exploiting opportunities from projects like the Padma Bridge are expected to boost investment and employment, potentially leading to a strong growth rate in FY24.

With headline inflation reaching 9.74 percent in Q4FY23, inflation remained a concern. Factors contributing to this included rising import costs, climate-related seasonal factors and supply-side disruptions. Food inflation increased across all major categories, while non-food inflation decreased marginally. The 12-month average headline inflation also climbed to 9.02 percent in Q4FY23 from 8.39 percent in the previous quarter. However, core inflation, which excludes food and fuel volatility, decreased to 7.77 percent in the same period.

The surplus in the current account balance decreased to USD 342 million in Q4FY23 from USD 1.59 billion in Q3FY23, primarily due to a significant primary income deficit and a widening trade deficit. Nonetheless, a reduction in the financial account deficit and a moderate surplus in the current and capital accounts resulted in an overall balance of payments (BoP) surplus of USD 264 million in Q4FY23, ending a seven-quarter deficit streak. The policies of Bangladesh Bank, including price monitoring of imports and managing exchange rate depreciation, contributed to maintaining a moderate BoP surplus. Moreover, BB's intervention in the forex market helped narrow the demand-supply gap.

Broad money (M2) growth increased by 10.5 percent in Q4FY23 compared to 9.1 percent in Q3FY23, primarily due to notable growth in net domestic assets (NDA) and improved net foreign assets (NFA). BB's interventions helped total deposits and liquidity to increase in the banking system, resulting in declining inter-bank money market interest rates fostering economic growth and financial stability.

The gross NPL ratio to total loans rose from 8.8 percent in March 2023 to 10.1 percent in June 2023 which remained a concern, necessitating closer monitoring of the defaulted loans. In this regard, BB has strengthened its policies to deal with the problem banks by signing MoUs and intensifying internal inspection to mitigate the NPLs. BB is also in the process of issuing guidelines on Prompt Corrective Actions (PCA) which will empower BB to intervene early and to take corrective actions for weak banks.

The fiscal performance in Q4FY23 exhibited mixed results compared to the same period in FY22, marked by sluggish revenue collection and increased government expenditure. The widening revenue deficit was primarily financed through domestic banking sector borrowing.

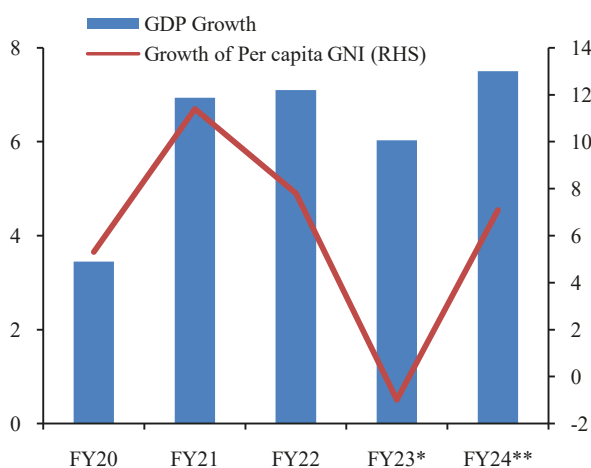
The capital market showed marginal gains in Q4FY23 compared to Q3FY23, including an increase in price indices, market capitalization, price-earnings ratio, and turnover. Initiatives by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission and Bangladesh Bank to enhance investor confidence contributed to this performance. However, while the DSEX index experienced moderate growth, the MSCI index for emerging markets exhibited fluctuations during the period.

As Bangladesh looks ahead to FY24, there are expectations of continued economic growth, driven by improved external and internal macroeconomic conditions. However, it's important to acknowledge and address key challenges that the Bangladesh economy faces, notably high inflation and external sector vulnerabilities. Collaborative efforts between the government and Bangladesh Bank will be instrumental in addressing these challenges effectively.

I. Real Economy

1.1 The Bangladesh economy demonstrated its resilience by achieving real GDP growth of 6.03 percent in FY23, maintaining a consistent growth trajectory in the post-COVID era (Chart I.1). Bangladesh economy witnessed healthy growth rate in the industry sector along with moderated but robust growth rates in the agriculture and services activities in FY23. Investment and employment would boost up with completion of government ongoing mega projects, expecting a strong growth rate in FY24. The government’s target for real GDP growth in FY24 is 7.5 percent, balancing demand and supply of the domestic and global frontier.

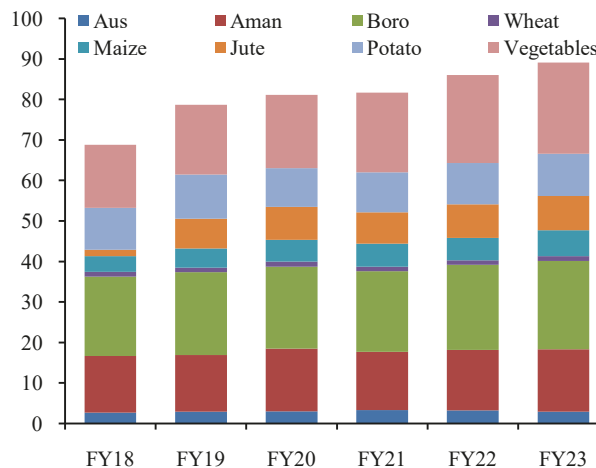
Chart I.1: Growth of Real GDP and Per Capita GNI
(In percent)



* Provisional; ** Forecasted.

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

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



Source: Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE).

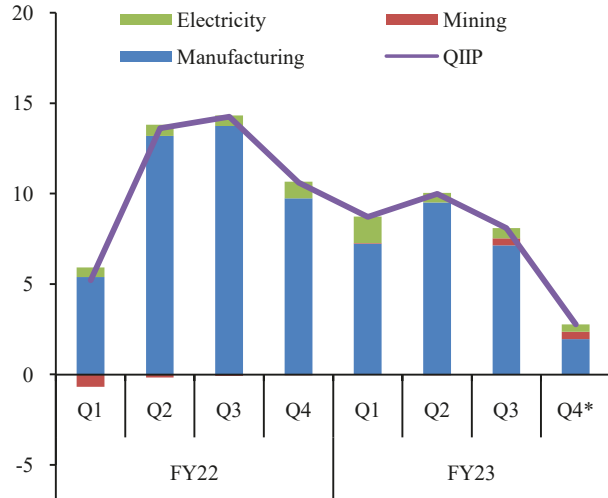
1.2 The agriculture sector sustained with 2.61 percent growth rate in FY23, though it was lower than 3.05 percent in FY22. The growth rate of agricultural crop production showed an upward trend in FY23, according to BBS latest data. The main crop of the country, Boro rice, has been cultivated in higher acreage in FY23 and grew by 4.2 percent compared to FY22, registering a record production of 21.8 million metric tons (MMT). Late monsoon rains and a heat wave during the production season resulted in a decline of acreage of Aus rice production as the production stood at 2.9 MMT in FY23 from 3.2 MMT in FY22. However, the second main crop, Aman rice, observed healthy production by registering 3.1 percent growth and stood at 15.4 MMT during the same time. Among non-rice crops, the production of wheat, jute, potato, vegetables, and maize grew by 7.8, 2.2, 2.8, 4.0, and 14.0 percent, respectively, aided by favorable market prices, low cost finance, subsidies, mechanization of agriculture, rising cropping intensity, and increasing awareness among the farmers (Chart I.2).

In this quarter under observation, the wholesale prices of wheat and rice exhibited a declining tendency as the nominal as well as the real prices of rice and wheat declined by 2.8, 4.7, 3.7, and 5.6 percent, respectively, on the back of increased global production against decreased global demand.

Furthermore, the government is vigilant to ensure food security as the total import of food grains was 4.93 MMT by the end of June 2023 of which rice was 1.1 MMT and wheat was 3.9 MMT¹.

1.3 Overall, the industry sector registered an impressive growth rate of 8.18 percent in FY23, slightly lower than 9.86 percent in FY22. However, growth in the industrial sector moderated to 2.5 percent in April 2023 as observed by the monthly release of Industrial Production Statistics (IPS) data of April 2023 for the index of industrial production compared to the same month last year (Chart I.3). On the back of growth moderation in manufacturing and electricity production, mining grew by 19.8 percent. From Q2FY23, BBS started stratifying all the manufacturing productions into three categories such as Large; Small, Medium, and Micro; and Cottage scales. The growth of large scale manufacturing production was emanated from the growth in production of textile (48.6 percent), tobacco (55.9 percent), leather and related products (81.6 percent), and beverages (81.9 percent) (Chart I.4). In case of small, medium & micro enterprise production, growth was originated from production of textile (22.1 percent), coke and refined petroleum products (61.5 percent), other non-metallic mineral products (36.9 percent), and electrical equipment (42.7 percent) (Chart I.4). Additionally, cottage production growth was originated from production of food products (6.8 percent), wearing apparel (4.3 percent), rubber and plastic products (12.2 percent), basic metal (10.3 percent), and computer, electronic and optical product (74.0 percent) (Chart I.4). This growth trend is expected to have continued hinging upon healthy growth of credit to private sector (10.6 percent) and higher growth of credit to different productive sub-sectors such as industry (8.8 percent) and construction (10.5 percent) throughout Q4FY23.

Chart I.3: Growth Decomposition of Quantum Index of Industrial Production (In percent)

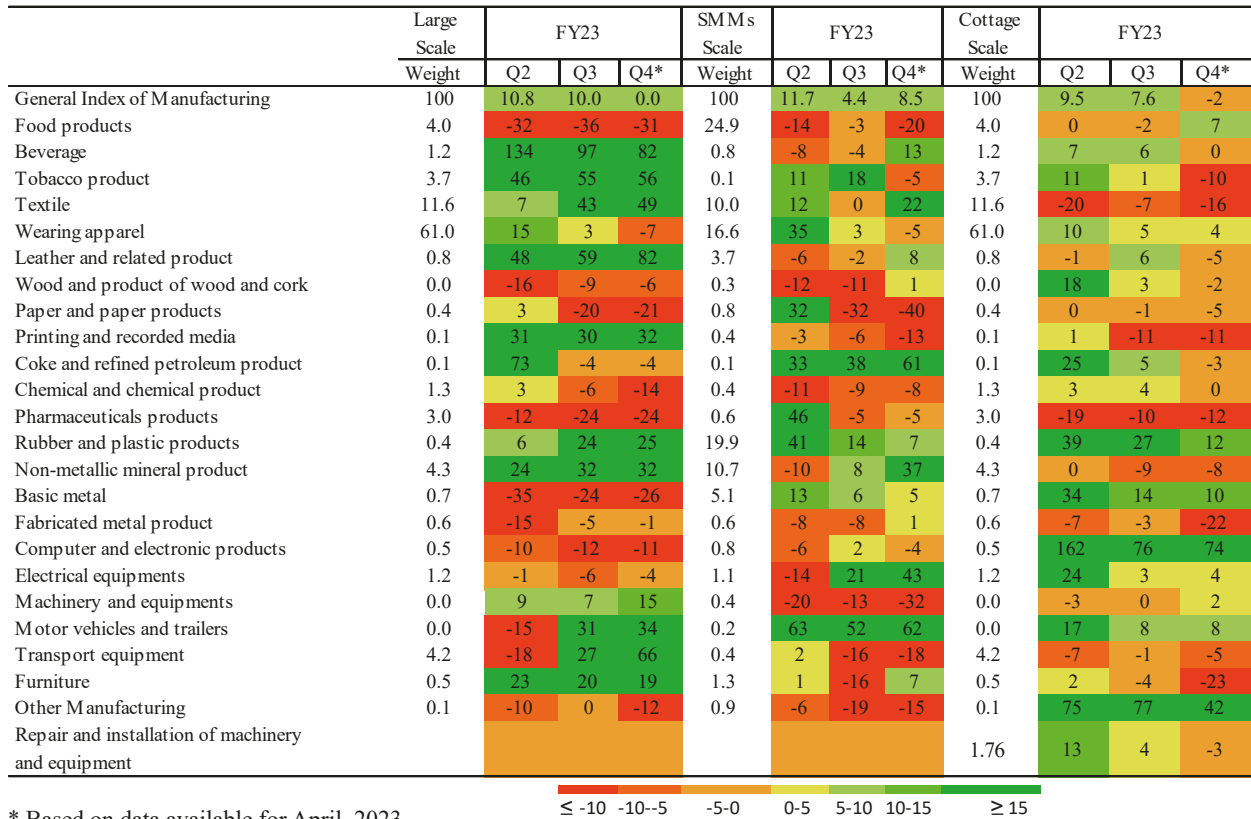


*Based on data available for April, 2023.

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

¹ Bangladesh Food Situation Report, April-June 2023, Volume-133, Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU).

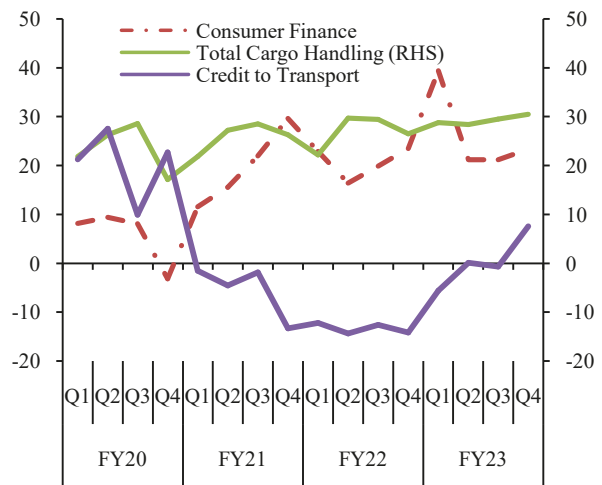
Chart I.4: Heat Map for Large; Small, Medium, and Micro; and Cottage Scales Manufacturing Output Growth (In percent)



* Based on data available for April, 2023.
 Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

I.4 The services sector maintained robust growth rate of 5.84 percent in FY23. Proxy indicators of the service sector-related activities generally showed an uptick during Q4FY23, reflecting changes in the sectors that produce commodities and in global trade. In Q4FY23, credit flows to consumer finance and transport increased by 23.3 percent and 7.6 percent (y-o-y), respectively. On the other hand, total cargo handling at Chattogram port remained elevated and stood at 30.5 MMT (Chart I.5). Overall, it is projected that improvements in related industries, such as the industry sector, and government policy support will trickle down to the operations of the service sector, even though the developing global uncertainties could have non-trivial consequences over the sector.

Chart I.5: Growth of Credit to Trade and Commerce and Consumer Finance (In percent) and Total Cargo Handled by Chattogram Port (In MMT)



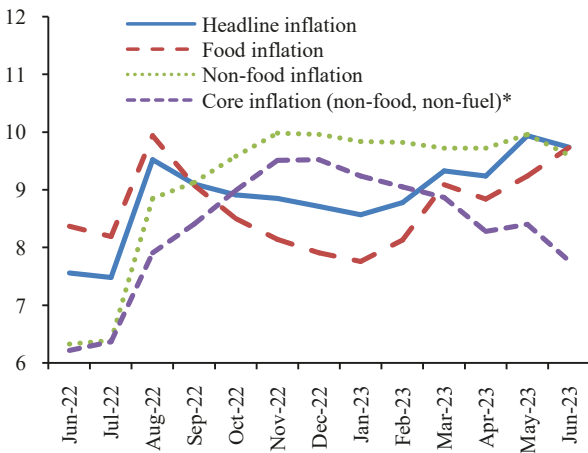
Source: Bangladesh Bank and Chattogram Port Authority.
 Note: Data relating to credit to transport and consumer finance are provisional in Q4FY23.

I.5 As Bangladesh looks ahead to FY24, there are expectations of continued economic growth, driven by improved external and internal macroeconomic conditions. Implementation of fiscal and financial sector reforms, as well as completion of transportation and energy infrastructure mega projects, will aid in reaching out a strong growth rate.

II. Price

2.1 The headline inflation (point-to-point) persisted at elevated levels throughout FY23, increasing from 7.48 percent in the first month to 9.74 percent in the last month of the fiscal year. Headline inflation reached a decade high of 9.94 percent in May 2023 mainly attributed to supply side factor. The inflation momentum was attributed to both higher food and non-food inflation, mostly originated from higher import costs and the lag effects of global commodity prices and upward adjustments to domestic electricity and fuel prices. Likewise, 12-month average headline inflation continued rising and reached 9.02 percent in Q4FY23 from 8.39 percent in Q3FY23 and 6.15 percent in the same quarter of the previous year. However, the core inflation, which excludes food and fuel inflation, decreased further to 7.77 percent in Q4FY23 from 8.87 percent in Q3FY23 (Chart II.1 & II.2). The inflation momentum in the last month of this quarter was significantly higher, although it was somewhat offset by the notable dominance of the base effect² (Chart II.3).

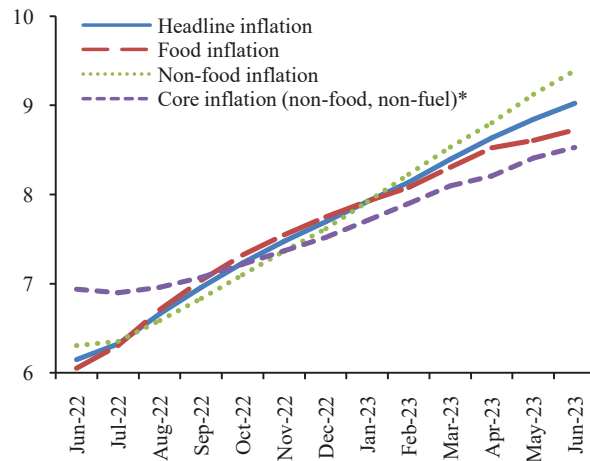
Chart II.1: Point-to-Point CPI Inflation
(In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

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

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



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

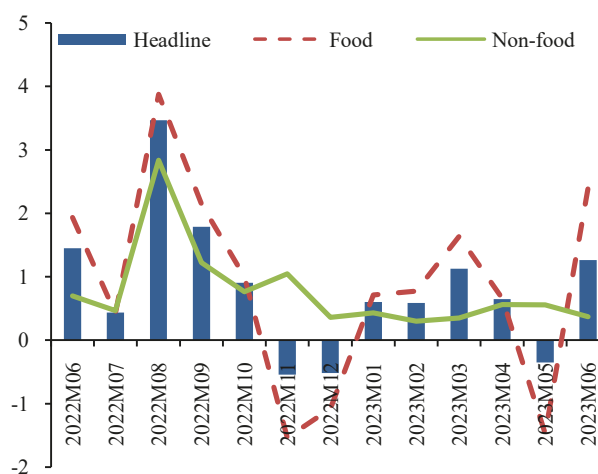
*Core inflation is calculated by Research Department of BB using BBS data.

2.2 Point-to-point food inflation remained persistently high above 8.0 percent and increased further to 9.73 percent in Q4FY23 from 9.09 percent in Q3FY23 (Chart II.1). The food inflation momentum remained high during the quarter under review and markedly picked up in June 2023 (Chart II.3). The lag effects of several upward adjustments of domestic electricity and fuel prices and global commodity price surges continued to reflect in the inflation dynamics in this quarter. Supply side constraints also gave impulse to food inflation to some extent. On a month-on-month basis, inflation remained pronounced across all of the broad food categories of which vegetables, bread and cereals, fruits, fish (fresh) & dry fish grabbed the highest inflation in June 2023 (Chart II.4).

² Change 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 current year, i.e. $\ln(\text{pt}) - \ln(\text{pt}-1)$. While the contribution to the change in the annual inflation rate from the month-on-month rate of change one year earlier, i.e. $\ln(\text{pt}-12) - \ln(\text{pt}-13)$. Momentum is favorable if it turns negative and consequently lowers the headline inflation and vice versa.

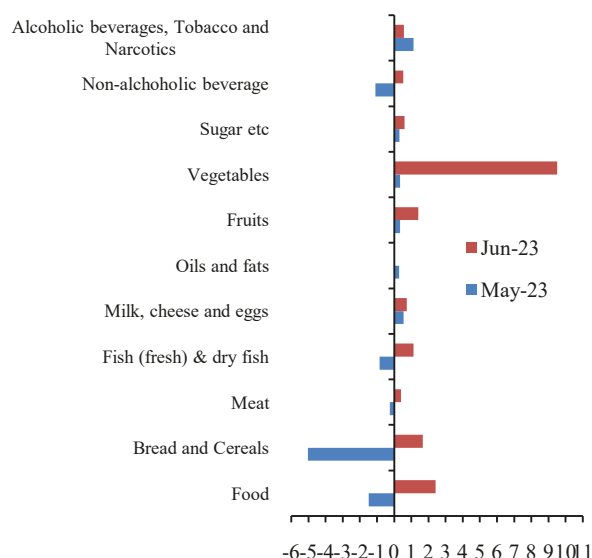
2.3 Point-to-point non-food inflation decreased marginally from 9.72 percent in Q3FY23 to 9.60 percent in Q4FY23. However, non-food inflation has sustained above 9.0 percent since September 2022 (Chart II.1). Supply side constraints along with exchange rate pressures and substantial rise in import costs had continued to weigh on the non-food inflation. Most of the broad categories of the non-food basket chronicled positive month-on-month inflation. Housing, water, electricity, gas, and other fuels, restaurants and hotels prices significantly increased in June 2023 compared to the previous month (Chart II.5).

Chart II.3: Inflation Momentum (In percent)



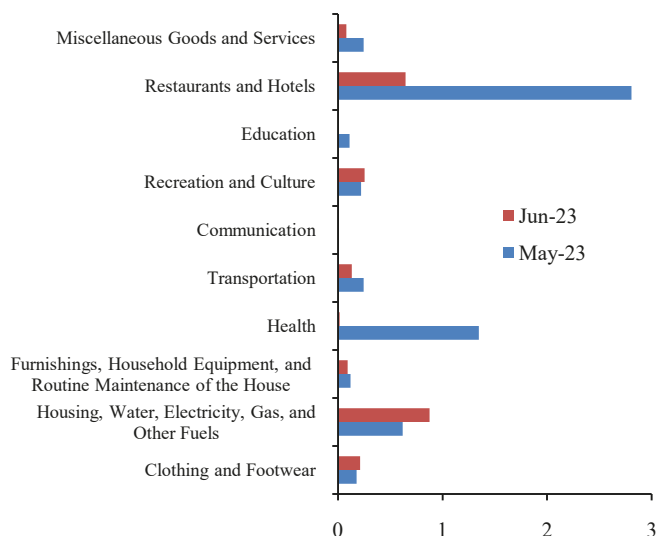
Source: BB staff's calculation based on BBS data.

