BANGLADESH ECONOMIC REVIEW 2023

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Preface

The 'Bangladesh Economic Review' is an annual publication of the Government of Bangladesh. The Review is released along with other budget documents during the budget session every year. The Review focuses on trends in macroeconomic fundamentals, various policies and strategies adopted by the government for sector-based development and progress of the economy.

2. Bangladesh's economy has been recovering from the economic damages caused by the impact of COVID-19 and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis, however, the crisis driven recent slowdown in the global economy has been affecting the country's economic growth. Bangladesh's GDP growth in the pre-COVID-19 period was 7.88 percent in FY 2018-19. During the COVID-19 this growth rate declined to 3.45 percent in FY 2019-20, which increased to 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21 and 7.10 percent in FY 2021-22. According to the provisional estimates of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the GDP growth rate stood at 6.03 percent in current FY 2022-23 and the per capita national income stood at US$ 2,765.

3. While economic recovery efforts have been strong in response to the impact of COVID-19, there has been a mismatch between global demand and supply due to supply chain disruptions. As a result, since the beginning of 2021, an increase in the prices of all types of commodities including energy has been witnessed in the world market and it has been accelerated due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. As a cascading effect of the spiral of world prices, an upward trend of the price level is observed in Bangladesh. The average inflation rate for the fiscal year 2021-22 was 6.15 percent, up 0.59 percentage points from the fiscal year 2020-21. The average inflation rate in the first ten months of the current fiscal year (July-April, 2023) is 8.85 percent, which was 5.88 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. On a point-to-point basis, inflation stood at 9.24 percent in April 2023, as against 6.29 percent in April 2022. In order to keep inflation at a tolerable level, the government has taken various measures under fiscal and monetary policies. The coverage of the OMS has increased and 'Family Cards' have been issued to nearly 1 (one) crore of poor people so that they can buy essential commodities at low cost. In addition, the reduction of duty on import of essential commodities and increase the central bank policy interest rate are some of the important initiatives in this regard.

4. The allocation in the revised budget for FY 2022-23 has increased by 11.36 percent to Tk. 6,60,570 crore compared to the previous year's budget allocation. The outlet of the revised ADP in FY 2022-23 stood at Tk. 2,27,564 crore, which is 8.37 percent higher than the previous revised ADP. The government is highly concerned with maintaining the budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP by increasing efficiency in revenue management. However, due to the increase in government expenditure during the COVID-19 pandemic, the target was set at 5.1 percent of the current fiscal year. The actual budget deficit for FY 2021-22 stood at 4.6 percent of GDP. Besides, proper and timely implementation of a huge activity like incentives through the government's concerted efforts is playing a special role in the turnabout of the economy.

5. The IMF's Outlook, January 2023 Update forecasts growth in global trade in goods and services to decline from 5.4 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023, However, the positive growth trend in Bangladesh's export earnings has been maintained. Export earnings during July-March, 2023 of FY 2022-23 stood at US$ 41,721.62 million, which is 8.07 percent higher than the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, import expenditure during July-March, 2023 stood at US$ 53,938 million, which is 12.33 percent less than the same period of the previous fiscal year. During this period, the amount of remittance flow increased by 4.79 percent to US$ 16,030

million. As a result, the deficit in the current account balance during July-March, 2023 has narrowed to US$ 3,641 million from US$ 14,384 million during the same period in the previous financial year, which is expected to continue in the coming days.

6. In addition to economic development, Bangladesh has continued to make significant progress in social sector. The recently published Human Development Report, 2022-2023 by UNDP, Bangladesh ranked 129th out of 191 countries. In the previous HDI report of 2020, Bangladesh ranked 133rd out of 189 countries. Bangladesh moved four notches up in the 2022-2023. Earlier, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) announced by the United Nations have been able to achieve the targets related to hunger, poverty and health sector ahead of schedule. In continuation of this, the government has adopted 'Vision 2041' after the implementation of 'Vision 2021' and formulated the ‘Second Perspective Plan (2021-2041) as its strategic document. Achieving the Second Perspective Plan and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is working relentlessly towards the goal of becoming an upper-middle-income country by 2031 and a knowledge-based, happy and prosperous developed country by 2041.

7. I express my sincere gratitude to each official in the Economic Adviser’s Wing of the Finance Division for publishing the ‘Bangladesh economic Review 2023’ on time. At the same time, I express my sincere thanks to all the concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations for providing necessary information and data for preparing the Review. I hope that it will provide necessary insights to researchers, practitioners, planners, students, readers and other stakeholders on the current and near future dynamics of the global as well as Bangladesh economy.

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Minister
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Introduction

The Bangladesh Economic Review is published every year by Finance Division. It customarily accompanies other documents relating to budgetary proposals tabled in the Jatio Sangsad for discussion. The Review delineates the overall macroeconomic scenario of the country and the up-to-date progress of the socio-economic sectors many of which Bangladesh can boast of.

2. Bangladesh weathered the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic well with prudent macroeconomic management and home-grown strategies spearheaded by the Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Now, the world economy is a bit subdued due to the RussiaUkraine war. However, Bangladesh is coping the impacts well with resilience as well as pragmatic macro-fiscal measures.

3. The volume is organised around three sections with a total of 15 chapters and 62 statistical appendices. First, the Macro Section consists of six chapters that are devoted to macroeconomic policy issues and forecasts both in global and Bangladesh contexts. These chapters along with related data and tables illustrate GDP, savings, investments, commodity prices, wages and employment, inflation, fiscal and monetary policy issues, and financial market. Second, the Sectoral Section, expanded over five chapters, deals with agriculture, industry, SoEs, power and energy, and transport and communications. Third, the Thrust Area Section describes human resource development, poverty alleviation, private sector development, and environment and climate change issues.

4 The tasks of compiling, editing and analysing were professionally carried out by the officials of the Economic Adviser's Wing of Finance Division. I offer my sincerest thanks to them for bringing out the volume on time. I also convey my gratitude to ministries/divisions/agencies for feeding Finance Division with valuable data and information that helped make this publication more comprehensive and informative. Amidst sincere efforts, there may remain some errors. In spite of that I hope this Review will be considered as an important document for numerous readers, researchers, policy makers and students.

Fatima Yasmin
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

ACU	Asian Clearing Union
ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADP	Annual Development Program
ADs	Authorised Dealers
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
AH	Asian Highway
AI	Artificial Insemination
AICC	Agriculture Information and Communication Centre
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency syndrome
AIS	Agriculture Information Service
ALM	Asset-Liability Management
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
APA	Annual Performance Agreement
API	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient
APO	Asian Productivity Organisation
APG	Asia Pacific Group
APTA	Asia Pacific Trade Agreement
AQI	Air Quality Index
ARI	Accident Research Institue
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASA	Association for Social Advancement
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BAB	Bangladesh Accreditation Board
BACH	Bangladesh Automated Clearing House
BAPARD	Bangabandhu Academy for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development
BADC	Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BAERA	Bangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority
BAEC	Bangladesh Atomic Energy Commission
BANBEIS	Bangladesh Bureau of Educational Information and Statistics
BAPEX	Bangladesh Petroleum Exploration and Production Company Ltd
BARD	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BB	Bangladesh Bank
BBA	Bangladesh Bridges Authority
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BCC	Bangladesh Computer Council
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
Bcf	Billion Cubic Feet
BCIC	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation
BDBL	Bangladesh Development Bank Limited
BDHS	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey

BdREN	Bangladesh Research and Education Network
BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
BDT	Bangladesh Taka
BEmOC	Basic Emergency Obstetric Care
BEPZ	Bangladesh Export Promotion Zone
BEPZA	Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority
BERC	Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission
BEZA	Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority
BFDC	Bangladesh Film Development Corporation
BFIDC	Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation
BFIU	Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit
BFSA	Bangladesh Food Safety Authority
BJC	Bangladesh jute Corporation
BREN	Bangladesh Research and Education Network.
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garments Manufactures and Exporters Association
BHB	Bangladesh Handloom Board
BHTPA	Bangladesh Hi-tech Park Authority
BIDA	Bangladesh Investment Development Authority
BIM	Bangladesh Institute of Management
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BIRTAN	Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition
BITAC	Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre
BIWTA	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority
BIWTC	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation
BJC	Bangladesh Jute Corporation
BJMC	Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation
BLPA	Bangladesh Land Port Authority
BMD	Bureau of Mineral Development
BoPV	Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine
BMET	Bangladesh Manpower Employment and Training
BMDA	Barind Multipurpose Development Authority
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
BPL	Broncho Pulmonary Lavage
BMKT	Bangladesh Muktijoddha Kalyan Trust
BMS	Bachelor of Maritime Science
BNEA	Bangladesh National Enterprise Architecture
BNH	Bangladesh National Herbarium
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOSEL	Bangladesh Overseas Employment and Service Limited
BOGMC	Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources Corporation
BOI	Board of Investment
BoP	Balance of Payments
BOT	Build Operate Transfer
BPC	Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation
BPC	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation
BPD	Bangladesh Postal Department

BPO	Bangladesh Post Office
BPDB	Bangladesh Power Development Board
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BRDB	Bangladesh Rural Development Board
BREB	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BRTA	Bangladesh Road Transport Authority
BRTC	Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation
BDREN	Bangladesh Research and Education Network
BSB	Bangladesh Sericulture Board
BSC	Bangladesh Shipping Corporation
BSCCL	Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited
BSCIC	Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation
BSEC	Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation
BSEC	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
BSFIC	Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation
BSIC	Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification
BSMRMU	Bangabandhu Sheik Mujibur Rahman Maritime University
BSRTI	Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute
BSTI	Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution
BTB	Bangladesh Tea Board
BTCL	Bangladesh Telecommunication Company Limited
BTMC	Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation.
BTRC	Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
BUGC	Bangladesh University Grants Comission
BVRO	Basic Unit for Resources and Opportunities of Bangladesh
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
c&f	cost and freight
CAAB	Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh
CAB	Current Account Balance
CABs	Conformity Assessment Bodies
CAP	Country Action Plan
CAMS	Continuous Air Monitoring Stations
CASE	Clean Air Sustainable Environment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBHE	Cross Border Higher Education
CBN	Community Based Nutrition
CBN	Cost of Basic Needs
CC	Community Clinic
CCA	Controller of Certifying Authority
CCCP	Community Climate Change Program
CCPP	Combind Cycle Power Plant
CDA	Chattogram Development Authority
CET	Common Equity Tier
CETP	Central Effluent Treatment Plants
CFT	Combating Financing of Terrorism

CIB	Credit Information Bureau
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CIWM	Centre for Irrigation and Water Management
CMSMEs	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
Cox DA	Cox’s Bazar Development Authority
CPA	Chattogram Port Authority
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPTU	Central Procurment Technical Unit
CRAR	Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ration
CRR	Cash Reserve Requirement
CSBA	Community based Skilled Birth Attendant
CSE	Chattogram Stock Exchange
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake
DEMRS	Digital Evidence Management and Reporting System
DEMU	Diesel Electric Multiple Unit
DESCO	Dhaka Electric Supply Company
DFLs	Disease-Free Laying’s
DFQF	Duty Free and Quota Free
DGEN	DSE General Index
DGFI	Directorate General of Forces Intelligence
DHSE	Directorate of Secondary and Higher Education
DIFE	Department of Inspection for Factory and Inspection
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DMBs	Deposit Money Banks
DMF	Disaster Management Fund
DMTCL	Dhaka Mass Transit Company Limited
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DoE	Department of Environment
DoE	Department of Explosives
DoF	Directorate of Fisheries
DOICT	Department of Information and Communication Technology
DoF	Department of Forest
DoS	Department of Shipping
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course
D-8	Developing – 8
DPs	Development Partners
DPA	Domestic Processing Area
DPDC	Dhaka Power Distribution Company
DPDT	Department of Patents, Designs & Trademarks
DRC	Digital Registration Certificate
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange
DSA	Digital Security Agency

DSEx	DSE Broad Index
DSL	Debt Service Liabilities
DTCA	Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority
DTCB	Dhaka Transport Coordination Board
DTW	Deep Tube well
DYD	Department of Youth Development
EC	Electrical Conductivity
EC	Energy Conservation
ECA	Ecologically Critical Area
ECNEC	Executive Committee for National Economic Council
EDCF	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
EDF	Export Development Fund
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEBL	Exelerate Energy Bangladesh Ltd
EECR	Enabling Environment for Child Rights
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer
EGBMP	Enterprise Growth & Bank Modernisation Project
e-GP	Electronic Government Procurement
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework
ELCD	Early Learning for Child Development
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EP	Essential Priority
EPB	Export Promotion Bureau
EPI	Extended Program on Immunisation
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
ERL	Estern Refining Limited
ERP	Enterprise Resources Planning
e-SIF	Electronic Students Information Form
EU	European Union
EZs	Economic Zones
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FC	Foreign Currency
FCBs	Foreign Commercial Banks
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Mayanmar Nationals
FEI	Food Energy Intake
FFW	Food for Work
FIU	Financial Intelligence Unit
FLTC	Foreign Language Training Centre
FPC	Fair Price Card
FSMF	Fish Seed Multiplication Farm
FSPDSME	Financial Sector Project for the Development of SME
FSRU	Floating Storage and Regasification Unit
FSSP	Financial Sector Support Project

FTAs	Free Trade Area
FWV	Family Welfare Visitors
FY	Fiscal Year
FYP	Five Year Plan
GAP	Good Aquaculture Practice
Gbps	Gigabits Per Second
G to G	Government to Government
GCNEP	Global Center for Nuclear Energy Partnership
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GED	General Economic Division
GeoUPAC	Geo-Information for Urban Planning and Adaptation to Climate Change
GI	Galvanized Iron
GI	Geographical Indications
GIIP	Gas Initially in Place
GIS	Geographical Information System
GNI	Gross National Income
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GPON	Gigabit Passive Optical Network
GR	Gratuitous Relief
GSB	Geological Survey of Bangladesh
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point
HBFC	House Building Finance Corporation
HCR	Head Count Ratio
HDI	Human Development Index
HEC	Higher Education Commission
HEMIS	Higher Education Management Information System
HEQEP	Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HNP	Health Nutrition and Population
HPNSP	Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Program
HRD	Human Resource Development
HSD	High Speed Diesel
HVDC	High Voltage Direct Current
HYV	High Yielding Variety
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
iBAS	Integrated Budget and Accounting System
IBFCR	Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICB	Investment Corporation of Bangladesh
ICC	Internal Control and Compliance
ICS	Improved Cook Stove
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

ICT	Inland Container Terminal
ID	Identity
IDA	International Development Association
IDR	Issuer Default Rating
IFC	International Finance Corporation
	Infrastructure Investment Facilition Company
IGA	Inter Government Agreement
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organisation
IORA	Indian Ocean Rim-Association
IMSO	International Mobile Satellite organization
IOSCO	International Organisation of Securities Commission
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPO	Initial Public Offering
ISPS	International Ship and Port Facility Security
IT	Information Technology
ITES	Information Technology Enabled Service
ITLOS	International Tribunal for the Law of the Seas
ITS	Intelligent Traffic System
JBC	Jiban Bima Corporation
JCM	Joint Credit Machanism
JDPC	Jute Diversification Promotion Centre
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JPY	Japanese Yen
KBPS	Kelobits Per Second
KDA	Khulna Development Authority
kV	Kilovolt
KVA	Kilovolt Ampere
Kw	Kilowatt
KWh	Kilowatt hour
KWp	Kilowatt Peak
KYC	Know Your Customer
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LDCF	Leat Development Country Fund
LDO	Light Diesel Oil
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
LEDs	Light Emitting Diodes
LE	Large Employee
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LLP	Low Lift Pump
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOC	Line of Credit

LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
LRL	Livelihood Restoration Loan
MA	Marine Academy
MASW	Multi Channel Analysis of Surface Wave
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery
Mbps	Megabits Per Second
MCHTI	Maternal and Child Health Training Institute
MCWCs	Mother and Child Welfare Centers
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEMIS	Madrasah Education Management Information System
MEPhI	Moscow Engineering Physics Institute
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MoFL	Ministry of Fisheries & Livestock
ML	Money Laundering
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MLT	Medium and Long Term
MNCH	Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health
MoA	Memorandum of Assistance
MoP	Margin of Preference
MoR	Ministry of Railways
MoSW	Ministry of Social Walfare
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protected Area
MPA	Mongla Port Authority
MPO	Monthly Payment Order
MRA	Microcredit Regulatory Authority
MR	Mitral Regurgitation
MRT	Mass Rapid Transit
MSC	Management System Certificate
MT	Metric Tonne
MW	Megawatt
Mwp	Mega Watt Peak
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
MVAR	Mega Volt Amps Reactive
NAAND	National Academy for Autism and Nero-Development Disabilities
NABL	National Accreditation Board for Testing Laboratories
NAEM	National Academy for Educational Management
NAMA	National Appropriate Mitigation Action
NAMA	Non-Agricultural Market Access
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action
NBDCs	Non-Bank Depository Corporations
NBFIs	Non-bank Financial Institutions
NBR	National Board of Revenue
NCTB	National Curriculum and Text Book Board
NCERT	National Computer Emergency Response Centre
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEC	National Economic Council

NESCO	Northern Electricity Supply Company
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIKDU	National Institute of Kidney Disease and Urology
NIS	National Integrity Strategy
NITAG	National Immunisation Technical Advisory Group
NLDC	National Load Dispatch Centre
NMI	National Maritime Institute
NMR	Neo-natal Mortality Rate
NNGPS	Newly Nationalised Government Primary School
NNS	National Nutrition Services
NOC	Network Operation Centre
NPCBL	Nuclear Power Plant Company Bangladesh Ltd
NPCIL	Nuclear Power Plant Company India Ltd
NPO	National Productivity Organisation
NPP	National Priority Project
NRCC	National River Conservation Commission
NRCP	National Residue Control Plan
NSDA	National Skills Development Authority
NSDC	National Skill Development Council
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
NSI	National Security Intelligence
NSO	National Statistical Organisation
NSPC	Nuclear Security and Physical Protection System Cell
NSSS	National Social Security Strategy
NTCB	National Curriculum and Textbook Board
NTPC	National Thermal Power company
NTVQF	National Technical and Vocational Qualification Framework
NWRI	Nominal Wage Rate Index
OCV	Oral Cholera Vaccine
OMS	Open Market Sale
Ops	Operational Plans
OPGW	Optical Ground Wire
PACE	Promotion Agricultural Commercialization and Enterprises
PCBs	Private Commercial Banks
PCV	Packed Cell Volume
PDBF	Palli Darido Bimochon Foundation
PDPP	Preliminary Development Project Proposal
PEDP	Primary Education Development Program
PF	Proliferation Financing
PFDS	Public Food Distribution System
PFI	Plants Forever Inc
PFIs	Participating Financial Institutions
PGCB	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PKSF	Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation

PMO	Prime Minister's Office
PMT	Proxy Means Testing
POS	Partners Organisations
PPE	Pre-Primary Education
PPA	Public Procurement Act
PPA	Payra Port Authority
PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRF	Project Redyness Financing
PSMP	Power System Master Plan
PSB	Palli Shanchoy Bank
PTAs	Preferential Trade Agreements
PTI	Primary Training Institute
PTS	Primary Textile Sector
PWD	Public Works Department
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
QIIP	Quantum Index of Industrial Production
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RAB	Rapid Action Battalion
RADP	Revised Annual Development Program
RAJUK	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha
RCC	Remediation Coordination Cell
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperation Division
RDA	Rajshahi Development Authority
RDA	Rural Development Academy
REB	Rural Electrification Board
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RHD	Roads and Highways Department
RM	Reserve Money
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
RNPP	Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant
ROSC	Reaching Out of School Children
RTAs	Regional Trade Agreements
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Area
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SATIS	SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services
SASEC	South Asia Subregional Economic Cooperation
SBC	Shadharan Bima Corporation
SBs	Scheduled Banks/State Owned Specialised Banks
SCBs	State-owned Commercial Banks
SCF	Strategic Climate Funds
SDF	Social Development Foundation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECAEP	Secondary Education and Access Enhancement Project

SEIP	Skills for Employment and Investment Program
SEQAEP	Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project
SESDP	Secondary Education Sector Development Program
SESIP	Secondary Education Sector Investment Program
SESP	Secondary Education Stipend Project
SFDF	Small Farmers Development Foundation
SHSs	Solar Home Systems
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
SKO	Superior Kerosene Oil
SKT	Shishu Kallyan Trust
SLIP	School Level Improvement Plan
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMEDP	Small and Medium Sized Enterprise Development Project
SOCBs	State Owned Commercial Banks
SOEs	State Owned Enterprises
SPM	Single Point Mooring
SREDA	Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority
SREP	Supervision Review Evaluation Process
SS	Suspended Solid
SSS	Society for Social Services
STCW	International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping
STD	Standard Tender Document
STOL	Short Take-Off and Landing
STP	Strategic Transport Plan
TA	Tariff Area
TB	Tuberculosis
TBM	Tunnel Boring Machine
TCB	Trading Corporation of Bangladesh
TCF	Trillion Cubic Feet
TD	Adult Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids
T&D	Transmission and Distribution
TDS	Total Dissolved Solid
TES	Technical Expert Service
TEU	Twenty foot Equivalent Unit
TF	Terrorist Financing
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TICFA	Trade and Investment Cooperation Forum Agreement
TIN	Tax Identification Number
TLP	Trade Liberalisation Program
TMSS	Thengamara Mohila Sabuj Songha
TNC	Trade Negotiation Committee
TPS-OIC	Trade Preferential System among OIC Countries
TR	Test Relief
TRIPS	Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
TRP	Tariff Reduction Program
TSC	Teachers Students Centre
TSP	Triple Super Phosphate

TTC	Technical Training Centre
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UBSP	Urban Building Safety Project
UDL	UGC Digital Library
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UITRCE	Upazila ICT Training and Resource Center for Education
UK	United Kingdom
ULDC	Upazila Livestock Development Centre
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCCC	United Nations Climate Change Conference
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCTAD	Uinited Nations Conference On Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UPEP	Upazila Primary Education Plan
US$	United States Dollar
USA	United States of America
VAT	Value Added Tax
VCG	Village Conservation Groups
VDO	Village Development Organisations
VDP	Village Defense Party
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
VHF	Very High Frequency
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VTMIS	Vessel Traffic Management Information System
WASA	Water Supply and Sewerage Authority
WB	World Bank
WMU	World Maritime University
WRI	Wage Rate Index
WTO	World Trade Organisation
WZPDC	West Zone Power Distribution Company
ZDP	Zero Discharge Plan

Socio-Economic Indicators of Bangladesh

General Geographical Location/Characteristics	
Location	20^0 34' & 26^0 38' North Latitude
88^0 01' & 92^0 41' East Longitude	
Area (Sq. Km)	1,47,570
Standard Time	GMT+6 Hours
Population (in million) 2001 (Census)	130.0
2011 (Census)	151.7
2022 (Census)	169.83
Population Growth Rate (Percentage), 2021	1.3
Male-Female Ratio, 2021	98.1
Population Density/Sq. Km, 2021	1,153
Basic Vital Statistics	
Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population), 2021	18.8
Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 Population), 2021	5.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 Live Birth), (Below 1 Year of Age), 2021	22
Total Fertility Rate (per woman aged 15-49), 2021	2.05
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 2021	65.6
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years), 2021, Total	72.3
Male	70.6
Female	74.1
Mean Age at Marriage, 2021, Male	26.3
Female	20.7
Social Services	
Access to Water, Drinking (%), 2021	98.2
Improved Sanitation Facility (%), 2021	85.8
Literacy Rate of Population 7 +yrs (%), 2021	76.4
Male	78.6
Female	74.2
Labour Force and Employment	
Labour Force Survey, 2022 temporary	
Total Labour Force (15 +yrs), (Crore)	7.34
Male	4.75
Female	2.59
Percentage of Total Labour Force by Broad Sectors	
Agriculture Sector	45.33
Industry Sector	17.02
Service Sector	37.65
Poverty Situation (Estimated), 2022	
Incidence of Poverty (%)	18.7
Incidence of Extreme Poverty (%)	5.6
Transportation (Km.), Up to February, 2023	
National Highway	3,991
Regional Highway	4,898
Feeder Road/Zila Road	13,587
Total Road	22,476
Railway	3,101

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2022-23 (Prov.)	
GDP at Current Price (In Cr. Tk.)	44,39,273
GDP at Constant Price (In Cr. Tk.)	32,18,031
GDP Growth at Constant Price (%)	6.03
Per Capita National Income (In Tk.)	2,70,414
Per Capita National Income (In US$)	2,765
Per Capita GDP (In Tk.)	2,59,919
Per Capita GDP (In US$)	2,657
Savings and Investment (% GDP) 2022-23 (Prov.)	
Domestic savings	26.02
National savings	30.22
Total investment	31.25
Public	7.61
Private	23.64
Balance of Payments, 2022-23 (July-Feb.) (In Million US$) (Prov.)	
Export Earning , fob	34,966
Import Payments, fob	48,794
Current Account Balance	-4,387
Overall Balance	-7,949
Workers' Remittances (July-February)	14,013.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves (End February,2023)	32,267
Budget 2022-23 (Revised)	
Total Expenditure (In Crore Taka)	6,60,507
Total Expenditure (As Percentage of GDP)	14.76
Total Revenue (In Crore Taka)	4,33,000
Total Revenue (As Percentage of GDP)	9.68
Budget Deficit (Including Foreign Grants, % GDP)	5.0
Budget Deficit (Excluding Foreign Grants, % GDP)	5.1
Financial Statistics Year (February,2023)	
Total Banks	61
State Owned Commercial Banks	6
State-owned Specialised Banks	3
Private Commercial Banks	43
Foreign Bank	9
Non-Bank Financial Institution	35
Money Supply (In crore Tk.) End Feb.2023	
Narrow Money (M_1)	4,37,298.4
Reserve Money	3,50,346.9
Broad Money (M_2)	17,63,032.0
Capital Market (Share Price Index, as on end 16 May 2023)	
DSE Broad Index (Base=100)	6,277.21
Chattogram Stock Exchange (Base=1000)	18,481.47
Inflation (%) April 2023 (Point to Point)	
General	9.24
Food	8.84
Non-Food	9.72
Exchange Rate Average 2022-23 (July-February)	
Taka/US$	97.26

Sources: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank, Health Services Division, Security and Exchange Commission, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Road Transport and Highway Division, Ministry of Railways

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global Economy

The global economic growth in 2023 remains highly uncertain due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic over the past three years and the growing adverse effects of the ongoing Russia's war in Ukraine. In the World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2023, International Monetary Fund (IMF) has expected the global economy to slow down from 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.8 percent in 2023 and rebound to 3.0 percent in 2024. This projection is 0.1 percentage point lower than in the January 2023 WEO update. The slowdown of economic activity is observed due to spikes in commodity prices and supply chain disruption driven by the effects of war. Sluggish growth rates between advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies will be divergent. Growth in advanced economies is expected to decline from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023 and rebound 1.4 percent in 2024. In emerging market and developing economies, however, growth is expected to drop from 4.0 percent in 2022 to 3.9 percent in 2023 and rebound to 4.2 percent in 2024.

Global Inflation

At the beginning of 2021, global inflation reached its highest level in the last few decades. The inflation rates in the United States and some emerging and developing economies continue to rise. In most cases, inflation in these countries is extreme due to demand-supply mismatch and increase in commodity prices during the period of pandemic. The Russia-Ukraine war has fueled global inflation. Central bank policies in many countries around the world, including the US Federal Reserve (Fed), have increased interest rates several times to control inflation. This move by the Fed caused the US dollar to appreciate. As a result, the negative impact on the current account balance of various countries continues to increase causing in the increase of the inflationary pressures in import-dependent economies. The global inflation rates have been declining since mid-2022. Commodity prices including energy are decreasing. Central banks initiative on increasing interest rate has contributed to lower inflation. Global inflation is estimated at 8.8 percent in 2022 (annual average), which will decrease to 6.6 percent in 2023 and 4.5 percent in 2024. However, this rate of inflation is higher than the pre-pandemic inflation rate.

Macroeconomic Situation: Bangladesh Perspective

Bangladesh's economy has recovered from the economic damage caused by the impact of COVID-19 and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis, although the recent slowdown in the global economy has adversely affected the country's economic growth. Bangladesh's economic growth in the pre-COVID-19 fiscal year (FY 2018-19) was 7.88 percent. During the COVID-19 period, this growth rate declined to 3.45 percent in FY 2019-20, which increased to 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21 and 7.10 percent in FY 2021-22. According to the provisional estimates of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the GDP growth stood at 6.03 percent in FY 2022-23.

As per provisional estimate of BBS, per capita GDP and per capita national income stood at US$ 2,657 and US$ 2,765 respectively in FY 2022-23 compared to US$ 2,687 and US$ 2,793 respectively in the previous fiscal year. The per capita national income in dollar terms has declined slightly in FY 2022-23 due to the appreciation of US dollar. However, the per capita national income in terms of Taka increased by about 30 thousand and stood at Tk. 2,70,414.

Provisionally, the consumption expenditure as a percentage of GDP in FY 2022-23 decreased to 73.98 percent from 74.78 percent of the previous fiscal year. At the same time, total investment reached to 31.25 percent of GDP, with public investment and private investment accounting for 7.61 percent and 23.64 percent of GDP, respectively. The Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework (MTMF) envisaged the GDP growth to pick up to 8.0 percent in FY 2025-26.

While economic recovery efforts have been strong in response to the impact of COVID-19, there has been a mismatch between global demand and supply due to supply chain issues. As a result, since the beginning of 2021, an increase in the prices of all types of products, including energy have been observed in the world market and it has accelerated due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. As a result, like other countries of the world, the upward trend of the price level is being observed in Bangladesh. The average inflation rate in FY 2021-22 stood at 6.15 percent, which is 0.59 percentage point higher than in FY 2020-21. Of this, food inflation is 6.05 percent and non-food inflation is 6.31 percent. On a point-to-point basis, inflation stood at 9.24 percent in April 2023, as against 6.29 percent in April 2022. In order to keep inflation at a tolerable level, the government has taken various measures under fiscal and monetary policy. The coverage of the OMS has increased and 'Family Cards' have been issued to nearly 1 crore poor people so that they can buy essential commodities at low cost. Besides, reduction of duty on import of essential goods and increase of central bank policy interest rate etc. are significant.

The revised revenue mobilisation target was set at Tk. 4,33,000 crore in FY 2022-23, which is 9.68 percent of GDP. Of them, revenue receipt from NBR sources was marked at Tk. 3,70,000 crore (8.27% of GDP), tax revenue from non-NBR sources at Tk. 18,000 crore (0.40% of GDP) and non-tax revenue at Tk. 45,000 crore (1.00% of GDP). As per provisional data from *iBAS++*, total revenue mobilisation up to February 2023 stood at Tk. 2,36,035 crore, up by 0.92 percent of the same period of previous fiscal year, achieving 55.49 percent of the target. During this period, NBR collected revenue of Tk. 1,96,039.95 crore, which is 52.98 percent of the target and 8.92 percent higher than the previous fiscal year.

According to the revised budget, the total expenditure target for FY 2022-23 has been set at Tk. 6,60,507 crore (14.76% of GDP), which is 11.38 percent higher compared to FY 2021-22. The volume of the revised ADP in FY 2022-23 stood at Tk. 2,27,564 crore (excluding autonomous bodies/corporations own funding), which is 8.79 per cent higher than the previous fiscal year. The Government is highly concerned in maintaining the budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP by increasing efficiency in revenue management. However, due to the increase in government expenditure for COVID-19 pandemic, target was set at 5.1 percent of current fiscal year. The actual budget deficit for FY 2021-22 stood at 4.6 percent of GDP.

The FY 2022-23 monetary policy has been formulated in order to discourage unproductive financial flows to tame the demand-side pressures without circumventing the required flow of funds to the productive sectors easing supply-side conditions and supporting the country’s long-term growth aspirations. Thus, the formulation of a contractionary cautious monetary and credit programme for FY 2022-23 is expected to support the economic recovery process in the coming days as well as mitigate inflationary and exchange rate pressures. The last monetary and credit programmes were designed in line with the targeted real GDP growth and CPI inflation as outlined in the national budget for FY 2022-23. As per the policy stance, the broad money growth is pegged at 11.50 percent and domestic credit growth at 18.5 percent at the end of FY 2022-23. The actual growth in broad money and domestic credit stood at 8.77 percent and 15.58 percent in February 2023, as against 9.45 percent and 13.23 percent in the same month of the previous fiscal year. At the end of February 2023, the credit growth in the public and private sectors stood at 33.87 percent and 12.41 percent respectively, while the actual credit growth at the end of February 2022 was 28.94 percent and 10.87 percent, respectively.

The recent trends in weighted average lending and deposit rates show upward movement. The weighted average lending rate showed some constancy and reached to 7.09 percent at the end of June 2022 from 7.10 percent of end February 2022. After that it increased consistently and stood at 7.27 percent at the end of February 2023. At the same time, the weighted average deposit rate although declined a little and stood at 3.97 percent of end June 2022 from 4.02 percent of end February 2022, later it increased much and reached to 4.31 percent at end of February 2023. In enhancement of the market-based interest rate, increasing the policy rate several times by Bangladesh Bank and reduction of excess liquidity in the banking system have played significant role.

In FY 2022-23, both stock markets, Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE), noticed some volatility. However, the market capitalisation of all securities increased significantly in both the markets. Compared to June 30, 2022, the market capitalisation of DSE and CSE increased by 47.36 percent and 67.15 percent respectively compared to the end of trading on February 28, 2023. During the same period, the DSE Broad Index (DSEX) and CSE Overall Price Index decreased slightly by 2.51 percent and 2.14 percent respectively.

The IMF's World Economic Outlook January 2023 has projected that the world trade volume of goods and services to slow down from 5.4 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023 before rising to 3.4 percent in 2024. However, Bangladesh's export growth is on a positive trend. It is noteworthy that exports increased by 8.07 percent to US$ 41,721.62 million during July-March FY 2022-23 compared to the same period of pervious fiscal years. On the other hand, import payments (c&f) stood at US$ 52,713.10 million in July-February of FY 2022-23 which was significantly (10.31%) lower than the import payments of the same period of the preceding year. The growth of exports and imports during FY 2021-22 were 34.38 percent and 35.93 percent respectively compared to the previous fiscal year. Besides, total receipts of remittances increased by 2.37 percent to US$ 17,718.55 million during July-April of FY 2022-23 against the decrease of 16.24 percent during July-April of FY 2021-22.

The negative growth of import might be the outcome of a number of initiatives taken by the government as well as the central bank. The deficit of trade balance narrowed and stood at US$ 13,828 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February) which was US$ 22,431 million in FY 2021-22 (July-February). In addition, remittances increased by 4.79 percent during July-February, 2023. During the time, current account balance deficit decreased to US$ 4,387 million due to decrease in trade deficit and expansion of remittances. At the same time, the capital and financial account experienced a deficit balance. The net outcome of all these made the overall balance a deficit of US$ 7,949 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February) compared to US$ 2,222 million deficit in the same period of previous fiscal year. As a result, foreign exchange reserves declined to around US$ 32 billion at the end of February 2022. Foreign exchange reserves stood at US$ 31 billion as on 2 May 2023. As at the end of February 2023 compared to the end of June of FY 2021-22, the Taka has depreciated by 11.47 percent against the US dollar. The inflow of foreign grants and loans received during FY 2021-22 was US$ 10,969.29 million, which is 37.97 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. The inflow of foreign grants and loans received during the first eight months of the current FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023) is US$ 4,876.52 million, which is 17.33 percent lower than the same period of the previous fiscal year. The foreign deposit position at the end of February 2023 is US$, 59,213.81 million, which is 13.4 percent of GDP.

Sector-wise Economic Progress

In response to the effects of the global COVID-19, and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, the Government has adopted short, medium, and long-term action plans to maintain food security for the people of the country by continuing the expansion in agricultural productivity.

The target of food production in FY 2022-23, is 484.98 lakh metric tonne (MT). In FY 2021-22 total food production was 458.96 lakh MT. In FY 2021-22, the amount of food grains distributed to the public sector was 30.77 lakh MT. In the current FY 2022-23, till February 2023, the quantity of food grains distribution was 19.36 lakh MT. The amount of subsidy in agriculture has increased to Tk. 16,000 crore. Up to February 2023, Tk. 12,660.78 crore has released to provide subsidy on fertiliser and other agricultural activities. The disbursement of agricultural credit is gradually increasing. In FY 2021-22, the amount of credit disbursed to the agricultural sector was 28,834.21 crore. In the current FY 2022-23, the target of disbursement of credit to the agricultural sector is Tk. 30,911.00 crore. Of this, Tk. 21,066.51 crore has been disbursed up to February 2023, which is 68.15 percent of the target. The production of fish in FY 2021-22 stood at 47.59 lakh MT. In the previous fiscal year, fish production was 46.21 lakh MT. In the current fiscal year FY 2022-23, the target of fish production has been set at 47.81 lakh MT.

According to the Quantum Index of Industrial Production of BBS, the production index of large and medium manufacturing industries increased by 7.42 percent in the first quarter of FY 2022-23 (July-September, 2022) compared to the index of the same period of the previous fiscal year. Banks and NBFIs have disbursed a total loan of Tk. 2,20,489.37 crore to 11,24,193 SME entrepreneurs in the country's small and medium industries i.e. SME sector till December, 2022. During the same period, 1,47,102 SME women entrepreneurs have disbursed a loan of Tk. 10,355.80 crore for financing and the development of SMEs sector. In the past years, with the aim of encouraging the expansion of medium and small industries in addition to large industries, the amount of industrial loans distributed in the country is continuously increasing as a result of the continuous efforts of the government to distribute industrial loans and other cooperation through banks and financial institutions. In the first two quarters of FY 2022-23 (July-December, 2022), the disbursement of industrial loans stood at Tk. 2,80,935.39 crore.

The installed capacity of power generation of the country reached to 26,700 megawatts, including captive and renewable energy (up to January 2023). The maximum generation so far was 14,782 MW on 16 April, 2022. Per capita generation including captive and renewable energy has reached to 609 kWh in FY 2021-22. Construction of *Rooppur* nuclear power plant with 2400 MW capacity in 2 units is in progress to meet the growing electricity demand of the country. The target is to complete construction of the 1st (1,200 MW) and 2nd (1,200 MW) units by 2024 and 2025 respectively. On the other hand, total number of transmission lines has been increased to 14,547 circuit kilometers in total till January 2023. The Government has taken a number of steps to improve the distribution system. As a result, the power distribution line has now been stood at 6,29,000 km and the number of subscribers has been increased to 44.5 million up to January 2023.

Natural gas met almost 59 percent of the country's total commercial use of energy. Up to December, 2022, 28 gas fields have been discovered in the country. According to the latest estimate, total Gas Initial in Place (GIIP) is 40.23 trillion cubic feet (TCF), out of which 28.62 TCF is recoverable (proven and probable). From 1960 to December 2022, total 19.94 TCF gas was produced leaving 8.68 TCF recoverable. At present, the fuel oil storage capacity of the country is about 13.69 lakh metric tonnes. The government has set up two floating LNG terminals in the Bay of Bengal near *Maheshkhali* in Cox's Bazar to import liquefied natural gas (LNG) to meet the growing energy demand of the country.

With the aim of building a smooth and integrated communication system with the southern part of the country, the 6.15 km long Padma bridge built with the own funding of the Bangladesh government. The Honourable Prime Minister inaugurated the bridge on 25 June 2022 and the bridge was open to traffic from 26 June 2022. Besides, the Honourable Prime Minister inaugurated the Metrorail on 28 December, 2022 and since 29 December, 2022 Metrorail is operating regularly on the *Uttara-Agargaon* section.

The development efforts to build a developed and integrated communication and transport infrastructure are going on. The total length of highways in the country is 22,476 km as of February 2023. Parallel to the roads, development projects like bus rapid transit (BRT), Dhaka Elevated Express way, *Bangabandhu Tunnel at Karnaphuli* and some other mega-projects are being implemented which are contributing to GDP growth of the country. At present, about 3101 km long network of railway lines connects almost all of the important places including 43 districts of the country. Several measures have already been undertaken for the development and maintenance of navigability of different river routes, ensuring safe movement of watercrafts, development of inland river ports, creating infrastructure facilities to carry container goods in inland waterways etc. As the national flagship carrier, *Biman* Bangladesh Airlines Limited is operating 7 national and 21 international flights in different routes. The total number of mobile phone subscribers and internet users exceed 18.15 crore and 12.28 crore in February 2023 respectively.

The recently published Human Development Report, 2022/2023 by UNDP, Bangladesh ranked 129th out of 191 countries. In the previous HDI report of 2020, Bangladesh ranked 133rd out of 189 countries. Bangladesh moved four notches up in the 2022/2023. In FY 2022-23, about 23.88 percent of the total budget has been allocated for the sectors related to human resource development such as education and technology, health and family welfare, women and children, social welfare, youth and sports development, culture, labour and employment. At present (2021), net enrollment rate in primary schools is 97.42 percent. In order to improve the quality of primary education, the Fourth Primary Education Development Programme is being implemented with a view to increasing the enrollment and attendance rate of eligible students in schools, preventing the dropout of admitted students, increasing school connection hours and above all improving the quality of education. In addition, to meet the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, technical education has been given utmost importance with a view to develop skilled manpower. Beside, remarkable progress has been made in reducing child and maternal mortality and in increasing average life expectancy.

It is worth mentioning that according to Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2016, poverty rate declined to 24.3 percent in 2016, which was 40.0 percent in 2005.

The recently publish HIES-2023, showed a decline in the poverty rate to 18.7 percent in 2022. The extreme poverty rate decreased from 12.9 percent in 2016 to 5.6 percent in 2022. Several poverty alleviation programmes in Bangladesh meant to address poverty alleviation directly or indirectly have been launched by the government. Apart from these, different government along with non-government institutions, autonomous bodies carried out various activities involving introducing microcredit in order to expedite the government's efforts of poverty reduction. In FY 2022-23, the budget allocation for the social security sector is Tk 1,13,576 crore which is 16.75 percent of the total budget and 2.55 percent of the GDP.

Various policies and initiatives are being implemented to encourage private sector expansion and investment in this sector. These include the establishment of Special Economic Zones, incentive packages for investors and creation of special authorities for investment facilitation. Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) launched online one stop service portal on 24th February 2019 with the aim of providing more than 150 services of various service providers through one stop service portal. At present BIDA has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with 43 companies under which 63 services are being provided by 23 companies. During January-September in 2022, the amount of FDI was US$ 2,659.29 million. A total 763 projects were registered in FY 2022-23 (July-February period) under joint venture investment (local and foreign) and the amount involved with the proposal was Tk. 7,56,836 million. Total 452 business institutions are ongoing with production in the existing 8 EPZs of the country. Additional 93 industries are in to the process of As of February 2023, the amount of cumulative investment in the EPZs is US$ 6,296.24 million. In the first 8 months of FY 2022-23, the amount of actual investment stands at US$ 255.81 million achieving 77.52 percent of the annual target (US$ 330). As of February 2023, 4,86,304 Bangladeshis have been employed in the industrial establishments of EPZs under BEPZA. This is mentionable that 66 percent of Bangladeshi citizens working in EPZ are women, which is playing an important role in women's empowerment. By this time, the location and the land for 97 economic zones have been approved, 68 will be public and 29 will be private. Under public-private partnership modality, 78 projects are approved in principle covering 10 sectors.

The Government of Bangladesh has formulated the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009, which is currently being updated, emphasizing national capacity to address climate change risks. An updated BCCSAP has already been drafted which will be finalized soon. Moreover, the government has submitted the National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh 2023-2050 or National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (NAP) 2023-2050 to the UNFCCC Secretariat on October 31, 2022, with the aim of implementing adaptation activities related to climate change under the UNFCCC. The vision of the National Adaptation Plan 2023-2050 is to build a climate resilient nation by implementing effective adaptation policies capable of spurring sustainable economic growth while building strong societies that support ecosystem conservation. From FY 2009-10 to FY 2021-22, a total allocation of Tk. 3,919 crore has been provided to Climate Change Trust Fund. So far 851 (government-790, private-61) projects have been undertaken to deal with climate change risks. Out of this, 527 projects were completed. Although these projects have been implemented in pilot form in the initial stage, the local people are enjoying the benefits socially.

CHAPTER ONE

MACROECONOMIC SITUATION

While the economies of the world were recovering to the pre-COVID-19 level, the prolonged war in Russia-Ukraine and supply restrictions caused by sanctions appeared to trigger the economic losses created by unprecedented pandemic COVID-19. According to the UN, the global economy grew by 3.0 percent in 2022 and will grow by 1.9 percent in 2023 and 2.7 percent in 2024. World Bank projected global economic growth to be 1.7 and 2.7 percent in 2023 and 2024 respectively, while growth was estimated 2.9 percent in 2022. IMF forecasted that the global economy would grow by 2.8 percent in 2023 and 3 percent in 2024. Bangladesh is not fully immune from the spill-over effects of economic losses caused by the COVID-19 and now coupled with war in Ukraine, however, due to the timely decision taken by the government of Bangladesh under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh economy is turning around to previous high growth trajectory. BBS provisionally estimated the GDP growth to be 6.03 percent and the per capita income to be US$ 2,765 in FY 2022-23. The inflation rate is estimated to be 7.5 percent in FY 2022-23. Exports are showing growth while imports are rationalized. Export receipts are estimated to cross US$ 60 billion and import payments to be around US$ 90 billion in FY 2022-23 while exports and imports were US$ 52.47 billion and US$ 89.34 billion respectively in FY 2021-22. The currency Taka depreciated around 13.65 percent against US$ during the first ten months of the current fiscal year. During July-April of FY 2022-23 the remittance inflow recorded US$ 17.71 billion and foreign exchange reserve position stood US$ 30.18 billion on May 17, 2023. Considering normal domestic demand, rational fiscal expansion, growth of export and remittances, rationalisation of imports, complete recovery from COVID-19, implementation of COVID-19 incentive packages, completion of large infrastructure projects, no further major economic shock, it is expected that the economy of Bangladesh will return to its previous high and steady growth trajectory shortly.

Global Economic Situation

Global Output: Global economy has been experiencing a turmoil of price hike and output fall due to the unprecedent COVID-19 pandemic followed by the war in Ukraine. International organisations revised their forecasts for economic growth prospects and inflation. As per the United Nations (UN) publication 'World Economic Situation and Prospect 2023', the global economy grew by 3 percent in 2022, and is expected to grow by 1.9 percent in 2023 and 2.7 percent in 2024. In the World Bank's Global Economic Prospect, January 2023, global economic growth is projected 1.7 and 2.7 percent in 2023 and 2024 respectively, while growth was estimated 2.9 percent in 2022.

Sluggish growth rates between advanced economies and emerging and developing economies will remain divergent. Growth in advanced economies is expected to decline from 2.5 percent in 2022 to 0.5 percent in 2023 and 1.6 percent in 2024. In emerging and developing economies, however, growth is expected to remain 3.4 percent in 2023 same as in 2022 and 4.1 percent in 2024. The report projected that global growth is to be slow during 2023 to its third lowest pace in last three decades whereas the other two were in 2009 and 2020 global recessions. Investment growth in emerging market and developing economies is projected to remain below its average growth rate of last two decades. It is also predicted that any further shock may push the global economy into recession.

Small countries are more vulnerable to such shocks than other countries.

In the World Economic Outlook (WEO) April 2023, International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected that the global economy will grow by 2.8 percent in 2023 and 3.0 percent 2024. The projections for 2023 and 2024 are 0.1 percentage points lower than in the January 2023 WEO update. Global growth is forecast to decline to about 3.3 percent over the medium term beyond 2023.

Advanced economies are expected to grow by 1.3 percent in 2023. Due to the successful COVID-19 management global economy was rebounding to positive growth trajectory, however, war in Ukraine is slowing down the growth coupled with high price levels. IMF lowered the growth projection for almost all the countries than the WEO January Update. The United States is expected to grow by 1.6 percent, the United Kingdom -0.3 percent, Germany -0.1 percent, France 0.7 percent, Japan 1.3 percent, and Canada 1.5 percent in 2023. These projections vary from negative 0.1 percent to negative 0.5 percent.

The emerging market and developing economies are forecast to grow by 3.9 percent in 2023, 0.1 percentage points lower than the forecast made in the WEO January 2023 update. India is expected to grow by 5.9 percent, highest in the group, is 0.2 percentage point lower than the January 2023 update. Growth forecast for China is also kept same 5.2 percent as in January 2023 update. Slowing down of growing prospects for India will have a strong negative impact for the rest of the members in the group while unchanged forecast for China may bring a balance. Emerging and developing Asia is expected to grow by 5.3 percent in 2023, same as in the January update. Russian economy is forecast to grow by 0.7 percent in 2023, while Ukraine is expected to shrink by 3 percent due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and associated consequences including sanctions. It can be noted from the outlook Emerging and Developing Asia has the highest growth prospect of 5.3 percent in 2023 while the European Union has the lowest growth prospect of 0.7 percent only.

The global macroeconomic prospects remain uncertain due to war induced crisis, expectation of global recession and fallout of COVID-19 pandemic. Future developments will depend on the path of the pandemic, war situation, policy actions, the US banking sector unrest, and the evolution of financial conditions and commodity prices. Table 1.1 depicts the global growth scenario at a glance:

Table 1.1: Overview of World Output Growth Projections

(Percent Changes)

Region/country	Actual	Projection Outlook, April, 2023		Difference from Outlook Update, January, 2023	
	2022	2023	2024	2023	2024
World Output	3.4	2.8	3.0	-0.1	-0.1
Advanced Economies	2.7	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.0
USA	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.1
Euro Area	3.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	-0.2
UK	4.0	-0.3	1.1	0.3	0.1
Germany	1.8	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	-0.3
France	2.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	-0.3
Japan	1.1	1.3	1.0	-0.5	0.1
Canada	3.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Emerging Market and Developing Economics	4.0	3.9	4.2	-0.1	0.0
Emerging and Developing Asia	4.4	5.3	5.1	0.0	-0.1
China	3.0	5.2	4.5	0.0	0.0
India	6.8	5.9	6.3	-0.2	-0.5
ASEAN-5	5.5	4.5	4.6	0.2	-0.1

Source: World Economic Outlook, April 2023.IMF.
Note: ASEAN-5: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnams. The base year for national income accounting is changed to 2015-16 from 2005-06 by BBS in 2021. This should be kept in mind while comparing data with any previous point of time.

Bangladesh Macroeconomic Situation:

Economic Growth

Bangladesh economy has been growing consistently high over a decade crossing 7.0 percent milestone in FY 2015-16 and 8.0 percent milestone in FY 2018-19, however, the COVID-19 pandemic reduced the growth rate to 3.45 percent in FY 2019-20. Under the prudent leadership of the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Bangladesh successfully managed COVID-19 pandemic and returned to high growth trajectory. The economy grew by 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21 and 7.10 percent in FY 2021-22. To remain a bit conservative considering the global sluggish economic condition GDP growth rate is expected to be 6.03 percent in FY 2022-23, 1.07 percentage point lower than the previous fiscal year. Medium-term forecasts for GDP growth rates are 7.5 percent in FY 2023-24, 7.8 percent in FY 2024-25 and 8.0 percent in FY 2025-26.

GDP, Per capita GDP and GNI

According to the final estimate, the volume of GDP at current market prices reached Tk. 39,71,716.4 crore in FY 2021-22, which was Tk. 35,30,184.8 crore in FY 2020-21. In nominal term GDP growth rate was 12.51 percent. GDP is provisionally estimated by BBS Tk. 44,39,273 crore in FY 2022-23, Tk. 4,67,557 crore higher than previous fiscal year. Per capita GDP is estimated to be US$ 2,657 in FY 2022-23 which is lower than previous fiscal year resulted from Taka depreciation. Medium-term GDP forecasts are Tk. 50,06,782 crore in FY 2023-24, Tk. 56,29,691 crore in FY 2024-25, and Tk. 63,41,391 crore in FY 2025-26. As per the final estimate, per capita GDP in FY 2021-22 was US$ 2,687, US$ 225 up from the previous fiscal year. Per capita gross national income increased to US$ 2,793 in FY 2021-22, US$ 202 up from FY 2020-21. The per capita gross national income is provisionally estimated to US$ 2,765 in FY 2022-23, US$ 28 lower than previous fiscal year. The amount remains lower than the previous year due to Taka depreciation.

Sectoral Growth

According to the final estimate of BBS, the growth of agriculture sector increased to 3.05 percent in the FY 2021-22, from 3.17 percent in the FY 2020-21. During the same period, the industry sector grew by 9.86 percent, which was 10.29 percent in the previous fiscal year. The service sector grew by 6.26 percent in FY 2021-22, 0.53 percentage point up from the previous fiscal year. According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the growth rate of agriculture sector stood 2.61 percent in FY 2022-23, 0.44 percentage point lower than the previous FY.

Within the agriculture sector, the growth rate of forest and related services is estimated highest growth rate of 5.16 percent in FY 2022-23. The contribution of the broad agricultural sector to the GDP stood at 11.20 percent in FY 2022-23, 0.41 percentage point lower than the previous fiscal year.

The industrial sector is estimated to have 8.18 percent growth in FY 2022-23, 1.68 percentage point lower than the previous fiscal year. The contribution of industries to GDP became 37.56 percent, 0.64 percentage point higher than the previous fiscal year.

The services sector is estimated to have 5.84 percent growth in FY 2022-23, 0.42 percentage point lower than the FY 2021-22. Warehouse and support activities is estimated to experience the highest growth rate of 9.08 percent followed by Human health and social work (8.36%).

Wholesale and retail trade; transportation and storage; accommodation and food services activities; financial and insurance activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; education and other service sectors would grow significantly over FY 2021-22. The contribution of broad service sector to the GDP stood at 51.24 percent in FY 2022-23, 0.24 percentage point lower than the previous fiscal year.

Consumption Expenditure

In GDP measured by expenditure method, consumption expenditure especially private consumption occupies the major share. Over more than a decade, consumption as domestic demand has been over 70 percent of GDP. As per the final estimate of BBS the contribution of consumption expenditure to GDP is 74.78 percent in 2021-22 of which private consumption is 69.08 percent and general government consumption is 5.70 percent. BBS provisionally estimated that the contribution of consumption expenditure to the GDP will be 73.98 percent of which private consumption 68.23 percent and general government consumption 5.75 percent in FY 2022-23.

Savings and Investment

During FY 2021-22, domestic savings decreased to 25.22 percent of GDP, 0.12 percent lower than the previous year. Likewise, national savings as percent of GDP decreased to 29.35 percent in FY 2021-22 percent, 1.44 percent lower than the FY 2020-21. Gross domestic savings is provisionally estimated to be 26.02 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23, 0.8 percent higher than previous fiscal year. Gross national savings is estimated to be 30.22 percent of GDP, 0.87 percent higher than the previous fiscal year.

The contribution of investment to GDP increased to 32.05 percent in FY 2021-22, 1.03 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. Of 32.05 percent contribution to GDP, private investment is 24.52 percent while public investment is 7.53 percent. Both private and public investment as a percentage of GDP have slightly increased compared to the previous fiscal year. Investment is estimated to be 31.25 percent of GDP of which private investment is 23.64 percent and public investment is 7.61 percent in FY 2022-23. Overall investment is 0.8 percent lower than last fiscal year.

Inflation

The point to point inflation in FY 2021-22 stood 6.15 percent, 0.59 percent higher than FY 2020-21, which is slightly higher than the target rate of inflation. As the economic damages created by Covid-19 pandemic is triggered by war in Ukraine, like all other countries of the world an upward trend of price level is being observed in Bangladesh. The inflation rate is estimated to be 7.5 percent in FY 2022-23.

Revenue Mobilisation

In FY 2021-22, Tk. 3,37,804 crore (8.5% of GDP) revenue was collected of which NBR tax revenue was Tk. 2,94,823 crore, non-NBR tax revenue was Tk. 6,705 crore and non-tax revenue is Tk. 36,276 crore. The revised revenue mobilisation target is set Tk.4,33,000 crore in FY 2022-23, which is 9.7 percent of the estimated GDP. Of them, revenue to be collected from NBR sources is Tk.3,70,000 crore (8.3% of GDP), tax revenue from non-NBR sources is Tk. 18,000 crore (0.4% of GDP) and non-tax revenue is Tk. 45,000 crore (1.0% of GDP). NBR revenue received during July-March of FY 2022-23 is Tk.2, 54,517.53 which is 88.60 percent of the target.

Government Expenditure

According to the revised budget, the total expenditure target for FY 2022-23 was set Tk. 6,60,507 crore, which is 14.8 percent of GDP. Of this, operating expenditure is Tk. 4,32,942 crore (9.7% of GDP) and development expenditure is Tk. 2,27,566 crore (5.1% of GDP).

As per the provisional estimates of *iBAS++*, the total expenditure up to March 2023 in FY 2022-23 was Tk. 3,00,820 crore, of which operating expenditure was Tk. 2,27,987 crore and development expenditure was Tk. 62,105 crore.

Budget Balance and Financing

Government remains conscious to keep the budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP. In the revised budget of FY 2022-23, budget deficit has been estimated at Tk. 2,45,063 crore (including grant) which is 5.0 percent of GDP. Of this deficit, Tk. 90,145 crore (2.0% of GDP) will be financed from external sources (including foreign grant) and Tk. 1,40,625 crore (3.1% of GDP) will be financed by domestic sources. Out of the deficit in the domestic sector, Tk. 115,624 crore will be sourced from the banking system and the remaining Tk. 25,001 crore will be sourced from the non-bank sector.

Priorities in the Allocation of Revised ADP, FY 2022-23.

The highest priority given in the RADP of FY 2022-23 are local government, roads and highways, power, railways, secondary and higher education, science and technology, health services, primary education, shipping and bridges division. In FY 2022-23, the highest allocation is given to local government, which is 19.20 percent of the revised ADP.

Monetary Policy and Monetary Management

Monetary policy stance and the monetary and credit programmes have been announced for the second half of FY 2022-23 with key objective to contain inflationary and exchange rate pressures, support desired economic growth, ensuring the necessary flow of funds to economy's production and employment generation activities.

The FY 2022-23 monetary programme is primarily set to support 6.03 percent real GDP growth and containment of average inflation at 7.5 percent.

To ensure the containment of inflation and exchange rate pressures, the repo and reverse repo interest rates have been increased 25 basis points repo rate to 6 percent from 5.75 percent and reverse repo rate to 4.25 percent from 4 percent respectively. The Bank Rate is kept unchanged at 4 percent.

Money and Credit

At the end of February of FY 2022-23, the year-on-year, broad money (M2) increased by 15.14 percent and reserve money increased by 0.92 percent. During the period, net foreign assets decreased by 13.34 percent.

Domestic credit increased (year-on-year) by 15.58 percent in February 2023 of FY 2022-23, of which private sector credit growth stood at 12.14 percent at the end of February 2023 against 8.93 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The net credit to the government increased by 33.87 percent at the end of February 2023 which was increased by 28.94 percent in same period of the previous year. At the end of February 2023, credit to the other public sector increased by 20.42 percent compared to 14.09 percent during the same period of the last fiscal year.

Interest Rate

In order to enhance international competitiveness, flourish productive sector and reduce classified loans the rate of interest has been rationalised limiting it to single digit except credit card. As a result, during COVID-19 pandemic productive sectors did not face much problem and the weighted average lending and deposit rates show downward movement. The weighted average lending rate of commercial banks decreased continuously and stood at 7.27 percent in February 2023. The interest rate spread is reduced to 2.96 percent in February 2023.

Capital Market

In DSE, total number of listed securities has increased from 625 in June 2022 to 654 in March, 31, 2023. Total Market Capitalisation of all listed securities increased from Tk. 5,17,781.69 crore in

June 2022 to Tk. 7,62,366.31 crore in Mach, 31, 2023. DSE Broad Index has decreased from 6,376.94 points in June 2022 to 6,206.79 points in March 2023.

In CSE, total number of listed securities increased from 376 in June 2022 to 630 on March 31, 2023. Total Market Capitalisation of all listed securities increased from Tk. 4,33,369.31 crore in June 2022, to Tk. 7,48,233.56 crore on March 31, 2023. CSE Broad Index has decreased from 18,727.51 points in June 2022 to 18,288.34 points in March 2023.

Exports

In FY 2021-22 total export earnings increased by 29.1 percent to US$ 52.47 billion over the previous fiscal year. During July to February of FY 2022-23 export earnings stood at US$ 37.08 billion, which is 9.56 percent higher than the export earnings of the same period in the previous fiscal year. During this period, commodity-wise growth of export earnings shows that export earnings from many of the products have increased compared to the last fiscal year while few of the products experienced negative growth. The government initiatives to facilitate exports are enhanced during COVID-19. Export incentives are extended to new products. Exports receipts are estimated to be 54.2 billion in FY 2022-23.

Import

The total import payments in FY 2021-22 stood at US$ 89.34 billion, 44.24 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. Up to February of FY 2022-23, total import payments stood US$ 52.71 billion, 10.31 percent lower than the same period of the previous fiscal year. Import payments is estimated to be around US$ 75.1 billion in FY 2022-23.

Overseas Employment and Remittance

COVID-19 pandemic hit hard the overseas job market and thus overseas employment decreased to 2,17,669 in 2020 from 7,00,159 in 2019. However, as travel restrictions gradually eased, the overseas employment rebounded after 2020. Overseas employment significantly increased to 9,88,910 in FY 2021-22 and reached 8,43,365 by March 2023.

In FY 2020-21, Bangladeshi expatriates' remittance stood at US$ 24.78 billion which was significantly higher (36.10%) than the previous fiscal year. During 2022-23 financial year remittance earned reached at US$ 21.03 billion, 15.11 percent lower than previous fiscal year. By the end of March of FY 2022-23 remittance earnings recorded is US$ 16.03 billion.

The major portion of remittance has been received from Middle East countries. During July to March 2023 the highest amount of remittance earned from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia followed by the USA, UAE, the UK, Qatar, Kuwait, Malaysia, Italy and so on.

Balance of Payments (BoP)

Trade deficit of Bangladesh stood US$ 33.25 billion in FY 2021-22 compared to US$ 23.78 billion in FY 2020-21. Trade deficit rose by 39.82 percent in FY 2021-22, largely due to the higher import payments resulted from high commodity prices worldwide. During that time, the current account balance deficit stood at US$ 18.64 billion. Trade deficit during July-February of FY 2022-23 has reduced to US$ 13.83 billion compared to US$ 22.43 billion during the same period of the last fiscal year, 38.34 percent lower than previous fiscal year. The decrease of deficit was resulted from the import rationalisation measures.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

Foreign exchange reserve of Bangladesh reached a record height of US$ 48 billion on 24 August 2021 largely due to huge inward remittances and export earnings. However, due to the high import bill resulted from global excessive price hike the volume of foreign exchange reserve decreased by about US$ 8 billion since July August 2022. The foreign exchange reserve stood at US$ 30.18 billion on 17 May 2023.

Exchange Rate

Bangladeshi currency Taka experienced an overall 13.65 percent depreciation against US dollar in July-April FY 2022-23 compared to that of the FY 2021-22. The weighted average inter-bank rate stood at Taka 106.15 per US$ on 17 April 2023, which was Taka 86.03 per US$ on 18 April 2022.

Short and Medium-term Prospects of Bangladesh Economy

The edium-term Macroeconomic Framework (MTMF), 2023-24 to 2025-26, has been formulated taking into account the recent dynamics of the global economy and the impacts on the domestic sector. While the global economy was recovering from COVID-19 impairment, the Russia-Ukraine war is triggering the loss of lives and livelihood in the war zone and supply bottlenecks in the rest of the world. Countries are administering mass vaccinations and implementing incentive packages to address the unintended effects of the coronavirus on public health, global growth and commodity markets. Government of Bangladesh has been implementing 28 incentives worth Tk. 1,87,679 crore. Because of the timely policy decision under the able leadership of Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Bangladesh successfully managed repeated waves of COVID-19 with minimum loss of lives.

In the medium term, the government will put emphasis on full economic recovery from the fallout of COVID-19, address the issues arisen from war in Ukraine, implementing 8th Five Year Plan, the 2030 agenda-SDGs, second perspective plan (2021-2041), 'Delta Plan 2100', and 'Blue Economy' strategies.

Government is keen to restore the pre-pandemic economic high growth trajectory. Bangladesh was became able to achieve 6.94 percent GDP growth against revised target of 6.1 percent in the MTMF. GDP growth is estimated 6.03 percent in 2022-23 and has been projected to gradually rise to 7.5, 7.8 and 8.0 percent respectively in FY 2023-24, FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26. Inflation is estimated to be 7.5 percent in FY 2022-23, which is expected to gradually decrease in the next three fiscal years reaching 5.4 percent in FY 2025-26. Gross iinvestment is forecasted to be between 33.8 to 36 percent of GDP in the next three fiscal years. Out of this, investment in the public sector will be between 6.3 to 6.6 percent and investment in the private sector will be between 27.4 to 29.4 percent of GDP.

As per the MTMF, the estimated revenue mobilisation for FY 2022-23 will be 9.8 percent of GDP and projection is made that the revenue will lie between 10.0 percent to 11.2 percent of GDP in between FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26. Public outlay is estimated to be 14.9 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23. It is projected that the outlay will be between 15.2 to 16.2 percent of GDP in following three years.

In FY 2022-23, the revised budget deficit is estimated to be 5.1 percent of GDP. The budget deficit is projected to be 5.2 to 5.0 percent of GDP in FY 2023-24 to FY 2025-26. This will be a little bit higher than the target rate of keeping budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP due to increased government spending aimed at restoring the economy Covid-19 fall out and other global setbacks. The target is to keep the private sector credit flow at 14.1 percent in FY 2022-23, which is expected to increase to 15 to 16 percent of GDP in the next three fiscal years.

Exports are estimated to grow by 10 percent in 2022-23 and projected to grow at a rate of 12 to 14 percent in the following three fiscal years. Import is estimated to decrease by 9 percent in FY

2022-23 and projected increase by 8 percent in FY 2023-24, and 12 percent both in FY 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively. Remittances are estimated to be 4 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23 and projected to be between 10 to 13 percent in the following three fiscal years. Considering normal domestic demand, rational fiscal expansion, growth of export and remittances, complete recovery from COVID-19 situation, implementation of COVID-19 incentive packages, completion of large infrastructure projects, no further major economic shock, it is expected that the economy of Bangladesh will return to its previous steady growth trajectory shortly. Table 1.2 highlights the projection of key macroeconomic indicators during FY 2022-23 to FY 2025-26.

Table 1.2: Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework: Key Indicators

Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
	Actual				Budget	Revised Budget	Projection		
Real Sector									
Real GDP growth (%)	7.88	3.45	6.94	7.10	7.50	6.03	7.50	7.80	8.00
CPI Inflation (%)	5.48	5.65	5.56	6.15	5.60	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.40
Investment (% GDP)	32.2	31.3	31.0	32.0	31.5	27.8	33.8	35.1	36.0
Private	25.25	24.02	23.70	24.50	24.80	21.8	27.4	28.8	29.4
Public	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.50	6.70	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6
Fiscal Sector (% of GDP)									
Total Revenue	8.5	8.4	9.3	8.5	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.4	11.2
Tax Revenue	7.7	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.5	10.2
Of which NBR Tax Revenue	7.4	6.8	7.5	7.4	8.3	8.3	8.6	9.1	9.7
Non-Tax Revenue	0.9	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Public Expenditure	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.1	15.2	14.9	15.2	15.4	16.2
Of which ADP	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.9
Overall Balance	-4.7	-4.7	-3.7	-4.6	-5.5	-5.1	-5.2	-5.0	-5.0
Financing	4.7	4.7	3.7	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.0
Domestic Financing	3.4	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9
External Financing(net)	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Money and Credit (Year-on-year % change)									
Domestic Credit	12.3	14.0	10.1	16.2	16.0	18.5	16.0	17.0	17.0
Credit to the Private sector	11.3	8.6	8.3	13.7	15.0	14.1	15.0	16.0	16.0
Broad Money	9.9	12.6	13.6	9.5	15.6	11.5	13.0	13.0	13.0
External Sector (% Change)									
Export, f.o.b	9.1	-17.1	12.4	33.4	20.0	10.0	12.0	14.0	14.0
Import, f.o.b	1.8	-8.6	19.7	35.9	12.0	-9.0	8.0	12.0	12.0
Remittance	10.2	12.4	36.1	-15.1	16.0	4.0	10.0	13.0	13.0
Current Account Balance(% GDP)	-1.45	-1.26	-1.10	-4.06	-3.50	-1.48	-0.93	-0.62	0.06
Gross Foreign Exchange Reserves (Billion USD)	32.72	36.04	46.40	42.7	45.3	34.6	35.8	41.1	48.9
Forex. Reserve in terms of month of Import	6.0	7.2	7.8	5.3	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.7
Memorandum Item									
GDP at current market prices (Billion Tk.)	29514	31705	35302	39718	44500	44392.73	50067.82	56296.91	63413.91

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, BBS

CHAPTER TWO

GDP, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

The Bangladesh economy has been showing sustainable recovery from the impact of the global coronavirus pandemic. The GDP growth experienced a sharp fall at 3.45 percent in FY 2019-20 from 7.88 percent growth of pre-pandemic year. However, GDP growth rebounded and stood at 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21 and 7.10 percent in FY 2021-22. But due to Russia-Ukraine crisis, the economic growth in FY 2022-23 has been hampered. According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the GDP growth is expected to be 6.03 percent in FY 2022-23. During the period, the per capita GDP and GNI stood at US$ 2,657 and US$ 2,765 respectively. The per capita GDP and GNI of the previous fiscal year were US$ 2,687 and US$ 2,793 respectively. The growth of agriculture sector was 3.17 percent in FY 2020-21, which stood at 3.05 percent in FY 2021-22. According to the provisional estimate, the growth of the agriculture sector will stand at 2.61 percent in FY 2022-23. In FY 2020-21, the growth of the industry sector was 10.29 percent, which declined to 9.86 percent in FY 2021-22. The growth of the industry sector is estimated at 8.18 percent in current fiscal year. According to the provisional data, in FY 2022-23, growth in broad service sector has been decreased to 5.84 percent as compared to 6.26 percent in the FY 2021-22. The sectoral share of broad agriculture, industry and service stood at 11.20 percent, 37.56 percent and 51.24 percent respectively in FY 2022-23; which were 11.61 percent, 36.92 percent and 51.48 percent respectively in previous fiscal year. In demand side, the consumption expenditure stood at 73.98 percent in FY 2022-23, with significant contribution of private sector. Gross domestic savings increased to 26.02 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23, from 25.22 percent a year earlier. Similarly gross national savings as percent of GDP increased to 30.22 percent in FY 2022-23 from 29.35 percent in FY 2021-22. On the other hand, investment-GDP ratio slightly decreased to 31.25 percent in FY 2022-23 from 32.05 percent in previous fiscal year.

Economic Growth

The Bangladesh economy has been able to recover from the adverse effects of coronavirus pandemic. Before pandemic, the GDP growth was 7.88 percent in FY 2018-19 which fall to 3.45 percent in FY 2019-20. GDP growth has been rebounded and stood at 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21 and 7.10 percent in FY 2021-22. But, due to Russia-Ukraine crisis, the economic growth in FY 2022-23 has been hampered. According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the GDP growth is expected to be 6.03 percent in FY 2022-23.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

According to the provisional data of BBS, GDP at current market prices is Tk. 44,39,273 crore (US$ 454 Billion) in FY 2022-23, up by 11.77 percent of the previous fiscal year.

The per capita GDP increased to Tk. 2,59,919 in FY 2022-23 which was Tk. 2,31,861 in previous fiscal year. On the other hand, per capita national income in FY 2022-23 stood at Tk. 2,70,414 up from Tk. 2,41,047 in the previous fiscal year. In US dollar, per capita GDP and GNI stood at US$ 2,657 and US$ 2,765 respectively in FY 2022-23 compared to US$ 2,687 and US$ 2,793 respectively in FY 2021-22. Table 2.1 shows GDP, GNI, per capita GDP and national income during the period from FY2015-16 to FY 2022-23.

Table 2.1: GDP, GNI, Per Capita GDP and GNI at Current Market Prices

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
GDP (In Crore Tk.)	2075821	2324307	2639248	2951429	3170469	3530185	3971716	4439273
GNI (In Crore Tk.)	2173075	2404557	2744791	3072323	3301701	3715997	4129062	4618529
Population (In crore)	15.99	16.18	16.37	16.56	16.74	16.91	17.13	17.07
Per Capita GDP (In Tk.)	129828	143698	161274	178280	189361	208751	231861	259919
Per Capita GNI (In Tk.)	135911	148659	167723	185583	197199	219738	241047	270414
Per Capita GDP (In US$)	1659	1816	1964	2122	2234	2462	2687	2657
Per Capita GNI (In US$)	1737	1879	2043	2209	2326	2591	2793	2765

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (*Provisional)

Method of GDP Estimation

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is the organsation responsible for estimating GDP in Bangladesh. Following the internationally agreed System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, various countries estimate GDP. Three methods/approaches are used to calculate GDP: (i) production approach, (ii) income approach and (iii) expenditure approach. However, Bangladesh prepares GDP based on production and expenditure approach.

Production based estimate of GDP encompasses 3 broad sectors which are agriculture, industry and service. Moreover, overall GDP was consist of 15 sectors in 2005-06 base year. Among these 15 sectors. the broad agriculture sector consists of two sectors namely, (i) agriculture and forestry and (ii) fishing. Similarly, the broad industry sector comprises (i) mining and quarrying, (ii) manufacturing, (iii) electricity, gas and water supply and (iv) construction sector. The broad service sector includes the collective outputs of the, (i) wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motor cycles and personal and household goods, (ii) hotels and restaurants, (iii) transport, storage and communication, (iv) financial intermediations, (v) real estate, renting and business activities, (vi) public administration and defense, (vii) education, (viii) health and social work and (ix) community, social and personal services.