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



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

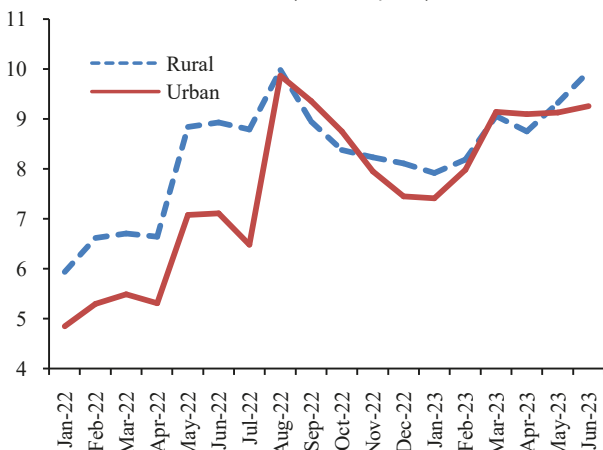
Chart II.5: Month-on-month Change in CPI Non-food Inflation (In percent)



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

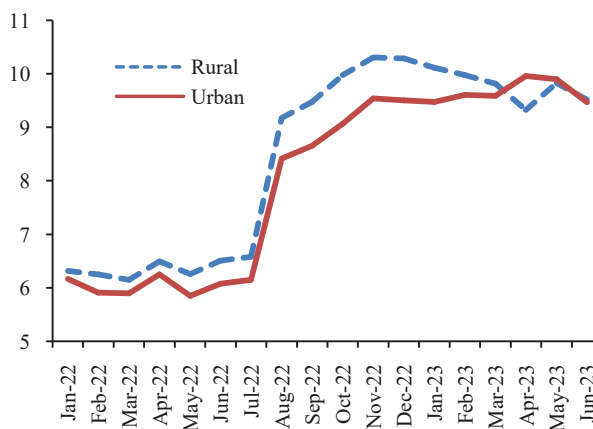
2.4 Headline point-to-point inflation in both rural and urban areas exhibited upward nudge in Q4FY23 than the previous quarter. Headline inflation in rural and urban areas increased to 9.82 and 9.45 percent in Q4FY23 from 9.32 and 9.36 percent in Q3FY23, respectively. However, inflation in both the areas slightly decreased in June 2023 from May 2023. Food inflation in both rural and urban areas increased compared to the previous quarter and reached 9.95 and 9.26 percent in June 2023, respectively (Chart II.6). While non-food inflation decreased slightly in both the areas to 9.52 percent and 9.47 percent in June 2023 from 9.82 percent and 9.59 percent in March 2023, respectively (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)

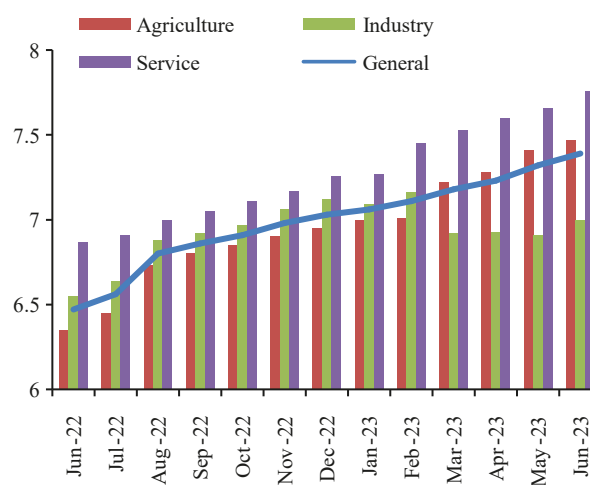


Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

2.5 The nominal wage rate index growth continued to commute upward in Q4FY23 and reached 7.39 percent in June 2023 from 7.18 percent in the previous quarter and 6.47 percent in the same month of the previous year. However, wage growth is far below the inflation rate impacting the purchasing power of the households. Among the three broad sectors, the service sector attained the highest percentage of wage growth (7.76 percent), followed by agriculture sector (7.47 percent) and industry sector (7.0 percent) in June 2023 (Chart II.8). Lowest wage rate growth in the industry sector reflected the slowdown in industrial production in the face of global inflation and subdued demand.

Chart II.8: Wage Rate Index

(Percentage Change, Point-to-point)

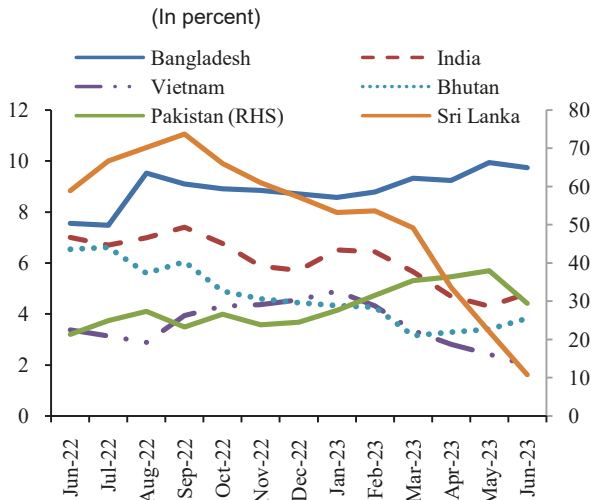


Source: Bangladesh Bureau of statistics.

2.6 Inflation in selected peer countries exhibited downward movement in Q4FY23 except Bhutan. CPI Inflation in India and Vietnam decreased to 4.81 and 2.0 percent in Q4FY23 from 5.66 and 3.35 percent in Q3FY23, respectively. Inflation in Pakistan dropped from 35.4 percent in March 2023 to 29.4 percent in June 2023, although it remained quiet high. Surprisingly, Sri-Lanka managed to curb the inflation to 10.8 percent in June 2023 from a record high of 73.7 percent in September 2022. On the other hand, inflation in Bhutan increased to 3.83 percent in June 2023 from 3.15 percent in March 2023 (Chart II.9).

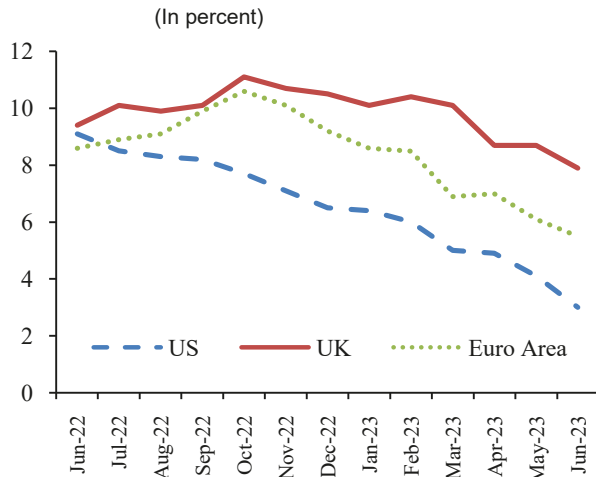
2.7 Inflation situation among the selected advanced countries further improved during April-June 2023, as the monetary tightening and global slowdown persisted. Inflation in United States, United Kingdom and Euro Area decreased to 3.0 percent, 7.9 percent, and 5.5 percent in June 2023 from 5.0 percent, 10.1 percent, and 6.9 percent in March 2023, respectively (Chart II.10).

Chart II. 9: Inflation in Peer Countries



Sources: Central Banks and Statistics Departments of Respective Countries.

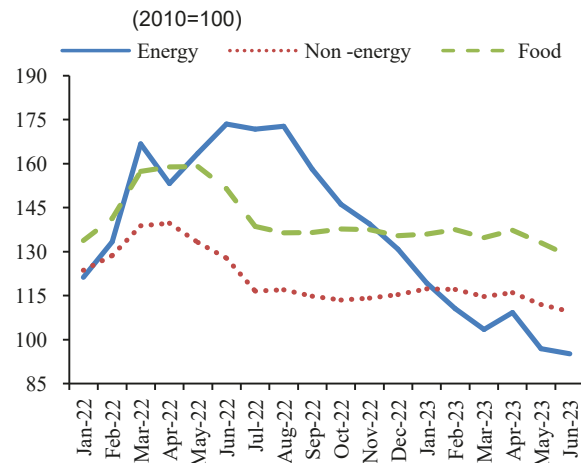
Chart II.10: Inflation in Advanced Economies



Sources: Central Banks and Statistics Departments of Respective Countries.

2.8 Global commodity price scenario improved substantially during April-June 2023 manifested in the continued downshift in the energy, non-energy and food price indices. The energy prices index plunged significantly by 45.1 percent in June 2023 compared to the same month of the previous year stemmed mostly from subdued demand and endeavor to gain energy efficiency and conservation. The non-energy and food price indices decreased by 14.3 and 15.2 percent in June 2023 on a year-on-year basis, respectively (Chart II.11). Among the energy prices the crude oil price decreased to USD 74.7

Chart II.11 : Global Commodity Price Indices



Source: Commodity Market Prices, June 2023, World Bank.

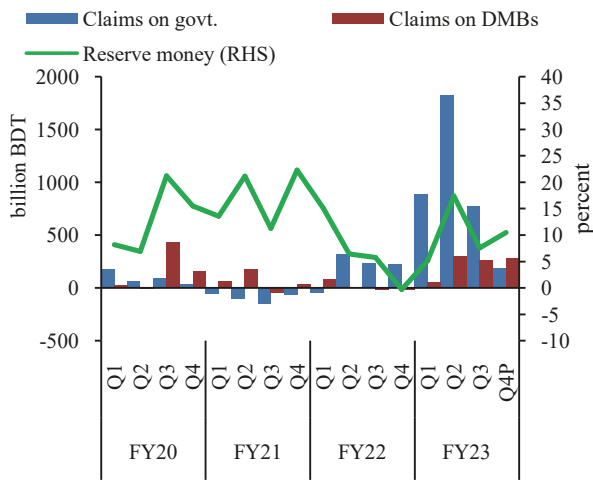
a barrel in June 2023 from USD 77.5 a barrel in March 2023. Among the food categories, the rice price manifested a rising trend in April-June 2023 and reached USD 514 a metric ton in June 2023 from USD 476 a metric ton in March 2023. However, soybean oil price further fell to USD 1007.1 a metric ton in June 2023 from USD 1113.2 a metric ton in March 2023 (Table II.2 in Tables).

2.9 Looking ahead, softened food, non-food and energy prices in the international market, improved inflation scenario in peer and advanced countries are expected to have favorable impact on inflation outcome in coming months balancing demand and supply. Moreover, tight monetary policy stance of Bangladesh Bank is likely to help contain domestic inflationary pressures in near future. However, the concerning authorities are watchful to monitor any illicit behavior of the market agents in order to prevent unusual volatilities in inflation outturn for the betterment of common people ensuring welfare.

III. Money and Credit Market

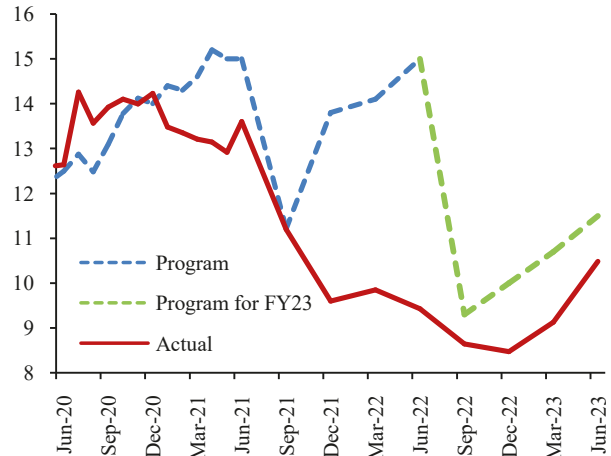
3.1 The growth of reserve money and broad money (M2) observed uptrend during Q4FY23 with favorable momentum in the economy. The growth in these monetary aggregates emanated mainly from net domestic asset (NDA) growth. On the liability side of M2, the rebounding growth of total deposits led to a rise in liquidity in the banking system during this period, resulting in a decline in interest rates in the inter-bank money market and broadly stable interest rates in the retail market. Besides, institutional basis an upward trend was observed in the yields on government securities.

Chart III.1: Growth of RM, Claims on govt., and DMBs
(In percent)



P = provisional.
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.2: Broad Money Growth: Program vs. Actual
(In percent)

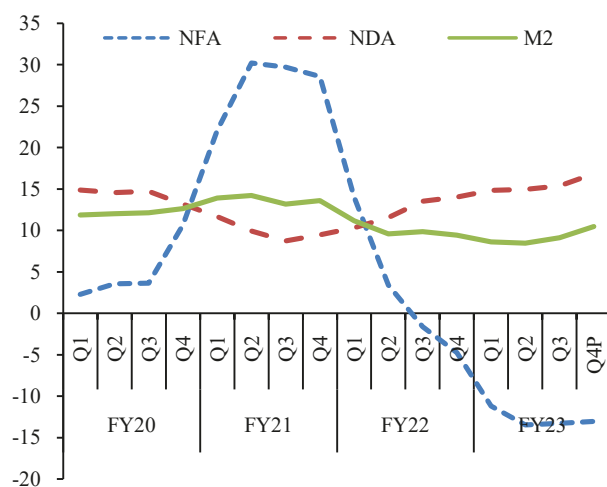


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

3.2 A notable growth in NDA of BB led to a 10.5 percent rise in reserve money (RM) at the end of Q4FY23 against the target of 14.0 percent for June 2023 (Chart III.1). This growth in the NDA of BB resulted from a rise in government’s and DMBs’ borrowings from the central bank. Nonetheless, the currency-deposit ratio stood at 4.4 at the end of June 2023, which was 4.2 in March 2023, reflecting higher issuance of currency (21.8 percent) at June 2023.

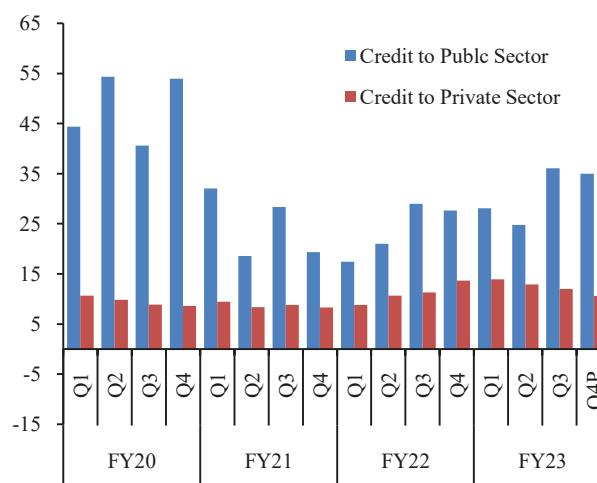
3.3 On the other hand, M2 growth accelerated to 10.5 percent at the end of Q4FY23 compared to 9.1 percent growth in Q3FY23, but remained below the target of 11.5 percent for June 2023 (Chart III.2). The FY23 observed lower-than expected growth in net domestic asset (NDA) and marginal positive development in the growth of net foreign asset (NFA). The NFA situation has been improving slowly, although NFA growth still remained in the negative domain, mostly due to the prevailing pressure over the balance of payments (BoP). NFA growth stood at -13.0 percent at the end of June 2023, which was -13.3 percent at the end of March 2023, against a negative -11.9 percent programmed growth for June 2023 (Chart III.2).

Chart III.3: Growth of M2, NDA, and NFA
(In percent)



P = Provisional.
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.4: Growth of Credit to Public and Private Sector
(In percent)

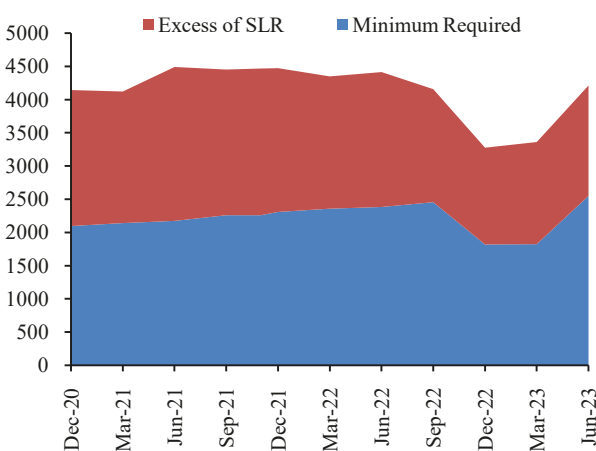


P = Provisional.
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

3.4 The growth of NDA increased from 15.4 percent in Q3FY23 to 16.9 percent in Q4FY23, emanating from the development in other items (net), which grew by -8.7 percent in this quarter under observation compared to -19.8 percent growth in the preceding quarter. Although domestic credit observed 15.3 percent (y-o-y) growth at the end of June 2023, it remained below the target growth of 18.2 percent set for that period. Meanwhile, the growth of public and private sector credit slowed somewhat. Credit to the public sector exerted a strong pace of 35.0 percent growth (y-o-y) at the end of June 2023, remaining close to the target of 37.7 percent for June 2023, due to dependency on the banking system for deficit budget financing on the back of weak revenue mobilization and a remarkable decline (116.6 percent) in the net sales of National Saving Certificate during July-June FY23. Credit to the private sector fell short of the target growth of 14.1 percent for June 2023, registering 10.6 percent growth in Q4FY23 (y-o-y). This growth shortfall originated from lower investment demand owing to decline in imports of capital machinery, industrial raw materials on the one hand and depressed demands for consumer goods on the other hand. This lower growth was substantiated by the moderated growth of credit to the industry sector (8.8 percent) where the growth of working capital financing slashed to 6.5 percent in this quarter under observation, signaling a contraction of operational activities in the industry sector. Similarly, credit to construction declined to 10.5 percent from 12.7 percent, and credit to trade and commerce subsided to 8.7 percent from 11.5 percent at the end of June 2023 compared to at the end of March 2023.

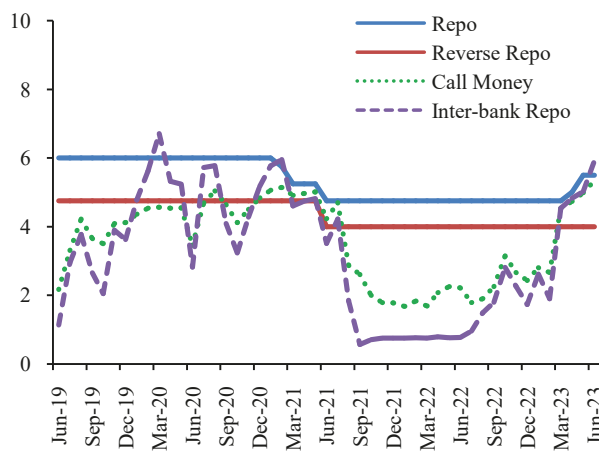
3.5 The liquidity in the banking system continued improving during Q4FY23 on the back of rebounding growth in total deposits (8.4 percent) and liquidity support from Bangladesh Bank. According to the available data, maintained liquid assets in the banking system stood at BDT 4212.3 billion in June 2023, while the amount was BDT 3360.7 billion in March 2023. Similarly, the excess of SLR amount also edged up to BDT 16.6 billion from BDT 15.4 billion during the same time (Chart III.5).

Chart III.5: Liquidity (In billion BDT)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.6: Movements in Policy and Money Market Rates (In percent)

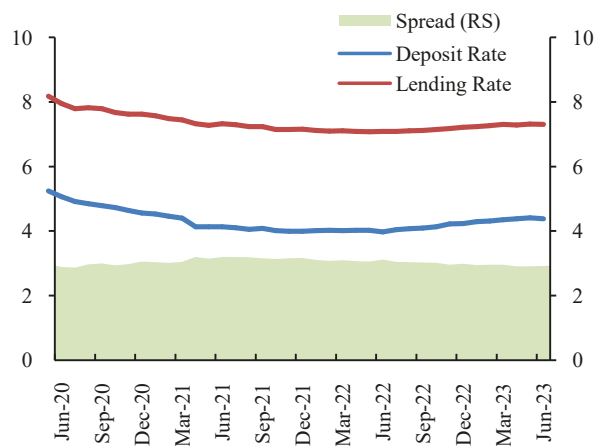


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

BB has continued its monetary tightening strategy to combat inflationary pressure, while ensuring adequate funding options for investment and employment-creating activities. The repo and reverse repo rates remained at 6.00 percent and 4.25 percent, respectively, after an upward adjustment in December 2022. Meanwhile, the interest rate in the call money market moved up to 6.06 percent by the end of June 2023 from 6.03 percent in March 2023, although inter-bank repo rates dropped to 6.16 percent from 6.34 percent during the same period (Chart III.6).

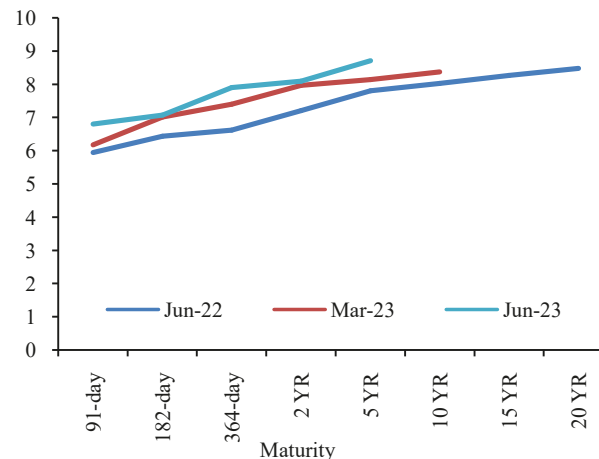
Weighted average interest rates in the retail market experienced a mixed trend as the weighted average lending rate remained at 7.31 percent at the end of Q4FY23. The deposit rate increased slightly to 4.38 percent in June 2023 from 4.35 percent in March 2023, marking a spread decrease from 2.96 percent to 2.93 percent from March 2023 to June 2023, reflecting the efficiency gain in the banking sector (Chart III.7).