In 2015-16 base year BBS restructured some of the existing sectors and includes new sectors for estimating the value addition of the new base year (2015-16) GDP. Currently, the total number of sector in GDP is 19. The value addition of GDP by sectors at current market prices has shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices

(In Crore Taka)

Industrial origin sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	**279505**	**301167**	**329380**	**353443**	**380446**	**410661**	**445531**	**486315**
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**279505**	**301167**	**329380**	**353443**	**380446**	**410661**	**445531**	**486315**
a) Crops & horticulture	138280	148669	162333	173378	186116	199631	215365	236869
b) Animal Farmings	46655	49516	53186	56290	59715	63293	67399	73571
c) Forest and related services	37188	39864	43563	46639	50399	55916	63748	68204
d) Fishing	57382	63118	70298	77136	84216	91822	99020	107672
B. Industry	**644940**	**726306**	**844106**	**969620**	**1043451**	**1176120**	**1347209**	**1519488**
2. Mining and quarrying	**33053**	**39984**	**44276**	**52610**	**55224**	**59102**	**58916**	**62943**
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	11478	11807	11969	12054	11621	11743	11494	11705
b) Other mining & coal	21575	28177	32307	40556	43603	47359	47423	51238
3. Manufacturing	**422387**	**466606**	**549024**	**625937**	**653064**	**749659**	**864437**	**983113**
a) Large Industry	221152	237826	275676	311858	318033	357357	422896	471697
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	129108	146724	173858	198066	208696	248999	273587	317583
c) Cottage Industry	72127	82056	99490	116014	126335	143302	167954	193833
4.Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	**24555**	**29233**	**32625**	**38144**	**44523**	**44902**	**50414**	**56534**
a) Electricity	18310	22014	24604	30239	36926	37096	42062	47581
b) Gas	6244	7219	8022	7905	7596	7806	8351	8954
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	2103	2263	2488	2674	2761	2968	3809	4349
6. Construction	162843	188219	215693	250255	287880	319490	369633	412548
C. Services	**1062983**	**1194320**	**1343117**	**1500780**	**1633150**	**1811038**	**2027088**	**2268535**
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	288510	324632	373716	418395	445757	497652	567097	640467
8. Transportation and storage	**158030**	**178722**	**197806**	**219711**	**232252**	**256215**	**285272**	**314132**
a) Land Transport	136942	155313	172635	192706	203898	226881	253429	279553
b) Water transport	12941	14328	15088	15864	16571	17475	18419	19400
c) Air transport	1667	1899	2095	2250	2304	2279	2422	2606
d) Warehousing and support activities	5539	6165	6877	7667	8156	8141	9445	10804
e) Postal and courier activities	941	1016	1112	1224	1323	1439	1557	1769
9. Accommodation and food service activities	23886	26670	30106	33549	36015	39857	44452	51053
10. Information and communication	24834	27264	29461	32204	35107	38448	41422	46934
11. Financial and insurance activities	**65072**	**72247**	**81723**	**93297**	**103217**	**115271**	**129539**	**146161**
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	54996	61018	69326	79417	88044	98457	110878	125290
b) Insurance	6343	6826	7439	8202	8851	9643	10556	11696
c) Other financial auxiliaries	3733	4403	4958	5678	6322	7171	8105	9175
12. Real estate activities	192509	214151	235990	260715	288001	313029	340182	366100
13. Professional, scientific and technical activities	3906	4282	4714	5179	5656	6273	6942	7824
14. Administrative and support service activities	14244	15722	17269	20017	23005	27138	31136	37868
15. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security	66730	78463	90249	99006	106965	116996	127366	143717
16. Education	54479	60858	68164	76961	85642	95642	109514	126553
17. Human health and social work activities	54600	63515	73365	86811	101522	118500	138207	159768
18. Arts, entertainment and recreation	3007	3365	3772	4244	4761	5341	6074	6899
19. Other service activities	113177	124429	136783	150691	165250	180677	199886	221062
Total GVA at current basic price	**1987428**	**2221793**	**2516603**	**2823843**	**3057048**	**3397820**	**3819829**	**4274337**
Growth rate	**-**	**11.79**	**13.27**	**12.21**	**8.26**	**11.15**	**12.42**	**11.90**
Tax less subsidy	88394	102514	122645	127586	113422	132366	151888	164936
GDP at current market price	**2075821**	**2324307**	**2639248**	**2951429**	**3170469**	**3530185**	**3971716**	**4439273**
Growth rate	**-**	**11.97**	**13.55**	**11.83**	**7.42**	**11.35**	**12.51**	**11.77**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (*Provisional).

Growth of GDP by Sectors

The growth rates of GDP by sectors at base price or constant prices have been shown in Table 2.3 and the broad sectoral growth of GDP has been shown in Figure 2.1.

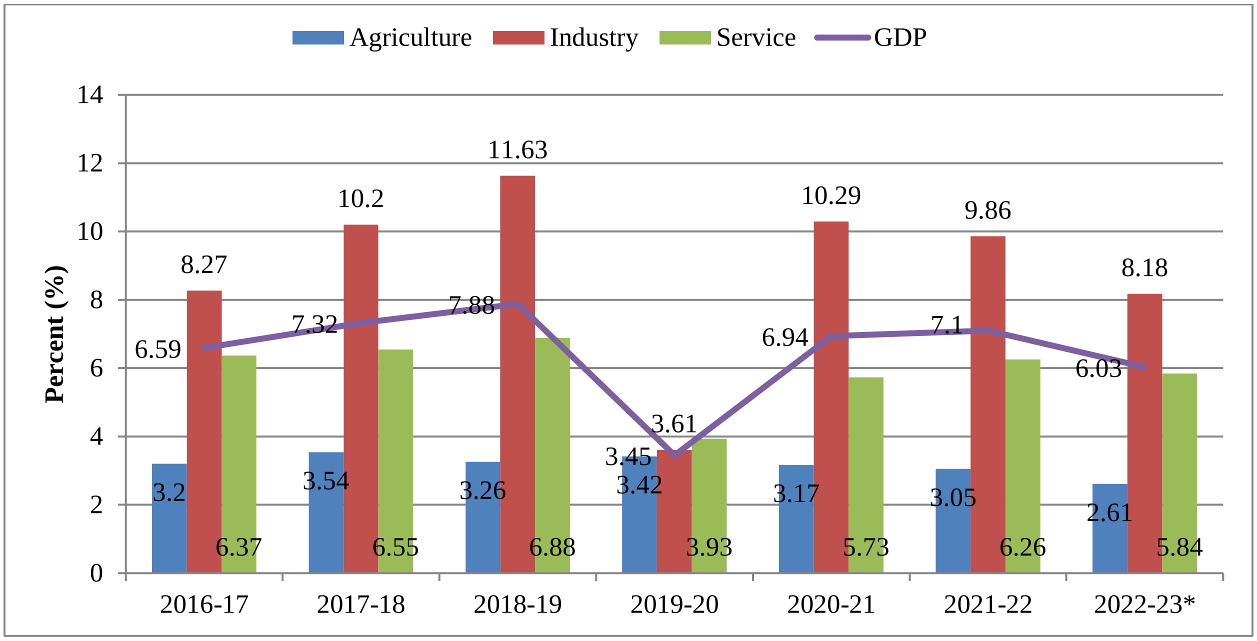
Table 2.3: Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices

(Base Year: 2015-16) (In Percentage)

Industrial origin sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	**3.20**	**3.54**	**3.26**	**3.42**	**3.17**	**3.05**	**2.61**
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.20	3.54	3.26	3.42	3.17	3.05	2.61
a) Crops & horticulture	2.22	2.75	2.07	2.5	2.29	2.61	2.26
b) Animal Farmings	2.77	2.90	3.01	3.19	2.94	3.10	3.23
c) Forest and related services	5.00	5.08	5.13	5.34	4.98	5.08	5.16
d) Fishing	4.73	4.93	4.99	4.4	4.11	2.64	1.14
B. Industry	**8.27**	**10.2**	**11.63**	**3.61**	**10.29**	**9.86**	**8.18**
2. Mining and quarrying	17.29	9.55	11.31	3.16	6.49	-1.12	5.74
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	-0.34	0.04	-0.57	-4.47	0.32	-4.67	-1.17
b) Other mining & coal	26.67	13.53	15.69	5.58	8.26	-0.17	7.50
3. Manufacturing	7.09	10.45	12.33	1.68	11.59	11.41	9.23
a) Large Industry	4.63	11.08	12.79	0.41	10.61	15.68	8.46
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	10.06	11.10	10.61	2.69	13.89	4.84	9.73
c) Cottage Industry	9.29	7.45	14.17	3.67	10.27	11.12	10.69
4.Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.07	8.27	8.24	0.67	9.54	6.15	4.54
a) Electricity	8.78	10.09	10.22	1.87	11.65	7.75	5.63
b) Gas	2.06	2.60	1.62	-3.68	1.45	-0.61	-0.46
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.63	2.96	6.31	2.18	6.65	9.54	10.02
6. Construction	9.76	10.06	10.47	9.13	8.08	8.71	6.41
C. Services	**6.37**	**6.55**	**6.88**	**3.93**	**5.73**	**6.26**	**5.84**
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	8.22	8.74	8.85	3.21	7.64	8.46	6.65
8. Transportation and storage	6.13	6.74	7.01	1.73	4.04	5.75	5.99
a) Land Transport	6.53	7.08	7.42	1.74	4.68	6.08	6.46
b) Water transport	1.07	1.55	1.45	0.75	1.80	1.22	-1.78
c) Air transport	12.61	9.78	7.08	1.29	-2.00	3.84	5.12
d) Warehousing and support activities	6.35	9.10	8.76	3.42	-4.99	7.43	9.08
e) Postal and courier activities	3.23	5.44	4.48	2.07	3.34	1.76	4.08
9. Accommodation and food service activities	5.39	5.52	5.64	1.69	4.53	5.37	5.89
10. Information and communication	8.35	6.77	7.36	6.57	7.11	4.79	5.42
11. Financial and insurance activities	5.30	6.94	8.25	4.72	5.82	5.87	5.76
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	5.23	7.41	8.62	4.94	5.96	6.09	5.92
b) Insurance	2.07	3.04	4.54	2.16	3.22	3.14	3.86
c) Other financial auxiliaries	11.86	6.46	8.59	5.38	7.48	6.48	6.11
12. Real estate activities	3.33	3.48	3.61	3.68	3.42	3.70	3.87
13. Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.97	4.08	4.17	3.38	5.09	4.25	4.37
14. Administrative and support service activities	6.40	7.74	8.17	6.33	6.02	6.01	6.13
15. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	11.23	8.67	6.49	5.49	6.05	4.91	6.95
16. Education	5.95	5.89	7.06	5.33	5.81	7.87	6.88
17. Human health and social work activities	10.33	9.20	12.2	10.7	10.6	9.88	8.36
18. Arts, entertainment and recreation	4.98	5.24	5.48	5.43	5.76	6.07	6.36
19. Other service activities	3.14	3.22	3.27	3.06	3.08	3.19	3.27
Total GVA at current basic price	6.54	7.34	8.01	3.76	7.00	7.17	6.33
Tax less subsidy	7.64	6.75	4.94	-3.65	5.33	5.43	-1.75
GDP at constant market price	**6.59**	**7.32**	**7.88**	**3.45**	**6.94**	**7.10**	**6.03**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (*Provisional).

Figure 2.1: Broad Sectoral GDP Growth at Constant Prices



(*Provisional.)

Agriculture Sector

According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the growth of agriculture sector stood at 2.61 percent in FY 2022-23, which was 3.05 percent in previous fiscal year. During this period among the 4 sub-sectors of broad agriculture sector the growth rate of crops and horticulture and fishing has decreased while the growth rate of animal farming and forest and related services has increased compared to previous fiscal year.

The food-grain production target (rice, wheat and maize) in FY 2022-23 has been set at 484.98 lakh metric tonnes (MT), which was 458.96 lakh MT in previous fiscal year. Rice production target in FY 2022-23 is 415.69 (*Aus* 36.90, *Aman* 163.45 and *Boro* 215.34) lakh MT. Besides, wheat production and maize production target in FY 2022-23 has been set at 11.60 lakh MT and 57.68 lakh MT. According to the estimate of the Department of Fisheries (DoF), the total fish production in FY 2022-23 is expected to be 47.81 lakh MT (inland fish production 40.75 lakh MT and marine fish production 7.06 lakh MT), which was 47.59 lakh MT (inland fish production 40.53 lakh MT and marine fish production 7.06 lakh MT) in previous fiscal year.

Industry Sector

Due to the coronavirus pandemic, industrial production declined sharply in FY 2019-20. During the period, growth in the industrial sector slowed to 3.61 percent from 11.63 percent in the previous fiscal year. However, in FY 2020-21, the industrial sector has turned around and the growth of this sector has stood at 10.29 percent. But due to the Russia-Ukraine crisis, the growth of the industrial sector again declined to 9.86 percent in FY 2021-22. As per provisional estimate, the growth in the industrial sector will stand at 8.18 percent in FY 2022-23.

In FY 2021-22, the growth in the mining and quarrying sector of broad industry sector contracted by 1.12 percent from 6.49 percent compared to the previous fiscal year. Growth in this sector is provisionally estimated to be 5.74 percent in the current fiscal year. Growth in the manufacturing sector has decreased from 11.59 percent in FY 2020-21 to 11.41 percent in FY

2021-22. According to provisional estimate, the growth of this sector has declined to 9.23 percent in FY 2022-23. Among them, growth in large scale industries will be 8.46 percent, growth in small, medium and micro scale industries will be 9.73 percent and growth in cottage industries will be 10.69 percent.

According to the 'Index of Industrial Production of Manufacturing on Large Scale' (Base Year: 2015-16), the average general index of industrial production (large scale manufacturing) increased by 0.25 percent to 189.26 point during July-October of FY 2022-23 over that of FY 2021-22. During the period, the growth in the indices for garments, textile and leather and leather product are (-)1.28 percent, 8.00 percent and 59.16 percent respectively. In addition, according to the 'Index of Industrial Production of Manufacturing on SMMe Scale' (Base Year: 2015-16), the average general index of industrial production(Small, Medium and Micro manufacturing) increased by 8.27 percent to 196.90 point during July-October of FY 2022-23 over that of FY 2021-22. During the period, the growth in the indices for garments, textile and leather and leather product are 22.70 percent, (-) 1.73 percent and 11.24 percent respectively.

Among the sectors of broad industry sector, the growth rate of 'electricity, gas steam and air conditioner' will be 4.54 percent in the current fiscal year, but the growth of this sector was 6.15 percent in the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, the growth rate of the construction sector in FY 2021-22 increased to 8.71 percent from 8.08 percent in FY 2020-21. It is estimated that the growth of this sector will be decreased and it will be 6.41 percent in the current fiscal year.

Service Sector

The number of sectors in the broad service sector has increased from 9 sectors in the 2005-06 base year GDP to 13 sectors in the 2015-16 base year GDP. According to the provisional data, in FY 2022-23 growth rate in broad service sector is decreased by 0.42 percentage point to 5.84 percent as compared to 6.26 percent in the previous fiscal year. Among the sectors the growth of wholesale and retail trade is 6.65 percent, transportation and storage 5.99 percent, accommodation and food service activities 5.89 percent, information and communication 5.42 percent, financial and insurance activities 5.76 percent, education 6.88 percent and human health and social work activities 8.36 percent.

Sectoral Shares in GDP at Constant Prices

According to provisional data, the share of the agriculture sector in GDP at constant prices stood at 11.20 percent in FY 2022-23, from 11.61 percent in FY 2021-22. During FY 2022-23, within the broad industry sector, contribution of 'manufacturing' sector and 'construction' sector increased to 24.95 percent and 9.55 percent respectively, which was 24.29 percent and 9.54 percent in the previous fiscal year. The share of broad industry sector reached 37.56 percent in FY 2022-23 from 36.92 percent in FY 2021-22. In FY 2022-23, the share of broad service sector in GDP stood at 51.24 percent, from 51.48 percent in previous year. Within the broad service sector, the contribution of wholesale and retail trade sector (15.29%) was the highest. Also real estate activities (7.93%) was the second highest and transport and storage was (7.32%) the third highest contributors of GDP. Next positions are public administration and defence (3.47%), human health and social work activities (3.46%) and financial and insurance activities (3.17%). Table 2.4 shows the sectoral share of GDP at constant prices during FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23.

Table 2.4: Sectoral Share of GDP at Constant Prices

(Base Year: 2015-16) (In percentage)

Industrial origin sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	**14.06**	**13.62**	**13.14**	**12.56**	**12.52**	**12.07**	**11.61**	**11.20**
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.06	13.62	13.14	12.56	12.52	12.07	11.61	11.20
a) Crops & horticulture	6.96	6.68	6.39	6.04	5.96	5.70	5.46	5.25
b) Animal Farmings	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.07	2.06	1.98	1.91	1.85
c) Forest and related services	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.76	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.70
d) Fishing	2.89	2.84	2.77	2.70	2.71	2.64	2.53	2.41
B. Industry	**32.45**	**32.98**	**33.85**	**34.99**	**34.94**	**36.01**	**36.92**	**37.65**
2. Mining and quarrying	1.66	1.83	1.87	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.76	1.75
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.58	0.54	0.50	0.46	0.43	0.40	0.36	0.33
b) Other mining & coal	1.09	1.29	1.36	1.46	1.49	1.51	1.40	1.42
3. Manufacturing	21.25	21.36	21.98	22.86	22.40	23.36	24.29	24.95
a) Large Industry	11.13	10.93	11.31	11.81	11.43	11.81	12.75	13.01
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	6.50	6.71	6.95	7.11	7.04	7.49	7.33	7.57
c) Cottage Industry	3.63	3.72	3.73	3.94	3.94	4.06	4.21	4.38
4.Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.22	1.25	1.23	1.21
a) Electricity	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.01
b) Gas	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
6. Construction	8.19	8.44	8.65	8.85	9.31	9.40	9.54	9.55
C. Services	**53.49**	**53.40**	**53.01**	**52.45**	**52.54**	**51.92**	**51.48**	**51.24**
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	14.52	14.52	14.75	14.94	15.05	15.06	15.24	15.29
8. Transportation and storage	7.95	7.92	7.88	7.80	7.65	7.44	7.34	7.32
a) Land Transport	6.89	6.89	6.87	6.84	6.70	6.56	6.49	6.50
b) Water transport	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.44
c) Air transport	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
d) Warehousing and support activities	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.26
e) Postal and courier activities	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
9. Accommodation and food service activities	1.20	1.19	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07
10. Information and communication	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.25
11. Financial and insurance activities	3.27	3.24	3.22	3.23	3.26	3.22	3.19	3.17
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.75	2.78	2.75	2.73	2.72
b) Insurance	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25
c) Other financial auxiliaries	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
12. Real estate activities	9.69	9.39	9.06	8.69	8.68	8.39	8.12	7.93
13. Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
14. Administrative and support service activities	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.72
15. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.36	3.51	3.55	3.50	3.56	3.52	3.45	3.47
16. Education	2.74	2.73	2.69	2.67	2.71	2.68	2.69	2.71
17. Human health and social work activities	2.75	2.84	2.89	3.01	3.21	3.32	3.40	3.46
18. Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
19. Other service activities	5.69	5.51	5.30	5.07	5.03	4.85	4.67	4.54
Total GVA at constant basic price	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (*Provisional).

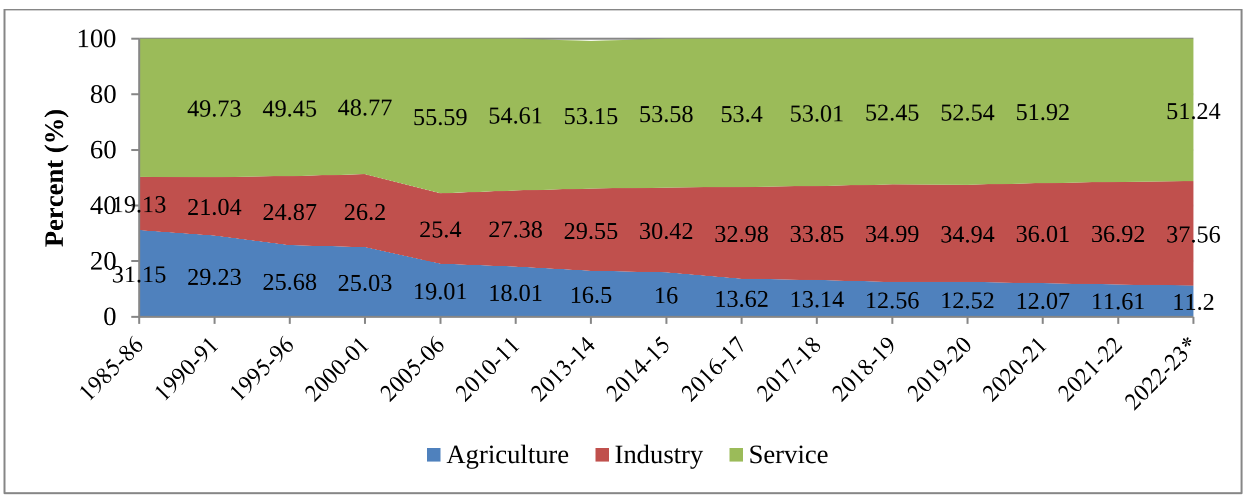
The structural changes of contribution of broad sectors in GDP are shown in the Table 2.5 and Figure 2.2. Table 2.5 indicates that the structural change of agriculture sector to industry sector in GDP continues in FY 2022-23. Figure 2.2 shows that contribution of service sector was nearly 50 percent of GDP before FY 2005-06. Contribution of this sector rose at 55.59 percent in FY 2005-06. In recent time this contribution is near about 51 to 53 percent.

Table 2.5: Trend of Structural Transformation of Broad Sectoral Shares in GDP and Growth Rate at Constant Prices

Sector	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11	2013-14	2014-15	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Share (in percent)															
Agriculture	31.15	29.23	25.68	25.03	19.01	18.01	16.50	16.00	13.62	13.14	12.56	12.52	12.07	11.61	11.20
Industry	19.13	21.04	24.87	26.20	25.40	27.38	29.55	30.42	32.98	33.85	34.99	34.94	36.01	36.92	37.56
Service	49.73	49.73	49.45	48.77	55.59	54.61	53.15	53.58	53.40	53.01	52.45	52.54	51.92	51.48	51.24
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Growth (in percent)															
Agriculture	3.31	2.23	3.10	3.14	5.50	4.46	4.37	3.33	3.20	3.54	3.26	3.42	3.17	3.05	2.61
Industry	6.72	4.57	6.98	7.45	9.80	9.02	8.16	9.67	8.27	10.20	11.63	3.61	10.29	9.86	8.18
Service	4.10	3.28	3.96	5.53	6.60	6.22	5.62	5.80	6.37	6.55	6.88	3.93	5.73	6.26	5.84
GDP (At producer prices)	3.34	3.24	4.47	5.41	7.18	6.64	6.15	6.54	6.54	7.34	8.01	3.76	7.00	7.17	6.33

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional
Note: Data up to FY2000-01 are based on FY 1915-96, data from FY 1996-97 to FY 2014-15 are based on 2005-16 and data since FY 2016-17 are based on FY 2015-16.

Figure 2.2: Share of three Major Sectors in the Last More than three Decades at Constant Prices.



*Provisional

Expenditure Based GDP

The scenario of consumption, savings, investments and expenditure is presented in Table 2.6, Table 2.7 and figure 2.3. According to the provisional data on the expenditure side, consumption decreased to 73.98 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23 from 74.78 percent in FY 2021-22, with a significant contribution of private sector. On the other hand, gross domestic saving increased to 26.02 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23; which was 25.22 percent in preceding fiscal year. Moreover national saving also increased to 30.22 percent in FY 2022-23 from 29.35 percent in FY 2021-22.

Table: 2.6: Expenditure Based Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

(In crore Taka.)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1. Domestic Demand [(2)+(3)]	**2137463**	**2414516**	**2781013**	**3108721**	**3304591**	**3730591**	**4242702**	**4671496**
2. Consumption	**1509739**	**1695216**	**1941136**	**2157955**	**2311982**	**2635572**	**2969875**	**3284047**
i. Private	1387986	1555239	1783859	1973840	2122667	2427900	2743527	3028854
ii. Public	121753	139978	157277	184116	189315	207672	226348	255193
3. Investment	**627723**	**719300**	**839877**	**950765**	**992609**	**1095019**	**1272827**	**1387450**
i. Private	492056	549942	658334	745228	761407	836682	973671	1049643
ii. Public	135668	169358	181542	205538	231202	258337	299156	337806
4. Net Export	-72482	-101345	-189104	-159039	-170757	-225877	-318354	-255428
5. Gross Domestic Expenditure (GDE)	**2064980**	**2313171**	**2591909**	**2949682**	**3133834**	**3504714**	**3924348**	**4416069**
6. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**2075821**	**2324307**	**2639248**	**2951429**	**3170469**	**3530185**	**3971716**	**4439273**
7. Statistical Discrepancy	10841	11136	47339	1747	36636	25471	47368	23205

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (*Provisional).

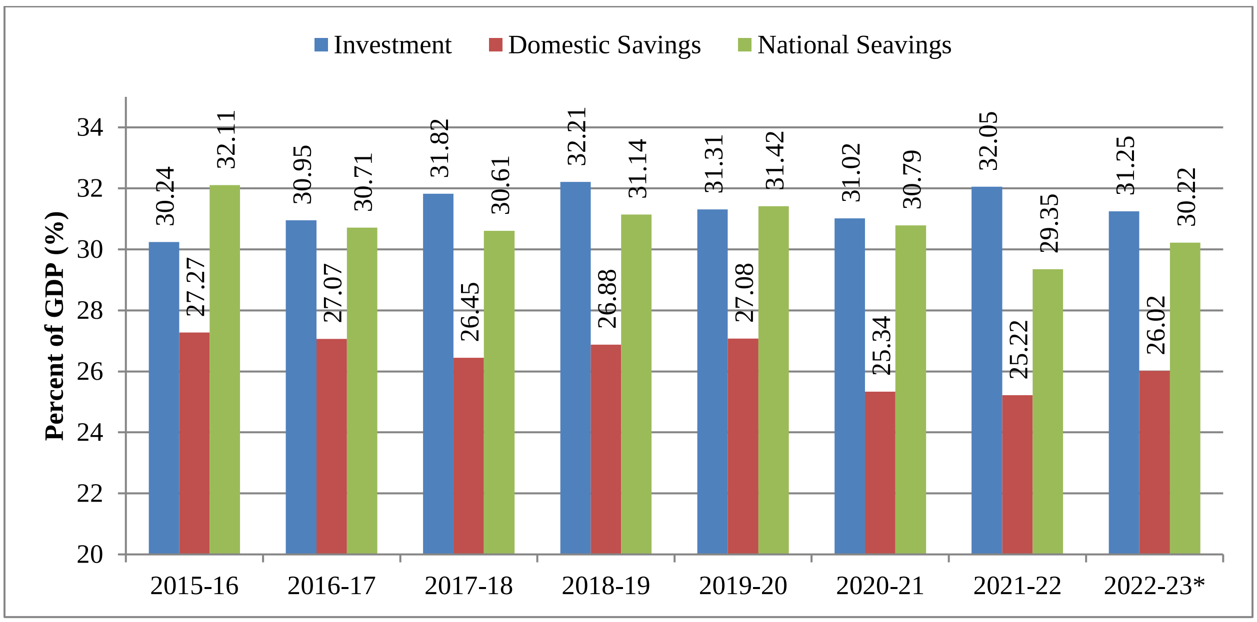
Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Formation) increased by 1.03 percentage points to 32.05 percent of GDP in FY 2021-22, compared to the investment of 31.02 percent in FY 2020-21. According to provisional estimate, the total investment stood 31.25 percent of GDP in FY 2022-23. Of them private sector investment decreased to 23.64 percent of GDP compared to 24.52 percent of previous fiscal year. The public sector investment rises to 7.61 percent of GDP from 7.53 percent compared to the previous fiscal year. In absolute term, amount of investment stood at Tk. 13,87,450 crore in FY 2022-23, up by 9 percent from Tk. 12,72,827 crore in the previous fiscal year.

Table: 2.7: Consumption, Savings and Investment (As percent of GDP)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1. Consumption	**72.73**	**72.93**	**73.55**	**73.12**	**72.92**	**74.66**	**74.78**	**73.98**
i. Private	66.86	66.91	67.59	66.88	66.95	68.78	69.08	68.23
ii. Public	5.87	6.02	5.96	6.24	5.97	5.88	5.70	5.75
2. Investment	**30.24**	**30.95**	**31.82**	**32.21**	**31.31**	**31.02**	**32.05**	**31.25**
i. Private	23.70	23.66	24.94	25.25	24.02	23.70	24.52	23.64
ii. Public	6.54	7.29	6.88	6.96	7.29	7.32	7.53	7.61
3. Domestic Savings	**27.27**	**27.07**	**26.45**	**26.88**	**27.08**	**25.34**	**25.22**	**26.02**
4. National Savings	**32.11**	**30.71**	**30.61**	**31.14**	**31.42**	**30.79**	**29.35**	**30.22**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) (*Provisional).

Figure 2.3: Trend of Investment, Domestic Savings and National Savings as percent of GDP



(*Provisional).

CHAPTER THREE

PRICES, WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

Due to the Russia-Ukraine war, the imposition of various economic sanctions on Russia by the western world and Europe, the world market system has been severely disrupted. On the other hand, there is instability in the currency market and there is a jump in commodity prices due to disruption of supply chain. According to the IMF's 'World Economic Outlook April 2023', inflation for 2023 is projected at 4.7 percent in the countries of advanced economies and 8.6 percent in the countries of emerging market and developing economies, compared to 7.3 percent and 9.8 percent in 2022 respectively. Inflation rate of Bangladesh stood at 6.15 percent in FY 2021-22, which was 5.56 percent in FY 2020-21. During FY 2022-23 (up to January 2023) inflation increased from 7.48 percent in July 2022 to 8.57 percent in January 2023. During this period, food inflation decreased from 8.19 percent in July 2022 to 7.76 percent in January 2023. At the same time, non-food inflation increased from 6.39 percent in July 2022 to 9.84 percent in January 2023. According to the last Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2022 (provisional report) conducted by BBS, the number of economically active population (above 15 years) in the country is 7.34 crore (male 4.75 crore and female 2.59 crore), out of which a labour force of 7.08 crore is engaged in a number of professions. According to the survey, total labour force employed in agricultural sector, service sector and industry sector are 45.33 percent, 37.65 percent and 17.02 percent respectively. According to the Bangladesh Wage Rate Index (Base Year 2010-11), the Nominal Wage Rate Index has increased to 202.68 points in FY 2022-23 from 118.82 points in FY 2013-14. Overseas employment and remittances from expatriates are contributing immensely to the country's economic development, by increasing employment in the country, as well as reducing unemployment, poverty alleviation and increasing foreign exchange reserves. In the FY 2021-22, a total of 9.89 lakh people and in the FY 2020-21, a total 2.80 lakh people went abroad with employment. In the FY 2021-22, expatriate workers sent a total of US$ 21,031.70 million as remittance, which is 15.12 percent less than the previous fiscal year. In the first eight months of FY 2022-23, expatriate workers remitted a total of US$ 14,013.40 million, which is 4.28 percent more than the previous fiscal year. To curb the substantial depletion in foreign reserves due to heightened global commodity prices and widened balance-of-payment deficit, the government has taken many proactive steps to migrants to enhance remittance inflows. The government is incentivising remittances at the rate of 2.50 percent to reduce the increased cost of sending remittances legally and to encourage remittances through legal channels and also simplifying the process of sending and receiving remittances.

Global Inflation Scenario

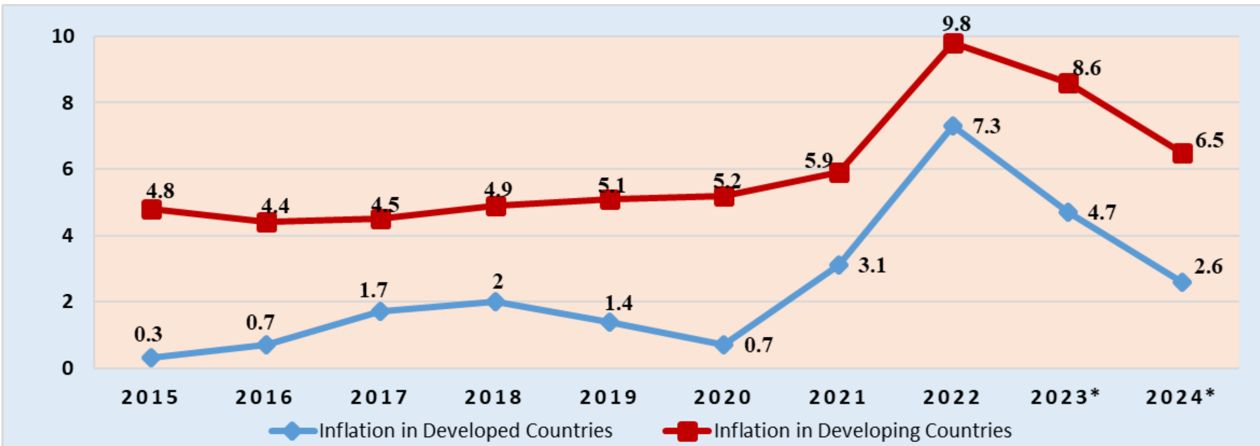
The global market system was severely disrupted by the imposition of various economic sanctions on Russia by the Western world and Europe due to the Russia-Ukraine war. On the other hand, there is instability in the currency market and there is a jump in commodity prices due to disruption of supply chain. In particular, food and fuel price hike have a huge impact. According to the IMF's 'World Economic Outlook April 2023', inflation for 2023 is projected at 4.7 percent in developed countries and 8.6 percent in developing countries. Table 3.1 and figure 3.1 show the inflation trends of developed and developing countries from 2015 to 2022 and their projections for 2023 and 2024:

Table 3.1: Global Inflation (%)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024*
Inflation in Advanced Economies	0.3	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	3.1	7.3	4.7	2.6
Inflation in Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.9	9.8	8.6	6.5

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2023 *Projected

Figure 3.1: Global Inflation



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2023 *Projected

Inflation Scenario in Bangladesh

The Ukraine-Russia war has led to a sharp rise in global fuel and food prices. As a result, inflation is rising. According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook report April 2023, global inflation for 2023 is projected at 7.0 percent which is 0.4 percentage point higher than projected in last January. Consumer Price Index and inflation during FY 2010-11 to FY 2021-22 are shown in Table 3.2 and the monthly inflation rate for FY 2021-22 calculated on a point-to-point basis is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.2: Consumer Price Index and Inflation

(Base Year 2005-2006)

	2010-11	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**
General index Inflation	156.59 (10.91)	170.19 (8.69)	181.73 (6.78)	195.08 (7.35)	207.58 (6.41)	219.86 (5.92)	231.82 (5.44)	245.22 (5.78)	258.65 (5.48)	273.26 (5.65)	288.44 (5.56)	306.18 (6.15)
Food index Inflation	170.48 (14.11)	183.65 (7.72)	193.24 (5.22)	209.79 (8.56)	223.80 (6.68)	234.77 (4.90)	248.90 (6.02)	266.64 (7.13)	281.33 (5.51)	296.96 (5.56)	313.86 (5.73)	332.86 (6.05)
Non-food index Inflation	138.77 (6.21)	152.94 (10.21)	166.97 (9.17)	176.23 (5.55)	186.79 (5.99)	200.66 (7.43)	209.92 (4.61)	217.76 (3.74)	229.58 (5.43)	243.00 (5.85)	255.85 (5.29)	271.98 (6.31)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Table 3.2 shows that during the last 10 years, of inflation stood highest in FY 2010-11 at 10.91 percent and lowest in FY 2016-17 at 5.44 percent. Inflation rate stood at 6.15 percent in FY 2021-

22, which was 5.56 percent in FY 2020-21. In the FY 2021-22, the rate of food inflation was 6.05 percent and non-food inflation was 6.31 percent.

Table 3.3 shows that during FY 2022-23 (up to January 2023) national inflation increased from 7.48 percent in July 2022 to 8.57 percent in January 2023. During this period, food inflation decreased from 8.19 percent in July 2022 to 7.76 percent in January 2023. At the same time, non-food inflation increased from 6.39 percent in July 2022 to 9.84 percent in January 2023. The government has taken necessary steps, for keeping the supply chain intact and seamless, to alleviate the pressure of inflation ensuring the prices of daily necessities within the purchasing power of the people. Government approved a total of 2764 Metric ton rice (maximum 22 saling day in a month) for daily distribution through OMS from 17 October 2022 to 30 November 2022 so that people can buy daily necessities at a fair price.

Table 3.3: Monthly Rate of inflation Point to Point during FY 2022-23

(Base Year 2005-06=100)

Level	Type of Inflation	2021-22	July 2022	August 2022	Sept 2022	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Dec 2022	January 2023
National	General	6.15	7.48	9.52	9.10	8.91	8.85	8.71	8.57
	Food	6.05	8.19	9.94	9.08	8.50	8.14	7.91	7.76
	Non-food	6.31	6.39	8.85	9.13	9.58	9.98	9.96	9.84
Rural	General	6.42	8.02	9.70	9.13	8.92	8.94	8.86	8.67
	Food	6.51	8.79	9.98	8.95	8.38	8.23	8.11	7.92
	Non-food	6.25	6.58	9.18	9.48	9.98	10.31	10.29	10.12
Urban	General	5.66	6.51	9.18	9.03	8.90	8.70	8.43	8.39
	Food	5.02	6.84	9.87	9.36	8.75	7.95	7.45	7.41
	Non-food	6.38	6.15	8.42	8.66	9.07	9.54	9.51	9.48

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Wages Rate Index

Previously BBS had been constructing Wage Rate Index (WRI) using FY 1969-70 as the base year since 1974. Meanwhile, constructing WRI using base year FY 2010-11 has been initiated. The WRI from FY 2013-14 to FY 2022-23, calculated with the new base year, is presented in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Wage Rate Index and Growth Rate

(Base Year 2010-11=100)

Year	Nominal Wage Rate Index				Growth Rate (Point to Point)			
	General	Agriculture	Industry	Service	General	Agriculture	Industry	Service
2013-14	118.82	118.44	119.07	120.16	5.50	5.68	4.97	5.75
2014-15	124.69	124.51	124.38	126.15	4.94	5.12	4.47	4.98
2015-16	132.81	132.48	132.02	136.03	6.52	6.41	6.16	7.86
2016-17	141.46	141.22	140.27	145.01	6.50	6.59	6.24	6.60
2017-18	150.59	150.27	149.45	154.44	6.46	6.40	6.55	6.51
2018-19	160.23	159.92	158.74	164.78	6.40	6.42	6.22	6.69
2019-20	170.39	170.28	168.24	175.33	6.35	6.48	5.99	6.41
2020-21	180.83	181.16	177.52	185.99	6.12	6.39	5.51	6.07
2021-22	191.80	192.21	187.83	199.42	6.06	6.10	5.85	6.32
2022-23*	202.68	203.03	198.60	209.40	6.91	6.84	6.98	7.15

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). * Up to February 2023.