Chart III.7: Interest Rate Spread (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Chart III.8: Interest Rate of Government Securities (In percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

3.6 Average yields of government securities for all short, medium, and long-term maturities observed an upward shift in June 2023 compared to March 2023. The yields on 91-day, 182-day and 364-day treasury bills rose to 6.80, 7.07, and 7.9 percent in June 2023 from 6.18, 7.01, and 7.40 percent in March 2023, respectively. Correspondingly, the yields on 2-year and 5-year treasury bonds picked up to 8.09 and 8.71 percent in June 2023, respectively, from 7.97 and 8.14 percent in March 2023. However, in June 2023, 5-year, 15-year, and 20-year treasury bonds were not traded in the market, although their yield rates remained elevated both in April and May 2023 as compared to previous months of FY23 (Chart III.8).

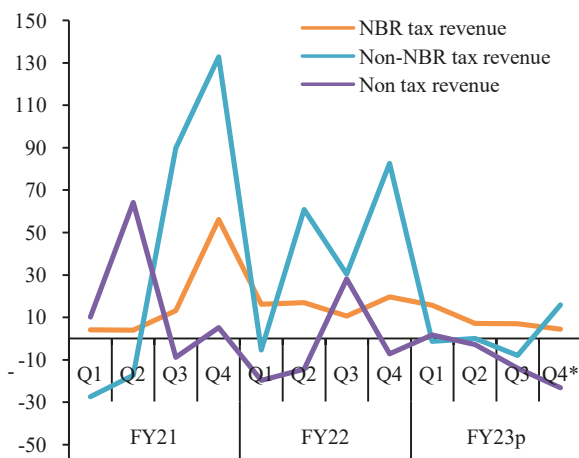
3.7 Moving forward, in this state of deficit in the BoP, the trajectory of M2 growth will be largely determined by domestic credit expansion. In the meantime, BB has set to shift to the new regime of interest rate-targeting monetary policy framework from its existing monetary aggregate targeting framework. Hence, it is expected that the policies would work more effectively with desired outcome in the money market and the economy.

IV. Fiscal Sector

4.1 The overall fiscal stance exhibited mixed performance in Q4FY23 up to April 2023, manifested in slower growth in revenue collection and mainly rise in the government current expenditure compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Decelerated revenue growth and broadened current expenditure led to a significant upturn in the budget deficit in this quarter. Domestic sources continued to contribute the largest share of deficit financing compared to foreign sources. Among the domestic sources, the highest funds came from the banking sector, whereas the amount of foreign funds decreased.

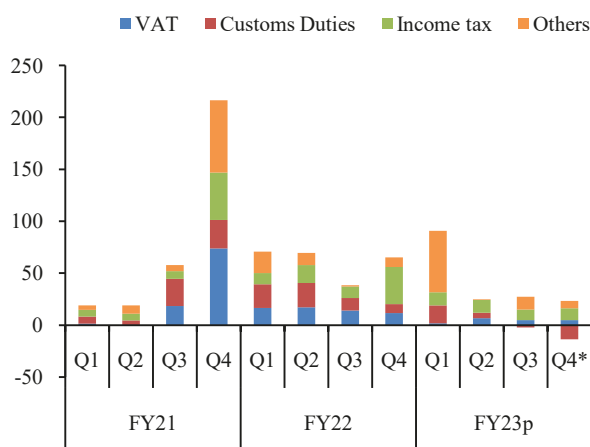
4.2 The total revenue growth decelerated to 1.9 percent in April of Q4FY23, which was 25.2 percent in the same period of the previous year, attributed to the downswing of overall economic activities and slower pace in international trade in the face of the Russia-Ukraine war. The revenue collection was only 0.6 percent of the nominal GDP up to April of Q4FY23. During the period under review, among the revenue components, the largest part is the NBR tax revenue which increased by 4.4 percent while non-tax revenue decreased by 23.1 percent. Non-NBR tax revenue achieved substantial growth of 15.8 percent in April 2023 compared to April 2022 (Chart IV.1). The most significant source of NBR tax revenues, the Value Added Tax (VAT) witnessed a 4.9 percent year-on-year growth which was much lower than the 19.6 percent growth in April 2022. Income tax collection observed 11.3 percent growth while customs duties fell by 13.7 percent in Q4FY23 (Chart IV.2). In July-April of FY23, total revenue collection was 65.7 percent of annual target. Additionally, non-NBR tax and non-tax revenue achieved 35.1 percent and 62.1 percent of the yearly target in FY23 respectively.

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



FY23 provisional. * Up to April 2023.
Sources: Ministry of Finance, National Board of Revenue.

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

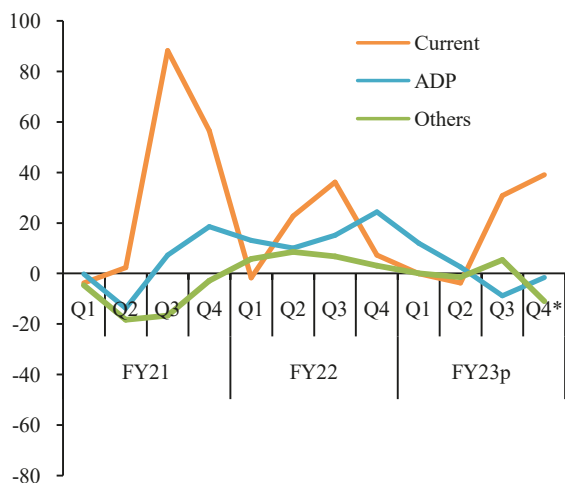


FY23 provisional. * Up to April 2023.
Source: National Board of Revenue.

4.3 The total expenditure increased by 18.9 percent to BDT 636.5 billion in April of Q4FY23 from BDT 535.2 billion in April Q4FY22 on the back of significant increase in current expenditure. The current expenditure increased by 39.1 percent while ADP Expenditure and Others expenditure declined by 1.7 percent and 11.0 percent respectively in April 2023 than in the same month of the

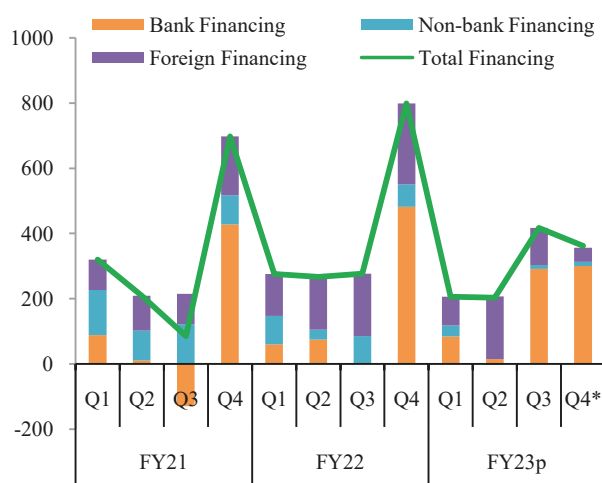
previous year (Chart IV.3). During the first ten months of FY23, total expenditure was nearly 60.0 percent of the annual budget of BDT 6780.6 billion for FY23. However, government implemented only 48.4 percent of ADP expenditure target and 64.3 percent of the current expenditure target up to April 2023.

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



FY23 provisional * Up to April 2023.
Sources: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning

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



FY23 provisional. * Up to April 2023.
Sources: Bangladesh Bank; Ministry of Finance.

4.4 The fiscal deficit deepened during Q4FY23 compared to the same quarter of the previous year due to revenue collection shortfall. The deficit increased by 36.1 percent from BDT 266.4 billion in April of FY22 to 362.6 billion in April of FY23. The domestic sources contributed the most to the financing. Of the domestic sources of funds, the banking sector constituted BDT 300.6 billion and non-bank sector facilitated BDT 12.4 billion. However, foreign funds shrank in April 2023 to BDT 42.9 billion from BDT 65.0 billion in same period of the preceding year (Chart IV.4).

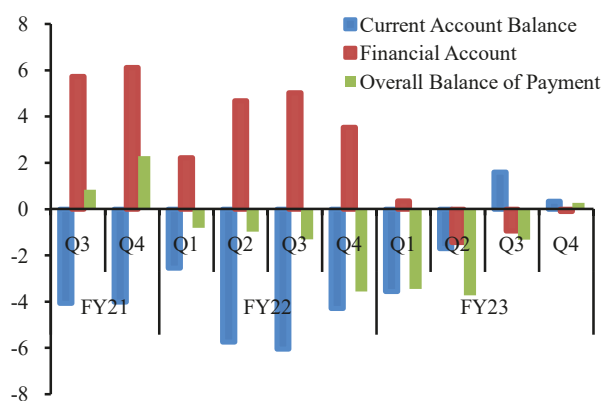
4.5 The overall fiscal performance of Bangladesh was in a moderate pace in the quarter owing to the downshifted macroeconomic dynamics in the face of global supply shock stemmed from COVID-19 and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. However, continued broad-based recovery of the overall domestic and global economic situation indicates the improvement of fiscal frontier in the coming periods. Although downside risks from real economic growth downfall would potentially cloud the fiscal prospects.

V. External Sector

5.1 In FY23, the external sector of Bangladesh's economy faced challenges emerged from a continued pressure on balance of payment (BoP) although the pressure eased somewhat in Q4FY23 reflected in a surplus in the overall balance of BoP. The BoP returned to a surplus of USD 264 million in Q4FY23 after seven quarters, resulted mainly from a notable reduction in the financial account deficit, while the surplus in the current account balance moderated.

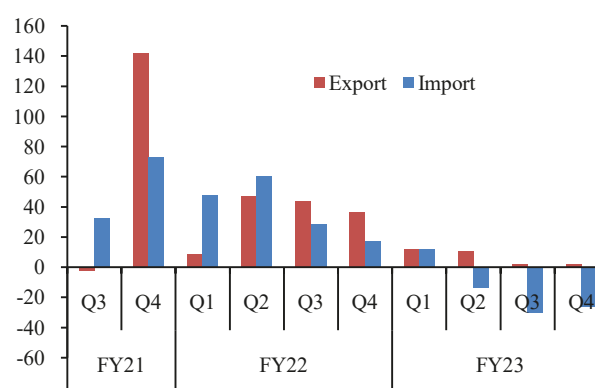
5.2 The surplus in the current account balance declined to USD 342 million in Q4FY23 from USD 1.59 billion in Q3FY23 because of a high deficit in the primary income and a widening trade deficit during the quarter. The capital account also recorded a surplus of USD 186 million in Q4FY23 - a rise from a surplus of USD 116 million in Q3FY23. As a result, despite a deficit in the financial account, the overall balance of BoP turned into a surplus of USD 264 million in Q4FY23 from a deficit of USD 1.32 billion in the previous quarter (Chart V.1).

Chart V.1: Trends in the Balance of Payments
(In billion USD)



Source : Bangladesh Bank.

Chart V.2: Trends in Export and Import Growth
(Year on year growth in percent)



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

However, according to fiscal year-wise data, the current account deficit sharply declined to USD 3.33 billion in FY23 from USD 18.64 billion in FY22 owing to declining trade deficit with the help of BB's policy initiatives to contain import payments and increasing remittance inflows. The import payments decreased by 15.8 percent and remittance increased by 2.8 percent in FY23. The deficit in the overall BoP widened to USD 8.22 billion in FY23 from USD 6.66 billion in FY22 due to an unusual and a large deficit in the financial account of USD 2.14 billion in FY23, notwithstanding a sharp contraction of current account deficit. The capital account balance registered to USD 473 million during FY23, which was USD 181 million in the previous year.

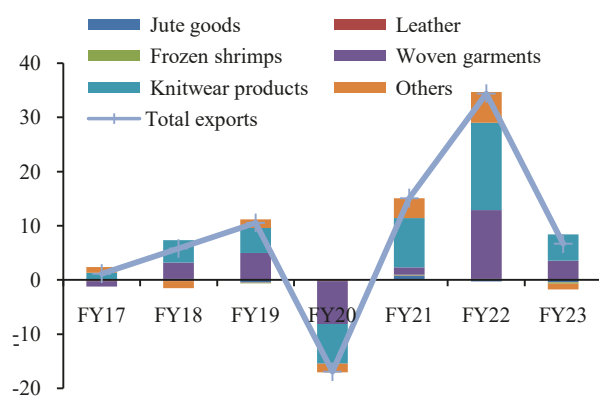
5.3 The deficit in the financial account reduced gradually to USD 98 million in Q4FY23 from 1.45 billion in Q2FY23. This declined financial account deficit in this quarter originated from a strong growth in net aid inflows and medium and long-term loans and a lower repayment of DMB's and NBDC's foreign currency liabilities. A positive portfolio investment of USD 23 million in Q4FY23 was recorded after Q4FY20.

During FY23, the financial account posted a deficit of USD 2.14 billion in contrast to a surplus of USD 15.46 billion in FY22. This deficit was driven mainly by a decline in net aid inflow, slowdown of medium and long-term loans inflows, a sharp decline in long term private foreign loan inflows amid rising global economic uncertainties, a large deficit in the trade credit, and a high repayment of DMBs' and NBDCs' foreign currency liabilities.

5.4 Total export grew by 2.2 percent to USD 13.03 billion in Q4FY23 from USD 12.75 billion in Q4FY22, mostly (90.1 percent) concentrated in the export of ready-made garments (RMG), which increased by 5.0 percent (y-o-y) during the quarter under review (Table V.1 in Tables). Almost all items of export declined except the woven garments and knitwear products which grew by 0.95 percent and 8.31 percent growth in Q4FY23, respectively. The USA and European countries were the major destinations for the woven garment's exports and European countries were for knitwear products.

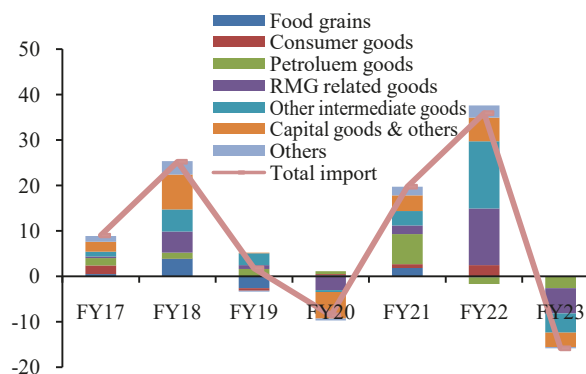
In FY23, the country's total export accounted for USD 55.56 billion by registering a moderate growth of 6.67 percent compared to a strong growth of 34.38 percent in FY22. However, the export earnings did not reach the target of USD 58.0 billion during FY23 set by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB). During this period, the major destination of RMG exports was European countries where RMG exports grew by 9.68 percent, while exports to the USA declined by 5.5 percent. The breakdown of export in FY23 revealed that all major export categories except RMG contributed negatively to the overall growth of the total export earnings (Chart V.3).

Chart V.3: Decomposition of Export Growth
(In percent)



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

Chart V.4: Decomposition of Import Growth
(In percent)

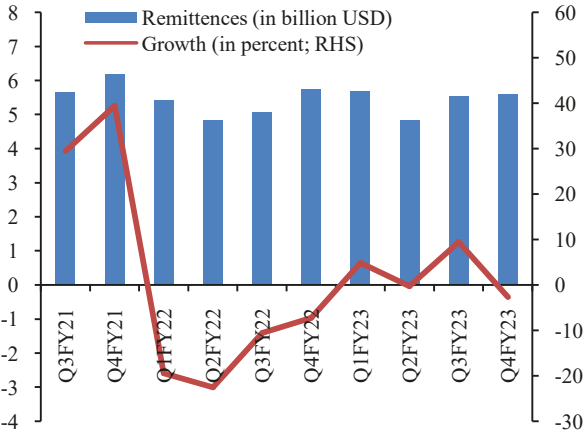


Source: BB's staff calculation based on NBR data.

5.5 Country's import payment started moderating since Q4FY22 and came down to USD 15.56 billion, declining by 25.8 percent in Q4FY23 from USD 20.97 billion in Q4FY22, supported by a notable depreciation of exchange rate and several policy initiatives taken by BB for containing import demand. Moreover, the commodity composition of import indicates that the import of all categories, except food grain (only 3.3 percent share), declined during Q4FY23, reflecting prudent monitoring by BB. However, about three-fifth (57.9 percent share) of the total import was accounted for intermediate goods, followed by capital goods (18.9 percent share) and consumer goods (7.9 percent share) during the quarter under review.

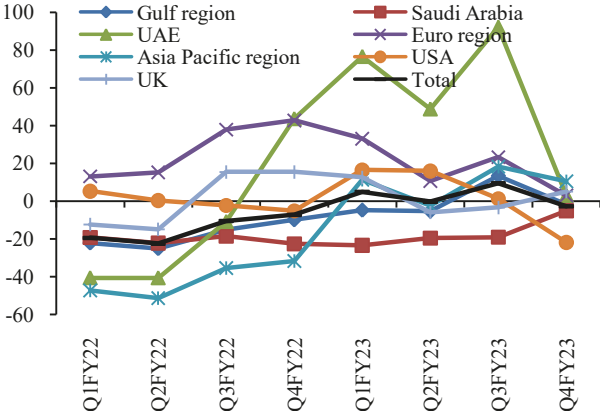
The import payment recorded to USD 69.5 billion in FY23, narrowing by 15.8 percent from USD 82.5 billion in FY22. Although fertilizer import grew by 11.89 percent which contributed the 6.55 percent share of total import payments, almost all major items contributed negatively to the overall growth of country's total import in FY23 (Chart V.4). Among them, petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL) declined by 27.1 percent, textile and articles thereof declined by 20.1 percent, and iron, steel & other base metals declined by 16.9 percent in FY23. These categories represented 6.85 percent, 10.58 percent, and 8.87 percent of the total import, respectively. This downturn in import payment helped to reduce the trade deficit to USD 17.16 billion in FY23, whereas the trade deficit was USD 33.25 billion in FY22.

Chart V.5: Remittance Inflows



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

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

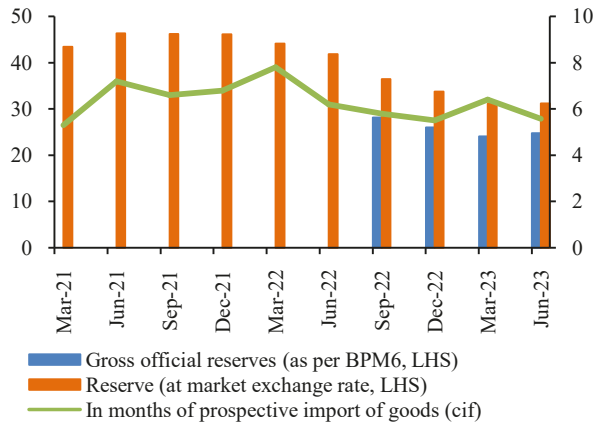


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

5.6 The inflow of remittances declined by 2.75 percent to USD 5.58 billion in Q4FY23 from USD 5.73 billion in Q4FY22 (Chart V.5). More than half (53 percent) of the total remittance inflows came from the gulf region, which also reduced by 1.83 percent during the quarter under review due to slowdown of inflows from Saudi Arabia (34 percent share of the Gulf region). This decline in remittance inflows growth also resulted from a reduction of inflows by 21.87 percent from another major contributor, the USA (13 percent share of the total remittances). However, the inflow of remittances from the Asia Pacific region, the UK, UAE, and Euro region, increased by 10.42 percent, 5.02 percent, 3.00 percent, and 2.90 percent, respectively (Chart V.6).

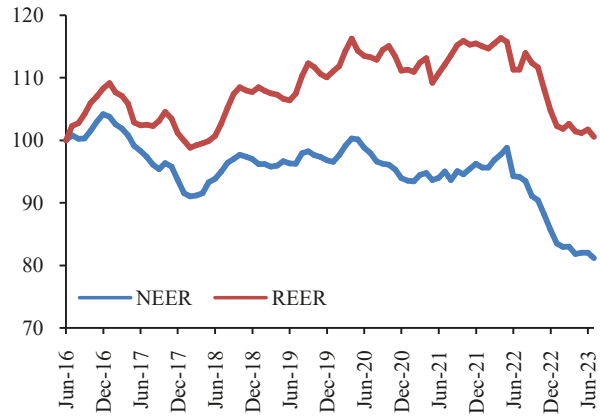
On the other hand, in FY23, remittance inflows increased by a moderate rate of 2.75 percent to USD 21.61 billion from USD 21.03 billion in FY22. On country-wise segregation, a positive growth of remittances recorded from the UAE, USA, and UK by 46.4 percent, 2.4 percent, and 2.0 percent, respectively, while remittance from Saudi Arabia (having 17.4 percent of the total remittances) decreased by 17.1 percent in FY23. This positive growth of remittance inflows and reduced trade deficit together resulted in a decline in current account deficit to USD 3.33 billion during FY23.

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



Source : Bangladesh Bank.

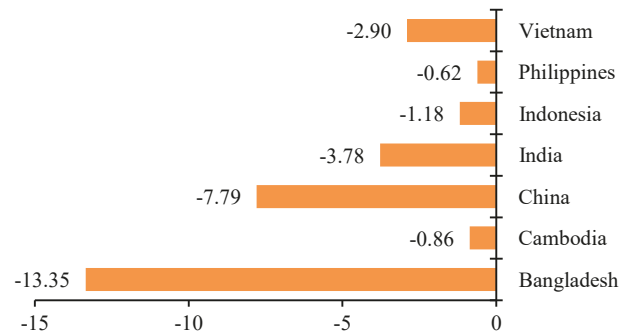
Chart V.8: Effective Exchange Rate Indices
(Base : Jun-2016=100)



Source : Bangladesh Bank.

5.7 The exchange rate of BDT against USD depreciated by 13.4 percent at the end of June 2023 compared to the end of June 2022 (Chart V.9). To reduce the demand-supply gap in the foreign exchange market with a emphasis of short position of the net open position (NOP) of banks, BB continued intervening through buy-selling of foreign currency with net sell of USD 2.47 billion during this quarter and 13.39 billion during FY23. As a result, the foreign exchange reserve declined to USD 31.2 billion at the end of June 2023 compared to USD 41.8 billion at the end of June 2022. As per BPM6, the official foreign exchange reserve stood at USD 24.75 billion at the end of June 2023, which was USD 33.4 billion at the end of June 2022 (Table V.1 in Tables). However, this level of foreign exchange reserve was enough to maintain the 5.6 months’ prospective import payments of goods (Chart V.7). The depreciation of BDT against USD also reflected in the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and the real effective exchange rate (REER). The NEER and REER depreciated by 13.0 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively, at the end of June 2023 compared to that of June 2022 (Chart V.8). The nominal exchange rates of peer countries also depreciated to some extent at the end of June 2023 compared to the end June 2022 (Chart V.9)

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



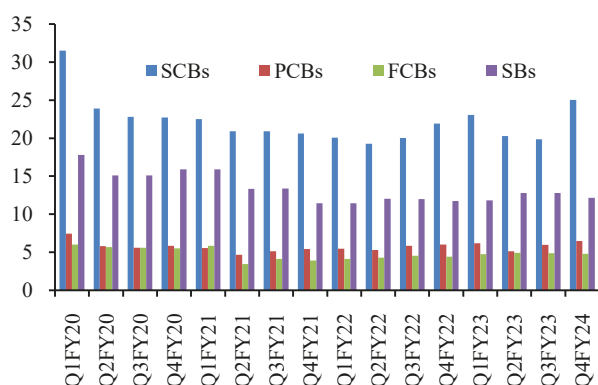
Source: Bangladesh Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association (BAFEDA) and International Financial Statistics (IFS), IMF.

5.8 Looking ahead, the current account surplus in the last two quarters is expected to further improve in the coming periods due to expected reduction in the trade deficit as well as increase in remittance inflows. At the same time, recent trend in increased net aid flows and medium and long-term loans is expected to shrink the financial account deficit in the future. As a result, the overall balance of payments is likely to improve in the near future. However, the recent drop in the import of RMG-related raw materials might affect the export earnings to some extent.

VI. Banking Sector

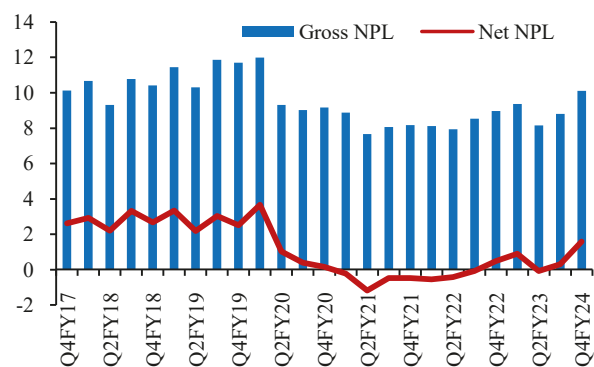
6.1 The overall banking sector showed a mixed performance in Q4FY23, as reflected by a rise in the ratio of non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans, an improvement in banks' deposit growth, a decline in banks' advance growth, a deterioration in provision maintenance, and an enhancement in excess liquidity in the banking system. The ratio of gross non-performing loans to total loans rose in Q4FY23 compared to Q3FY23, owing mostly to state-owned commercial banks (SCBs). Moreover, the ratio of net non-performing loans to total loans increased in Q4FY23 compared to Q3FY23.

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

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

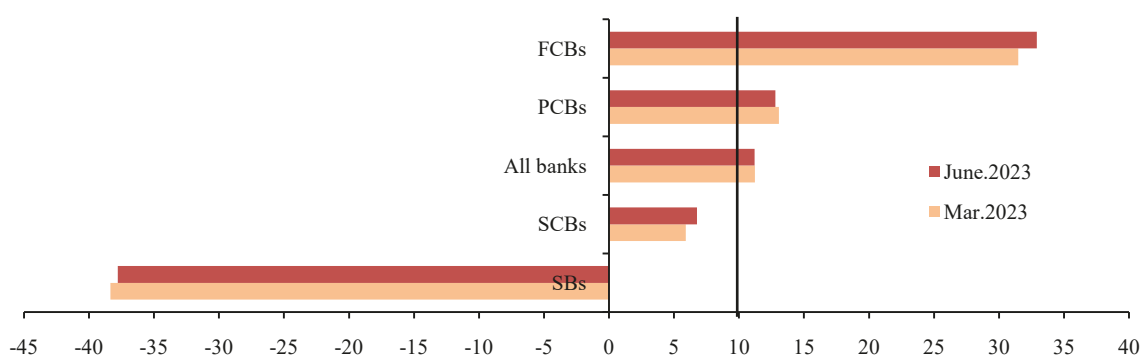


Source: Bangladesh Bank.

6.2 The ratio of non-performing loans to total loans in the banking sector experienced an upswing at the end of Q4FY23, mostly driven by withdrawing relaxed loan repayment policies and weaker business activities. The ratio of gross NPLs to total loans increased to 10.11 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 8.80 percent at the end of Q3FY23, although it remained low compared to pre-COVID levels. Moreover, the ratio of gross NPLs to total loans for the SCBs and PCBs went up to 25.01 percent and 6.46 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 19.87 percent and 5.96 percent at the end of Q3FY23, respectively. However, the ratio of gross NPLs to total loans for Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs) and Specialized Banks (SBs) declined slightly to 4.80 percent and 12.14 percent in Q4FY23 from 4.90 percent and 12.80 percent in Q3FY23, respectively (Chart VI.1, Chart VI.2 and Table VI.1 in Tables). The ratio of net NPLs to total loans recorded a significant rise from 0.30 percent at the end of Q3FY23 to 1.58 percent at the end of Q4FY23, reflecting a considerable shortfall in provisions maintained during this quarter compared to the previous quarter (Table VI.2 in Tables and Chart VI.2).

6.3 The overall capital adequacy ratio of the banking system remained stable at the end of Q3FY23. The PCBs' capital-to-risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) fell slightly to 12.81 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 13.08 percent at the end of Q3FY23. On the other hand, the CRAR of SCBs climbed up to 6.76 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 5.90 percent at the end of Q3FY23. Consequently, the overall CRAR remained almost unchanged at 11.2 percent at the end of Q3FY23 from the previous quarter (Table VI.3 in Tables 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 Q3FY23 compared to the end of Q3FY22, which was reflected by a decline in both return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). The net profit of the banking sector went down to BDT 14.75 billion at the end of Q3FY23 from BDT 15.02 billion at the end of Q3FY22, partly due to a fall in non-interest income. The overall ROA and ROE reduced to 0.39 percent and 6.82 percent at the end of Q3FY23 from 0.45 percent and 7.89 percent at the end of Q3FY22, respectively. Moreover, the ROA and the ROE for SCBs went down to -0.10 percent and -2.74 percent at the end of Q3FY23 from 0.16 percent and 4.0 percent at the end of Q3FY22, respectively. In addition, ROA and ROE for the PCBs also declined to 0.40 percent and 6.23 percent at the end of Q3FY23 from 0.54 percent and 8.23 percent at the end of Q3FY22, respectively (Table VI.4 in Tables).

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

Quarters	Items	SCBs	SBs	PCBs	FCBs	All Banks
Q4FY22	Total classified loan	554.3	41.9	626.8	29.6	1252.58
	Required provision	315.3	23.9	499.4	24.1	862.68
	Provision maintained	209.1	24.5	468.3	28.7	730.48
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-106.2	0.6	-31.1	4.5	-132.2
Q1FY23	Total classified loan	605.01	42.27	666.95	29.7	1343.96
	Required provision	321.1	23.97	518	23.74	886.83
	Provision maintained	213.26	24.54	484.55	29.18	751.53
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-107.84	0.57	-33.45	5.43	-135.29
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	563.0	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	-163.0
Q4FY23	Total classified loan	744.5	47.5	736.4	32.0	1560.4
	Required provision	332.2	23.9	629.2	24.9	1010.3
	Provision maintained	225.3	24.5	516.6	29.3	795.7
	Excess(+)/ shortfall(-)	-106.9	0.52	-112.7	4.4	-214.6

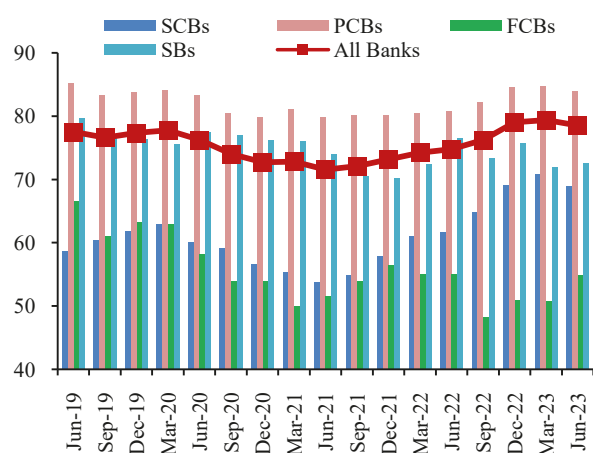
6.5 The deposit growth in the banking sector has witnessed an upward trend for the last two quarters. At the end of Q4FY23, the deposit growth rose to 7.69 percent from 6.66 percent at the end of Q3FY23, mostly attributed to the higher interest rates offered by the commercial banks. On the other hand, the bank's advance growth dropped to 11.34 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 13.0 percent at the end of Q3FY23. Thus, the overall advance-deposit ratio (ADR) slightly declined to 78.51 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 79.36 percent at the end of Q3FY23 and remained broadly steady (Table 6.2, Chart VI.4).

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

Bank groups	Year-on- year growth of deposit, % (excluding interbank)*		Year -on - year growth of advances, % (excluding interbank)		Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR)	
	Jun. 23	Mar. 23	Jun. 23	Mar. 23	Jun. 23	Mar. 23
SCBs	6.49	2.44	17.26	17.71	68.86	70.86
PCBs	7.36	7.39	9.52	11.81	83.9	84.78
FCBs	21.26	21.71	20.15	15.10	54.88	50.69
SBs	6.01	4.31	8.28	8.51	72.57	71.89
All	7.69	6.66	11.34	13.00	78.51	79.36

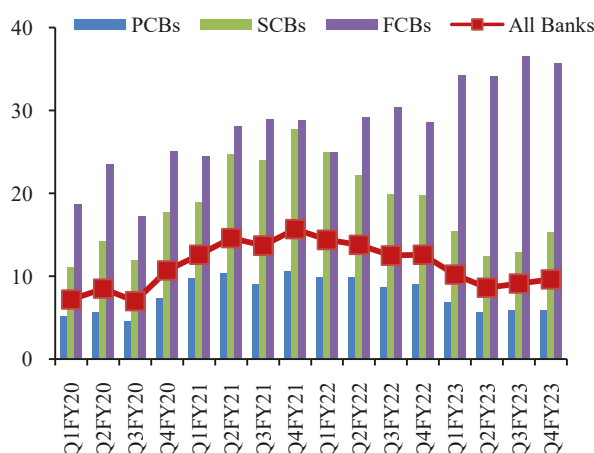
Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Adjusted deposits growth for calculating ADR.

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

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



Source: Bangladesh Bank staff's calculation.

6.6 The liquidity condition in the country's banking sector remained broadly secured at the end of Q4FY23. At the end of Q4FY23, excess liquidity went up to BDT 1662.88 billion from BDT 1537.60 billion at the end of Q3FY23, partially driven by a surge in banks' deposits. The excess liquidity, the excess of SLR as a percent of total demand and time liabilities (TDTL), improved modestly to 9.6 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from 9.1 percent at the end of Q3FY23 (Table 6.3 and Chart VI.5).

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

Bank groups	CRR			SLR		
	Required	Maintained	Excess(+)/ shortfall (-)	Required Liquidity	SLR eligible liquid assets of banks**	Excess (+)/ shortfall (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
As of end June, 2023						
SCBs	166.5	193.1	26.6	536.3	1172.4	636.1
SBs*	17.8	24.0	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
PCBs (other than Islamic)	299.5	342.6	43.1	984.2	1630.6	646.4
Private Banks (Islamic)	162.0	187.2	25.2	224.4	261.9	37.5
FCBs	35.7	50.9	15.3	123.2	466.1	342.9
All	681.5	797.8	116.3	1868.1	3531.0	1662.9
As of end March, 2022						
SCBs	163.19	178.56	15.37	525.73	1049.71	523.98
SBs*	17.56	17.68	0.12	0	0	0
PCBs (other than Islamic)	290.44	308.88	18.44	957.22	1591.86	634.64
Private Banks (Islamic)	157.22	172.98	15.76	217.6	247.57	29.97
FCBs	34.75	79.1	44.35	122.57	471.56	348.99
All	663.18	757.24	94.06	1823.13	3360.73	1537.6

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

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

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

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

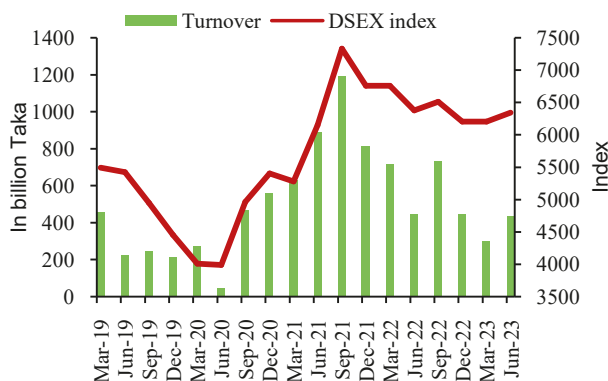
According to circular No. MPD-03, April 09, 2020, CRR revised to 4.0 percent from 5.0 percent effective from April 15, 2020

6.7 The accumulation of nonperforming loans and the recent domestic and international economic downturn pose additional threats to the financial sector stability. Both the Bangladesh Bank and the Bangladesh government have undertaken a number of initiatives. Recently enacted legislation, the Bank Company Act 2023, stipulates punitive measures for willful loan defaulters. Moreover, under a signed memorandum, banks that have been exposed to high NPLs and poor performance in other selected indicators have been closely monitored. In addition, commercial banks have been instructed to strengthen their frameworks for supervision and loan recovery mainly following internal audit management.

VII. Capital Market

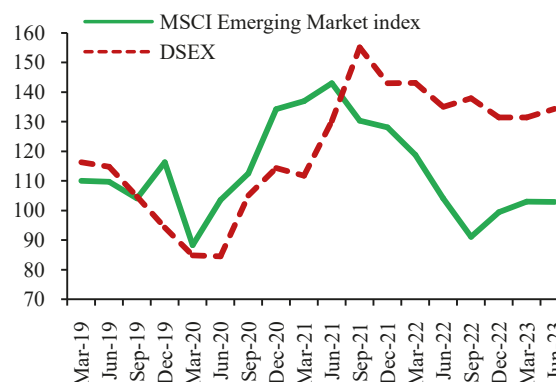
7.1 The performance of the capital market showed some improvements in Q4FY23 compared to Q3FY23, as reflected by higher price indices, a modest rise in market capitalization, a slight uptick in the price-earnings ratio, and a notable surge in turnover. These positive developments can be partly attributed to BSEC and BB's favourable policy initiatives. While the DSEX index demonstrated a modest rise, global market (the MSCI index for emerging market) exhibited some fluctuation during the quarter (Chart VII.2).

Chart VII.1: Trends in DSEX Index and Turnover



Source: DSE Monthly Review, Various Issues.

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



Sources: Dhaka Stock Exchange and www.msci.com.

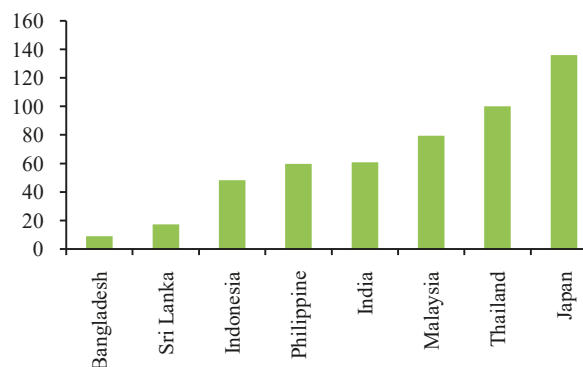
7.2 The DSE broad index (DSEX) increased while the DSE-30 index declined slightly by 0.8 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from at the end of Q3FY23 (Chart VII.1 and Table VII.1 in Tables). However, year-on-year growth indicates that both the DSEX and DSE-30 index had a drop of 0.5 percent and 4.5 percent at the end of Q4FY23 from at the end of Q4FY22, respectively (Table VII.1 in Tables). Furthermore, sector-wise indices³ indicate that the food and allied index attained its peak level of 2602.8, whereas the mutual fund sector's index remained at its lowest level of 68.6 in Q4FY23 (Chart VII.3).

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



Source: DSE Monthly Review, June 2023.

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



Source : DSE Monthly Review, July 2023.

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

7.3 The market capitalization of DSE experienced a modest increase of 1.7 percent, reaching BDT 4565.8 billion at the end of Q4FY23 compared to BDT 4488.3 billion at the end of Q3FY23. The pharmaceutical and chemical industries accounted for the majority of the total market capitalization, comprising 15.17 percent. Conversely, the jute sector held the smallest portion, representing only 0.08 percent in Q4FY23 (Table VII.2 in Tables). Furthermore, market capitalization as a percent of GDP exhibited a little increase from 8.94 percent in Q3FY23 to 9.0 percent in Q4FY23 (Chart VII.4).

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

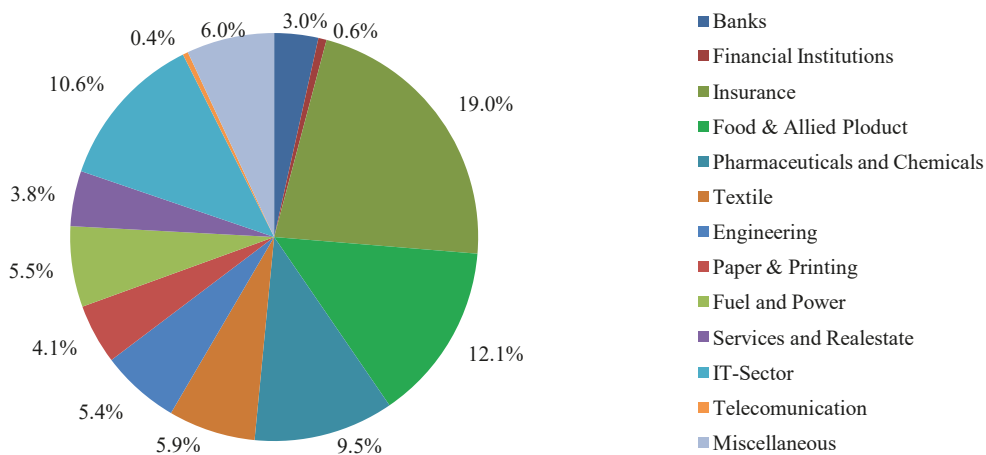
Sector	Share of Total M.cap June-23	Jun-20	Sep-20	Dec-20	Mar-21	Jun-21	Sep-21	Dec-21	Mar-22	Jun-22	Sep-22	Dec-22	Mar-23	Jun-23
Bank	14.8	6.7	7.9	8.1	7.9	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.5	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.2
Financial Institutions	4.1	15.9	22.6	24.7	20.1	23.4	31.1	23.8	21.9	20.4	20.3	18.9	18.8	21.3
Engineering	11.6	10.1	14.5	35.3	36.2	42.5	26.9	17.6	17.1	17.1	19.1	20.4	20.6	21.0
Food & Allied	8.8	17.4	21.2	23.5	25.5	27.1	32.3	31.4	22.6	21.1	20.5	21.1	18.6	19.1
Fuel & Power	9.9	9.5	11.6	11.9	12.8	13.6	16.1	11.7	12.2	11.7	11.3	12.2	13.1	13.3
Textile	3.8	11.7	14.3	17.9	16.8	23.9	30.2	22.5	24.1	22.3	22.8	16.6	15.8	16.7
Pharmaceuticals	15.8	15.2	17.8	19.6	19.7	21.1	24.9	19.8	20.1	19.5	20.4	17.9	17.5	17.7
Service & Realestate	0.6	12.6	15.6	21.4	19.4	23.8	35.2	25.9	22.7	21.3	27.2	20.1	22.2	21.7
Cement	2.7	20.8	23.0	29.8	27.4	27.0	39.9	21.4	17.2	16.5	17.2	15.7	20.9	19.6
IT	1.0	19.2	23.6	25.1	21.6	28.4	37.5	34.6	35.0	28.4	32.3	30.7	35.1	34.1
Tannery	0.8	12.7	20.2	24.9	23.2	28.5	87.4	89.9	84.0	61.5	55.1	34.7	35.2	35.8
Insurance	4.0	12.2	21.5	26.0	19.2	31.6	28.0	28.1	24.0	19.5	16.9	17.2	16.6	18.3
Telecommunication	12.7	9.6	13.3	18.3	19.7	18.4	19.3	16.9	16.1	15.6	15.4	15.1	15.1	16.9
Miscellaneous	5.0	18.9	20.6	34.4	41.5	46.0	57.6	23.2	23.0	21.7	23.0	11.8	11.8	12.2

Sources: DSE Monthly Review, Various Issues.



7.4 The average price-earnings ratios rose slightly to 14.34 in Q4FY23 from 14.24 in Q3FY23. According to sector-specific P/E data, the banking industry exhibited the lowest P/E score in Q4FY23, while the tannery sector demonstrated the highest P/E score (Chart VII.5). Cross-country data on price-earnings (P/E) ratios as of June 2023 show that Bangladesh have a fairly good P/E ratio among the selected South and East Asian countries (Table 7.1).

Chart VII.6: Turnover of Major Sectors in Q4FY23



Source: DSE Monthly Review, June 2023.

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

Countries	Price Earnings Ratio
Bangladesh	14.23
India	23.92
Sri Lanka	5.02
Thailand	17.96
Hong Kong	11.17
China	12.76

Source: DSE Monthly Review, June 2023.

7.5 The DSE's issued capital continued to expand, and liquidity conditions experienced an upswing in Q4FY23 compared to the preceding quarter. As compared to Q3FY23, the value of issued equity and debt increased by 1.8 percent in Q4FY23 to BDT 968.8 billion, and by adding two new firms, the total listed companies became 411 in the capital market. The total turnover value had a significant increase of 46.0 percent to BDT 434.4 billion in Q4FY23 from BDT 297.6 billion in Q3FY23 (Chart VII.1). Sector-wise turnover data indicated that the insurance sector achieved the highest (19 percent) turnover in Q4FY23 (Chart VII.6). Turnover Velocity Ratio (TVR), which serves as an indicator of market liquidity, exhibited an upward trend, rising from 26.5 percent in Q3FY23 to 38.1 percent in Q4FY23.