It is observed from the above table that Nominal Wage Rate Index (NWRI) has been increased by an average of about 6.18 percent from FY2013-14 to FY2022-23. The index for the FY 2022-23 has increased to 202.68 points from 191.80 of the previous fiscal year.

The sector-wise analysis shows that sector-based wage rate has increased on an average compared to the previous fiscal year and the growth rate is 6.84, 6.98 and 7.15 percent respectively.

Labour Force and Employment

BBS conducts the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to assess the overall situation of employment. According to the latest survey LFS 2022 published in March 2023, the number of economically active population above 15 years is 7.34 crore. Out of this, male labour forces are 4.75 crore and female 2.59 crore. As many as 7.08 crore people are engaged in a number of professions. Based on employment in different sectors of Bangladesh economy, 45.33 percent of the employed persons are working in agriculture sector, 37.65 percent of the employed persons in service sector, 17.02 percent of the employed persons in industry sector.

The share of employed labour force above 15 years by different sectors of the economy according to the Labour Force Surveys 1995-96, 1999-00, 2002-03, 2005-06, 2010, 2013, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Share of Employed Labour Force above 15 Years by Sector

Sector	LFS 1995-96	LFS 1999-00	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-06	LFS 2010	LFS 2013	LFS 2015-16	LFS 2016-17
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	48.85	50.77	51.69	48.10	47.30	45.10	42.70	40.62
Mining & quarrying	-	0.51	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.40	0.20	0.20
Manufacturing	10.06	9.49	9.71	10.97	12.34	16.40	14.40	14.43
Power, gas & water	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.20
Construction	2.87	2.82	3.39	3.16	4.79	3.70	5.60	5.58
Trade, hotel & restaurant	17.24	15.64	15.34	16.45	15.47	14.50	13.40	14.34
Transport, maintenance & communication	6.32	6.41	6.77	8.44	7.37	6.40	9.40	10.50
Finance, business & services	0.57	1.03	0.68	1.48	1.84	1.30	1.60	1.97
Commodities & personal services	13.80	13.07	5.64	5.49	6.26	6.20	6.20	6.08
Public administration and defense	-	-	6.32	5.49	4.24	5.80	6.20	6.08
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: BBS, Labour Force Survey, 1995-96, 1999-00, 2002-03, 2005-06 , 2010 , 2013, 2015-16& 2016-17.

Overseas Employment and Remittances

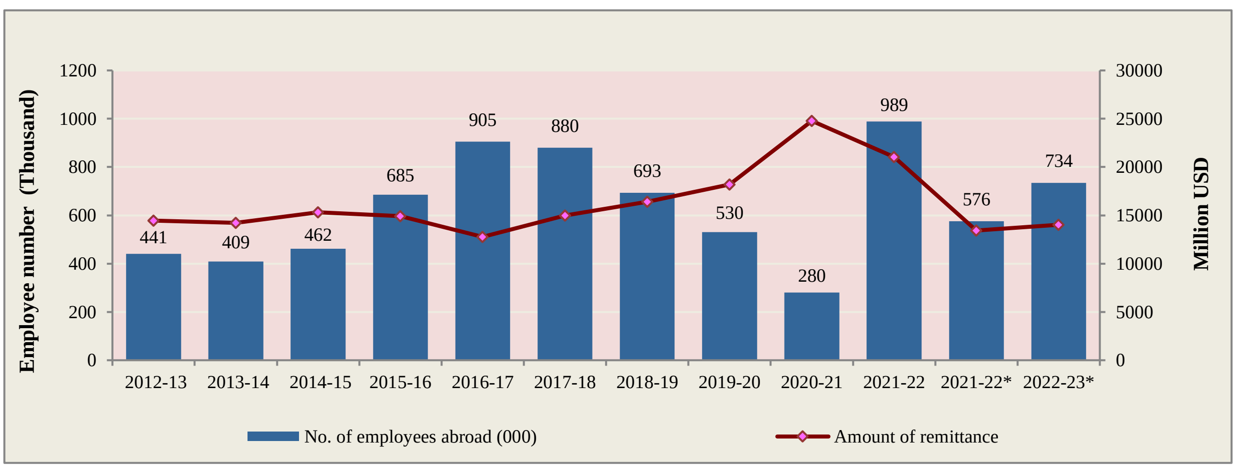
Amid the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic and global price hike induced from Russia-Ukraine conflict, measures taken by the government and Bangladesh Bank to control imports and increase inflows of remittances are helping to ease the country's foreign exchange reserve shrinkage. A record number of Bangladeshi nationals have been going abroad as the post-pandemic situation rebounds. It is expected that migrants will remit more of their hard earned money through formal financial channel because of the higher exchange rate and 2.5 percent cash incentive with various facilities. To curb the substantial depletion in foreign reserves due to heightened global commodity prices and widened balance-of-payment deficit, Bangladesh government and Bangladesh Bank have taken many proactive steps to migrants to soar remittance inflows. These measures include providing incentives for remittance senders and simplifying the process of sending and receiving remittances. During the first eight months of FY2022-23, number of emigrant workers from Bangladesh has increased significantly at the number of about 7.34 lakh workers migrated from Bangladesh. In the same time, remittance inflows showed upward trend and expanded by 4.28 percent compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year. Year-wise data of inward remittances sent by Bangladeshi expatriates is shown in Table 3.6 and Figure 3.2.

Table 3.6: Number of Expatriate Employees and Amount of Remittance

FY	No. of Employment Abroad (in thousand)	Amount of remittance			
		In Million US$	Percentage Change %	Tk. In Crore	Percentage Change %
2012-13	441	14461.15	12.60	115646.16	13.51
2013-14	409	14228.30	-1.61	110582.37	-4.38
2014-15	462	15316.91	7.65	118982.32	7.60
2015-16	685	14931.14	-2.52	116856.72	-1.79
2016-17	905	12769.45	-14.48	101099.62	-13.48
2017-18	880	14981.69	17.32	123156.01	21.82
2018-19	693	16419.63	9.60	138007.00	12.06
2019-20	531	18205.01	10.87	154352.00	11.84
2020-21	280	24777.71	36.10	210130.6	36.14
2021-22	989	21031.68	-15.12	181580.5	-13.59
2021-22*	576	13438.53	-19.47	114890.5	-18.82
2022-23*	734	14013.39	4.28	136174.8	18.53

Source: BMET, Bangladesh Bank.* July-February.

Figure 3.2 Manpower Export and Remittance Inflow



Source: BMET, Bangladesh Bank. *July-February

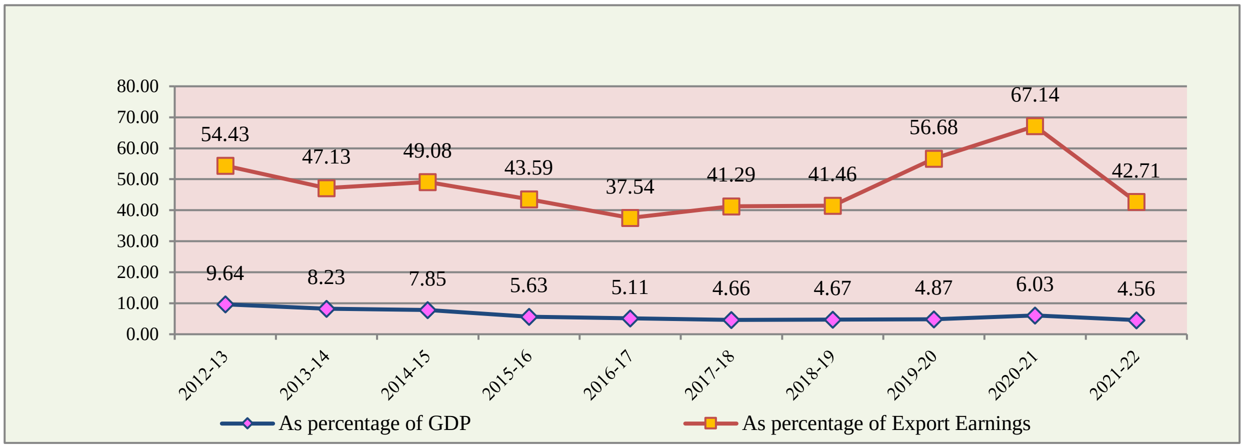
In the FY 2021-22, the ratios of remittances to GDP and remittances to export earning has decreased as compared to the previous financial year. In FY 2021-22, remittances accounted for about 4.56 percent of GDP and 42.71 percent of total exports which was 6.03 percent of GDP and 67.14 percent of total export earnings respectively in FY 2020-21. Remittances as percent of GDP and as percent of total export earnings are shown in Table 3.7 and Figure 3.3.

Table 3.7: Remittance as Percent of GDP and Export Earnings

Indicator	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Remittances as percent of GDP	9.64	8.23	7.87	5.63	5.11	4.66	4.67	4.87	6.03	4.56
Remittances as percent of total Export Earnings	54.43	47.13	49.08	43.59	37.54	41.29	41.46	56.68	67.14	42.71

Source: Bangladesh Bank, BBS.

Figure 3.3: Remittances as percent of GDP and Export Earnings



Source: Bangladesh Bank, BBS.

Expatriates Classified by Country

The statistics of expatriates classified by skill groups is shown in Table 3.8. It is seen that the rate of skilled worker migration is satisfactory compared to the migration of professional workers in the last few years.

Table 3.8: Number of Expatriates Classified by Country

Year	Professional	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Less-skilled	Total
2012	36084	173331	104721	293662	607798
2013	689	133754	62528	212282	409253
2014	1730	148766	70095	205093	425684
2015	1828	214328	91099	248626	555881
2016	4638	318851	119946	303706	757731
2017	4507	434344	155569	401796	1008525
2018	2673	317528	117734	283002	734181
2019	1914	304921	142536	250788	700159
2020	378	61690	9412	146189	217669
2021	824	129057	19870	467458	617209
2022	3640	252362	42771	837100	1135873

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment

Table 3.8 and Figure 3.4 (a) and 3.4 (b) show that in 2010, the share of skilled and professional expatriates was about 23.19 percent and 0.09 percent respectively of the total manpower export, which stood at 22.22 percent and 0.32 percent in 2022.

Figure 3.4 (a) Category wise Migration: 2010

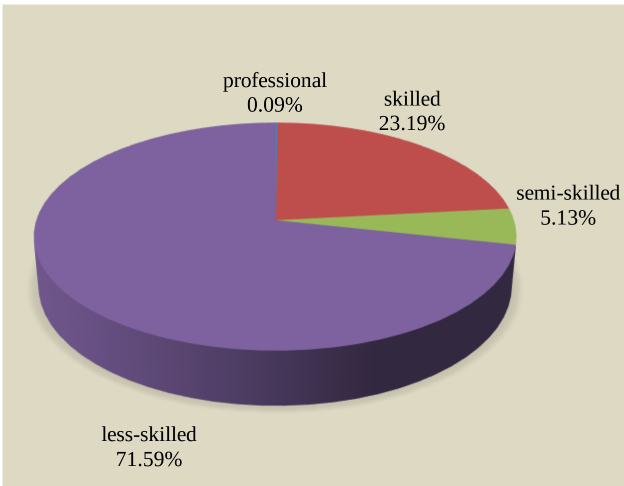
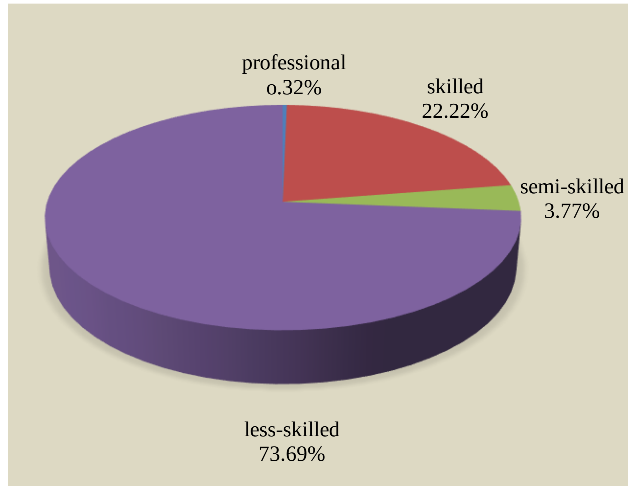


Figure 3.4 (b) Category-wise Migration:2022



Source: BMET, MoEWOE.

Country wise Manpower Export and Remittances

Due to removal of global movement restrictions for COVID-19, most of the Bangladeshi expatriates migrated to KSA followed by Oman and UAE. Total 213572 workers were migrated during 2023 (up to February 2023) according to the data of Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, Bangladesh (BMET). Country-wise data on migration during 2022 showed that as many as 6,12,418 Bangladeshi workers migrated to KSA which was 53.92 percent of total migration, followed by Oman (15.81 percent), UAE (8.96 percent), Singapore (5.67 percent) and other countries (6.13 percent). The number of Bangladeshi expatriates by country duration in FY 2012-23 (up to February 2023) has shown in Table 3.9 and figure 3.6(a) and 3.6(b) have shown the number of Bangladeshi expatriates by country since 2012 and 2022.

Table 3.9: Number of Expatriate Bangladeshi Workers by Country

Year	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	UAE	Bahrain	Oman	Malaysia	Singapore	Qatar	Lebanon	Jordan	Others	Total
2012	21232	2	215452	21777	170326	804	58657	28801	14864	11726	64157	607798
2013	12654	6	14241	25155	134028	3853	60057	57584	15098	21383	65194	409253
2014	10657	3094	24232	23378	105748	5134	54750	87575	16640	20338	74138	425684
2015	58270	17472	25271	20720	129859	30483	55523	123965	19113	22093	53112	555881
2016	143913	39188	8131	72167	188247	40126	54730	120382	15095	23017	52735	757731
2017	551308	49604	4135	19318	89074	99787	40401	82012	8327	20449	44110	1008525
2018	257317	27637	3235	811	72504	175927	41393	76560	5991	9724	63082	734181
2019	399000	12299	3318	133	72654	545	49829	50292	4863	20347	86879	700159
2020	161726	1744	1082	3	21071	125	10085	3608	488	3769	13968	217669
2021	457227	1848	29202	11	55009	28	27875	11158	235	13816	20800	617209
2022	612418	20422	101775	10	179612	50090	64383	24447	858	12231	69627	1135873
2023*	85319	4851	14575	1	31925	54314	6961	4202	283	647	10494	213572

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training.*up to February 2023.

The overseas labour market of Bangladesh is continuously changing. In last decades manpower export shows a significant change. Figure 3.5 (a) and 3.5 (b) show that in 2012, 35.45 percent of total overseas employment was in United Arab Emirates (UAE) which decreased to 8.96 percent in 2022. On the other hand, manpower exports to Saudi Arabia in 2012 were only 3.49 percent of the total manpower exports, but in 2022 it increased to 53.92 percent. Manpower exported in Oman was 28.02 percent of total manpower export in 2012 which is declined to 15.81 percent in 2022. Manpower exports to Qatar and Singapore declined in 2022 compared to 2012.

Figure 3.5 (a): Overseas Employment by Countries in 2012

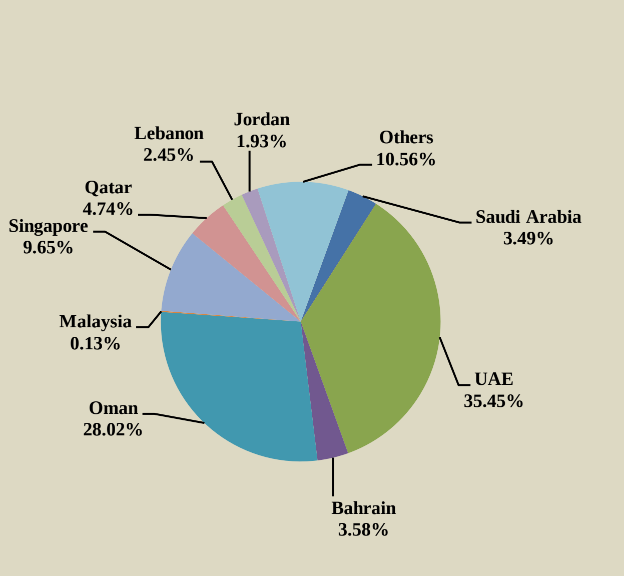
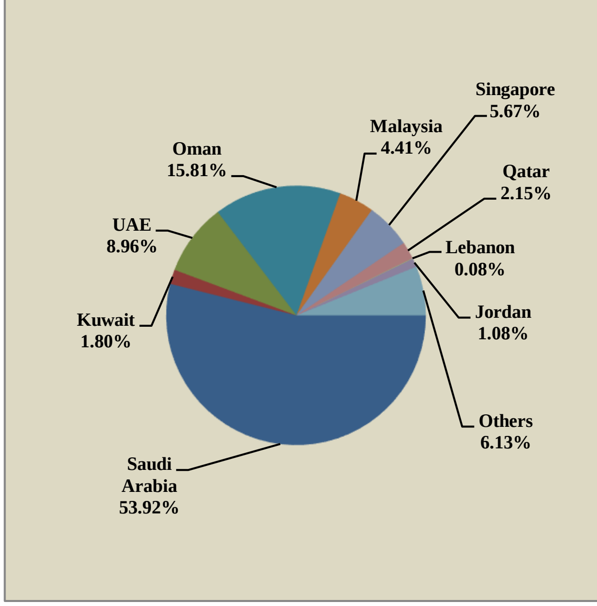


Figure 3.5 (b): Overseas Employment by Countries in 2022



Source: BMET, MoEWOE, Bangladesh Bank.

The lion's share of inward remittance to Bangladesh has been received from the Middle East countries. In FY2022-23 (July-February), the highest share of remittance came from the USA which was 17.8 percent of total remittances. Country-wise data on remittance inflows in FY2022-23 shows that KSA is the 2nd highest amount of remittance sender country which is 17.7 percent, followed by UAE (13.5 percent), UK (8.9 percent), Kuwait (7.3 percent) and Qatar (6.8 percent). The comparative statistics on country-wise share (percent) of inward remittances and country-wise remittances sent by Bangladeshi expatriates from FY 2012-13 to FY 2022-23 (Up to February 2023) are shown in Table 3.10 and Figure 3.6.

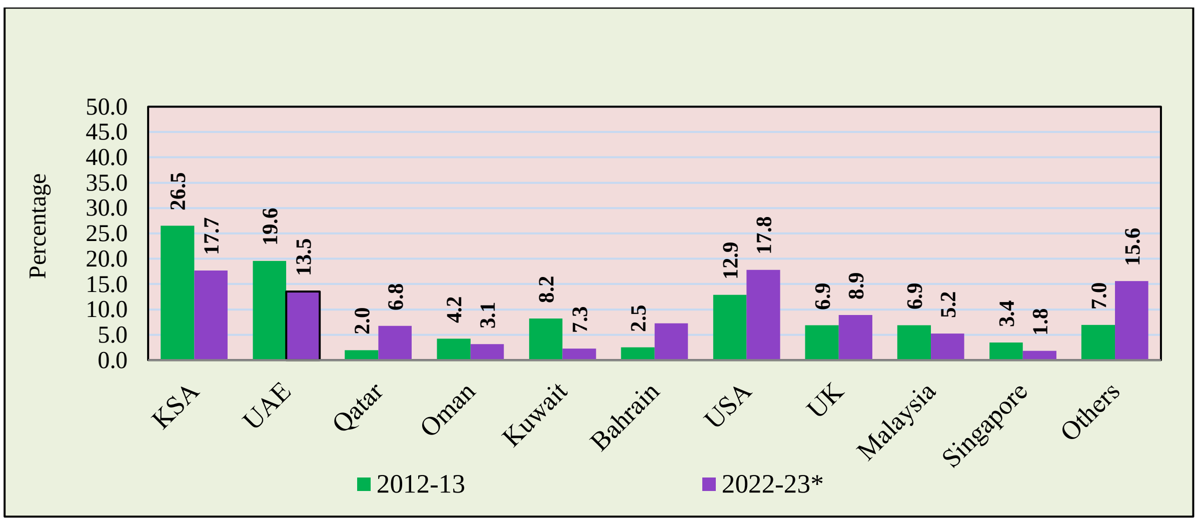
Table 3.10: Country-wise Remittances

(In million USD)

FY	KSA	UAE	Qatar	Oman	Kuwait	Bahrain	USA	UK	Malaysia	Singapore	Others	Total
2012-13	3831.9	2829.4	286.9	610.1	1186.9	361.7	1859.8	991.6	997.4	498.8	1006.7	14461.2
2013-14	3119.6	2684.9	257.5	701.1	1106.9	459.4	2323.3	901.2	1064.7	429.1	1180.6	14228.3
2014-15	3345.2	2823.8	310.2	915.3	1077.8	554.3	2380.2	812.3	1381.5	443.4	1272.9	15316.9
2015-16	2955.6	2711.7	435.6	909.7	1040.0	490.0	2424.3	863.3	1337.1	387.2	1376.6	14931.1
2016-17	2267.2	2093.5	576.0	897.7	1033.3	437.1	1688.9	808.2	1103.6	300.9	1563.1	12769.5
2017-18	2591.6	2430.0	844.1	958.2	1199.7	541.6	1997.5	1106.0	1107.2	330.2	1875.6	14981.7
2018-19	3110.4	2540.4	1023.9	1066.1	1463.4	470.1	1842.9	1175.6	1197.6	368.3	2160.9	16419.6
2019-20	4015.2	2472.6	1019.6	1240.5	1372.2	437.2	2403.4	1364.9	1231.3	457.4	2190.7	18205
2020-21	5721.4	2440.0	1450.2	1535.6	1886.5	577.7	3461.7	2023.6	2002.4	624.9	3053.7	24777.7
2021-22	4542.0	2071.9	1346.5	897.4	1689.6	566.6	3438.4	2039.2	1021.9	385.2	3033.1	21031.7
2021-22*	3108.8	1082.3	894.4	607.6	1092.0	363.0	2207.4	1239.2	675.8	262.5	1905.5	13438.5
2022-23*	2480.1	1896.5	948.7	438.6	1019.3	319.1	2497.2	1248.3	732.3	252.2	2181.1	14013.4

Source: BMET, MoEWOE. Bangladesh Bank. *July-February.

Figure 3.6: Comparison for percentage of Country-wise Remittance inflows in FY 2012-13 and FY 2022-23*



Source: BMET, MoEWOE, Bngladesh Bank. *up to February 2023

Steps Taken to by the government Boost up Foreign Employment and Remittances

Government has taken several necessary measures to explore new labour market and to enhance the flow of remittance. Some of the initiatives are:

a) Remittances on account of visa processing fees by resident agents through International Card:

To facilitate smooth transactions, it has been decided that international cards (debit/prepaid) may be used for online payments of visa processing fees. In this context Authorized Dealers (ADs) may issue international cards in the name of officials designated by nominated agents ensuring the observance of the instructions of GFET.

b) Inward wage remittances by Mobile Financial Service Providers (MFSPs):

To bring wider flexibility in the case of getting remittance, licensed MFSPs will be allowed to repatriate wage earners' remittance in association with internationally recognized online payment gateway service providers /banks/digital wallets/card schemes and/or aggregators abroad (hereinafter referred to as approved/licensed foreign payment service providers, foreign PSPs). In this context, MFSPs shall have standing arrangements with foreign PSPs to receive foreign currency in their account and equivalent Taka amount will be credited to the wage earners' MFS accounts. Subsequently foreign PSPs shall provide credit to the designated AD's nostro account. After receiving amount in Taka, wage earners' can use the MFS account from abroad to do all transactions in Taka.

c) Expansion of Labour Market

The Middle-east is the main labour market for Bangladesh. In the context of recent political turmoil in this region, the Government has taken initiatives to target other destinations in different regions of the world. MoU has been signed with Japan for sending workers in housekeeping profession. MoU has also been signed with Greece, Maldives and Brunei for sending workers. Besides, market analysis has been done through a firm for 53 potential countries.

d) Reduction of Migration cost

The main challenge in migration process in Bangladesh is high migration cost. Government is trying to keep the migration cost at minimum level. The government has fixed Country Specific Maximum migration cost for the main destination countries. The only state owned recruitment company, Bangladesh Overseas Employment and Services Ltd (BOESL) is engaged in sending workers abroad at zero or minimum migration cost. Female workers are being employed in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Lebanon, Jordan without any migration cost. Mandatory two-month training course has been introduced for domestic female workers. Total number of female workers sent abroad in 2022 was 1,05,466.

e) Skill Development

The demand of skilled workers is higher than that of less skilled workers. The government is very much concerned to enhance the standard of skill and strengthen the facilities of training to increase the skilled migration. At the same time, initiative has been taken to coordinate the activities of training and vocational institutions. In 2022, Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, imparted skill development training to 10,69,958 trainers in different trades through 6 Institutes of Marine Technology and 89 Technical Training Centers. Considering the importance of skill training, government has plan to establish Technical Training Centers at upazilla levels. A project is being implemented to establish 41 training centers at upazilla levels. Another project to establish 50 TTC's is under approval process. To improve training quality and getting international recognition, 357 instructors have been given foreign training. Training arrangements have been launched in partnership with Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong so that women workers are trained and directly got foreign employment.

f) Modernisation of Emigration Process

To reduce the fraudulent activities of the recruiting agencies and brokers, a database of migrant workers with digitized fingerprints has been established. Emigration clearance is being provided with a smart card by using database network. The hassles and deception of the outbound workers could have been reduced at the airports with their information recorded in the smart card.

g) Policy formulation for Migration Governance

To bring discipline in migration governance, the government enacted Overseas Employment and Migrant Act, 2013 and adopted Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy-2016.

The recruiting agencies play an important role in migration sector. To ensure their transparency and accountability, the government has introduced Overseas Employment and Migrant (Recruiting Agent Licence and Conduct), Rules, 2019 and Overseas Employment and Migrant (Recruiting Agent Classification) Rules, 2020. For the welfare of the migrant workers, mandatory insurance scheme has been adopted since 2019. The government provides 2.5 percent incentives on remittances sent in legal channel. Policy on Health Examination of Aspirant Migrant Workers (Revised), 2022 has been formulated.

h) Increase of the rate of cash incentive against wage earners' remittance through legal channel

During the COVID-19 pandemic, government and the Bangladesh Bank took several accommodative measures for simplification and encouragement of the remittance inflows through legal channels. It is expected that migrants will remit more of their hard earned money through formal financial channel because of the higher exchange rate and 2.5 percent cash incentive with various facilities.

i) Cash assistance against remittances received by members of the armed forces from UN peacekeeping missions

The government announced 2 percent cash incentive for the first time for inward foreign remittance through banking channel which became effective from 1 July 2019. Cash incentive for inward remittances has been increased to 2.5 percent from 2 percent which became effective from 1 January, 2022. Moreover, it has been decided that the United Nations peace keeping mission officials of army/navy/air-force/police who are stayed abroad in different countries of the world would get the cash incentive against wage earners' remittance at 2.5 percent from existing 2 percent for their foreign currency to be remitted through banking channel into the country which became applicable from 1 January, 2022.

Annexure: 3.1

Steps Taken to Improve Employment Situation

Ministry of Labour and Employment plays an effective role to establish labour rights particularly fixing fair wage, ensuing safe work placed environment occupational safety and health as well as enhancing productivity and economic development through maintaining peace and stability in the industries. Besides this ministry works for enforcement of Labour Laws achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) such as elimination of child labour ensuring decent work environment and equal pay for equal work. Under this purview the government has undertaken some pragmatic steps in order to ensure the welfare of workers which are stated below:

(a) Regular Activities

• **Inspection:** The objective of the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) is to create an investment-friendly environment by ensuring a decent, safe and healthy workplace and establishing the workers' safety and rights. Inspection is one of the fundamental tasks of DIFE. To implement the Bangladesh Labour Law and Bangladesh Labour Rules by inspecting factories and establishments is a vital job of DIFE. In FY 2021-22, a total of 43,644 inspections were completed in the factories and establishments and a total of 32,872 inspections were completed till February of FY 2022-23. generation of employment and skilled manpower, and fixation of minimum wages. Moreover, the Ministry of Labour and Employment leads to changed situation, formulation and implementation of National Labour Policy, and amendment of labour Laws in line with

• **Complaints Received and Disposal of Complaints**: Complaints are disposed within the fastest time after receiving complaints from the workers regarding violations of Bangladesh labour law and Bangladesh labour rules in the workplace. In FY 2021-22, DIFE received a total of 3604 complaints and all the complaints were disposed of in relevant consideration. In addition, until February 2023 of FY 2022-23, DIFE received a total of 3081 complaints and a total of 2951 complaints were disposed of in relevant consideration.

• **Cases Filed at Labour Courts**: To create a decent workplace in the factories and establishments, DIFE implements Bangladesh Labour Law and Bangladesh Labour Rules. In FY 2020-21, a total of 1,421 cases were filed and of which 490 cases were disposed. In addition,

total 1426 cases were filed and of which 682 cases were disposed as of February in FY 2021-22.

• **Ensuring Maternity Welfare Benefits**: According to the labour law, DIFE ensures maternity benefits for female workers in the factories and establishments. In FY 2020-21 maternal welfare benefits have been ensured for a total of 12,664 workers. For this, the amount of financial benefit provided to the workers by the employer is Tk. 47.11 crore. In FY 2022-23 maternal welfare benefits have been ensured for a total of 8075 workers till February 2023 and the amount of financial benefits provided to the workers by the employer is Tk. 49.30 crore.

• **Establishment of Child Care Centres**: To empower women and enhance women's participation in the workplace, DIFE has been playing a vital role. The Department has been working for ensuring women-friendly workplaces. Child care centres are being set up in factories and establishments under the direct supervision of DIFE. In FY 2021-22 DIFE set up 515 child care centres and a total of 219 children's rooms till February of FY 2022-23.

• **Issuance and Renewal of License**: In FY 2021-22, DIFE issued licenses to 10,568 factories and renewed 36,786 others. In addition, until February of FY 2022-23, DIFE issued licenses to 4,396 factories and renewed 26,093 others.

• **Increase Compliance Factory**: A factory considered as a compliance factory when that factory is included in the 'A' category in performing the provisions of the inspection checklist. Compliance factories comply with the occupational health and safety-related provisions of the Bangladesh labour law and Bangladesh labour rules. DIFE ensured such compliance in 1,336 factories and establishments in FY 2021-22 and in 1,068 factories and establishments until February in FY 2022-23.

• **Compensation for Deaths and other Accidents**: Except regular inspections, Inspectors also inspect an area in case of an accident at any workplace. Through inspection proper advice is given to the factory owners and find out probable causes of the accident. In addition, the Special Investigation Committee is constituted to investigate any particular accident. Necessary steps are taken reviewing the investigation report of accident. DIFE arranged to give Tk. 3.17 crore to the 180 injured and 146 dead workers or their families in FY 2021-22. In addition, until February of FY 2022-23 DIFE arranged to give Tk. 68.45 lakh to the 34 injured and 35 dead workers or their families

• **Formation of Safety Committee**: Safety committee formation activities are going on to ensure safe working conditions in the factory. DIFE formed 1107 safety committees in different

factories and establishments in the FY 2021-22. As of February 2023 in FY 2022-23, a total of 6,497 safety committees were established in different factories and establishments under the supervision of DIFE.

(b) Special Activities

• **Digital Inspection System**: The introduction of digital inspection is a major initiative to bring more transparency, accountability and dynamism in factory and establishment inspection activities. For this, an app called Labor Inspection Management Application (LIMA) has been created on 6 March 2018. It is simultaneously a mobile and website based application, through which all the important activities of the department are performed. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is providing assistance in this initiative.

• **National Occupational Health and Safety Research and Training Institute**: The construction of National Occupational Health and Safety Research and Training Institute (NOHSRTI) under Directorate of Factory and Establishment Inspection at Terkhadia, Rajshahi is at final stage with a view to carrying out training and research on occupational health and safety. Research and imparting training on occupational health and safety will be facilitated through this institute of international standard. Performing seminars, symposiums, discussion programs and various media campaigns have been planned to create awareness among all stakeholders on occupational health and safety across the country. "OSH Unit" has been formed in the institute for implementing this culture.

• **Women Development and Training:** The construction work of 2 dormitories having 960 seats in Kalurghat, Chattogram and 620 seats in Bandor Narayanganj has been completed to introduce safe secure housing facilities for female workers in garments and other industries.

• **Innovative and Digital Activities**: All the factories/establishments has to get approval for factory layout plan and factory/establishment license from the department as per Bangladesh Labor Act.

Applications for approval of factory layout plan and applications for obtaining license of factory/establishment are fully online based through Labor Inspection Management Application (LIMA) software. To deposit the license fee to any bank is not needed now. Since the launch of LIMA in 2018 till February 2023, a total of 5968 new licenses have been issued through the software, 1554 factory layout plans have been approved and 4016 licenses have been renewed. In line with Government's Digital Bangladesh campaign, the department of Labour has launched online Trade Union Registration Service and the 'Publicly Accessible Database' an online database, to make easy access of major services imparted by the department of labour. In DIFE one click reporting system, all Deputy Inspector Generals at the field levels enter the login page of the reporting system from their respective offices and complete the reporting work in the prescribed template/column based on the demand from the head office. Moreover, to make the services easier and more available to the labourers a mobile application name 'Sramiker Shastho Kotha' has been launched. Besides, hot-line service has been launched to provide quick resolution of any complain related to labour and labourers and anti-union discrimination. In addition, cash grants from Bangladesh Labour Welfare Foundation and Central Fund of Ministry of Labour and Employment are being disbursed through mobile banking to the beneficiary labours and their families.

• **Reform Activities for Labour Welfare**: In order to expand and strengthen social welfare of the workers and their family members living in 03 hilly districts of the country, improve their professional skills, establish worker's rights in the workplace including overall socio-economic development, a multi-purpose complex construction project during the period from 01 April 2017 to 30 June 2022 has been implemented at Ghaghra in Rangamati. To ensure low-cost safe and healthy accommodation and to increase the productivity for working women through social empowerment, women's labor hostels and labor welfare centers with 05-bed medical center facilities during the period from April 01, 2018 to June 2022 has been implemented at Narayanganj port and Kalur Ghat of Chittagong.

CHAPTER FOUR

FISCAL POLICY AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

The government is working relentlessly with a view to reviving and accelerating the growth of the economy, which has been hampered by the long-term effects of the pandemic. Taking into account the covid-19 pandemic, slowdown in the world trade, the issues of public health protection, employment creation and economic growth have been given importance in the fiscal management of this year. The revised revenue mobilisation target was set at Tk. 4,33,000 crore in FY 2022-23, which is 9.68 percent of the GDP. Of them, revenue receipt from NBR sources was marked at Tk. 3,70,000 crore (8.27% of GDP), tax revenue from non-NBR sources at Tk 18,000 crore (0.40% of GDP) and non-tax revenue at Tk.45,000 crore (1.00)% of GDP). As per provisional data from iBAS, total revenue mobilisation up to February 2023 stood at Tk. 2,36,035 crore, up by 0.92 percent of the same period of previous fiscal year, achieving 54.51 percent of the target. The revised revenue mobilisation target for NBR in FY 2022-23 was set at Tk. 3,70,000 crore. As per provisional data from NBR, total revenue mobilisation from NBR up to February 2023 stood at Tk. 1,96,039.95 crore, up by 8.92 percent of the same period of previous fiscal year, achieving 52.98 percent of the target. According to the revised budget, the total expenditure target for FY 2022-23 has been set at Tk. 6,60,507crore (14.76% of GDP), which is 11.29 percent higher compared to FY 2021-22. The revised Annual Development programme (ADP) size for FY 2022-23 stood at Tk. 2,27,566 crore (excluding autonomous agencies/corporations' own funded projects), which is 8.38 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. The government is highly concerned of maintaining the budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP by increasing efficiency in revenue management. However, due to the increase in government expenditure for COVID-19 pandemic, the budget deficit target set at 5.1 percent of current fiscal year. The actual budget deficit for FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22 stood at 4.3 percent and 4.6 percent of GDP respectively. The inflow of foreign grants and loans in the first eight months of FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023) amounted to US$ 4,876.52 million, less by 17.33 percent from the same period of the previous fiscal year. The country's external debt outstanding at the end of February 2023 was US$ 59,213.81 million or 13.4 percent of GDP.

In order to mobilize sufficient revenues to meet the required investment and expenditure plan of the government, numerous reforms have been planned to strengthen revenue management system. However, as Bangladesh is scheduled to graduate from the list of LDC in 2026, both the national tariff policies and the revenue administration are in the process of transformation to make them in line with the post-graduation phase. In addition, various measures are also being taken for non-NBR tax and non-tax revenue generation.