Tables

Table I.1: Macroeconomic Framework: Key Economic Indicators

(Growth in percent, unless otherwise indicated)

Indicators	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)	5.94	5.78	5.47	5.65	5.56	6.15	9.02
CPI Inflation (point to point)	5.44	5.54	5.71	6.02	5.64	7.56	9.74
Money and credit							
Private sector credit	15.66	16.94	11.32	8.61	8.35	13.66	10.57
Broad money (M2)	10.88	9.24	9.88	12.64	13.60	9.43	10.48
External Sector							
Exports, f.o.b.	1.73	6.66	9.15	-18.89	14.89	33.45	6.28
Imports, f.o.b.	9.00	25.23	1.79	-8.57	19.71	35.95	-15.76
In percent of GDP							
Gross Domestic Savings	27.07	26.45	26.88	27.08	25.34	25.22	26.02
Gross domestic investment	30.95	31.82	32.21	31.31	31.02	32.05	31.25
Total revenue	9.40	9.83	10.73	10.98	8.78	8.64	6.41 [*]
Tax	8.27	8.80	9.81	9.87	7.36	7.76	5.78 [*]
Nontax	1.13	1.03	0.92	1.10	1.28	0.88	0.63 [*]
Total expenditure	13.65	14.08	14.99	15.82	12.50	12.71	8.31 [*]
Current expenditure	8.30	7.98	9.04	9.31	6.96	6.95	5.11 [*]
Annual Development Program	4.99	5.82	5.66	6.08	4.87	5.13	2.68 [*]
Other expenditure (residual)	0.36	0.27	0.30	0.42	0.67	0.63	0.51 [*]
Overall balance (including grants)	-4.04	-4.08	-4.14	-4.73	-3.72	-4.07	-2.70 [*]
Financing (net) (a+b)	4.25	4.25	4.27	4.73	3.72	4.07	2.68 [*]
a. Domestic financing	3.01	2.50	2.67	3.07	2.38	2.24	1.68 [*]
Banking System	1.03	0.75	1.05	2.60	1.13	1.56	1.56 [*]
Non-bank	1.98	1.75	1.62	0.47	1.25	0.68	0.12 [*]
b. Foreign Financing	1.04	1.57	1.60	1.66	1.34	1.84	1.00 [*]
Current account balance	-0.45	-2.98	-1.45	-1.26	-0.91	-4.02	-0.73
Overall balance	1.08	-0.27	0.05	0.85	2.23	-1.16	-1.81
Broad Money (M2)	43.72	42.06	41.32	43.33	44.22	43.01	42.51
Broad Money (M3)	53.07	52.05	51.98	53.74	54.64	52.82	51.22
Deposit (DD+TD)	37.77	36.69	36.07	37.25	38.26	37.04	35.92
Private Sector Credit	33.39	34.39	34.23	34.61	33.68	34.02	33.66
In billion USD							
Exports, f.o.b.	34.02	36.29	39.60	32.12	36.90	49.25	52.34
Imports, f.o.b.	43.49	54.46	55.44	50.69	60.68	82.50	69.50
Gross official reserves	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	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.7	5.0
Memorandum items:							
Nominal GDP (In billion Taka)	23,243	26,392	29,514	31,705	35,302	39,717	44,393
Nominal GDP (In billion USD)	294	321	351	374	416	460	454

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

^{*} The percentage of GDP for FY23 contains data of July- April, FY23.

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

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P = Provisional

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

Table I.3: Nominal GDP by Sectors: Base 2015-16

(In billion Taka)

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

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; P=Provisional.

Table I.4: Crop-wise Agricultural Production

Crops	Actual for FY21		Actual for FY22		Target for FY23		Actual for FY23	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)	(Lac Hectare)	(Lac M. Ton)
Aus	13.05	32.85	11.59	32.45	13.09	36.90	10.61	29.01
Aman	56.26	144.38	57.20	149.58	59.06	163.45	57.25	154.26
Boro	47.87	198.85	49.52	209.77	49.78	215.34	50.00	218.48
Total Rice	117.18	376.08	118.31	391.80	121.93	415.69	117.86	401.76
Wheat	3.29	10.85	3.15	10.86	3.18	11.60	3.17	11.70
Maize	5.64	56.63	5.52	56.30	5.62	57.68	6.06	64.22
Total Cereal	126.11	443.56	126.98	458.96	130.72	484.98	127.09	477.68
Jute	6.82	77.25	7.45	82.77	7.45	85.55	7.30	84.58
Gram	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.03
Moong	2.63	2.52	2.32	2.83	2.43	3.07	2.24	2.78
Mosur	1.83	2.58	1.53	2.08	1.55	2.20	1.30	1.85
Mustard	5.90	7.87	6.11	8.24	6.70	9.38	8.12	11.61
Onion	2.53	33.62	2.59	36.41	2.67	37.50	2.49	34.57
Potato	4.69	98.87	4.64	101.45	4.64	105.56	4.56	104.32
Vegetables	9.36	197.19	10.34	216.70	10.13	212.99	11.10	225.41

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					
	FY22	FY23 *	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ **
Manufacturing	185.4	200.0	169.1	188.9	194.4	189.3	182.9	208.9	209.9	195.3
Mining	84.2	91.5	82.9	87.6	84.8	81.7	84.6	85.6	101.0	101.1
Electricity	156.5	170.4	168.9	140.5	138.3	178.3	199.3	152.9	151.7	192.5
	Growth in percent (y-o-y)									
Manufacturing	11.57	8.22	6.10	14.76	15.33	9.91	8.14	10.60	7.94	2.19
Mining	-10.12	7.59	-22.57	-6.80	-3.04	-5.49	2.05	-2.25	19.11	19.77
Electricity	8.78	11.70	6.56	9.63	9.63	9.63	18.04	8.78	9.66	5.47

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

*=July- April, FY23; ** = April 2023.

Tables I.6: Quantum Index of Medium and Large-scale Manufacturing Industries by Major Industries
(Base: 2005-06)

	Weight	FY21		FY22			FY23	
		Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁
General Index	100.0	481.4	485.2	498.8	509.8	536.2	500.2	500.3
Food products	10.8	665.4	662.1	617.0	572.3	510.7	493.6	504.8
Beverages	0.3	433.3	528.0	562.4	487.4	658.2	811.9	663.6
Tobacco products	2.9	129.0	131.9	114.9	113.3	111.5	101.7	122.9
Textile	14.1	285.5	326.4	311.0	326.3	300.7	296.1	307.9
Wearing apparel	34.8	435.4	441.3	506.7	565.9	643.5	585.2	603.7
Leather and related products	4.4	616.2	697.6	799.2	386.0	388.3	375.2	445.8
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.3	474.4	426.5	452.8	455.4	425.8	403.3	501.5
Paper and paper products	0.3	230.5	185.1	245.4	315.2	358.8	385.4	387.7
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	1.8	227.9	219.0	206.1	208.6	207.4	207.7	216.1
Coke and refined petroleum products	1.3	109.2	118.5	122.9	72.7	112.1	112.8	113.6
Chemicals and chemical products	3.7	139.2	129.1	120.6	127.6	138.6	153.0	94.3
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	8.2	1068.3	1106.6	1075.9	1180.8	1178.1	1176.2	1098.0
Rubber and plastic products	1.6	420.2	409.8	395.7	399.2	532.3	519.1	411.6
Other non-metallic mineral products	7.1	638.6	560.2	551.0	561.8	669.2	528.5	493.5
Basic metal	3.2	185.7	191.9	200.3	225.2	220.0	225.5	233.5
Fabricated metal products	2.3	433.9	351.1	340.9	340.0	303.5	268.7	272.1
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.2	291.2	278.0	285.8	269.3	279.8	226.1	167.5
Electrical equipment	0.7	940.9	645.4	327.9	438.9	379.7	399.7	356.0
Machinery and equipment	0.2	791.9	768.8	761.8	774.4	822.8	812.6	811.5
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.1	234.6	305.6	347.4	604.1	585.9	796.1	794.2
Other transport equipment	0.7	712.0	690.2	696.0	697.0	689.3	317.8	309.3
Furniture	0.9	222.9	191.4	142.5	176.0	175.5	173.0	168.6

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

	Weight	2022				2023			
		Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23
General Index	100.0	171.9	189.3	218.1	237.3	237.3	209.0	210.1	192.9
Food products	4.00	120.1	118.3	111.6	186.1	205.2	96.6	108.2	113.4
Beverages	1.23	340.8	319.9	305.9	363.6	383.3	394.1	406.4	532.3
Tobacco products	3.72	227.2	241.1	244.7	256.3	266.9	260.7	274.3	276.2
Textile	11.59	168.1	179.7	198.5	211.4	256.9	272.4	276.5	250.8
Wearing apparel	61.00	150.3	175.8	212.1	233.3	221.3	183.6	180.4	153.0
Leather and related products	0.81	195.3	199.5	196.7	197.0	200.8	204.5	208.1	238.7
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.03	124.0	124.0	122.1	121.5	122.3	125.3	128.1	124.0
Paper and paper products	0.44	140.2	134.8	139.3	138.8	141.3	143.2	144.6	146.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.10	139.2	149.9	138.8	138.2	140.3	142.9	149.5	145.9
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.12	124.9	124.9	124.3	124.3	126.6	127.2	133.8	126.6
Chemicals and chemical products	1.29	109.4	112.7	112.0	109.9	133.5	135.0	134.3	117.4
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	3.05	261.7	280.5	319.1	321.9	283.9	249.9	255.2	260.4
Rubber and plastic products	0.45	132.0	125.8	138.5	132.5	177.2	173.9	187.0	194.8
Other nonmetallic mineral products	4.25	410.8	410.6	459.8	474.0	482.1	469.6	484.9	493.0
Basic metal	0.72	229.0	234.9	245.5	243.1	306.3	274.1	281.6	284.1
Fabricated metal products	0.65	119.7	117.6	122.4	124.9	129.6	133.1	137.8	139.8
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.54	87.6	136.7	133.5	120.4	126.8	130.7	134.9	124.2
Electrical equipment	1.18	151.6	151.7	143.0	138.6	143.7	148.5	158.7	161.0
Machinery and equipment	0.01	126.1	119.5	133.9	130.8	134.0	135.6	136.7	127.7
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.01	218.9	180.6	203.3	208.7	214.5	222.1	231.4	275.6
Other transport equipment	4.16	186.2	174.9	208.7	209.6	217.0	193.6	200.7	201.5
Furniture	0.51	140.6	139.0	136.8	144.7	151.4	145.5	154.1	152.1
Other Manufacturing	0.12	112.9	108.9	112.9	123.8	154.3	103.0	132.7	107.6

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

	2022					2023			
	Weight	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23
General Index	100.0	194.1	196.9	215.1	231.1	221.2	205.8	209.7	204.7
Food products	24.85	145.1	146.9	165.2	166.5	155.2	127.7	124.5	111.6
Beverages	0.76	85.0	85.2	85.3	86.5	84.8	94.1	108.5	121.9
Tobacco products	0.13	196.3	167.9	189.0	189.8	192.6	182.2	170.5	167.5
Textile	9.99	162.1	164.7	172.2	177.8	175.5	172.0	171.1	203.4
Wearing apparel	16.58	271.5	273.2	309.3	347.1	318.2	282.8	269.0	254.3
Leather and related products	3.73	112.6	115.8	116.4	116.7	115.6	129.9	129.2	129.9
Wood and products of wood and cork	0.27	128.1	127.8	128.6	121.2	128.1	135.9	128.4	143.1
Paper and paper products	0.77	161.9	164.9	162.4	161.9	160.1	89.4	89.9	98.2
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.36	103.4	99.4	102.0	104.7	110.4	102.9	97.4	97.6
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.12	130.4	148.6	127.7	133.8	130.3	126.2	130.4	151.2
Chemicals and chemical products	0.41	93.3	100.0	98.3	96.1	91.5	102.3	105.3	101.7
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	0.63	219.1	214.4	209.7	207.1	194.4	190.0	206.8	199.0
Rubber and plastic products	19.92	211.2	216.0	247.3	286.4	276.4	253.9	268.5	253.8
Other non - metallic mineral products	10.69	209.4	215.6	220.9	225.7	229.0	251.8	290.7	279.7
Basimetal	5.14	312.1	310.9	315.9	328.1	324.5	311.5	306.7	312.6
Fabricated metal products	0.59	135.4	132.6	136.6	137.1	135.8	141.7	144.1	143.6
Computer, electronic and optical prod	0.76	121.1	124.4	120.7	118.9	114.5	102.2	101.5	96.6
Electrical equipment	1.12	99.1	114.0	111.0	108.7	110.9	174.0	183.1	170.5
Machinery and equipment	0.36	90.1	82.3	87.1	83.9	87.4	87.3	97.6	72.5
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.20	98.5	111.6	101.6	100.2	98.2	98.8	117.1	110.9
Other transport equipment	0.42	122.5	113.1	113.5	113.8	113.6	112.0	109.6	108.4
Furniture	1.34	184.6	186.4	181.5	180.6	170.6	143.0	141.7	183.8
Other Manufacturing	0.86	121.7	115.6	116.9	117.9	112.2	118.1	121.3	112.5

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

	Weight	2022					2023			
		Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	
General Index	100.0	178.7	183.3	181.5	182.3	179.8	177.1	178.2	186.2	
Food products	21.64	197.5	204.5	199.3	202.0	200.5	196.1	201.1	207.6	
Beverages	0.05	123.7	126.5	124.7	124.5	117.1	133.3	119.1	121.6	
Tobacco products	0.21	152.0	156.8	131.8	123.8	132.1	130.4	156.0	136.5	
Textile	9.62	127.9	118.4	109.6	109.3	120.3	138.6	127.8	127.2	
Wearing apparel	3.78	153.5	156.4	165.7	169.5	161.2	159.2	158.8	159.8	
Leather and related products	2.51	123.8	117.3	127.8	130.2	134.0	134.6	132.4	135.4	
Wood and products of wood and cork	6.26	179.8	180.7	186.1	187.3	172.5	157.0	152.5	155.9	
Paper and paper products	0.50	124.5	147.4	148.7	148.5	156.7	154.8	157.3	148.8	
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	2.49	205.0	239.2	219.5	222.4	203.3	203.6	208.2	202.1	
Coke and refined petroleum products	0.04	206.1	254.4	246.6	249.8	234.2	196.7	200.5	203.7	
Chemicals and chemical products	0.01	131.6	136.8	139.9	141.6	140.5	132.9	133.1	132.6	
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	0.13	228.4	230.8	156.6	198.4	167.9	243.5	238.8	217.8	
Rubber and plastic products	0.50	224.0	301.1	333.3	343.5	345.8	253.8	263.8	255.8	
Other non-metallic mineral products	2.19	160.4	170.5	177.6	180.6	176.6	176.3	179.0	180.0	
Basic metal	0.02	180.1	175.4	173.3	170.7	171.8	146.9	145.8	158.9	
Fabricated metal products	12.37	169.4	167.0	171.2	172.6	169.6	173.2	177.1	180.2	
Computer, electronic and optical product	0.06	269.0	320.4	323.9	327.8	258.5	209.8	169.6	165.7	
Electrical equipment	0.06	126.7	149.2	137.3	135.7	133.9	113.2	103.3	110.1	
Machinery and equipment	0.56	102.1	98.8	100.0	100.7	104.8	106.6	108.1	106.1	
Motor vehicles and trailers	0.54	109.7	109.4	148.5	137.9	151.8	123.2	122.2	117.5	
Other transport equipment	1.70	123.8	120.2	122.2	122.7	125.4	134.0	139.4	128.7	
Furniture	18.01	160.0	162.2	160.5	158.9	153.9	155.7	157.1	168.0	
Other Manufacturing	15.01	244.7	261.8	255.9	255.0	252.0	235.6	237.7	267.3	
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	1.76	131.2	119.8	121.4	120.8	123.1	103.7	104.4	104.6	

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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

	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Export	7,969	7,506	1,933	2,084	2,036	1,916	1,925	1,852	1,745	1,984
Import	99,903	109,708	20,223	27,648	27,411	24,621	26,882	26,525	27,788	28,512
Total	107,872	117,213	22,156	29,732	29,447	26,537	28,807	28,377	29,532	30,497
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Export	8.16	-5.82	12.47	13.58	4.65	2.53	-0.43	-11.14	-14.32	3.57
Import	3.43	9.81	0.31	8.85	3.09	0.74	32.93	-4.06	1.37	15.81
Total	3.77	8.66	1.27	9.17	3.19	0.87	30.02	-4.56	0.29	14.92

Source: Chattogram Port Authority.

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

Institutions	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Outstanding										
Banks ¹	13,512	14,941	12,107	12,633	12,914	13,512	13,794	14,261	14,468	14,941
Non-banks ²	693	--	672	673	690	693	704	704	712	--
Microfinance institutions ³	739	873.5	628	667	719	739	754	819	861	874
Total	14,944	15,815	13,302	13,972	14,323	14,944	15,252	15,785	16,041	15,815
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Banks	13.66	10.57	8.77	10.68	11.29	13.66	13.93	12.89	12.03	10.57
Non-banks	3.28	--	0.72	-0.42	3.72	3.28	4.82	4.71	3.23	--
Microfinance institutions	21.89	18.22	4.77	3.88	9.20	21.89	19.98	22.82	19.75	18.22
Total	13.51	10.97	7.30	9.75	10.80	13.51	14.66	12.97	11.99	10.97

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

³Grameen Bank, BRAC, ASA, Proshika. Note : -- = Not available.

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

Sectors	FY22						FY23 ^P			
	FY22	FY23 ^P	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^P
Outstanding										
a. Agriculture	600	681	509	541	556	600	625	639	657	681
Crops	549	626	462	492	509	549	583	587	600	626
Others	51	55	47	49	47	51	42	52	57	55
b. Industry	5,292	5,754	4,793	4,961	4,969	5,292	5,242	5,386	5,541	5,754
Term Loan	2,620	2,910	2,423	2,527	2,537	2,620	2,598	2,711	2,809	2,910
Working capital financing	2,671	2,845	2,370	2,435	2,432	2,671	2,644	2,675	2,732	2,845
c. Construction	1,041	1,151	988	1,003	1,029	1,041	1,098	1,097	1,160	1,151
d. Transport	65	70	75	70	68	65	67	69	68	70
e. Trade and Commerce	4,230	4,598	3,813	3,951	4,074	4,230	4,475	4,599	4,543	4,598
f. Other Institutional loan	289	331	244	282	293	289	276	312	335	331
g. Consumer finance	1,064	1,313	888	954	997	1,064	1,125	1,289	1,209	1,313
h. Miscellaneous	70	96	40	49	58	70	76	83	92	96
Grand Total	12,650	13,995	11,350	11,811	12,046	12,650	12,984	13,474	13,603	13,995
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
a. Agriculture	17.32	13.65	11.06	13.25	13.90	17.32	22.73	18.29	18.04	13.65
Crops	18.85	14.09	10.65	13.81	15.48	18.85	26.11	19.52	17.71	14.09
Others	2.91	8.86	15.25	7.87	-0.76	2.91	-10.28	5.91	21.58	8.86
b. Industry	12.22	8.75	9.34	9.59	8.17	12.22	9.38	8.56	11.49	8.75
Term Loan	10.81	11.04	12.93	13.20	10.54	10.81	7.25	7.29	10.71	11.04
Working capital financing	13.64	6.50	5.89	6.07	5.79	13.64	11.55	9.89	12.31	6.50
c. Construction	10.40	10.52	7.37	8.15	10.48	10.40	11.16	9.33	12.67	10.52
d. Transport	-14.14	7.60	-12.19	-14.37	-12.61	-14.14	-10.57	-2.30	-0.68	7.60
e. Trade & Commerce	12.08	8.72	7.12	9.65	10.65	12.08	17.36	16.41	11.49	8.72
f. Other Institutional loan	13.91	14.64	-8.98	1.49	7.66	13.91	13.10	10.64	14.33	14.64
g. Consumer finance	23.49	23.34	22.89	16.42	19.88	23.49	26.65	35.07	21.23	23.34
h. Miscellaneous	77.12	37.89	9.29	17.72	51.64	77.12	89.25	70.01	57.74	37.89
Grand Total	13.21	10.63	8.78	9.81	10.34	13.21	14.40	14.08	12.92	10.63
Share in percent										
a. Agriculture	4.74	4.87	4.49	4.58	4.62	4.74	4.81	4.74	4.83	4.87
Crops	4.34	4.48	4.07	4.16	4.23	4.34	4.49	4.36	4.41	4.48
Others	0.40	0.39	0.42	0.41	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.39
b. Industry	41.83	41.12	42.22	42.00	41.25	41.83	40.37	39.97	40.73	41.12
Term Loan	20.71	20.79	21.34	21.39	21.06	20.71	20.01	20.12	20.65	20.79
Working capital financing	21.12	20.33	20.88	20.61	20.19	21.12	20.36	19.86	20.08	20.33
c. Construction	8.23	8.22	8.70	8.50	8.55	8.23	8.46	8.14	8.53	8.22
d. Transport	0.51	0.50	0.66	0.59	0.57	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50
e. Trade & Commerce	33.44	32.86	33.60	33.45	33.82	33.44	34.46	34.13	33.39	32.86
f. Other Institutional loan	2.29	2.37	2.15	2.39	2.43	2.29	2.13	2.31	2.46	2.37
g. Consumer finance	8.41	9.38	7.83	8.08	8.28	8.41	8.67	9.56	8.89	9.38
h. Miscellaneous	0.55	0.69	0.35	0.42	0.48	0.55	0.58	0.62	0.67	0.69
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. P = Provisional.