Revenue Mobilisation Target

The revised revenue mobilisation target was set at Tk. 4,33,000 crore in FY 2022-23, which is 9.68 percent of the GDP. Of them, revenue receipt from NBR sources was marked at Tk. 3,70,000 crore (8.27% of GDP), tax revenue from non-NBR sources at Tk. 18,000 crore (0.40% of GDP) and non-tax revenue at Tk. 45,000 crore (1.00% of GDP). The revised target for revenue mobilisation from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Revenue Mobilisation Target

Particular	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
In Crore Tk.								
Total Revenue	177400	201210	259454	316599	348069	351532	389000	433000
Tax Revenue	155400	178075	232202	289599	313068	316000	346000	388000
Non-tax Revenue	22000	23135	27252	27000	35002	35532	43000	45000
As percent of GDP								
Total Revenue	8.55	8.66	9.83	10.73	10.98	9.96	9.78	9.68
Tax Revenue	7.49	7.66	8.80	9.81	9.87	8.95	8.70	8.67
Non-tax Revenue	1.06	1.00	1.03	0.91	1.10	1.01	1.08	1.00

Source: Finance Division

Note: 1) Data are based on revised budget; 2) GDP base year: 2015-16

Revenue Mobilisation from NBR Sources

The tax revenue mobilisation target from NBR sources was set at Tk. 3,30,000 crore in FY 2021-22. However, the revised target is also kept the same. According to NBR estimation, the revenue collection in FY 2021-22 stands at Tk. 3,00,179.08 crore which is about 90.96 percent of the revised target. During this period, the growth of NBR tax revenue collection increased to 15.50 percent compared to the previous fiscal year. The import duty/custom duty (CD), Value Added Tax (VAT), supplementary duties (SD) and income tax are increased to 15.83 percent, 14.58 percent, 6.71 percent and 19.53 percent respectively compared to the previous fiscal year. Revenue received during July-February of FY 2022-23 was provisionally estimated to Tk. 1,96,039.95 crore or 8.92 percent higher than previous fiscal year achieving 52.98 percent of revised target (Tk. 3,70,000 crore). Of this, import duty increased by 6.11 percent, VAT by 5.83 percent, supplementary duty by 4.62 percent and income tax 5.50 percent. Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1 show the sector-wise revenue mobilisation from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 (up to February, 2023).

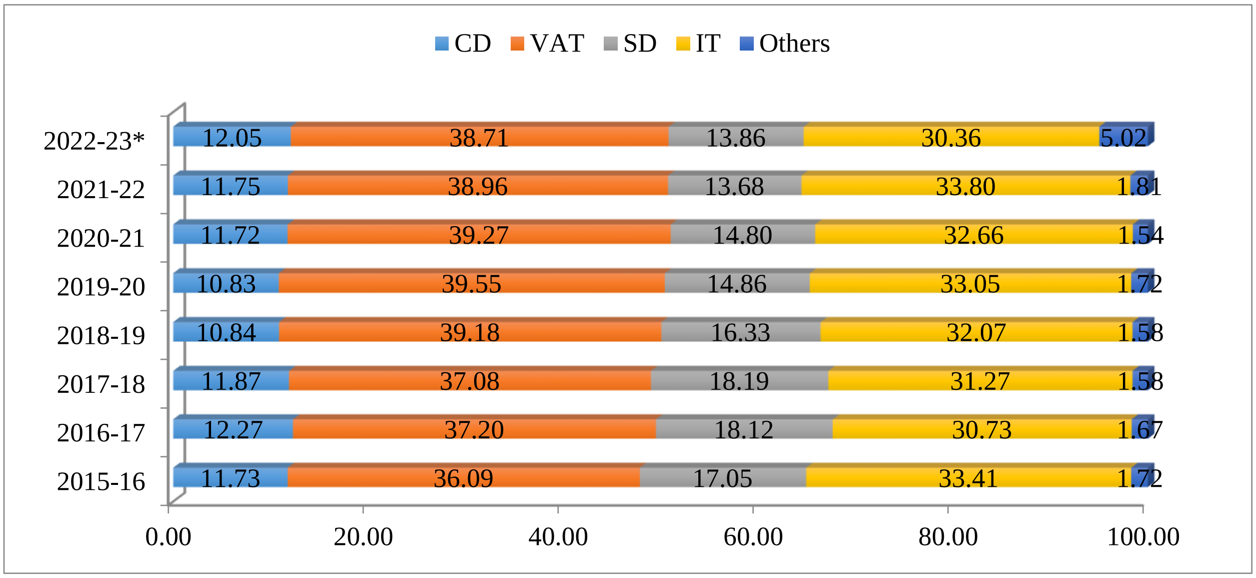
Table 4.2: Item-wise Revenue Mobilisation by NBR

(In Crore Tk.)

Items of Revenue Mobilisation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Import Duty	18011.80	21069.19	24319.78	24269.52	23559.50	30455.91	35276.58	23629.22
VAT (at import level)	20587.14	25561.09	29049.78	31400.83	30016.64	38271.78	44328.74	28946.88
Supplementary Duty (import level)	6560.33	7628.89	7873.11	7665.01	6975.15	8422.12	9817.81	6619.17
Export Duty	39.74	22.70	35.88	55.24	1.03	0.60	0.67	2.80
Sub Total:	**45199.01**	**54281.87**	**61278.55**	**63390.60**	**60552.32**	**77150.41**	**89423.80**	59198.07
Excise Duty	1582.03	1790.51	2072.59	2373.38	2279.40	2418.18	3102.86	8082.00
VAT (Local)	34862.82	38287.76	46716.45	55971.19	56080.69	63786.77	72606.45	46942.10
Supplementary Duty (Local)	19630.96	23481.70	29902.74	28814.53	25471.12	30047.73	31234.45	20546.25
Turn Over Tax	4.85	2.45	2.19	2.53	1.10	1.45	0.63	13.14
Others (Local)	-	-	-	18.20	634.69	1253.09	1473.84	820.41
Sub Total:	**56080.66**	**63562.42**	**78693.97**	**87179.80**	**84467.00**	**97507.22**	**108418.23**	76403.90
(A) Total of Indirect Tax	**101279.67**	**117844.29**	**139972.52**	**150570.00**	**145019.32**	**174657.63**	**197842.03**	135601.97
Income Tax	51328.92	52754.93	61144.50	69074.51	70501.49	84888.24	101465.79	59509.50
Travel taxes and duties	1018.37	1057.22	1195.92	1126.68	930.96	335.93	871.26	928.48
(B) Total of Direct Tax	**52347.29**	**53812.15**	**62340.42**	**70201.19**	**71432.45**	**85224.17**	**102337.05**	60437.98
Grand Total (A+B)	**153626.96**	**171656.44**	**202312.94**	**220771.62**	**216451.77**	**259881.80**	**300179.08**	196039.95
Share of Direct Tax (%)	34.07	31.35	30.81	32.56	33.00	32.79	34.09	30.83
Share of Indirect Tax (%)	65.93	68.65	69.19	67.44	67.00	67.21	65.91	69.17

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR), (* Up to February, 2023)

Figure 4.1: Comparative Statement of Item wise Revenue Mobilisation (%)



(* July- February, 2023)

The major steps taken by the government during FY 2022-23 for enhancing collection of taxes are shown in Annex 4.1.

Revenue Mobilisation from Non-NBR Sources

The tax revenue receipt from Non-NBR sources include narcotics and liquor duty, taxes on vehicles, land revenue, stamp duty (non-Judicial) and surcharge. Tax revenue receipt form non-NBR sources in FY 2021-22 was Tk. 6,704 crore, which is 13.32 percent higher than the revenue earning of previous fiscal year. During FY 2022-23, the target set for revenue earnings from Non-NBR sources is Tk. 18,000 crore. Up to February, 2023 of FY 2022-23, revenue collected from this source stood at Tk. 5,329 crore achieving 29.61 percent of the target.

Revenue Mobilisation from Non-Tax Sources

The major items of non-tax revenue include dividend and profit, interest, administrative fees and charges, receipts for services rendered, non-commercial sales and other non-tax revenue and receipts. In FY 2021-22, the revised target for non-tax revenue receipt was set at Tk. 43,000 crore. Against this target, revenue mobilisation from non-tax sources stood at Tk. 35,056 crore, which is lower than the previous fiscal year achieving 81.52 percent of the revised budget target. Non-tax revenue earnings during the first 8 months of FY 2022-23 (July-February, 2023) stood at Tk. 24,449 crore, which is 6.90 percent higher than the same period of previous fiscal year achieving 54.33 percent of the target (Tk. 45,000 crore).

Public Expenditure Management

The government's main objective was in the last two budgets, FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22, to reduce the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic through an economic recovery programme consisting of financial and stimulus packages. That is why large additional allocations had to be made in sectors like health, agriculture, social welfare, food, disaster management, and employment protection. In the current FY 2022-23 budget, in determining the priority area of government expenditure, focus has been made on allocations aimed at fully overcoming the impact of the pandemic as well as effectively addressing the impact of the ongoing volatility in the global economy and continuing the developmental progress. Table 4.3 shows public expenditure target from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23.

Table 4.3 Public Expenditure

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
In Crore Tk.								
(a) Operating expenditure	156592	175849	210578	266926	295280	323725	366627	414504
(b) Development expenditure	81407	88090	153688	173449	202349	207988	221948	241407
(c) Other expenditure	217	5560	7229	2166	3948	7270	4925	4596
Total Public Expenditure	264564	269499	371495	442541	501577	538983	593500	660507
As percent of GDP								
(a) Operating expenditure	7.54	7.57	7.98	9.04	9.31	9.17	9.23	9.26
(b) Development expenditure	4.7	3.79	5.82	5.88	6.38	5.89	5.59	5.40
(c) Other expenditure	0.01	0.24	0.27	0.07	0.12	0.21	0.12	0.10
Total Public Expenditure	15.3	11.59	14.08	14.99	15.82	15.27	14.93	14.76

Source: Finance Division

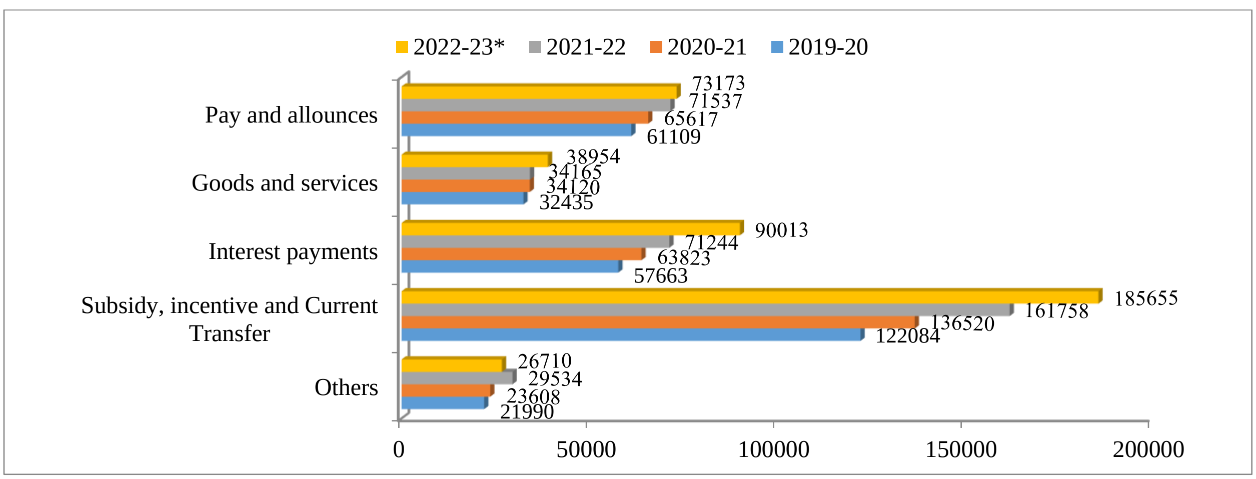
Note: 1) Data are based on revised budget. GDP base year: 2015-16
2)Development Expenditure' includes ADP, Non-ADP, FFW and Projects and Development Programme under Revenue Budget, Other Expenditure includes net outlay for food account operation, loans and advances.

Operating Expenditure

In FY 2021-22, an amount of Tk. 3,66,627 crore was allocated for operating expenditure. Of this, recurrent expenditure was Tk. 3,40,572 crore (92.89%) and capital expenditure was Tk. 26,056 crore (7.11%). Allocations in a few notable sectors included in the operating expenditure were: pay and allowances 19.51 percent, goods and services 9.54 percent, interest payments 19.43 percent (including interest on foreign loans 1.70 percent) and subsidies and incentives and current transfers 43.64 percent.

The total operating expenditure in the revised budget for FY 2022-23 is Tk. 4,14,504 crore, which is 13.05 percent higher than the revised allocation of the previous fiscal year. Allocations of some important sectors of operating expenditure were: pay and allowances 17.65 percent, goods and services 9.40 percent, interest payments 21.72 percent, of which foreign interest payments 2.25 percent and subsidies and incentives and current transfers 44.79 percent. Figure 4.2 shows a comparative allocation of operating expenditure for the last 4 fiscal years.

Figure: 4.2: Comparative Statement of Operating Expenditure (In crore Tk)



Note: Others expenditures include block allocations, acquisition of assets and works, investment in shares and equity and foreign financial assets.

Stimulus Package for COVID-19 Pandemic

To address the crisis resulting from the outbreak of COVID-19 and overcome its potential adverse effects on the economy, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has guided the formulation of an overall programme with short, medium, and long-term targets. As per the directives of government, activities are carried out under 21 stimulus packages of Tk. 1,20,153 crore in FY 2019-20 for additional expenditure in healthcare sector, emergency humanitarian assistance and economic recovery to address the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of the stimulus packages has further been increased to 28 in FY 2021-22 and the amount of fiscal and stimulus packages of Tk. 2,37,679 crore (5.98% of GDP) to facilitate additional expenditure in the healthcare sector, emergency humanitarian assistance, and the overall economic recovery programme. List of stimulus packages are given in Annex 4.2.

Annual Development Programme (ADP)

In FY 2022-23, the volume of ADP was Tk. 2,46,066 crore, of which Tk. 1,53,066 crore (62.20%) was from GOB, Tk. 93,000 crore (37.79%) from project aid. Including money from the own resources of autonomous body/corporation, the volume of ADP stood at Tk. 2,56,003 crore. A total of 1,441 projects were included (investment project-1,250, technical assistance-106, own resources-85) in the ADP of FY 2022-23. In FY 2022-23, the volume of RADP stood at Tk. 2,27,566 crore, Of them, allocation from GOB is Tk. 1,53,066 crore (67.26%) and Tk.74,500 crore (32.74%) as project aid. Including Tk. 8,995 crore of own resource, the volume of RADP stood at Tk. 2,36,561 crore. Due to COVID-19, the ADP implementation rate was below 90 percent in FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21, however, the implementation rate had been reached to above 90 percent in FY 2021-22. The implementation status of ADP/RADP (excluding self-financed projects of autonomous bodies) during FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 has been shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: ADP Allocation, RADP Allocation and Expenditure

(In Crore Tk)

Fiscal Year	ADP Allocation				RADP Allocation				Expenditure (as % of RADP)		
	No. of Project	Total	Taka	PA	No. of Project	Total	Taka	PA	Total	Taka	PA
2015-16	1124	97000	62500	34500	1315	91000	61840	29160	83581 (91.8%)	58357 (94.4%)	25224 (86.5%)
2016-17	1123	110700	70700	40000	1415	110700	77700	33000	100840 (91.1%)	72410 (93.2%)	28430 (86.2%)
2017-18	1192	153331	96331	57000	1551	148381	96331	52050	141492 (95.4%)	89155 (92.6%)	52337 (100.6%)
2018-19	1451	173000	113000	60000	1785	167000	116000	51000	158269 (94.8%)	111165 (95.8%)	47104 (92.4%)
2019-20	1564	202721	130921	71800	1748	192921	130921	62000	155698 (80.7%)	108172 (82.6%)	47526 (76.7%)
2020-21	1625	205145	134643	70502	1809	197643	134643	63000	164482 (83.2%)	111966 (83.2%)	52516 (83.4%)
2021-22	1444	225324	137300	88024	1836	209977	137300	72677	193807 (92%)	126468 (92%)	67339 (93%)
2022-23*	1441	246066	153066	93000	1572	227566	153066	74500	94875 (42%)	56151 (37%)	38724 (52%)

Source: Programming Division, Planning Commission; IMED, Ministry of Planning.
Note: Excluding own funded projects. (*Up to March 2023)

Sector-wise Allocation of ADP

The sectoral allocations of the RADP from FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21 are shown in Table 4.5 reveal that among the 17 sectors such as transport, electricity, physical planning, water supply and housing, education and religious affairs, rural development and institution, science and technology, health, population and family welfare, agriculture and water resources have been given priority. In FY 2020-21, the highest allocation was given to transport sector, which is 24.90 percent of the revised ADP, followed by physical planning, water supply and housing sector (13.4%), education and religious affairs (12.43%), power (11.10%) and rural development and institution sector (9.25%). The allocation of health, population and family welfare reached 7.55 percent, up from 6.47 percent in FY 2019-20.

Table 4.5: Sector-wise Allocation of RADP
(FY 2016-17 to FY 2020-21)

(In Crore Tk.)

FY	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
Sector	**Allocation**	**%**	**Allocation**	**%**	**Allocation**	**%**	**Allocation**	**%**	**Allocation**	**%**
1. Agriculture	5741.6	5.19	5283.52	3.56	6918.24	3.92	6623.53	3.43	7734.29	3.91
2. Rural Development and Institution	10761.43	9.72	16722	11.27	15154.25	8.58	15777.91	8.18	18289.7	9.25
3. Water Resources	3342.11	3.02	4147.31	2.8	5000.87	2.83	6552.79	3.40	6708.93	3.39
4. Industry	974.12	0.88	1563.55	1.05	2176.01	1.23	3238.10	1.68	3500.09	1.77
5. Power	13447.57	12.15	22340.32	15.06	25819.17	14.62	23631.78	12.25	21945.17	11.1
6. Gas, Oil and Natural Resource.	1067.87	0.96	1346.48	0.91	5737.06	3.25	2417.07	1.25	1748.79	0.88
7. Transport	27360.23	24.72	37513.22	25.28	39531.17	22.38	47431.92	24.59	49212.86	24.9
8.Communinication	1915.79	1.73	937.44	0.63	2221.01	1.26	1739.64	0.90	1537.33	0.78
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply and Housing	14391.17	13	15146.83	10.21	21956.51	12.43	26839.25	13.91	26491.96	13.4
10. Education and Religion	12845.97	11.6	14186.56	9.56	15510.84	8.78	20429.10	10.59	24571.96	12.43
11. Sports and Culture	214.19	0.28	318.61	0.21	653.66	0.37	587.93	0.30	484.5	0.25
12. Health, Population and Family Welfare	5655.33	5.11	9607.51	6.47	10902.07	6.17	10108.49	5.24	14921.9	7.55
13.Mass Communication	176	0.16	219.65	0.15	250.39	0.14	171.25	0.09	248.25	0.13
14. Social Welfare, and Youth Development	347.19	0.31	431.86	0.29	649.71	0.37	798.06	0.41	875.29	0.44
15. Public Administration	2361.15	2.12	2118.91	1.43	4974.07	2.82	5137.49	2.66	3377.52	1.71
16. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	5472.04	4.94	12593.18	8.49	13453.63	7.62	16790.43	8.70	11575.66	5.86
17.Labour and Employment	450.77	0.41	356.25	0.24	464.30	0.26	544.27	0.28	537.72	0.27
Block/Others	4092.07	3.7	3547.8	2.39	5246.75	3.14	4101.56	2.13	3881.24	1.96
Grand Total	**110700**	**100**	**148381**	**100**	**167000**	**100**	**192921.00**	**100.00**	**197643**	**100**

Source: Programming Division, Planning Commission. **Note:** Data according to RADP**.**

In order to automate the process of formulation of Annual Development Programme, webpage system titled ADP/RADP Management System (AMS) has been introduced from FY 2020-21. With a view to implement the strategic objectives of the Five Year Plan, restructuring the sectors of ADP/RADP in line with Five Year Plan have been done. As part of this initiative the Planning Commission for the first time formulated the ADP for FY 2021-22 by reorganising existing 17 sectors into 15 sectors. ADP for FY 2022-23 also has been formulated according to these 15 sectors. In FY 2022-23, the highest allocation was given in transport sector, which is 28.23 percent of the revised ADP, followed by power and energy (17.34%) and education (11.36%). Table 4.6 shows the sectoral breakdown of ADP for FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23.

Table 4.6: A comparative picture of sectoral breakdown of ADP (FY 2021-22 to 2022-23)

(In Crore Tk.)

SL	Sector	FY2021-22		FY 2022-23	
1	General Government Services	3036.46	1.28	2921.26	1.14
2	Defence	988.11	0.42	1270.05	0.50
3	Public Order and Safety	3204.98	1.35	3609.77	1.41
4	Industry and Economic Services	7499.15	3.17	6982.14	2.73
5	Agriculture	7665.37	3.24	10143.57	3.96
6	Power and Energy	49408.89	20.87	44388.77	17.34
7	Transport and Communication	64926.81	27.42	72269.45	28.23
8	Local Government and Rural Development	14299.89	6.04	16465.02	6.43
9	Environment, Climate Change and Water Resources	8526.23	3.60	9859.25	3.85
10	Housing and Community Facilities	25351.53	10.71	26086.62	10.19
11	Health	17311.82	7.31	19277.87	7.53
12	Religion, culture and Recreation	2218.93	0.94	2376.91	0.93
13	Education	23177.96	9.79	29081.38	11.36
14	Science and Technology	3676.87	1.55	4233.74	1.65
15	Social Safety	1646.30	0.70	2569.73	1.00
	Sub-total	**232939.30**	**98.37**	**251634.27**	**98.29**
	Development support (Total)	3853.79	1.63	4369.00	1.71
	Total	**236793.09**	**100.00**	**256003.27**	**100.00**

Source: Programming Division, Note: Including self-finance project

Domestic Resources for ADP

Domestic resources contribution towards financing of ADP shows ups and downs trend during FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23. The average contribution of domestic resources towards ADP stood at around 65 percent to 70 percent. Contribution of domestic resources increasing in ADP is an indicator of positive progress. The contribution of domestic resources to ADP was 67.96 percent in FY 2015-16. It increased in next fiscal years but decreased to 64.92 percent in FY 2017-18. Again the percentage of domestic resources started to increase and stood at 69.46 percent in FY 2018-19 and 67.86 percent in FY 2019-20. However, in FY 2020-21 the share of domestic resources decreased to 59.36 percent due to receive of special support/credit for development, but it increased to 64.51 percent in FY 2021-22. In the current FY 2022-23, the amount of domestic resources in ADP decreases. Table 4.7 shows the financing of revised ADP from domestic sources during last few years.

Table 4.7: Domestic Resources in Financing ADP

	2015-16	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
Total ADP	91000	110700	148381	167000	192921	197643	207550	227566
Total Domestic Resource	61840	77700	96331	113900	130920	134643	133886	129772
Domestic Resource as % of ADP	67.96	70.19	64.92	69.46	67.86	59.36	64.51	57.02

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. Data: According to RADP**.**

Budget Balance and Financing

To keep the budget deficit to a sustainable level there is a clear guideline in 'Public Money and Budget Management Act 2009'. Therefore, government is conscious to keep the budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP. But in revised budget of FY 2019-20, due to COVID-19 pandemic budget deficit crossed 5 percent of GDP. Table 4.8 shows the data of overall budget balance and financing of last few years. In addition, Table 4.9 shows the actual budget deficit based on i*BAS++* data system.

Table 4.8: Overall Budget Balance and Financing

(As % of GDP)

Budget balance/ financing	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Overall budget balance (excluding foreign grants)	-5.03	-4.99	-4.98	-4.95	-5.60	-6.09	5.12	5.10
Overall budget balance (including foreign grants)	-4.74	-4.76	-4.78	-4.80	-5.48	-6.23	5.06	5.00
Net domestic financing	3.59	3.54	2.93	3.10	3.55	3.82	3.12	3.14
Net foreign financing (excluding grants)	1.15	1.22	1.85	1.71	1.92	2.27	1.98	1.87
Net foreign financing (including grants)	1.44	1.46	2.05	1.86	2.05	2.40	2.00	1.94

Source: Finance Division,

Note: Figures are based on Revised Budget. GDP up to FY 2020-21: Base year: 2005-06, GDP FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23: Base year 2015-16.

Table 4.9: Actual Budget Deficit

(As % of GDP)

FY	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Budget Deficit (Excluding grants)	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.6	5.1

Source: *iBAS ++*, Finance Division, * Target

Budget Deficit Financing (Domestic)

In FY 2021-22, total government domestic borrowing (net) stood at Tk. 95,583.2 crore which was 2.4 percent of the GDP. During this period, the government borrowed Tk. 68,652.3 crore from banking system and government borrowing from other than banks (including scheme of national savings certificate) was Tk. 26,931 crore. In FY 2022-23 (up to February, 2023) total government domestic borrowing (net) has stood at Tk. 51,176.6 crore. Sector-wise government domestic borrowing from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 (up to February, 2023) is shown in Table 4.10 and figure 4.3.

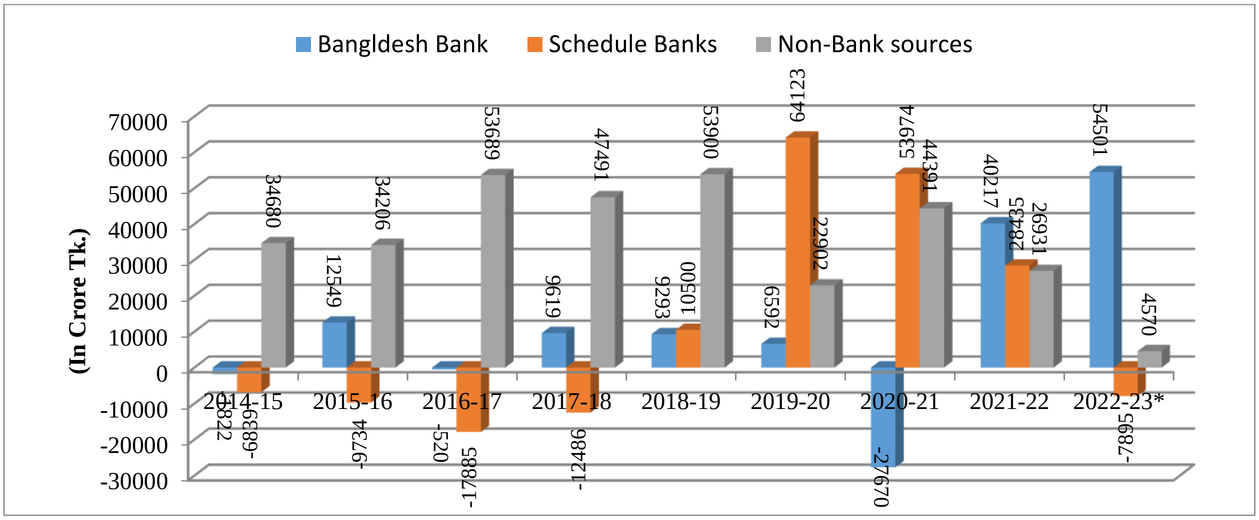
Table 4.10: Government Borrowing (net) from Domestic Sources

(In crore Tk.)

Fiscal Year	Net Government borrowing from the banking system			Government borrowing from other than banks	Total government borrowing	Percent of GDP
	Bangladesh Bank	Scheduled Banks	Total borrowing from banking system			
2015-16	12548.7	-9733.9	2814.8	34206.0	37020.8	1.8
2016-17	-520.2	-17884.8	-18405.0	53689.2	35284.2	1.5
2017-18	9619.3	-12485.7	-2866.4	47490.7	44624.3	1.7
2018-19	9293.0	10499.5	19792.5	53900.2	73692.7	2.5
2019-20	6592.1	64122.8	70714.9	22902.2	93617.1	3.0
2020-21	-27669.7	53973.7	26304.1	44390.6	70694.7	2.0
2021-22	40217.3	28435.0	68652.3	26931.0	95583.2	2.4
2022-23*	54501.2	-7894.6	46606.6	4570.0	51176.6	-

Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Up to February, 2023

Figure 4.3: Government Borrowing (net) from Domestic Sources



Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Up to February, 2023

Government Borrowing from External Sources

In last FY 2021-22, the total amount of external assistance was US$ 10,969.29 million, which was 37.9 percent more than the previous year. On the other hand, total debt servicing expenditure of FY 2021-22 was US$ 2,017.96 million of whom interest and principal amount were US$ 491.25 million and US$ 1,526.71 million respectively. As a result, net external assistance flow in FY 2021-22 stood at US$ 8,155.28 million.

Up to February, 2023 of FY 2022-23, the amount of external assistance stood at US$ 4,876.52 million and net external assistance flow in FY 2022-23 stood at US$ 3,452.42 million. On the other hand, up to February, 2023, total debt servicing expenditure was US$ 1,424.10 million, where interest payments and principal were US$ 402.96 and US$ 1,021.14 million respectively. Table 4.11 and Figure 4.4 show the government borrowing from the external sector during FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 (up to February, 2023) below:

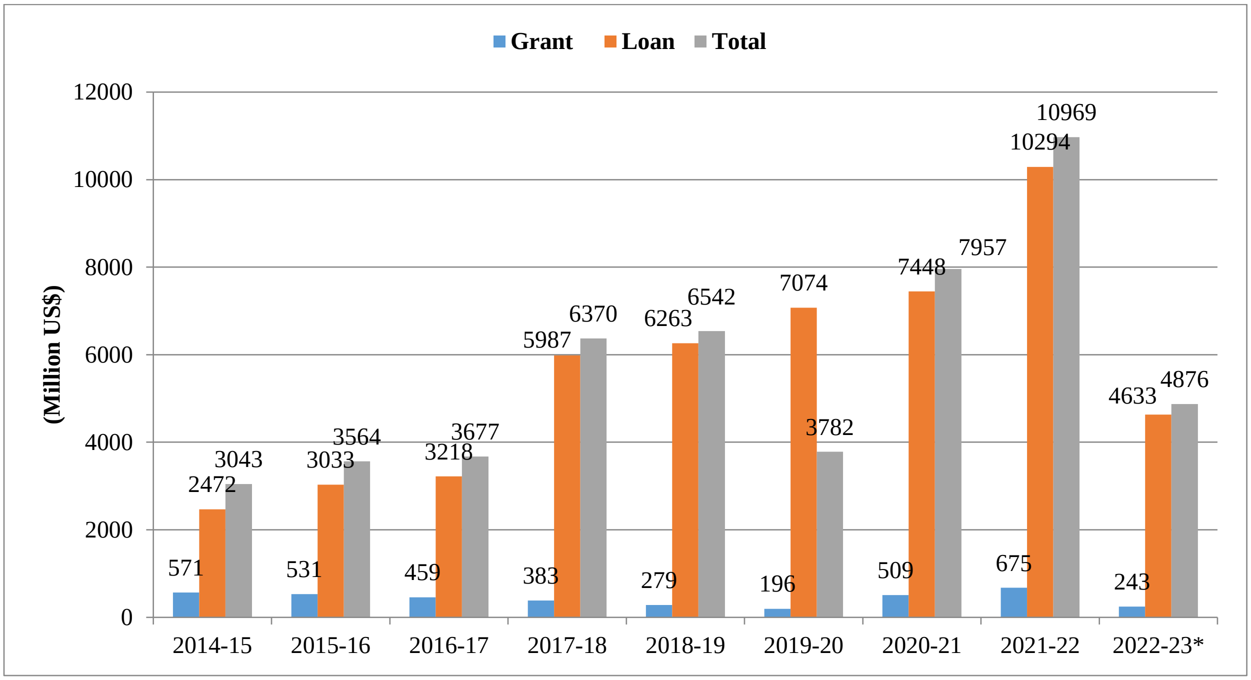
Table 4.11: Government Borrowing from External Resources

(Million US$)

Fiscal Year	External Loan and Grant			Principal and Interest Payment			Net Foreign Aid Flow	
	Grant	Loan	Total	Interest	Principal	Total	After Principal Payment	After Principal and Interest Payment
2015-16	531	3033	3564	202	849	1051	2715	2513
2016-17	459	3218	3677	229	894	1123	2783	2554
2017-18	382	5987	6369	299	1110	1409	5259	4960
2018-19	279	6263	6542	391	1202	1593	5340	4949
2019-20	296	7074	7382	477	1257	1734	6125	5648
2020-21	509	7448	7957	496	1419	1915	6538	6042
2021-22	674.77	10294.52	10969.29	491.25	1526.71	2017.96	8646.53	8155.28
2022-23*	243.29	4633.23	4876.52	402.96	1021.14	1424.10	3855.38	3452.42

Source: ERD, * Up to February 2023

Figure 4.4: Flow of External Resources



Source: ERD, * Up to February 2023

Information regarding commitment and disbursement of external assistant, external debt service, external debt outstanding and country and sector wise external assistance are given in Appendix 57-Appendix 61. The external debt outstanding stood at US$ 59,213.81 million at the end of February 2023 which is 13.4 percent of GDP indicating comfortable position in terms of debt sustainability.

Annexure

Annexure 4.1:

Significant changes regarding import-export duty-tax brought in the budget of FY 2022-23

Custom duty related issues

- It is proposed to keep the existing duty rates unchanged on essential commodities, fertilizers, seeds, life-saving medicines and some other industrial raw materials.
- Concessional facilities have been provided on import of raw materials for domestic poultry industry and beef feed.
- With the aim of sustainable development and development of the fisheries, poultry and dairy sector, it is proposed to continue the zero duty rate and other concessionary rates given in the past on the import of food items and various materials of the said sector. Besides, it has been proposed to extend the concessional facility in respect of some new materials.
- It is proposed to extend the concessional facility on certain raw materials used in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and pesticides used in agriculture.
- It is proposed to allow subsidized import of cold storage freezers and chillers used in agriculture and food industry.
- To consolidate the health sector, it is proposed to continue the existing subsidized facility on the import of raw materials required for the production of medicines and medical supplies. It is also proposed to reduce the customs duty applicable on certain products used by hearing impaired and physically challenged persons.
- To save foreign exchange, discourage imports, control luxury goods and restructure the post-Covid economy, it has been recommended to increase total duty by imposing supplementary duty on high performance luxury vehicles and jeeps and chandeliers and light fittings at the import level.
- It has been proposed to withdraw and rationalize the existing minimum price of certain products with a view to collection of proper revenue and facilitation of trade by determining the correct price of imported products.

Value Added Tax (VAT) related issues

Activities related to financial reform and good governance:

- National Board of Revenue is working in an automated and transparent environment, on the basis of VAT and SD act,2012;
- VAT registration is fully online based. Apart from that online return submission and e-payment have been introduced successfully;
- Installation of Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD)/Sales Data Controller (SDC) is going on to increase revenue collection at retail level;
- The VAT amount of 5 million taka in single *challan* has to be deposited through e-payment/A-*Challan*;

- It is mandatory for the companies having turnover more than 05 (five) crore to set software based automated system for record keeping.

Development of indigenous industries and in other fields

- Exemption has been given to manufacture air conditioners, refrigerators, active pharmaceutical ingredients, mobile phones, computer materials, polypropylene staple fiber, home appliances (washing machines, rice cookers, blenders, ovens, etc.), sanitary napkins and diapers. Domestic industries have been flourishing because of the policy measure undertaken.
- Exemption has been given to manufacture of lifts, motor vehicles which is conducive to develop heavy industry in the country.
- Exemption on different services given on some priority sectors like Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, BEZA, Hi-Tech Park, PPP etc.
- In order to incentivize the agriculture sector, exemption has been given at the manufacturing and trading level of agricultural machinery, namely: power tiller and poultry, dairy and fish feed products;

Development and dissemination of information technology

- To develop information technology sector, exemption has been given to supply mobile phones, computers, keyboards, mice, speakers, modems, software, routers, printed circuit boards, servers, printers, etc.

Activities undertaken in the health sector

- To discourage the use of tobacco and tobacco products taxes and prices of tobacco products are revised.
- VAT exemption has been given on different types of services, like: Medical and health service, autism related service etc.

Taxes on tobacco related products

- **Cigarette**

Earlier Price (for 10 sticks) in Tk. (2021-222)	Earlier Total Tax Incidence (2021-22)	Present Price (for 10 sticks) in Tk. (2022-23)	Present Total Tax Incidence (2022-23)
39 and above	57%	40 and above	57%
63 and above	65%	65 and above	65%
102 and above	65%	111 and above	65%
135 and above	65%	142 and above	65%

Significant changes in the tax regime during FY 2022-23

- **Reduction in corporate tax rate**
    - For publicly traded companies with more than 10% of their paid-up capital transferred through IPO (Initial Public Offering), the tax rate has been reduced from 22.5% to 20%.
    - For publicly traded companies with 10% or less of their paid-up capital transferred through IPO (Initial Public Offering), the tax rate has been set at 22.5%.
    - For non-publicly traded companies, the tax rate has been reduced from 30% to 27.5%.

- **Personal income tax rate**

Current Tax Slab	Current Tax Rate
Up to 300,000 BDT	0%
Next 100,000 BDT	5%
Next 300,000 BDT	10%
Next 400,000 BDT	15%
Next 500,000 BDT	20%
Remaining amount	25%

- **Increase of tax-free threshold limit and employment-based tax rebates for third-gender taxpayers**

  If a taxpayer, as an employer, hires at least 10% or more than 25 employees of third-gender in their establishment, they will be eligible for a tax rebate in the following manner:
    - 5% (five percent) of the payable tax or
    - 75% (seventy-five percent) of the total paid salary to the third-gender employees- the lesser amount of the above two will be applicable as a tax rebate.

- **Rationalisation of surcharge on assets**
    - Existing 7 slabs have been reduced to 5.
    - Provision of payment of surcharge on assets in case of no income has been canceled.
    - Minimum surcharge has been abolished.

- **Reduction in source tax rates at the import level**
    - The source tax rate on gold imports has been reduced from 5% to 0%.
    - The source tax rate on raw materials imported by CI sheet manufacturers has been reduced from 5% to 3%.
    - The source tax rate on wheel chair imports has been reduced from 5% to 0%.

- **Tax-net expansion**
    - To encourage new taxpayers to file returns and pay taxes, through the change of the definition of the Tax Day, the provision has been made for individual taxpayers who have never filed return before to submit income tax returns within thirtieth day of June following the end of the income year without any penalty.
    - If any contractor or supplier fails to submit proof of submission of return, a provision has been made to deduct tax from their payments at source at a rate 50% higher.
    - In the provision related to the tax deducted at source on bank interest income, in place of the TIN certificate, furnishing proof of submission of return in the banks is required.
    - Hotels, community centers, resorts, and transport agencies with an annual turnover exceeding one crore have been made ‘specified person’ responsible for deducting tax at source.

- To expand the scope of tax deduction at source, the collection of tax in the form of advance payment have been initiated for income derived from the operation of internal ships and commercial vehicles keeping the tax rates same according to the SRO.
- All taxpayers who are required to furnish proof of submission of return are now obligated to file returns.
- The provision of presenting proof of submission of return has been introduced in all cases where previously presenting TIN was mandatory, as well as in several other areas.
- At business premises, the provision of displaying the proof of submission of return instead of the TIN has been introduced. The e-commerce platform has been identified as a source tax deducting authority.

- **Digital Transformation and Expansion of Tax Free Sector**
  - To develop an innovative economy and promote young entrepreneurs, the following provisions have been made for startups
  - Defining a startup
  - Approving loss set off and carry forward for up to nine years in determining startup income
  - Reducing the minimum tax rate from 0.6% to 0.1%
- **Assisting the Export Sector and Promoting 'Made in Bangladesh'**
  - To clarify ambiguities related to exports and to diversify the export sector, services have been incorporated into the definition of export.
  - When foreign currency earnings from Bangladeshi flag carrier ocean going ship are brought into Bangladesh through banking channels, it is tax-free until June 30, 2030. This will increase foreign currency reserves and promote export diversification. Fruit processing, vegetable processing, production of dairy and dairy products, baby food producing entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs producing agricultural machinery have been given tax exemption for a period of ten years.
  - Tax rates on income earned from exports have been set as follows:

    a) 50% tax-free on income earned by assessee being an individual, firm, and Hindu undivided family;

    b) 12% tax on income earned by taxpayers, other than assessee being an individual, firm, and Hindu undivided family;

    c) 10% tax on income earned from exports of products produced in Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified factories by taxpayers, other than assessee being an individual, firm, and Hindu undivided family.
- **National Skills Development and Incentives in Employment**
  - Tax exemption has been given for a period of ten years to an organisation engaged in imparting professional training on various technical subjects to create skilled human resources suitable for industrialization.
- **Incentives for Entrepreneurship in IT Hardware Sector**
  - Computer hardware manufacturers have been given tax exemption for a period of ten years as an incentive for self-sufficiency in the IT sector by overcoming import dependence of Bangladesh.

- **Ensuring affordable and decentralized medical care**
  - In order to make quality medical care accessible to every person in Bangladesh, tax exemption has been given for ten years on condition of construction of general hospital with at least 250 beds or specialized hospital with 200 beds established outside Dhaka, *Narayanganj, Gazipur* and *Chattogram* districts.
- **Collection of Microcredit and Incentives for Women Entrepreneurs**
  - If the annual turnover of any organisation in the SME sector owned by a woman entrepreneur is up to Tk. 70 lakhs, the income of that organization has been exempted from tax.
  - In order to ensure easy access to micro-credit, income from micro-credit of organizations registered with NGO Affairs Bureau as well as Micro Credit Regulatory Authority has been exempted from tax.
- **Assistance in raising long term capital and creating bond market**
  - Exemption from tax applicable in case of transfer of property to trust or SPV and re-transfer of property from trust or SPV to the parent institution for market creation and easy circulation of Sukuk bonds for raising long term capital.
- **Formalisation of the economy**
  - In case of failure to receive service bills through bank transfer, a provision has been made to deduct tax at source at a rate 50% higher.
  - Except for agriculture and farming sector, all taxpayers excluding assessee being an individual, with a turnover of over BDT 10 million in sectors, are made ineligible for tax exemption or reduced tax rates if the income is not realized through bank transfer.
- **Sustaining long-term economic stability**
  - To reduce the propensity of bad loans, income generated from suspended loans has been made non-taxable for only assessee being an individual, instead of all types of taxpayers.
  - Due to the provisions of loss set off and carry forward, a rate of 5% of the special reserve amount of the total income constituted by financial institutions has been counted as non-allowable expense.
  - Like other private securities, capital gain from investments in government securities have been made taxable due to their profitability.
  - As the definition of a company under the Income Tax Ordinance is broader compared to the definition in the Company Act, with the aim of including more institutions under the obligation to furnish audited accounts, provision has been made for the companies defined by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 instead of the incorporated companies under the Company Act 1994 to furnish the financial statements certified by a chartered accountant.

- **Ensuring business simplification**
  - Provisions have been made to ensure that the conditions of amalgamation are consistent with the Company Act 1994, and if the amalgamating companies are foreign, their shareholding will be the same as of the domestic company.
  - The definition of ‘Charitable purposes’ has been made more specific to prevent misuse.
  - The definition of ‘Research and development’ has been provided, and expenses incurred in this area have been counted as allowable deductions.
  - The definition of ‘Supply of goods’ has been included to clarify the obscurity of the withholding tax.
  - Due to the current shortage of skilled workforce in the industry, the allowable expense limit for perquisites has been increased from Tk. 550,000 to Tk. 1,000,000.
  - As part of the best international practices, tax-neutral merger policy has been adopted in Bangladesh, which will benefit the overall economy.
  - MPO-enlisted schools, excluding those schools that have an English version curriculum, public university, recognized provident funds, pension funds, approved gratuity funds, approved superannuation funds, workers' profit participation funds, and non-resident individuals having no fixed base in Bangladesh have been exempted from filing income tax returns.
  - Provisions have been made to make the ADR effective within 30 days of the receipt of its agreement.
  - A provision been made to enact a set of rules for the purpose of collecting tax through offshore indirect transfers.
  - A provision has been made to amortize pre-commencement expenditure by including the definition of it.

Annexure 4.2
Stimulus Package to address COVID-19 and Economic Recovery

Serial No	Name of the Package	Amount (Crore Taka)
1	Special Fund for Salary support to export oriented manufacturing industry workers	5000
2	Working Capital loans for the affected industries and service sector	103000
3	Working Capital loans for the SMEs including the cottage industries	60000
4	Expansion of facility provided through Export Development Fund (EDF) by Bangladesh Bank (US$ 2.0 billion)	17000
5	Pre-Shipment Credit Refinance Scheme	5000
6	Special Honorarium for doctors, nurses, medical workers	138
7	Health Insurance and life insurance	750
8	Free Food Distribution	2500
9	OMS of rice at 10 taka/kg	770
10	Cash Transfer for the targeted poor people (Tk. 2,500 per person for 3.5 million + 4.86 lakh fisheries and livestock farmers)	1326
11	Expansion of Cash Allowance Programs to 112 *Upazillas*	815
12	Construction of home for homeless people	2130
13	Support for farm mechanization	3220
14	Subsidy for agriculture	9500
15	Agriculture Refinance Scheme	8000
16	Refinance scheme for professional farmer and small traders	3000
17	Employment creation through four State owned financial institutions (PKSF-500, Probashi-500, Karmasangsthan-1,200, *Palli Sanchay*-500. *Ansar VDP*-500)	3200
18	Subsidy for commercial bank's suspended interest of April-May, 2020	2000
19	Credit Risk Sharing Scheme for SME Sector	2000
20	Safety net program for Export Oriented Industry's distressed workers	1500
21	Revitalizing the rural economy and job creation in rural area (*Joyeeta* F: 50; NGO F: 50; SDF: 300; SME F: 300; RPE F:300; BSCIC: 100; SFD F: 100; BRDB: 300)	1500
22	Expansion of Cash Allowance Programs to another 150 *Upazillas*	1200
23	2nd Tranche Cash transfer to 3.5 million poor people of taka 2500 per person + 1,00,000 *Boro* farmers affected by cyclone	930
24	Cash Transfer to the targeted poor people (Tk. 2,500 per person). Total beneficiary: 17,24,470 persons	450
25	Special OMS at the city area (Rice: 20,000 MT and Flour: 14,000 MT)	150
26	Fund for Deputy Commissioners to proved food support to the vulnerable people reached through 333 phone number	100
27	Employment creation through three State owned financial institutions - 2nd phase (PKSF-500, *Karmasangsthan* Bank-500 and *Palli Sanchay* Bank-500 crore)	1500
28	Working Capital credit facility at 4% interest to pay wages for the employees of hotel/motel/theme parks	1000
	Total (In Crore Taka)	**237679**
	Total (In Million US$)	**26900**
	As % of GDP	**5.98**

Source: Finance Division

Annexure 4.3
Budget at a Glance (with Actual)

(In crore Tk.)

Description	Revised 2022-23	Budget 2022-23	Actual 2021-22
Revenue and Foreign Grants			
Revenues	**433000**	**433003**	**334641**
Tax Revenue	388002	388002	299585
NBR-Tax Revenue	370000	370000	292880
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	18000	17999	6704
Non-Tax Revenue	45000	45004	34056
Foreign Grants	3263	3271	2322
Total:	436263	436274	336963
Expenditure			
Operating Expenditure	414504	411406	325674
Recurrent Expenditure	390358	373242	307718
of which			
Domestic Interest	80691	73175	73218
Foreign Interest	9322	7200	4554
Capital Expenditure	24146	38164	17956
Net Outlay for Food Account Operation	1097	540	2437
Loans and Advances (Net)	3499	6501	-5104
Development Expenditure	241407	259617	195173
Scheme	3732	3155	2872
Non-ADP Special Project	7236	7721	4451
Annual Development Programme (ADP)	227566	246066	186060
Non-ADP FFW and Transfer	2873	2675	1790
Total Expenditure:	**660507**	**678064**	**518180**
Overall Deficit (including Grants)	-224244	-241790	-181217
(In percent of GDP)	-5.0	-5.4	-4.6
Overall Deficit (Excluding Grants)	-227507	245061	-183539
(In percent of GDP)	-5.1	-5.5	-4.6
Financing			
Foreign Borrowing-Net	83619	95458	65021
Foreign Borrowing	101769	112458	78323
Foreign Debt Repayment	-18150	-17000	-13302
Domestic Borrowing	140625	146335	115209
Borrowing from Banking System (Net)	115624	106334	75533
Long-Term Debt (Net)	74000	68192	49051
Short-Term Debt (Net)	41624	38142	26482
Non-Bank Borrowing (Net)	25001	40001	39677
National Saving Schemes (Net)	20000	35000	20265
Others (Net)	5001	5001	19412
Total Financing:	224244	241793	180231
Memorandum Item: GDP	4474100	4449959	3971716

Source: *iBAS ++*, Finance Division
* Provisional, ** Estimated Nominal GDP

CHAPTER FIVE

MONETARY MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

A cautious contractionary monetary and credit programme has been formulated for FY 2022-23 to support the economic recovery process in the coming days as well as mitigate inflationary and exchange rate pressures. Reserve money growth has been set at 14.00 percent while the broad money growth ceiling has been set at 11.50 percent, consistent with the real GDP growth target and CPI-based average inflation ceiling. For FY 2022-23, growth of net foreign assets (NFA) and net domestic assets (NDA) have been projected by Bangladesh Bank to -11.9 percent and 17.9 percent respectively. According to the latest available data, broad money, reserve money and domestic credit actually grew by 8.77 percent, 8.71 percent and 15.58 percent respectively in February 2023 compared to 9.45 percent, 7.25 percent and 13.32 percent respectively in the same month of the previous year. It is noted that, growth of broad money declined due to the sharp fall of the growth of net foreign assets (NFA) until February 2023. The growth of NFA in the banking system decelerated further to -13.34 percent in February 2023 from 0.26 percent at the end of February 2022 due to negative trade balance and downward trend in remittances. The growth of NDA stood at 15.14 percent at the end of February 2023 compared to 12.43 percent in the same month of the previous year. Considering the necessary outlays for ongoing mega projects and the COVID-19 related stimulus packages of the Government, the public sector credit growth ceiling has been set at 37.66 percent for FY 2022-23. On the other hand, the private sector credit growth target has been set at 14.10 percent. However, the public and private sector credit experienced 33.87 percent and 12.14 percent annual growth respectively in February 2023 against the actual growth of 28.94 percent and 10.87 percent respectively in February 2022. The recent trends in weighted average lending and deposit rates show upward movement. The weighted average lending rate increased consistently and stood at 7.27 percent at the end of February 2023. At the same time, the weighted average deposit rate although declined a little and stood at 3.97 percent of end June 2022 from 4.02 percent of end February 2022, later it increased much and reached to 4.31 percent at end of February 2023. Broad Index (DSEX) of Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited was 6,376.94 points at the end of June 2022, which decreased by 2.51 percent to 6,216.95 points on 28 February 2023. The overall price index of Chattogram Stock Exchange was 18,727.51 points at the end of June 2022, which decreased by 2.14 percent to 18,326.02 points on 28 February 2023.

The FY 2022-23 monetary policy has been formulated in order to discourage unproductive financial flows to tame the demand-side pressures without circumventing the required flow of funds to the productive sectors easing supply-side conditions and supporting the country's long-term growth aspirations. Thus, the formulation of a contractionary cautious monetary and credit programme for FY 2022-23 is expected to support the economic recovery process in the coming days as well as mitigate inflationary and exchange rate pressures. The last monetary and credit programmes were designed in line with the targeted real GDP growth and CPI inflation as outlined in the national budget for FY 2022-23.

To achieve monetary policy objectives, Bangladesh Bank (BB) has taken several policy measures during July-December 2022 (the first half of FY 2022-23, H1FY 2022-23). Of these important measures are: increasing the repo rate from 5.75 percent to 6.00 percent, relaxing the lending rate cap for consumer loans, including credit cards, and removing specific floor for the deposit rate; providing all sorts of production enhancing supports in terms of refinancing/pre-financing lines for agriculture, Cottage, Micro, Small, and Medium Sized Enterprises (CMSMEs), import substitutes, and export-oriented industries; and continuing the financial support by providing enough refinance facilities to implement the Government's ongoing stimulus package as well as strengthening the economic activities and employment generation.

Reserve money growth has been set at 14.00 percent while the broad money growth ceiling has been set at 11.50 percent, consistent with the real GDP growth target and CPI-based average inflation ceiling. According to the latest available data, reserve money and broad money actually grew by 8.71 percent and 8.77 percent respectively in February 2023. Considering the necessary outlays for ongoing mega projects and the COVID-19 related stimulus packages of the Government, the public sector credit growth ceiling has been set at 37.66 percent for FY 2022-23. On the other hand, the private sector credit growth target has been set at 14.10 percent for FY 2022-23, commensurate with BB's supply-side interventions to support required investment and employment generation for achieving targeted GDP growth (6.50 %). According to the latest available data, the public and the private sector credit growth stood at 33.87 percent and 12.14 percent respectively in February 2023. Based on the public and private sector credit expansion, the domestic credit growth has been set at 18.49 percent for FY 2022-23 and at the end of February 2023 it indeed stood at 15.58 percent. The target of NFA growth of the banking system for FY 2022-23 has been set to be in the negative territory by 11.90 percent as the overall BOP position is expected to remain in a deficit due mainly to adversity in the financial account sector despite prediction of improved inflows of inward remittances.

Money and Credit Situation

Growth Trends of Monetary Aggregates

At the end of February of FY 2022-23, the year-on-year growth of reserve money, broad money (M2) and narrow money (M1) stood at 8.71 percent, 8.77 percent and 17.62 percent respectively. Table 5.1 shows the growth trends of monetary aggregates.

Table 5.1: Growth Trends of Monetary Aggregates
(Year-on-year growth)

Indicator	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Feb'22	Feb'23
Narrow Money (M1)	13.01	6.17	7.22	20.11	14.49	13.32	12.47	17.62
Broad Money (M2)	10.88	9.24	9.88	12.64	13.62	9.43	9.45	8.77
Reserve Money (RM)	16.28	4.04	5.32	15.56	22.35	-0.26	7.25	8.71

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Narrow Money (M1)

Narrow money (M1) increased by 13.32 percent during FY 2021-22, which was 14.49 percent in FY 2020-21. Up to February 2023 of FY 2022-23, M1 increased by 17.62 percent, which was 12.47 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Of the components of the M1, the growth of currency notes and coins with the public and demand deposit have stood at 21.39 percent and 12.62 percent respectively up to February 2023, which was 14.53 percent and 9.84 percent respectively in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Broad Money (M2)

Broad money (M2) stood at Tk. 17,08,122.2 crore in FY 2021-22 as compared to Tk. 15,60,895.3 crore of FY 2020-21. Up to February 2023 of FY 2022-23, M2 stood at Tk. 17,63,032.0 crore with a growth (year-on-year) of 8.77 percent as compared to 9.45 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Time deposit increased (year-on-year) by 6.13 percent at the end of February 2023, which was 8.59 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Table 5.2 shows the movement and growth of the components of broad money (M2) and domestic credit. Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.2 show the growth of Broad Money and its components and percentage share of the components of Broad Money respectively.

Figure 5.1: Composition of Broad Money

(Year-on-Year Percentage Change)

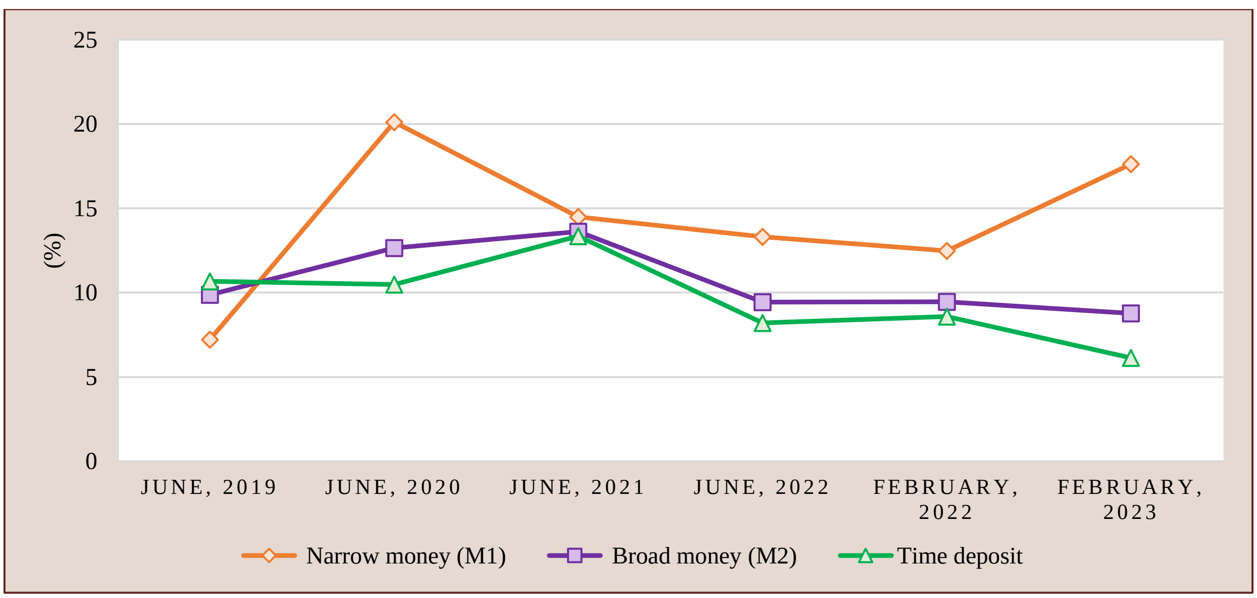
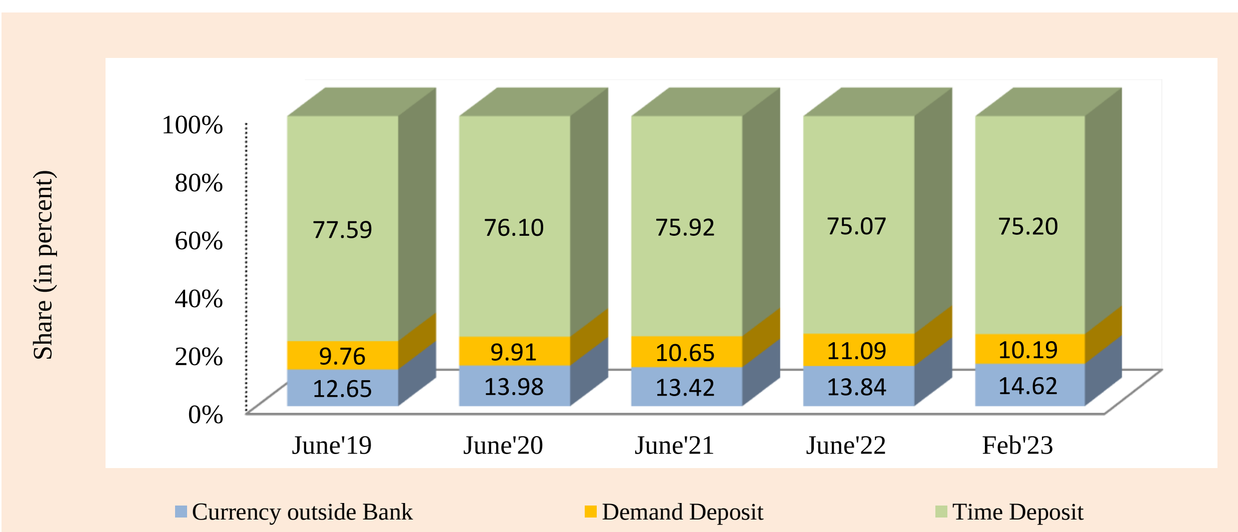


Table 5.2: Movement and Growth of the Components of M2 and Domestic Credit

Indicators	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022	February 2022	February 2023
End period stock (In crore Taka)						
1. Net foreign assets of the banking system	272399.5	297336.2	382337.5	364298.8	362666.4	314276.0
2. Net domestic assets of the banking system	947212.0	1076398.9	1178557.8	1343823.4	1258270.3	1448756.0
a. Domestic credit	1146884.7	1307633.7	1439899.0	1671749.1	1546240.3	1787185.6
a.1. Government sector (net)[1]	113273.4	181150.7	221025.9	283314.6	231467.5	309866.6
a.2. Public sector (other)[1]	23355.6	29215.1	30017.8	37198.9	35916.9	43249.7
a.3. Private sector[1]	1010255.7	1097267.9	1188855.3	1351235.6	1278856	1434069
b. Other assets (net)	-199672.7	-231234.8	-261341.2	-327925.7	-287970.0	-338429.6
3. Narrow money	273293.4	328263.9	375828.7	425904.7	371773.7	437298.4
a. Currency notes and coins with the public	154287	192114.5	209517.7	236448.9	212270.2	257667.6
b. Demand deposit[2]	119006.4	136149.4	166311	189455.8	159503.5	179630.8
4. Time deposit	946318.1	1045471.2	1185066.6	1282217.5	1249163.0	1325733.6
5. Broad money [(1)+(2)] or [(3)+(4)]	1219611.5	1373735.1	1560895.3	1708122.2	1620936.7	1763032.0
Year-on-year percentage change						
1. Net foreign assets of the banking system	2.92	9.15	28.59	-4.72	0.26	-13.34
2. Net domestic assets of the banking system	12.06	13.64	9.49	14.02	12.43	15.14
a. Domestic credit	12.26	14.02	10.11	16.10	13.32	15.58
a.1. Government sector (net)	19.37	59.92	22.01	28.18	28.94	33.87
a.2. Public sector (other)	21.64	25.09	2.75	23.92	14.09	20.42
a.3. Private sector	11.32	8.61	8.35	13.66	10.87	12.14
b. Other assets (net)	13.24	15.81	13.02	25.48	17.39	17.52
3. Narrow money	7.22	20.11	14.49	13.32	12.47	17.62
a. Currency notes and coins with the public	9.49	24.52	9.06	12.85	14.53	21.39
b. Demand deposit	4.41	14.41	22.15	13.92	9.84	12.62
4. Time deposit	10.67	10.48	13.35	8.20	8.59	6.13
5. Broad money	9.88	12.64	13.62	9.43	9.45	8.77

Source: Bangladesh Bank. Note: [1.] including accrued interest, [2.] including deposits of other financial institutions and government agencies.

Figure 5.2: Percentage Share of the Compositions of Broad Money



Domestic Credit

The growth of domestic credit stood at 16.10 percent in FY 2021-22 which was 10.11 percent in FY 2020-21. Domestic credit increased (year-on-year) by 15.58 percent up to February 2023 of FY 2022-23, which is higher than 13.32 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Of which private sector credit growth stood at 12.14 percent at the end of February 2023 against 10.87 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The net credit to the government increased by 33.87 percent at the end of February 2023 which was increased by 28.94 percent in the same period of the previous year. At the end of February 2023, the share of government to total domestic credit stood at 17.34 percent. Private sector credit to total domestic credit stood at 80.24 percent which was 80.83 percent at the end June 2021.

Reserve Money

Reserve money stood at Tk. 3,47,162.1 crore at the end of FY 2021-22, which was Tk. 3,48,071.8 crore in FY 2020-21. Reserve money decreased by 0.26 percent in FY 2021-22 compared to 22.35 percent growth of the previous fiscal year. In FY 2022-23, reserve money increased by 8.71 percent up to February 2023 compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year and stood at Tk. 3,50,346.9 crore. On the other hand, net foreign assets decreased by 5.22 percent at the end of FY 2021-22 compared to the 28.27 percent growth at the end of previous fiscal year. In FY 2022-23, net foreign assets decreased by 18.53 percent up to February 2023 compared to the 1.34 percent increase in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Components and sources of reserve money and its changes over time have been shown in Table 5.3 and Table 5.4 respectively.

Table 5.3: Components of Reserve Money and their Changes

Particular	June, 2019	June, 2020	June, 2021	June, 2022	Feb, 2022	Feb, 2023
End Period (In Crore Tk.)						
1. Currency issued	170387.1	208094.1	226888.3	256182.8	232874.6	282494.8
2. Balances of scheduled banks with BB	75012.1	75768.3	120597	90382.9	88916.7	67254.8
3. Reserves of other financial institutions with the BB	788.5	621	586.5	596.4	493.8	597.3
4. Reserve Money [(1)+(2)+(3)]	**246187.7**	**284483.4**	**348071.8**	**347162.1**	**322285.1**	**350346.9**
Percentage Change (Year-on-year)						
1. Currency issued	2.43	22.13	9.03	12.91	14.50	21.31
2. Balances of scheduled banks with BB	7.30	1.01	59.17	-25.05	-7.91	-24.36
3. Reserves of other financial institutions with the BB	14.75	-21.24	-5.56	1.69	-11.62	20.96
4. Reserve Money	4.04	15.56	22.35	-0.26	7.25	8.71

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 5.4: Sources of Reserve Money and their Changes

Particular	June, 2019	June, 2020	June, 2021	June, 2022	Feb, 2022	Feb, 2023
End Period (In Crore Tk.)						
1. Net foreign assets of BB	257195.4	286040.9	366917.3	347757.7	351813.1	286636.7
2. Net domestic assets of BB	-11007.7	-1557.5	-18845.5	-595.6	-29528.0	63710.2
a. BB's Claims	43745.8	63776.4	45294.6	80375.4	32893.6	175505.9
a.1. Claims on Government sector (net)	31189	42117.1	17285.5	54930.0	8058.5	108685.3
a.2. Claims on other public sector	2380.4	2551.9	3218.1	3435.6	3485.2	3620.2
a.3. BB's claims on DMBs	5386.9	13764.9	18952.3	16073.9	15583.3	56269
a.4. BB's claims on NBDCs	4789.5	5342.5	5838.7	5935.9	5766.6	6931.4
b. Other assets (net)	-54753.5	-65333.9	-64140.1	-80971.0	-62421.6	-111795.7
3. Reserve Money [(1)+(2)]	246187.7	284483.4	348071.8	347162.1	322285.1	350346.9
Percentage Change (Year-on-year)						
1. Net foreign assets of BB	1.45	11.22	28.27	-5.22	1.34	-18.53
2. Net domestic assets of BB	-44.31	-85.85	1109.98	-96.84	-36.71	-315.76
a. Domestic credit	22.64	45.79	-28.98	77.45	104.55	433.56
a.1. Claims on Government sector (net)	38.17	35.04	-58.96	217.78	-171.21	1248.70
a.2. Claims on other public sector	0.53	7.20	26.11	6.76	9.50	3.87
a.3. BB's claims on DMBs	-3.50	155.53	37.69	-15.19	-17.29	261.09
a.4. BB's claims on NBDCs	-6.93	11.55	9.29	1.66	7.28	20.20
b. other assets (net)	-1.23	19.32	-1.83	26.24	-0.50	79.10
3. Reserve Money	5.32	15.56	22.35	-0.26	7.25	8.71

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Claims on government sector (net) increased by 217.78 percent in FY 2021-22 compared to 58.96 percent in FY 2020-21. Claims on deposit money banks (DMBs) decreased by 15.19 percent in FY 2021-22, which was increased by 37.69 percent in FY 2020-21. In FY 2022-23, claims on government sector (net) increased by 1,248.70 percent at the end of February 2023, which was decreased by 171.21 percent at the same period of the previous fiscal year. At the same period, claims on deposit money banks (DMBs) increased by 261.09 percent, which was decreased by 17.29 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. During this time, claims on other public sector increased by 3.87 percent, which was increased by 9.50 in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Money Multiplier

Due to higher growth of broad money compared to reserve money growth, money multiplier increased to 4.920 in FY 2021-22 from 4.484 of FY 2020-21. During FY 2022-23, money multiplier stood at 5.032 at the end of February 2023. Ratios of money multiplier as reserve-deposit ratio and currency-deposit ratio stood at 0.062 and 0.171 respectively at the end of February 2023.

Income Velocity of Money

Income velocity of money increased to 2.33 in FY 2021-22 which was 2.26 at the end of FY 2020-21. The trends of income velocity of money and broad money as a percent of GDP have been shown in Table 5.5. The movement of broad money as percent of GDP has been shown in Figure 5.3.

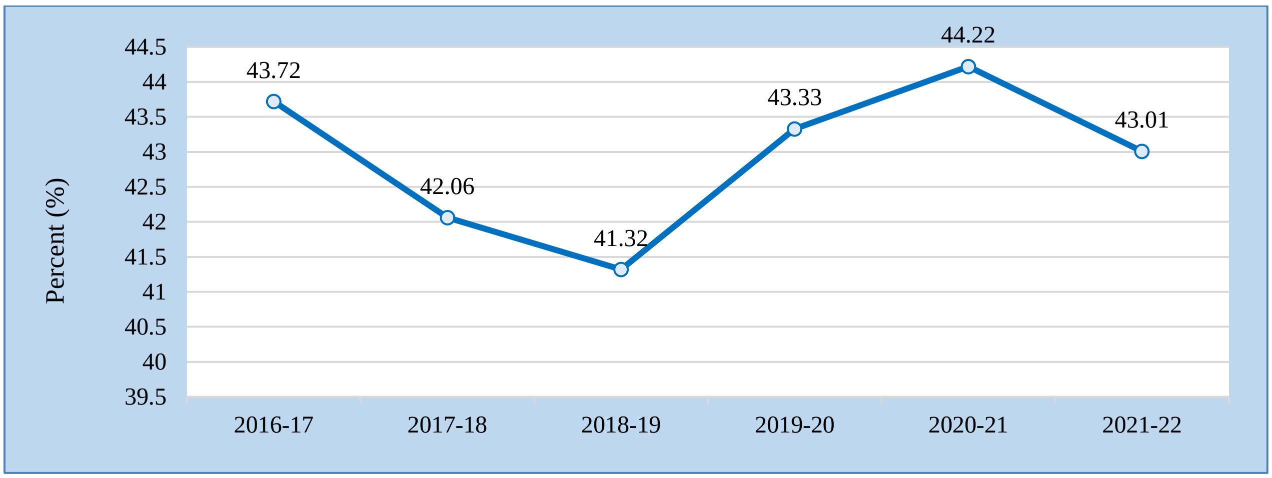
Table 5.5: Income Velocity of Money

(In billion Tk.)

FY	GDP (current market price) (in billion Taka)	Broad Money (In billion Taka)	Broad Money as percent of GDP	Income velocity of money (GDP/M2)
2016-17	23243.1	10160.8	2.29	43.72
2017-18	26392.5	11099.8	2.38	42.06
2018-19	29514.3	12196.1	2.42	41.32
2019-20	31704.7	13737.4	2.31	43.33
2020-21	35301.8	15609.0	2.26	44.22
2021-22	39717.2	17081.2	2.33	43.01

Source: Bangladesh Bank and BBS.

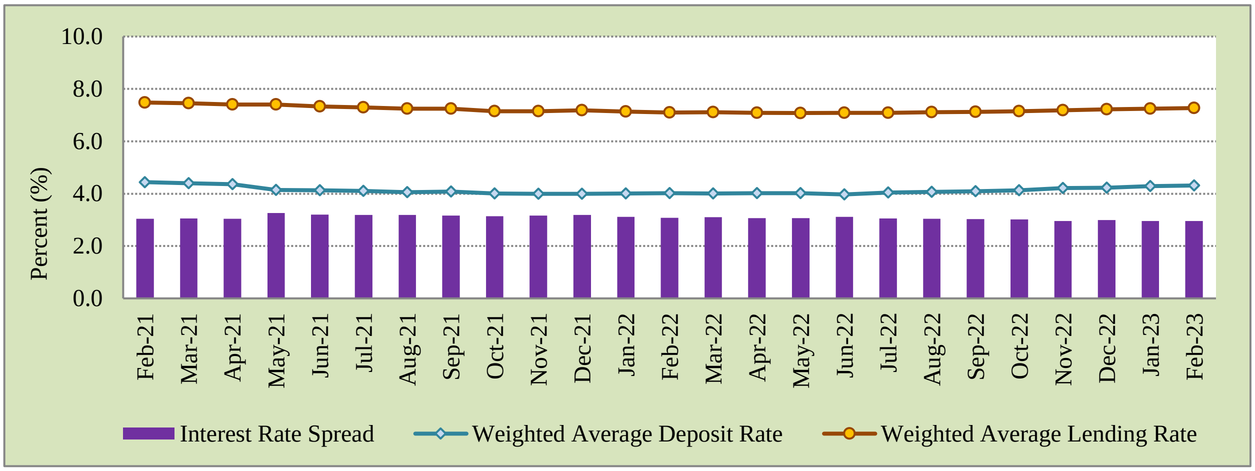
Figure 5.3: Movement of M2 as Percent of GDP



Rationalising the Rate of Interest/Charges

With a view to rationalising the rate of interest on deposit and lending through competitive environment among the banks, Bangladesh Bank has been continuing in providing instructions to banks on a regular basis for taking proper initiatives in FY 2022-23. In order to rationalise the rate of interest in other sectors including productive sector, banks are advised to limit the difference between lending and deposit rates or spread to below 4 percent except credit card and consumer credit. Besides, the maximum rate of interest/profit on unclassified loans/investment is set at 9 percent except credit card. The recent trends in weighted average lending and deposit rates show upward movement. The weighted average lending rate showed some constancy and reached to 7.09 percent at the end of June 2022 from 7.10 percent of end February 2022. After that it increased consistently and stood at 7.27 percent at the end of February 2023. At the same time, the weighted average deposit rate although declined a little and stood at 3.97 percent of end June 2022 from 4.02 percent of end February 2022, later it increased much and reached to 4.31 percent at end of February 2023. Consequently, the interest rate spread between lending and deposit rate increased and reached to 3.12 percent at end June 2022 from 3.08 percent of end February 2022. The same decreased later and stood at 2.96 percent at end of February 2023. In enhancement of the market-based interest rate, increasing the policy rate several times by Bangladesh Bank and reduction of excess liquidity in the banking system have played significant role. The monthly trends of weighted average lending and deposit rates and the interest rate spread from February 2021 to February 2023 have been shown in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4: Weighted Average Deposit and Lending Interest Rate



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Banking Sector

As on February 2023, there are 61 scheduled banks in Bangladesh. Among 61 scheduled banks, there are 6 state owned commercial banks, 3 specialized banks, 43 private commercial banks and 9 foreign commercial banks. In addition, 5 more non-scheduled banks are also operating. These banks are: Ansar VDP *Unnayan* Bank, *Karmasangsthan* Bank, *Grameen* Bank, Jubilee Bank and *Palli Shanchay* Bank. As of February 2023, structure of the scheduled bank system by types of banks and their share in total deposits and assets (as of December 2022) are shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Structure of the Banking System in Bangladesh

(End February 2023)

Type of Banks	No. of Banks	No. of Branches			Percentage of Total Assets*	Percentage of Total Deposit*
		Urban	Rural	Total		
State-owned Commercial Banks (SOCBs)	6	1769	2054	3823	23.35	24.62
State-owned Specialised Banks (SBs)	3	301	1222	1523	2.19	2.65
Private Commercial Banks (PCBs)	43	3611	2137	5748	68.71	68.02
Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs)	9	63	-	63	5.75	4.71
Total	**61**	**5744**	**5413**	**11157**	**100**	**100**

Source: Bangladesh Bank, *= as per December, 2022 data.

In Bangladesh, 61 scheduled banks are performing their banking business with 11,157 branches as on February 2023. Of these total bank branches, the number of urban and rural branches are 5,744 (51.48%) and 5,413 (48.52%) respectively. As on December 2022, of all the total assets of banking system, 68.71 percent and 23.35 percent are included to the PCBs and SOCBs respectively. As of December 2022, of the total deposits of the banking system, 68.02 percent and 24.62 percent are belonged to the PCBs and SOCBs respectively.