Table I.9 (1): Performance Indicators of NBFIs

(In billion Taka)

Sectors	FY22 ^R				FY23 ^P					
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^P	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂ ^R	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P
Loans and Advances of NBFIs (Outstanding in private sector)										
a. Agriculture	5.2	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5
Crops	4.1	4.6	3.8	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6
Others	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
b. Industry	269.1	286.7	264.8	268.1	274.8	269.1	267.1	275.4	279.4	286.7
Term Loan	211.1	230.3	206.4	207.8	215.9	211.1	212.0	216.4	222.8	230.3
Working capital financing	52.8	50.3	55.0	56.1	54.3	52.8	49.4	52.8	50.7	50.3
Factoring	5.3	6.1	3.4	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.9	6.1
c. Construction	97.1	99.4	91.2	93.6	96.2	97.1	97.3	96.0	98.5	99.4
d. Transport	16.7	16.8	13.9	14.9	15.9	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.2	16.8
e. Trade and Commerce	152.8	168.2	151.4	143.6	148.8	152.8	156.5	155.8	166.8	168.2
f. Other Institutional loan	40.8	47.2	39.6	38.7	39.4	40.8	40.9	43.9	46.3	47.2
g. Consumer finance	106.4	96.0	94.3	104.6	106.5	106.4	106.1	105.2	95.3	96.0
h. Miscellaneous	0.3	3.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.9	3.3
Total Loans and Advances	688.6	723.1	660.5	668.5	686.8	688.6	690.9	701.1	711.0	723.1
NBFIs Deposits by its type										
Fixed Deposits	409.8	432.9	421.4	415.7	413.0	409.8	404.6	426.1	425.3	432.9
Recurring Deposits	5.9	8.5	3.7	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	8.5
Special Purpose Deposits	4.5	4.8	2.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.8
Restricted (Blocked) Deposits	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Total Deposits	420.9	446.6	427.9	425.0	422.7	420.9	415.9	437.5	437.0	446.6
Interest Rates of NBFIs										
Deposit Rate	7.49	7.93	7.51	7.62	7.36	7.49	7.48	7.74	7.78	7.93
Advances Rate	9.85	8.20	10.89	10.43	10.22	9.85	9.11	8.89	8.89	8.20
Spread	2.36	0.27	3.38	2.81	2.86	2.36	1.63	1.15	1.11	0.27
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
NBFIs Advances										
a. Agriculture	4.87	5.92	9.51	-8.94	-6.88	4.87	13.43	19.75	15.17	5.92
Crops	8.25	12.11	15.44	-11.80	-7.04	8.25	20.07	30.45	24.24	12.11
Others	-5.71	-16.35	-5.70	0.29	-6.32	-5.71	-7.42	-10.55	-14.73	-16.35
b. Industry	0.62	6.53	4.83	1.40	4.80	0.62	0.87	2.71	1.66	6.53
Term Loan	-1.01	9.12	0.68	-0.53	3.47	-1.01	2.75	4.10	3.21	9.12
Working capital financing	5.47	-4.76	25.79	10.14	9.86	5.47	-10.18	-5.81	-6.72	-4.76
Factoring	25.26	16.12	-12.47	-7.34	10.90	25.26	65.37	47.28	27.79	16.12
c. Construction	6.74	2.33	-0.50	1.95	4.70	6.74	6.70	2.63	2.36	2.33
d. Transport	38.27	0.16	3.10	-3.10	4.82	38.27	23.56	16.70	8.65	0.16
e. Trade & Commerce	-2.28	10.07	-1.31	-4.94	-5.03	-2.28	3.35	8.51	12.12	10.07
f. Other Institutional loan	6.09	15.55	2.49	-6.05	-1.80	6.09	3.33	13.37	17.46	15.55
g. Consumer finance	10.59	-9.81	0.40	13.52	12.48	10.59	12.51	0.55	-10.56	-9.81
h. Miscellaneous	-21.34	1049.34	-87.01	-34.50	-36.75	-21.34	-28.39	426.42	530.90	1049.34
Total Advances	3.23	5.01	1.45	1.04	3.05	3.23	4.61	4.89	3.53	5.01

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

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

	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Program/Target (July-June)*	283.9	308.1	283.9	283.9	283.9	283.9	309.1	309.1	309.1	308.1
Total disbursement	288.3	328.3	52.1	92.9	70.1	73.3	65.8	100.9	74.5	87.1
Crop	128.3	146.6	23.0	44.5	32.0	28.9	30.8	48.3	36.9	30.5
Irrigation	2.4	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
Agricultural equipment	2.4	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Live-stock	54.3	75.1	9.3	16.0	13.2	15.8	13.5	21.4	15.7	24.6
Fisheries	35.9	42.0	7.2	11.2	8.3	9.2	8.6	11.6	9.5	12.3
Grain storage & marketing	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Poverty alleviation	21.1	21.9	3.5	8.1	5.2	4.4	3.5	6.7	3.9	7.8
Others	42.2	36.1	8.1	11.6	9.6	12.9	7.5	11.5	7.2	9.9
Total recovery	274.6	330.1	55.9	80.1	63.8	74.9	70.8	93.5	77.9	87.9
Total overdue	59.5	65.4	71.7	69.3	64.7	59.5	78.0	72.1	70.7	65.4
Outstanding	498.0	527.0	456.9	476.6	488.9	498.0	502.5	510.0	512.8	527.0
Overdue as percent of outstanding	11.95	12.41	15.69	14.55	13.24	11.95	15.53	14.14	13.78	12.41
	Growth in percent ¹									
Total disbursement	13.03	13.86	11.24	25.60	8.89	4.74	26.37	8.61	6.35	18.79
Total recovery	1.25	20.20	-11.02	2.49	12.29	1.88	26.68	16.81	22.06	17.40

Source: Agricultural Credit Department, Bangladesh Bank.

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

*Target for FY23 has been revised at Q4FY23.

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

Institutions	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
1. Total disbursement	1254.1	7587.7	196.4	363.7	354.8	339.2	376.7	470.9	456.7	417.9
i) Grameen Bank	206.6	247.4	30.0	54.8	63.1	58.6	56.6	66.8	65.2	58.8
ii) BRAC	491.0	658.3	82.9	155.7	130.2	122.2	139.0	190.6	172.1	156.6
iii) ASA	446.4	543.4	61.4	123.2	131.6	130.2	115.9	141.9	147.8	137.8
iv) Proshika	13.2	20.5	2.2	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.2
v) TMSS	73.3	88.6	16.1	19.9	19.4	17.9	20.7	24.4	23.2	20.3
vi) RDRS Bangladesh	17.0	20.7	2.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.2
vii) CARITAS Bangladesh	6.6	8.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1
2. Total recovery	1201.1	1526.1	224.0	323.6	315.8	337.7	350.2	379.2	399.3	397.4
i) Grameen Bank	203.2	232.0	34.3	58.1	57.5	53.3	54.9	61.8	61.3	54.0
ii) BRAC	527.6	660.4	109.7	144.1	128.7	145.2	149.8	157.3	172.6	180.7
iii) ASA	375.0	505.1	60.8	97.8	104.7	111.7	116.7	127.8	131.9	128.6
iv) Proshika	12.8	20.6	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.3	5.2	5.4	5.7
v) TMSS	61.7	81.0	13.2	14.9	15.8	17.7	18.4	20.2	21.0	21.4
vi) RDRS Bangladesh	14.7	19.0	2.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.0
vii) CARITAS Bangladesh	6.1	8.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0
3. Loans outstanding	798.5	943.4	676.4	721.3	778.1	798.5	816.6	887.0	931.6	943.4
4. Loans overdue	37.6	32.1	36.2	45.3	44.6	37.6	38.9	29.6	31.3	32.1
5. Overdue as percent of outstanding	4.71	3.40	5.35	6.28	5.73	4.71	4.76	3.34	3.36	3.40

Source: Research Department, Bangladesh Bank.

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

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

Source: Microcredit Regulatory Authority.

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

Institutions	FY21		FY22				FY23			
	FY21	FY22	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Disbursement										
SOBs	57.2	64.5	23.5	7.7	12.0	21.7	23.1	7.1	4.2	14.8
PCBs	545.5	547.3	149.7	122.8	150.6	121.4	152.5	143.9	260.9	162.2
Foreign banks	32.0	32.6	7.3	4.5	9.8	6.5	11.9	8.4	8.6	8.1
Specialized banks	8.1	10.3	2.5	2.1	0.01	3.63	4.50	9.96	7.97	6.08
Non-bank financial institutions	44.9	68.9	11.3	11.2	15.4	20.1	22.1	16.2	14.0	17.8
All Banks and NBFIs	687.7	723.6	194.3	148.3	187.7	173.4	214.1	185.6	295.7	209.1
Recovery										
SOBs	27.4	30.1	5.3	2.8	6.9	9.1	11.4	14.1	11.9	10.9
PCBs	450.7	502.6	114.2	101.2	147.9	125.6	127.9	166.9	462.9	135.6
Foreign banks	33.7	35.5	8.1	7.9	9.5	10.0	8.0	4.5	6.7	7.7
Specialized banks	9.9	12.5	4.3	4.1	2.0	3.3	3.1	1.6	3.0	6.3
Non-bank financial institutions	63.2	67.9	15.4	13.7	18.6	17.7	17.9	19.0	21.4	18.5
All Banks and NBFIs	584.9	648.6	147.3	129.8	184.8	165.7	168.3	206.1	505.9	179.0
Outstanding										
SOBs	752.5	633.8	752.5	601.2	590.5	603.3	633.8	648.9	661.3	976.2
PCBs	2,050.0	2152.5	2050.0	2065.5	2099.0	2104.5	2152.5	2218.9	2516.7	2441.9
Foreign banks	78.8	70.8	78.8	75.2	73.7	70.2	70.8	73.6	71.7	67.6
Specialized banks	17.5	24.1	17.5	18.9	31.9	32.2	24.1	28.2	33.4	29.4
Non-bank financial institutions	254.1	323.0	254.1	272.4	294.0	295.5	323.0	317.8	317.5	315.6
All Banks and NBFIs	3,152.9	3204.1	3152.9	3033.3	3089.2	3105.7	3204.1	3287.4	3600.5	3830.8
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Disbursement										
SOBs	-23.92	12.70	82.10	-29.55	-7.38	118.83	-1.49	-7.14	-65.19	-31.66
PCBs	-5.89	0.35	53.68	-3.71	11.92	-9.16	1.88	17.13	73.28	33.56
Foreign banks	-23.68	2.15	-2.09	-31.96	207.80	-56.18	62.05	86.98	-11.54	25.32
Specialized banks	208.66	26.43	42.34	21.46	-99.57	112.32	78.68	369.66	86583.70	67.50
Non-bank financial institutions	3.83	53.38	538.68	44.77	26.06	47.49	96.01	44.83	-8.92	-11.39
All Banks and NBFIs	-7.40	5.23	60.16	-4.02	13.78	-0.22	10.20	25.13	57.54	20.57
Recovery										
SOBs	-51.97	10.04	-17.02	-49.78	28.27	-18.51	113.89	404.48	73.34	20.84
PCBs	-18.74	11.51	42.91	25.86	19.02	-4.72	11.99	64.87	213.08	7.90
Foreign banks	57.76	5.31	85.11	-24.87	12.55	53.44	-1.80	-43.39	-29.48	-23.56
Specialized banks	357.60	26.11	1269.45	804.36	181.00	-26.88	-26.28	-61.61	50.98	91.82
Non-bank financial institutions	1.88	7.47	42.37	-15.33	11.56	18.77	16.10	38.37	15.52	4.42
All Banks and NBFIs	-16.11	10.90	44.63	14.64	18.91	-1.90	14.24	58.79	173.81	8.00
Outstanding										
SOBs	34.52	-15.78	34.52	20.76	25.34	-14.50	-15.78	7.92	11.98	61.82
PCBs	13.12	5.00	13.12	10.17	8.08	8.96	5.00	7.43	19.90	16.03
Foreign banks	-6.38	-10.23	-6.38	-2.18	1.99	-11.41	-10.23	-2.20	-2.75	-3.75
Specialized banks	-2.90	37.20	-2.90	0.87	50.97	71.50	37.20	49.48	4.65	-8.52
Non-bank financial institutions	-15.18	27.11	-15.18	-0.76	19.31	15.75	27.11	16.66	7.99	6.77
All Banks and NBFIs	13.68	1.62	13.68	10.59	12.21	3.85	1.62	8.38	16.55	23.35

Source: SME & Special Programmes Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Table II.1: Trend in Inflation

(Base: 2005-06=100)

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

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Note: Food includes food, beverage & tobacco.

Table II.2: Commodity Prices in the International Markets

	FY21		FY22				FY23			
	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Rice (USD/MT)	542.3	484.7	405.7	400.3	425.3	446.3	429.3	446.0	495.0	508.3
Wheat (USD/MT)	275.2	272.0	264.8	331.2	370.4	415.2	316.7	--	298.3	264.9
Soybean oil (USD/MT)	1169.0	1493.1	1433.7	1445.9	1674.1	1887.4	1560.2	1545.6	1236.0	1008.5
Sugar (USD /kg)	0.35	0.37	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.44	0.54
Crude Petroleum (Dubai) (USD/Barrel)	59.5	66.4	71.4	77.9	96.5	108.9	98.3	84.6	79.6	77.9
Palm Oil (USD/MT)	1013.5	1073.0	1128.7	1307.0	1548.0	1633.6	997.3	925.0	954.7	918.8

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

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

Countries	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Bangladesh	7.56	9.74	5.59	6.05	6.22	7.56	9.10	8.71	9.33	9.74
Bhutan	6.54	3.83	4.97	6.87	5.57	6.54	6.05	4.44	3.15	3.83
India (CPI NS)	7.01	4.81	4.35	5.66	6.95	7.01	7.41	5.72	5.66	4.81
Pakistan	21.30	29.40	9.00	12.30	12.70	21.30	23.20	24.50	35.40	29.40
Vietnam	3.37	2.00	2.06	1.81	2.41	3.37	3.94	4.55	3.35	2.00

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					
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Outstanding										
1. Net foreign assets of BB	3,477.6	2,875.0	3,617.3	3,546.1	3,447.6	3,477.6	3,190.4	2,975.0	2,820.2	2,875.0
2. Net domestic assets of BB	-6.0	960.9	-384.0	-309.4	-236.0	-6.0	210.4	825.1	635.8	960.9
a) Claims on public sector	583.7	1,613.1	105.8	86.1	162.9	583.7	753.0	1,089.9	1,154.2	1,613.1
i) Claims on govt. (net)	549.3	1,574.1	72.7	54.6	128.0	549.3	716.6	1,053.4	1,118.0	1,574.1
ii) Claims on other public sector	34.4	38.9	33.0	31.5	34.9	34.4	36.3	36.5	36.3	38.9
b) Claim on private sector	59.4	75.2	58.3	57.0	57.8	59.4	60.2	62.6	71.9	75.2
c) Claims on banks	160.7	616.6	183.8	166.0	161.4	160.7	273.5	666.1	581.2	616.6
d) Other items (net)	-809.7	-1,344.0	-731.8	-618.5	-618.2	-809.7	-876.2	-993.4	-1,171.6	-1,344.0
3. Currency issued	2,561.8	3,119.5	2,276.7	2,294.9	2,319.2	2,561.8	2,616.4	2,923.6	2,789.6	3,119.5
i) Currency outside banks	2,364.5	2,919.1	2,096.2	2,107.2	2,126.9	2,364.5	2,400.0	2,681.8	2,546.7	2,919.1
ii) Cash in tills	197.3	200.3	180.5	187.7	192.4	197.3	216.4	241.8	242.9	200.3
4. Deposits of banks with BB	909.8	716.4	956.6	941.8	892.3	909.8	784.4	876.5	666.4	716.4
5. Reserve money (RM)	3,471.6	3,835.9	3,233.3	3,236.7	3,211.6	3,471.6	3,400.8	3,800.1	3,456.0	3,835.9
6. Money multiplier (M2/RM)	4.92	4.92	4.90	5.01	5.08	4.92	5.07	4.63	5.15	4.92
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
1. Netforeign assets of BB	-5.2	-17.3	15.3	3.9	-0.6	-5.2	-11.8	-16.1	-18.2	-17.3
2. Net domestic assets of BB	96.8	16230.2	-17.1	16.7	45.3	96.8	154.8	366.7	369.4	16230.2
a) Claims on public sector	184.7	176.4	-28.4	107.7	349.1	184.7	611.7	1165.9	608.6	176.4
i) Claims on govt. (net)	217.7	186.6	-40.3	315.7	230.6	217.7	885.7	1829.4	773.4	186.6
ii) Claims on other public sector	6.7	13.3	27.7	11.2	7.1	6.7	10.1	15.7	3.9	13.3
b) Claim on private sector	1.6	26.7	15.7	7.0	5.9	1.6	3.2	9.8	24.4	26.7
c) Claims on Banks	-15.2	283.6	81.3	2.9	-15.4	-15.2	48.8	301.3	260.1	283.6
3. Currency issued	12.9	21.8	10.7	13.0	14.9	12.9	14.9	27.4	20.3	21.8
4. Deposits of banks with BB	-24.9	-21.3	27.1	-6.7	-12.3	-24.9	-18.0	-6.9	-25.3	-21.3
5. Reserve money (RM)	-0.3	10.5	15.1	6.5	5.8	-0.3	5.2	17.4	7.6	10.5

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

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

	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Outstanding										
1. Net foreign assets	3,643.0	3,167.3	3,775.9	3,691.6	3,564.0	3,643.0	3,354.4	3,194.0	3,090.8	3,167.3
2. Net domestic assets	13,438.2	15,704.5	12,082.3	12,514.8	12,735.0	13,438.2	13,873.9	14,385.7	14,695.8	15,704.5
a) Domestic credit	16,717.5	19,267.5	14,689.0	15,321.9	15,627.1	16,717.5	17,100.7	17,617.6	18,159.6	19,267.5
Credit to public sector	3,205.1	4,326.5	2,581.8	2,689.4	2,712.7	3,205.1	3,306.6	3,356.3	3,691.5	4,326.5
Credit to govt. (net)	2,833.1	3,871.6	2,275.4	2,345.4	2,354.9	2,833.1	2,924.9	2,936.2	3,245.6	3,871.6
Credit to other public sector	372.0	454.9	306.4	344.0	357.8	372.0	381.7	420.1	445.9	454.9
Credit to private sector	13,512.4	14,941.0	12,107.2	12,632.5	12,914.4	13,512.4	13,794.1	14,261.3	14,468.1	14,941.0
b) Other items (net)	-3,279.3	-3,563.0	-2,606.8	-2,807.1	-2,892.1	-3,279.3	-3,226.9	-3,231.9	-3,463.8	-3,563.0
3. Narrow Money	4,259.0	4,918.9	3,665.7	3,793.1	3,755.6	4,259.0	4,184.5	4,525.4	4,352.5	4,918.9
a) Currency outside banks	2,364.5	2,919.1	2,096.2	2,107.2	2,126.9	2,364.5	2,400.0	2,681.8	2,546.7	2,919.1
b) Demand deposits	1,894.6	1,999.7	1,569.5	1,685.9	1,628.7	1,894.6	1,784.5	1,843.6	1,805.8	1,999.7
4. Time deposits	12,822.2	13,952.9	12,192.5	12,413.2	12,543.5	12,822.2	13,043.8	13,054.3	13,434.1	13,952.9
5. Broad money	17,081.2	18,871.7	15,858.2	16,206.4	16,299.1	17,081.2	17,228.3	17,579.7	17,786.6	18,871.7
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
1. Net foreign assets	-4.72	-13.06	14.02	3.41	-1.60	-4.72	-11.16	-13.48	-13.28	-13.06
2. Net domestic assets	14.02	16.86	10.34	11.57	13.54	14.02	14.83	14.95	15.40	16.86
a) Domestic credit	16.10	15.25	10.20	12.37	14.01	16.10	16.42	14.98	16.21	15.25
Credit to public sector	27.67	34.99	17.42	21.00	28.96	27.67	28.07	24.80	36.08	34.99
Credit to govt. (net)	28.18	36.65	19.44	22.61	31.62	28.18	28.55	25.19	37.82	36.65
Credit to other public sector	23.93	22.29	4.30	11.00	13.80	23.93	24.57	22.12	24.61	22.29
Credit to private sector	13.66	10.57	8.77	10.68	11.29	13.66	13.93	12.89	12.03	10.57
3. Narrow money	13.32	15.49	12.60	12.76	13.88	13.32	14.15	19.31	15.89	15.49
4. Time deposits	8.20	8.82	10.77	8.67	8.69	8.20	6.98	5.16	7.10	8.82
5. Broad money	9.43	10.48	11.19	9.60	9.85	9.43	8.64	8.47	9.13	10.48

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Table III.3: Interest Rates Developments

Instruments	Mar.21	Jun.21	Sep.21	Dec.21	Mar.22	Jun.22	Sep.22	Dec.22	Mar.23 ^k	Jun.23 ^l
T - Bills										
14 - day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91 - day	0.75	0.52	2.00	2.36	2.43	5.94	6.01	6.90	6.18	6.80
182 - day	0.99	0.68	2.50	3.19	3.05	6.44	6.47	7.30	7.01	7.07
364 - day	1.86	1.21	2.76	3.44	3.75	6.62	6.80	7.76	7.40	7.90
BGTB										
2 - year	3.13	2.44	...	4.68	4.61	7.21	7.47	7.55	7.97	8.09
5 - year	4.24	3.84	4.67	6.41	6.11	7.80	7.73	7.90	8.14	8.71
10 - year	...	5.38	6.19	7.38	6.92	8.03	8.09	8.33	8.37	...
15-year	...	5.65	6.19	7.77	7.48	8.27	8.49	8.77	...	...
20-year	...	6.06	6.31	7.87	7.63	8.48	8.52	8.95	...	...
Repo										
1-3 day	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.50	5.50	5.75	6.00	6.00
Reverse Repo										
1-3 day	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.25
Bangladesh Banks Bills										
07-Day	...	...	1.28	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
14-Day	...	...	1.51	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
30-Day	...	...	1.89	...	0.00	0.00	...	...	...	...
Call Money Rate	1.82	2.25	1.90	2.66	2.66	4.88	5.53	5.80	6.03	6.06
Lending Rate										
All Banks	7.57	7.43	7.38	7.42	7.28	7.26	7.14	7.23	7.29	7.33
State Owned Banks	6.21	6.20	6.28	6.47	6.35	6.32	6.28	6.46	6.45	6.45
Private Banks	7.91	7.74	7.65	7.67	7.53	7.5	7.38	7.44	7.53	7.60
(a) Domestic	7.96	7.81	7.72	7.73	7.57	7.55	7.39	7.45	7.54	7.60
(b) Foreign	6.70	6.17	5.87	6.10	6.28	6.39	6.87	7.09	7.40	7.57
Specialized Banks	7.59	7.24	7.19	7.13	7.09	7.01	6.65	6.93	6.96	6.30
Islamic Banks	8.14	8.02	8.01	8.10	7.79	7.69	7.25	7.20	7.17	7.22
Deposits Rate										
All Banks	4.39	4.14	4.09	4.06	4.04	3.98	4.13	4.24	4.37	4.41
State Owned Banks	5.43	4.32	4.24	4.12	3.87	3.84	4.11	4.03	4.13	4.28
Private Banks	4.32	4.02	3.98	3.98	4.05	3.98	4.09	4.26	4.40	4.40
(a) Domestic	4.53	4.22	4.18	4.18	4.25	4.17	4.29	4.49	4.64	4.63
(b) Foreign	1.16	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.9	0.96	1.00	1.14	1.17
Specialized Banks	4.48	5.62	5.46	5.67	5.37	5.27	5.44	5.56	5.66	6.01
Islamic Banks	4.87	4.56	4.49	4.38	4.45	4.39	4.44	4.83	5.07	5.03
National Savings Certificate										
5 - year Bangladesh Sanchayapatra ¹	11.28	11.28	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	11.04	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	11.76	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	11.52	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d	11.52 ^d

Sources: Monetary Policy Department and Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank; Department of National Savings; ... = No auction; P = Provisional, R = Revised. Note: Revised interest rates for NSC were effective from 21 September 2021.

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

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

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

^d The 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	Mar.21	Jun.21	Sep.21	Dec.21	Mar.22	Jun.22	Sep.22	Dec.22	Mar.23	Jun.23
Bangladesh Banks Bills										
07-Day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14-Day	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30-Day	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub Total	0.0	0.0	102.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
T - Bills										
14 - day	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
91 - day	127.0	112.5	142.9	196.0	102.8	302.8	277.0	403.3	279.7	362.1
182 - day	105.0	121.0	162.3	138.7	106.4	183.0	215.0	180.0	292.0	412.8
364 - day	248.5	287.5	272.5	286.8	284.6	305.1	292.1	309.8	433.5	518.0
Sub Total	480.5	521.0	577.6	621.5	493.7	790.9	784.2	894.1	1005.2	1292.9
BGTB										
2 - year	397.0	440.0	430.0	431.2	453.0	413.0	388.0	393.0	443.0	485.0
5 - year	573.5	566.5	597.0	637.6	651.6	711.6	757.6	799.6	879.6	969.6
10 - year	825.7	865.7	911.7	941.7	955.2	999.2	1037.7	1046.7	1089.7	1112.7
15-year	388.2	416.2	429.7	451.2	466.7	510.8	526.6	538.1	549.6	552.1
20-year	363.9	385.9	397.3	416.8	433.4	488.2	506.0	522.5	536.0	541.5
Sub Total	2548.2	2674.2	2765.6	2878.4	2959.8	3122.7	4000.1	4194.0	4503.0	4953.7
National Savings Certificate	3353.4	3440.9	3526.5	3536.8	3606.1	3640.1	3643.4	3609.0	3598.5	3607.1
Total (excluding BB bills)	6382.1	6636.1	6869.7	7036.7	7059.6	7553.8	7643.5	7803.0	8101.5	8560.9

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

Table IV.1: Government Fiscal Operations

(In billion Taka)

	FY22 ^R						FY23 ^P			
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^{P@}	Q ₃	Q ₄	Budget	Revised Budget	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^{P#}
Revenue	3,431	2845	884	1077	4,330	4330	792	861	918	274
a) NBR Tax revenue	3,013	2503	749	977	3,700	3700	671	783	801	248
i) VAT	1,169	972	295	353	1,412	1412	244	312	309	107
ii) Customs duties	353	297	93	98	441	441	91	88	91	27
iii) Income tax	1,026	768	237	398	1,210	1210	198	241	262	67
iv) Others	465	466	124	127	637	637	138	141	139	47
b) Non- NBR tax revenue	70	63	25	20	180	180	18	17	23	6
c) Non- tax revenue*	348	279	110	80	450	450	103	61	95	21
Expenditure	5,050	3687	1161	1876	6,781	6605	758	957	1336	636
a) Current*	2,762	2271	679	761	3,732	4143	483	509	888	391
b) ADP	2,038	1191	420	1048	2,461	2276	219	384	383	205
c) Others*	250	226	62	66	588	187	56	65	65	41
Budget Deficit	-1618	-1197	-277	-799	-2451	-2275	-206	-210	-418	-363
Financing	1,618	1190	277	799	2,451	2275	206	204	418	363
a) Domestic financing	889	746	85	551	1,463	1404	118	12	304	313
i) Bank financing	619	692	2	482	1,063	1154	85	15	292	301
ii) Non-bank financing	269	54	83	69	400	250	33	-3	12	12
b) Foreign financing**	729	445	191	248	987	871	89	199	114	43
In percentage of GDP										
Revenue	8.64	6.41	2.23	2.71	9.75	9.75	1.78	1.94	2.07	0.62
a) NBR Tax revenue	7.59	5.64	1.89	2.46	8.33	8.33	1.51	1.76	1.80	0.56
i) VAT	2.94	2.19	0.74	0.89	3.18	3.18	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.24
ii) Customs duties	0.89	0.67	0.23	0.25	0.99	0.99	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.06
iii) Income tax	2.58	1.73	0.60	1.00	2.73	2.73	0.45	0.54	0.59	0.15
iv) Others	1.17	1.05	0.31	0.32	1.44	1.44	0.31	0.32	0.31	0.10
b) Non-NBR tax revenue	0.18	0.14	0.06	0.05	0.41	0.41	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.01
c) Non tax revenue	0.88	0.63	0.28	0.20	1.01	1.01	0.23	0.14	0.21	0.05
Expenditure	12.71	8.31	2.92	4.72	15.27	14.88	1.71	2.16	3.01	1.43
a) Current	6.95	5.11	1.71	1.92	8.41	9.33	1.09	1.15	2.00	0.88
b) ADP	5.13	2.68	1.06	2.64	5.54	5.13	0.49	0.86	0.86	0.46
c) Others	0.63	0.51	0.16	0.17	1.32	0.42	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.09
Budget Deficit	-4.07	-2.70	-0.70	-2.01	-5.52	-5.12	-0.46	-0.47	-0.94	-0.82
Financing	4.07	2.68	0.70	2.01	5.52	5.12	0.46	0.46	0.94	0.82
a) Domestic financing	2.24	1.68	0.21	1.39	3.30	3.16	0.26	0.03	0.68	0.71
i) Bank financing	1.56	1.56	0.01	1.21	2.40	2.60	0.19	0.03	0.66	0.68
ii) Non-bank financing	0.68	0.12	0.21	0.17	0.90	0.56	0.07	-0.01	0.03	0.03
b) Foreign financing	1.84	1.00	0.48	0.62	2.22	1.96	0.20	0.45	0.26	0.10
Memorandum item										
GDP at current market price	39,717	44,393	39,717	39,717	44,393	44,393	44,393	44,393	44,393	44,393

Source: Budget Summary, Ministry of Finance; NBR; Bangladesh Bank; BBS.

* = Estimated, ** = Grants included; R = Revised, P = Provisional; @ = July-April, FY23; and # = April 2023.

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

	FY22						FY23			
	FY22 ^{RP}	FY23 ^P	Q1 ^R	Q2 ^{RP}	Q3 ^{RP}	Q4 ^{RP}	Q1 ^P	Q2 ^P	Q3 ^P	Q4 ^P
Current Account Balance	-18639	-3334	-2545	-5752	-6051	-4291	-3564	-1706	1594	342
Trade balance	-33250	-17155	-6775	-8932	-9324	-8219	-7548	-4752	-2326	-2529
Export f.o.b.	49245	52340	10546	12718	13229	12752	11800	14032	13480	13028
of which : Readymade garments	42613	46992	9059	10841	11527	11184	10274	12723	12255	11740
Import f.o.b.	82495	69495	17321	21650	22553	20971	19348	18784	15806	15557
Services	-3955	-4256	-606	-1077	-1111	-1161	-1059	-896	-920	-1381
Credit	9925	8329	2161	2595	2458	2711	2262	2290	1938	1839
Debit	13880	12585	2767	3672	3569	3872	3321	3186	2858	3220
Primary Income	-3152	-4233	-731	-759	-820	-842	-782	-1079	-849	-1523
Credit	345	457	93	64	100	88	90	125	112	130
Debit	3497	4690	824	823	920	930	872	1204	961	1653
Secondary Income	21718	22310	5567	5016	5204	5931	5825	5021	5689	5775
Official Transfers	16	88	7	5	3	1	15	23	22	28
Private Transfers	21702	22222	5560	5011	5201	5930	5810	4998	5667	5747
Of which : workers' remittances	21032	21611	5408	4831	5058	5733	5673	4820	5542	5576
Capital & Financial Account	15639	-1669	2286	4746	5059	3548	386	-1313	-829	88
Capital account	181	473	68	70	28	15	36	135	116	186
Capital transfers	181	473	68	70	28	15	36	135	116	186
Financial account	15458	-2142	2218	4676	5031	3533	350	-1448	-945	-98
Foreign direct investment (Gross Inflows)	4636	4503	907	1422	1202	1105	1159	1469	1153	722
Of which: FDI net liabilities	1827	1611	375	743	517	192	457	694	190	270
Portfolio investment	-158	-18	-62	-27	-21	-48	-15	-15	-11	23
Of which : Investment by NRBs	114	118	32	28	26	28	32	24	37	25
Other investment	13789	-3735	1905	3960	4535	3389	-92	-2127	-1124	-391
Net aid flows	8284	6944	1439	1808	2199	2838	885	1825	1051	3183
Medium and long- term (MLT) loans	9811	8689	1863	2162	2591	3195	1298	2204	1515	3672
MLT amortization payments	1527	1745	424	354	392	357	413	379	464	489
Other long term loans	1443	533	479	537	246	181	89	-319	448	315
Other short term loans	3315	-1910	172	1231	1551	361	659	-897	-1259	-413
Trade credit	-438	-6530	-405	-105	-162	234	-1252	-1537	-409	-3332
DMBs and NBDCs	1185	-2772	220	489	701	-225	-473	-1199	-955	-144
Assets	791	799	550	14	-445	672	-94	495	253	144
Liabilities	1976	-1973	770	503	256	447	-567	-704	-702	0
Net Errors & Omissions	-3656	-3220	-551	25	-314	-2816	-268	-704	-2082	-166
Overall Balance	-6656	-8222	-810	-981	-1306	-3559	-3446	-3723	-1317	264
Reserve Assets	6656	8222	810	981	1306	3559	3446	3723	1317	-264
Bangladesh Bank	6656	8222	810	981	1306	3559	3446	3723	1317	-264
Assets	-4987	-8766	-29	-18	-1947	-2993	-4685	-3376	-1384	679
Liabilities	1669	-544	781	963	-641	566	-1239	347	-67	415

	FY22				FY23					
	FY22 ^{RP}	FY23 ^P	Q1 ^R	Q2 ^{RP}	Q3 ^{RP}	Q4 ^{RP}	Q1 ^P	Q2 ^P	Q3 ^P	Q4 ^P
Memorandum Items										
Gross official reserves	41827	31203	46200	46154	44147	41827	36476	33748	31143	31203
Gross official reserves (As per BPM6)	33386	24754	–	–	–	–	28166	26023	24096	24754
In months of imports of goods & services	6.1	4.6	6.1	6.3	7.1	6.7	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.1
In months of prospective imports	6.7	5.0	6.6	6.8	7.8	7.5	5.8	5.5	6.4	5.6
Export growth (in percent)	33.44	6.28	8.77	46.91	45.20	35.00	11.89	10.33	2.00	2.06
Import growth (in percent)	35.95	-15.76	47.59	60.49	28.57	17.06	11.70	-13.24	-29.92	-25.82
Remittances growth (in percent)	-15.12	2.75	-19.44	-22.46	-10.53	-7.22	4.90	-0.25	9.47	-2.65

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					
	FY22	FY23	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1. Raw jute	216.2	204.2	39.5	80.3	37.6	58.8	55.4	51.5	43.9	53.4
2. Jute goods	911.5	708.1	172.8	297.5	259.4	181.8	190.2	188.8	169.0	160.1
3. Tea	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
4. Leather	151.4	123.4	32.0	37.9	46.0	35.6	34.5	29.6	29.1	30.2
5. Frozen shrimps and fish	499.1	382.3	145.0	177.0	86.7	90.4	126.2	102.8	88.6	64.7
6. Woven garments	19,398.8	21,253.4	3,895.3	4,843.8	5,569.4	5,090.3	4,624.9	5,712.1	5,778.0	5,138.5
7. Knitwear products	23,214.3	25,738.2	5,164.2	5,997.5	5,958.3	6,094.4	5,649.5	7,010.2	6,477.8	6,600.7
8. Fertilizer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Terry towels	46.0	31.3	12.0	12.4	10.8	10.8	10.7	7.9	6.5	6.2
10. Others	7,643.2	7,115.6	1,560.9	2,229.6	1,938.1	1,914.7	1,805.0	1,710.9	1,817.0	1,782.8
Total exports	52,083	55,559	11,022	13,677	13,907	13,477	12,497	14,814	14,410	13,837
Of which: exports from EPZ	6,899	6,462	1,531	1,676	1,835	1,857	1,688	1,721	1,499	1,554
Total exports (adjusted)	49,245	52,340	10,546	12,718	13,353	12,628	11,800	14,032	13,480	13,028

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

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

	FY22				FY23					
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Exports of RMG	42613	46992	9059	10841	11528	11185	10274	12722	12256	11739
European Countries	26837	29435	5604	6891	7368	6974	6278	7999	7797	7362
USA	9013	8517	1912	2319	2358	2423	2010	2268	1981	2257
Other Countries	6763	9039	1543	1631	1801	1787	1986	2455	2478	2120
Woven Garments	19399	21253	3895	4844	5569	5090	4625	5712	5778	5138
European Countries	10364	11103	2011	2575	3155	2623	2275	2936	3271	2620
USA	5893	5824	1171	1511	1593	1617	1367	1610	1358	1488
Other Countries	3142	4327	713	758	821	850	983	1165	1149	1030
Knitwear Products	23214	25738	5164	5997	5958	6094	5649	7010	6478	6601
European Countries	16474	18333	3593	4316	4214	4351	4003	5062	4526	4741
USA	3120	2693	741	808	765	806	643	658	623	769
Other Countries	3620	4712	830	873	980	937	1003	1290	1329	1091
	Growth in percent (y-o-y)									
Exports of RMG	35.47	10.27	11.48	46.12	45.14	40.36	13.41	17.35	6.32	4.96
European Countries	32.23	9.68	7.39	41.46	43.10	37.89	12.03	16.08	5.81	5.55
USA	51.57	-5.50	21.03	75.71	67.60	47.82	5.13	-2.21	-15.99	-6.84
Other Countries	29.71	33.66	16.20	32.83	29.94	40.55	28.70	50.51	37.58	18.62
Woven Garments	33.82	9.56	6.35	44.30	46.01	38.97	18.73	17.93	3.74	0.95
European Countries	27.70	7.13	2.26	36.77	40.04	30.26	13.10	14.05	3.69	-0.10
USA	51.58	-1.18	11.69	74.16	71.78	54.93	16.73	6.57	-14.79	-7.97
Other Countries	26.03	37.71	10.13	24.98	29.56	40.39	37.89	53.73	39.90	21.13
Knitwear Products	36.88	10.87	15.69	47.63	44.34	41.54	9.40	16.89	8.72	8.31
European Countries	35.24	11.28	10.50	44.42	45.48	42.93	11.42	17.30	7.40	8.96
USA	51.56	-13.68	39.45	78.68	59.53	35.35	-13.21	-18.62	-18.51	-4.57
Other Countries	33.08	30.16	21.98	40.49	30.26	40.69	20.81	47.72	35.63	16.35

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

Table V.4: Export Performance for FY23
(In million USD)

	Export Performance for FY22	Export Target for FY23	Export Performance for FY23	% Change of export performance over Export Target	% Change of export performance for FY23 Over FY22
All Products (A+B)	52,082.7	58,000.0	55,558.8	-4.2	6.67
A. Primary Commodities:	1,695.2	2,028.1	1,265.3	-37.6	-25.36
Frozen & Live Fish	532.9	634.0	422.3	-33.4	-20.76
Agricultural Products	1,162.3	1,394.1	843.0	-39.5	-27.47
B. Manufactured Commodities:	50,387.5	55,971.9	54,293.5	-3.0	7.75
Cement salt stone etc.	9.6	11.0	13.7	24.2	42.74
Ores, Slag and Ash	46.8	70.0	39.9	-43.0	-14.67
Petroleum bi Products	33.5	45.0	18.0	-60.0	-46.38
Chemical products	364.1	429.6	303.0	-29.5	-16.77
Plastic, Melamine Products	166.3	200.0	209.9	4.9	26.23
Rubber	46.8	60.0	36.6	-39.1	-21.94
Leather & Leather products (including leather footwear)	1,245.2	1,440.0	1,223.6	-15.0	-1.74
Wood and Wood Products	5.2	6.5	10.7	64.9	107.35
Handicrafts	42.8	50.0	29.8	-40.5	-30.54
Pulp	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Paper and Paper Products	105.1	115.0	229.5	99.5	118.33
Printed Materials	2.4	2.5	7.7	207.6	223.11
Silk	1.0	1.7	0.7	-58.8	-30.69
Wool and woolen Products	0.2	0.3	0.1	-68.0	-61.90
Cotton and Cotton Products	244.9	260.0	411.1	58.1	67.86
Jute and Jute Goods	1,127.6	1,280.0	912.3	-28.7	-19.10
Man Made Filaments and Staple Fibers	216.8	260.0	310.0	19.2	42.98
Carpet	36.8	44.0	25.0	-43.3	-32.22
Specialized Textiles	314.8	387.0	284.7	-26.5	-9.58
Readymade Garments	42,613.2	46,800.0	46,991.6	0.4	10.27
Knitwear	23,214.3	25,600.0	25,738.2	0.5	10.87
Woven Garments	19,398.8	21,200.0	21,253.4	0.3	9.56
Home Textile	1,621.9	1,980.0	1,095.3	-44.7	-32.47
Other Footwear (excluding leather footwear)	449.2	520.0	478.9	-7.9	6.61
Headgear/Cap	364.6	410.1	447.4	9.1	22.71
Umbrella Waking Sticks	0.2	0.3	0.1	-73.3	-65.22
Wigs and Human Hair	105.9	130.0	123.0	-5.4	16.17
Building Materials	1.1	1.3	1.5	13.1	31.25
Ceramic Products	41.4	50.0	43.4	-13.2	4.91
Glass and Glass ware	18.7	24.0	12.2	-49.1	-34.53
Engineering Products	795.6	964.4	585.9	-39.3	-26.37
Ships, boats & floating structures	0.2	0.3	5.3	1,676.7	2120.83
Other Manufactured Products	365.6	429.0	443.0	3.3	21.15

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh.

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

	FY22						FY23 ^{RP}			
	FY22	FY23 ^P	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁ ^{RP}	Q ₂ ^{RP}	Q ₃ ^{RP}	Q ₄ ^P
A. Food Grains	2,562	2,599	541	1,047	552	421	405	919	718	558
1. Rice	427	572	232	165	20	10	83	308	172	9
2. Wheat	2,135	2,028	309	882	533	411	322	612	545	549
B. Consumer Goods	5,779	5,652	1,160	1,414	1,749	1,456	1,346	1,532	1,443	1,332
3. Milk & cream	419	374	112	62	118	127	86	80	102	106
4. Spices	363	417	87	73	92	111	80	85	127	126
5. Edible oil	2,893	2,893	576	806	732	779	922	830	549	592
6. Pulses (all sorts)	829	938	182	155	318	174	129	254	309	247
7. Sugar	1,276	1,030	203	319	489	264	129	284	356	261
C. Intermediate Goods	55,192	44,270	11,481	14,003	15,026	14,682	13,207	11,811	9,539	9,713
Petroleum goods	7,993	5,773	1,615	2,114	1,877	2,387	1,701	1,761	1,214	1,097
8. Crude petroleum	936	628	254	237	192	252	230	239	(39)	197
9. POL	7,057	5,145	1,361	1,877	1,685	2,135	1,470	1,522	1,253	900
RMG related goods	22,254	17,315	4,839	5,578	6,250	5,587	4,945	4,642	3,810	3,917
10. Raw cotton	4,439	4,274	1,040	988	1,306	1,105	1,353	1,330	756	835
11. Yarn	5,245	2,795	1,254	1,224	1,496	1,271	815	632	662	686
12. Textile and articles thereof	9,937	7,944	2,000	2,676	2,727	2,535	2,146	2,079	1,862	1,856
13. Staple fibre	1,569	1,448	310	421	442	395	387	390	345	327
14. Dyeing and tanning materials	1,065	854	236	269	280	281	244	211	185	214
Other intermediate goods	24,945	21,182	5,027	6,311	6,899	6,708	6,561	5,408	4,515	4,698
15. Clinker	1,223	1,164	242	321	347	313	329	256	341	237
16. Oil seeds	1,758	1,239	293	504	401	559	522	93	270	355
17. Chemicals	3,765	3,491	853	915	1,000	997	956	882	823	831
18. Pharmaceutical products	1,482	364	259	381	397	445	89	74	68	133
19. Fertilizer	4,391	4,913	762	1,263	1,363	1,004	1,717	1,667	997	533
20. Plastics and rubber articles thereof	4,316	3,349	950	1,052	1,142	1,173	988	806	737	818
21. Iron, steel & other base metals	8,010	6,661	1,669	1,874	2,250	2,217	1,961	1,629	1,280	1,791
D. Capital Goods & Others	16,434	13,581	3,690	4,517	4,455	3,772	3,594	3,704	3,109	3,174
22. Capital machinery	5,463	4,847	1,167	1,597	1,470	1,230	1,300	1,360	1,070	1,117
23. Others Capital goods	10,971	8,733	2,524	2,920	2,985	2,542	2,294	2,344	2,038	2,057
E. Others	9,195	8,960	1,848	2,421	2,594	2,333	2,354	2,324	2,272	2,011
Grand Total c.i.f.(A+B+C+D+E)	89,162	75,062	18,720	23,402	24,376	22,664	20,905	20,289	17,080	16,787
Of which Import by EPZ	5,130	3,915	1,105	1,312	1,396	1,317	1,126	998	941	850
Grand Total f.o.b.(adjusted)	82,495	69,495	17,321	21,650	22,553	20,971	19,348	18,784	15,806	15,557

Source: Compiled by Statistics Department of Bangladesh Bank using the data of National Board of Revenue (NBR).
P=Provisional, RP=Revised but still provisional.