Non-bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)

As of February 2023, a total of 35 financial institutions are operating in 40 districts of the country through a total of 274 branches, of them 78 branches are located in Dhaka and the remaining 196 branches are located in 39 districts. As of December 2022, the paid-up capital and reserves of NBFIs stood at Tk. 13,081.82 crore; of this, the paid-up capital is Tk. 8,861.04 crore. As of December 2022, shareholders' equity of NBFIs stood at Tk. 6,077.43 crore, total assets at Tk. 92,001.40 crore and total deposits at Tk. 44,355.10 crore. As of December 2022, the total amount of loans/leases disbursed by NBFIs was Tk. 70,435.70 crore; of this, the total amount of classified loan was Tk. 16,821.49 crore which is 23.88 percent of the total loan/lease amount.

Bangladesh Bank issues various directives (guidelines, circulars and circular letters) from time to time to strengthen the management structure of financial institutions, ensure transparency, risk reduction and corporate good governance. As part of that, there are product guidelines for financial institutions, cost of funds or base rate determination method, guidelines on capital adequacy and market discipline, integrated risk management policy and directives on corporate governance. Some significant policy steps taken by Bangladesh Bank in FY 2022-23 are as follows: loan adjustment through one-time exit, simplifying the loan/lease/investment classification policy to facilitate customers affected by natural disaster including flood, rationalizing the rate of interest/profit on deposits and loans/leases/investments, determining the eligibility and suitability conditions of directors in the appointment of directors, preservation of information/documents in the loan files properly, customer service and complaint management policy, policy regarding imposition of fees/charges/commissions on various services, etc. Besides, for cash flow of individuals/ organisations being adversely affected by long-term negative impact of corona and various out-of-control factors including the state of war in outside world, a master circular has also been issued regarding reschedule/ restructure of loans/leases/investments for proper management of classified loans.

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion is one of the tools for developing countries to move forward in the competitive global economic reality. With a view to building a sustainable economic infrastructure of the country and realising the importance of financial inclusion, Bangladesh Bank has been engaged in the exploration and promotion of innovative and successful policy initiatives to bring the financially excluded marginal population under the umbrella of financial inclusion. The major policy initiatives taken by Bangladesh Bank to promote financial inclusion are shown in Annexure 5.1.

Banking, Monetary and Credit Policy Reforms

Legal Reforms

To maintain uninterrupted supply of funds required for the continuity of power generation, Bangladesh Bank, in consultation with the government under the provision of section 121 of the Bank Company Act, 1991, issued notification through BRPD dated 26 July 2022, exempting banks from complying with provision of 26B (1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 for the next 06 months in lending to the power sector for importing fuel and other raw materials. To maintain uninterrupted supply of funds required for the continuity of power generation, Bangladesh Bank, in consultation with the government under the provision of section 121 of the Bank Company Act, 1991, issued notification through BRPD circular dated 8 November 2022, exempting banks from complying with provision of 26B(1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 for the next 5 years in lending to the coal-based power producers to meet up the expenses of purchase or import of coal and other raw materials used for setting up coal-based power plants and electricity generation.

Reforms in State Owned Commercial Banks

Bangladesh Bank has been monitoring the overall performance of state-owned commercial banks (except Bangladesh Development Bank Ltd.) under Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in FY 2022-23 like the previous years. Bangladesh Bank has set various terms and targets in MOU for banks to improve their efficiency in asset liability management, reduce classified loans, ensure recovery against classified loans, minimise operating expenses, provide digital banking services and to strengthen internal control system of banks. Apart from these, to improve the quality of assets of banks, some other conditions have been imposed in MOU in case of purchasing Foreign Documentary Bill (FDBP), creation of forced loan/PAD/demand loan and rescheduling of forced loan/PAD/demand loan in long term. In this context, the compliance of terms/conditions set in the MOU is regularly monitored by Bangladesh Bank.

Money and Financial Market Reforms

With a view to strengthening and updating the risk management activities of the banks in line with the changing environment, 'Risk Management Guidelines for Banks' introduced in 2012 has been revised. In order to ensure sound risk management practices in the banks, instructions regarding specifying roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors, Board Risk Management Committee, Executive Risk Management Committee and Chief Risk Officer (CRO) along with restructuring the risk management framework of banks have been included in the said guideline. Besides, initiatives have been taken to establish a well-organised Risk Appetite Framework for balancing between the risks taken and business targets to be achieved by the banks. The implementation of Basel III has been shown in Annexure 5.2.

Steps to mitigate impacts of COVID-19 in the Money and Financial markets

- Overnight repo interest rate has been changed by Bangladesh Bank twice in FY 2022-23. Firstly, the repo rate was increased by 25 basis points and re-fixed at 5.75 percent from 5.50 percent on 2 October 2022. Later, the repo rate was increased again by 25 basis points and re-fixed at 6.00 percent from 5.75 percent on 16 January 2023.
- In order to rationalise policy interest corridor, the reverse repo rate has been revised by 25 basis points increase and re-fixed to 4.25 percent from the existing 4.00 percent, with effect from 16 January 2023.
- Ensuring proper liquidity management of *Shari'ah* based banks and to further strengthen the Islamic financial system, 14 days tenor liquidity facility named 'Islamic Banks Liquidity Facility (IBLF)' under the *Mudaraba* contract against *Sukuk* has been introduced on 5 December 2022.
- Besides, to meet the interim liquidity shortages of *Shari'ah* based banks, under the *Mudaraba* agreement against collateral of claims of banks on the government arising from subsidies or incentives to be received against special schemes/programs, '*Mudarabah* Liquidity Support (MLS)' for 7, 14 and 28 days has been introduced on 05 February 2023.
- Bangladesh Bank, using own fund, structured a revolving refinance scheme worth Tk. 15,000.0 crore titled 'Refinance scheme for providing working capital loan/investment facilities in large industrial and service sector' to ensure liquidity supply in banks under the Government announced loan/investment facility worth Tk. 30,000.0 crore for the distressed industrial and service sector companies (except CMSME) due to breakout of COVID-19. Under this scheme,

43 banks and 8 non-bank financial institutions received refinance facility worth Tk. 10,959.02 crore as on February 2023.

- The financial institutions are directed to ensure the proper utilisation of the loans given under implementing financial incentive package announced by the government to deal with the crisis caused by COVID-19.

Development of Payments System

A safe and efficient payment system is crucial in maintaining financial stability and effective performance of the financial system. To establish a public interest oriented modern, effective and capital based payment system in the country and to ease ongoing financial transactions of the mass, Bangladesh Bank has implemented various reforms activities which have been shown in Annexure 5.3.

Presentation of Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism

Some of the activities taken by the Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) during FY 2021-22 in order to prevent of money laundering and combating financing of terrorism are shown in Annexure 5.4.

Capital Market

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) has taken a number of steps, including reform of laws and regulations, for the overall development of the capital market. Some of the activities undertaken by BSEC till February 2023 of FY 2022-23 are briefly mentioned below:

- Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and Chittagong Stock Exchange PLC have launched a separate platform (SME Platform) in 2021 for the small capital companies to raise capital by issuing securities. With a view to modernising the transactions of SME institutions, BSEC has issued a Notification on 12th September 2022 regarding Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Qualified Investor Offer by Small Capital Company) Rules, 2022.
- With a view to facilitating transfer of ownership of listed and unlisted companies, branding and exposure of companies, facilitating alternative investment vehicles for potential investors, BSEC has approved Dhaka Stock Exchange (Alternative Trading Board) Regulations, 2022 and accordingly on 04th January 2023 Alternative Trading Board was inaugurated.
- According to the instructions of the government, on 10 October 2022 the Treasury Bond (T-Bond) trading platform of government securities was launched by Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and Chattogram Stock Exchange PLC.
- BSEC issued an Order on 15 November 2022 in relation to the transaction of listed securities by the clients of block market at 10 percent lower than the floor price under the existing circuit breaker system.
- Commission issued a Notification on 23 August 2022 regarding Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Securities Market *Shari'ah* Advisory Council) Rules, 2022.
- Commission issued a Notification on 22 September 2022 in order to amend the Depository (User) Regulations, 2003.
- Commission issued a Notification on 3 October 2022 in relation to the issuance of capital through bonus shares or stock dividend.
- Commission issued a Directive on 13 November 2022 regarding extension of time to fulfill the requirement of maintenance of minimum Net Worth by Merchant Bankers.
- Commission has issued a Notification on 28 December 2022 in respect to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Insider Trading) Rules, 2022.

- According to BSEC Directive it was instructed to pay the accrued interest of Consolidated Customers Accounts to the respective BO account holders on proportionate basis.

Capital Market Situation

Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd (DSE)

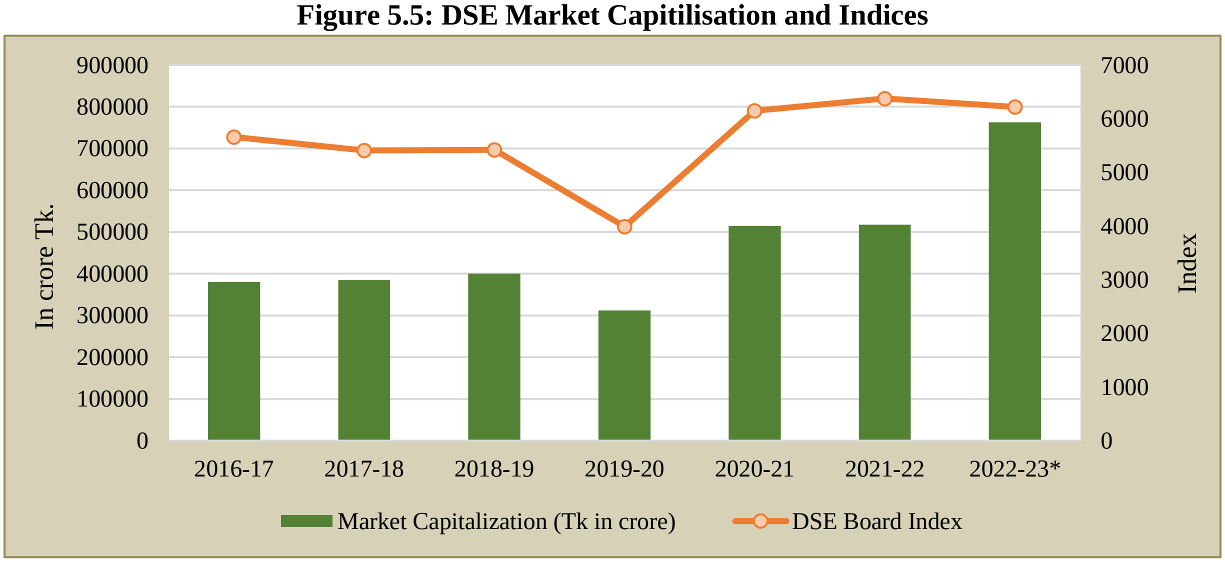
The total number of listed securities has increased from 625 in June 2022 to 655 in February 28, 2023. On 28 February, 2023, total issued capital of all listed securities stands at Tk. 4,13,324.39 crore registering 171.64 percent growth compared to 30 June, 2022. Total market capitalisation of all listed securities was Tk. 5,17,781.69 crore in June 30, 2022 which stands at Tk. 7,63,009.14 crore on February 28, 2023, representing 47.36 percent increase. DSE Broad Index (DSEX) has decreased from 6,376.94 points in June 2022 to 6,216.95 points in February 28, 2023, showing 2.51 percent decrease. The P/E ratio was 14.33 in February 2023 whereas it was 16.15 in February 2022. Details of Securities Turnover are below in the Table 5.7 and Figure 5.5.

Table 5.7: Securities Trading Information of Dhaka Stock Exchange

Year/Month End	No. of Listed Securities (Including Mutual Funds & Debentures)	No. of IPOs	Issued Capital (Tk in crore)	Market Capitalisation (Tk in crore)	Securities Traded in Value (Tk in crore)	DSE Board Index
2016-17	563	9	116551.08	380100.10	180522.21	5656.05
2017-18	572	11	121966.51	384734.78	159085.19	5405.46
2018-19	584	15	126857.48	399816.38	145965.54	5421.62
2019-20	589	5	129981.40	311966.98	78042.78	3989.09
2020-21	609	15	139734.40	514282.13	254697.04	6150.48
2021-22	625	16	152159.28	517781.69	318607.02	6376.94
2022-23*	655	6	413324.39	763009.14	138242.76	6216.95

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd, * Up to February, 2023, ** No. of IPOs based on trading date
*** Issued Capital & Market Capital increased in FY 2022-23 since new government treasury bond's trading started from October, 2022.

Figure 5.5: DSE Market Capitilisation and Indices



* Up to February, 2023.

Chattogram Stock Exchange (CSE)

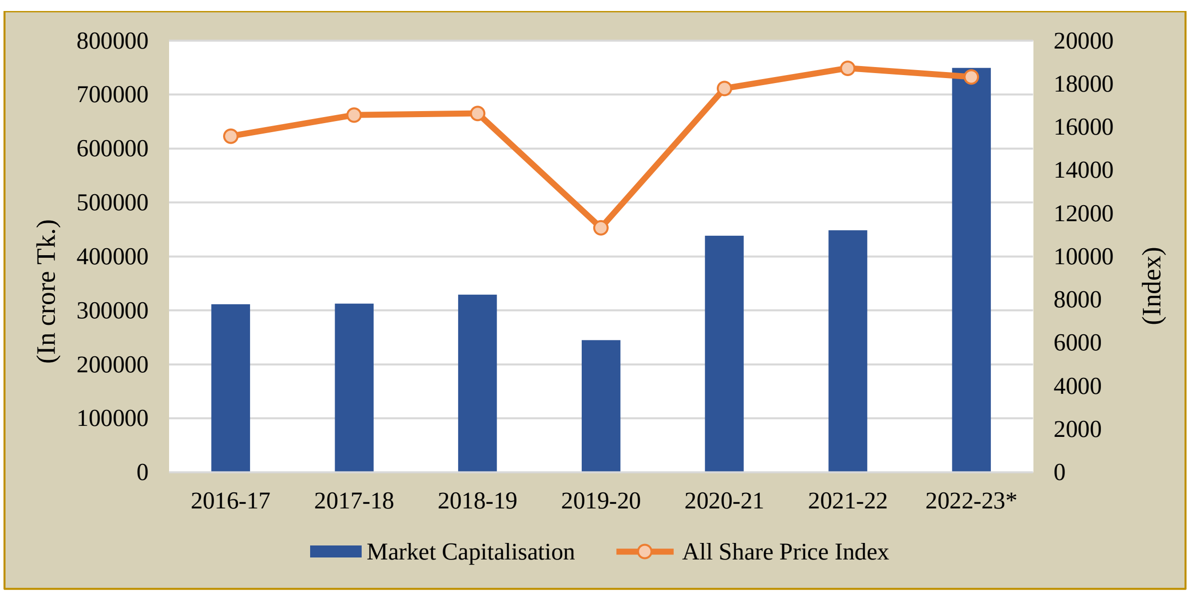
The number of securities listed on Chattogram Stock Exchange increased from 381 in June 2022 to 630 on 28 February 2023. Issued capital of all securities stood at Tk. 4,14,084.70 crore as on 28 February 2023, which is 304.63 percent higher than Tk. 1,02,335.70 crore as on 30 June 2022. The market capitalisation of all securities of CSE as on 30th June 2022 was Tk. 4,48,415.93 crore, which increased by 67.15 percent to Tk. 7,49,540.50 crore at the end of trading on 28th February 2023. The CSE All Share Price Index was 18,727.51 points at the end of June 2022, which decreased by 2.14 percent to 18,326.02 points on 28 February 2023. Details of securities turnover are shown below in the Table 5.8 and Figure 5.6.

Table 5.8: Securities Trading Information of Chattogram Stock Exchange

Year	No. of listed Securities	Number of IPO	Issued Capital (Tk. in crore)	Market Capitalisation (Tk. in crore)	Total Turnover value of All Securities (Tk. in crore)	CSE All Share Price Index
2016-17	303	9	60657.21	311324.29	11807.53	15580.37
2017-18	312	12	65405.91	312352.17	10985.06	16558.50
2018-19	326	16	71289.43	329330.28	8480.01	16634.21
2019-20	332	4	73589.76	244756.71	5307.82	11332.58
2020-21	348	14	83365.26	438365.33	11691.38	17795.04
2021-22	381	12	102335.71	448415.94	12069.82	18727.51
2022-23*	630	8	414084.71	749540.50	3902.95	18326.02

Source: CSE * Up to February 2023.

Figure 5.6: CSE Market Capitalisation and All Share Price Index



* Up to February 2023.

Annexure

Annex: 5.1

Financial Inclusion

Financial inclusion seems to be the most prominent tool to ensure inclusive and sustainable economic development in the world. With a view to building a sustainable economic infrastructure of the country and realising the importance of financial inclusion, Bangladesh Bank has been engaged in the exploration and promotion of innovative and successful policy initiatives to bring the financially excluded marginal population under the umbrella of financial inclusion. The major policy initiatives taken by Bangladesh Bank to promote financial inclusion are as follows:

- To include the under-privileged and financially excluded population in the formal banking services, Bangladesh Bank has taken initiatives to open bank account with minimum deposit of Tk.10/50/100 for the people from various classes and professions such as farmers, hardcore poor, cleaners of city corporation, workers of small shoe and leather factory, ready-made garments workers, physically and sight challenged persons. Banks have also been instructed to open Tk.10 bank accounts for the inhabitants of the 111 former enclaves that were included in the map of Bangladesh. Bangladesh Bank has also instructed all the banks to operate these accounts without any service charges. With the initiatives of Bangladesh Bank the number of these account reached to 2.95 crore at the end of December 2022.
- With a view to facilitate the farmers for keeping their Tk.10 account effective by providing credit under minimum conditions, the fund size of the revolving refinance fund worth of Tk. 200 crore has been enhanced to Tk. 500 crore by Bangladesh Bank from its own source. Small, marginal, and landless farmers are the main target groups of this refinance scheme. Clients can borrow maximum Tk. 5.00 lac individually and Tk. 20.00 lac through a group from this fund. About Tk. 634.25 crore has been disbursed under Tk. 200 crore and Tk. 500 crore scheme up to December 2022.
- Bangladesh Bank has relaxed the regulations for opening the Tk. 10 special accounts for the street and working children, which was introduced in 2014 to make these people financially independent, to safeguard their hard-earned money and secure their future. Now, if the biological parents of these children are available, then the account can be operated by the joint signature of the street children and their father/mother. In that case, the overall transaction should be under close supervision of the nominated NGO official. The number of these accounts and the balance of these accounts stood at 30,898 and Tk. 45.52 lakh respectively up to December 2022.
- In accordance with the continuous financial inclusion program, Bangladesh Bank has introduced agent banking to provide a safe and affordable channel for banking services throughout the country to the non-privileged, underserved population especially from rural areas where traditional banking services are not possible to be served profitably. To ensure the proper expansion of agent banking, Bangladesh Bank issued comprehensive guidelines in September 2017. As of December 2022, 31 banks have got approval from BB to provide agent banking services and they have started their operations. Up to December 2022, agent banking services have been provided through 1.75 crore bank accounts opened by 20,736 outlets of 15,126 agents of those 31 banks.

- Bangladesh Bank has started 'Remittance Award' since 2013 to acknowledge the contributions of NRBs and to motivate expatriates for sending more remittance through regular banking channel. A total of 221 individuals and 45 institutions in different categories have been awarded in the period of 2013 to 2020. In the year of 2021, 26 remitters (7 general professionals, 10 specialist professionals and 09 businessmen), 03 non-resident Bangladeshi owned exchange houses and 04 commercial banks were awarded with 'Bangladesh Bank Remittance Award 2019', and 27 remitters (12 general professionals, 10 specialist professionals and 05 businessmen), 03 non-resident Bangladeshi owned exchange houses and 04 commercial banks were awarded with 'Bangladesh Bank Remittance Award 2020'.

- Bangladesh Bank introduces school banking for the students less than 18 years of age with a view to crafting saving habit from the childhood and acquainting them with the banking services and technology. Under this agenda, financial literacy programs are being organized throughout the country following the Lead Bank model under Bangladesh Bank's monitoring and supervision. School banking conferences have been started from 2016. Financial literacy related video documentaries, presentations, quiz programmes and cultural programmes are being arranged through these conferences with a view to disseminating financial literacy.

- Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) is a policy leadership alliance owned and led by member central banks and financial regulatory institutions with the common objective of advancing financial inclusion at the country, regional and international levels. 84 institutions from 76 countries are working members of AFI. Bangladesh Bank is representing as a principal member in this Alliance from June, 2009 and Governor of Bangladesh Bank performed as vice chair from 2016 and as chair of AFI Board of Directors from April, 2018 to September 2019 successfully. At present, 2 Executive Director level officials of Bangladesh Bank are representing in *i) AFI Gender Inclusive Finance Committee (GIFC)* and *ii) AFI Intergovernmental Organization Special Committee (IGOSC)* of AFI Board. From the very beginning, Bangladesh is considered as pioneer of financial inclusion in AFI network. As a member of AFI, Bangladesh Bank signed in Maya Declaration on 11 September 2014 and commits goals regarding financial inclusion. Till now, Bangladesh Bank has committed 69 goals, already 47 of which are completed successfully. Bangladesh Bank has been declared as *Regional Champion of Financial Inclusion* of Asia region in '2022 Maya Declaration Progress Report' for considerable advancement in Maya Declaration Commitments.

- To increase financial literacy of people, Bangladesh Bank has completed Striving for a Financially Literate Society project financed by AFI. Under this project the following three initiatives have been implemented: Developing Financial Literacy guidelines designed for Banks and Financial Institution to deploy financial literacy, Producing Financial Literacy content and website aimed at different segments of people, and producing short animated financial literacy videos for better dissemination of financial literacy among the mass.

- With a view to overcoming the possible negative impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh Bank has formed a refinance fund worth Tk. 3000.0 crore (revolving) on 20 April 2020 for low-income professionals, farmers, micro/small businesses. As per revised directives issued on 28 October 2021 vide FID Circular No: 02/2021, this facility is being disbursed through Micro

Finance Institutions (MFIs) as well as by the branches and sub-branches of scheduled banks enabling the fund to be accessible by the target population at the grassroots levels. The scheme provides the end users with the facility to borrow at a maximum of 7 percent interest rates from the banks and at 9 percent interest rate from the MFIs. On the other hand, Bangladesh Bank will charge 0.5 percent interest to the banks while the banks will charge 3.0 percent interest to the MFIs. As of February 2023, more than 6.5 lakh targeted people has availed the credit facility worth of Tk. 3,763.64 crore through this scheme. Among them, 87.54 percent are female.

- Attaining the targets of Digital Bangladesh with expanding inclusive economic growth, and prioritizing the need of unbanked and marginal people, Bangladesh Bank has introduced a refinance scheme of Tk. 100.0 crore named ‘Refinance Scheme for Digital Nano Loan’ in June 2022 to provide Nano Loan/Investment digitally at minimal interest/profit. Under this scheme, low income, unbanked and marginal people can get credit facilities from Tk. 500 to Tk. 50,000 without any paper documents and any collateral within very short time for a period of 6 months maximum using digital platforms (MFS, mobile apps, e-wallet and e-banking, etc.). Consumers can be charged the highest 9 percent interest/profit against this loan and Bangladesh Bank provides refinance to the covenanted banks at 1 percent interest. As of December 2022, 45,003 beneficiaries have received credit facilities amounting Tk. 46.15 crore under this refinance scheme.

Annex: 5.2

Implementation of Basel III

Towards building a robust and risk resilient banking system, Basel-III capital and liquidity standards aligned with the international best practices getting momentum in the banking sector of Bangladesh. Bangladesh starts implementation of Basel III with a transitional arrangement from January 1, 2015 and fully implemented at the end of December 2019. In this regard, Bangladesh Bank (BB) issued a comprehensive guideline and declared a road map with a phase-in action plan for implementation of BASEL III in December 2014. The aim of implementing Basel-III is to increase resilience of the banks and the banking sector and prepare the banks and banking system to survive in the financial and economic crisis. Banks in Bangladesh need to maintain an adequate level of capital requirement in addition of a minimum capital requirement considering their risk profile.

Basel III increases not only the level of capital but also the quality of capital. Banks need to maintain a minimum capital ratio of 10.00 percent, out of which 6.00 percent as Tier-1 capital. Under Basel III, banks also maintaining a Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) in addition of minimum capital requirement (MCR). CCB started with 0.625 percent from 2016 and ended up with 2.50 percent in December 2019. At present Banks are instructed to maintain 2.50 percent CCB. The macro prudential aspects of Basel III especially counter cyclical capital buffer to protect the banking sector from periods of excess credit growth is yet to be introduced. On December 2022, 44 banks were able to maintain minimum CCB ratio (2.5%).

Aiming a leap forward towards IRB Approach, Bangladesh Bank issued a ‘Guidelines on Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS)’ and prepared different ‘financial models’ for banks for better managing credit risk internally. Considering COVID-19 pandemic and its consequent effect, Service/Manufacturing sector were exempted from ICRRS rating for getting bank loan/investment facilities under the government stimulus package in 2020. Due to COVID-19 impact, the score for ICRRS’ being ‘Unacceptable’ has been reduced to 55 percent from 60 percent.

Capital adequacy reporting under Basel III accord starts from the first quarter ended in March 2015. It is evident that at the end of December 2022, Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) of the banking industry stood at 11.83 percent while Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) was 7.73 percent which accomplished Basel III capital adequacy requirements. However, at individual level, 50 out of 61 banks were able to maintain minimum capital requirements, i.e., 10% CRAR and 53 banks were able to maintain CET1 at required level.

SRP-SREP Dialogue which is another major part of Pillar II Implementation process could not ground for the base year 2019 due to COVID-19 pandemic. For the base year 2020, SRP-SREP Meeting with the banks has finished in August 2022 and the meeting for the year of 2021 will be started soon. With the experience of the last three years completed meetings (base year of 2017, 2018 and 2020 respectively) with banks, it was found that the estimated additional capital requirement for residual risk was arisen mainly due to documentation error which was the highest among the pillar II risks. Apart from that, strategic risks and appraisal of core risks management were the other foremost concerns for the banks.

Annex: 5.3

Development of Payment System

A safe and efficient payment system is crucial in maintaining stability and effectiveness of the financial system. To establish payment system supportive for capital formation and facilitating transactions and settlement services for mass engaged in banking services, Bangladesh Bank has been operating four interoperable payment platforms named Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS), Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN), National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB), and Interoperable Digital Transactions Platform (IDTP). Moreover, for the large-value payments segment, Bangladesh Real Time Gross Settlement (BD-RTGS) System has been established to settle high value (Tk. 100,000 equivalent and above) transactions on a real-time basis. During July-February 2023 of FY 2022-23, BACPS handled about Tk. 8.88 lakh crore through high value checks and around Tk. 4.35 lakh crore through regular value checks. During the same period, BEFTN settled approximately Tk. 6.22 lakh crore through electronically credit and debit items. During July-February 2023 of FY23, about Tk. 85.83 thousand crore has been transacted through NPSB system and about Tk. 36.44 lakh crore has been settled in BD-RTGS.

Applying mobile technology, nine banks and three subsidiary companies of banks and one financial service provider of the Bangladesh Postal Department *(Nagad)* are providing financial services, namely Mobile Financial Services (MFS). Beside payment by individuals, merchant payment through MFS is quickly gaining popularity among the customers. As of January 2023, the total number of MFS agents is 15,69,111 and the number of registered clients is approximately 19.41 crore out of which the number of active accounts is about 5.73 crore. In that period, the average daily transaction volume through MFS was about Tk. 3.24 thousand crore.

Till date, Bangladesh Bank has issued licenses to eight companies, of them seven PSOs act for settlement of transactions in e-commerce or online buying and selling, which are playing an important role in the advancement of e-commerce by providing Payment Gateway and Payment Aggregator services. Besides, PSP licenses have been issued to five non-bank companies for providing e-wallet services. To make the benefits of modern payment system more accessible to the public, Bangladesh Bank has published guidelines for handling payment based on White Label ATM and Merchant Acquiring Services (WLAMA) and 'Bangla QR' code. In addition, to promote labor-intensive micro/floating entrepreneurs, small and micro traders, marginal sellers and service providers, Bangladesh Bank has released the opportunity to open 'Personal Retail Accounts' with minimal paperwork. To ensure discipline and consumer protection in the e-commerce market, Bangladesh Bank has also introduced escrow system for online shopping from the market in addition to advance payment. Moreover, Interoperable Digital Transactions Platform (IDTP) named as *'Binimoy'* aimed at bridging between the various partners in the payment system has started functioning from 13 November of 2022 after official inauguration. As a result, customers will be able to receive all digital payment services under one API (Application Processing Interface). With the growing demand for digital innovation and the technological excellence of financial services, Bangladesh Bank launched the Regulatory Fintech Facilitation Office (RFFO) in August 2020.

Annex 5.4

Prevention of Money Laundering

During FY 2022-23 (till February 2023) Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) has taken significant initiatives for preventing money laundering and financing of terrorism and proliferation and thus helped to manage the risks and ensure stability of the financial sector to bolster the growth of our economy. Some of these initiatives are mentioned below:

- BFIU issued circular on 27 July 2022, which replaced the requirements of attestation of customer's documents by respective Bangladeshi embassies while opening account in the scheduled banks by Non-Resident Bangladeshis (NRBs).
- In the current fiscal year, BFIU received 2,56,52,620 no. of Cash Transaction Report (CTR) from the banks and non-bank financial institutions and 8198 Suspicious Transaction/Activity Report (STR/SAR) from the reporting organizations (ROs). In addition, BFIU received 154 complaints from different sources.
- By analyzing STR/SARs submitted by ROs and complaints received from different sources, BFIU prepared 40 intelligence reports and disseminated these to law enforcement agencies (LEAs) for investigation and taking necessary action.
- BFIU conducted total 140 regular inspections including 100 inspections on banks, 17 inspections on financial institutions, 17 inspections on money changers, 06 inspections on mobile financial service (MFS) providers and 26 special inspections on ROs over the period. Besides, BFIU exchanged 285 money laundering / terrorism financing related information with the LEAs.
- BFIU received 16 requests from the foreign FIUs for money laundering (ML), terrorism financing (TF) and proliferation financing (PF) related information and provided the information accordingly. BFIU also made 52 requests to the FIUs of different countries/ jurisdictions and disseminated the received responses to the concerned authority/appropriate LEAs.
- BFIU signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Financial Intelligence Unit of Guernsey on 12 July 2022. With this, BFIU has signed total 79 MoUs with the FIUs of different countries/jurisdictions.
- BFIU and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are working together to strengthen the risk-based AML/CFT supervisory framework of Bangladesh. In this connection, IMF conducted an onsite mission at BFIU during January 23-25, 2023 to discuss further scope of development in Bangladesh's AML/CFT regime.
- BFIU is working relentlessly to curb ML risk arising from online gaming/bating, crypto currency transactions, and unauthorized foreign exchange trading activities. BFIU identified 497 websites, 212 face book pages and 120 mobile apps that are facilitating online gaming/bating, unauthorized foreign exchange trading etc. in Bangladesh and disseminated their information to relevant LEAs for taking necessary actions.
- To stabilize the volatile foreign exchange market, BFIU provided awareness building trainings on AML/CFT to 229 Money Exchange houses. Special team formed with BFIU, CID and Bangladesh

Bank officials conducted special drive-in unauthorized Money Exchange houses and seized local and foreign currency worth Tk. 2.00 crore and 14 people had been arrested for being involved with unauthorized Money Exchange business.

- BFIU has held a series of meetings with MFS providers, including LEAs to prevent the use of MFS platform in digital hundi process. Approximately 5,766 suspected MFS agent account information has been sent to LEAs which have been identified through various selective indicators. A total of 6,967 MFS account transactions have been frozen by BFIU on the basis of suspicion of involvement in illegal hundi activities as on February 2023.
- BFIU provided necessary secretarial support to arrange the 26th and 27th meeting of the National Coordination Committee on AML/CFT where Honorable Finance Minister presided over the meeting. These two meetings ended with some important decisions to bolster the AML/CFT regime, which are Cybercrime and Pornography as predicate offence in MLPA, 2012, initiative to amend the Public Gambling Act, 1867, approving strategy for recovering money siphoned to different countries along with Swiss banks, approving guidelines on Recovery of Laundered Money: Legal Framework and Strategic Process etc.
- For prevention of money laundering (ML) and combating terrorist financing (TF) and proliferation financing (PF), BFIU has been maintaining continued engagement with all the international bodies such as APG, Egmont Group, FATF, BIMSTEC, UNODC, World Bank and IMF. Bangladesh actively participated in various international initiatives undertaken by these organizations and other foreign FIUs in the current fiscal year.

CHAPTER SIX

EXTERNAL SECTOR

While global economy was recovering from the after-effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, start of Russia-Ukraine war gave a blow to it. Therefore, during this year global economy observed effects of sanctions, supply chain disruptions, rise of energy and food price, inflation, exchange rate depreciation, interest rate hikes, threats of new variants coming out and the actions taken to address those issues through several fiscal and monetary measures. Further to this, IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2023 found rise of geo-economic disintegration and investment is moving around ideologically similar economies. Bangladesh experiences all facets of shocks due to having her exposure to the external world. This chapter deals with external sector of Bangladesh with particular focus on balance of payment and its components, exchange rate and reserve position, net International Investment Position, initiatives taken by the Bangladesh Bank and the activities of the Ministry of Commerce and its attached offices in promoting trade. The overall balance in the balance of payment shows a deficit of US$ 7,949 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February) compared to US$ 2,222 million deficit in the same period of previous fiscal year. Due to the deficit of the overall balance, the foreign exchange reserve has been decreased. The gross foreign exchange reserves of Bangladesh Bank decreased to US$ 3,2267 million at the end of February 2023, as compared to US$ 45,948 million at the end of February 2022, which is indeed sufficient for 4.9 months of import coverage. At this time, the exchange rate of Taka depreciated by 12.07 percent against US dollar. Bangladesh's net international investment position (IIP) position and external asset-liability ratio are declining implying debtor position upgrade for Bangladesh. Bangladesh Bank has brought several changes to foreign exchange regulation to improve the external challenges, as well as government has shown relentless effort and proactiveness for enhancing trade through signing Free Trade Agreement, Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements, Regional Integration Agreement and WTO rule compliance. Bangladesh Bank's initiatives were more related to short term adjustment whereas, Ministry of Commerce initiatives were more focused on long-term perspective, particularly maintaining sustained upward growth trend after LDC graduation in 2026.

Global Trade and Investment Scenario

Recent global trade scenario is driven by rise of protectionism, geo-politics, pandemic, technological advancements particularly e-commerce, logistics and digital technologies and focus on sustainability and social responsibility. During this year, many countries have implemented protectionist policies, including higher tariff and trade barriers to protect their domestic industries and jobs. Geo-political aspects including Brexit, the US-China trade war, war in Ukraine created tension among the nations. Pandemic has left its footprint with significant damage in the economy. Whereas green and sustainable business practices are becoming important to the policy makers and businesses day by day. These factors indeed, disrupted global supply chains, increased uncertainty, and negatively affected global trade. Whereas, digital technologies, AI, block chain reduced business cost, increased efficiency and helped market expansion. Though it has at the same time cybersecurity risks, data privacy concerns and possibility of creation of digital divides. Overall, the FY 2022-23 was turbulent for global trade scenario, some countries passed this turbulence marginally, some countries have been affected severely. According to the forecast of the IMF World Economic Outlook January 2023, world trade volume of goods and services is projected to slow down from estimated 5.4 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023 before rising to 3.4 percent in 2024. In case of advanced economies, this trade volume is expected to fall from estimated 6.6 per cent in 2022 to 2.3 percent in 2023 before rising to 2.7 percent in 2024. For emerging markets and developing economies, this trade volume is expected to fall from estimated 3.4 percent in 2022 to 2.6 percent in 2023 before rising to 4.6 percent in 2024. Brexit, trade tensions between the US and China, and Russia-Ukraine war pose a challenge to international relations and could lead to policy-driven reversal of global economic integration, a process referred to as geo-economic fragmentation. This fragmentation could intensify with more restrictions on cross-border movements of capital, workers, and international payments and could hamper multilateral cooperation on providing global public goods. World Economic Outlook, April 2023 highlighted that firms and policy makers are increasingly looking at strategies for moving production process to trusted countries with aligned political preferences to make supply chains less vulnerable to geopolitical tensions. The recent slowdown in FDI has been characterized by divergent pattern across host countries, with flows increasingly concentrated among geopolitically aligned countries, particularly in the strategic sectors. Therefore, based on IMF WEO, April 2023, in more fragmented world, countries could reduce their vulnerability by promoting private sector development as well as could take advantage of the diversion of investment flows to attract new FDI by undertaking structural reforms and improving infrastructure. World Trade Volume has been shown in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: World Trade Volume

(Percent Change)

	Estimate		Projections	
	2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
World Trade Volume (Goods and Services)	10.4	5.2	2.4	3.4
Advanced Economies	9.4	6.6	2.3	2.7
Emerging and Developing Economies	12.1	3.4	2.6	4.6

Source: World Economic Outlook, January 2023, IMF

Balance of Payments (BOP) and its Components

Commodity-wise Export Earnings

Country's export earnings stood at US$ 37,078 million during July-February of FY2022-23, which is 9.56 percent higher than the export earnings (US$ 33,843 million) in the same period of FY2021-22. The significant contribution of knitwear and woven garments played the vital role to increase the export earnings during FY2022-23. During this period knitwear products and woven continued to occupy about 84.58 percent share of total export earnings. Moreover, export earnings from shoe (8.28%) and other mfg. products (4.16 %) have increased compared to the same period of last fiscal year. But, export earnings from most of the exporting products have decreased during the period under report. Commodity-wise share of export earnings in total export earnings and export growth from FY2021-22 to FY2022-23 (up to February) are shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Commodity-wise share of Export Earnings and Growth of Export Earnings

(Million US Dollar)

Commodities	Export earnings				Percentage of Total Export		Growth (%)
	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22*	2022-23*	2021-22*	2022-23*	
A) Primary Commodities:	1643	1911	1407	1072	4.16	2.89	-23.81
1. Raw Jute	138	216	146	130	0.43	0.35	-10.96
2. Tea	4	2	2	1	0.01	0.00	-50.00
3. Frozen Food	477	533	407	319	1.20	0.86	-21.62
4. Agricultural Products	532	502	349	341	1.03	0.92	-2.29
5.Other Primary Commodities	492	658	503	281	1.49	0.76	-44.14
B) Manufactured Goods:	37115	50172	32436	36006	95.84	97.11	11.01
6. Jute Goods	1023	911	654	480	1.93	1.29	-26.61
7. Leather	119	151	100	86	0.30	0.23	-14.00
8. Petroleum bi Products	23	34	19	12	0.06	0.03	-36.84
9. Woven Garments	14497	19399	12427	14302	36.72	38.57	15.09
10. Knitwear	16960	23214	15070	17060	44.53	46.01	13.21
11. Chemical Products	281	364	257	202	0.76	0.54	-21.40
12. Shoe	344	449	290	314	0.86	0.85	8.28
13. Handicrafts	34	43	30	19	0.09	0.05	-36.67
14. Engineering Products	529	796	534	349	1.58	0.94	-34.64
15. Other mfg. Products	3305	4811	3055	3182	9.03	8.58	4.16
Grand Total (A+B)	38758	52083	33843	37078	100	100	9.56

Note: Based on Custom Records. Export Growth is calculated from FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23.
Source: Compiled by Bangladesh Bank using data of Export Promotion Bureau. # Customs based * July- February.