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

Items	FY23									
	FY23		Q ₁		Q ₂		Q ₃		Q ₄	
	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement	Opening	Settlement
Consumer goods	7,634	7,682	2,619	1,995	1,402	2,131	2,128	1,853	1,485	1,703
Intermediate goods	5,633	5,474	1,494	1,560	1,092	1,249	1,535	1,275	1,512	1,390
Industrial raw materials	22,472	25,776	6,594	8,235	5,442	7,041	5,422	5,477	5,014	5,023
Capital machinery	2,836	3,793	625	1,453	649	921	1,033	781	529	638
Machinery for misc. industries	2,418	2,729	741	900	509	687	570	563	598	579
Petroleum and petroleum products	9,099	9,319	2,769	2,971	2,107	2,391	2,167	2,023	2,056	1,934
Others	16,831	18,324	4,156	5,096	3,902	4,744	4,371	4,309	4,402	4,175
Total	66,923	73,098	18,997	22,209	15,104	19,166	17,225	16,282	15,596	15,441
of which back to back	8,377	9,528	2,431	2,914	2,064	2,423	2,172	2,178	1,710	2,014
	Growth in percent (y-o-y)									
Consumer goods	-20.79	-11.37	2.12	-0.23	-38.13	-15.84	-20.49	-20.21	-30.29	-6.08
Intermediate goods	-27.73	-23.67	-15.03	2.79	-49.15	-33.28	-36.22	-34.89	2.08	-23.77
Industrial raw materials	-31.01	-13.94	-10.70	27.22	-38.35	0.31	-37.57	-36.52	-34.68	-35.87
Capital machinery	-49.96	-36.65	-55.23	55.37	-65.58	-47.44	-17.68	-30.78	-53.23	-70.63
Machinery for misc. industries	-48.28	-36.90	-47.61	-3.45	-60.12	-36.90	-50.17	-48.15	-28.85	-52.47
Petroleum and petroleum products	19.43	15.93	59.46	111.51	18.49	5.62	16.38	12.98	-8.29	-25.03
Others	-19.15	-4.96	-0.25	34.51	-28.69	-1.37	-23.38	-17.84	-19.59	-23.20
Total	-24.62	-12.38	-6.96	30.26	-36.15	-10.19	-27.42	-26.52	-25.65	-32.50
of which back to back	-30.72	-19.00	-23.27	13.52	-40.12	-14.79	-31.23	-32.37	-26.25	-35.73

Source: Foreign Exchange Operation Department, Bangladesh Bank.

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

Countries	FY22						FY23			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Gulf Region	11,114	11,126	2,976	2,547	2,583	3,008	2,832	2,409	2,931	2,953
Saudi Arabia	4,542	3,765	1,304	1,131	1,051	1,056	999	910	854	1,002
UAE	2,072	3,034	446	369	451	805	788	549	867	830
Qatar	1,346	1,453	356	329	329	332	352	347	398	355
Oman	897	791	292	189	201	216	170	143	232	246
Kuwait	1,690	1,555	442	398	396	453	403	360	424	368
Bahrain	567	528	136	131	154	146	120	101	156	152
Euro Region	1,578	1,833	377	366	376	459	501	404	455	473
Italy	1,054	1,186	258	248	243	305	343	268	283	292
France	256	292	55	57	67	77	76	59	77	81
Greece	96	131	23	23	23	27	31	34	35	31
Germany	84	112	19	17	22	26	24	22	31	35
Others Euro Region	88	112	22	20	21	25	28	22	28	34
Asia Pacific Region	1,828	2,008	495	416	435	483	551	405	520	533
Malaysia	1,022	1,126	291	231	236	265	325	219	288	295
Singapore	385	423	112	89	92	93	90	86	117	130
South Korea	136	119	26	30	36	44	44	33	25	17
Australia	129	130	28	30	34	37	37	27	37	29
Japan	69	113	18	16	17	18	31	23	30	29
Others Asia Pacific Region	88	97	21	19	21	27	23	18	23	32
Rest of the World	6,512	6,643	1,561	1,503	1,665	1,783	1,789	1,601	1,636	1,617
USA	3,438	3,522	858	834	824	923	1,000	967	835	721
UK	2,039	2,080	452	428	573	586	509	403	554	615
South Africa	315	235	77	67	94	77	73	68	56	38
Canada	127	139	28	29	31	39	34	26	35	45
Mauritius	91	110	22	24	24	20	30	21	20	39
Others Countries	502	558	123	120	120	139	144	117	136	160
Total	21,032	21,611	5,408	4,831	5,059	5,734	5,673	4,820	5,542	5,576

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.

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

Period	US Dollar		U.K. Pound Sterling		EURO		Japanese Yen	
	Period	End	Period	End	Period	End	Period	End
	Average	Period	Average	Period	Average	Period	Average	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

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

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

	FY22 ^R						FY23 ^P			
	FY22 ^R	FY23 ^P	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄ ^R	Q ₁ ^P	Q ₂ ^P	Q ₃ ^P	Q ₄ ^P
a. Grants (i+ii)	198	562	75	76	30	17	51	158	137	215
i) Food Aid	3	53	2	0	1	0	13	13	13	15
ii) Project Aid	195	509	73	76	29	17	39	145	124	201
b. Loans (MLT)	9,811	8,689	1,863	2,162	2,591	3,195	1,298	2,204	1,515	3,672
A. Total (a+b)	10,008	9,251	1,938	2,238	2,621	3,212	1,349	2,362	1,652	3,888
B. Amortization(1+2)	2,014	2,670	594	446	555	419	526	528	677	940
1) Principal	1,525	1,735	420	361	403	341	389	390	466	490
2) Interest	489	936	174	85	152	78	137	138	211	450
C. Net Foreign Financing (A-1)	8,483	7,516	1,518	1,877	2,218	2,870	961	1,972	1,186	3,398

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	
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
State Owned Commercial Banks	20.91	20.62	20.07	19.28	20.01	21.93	23.04	20.28	19.87	25.01
Specialized Banks	13.36	11.44	11.44	12.02	12.01	11.74	11.80	12.8	12.80	12.14
Private Commercial Banks	5.13	5.44	5.47	5.31	5.84	6.01	6.20	5.13	5.96	6.46
Foreign Commercial Banks	4.13	3.91	4.12	4.29	4.53	4.40	4.77	4.91	4.90	4.80
All Banks	8.07	8.18	8.12	7.93	8.53	8.96	9.36	8.16	8.80	10.11

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	
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
State Owned Commercial Banks	2.67	2.48	2.45	2.53	3.39	5.98	7.72	5.22	5.24	10.78
Specialized Banks	1.22	-0.61	-0.65	0.40	0.46	-0.14	-0.06	1.41	1.49	0.90
Private Commercial Banks	-1.29	-1.17	-1.18	-1.07	-0.82	-0.61	-0.47	-1.31	-0.88	-0.46
Foreign Commercial Banks	-0.29	-0.38	-0.38	-0.73	-0.46	-0.49	-0.62	-0.56	-0.50	-0.27
All Banks	-0.48	-0.47	-0.55	-0.43	-0.07	0.49	0.90	-0.08	0.30	1.58

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	
	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun
State Owned Commercial Banks	6.49	6.82	6.25	3.71	6.76	6.43	6.18	6.26	5.90	6.76
Specialized banks	-31.86	-32.16	-34.31	-33.62	-33.58	-35.77	-37.27	-40.29	-38.35	-37.79
Private Commercial Banks	13.44	13.26	13.09	13.72	13.22	12.97	12.72	13.80	13.08	12.81
Foreign Commercial Banks	28.04	28.46	27.10	25.45	26.00	26.44	30.36	31.56	31.48	32.91
All Banks	11.67	11.57	11.22	11.08	11.41	11.15	11.01	11.83	11.23	11.19

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	
	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.
State Owned Commercial Banks	0.21	0.15	0.18	-0.10	5.43	3.92	4.55	-2.74
Specialized Banks	-3.31	-2.74	-2.65	-2.60	-13.68	-10.96	-10.45	-10.81
Private Commercial Banks	0.59	0.59	0.71	0.40	9.38	9.45	11.04	6.23
Foreign Commercial Banks	2.57	2.68	2.48	3.46	16.03	16.05	14.65	19.97
All Banks	0.52	0.53	0.62	0.39	9.37	9.48	10.67	6.82

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			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Number of listed securities ¹	403	411	390	395	401	403	404	408	409	411
Issued equity and debt (billion Taka)	928.0	968.8	862.5	870.1	913.2	928.0	933.9	947.2	951.9	968.8
Market capitalization (billion Taka)	4565.8	4565.8	5266.8	4832.5	4793.0	4565.8	4601.6	4471.7	4488.3	4565.8
Turnover (billion Taka)	3169.7	1910.9	1191.3	814.3	719.0	445.1	732.4	446.5	297.6	434.4
DSE broad index	6376.9	6344.1	7329.0	6756.7	6757.8	6376.9	6512.9	6206.8	6206.8	6344.1
DSE-30 index	2295.6	2192.8	2710.5	2532.6	2474.0	2295.6	2330.4	2195.3	2209.4	2192.8
Growth in percent (y-o-y)										
Number of listed securities	3.87	1.99	5.12	5.05	4.97	3.87	3.6	3.29	2.00	1.99
Issued equity and debt	9.34	4.40	12.98	5.25	9.23	9.34	8.3	8.86	4.24	4.40
Market capitalization	-0.49	0.00	51.88	22.85	18.90	-0.49	-12.6	-7.47	-6.36	0.00
Turnover	24.45	-2.40	154.13	45.32	14.34	-49.93	-38.5	-45.17	-58.61	-2.40
DSE broad index	3.68	-0.52	47.66	25.08	28.03	3.68	-11.1	-8.14	-8.15	-0.52
DSE-30 index	3.95	-4.48	59.82	28.95	24.05	3.95	-14.0	-13.32	-10.69	-4.48

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			
	FY22	FY23	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄	Q ₁	Q ₂	Q ₃	Q ₄
Banks	680.0	675.1	725.3	727.0	711.3	680.0	665.5	666.6	673.2	675.1
Financial Institutions	197.3	187.4	285.4	228.4	200.9	197.3	197.2	188.0	186.9	187.4
Mutual Funds	39.1	37.6	45.3	40.5	40.0	39.1	38.6	38.5	37.3	37.6
Engineering	552.6	530.3	642.7	565.5	553.9	552.6	538.0	525.3	525.3	530.3
Food & Allied Product	392.3	399.9	460.9	445.6	419.8	392.3	381.0	378.6	387.6	399.9
Fuel and Power	475.0	450.1	561.0	469.4	482.2	475.0	456.8	446.2	446.7	450.1
Jute Industry	2.0	3.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.6	3.1	3.7
Textile Industry	173.0	172.3	185.4	165.9	176.0	173.0	176.4	170.7	166.8	172.3
Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	710.5	720.0	764.4	716.2	730.0	710.5	752.3	728.3	712.4	720.0
Paper and Printing	27.5	42.3	23.4	34.4	36.2	27.5	44.0	40.0	40.1	42.3
Services and Real Estate	26.1	29.3	30.9	25.6	27.9	26.1	33.3	27.1	30.0	29.3
Cement Industry	118.9	123.2	166.8	127.0	131.0	118.9	124.2	111.1	110.9	123.2
Insurance	166.0	184.3	225.4	214.0	194.1	166.0	160.5	162.4	160.6	184.3
Telecommunication	590.9	580.2	765.2	687.8	655.1	590.9	581.4	580.2	580.2	580.2
Miscellaneous	380.1	389.1	380.6	377.1	399.6	380.1	412.0	404.9	392.0	389.1
Corporate Bond	34.4	40.9	4.1	6.2	33.0	34.4	37.1	37.6	35.1	40.9
Total Market Capitalization	4566	4566	5,269	4,832	4793	4566	4601	4472	4488	4566

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange.

Annexure

Major Policy Announcements: April – June, 2023

<p>FEPD Circular No. 06; April 09, 2023: Ceiling against borrowing from Export Development Fund (EDF)</p>	<p>To bring wider range of customers for EDF loans, it has been decided to reset the ceiling to USD 10.00 million from USD 15.00 million for input procurements under back to back LCs (BBLCs) against relevant export orders. The limit for imports under BBLCs by individual mill member of BGMEA and BKMEA is set at USD 20.00 million and USD 15.00 million respectively, including USD 15.00 million for individual exporter of leather goods and footwear sectors. In addition, the maximum eligible limit for bulk imports by member of eligible associations is revised as under:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="559 616 1412 756"> <thead> <tr> <th>SI. No.</th> <th>Name of Association</th> <th>Maximum Limit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>01.</td> <td>BTMA</td> <td>USD 20.00 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>02.</td> <td>BDYEA</td> <td>USD 10.00 million</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Other relevant instructions on EDF shall remain unchanged.</p>	SI. No.	Name of Association	Maximum Limit	01.	BTMA	USD 20.00 million	02.	BDYEA	USD 10.00 million
SI. No.	Name of Association	Maximum Limit								
01.	BTMA	USD 20.00 million								
02.	BDYEA	USD 10.00 million								
<p>FEID Circular Letter No. 04; April 09, 2023: Placement of fund from Offshore Banking Operations (OBOs) to Domestic Banking Units (DBUs)</p>	<p>Offshore Banking Operations (OBOs) are allowed to place funds to their DBUs with a limit not exceeding 25 percent of total regulatory capital of the bank to settle the import payment of capital machinery, industrial raw materials and imports by the government. This facility will remain valid till June 30, 2023.</p> <p>To bring further flexibility for external transactions, DBUs may receive funds from any OBOs up to 40 percent of their total regulatory capital to settle permissible payment obligations as per prevailing foreign exchange rules and regulations. The relaxation shall remain valid till 31 December, 2023.</p>									
<p>SPA Circular No. 01; April 10, 2023: Submission of statement by Bangladeshi Shipping Companies/Airlines</p>	<p>It is being observed that Bangladeshi shipping companies/airlines are renting their ships/containers/aircrafts to operators abroad.</p> <p>To bring uniformity in reporting system, it has been decided that Bangladeshi Shipping Companies and Airlines renting their ships/containers/aircrafts to operators abroad shall submit quarterly statement as per Annexure-1 attached with this circular through their respective Authorized Dealer (AD) banks to Foreign Exchange Operation Department (FEOD), Bangladesh Bank, Head Office, Dhaka or relevant area offices of Bangladesh Bank within 60 days following the quarter to which those relate.</p> <p>Quarterly Statement as mentioned above needs to be submitted through one nominated AD bank branch only. Prior approval from Bangladesh Bank is not required for changing the nominated AD bank.</p>									

	<p>However, NOC (No objection certificate) from the existing AD bank is required to be forwarded to the proposed new nominated AD bank.</p> <p>ADs are advised to bring the above instructions, effective immediately, to the notice of their relevant customers for meticulous compliance.</p>
<p>SPA Circular No. 02; April 10, 2023: Foreign currency accounts in the names of Bangladeshi Shipping Companies and Airlines</p>	<p>In view of growing trend of global operations by Bangladeshi Shipping Companies and Airlines, ADs may open FC accounts in the names of such companies having global operations. The operational modalities in this regard are as follows: (a) Credit: Up to 75 percent of inward remittances with encashment of the remainder (b) Debit: Outward remittances on account of bonafide disbursements abroad in connection with the management of ships/aircrafts.</p> <p>ADs may also open FC accounts in the names of Bangladeshi Shipping Companies and Airlines renting ships/containers/ aircrafts to operators abroad. FC accounts so opened can be credited by 50 percent of inward remittances with encashment of the remainder. The balances held in the accounts can be used to meet bonafide expenditures abroad pertaining to relative ships/containers/aircrafts.</p> <p>ADs shall observe due diligence with regards to KYC, AML/CFT standards, regulations for taxes, and without limiting to documentary evidences for relevant transactions and reporting routine to Bangladesh Bank including submission of periodical statements as per paragraphs-7, chapter 10 of GFET, FE Circular No. 21 of July 18, 2018 and SPA Circular No. 01 of April 10, 2023.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular No. 07; April 13, 2023: Interest rate on borrowing from Export Development Fund (EDF).</p>	<p>According to Paragraph 3 of FE Circular No. 45, dated December 31, 2017 in terms of which EDF loans from Bangladesh Bank are repayable by Authorized Dealers (ADs) within 180 days from dates of disbursement, extendable by Bangladesh Bank up to 270 days. Applicable interest rate on borrowings from EDF is mentioned in paragraph 02 of the said circular and its subsequent amendments.</p> <p>It has been decided that in case of extension of tenure beyond 180 days, the interest rate prevailing at the time of such extension will be applicable for the extended period. Other relevant instructions on EDF shall remain unchanged.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular Letter No. 11; April 25, 2023:</p>	<p>In order to make export-oriented industries more resilient and to continue the ongoing trend of development and expansion of this sector against adverse global economic conditions, policies are issued for the management of an Export Facilitation Pre-finance Fund (EFPF) with the aim of</p>

<p>Establishment of Export Facilitation Pre-finance Fund (EFPF).</p>	<p>facilitating the liquidity in sectors crucial for economic growth.</p> <p>It has been instructed that any customer taking loan facility from the EFPF fund under the said policy and if the export bill is not repatriated against the specified export, the concerned exporter will not get any fresh loan facility under this fund. But recently it has been noticed that companies or the individuals or firms concerned who secured loans under the Export Development Fund (EDF) against shipment orders but failed to bring home the export proceeds were still accessing credit facilities under the EFPF.</p> <p>It has been decided that, if export bills, or export proceeds, remain unrepatriated even after taking loans under the EDF or the EFPF, the companies or related individuals or firms will not be eligible for any fresh loans against the new export orders under the EFPF.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular No. 07; May 09, 2023: Displaying Bangladesh Bank's Hotline number (16236) along with Bank's own hotline number at a visible place to ensure improved banking services and quick resolution of complaints.</p>	<p>Telephonic communication is an effective tool to help ensure quick remedies of complaints. Such communication is also important in widening digital banking and building the 'Smart Bangladesh'.</p> <p>In order to avoid harassment in accessing banking and financial services or filing complaints against banks or financial institutions Bangladesh Bank has instructed all the banks and other financial institutions to display its own hotline number along with Bangladesh Bank's hotline number (16236) in a visible place in their all branches and sub-branches for providing banking services and resolving complaints quickly.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular Letter No. 05; June 01, 2023: Requirement of membership with relevant association for money changing operations</p>	<p>Under the reference of section-II, chapter 2 of the Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Transactions (GFET)-2018, Volume-1 and its subsequent instructions regarding the procedures to be observed by licensed Money Changers (MCs) for regular money changing operations including formalities for obtaining renewal of licenses from Bangladesh Bank.</p> <p>To streamline the operations of money changing business, it is necessary for licensed MCs to be a member of relevant association representing the sector. Consequently, Bangladesh Bank has advised all the Money Changers operating in Bangladesh to be a member of relevant association within June 30, 2023.</p> <p>Licensed MCs shall observe the content of this circular and designated Authorized Dealers are advised to follow up with their MCs-customers for meticulous compliance thereof.</p>
<p>BRPD Circular No. 09; June 19, 2023:</p>	<p>Bangladesh Bank instructed all scheduled commercial banks to adopt a new lending reference rate called the Six-Month Moving Average Rate of Treasury Bill (SMART) based on the market interest rate of 182-day</p>

<p>Interest/Profit Rate of Loan/Investment</p>	<p>Treasury Bills with the aim of introducing a market-based interest rate system as well as standardizing lending practices following transparency in interest rate calculations.</p> <p>SMART index will be published by Debt Management Department in every first working day of each month.</p> <p>For general lending, SMART plus a margin of up to 3.00 percent will be applicable.</p> <p>In fixing interest rates on agricultural and rural loans, SMART plus a margin of up to 2.00 percent will be applicable.</p> <p>The lending activities for CMSMEs and consumer loans may be subject to an additional fee of up to 1.00 percent to cover supervision costs and there will be no changes in the interest rates applicable to credit card loans. However, in case of consolidation of any loan account in the middle of the year, supervision charge can be levied for the proportionate period at the rate of 1.00 percent.</p> <p>To determine the SMART reference rate for a specific month, banks will consider the average rate of treasury bills over the previous six months. For instance, if a bank wishes to set its lending rate for July, it will calculate the average rate from January to June. And if wants to calculate in August, it will calculate the average rate from February to July.</p> <p>The Islamic banks have also been instructed by the Bangladesh Bank to calculate profits according to the same rules and also can impose supervision fee.</p> <p>Banks are required to upload the declared interest rate statement to the Enterprise Data Warehouse within the first seven days of each month via the Web Portal.</p> <p>In case of any fresh loan, the rate of interest fixed for the respective month will be applicable. But in case of interest rate of variable nature the change will be effective every six months.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular No. 10; June 21, 2023: Maintenance of foreign currency (FC) accounts for foreign investment</p>	<p>To facilitate transactional needs in foreign exchange, it has been decided that Authorized Dealers (ADs) may retain foreign currency sent by foreign investors to invest in Bangladesh. In this context, ADs may open FC accounts in the names of local companies which will issue shares in compliance with regulatory instructions.</p> <p>Subject to observance of relevant instructions as noted at paragraph 2(C), chapter 9 of GFET, ADs may henceforth open temporary FC accounts in the</p>

	<p>names of the proposed companies/enterprises of foreign investors to park fund remitted from abroad on account of equity. On completion of the registration/commencement of the business, new FC accounts in the names of the companies may be opened by transferring the fund held in temporary FC accounts.</p> <p>The operational modalities in both cases will be as follows: a) In support of the inward remittances, ADs shall issue certificate as per App. 5/40 of GFET. b) Fund held in the FC accounts shall be used only for permissible outward payments on account of capital expenditures including encashment in taka. c) The tenure of FC accounts shall be one year from the date of opening of such accounts, subject to closure immediately at the end of the prescribed time after encashment of the fund, if any, held in the accounts.</p>
<p>SMESPD Circular Letter No. 06; June 25, 2023: Renaming the 'Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme' and Augmentation of Funds</p>	<p>The 'Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme' funded by Bangladesh Bank has been renamed as the 'Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme for Women Entrepreneurs' and the amount of the fund has been increased from Tk.1500 crore to Tk.3000 crore.</p>
<p>FEPD Circular No. 11; June 26, 2023: Extension of usance period against imports of industrial raw materials</p>	<p>To facilitate trade transactions, it has been decided to extend the policy supports contained in FE Circular No. 32/2022 till December 31, 2023. As usual, the extended usance period will not be applicable for imports under EDF loans. Other relevant instructions shall remain unchanged.</p>

Bangladesh Bank welcomes suggestions and comments for improvement of the contents and form of this publication. Comments and suggestions may be sent to:
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