Country-wise Export Earnings

Country-wise export data showed that USA and Germany secured the top position in respect of importing commodities from Bangladesh for FY 2022-23 (July-February). During the time, export earnings from USA and Germany stood at US$ 6,439.77 million and US$ 4,906.13 million respectively, which were 17.37 percent and 13.23 percent respectively of the country's total export earnings. The major commodities exported to these two countries were woven garments, knitwear, frozen shrimp, crabs, home textile, etc. The other major destinations of our exports were UK (9.57%) and France (5.68%). The country-wise export earnings have been shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Country-wise Export Earnings

(In million US$)

Fiscal Year	USA	UK	Germany	France	Belgium	Italy	Netherland	Canada	Japan	Others	Total
2012-13	5419.60	2764.90	3962.60	1513.89	730.81	1036.60	712.47	1090.02	750.26	9046.21	27027.36
2013-14	5583.62	2917.73	4720.49	1677.67	970.53	1332.38	858.13	1099.63	862.07	10164.37	30186.62
2014-15	5783.43	3205.45	4705.36	1743.54	975.13	1382.35	840.34	1029.13	915.22	10628.99	31208.94
2015-16	6220.65	3809.70	4988.08	1852.16	1015.33	1385.67	845.92	1112.88	1079.55	11947.24	34257.18
2016-17	5846.64	3569.26	5475.73	1892.55	918.85	1462.95	1045.69	1079.19	1012.98	12352.06	34655.90
2017-18	5983.31	3989.12	5890.72	2004.97	877.90	1559.92	1205.37	1118.72	1131.90	12906.24	36668.17
2018-19	6876.29	4169.31	6173.16	2217.56	946.93	1643.12	1278.69	1339.80	1365.74	14524.44	40535.04
2019-20	5832.39	3453.88	5099.19	1703.58	723.43	1282.81	1098.68	1000.49	1200.78	12278.86	33674.09
2020-21	6974.01	3751.27	5953.51	1962.14	704.98	1308.62	1277.44	1164.01	1183.64	14478.69	38758.31
2021-22	10417.7	4828.08	7590.97	2711.06	900.03	1702.29	1775.01	1522.96	1353.85	19280.69	52082.66
2021-22*	6665.18	3154.94	4954.78	1676.49	601.95	1058.58	1163.56	939.20	895.03	12733.74	33843.45
2022-23*	6439.77	3547.55	4906.13	2107.64	644.08	1627.79	1421.81	1101.56	1285.71	13995.64	37077.68
% Share in total export earnings in FY2022-23*	17.37	9.57	13.23	5.68	1.74	4.39	3.83	2.97	3.47	37.75	100.00

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, Ministry of Commerce * July- February

Commodity-wise Import Payments

Country's total import payments stood at US$ 52,713.1 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February), which was significantly (10.3%) lower than the import payments of US$ 58,774 million in the same period of the preceding year. Commodity-wise import payments from FY2018-19 to FY 2022-23 (July-February) have been shown in Table 6.4.

Country-wise Import Payments

Country-wise import payments data shows that in terms of value of total imported commodities, China secured the first position for our import up to February of FY 2022-23. During this period 27.28 percent of the total imported commodities came from China. India was the second largest source of import (12.48%) while Japan held the third position (3.52%). Country-wise import payments (from FY 2012-13 to February FY 2022-23) have been shown in Table 6.5. Overall trade balance from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 (up to February) is shown in Figure-6.1.

Table 6.4: Commodity-wise Import Payments

(In million US$)

Commodity	FY2018-19	FY2019-20	FY2020-21	FY2021-22	FY2021-22*	FY2022-23*
A. Major Primary Commodities	5846	6548	9889	9695	6447	6476
Rice	115	22	851	427	415	537
Wheat	1437	1651	1830	2135	1527	1239
Oil Seeds	796	1183	1406	1758	1035	829
Crude Petroleum	416	731	2616	936	574	677
Cotton	3082	2961	3186	4439	2896	3194
B. Major Industrial Commodities	12185	11145	14179	22378	14660	13643
Edible Oil	1656	1617	1926	2893	1831	2056
Petroleum Products	4562	4627	6369	7057	4405	3748
Fertilizer	1301	1035	1360	4391	3119	4189
Clinker	993	879	1048	1223	754	772
Staple Fiber	1228	1086	1040	1569	1040	1009
Yarn	2445	1901	2436	5245	3511	1869
C. Capital Machinery	5413	3581	3825	5463	3773	3365
D. Others Commodities (including EPZ)	36471	33511	37702	51626	33894	29229.1
Total (1+2+3+4)	59915	54785	65595	89162.3	58774	52713.1
% Change (over the corresponding year)	1.8	-8.6	19.7	35.9	46.7	-10.3

Source: Compiled by Bangladesh Bank using data from NBR * July-February period

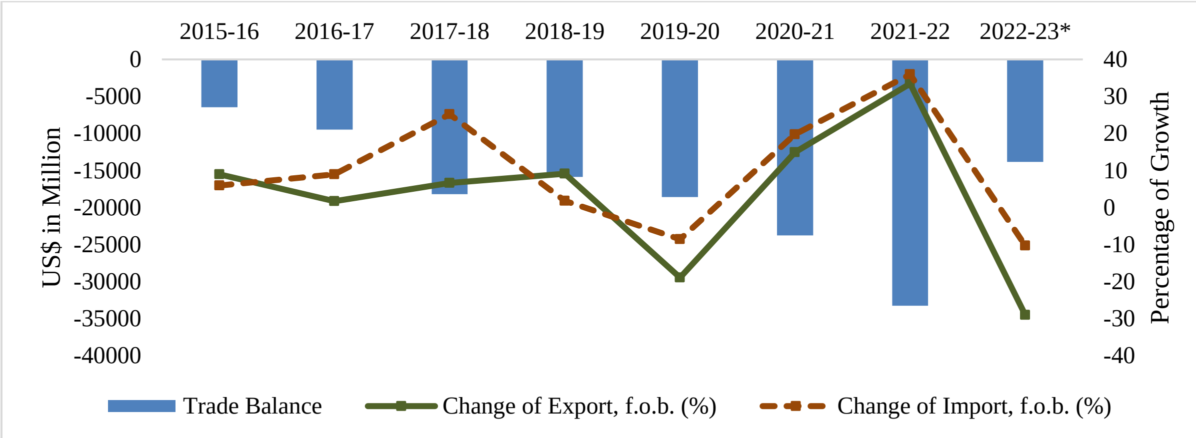
Table 6.5: Country-wise Import Payments

In million US$)

Fiscal Year	India	China	Singapore	Japan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	South Korea	USA	Malaysia	Others	Total
FY2012-13	4777	6328	1422	1180	612	733	1296	538	1903	15295	34084
FY2013-14	5985	7550	2407	1291	762	897	1182	792	2084	17782	40732
FY2014-15	5588	11268	2894	1816	881	1060	1417	880	1361	13539	40704
FY2015-16	5722	12582	1203	2075	827	1004	1417	1134	1184	15974	43122
FY2016-17	6336	13292	2113	2031	726	990	1483	1358	1040	17636	47005
FY2017-18	8941	15937	2255	2422	676	1129	1907	2160	1342	22096	58865
FY2018-19	8242	17265	2274	2254	614	1175	1618	2370	1520	22583	59915
FY2019-20	6663	14360	1883	2092	382	1084	1525	2839	1623	22334	54785
FY2020-21	10334	16974	2436	2468	275	971	1436	2398	1801	26502	65595
FY2021-22	15179	24255	3066	3402	334	1466	2006	3193	2966	33295	89162
FY2021-22*	10026	16139	1940	2386	229	943	1343	2152	1614	22002	58774
FY2022-23*	6576	14381	1623	1858	187	861	1054	1753	1693	22727	52713
Share (%)*	12.48	27.28	3.08	3.52	0.35	1.63	2.00	3.33	3.21	43.11	100

Source: Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR), *July-February
Note: Data from FY 2012-13 to FY 2013-14 is based on banking records and data from FY 2014-15 is based on custom records.

Figure 6.1: Trade Balance



Source: Bangladesh Bank *July-February

Trade in Services

During FY 2022-23, the net deficit on the services account increased by US$ 130 million and deficit stood at US$ 2,557 million. However, over the previous years, there was gradual enhancement of credit in the services related to transportation, telecommunication and ICT and other business services. Whereas there was also gradual increase of debit in the services related to transportation, travel, other business services which contributed a large share in making the account deficit. Performance of Trade in Services has been shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Performance of Trade in Services

(In million US$)

Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22*	2022-23*
Services (Net)	**-3288**	**-4201**	**-3176**	**-2578**	**-3020**	**-3955**	**-2427**	**-2557**
Receipts	**3621**	**4540**	**7154**	**6716**	**7439**	**9925**	**6344**	**5838**
1. Transportation	436	589	663	573	853	1753	1196	736
2. Travel	293	351	368	320	219	356	223	294
3. Telecommunications & ICT	569	538	557	465	437	755	500	455
4.Other business services	503	594	984	884	923	1131	702	791
5. Government services	1519	1996	2817	2889	2674	2635	1631	1428
6. Others n.i.e.	301	472	1765	1585	2333	3295	2092	2134
Payments	**6909**	**8741**	**10330**	**9294**	**10459**	**13880**	**8771**	**8395**
1. Transportation	4505	5529	5638	5287	6364	8629	5555	5005
2. Travel	513	815	823	700	423	1018	530	934
3. Telecommunications & ICT	108	78	92	105	104	124	65	92
4. Other business services	466	995	847	728	641	821	579	441
5. Government services	236	321	217	225	524	382	167	195
6. Others n.i.e.	1081	1003	2713	2249	2403	2906	1875	1728

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank, * July-February

Over the past years, the average deficit (due to higher amount of payment for import of services than receiving from export of services) is observed. The deficit gap was started to reduce during FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20. However, pandemic may have a stake in increasing gap in the subsequent years, e.g., FY 2020-21 and FY 2021-22. Considering the service export potentials, skill development particularly in IT & software services, reduction of regulatory barriers to trade, improvement of quality of business services and promotion of tourism are expected to reduce the deficit.

Primary Income Accounts

There was net deficit on the primary income account throughout the previous periods. In the FY 2022-23 (July-February), deficit increased by US$ 482 million and reached to US$ 2,451 million from a deficit of US$ 1,969 million in the same period of FY 2021-22. Major portion of the deficits was deriving from interest payment, reliance on foreign investment and the repatriation of profits by the foreign companies.

Secondary Income Accounts

Secondary Income includes official grants in food and commodity for immediate consumption and technical assistance. Secondary Income also includes workers' remittances, other gifts and donations. During the period of FY 2022-23 (July-February), net transfer has been increased by US$ 586 million and reached to US$ 14,449 million from US$ 13,863 million of the same period of FY 2021-22. Indeed, secondary income account was dominated by remittance from expatriates working abroad, which also contribute significantly country's foreign exchange earnings.

Current Account Balance

Since FY 2015-16 Bangladesh's current account balance started to move within the deficit range. Even then, in the FY 2021-22, current account balance remarkably turned to higher deficit than the previous year. However, during FY 2022-23, current account balance deficit reduced to US$ 4,387 million. This reduction has been derived from higher export income and lower import payment. At the same time, due to having positive remittance flow, the current account deficit has been reduced.

Capital Account and Financial Account Balance

Capital account includes the acquisition and disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets between residents and non-residents and capital transfers receivable and payable between residents and non-residents. In Bangladesh, size of the capital account is very small, which mainly cover some capital transfer in the form of official project grants (excluding technical assistance). A net capital account inflow of US$ 203 million was recorded during FY 2022-23 (July-February) against US$ 143 million at the same period of the previous year.

On the other hand, in the FY 2022-23 (July-February) financial account balance shows a net negative of US$ 1,537 million whereas it was net US$ 11,905 million at same period of the previous year. Net direct investment recorded an increase from the previous year. Foreign portfolio investment remains volatile over the years with slight improvement in the FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23, mainly in the form of equity investment in the stock market.

Balance of Payment

Balance of Payment (BoP) reflects a country's transactions with the rest of the world. Summarizing the components of BoP shows the followings. The deficit of trade balance narrowed and stood at US$ 13,828 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February) which was US$ 22,431 million in FY 2021-22 (July-February). A deficit trend in the current account balance has been continued during the last five years which was also unstoppable at the FY 2022-23. During the time, current account balance deficit reduced at US$ 4,387 million due to decrease of trade deficit and expansion of workers' remittances. The primary income account has been decreased but the secondary income account has been increased during that period. At the same time, the surplus of capital account balance increased and financial account balance experienced a deficit. The net outcome of all these made the overall balance a deficit of US$ 7,949 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February) compared to US$ 2,222 million deficit in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The overall balance of payments position from FY 2016-17 to FY 2022-23 has been shown in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7: Balance of Payments

(In million US$)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22*	2022-23*
Trade balance	**-9472**	**-18178**	**-15835**	**-18569**	**-23778**	**-33250**	**-22431**	**-13828**
Exports, f.o.b. (including EPZ)	34019	36285	39604	32121	36903	49245	31946	34966
Imports, f.o.b. (including EPZ)	43491	54463	55439	50690	60681	82495	54377	48794
Services (net)	**-3288**	**-4201**	**-3176**	**-2578**	**-3002**	**-3955**	**-2427**	**-2557**
Primary income (net)	**-1870**	**-2641**	**-2382**	**-3070**	**-3172**	**-3152**	**-1969**	**-2451**
Of which Govt. interest payments	384	597	758	960	909	942	606	855
Secondary income (net)	**13299**	**15453**	**16903**	**18782**	**25377**	**21718**	**13863**	**14449**
of which workers' remittances	13240	15402	16862	18205	24778	21032	13439	14013
Current account balance	**-1331**	**-9567**	**-4490**	**-5435**	**-4575**	**-18639**	**-12964**	**-4387**
Capital account	**400**	**331**	**239**	**256**	**221**	**181**	**143**	**203**
Financial account	**4247**	**9011**	**5130**	**8654**	**14067**	**13775**	**11905**	**-1537**
Of which FDI (net)	3038	3290	4946	3233	3387	4636	3131	3504
Portfolio investment (net)	457	365	224	44	-269	-158	-92	-43
Other investment (net)	2137	7128	3108	7339	12007	12106	10535	-3029
Errors and omission	-147	-632	-700	-306	**535**	**-697**	**-1306**	**-2228**
Overall balance	**3169**	**-857**	**179**	**3169**	**9274**	**-5380**	**-2222**	**-7949**

Source: Bangladesh Bank * July-February

Foreign Exchange Reserve

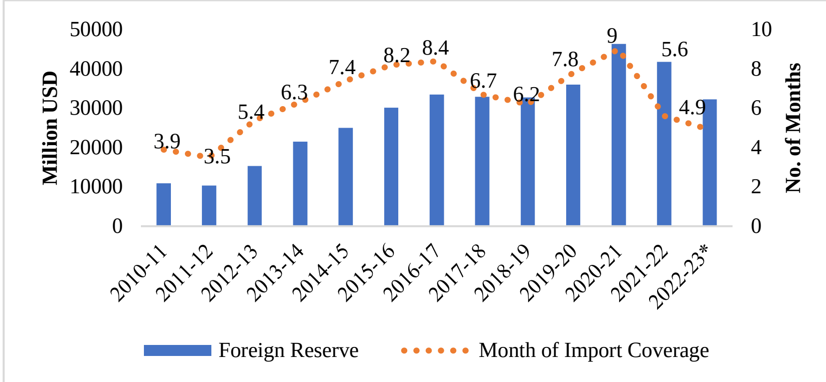
The deficit of the Balance of Payment has been reflected in the foreign exchange reserve. Bangladesh Bank has pursued different initiatives for retaining foreign exchange reserves. The gross foreign exchange reserves of Bangladesh Bank decreased to US$ 32,267 million at the end of February 2023, as compared to US$ 45,948 million at the end of February 2022. This amount of reserve can cover only 4.9 months of import payment. Table 6.8 and Figure 6.2 show the trend of foreign exchange reserve position and import coverage.

Table 6.8: Foreign Exchange Reserve

End period	Amount (Million US$)
30.06.2013	15315
30.06.2014	21508
30.06.2015	25025
30.06.2016	30168
30.06.2017	33493
30.06.2018	32943
30.06.2020	36037
30.06.2021	46391
30.06.2022	41827
28.02.2022	45948
28.02.2023	32267

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Figure 6.2: Forex Reserve and Import Coverage



Exchange Rate Movement

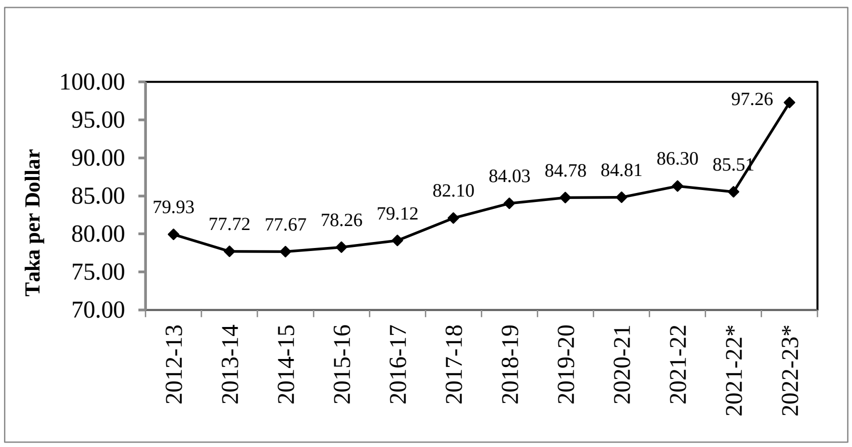
Bangladesh observed overall 1.73 percent depreciation of Taka against US dollar in FY 2021-22 compared to that of the FY 2020-21. The weighted average inter-bank rate stood at Taka 97.26 per US$ in July-February of FY 2022-23, reflecting 12.07 percent depreciation of Taka during the period. The weighted average of Taka-Dollar exchange rates from FY 2012-13 to FY 2022-23 (up to February) has been shown in Table 6.9 and Figure 6.3.

Table 6.9: Weighted Average exchange Rate (Tk. per US$)

FY	Weighted Average exchange Rate
2012-13	79.93
2013-14	77.72
2014-15	77.67
2015-16	78.26
2016-17	79.12
2017-18	82.10
2018-19	84.03
2019-20	84.78
2020-21	84.81
2021-22	86.30
2021-22*	85.51
2022-23*	97.26

Source: Bangladesh Bank *July- February.

Figure 6.3: Weighted Average Exchange Rate (annual)

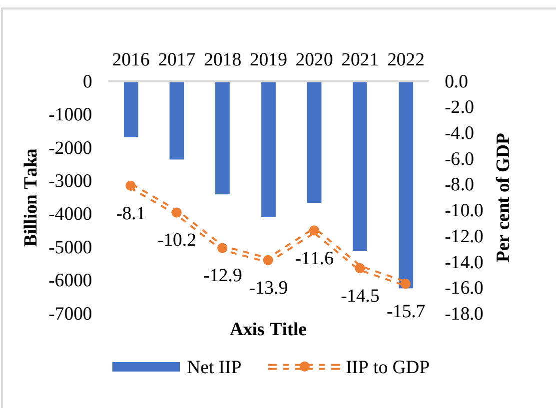


The BDT exchange rate depreciation is higher than that of the most major trading partners' currencies. Consequently, the real effective exchange rate (REER) index as calculated with trade weighted 15-currency basket (base: FY 2015-16=100) was 101.51 in FY 2022-23 (February 2023), which was 111.30 in the previous FY 2021-22, indicating depreciating pressure on Taka against Bangladesh's trade partners' currencies. The recent depreciating pressure on BDT exchange rate has been stemmed from huge current account deficit emanated from higher import payments and lower inward remittance. This has been exacerbated with the rapid rise of outward foreign travels, especially for medical, pilgrimage, education and recreation purposes. Besides, the US monetary policy tightening, which narrowed the interest rate differential between two economies, has also played a significant role for recent exchange rate depreciation. Besides, these global economic factors there are some indicators inside the country, e.g., inflation, interest rate may have exerted influence on current exchange rate movement. To mitigate the depreciating pressure on BDT exchange rate, the government and Bangladesh Bank have taken several policy measures (Annexure-6.2).

Net International Investment Position (Net IIP)

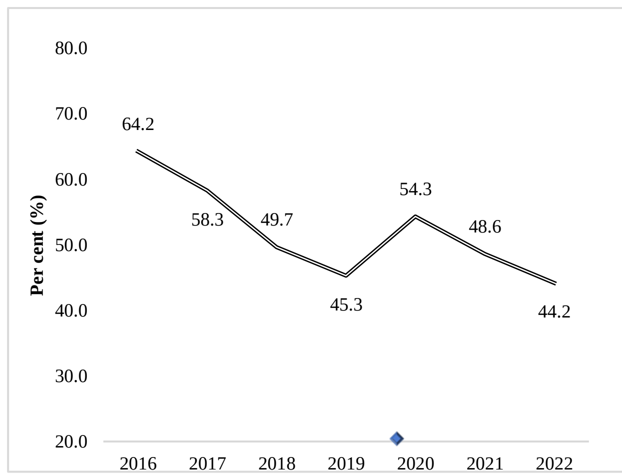
Net International Investment Position (Net IIP) is the difference between the value of financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on non-residents and the liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents at a point in time. It represents either a net claim on or a net liability to the rest of the world. Bangladesh's net IIP position is declining gradually except the year 2020, which is also reflected in the asset-liability ratio over the periods under study. Indeed, higher asset-liability ratio in 2020 is mainly due to having highest amount of reserve asset during that year. Later on, as reserve asset is declining which could not compensate the liabilities on account of direct investment, portfolio investment and other investment. Trend of net IIP and Asset-Liability Ratio are shown in Figure 6.4a and in 6.4b.

Figure 6.4 (a): Net IIP Position and Ratio to GDP



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Figure 6.4 (b): Asset-Liability Ratio



The negative Net IIP reflects that Bangladesh's external financial liabilities are greater than external financial assets. However, a negative Net IIP is crucial for Bangladesh since it needs to service its external debt obligations and attract FDI. Moreover, a negative Net IIP also signifies Bangladesh's incessant efforts and strategy to attract foreign investment.

Tariff Regime

Bangladesh has been following the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariff rate from FY 2000-01 in order to facilitate smooth implementation of the import policy of the Government. Tariff structure from FY 2000-01 to FY 2020-21 has been presented in the Table 6.10 below:

Table 6.10: Tariff structure from FY 2000-01 To FY 2021-22

FY	Operative Tariff (%)	Maximum Tariff Rate (%)	Number of Operative Tariff Slabs
2000-01	0, 5, 15, 25, 37.5	37.5	5
2001-02	0, 5, 15, 25, 37.5	37.5	5
2002-03	0, 7.5, 15, 22.5, 32.5	32.5	5
2003-04	0, 7.5, 15, 22.5, 30	30	5
2004-05	0, 7.5, 15, 25	25	4
2005-06	0, 7.5, 15, 25	25	4
2006-07	0, 5, 12, 25	25	4
2007-08	0, 10, 15, 25	25	4
2008-09	0, 3, 7, 12, 25	25	5
2009-10	0, 3, 5, 12, 25	25	5
2010-11	0, 3, 5, 12, 25	25	5
2011-12	0, 3, 5, 12, 25	25	5
2012-13	0, 3, 5, 12, 25	25	5
2013-14	0, 2, 5, 10, 25	25	5
2014-15	0, 2, 5, 10, 25	25	5
2015-16	0, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25	25	6
2016-17	0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25	25	6
2017-18	0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25	25	6
2018-19	0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25	25	6
2019-20	0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25	25	6
2020-21	0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25	25	6
2021-22	0, 1, 5, 10, 15, 25	25	6

Source: NBR

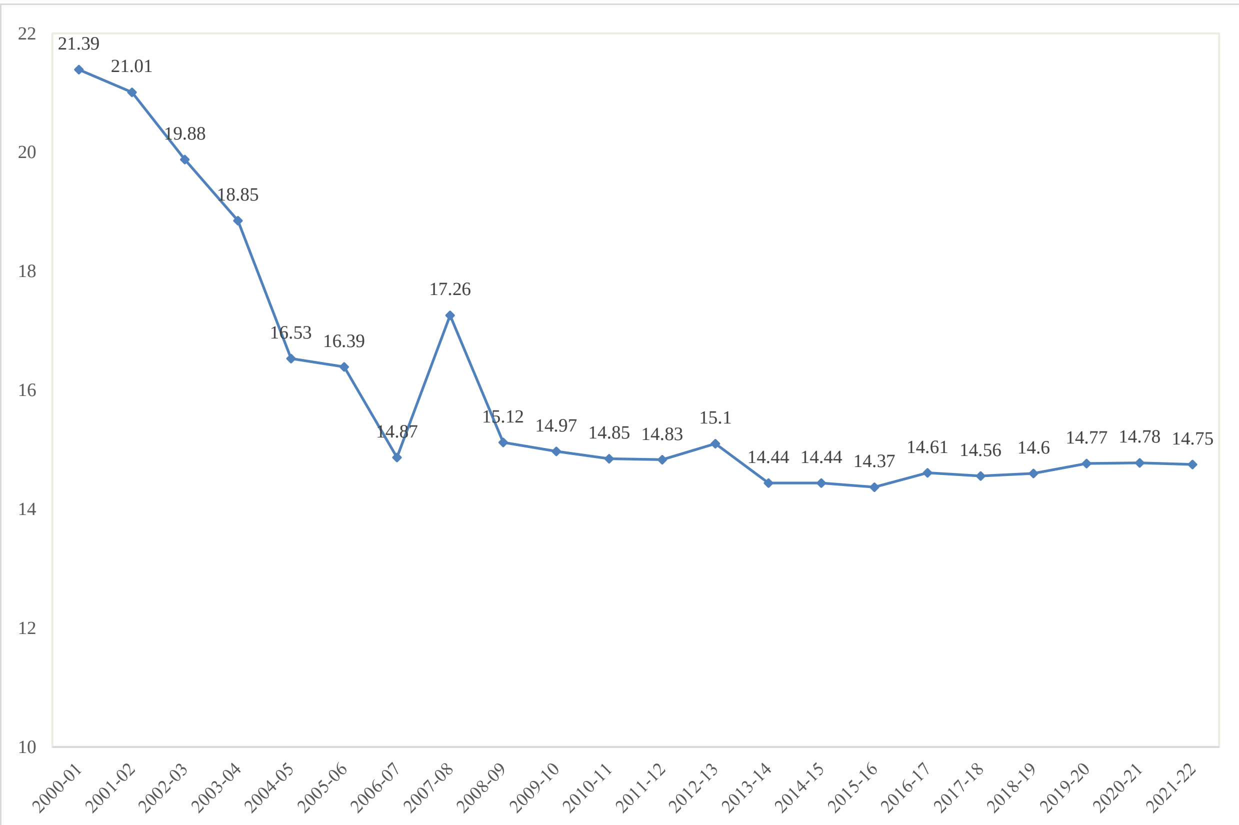
Duty concessions and general exemptions to the applied MFN tariff rates are being provided in accordance with Section 20 of Customs Act on a case-by-case basis through Gazette notification. At present, three types of tariff concessions on these MFN rates are being provided: (i) import under different bilateral/regional trade agreements, (ii) imports of capital machinery and spares/parts by registered industrial consumers including export-oriented industries and (iii) import of raw material for a specific use or user (i.e. end use provisions) such as dairy and poultry, pharmaceuticals, leather and textile industries. At present tariff concession are being provided along With MFN tariff in respect of following goods:

- Capital machinery and parts imported by Export Industry.
- Capital machinery and parts by registered Industry
- Raw materials imported by Pharmaceutical Industry.
- Raw materials used in Textile Industry.
- Accessories used in Agriculture Sector.
- Computer and Computer accessories.
- Medical equipment and accessories.
- Newsprint imported by newspaper and periodical publishers.
- Raw materials used by the insecticide manufacturers which used in Agriculture
- Machinery, parts and accessories imported by Poultry Fir.

Reduction of Tariff

The process of reducing import tariff rate of Bangladesh started since FY 1991-92 is still continued in FY 2021-22 in order to increase the efficiency of the indigenous industries and make consistency with the process of world-wide tariff reduction. The Un-weighted import average tariff rate in FY 1991-92 was 57.22 percent which decreased at 14.75 percent in FY 2021-22. At present, ad-valorem duties are being imposed on 99.57 percent tariff line. Specific duties are in existence at different rate on some products such as sugar, cement clinker, bitumen, gold, steel products-scraped ship against 0.43 percent tariff line. Value Added Tax, Regulatory Duty, Supplementary Duty, Advanced Income Tax and Advanced Trade VAT are imposed on importable goods in addition with Customs Duty. The MFN Un-weighted import average tariff rate is given in Figure 6.5 below:

Figure 6.5: MFN Un-weighted Import Average Tariff Rate (%)



Source: NBR

Annexure

Annexuresf: 6.1

Major Initiatives for boosting exports

To improve export performance, the government of Bangladesh has adopted various initiatives, which are mainly the key driver of boosting exports. Some of the important initiatives are as follows:

Cash incentive: In order to encourage export of commodities and services, cash incentive is being provided to the exporters. Cash incentive is being provided from 2 percent to 20 percent in 43 products and services. This facility is being extended to new products as well. As a result of this program, Bangladesh has been able to continue its growth in the export of agricultural products and processed foods, frozen shrimp, potato, handicrafts, jute goods, leather goods, light engineering products and other products sector.

Diversification of export products: The government is taking various initiatives to diversify the export product. Out of these, significant activities are identified such as the potential products as 'highest priority sector' and 'special development sector', declaration of ‘Product of the Year' and working closely with the expansion of the market of these products and giving special facilities. In 2017 ‘leather products including footwear, in 2018 ‘Medicine including raw materials’ and in 2019 ‘Agricultural and Agricultural Processed Products’, in 2020 ‘Light Engineering Products’ in 2022 ‘ICT Products and Services’ and in 2023 ‘Jute goods’ has been declared as ‘Product of the Year’. Besides, various activities including financial incentives for the development of these sectors are being implemented. Along with this, separate policies are being formulated in the relevant sectors to encourage sector-based exports. For example, following the Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina’s deceleration of Jute Products as the Product of the year 2023, initiative has been taken to form Jute products business promotion council.

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients: Due to the patent waiver on pharmaceutical products for the LDCs up to December 31, 2032 under the WTO TRIPS Agreement, it has opened up opportunities for the country for enhancing production and export of pharmaceutical products. However, due to not having our own Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API), about 95 percent of the APIs used for therapeutic needs to be imported. Indeed, pharmaceutical industry will not be durable based on imported raw materials. Besides, there is a probability of increasing the price of medicines in the end of the waiver period. That is why it is essential to produce raw materials of the medicine industry in our country. In addition, the developed and developing countries, which have to give remediation to the rights holders to create patented medicinal molecule in their own country, they will be interested to invest in Bangladesh to take advantage of TRIPS waiver. Based on these contexts, in order to create business and investment-friendly environment to increase productivity, diversify product line and to encourage domestic and foreign investment in the pharmaceutical sector through sustainable industrialization in the API sector, the Ministry of Commerce has published ‘National Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients and Laboratory Reagent Production and Export Policy’. Activities are currently being undertaken to implement the policy.

Export Promotion Activities: To increase exports through diversification of products as well as expansion of the market trade delegation is being sent to different countries of the world, including the participation of international trade fairs. There were such 11 participations in trade fairs in 2020-2021 and 20 participations in 2021-2022 (July - February). Secondly, in order to encourage export growth and recognize the national exporters, the government started to announce CIPs (Commercially Important Persons) (Export) in every year since 2014. So far, the government already handed over 878 CIP (Export) cards. Not only that since 2013-14, National Export Trophy has been awarded to the exporters of outstanding contribution. Since then, a total of 448 exporters have received National Export Trophy.

- **Setting up commercial wing:** At present 23 commercial wings under the Ministry of Commerce are performing in 20 countries. Official from the

Ministry of Foreign Affairs usually takes the responsibility to serve the commercial interests of Bangladesh in those missions where commercial wings are not established. With these officials, the Ministry of Commerce has continued to make intensive business efforts to further accelerate the commercial activities. Currently, an initiative has been taken to set up another commercial wing in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Annexure: 6.2

Major changes in foreign exchange regulations during FY 2022-23

Bangladesh Bank in its ongoing endeavor to further ease the foreign exchange regulations embarked upon the following notable changes during FY 2022-23 (up to February, 2023):

- **Import of capital machinery on usance basis:** 'Scrutiny committee on foreign loan/supplier's credit in private sector' under BIDA has decided in its 166th meeting to accord general authorization for extension of usance period/refinancing for maximum 360 days from the maturity date against import of capital machinery by the industrial enterprises registered with BIDA and DOT under supplier's/ buyer's credit against LCs opened/to be opened or valid contracts initiated up to 31 December 2022, subject to extended period not exceeding 31 December 2024.
- **Repayment guarantees by importers against short term import finance under buyer's credit:** Short term import finance under buyer's credit is accessible in accordance with paragraph 33(b), chapter 7 of Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Transactions (GFET) for payments against eligible imports at the prescribed interest rate. External lenders including offshore banking operations extend buyer's credit against usance import bills duly accepted by ADs. To facilitate short term import finance under buyer's credit, it has been decided that importers may extend guarantees like corporate guarantee, personal guarantee, third party guarantee, etc. to foreign lenders making payments to suppliers under buyer's credit against admissible imports on sight letters of credit.
- **Online reporting of import information to Bangladesh Bank web portal:** As a part of import monitoring, ADs are advised to submit import information to Bangladesh Bank Online Import Monitoring System (OIMS) 24 hours prior to opening letters of credit (LCs) based on proforma invoices/purchase contracts. The reporting requirement for the said transactions will be for import value of US$ 5.00 million and above or its equivalent, excluding imports by the Government. ADs shall finalize the report on completion of opening of the relative LCs.
- **Extended limit from Export Development Fund (EDF)**: EDF limit for individual member mill of BTMA and BGMEA was enhanced to US$ 30 million from US$ 25 million for disbursement of EDF loans till 30 June 2022. It had been decided to extend the period of same facility till 31 December 2022.
- **Settlement of loans against Export Development Fund (EDF)**: Disbursement of EDF loans is required to be settled out of export proceeds/foreign currency funds held in respective pools in terms of paragraph 3 of FE Circular No. 45, dated 31 December 2017. It has been decided that those customers whose EDF liabilities have to be settled through funded facilities against disbursement from the date of this circular letter will not be accessible for further EDF loan.
- **Extension of usance period of import of industrial raw materials**: It has now been decided to extend the usance period to 360 days from 180 days effective till 31 December 2022. The extended usance period will not be applicable for imports under EDF loans.
- **Encashment of value added portion of repatriated export proceeds:** To bring flexibility in trade transactions, it has been decided that Authorized Dealers (ADs) may, on applications from exporters, retain value added portion of export proceeds in foreign exchange for a maximum period of 15 days. The fund so retained will be used through same ADs for settlement of other import obligations payable

by same exporters within this period. In case of the fund remaining unused, ADs shall encash the same compulsorily in Taka just after expiry of 15 days. However, the unused fund can, on request from exporters, be encashed before this allowable time.

- **Retention quota facilities against local delivery under back to back LCs:** According to paragraph 27(b), chapter 13 of the Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Transactions-2018, Vol.1 (GFET) regarding retention quota facilities to local manufacturer-suppliers against inland back to back letters of credit (BBLCs). While retaining foreign currency, Authorized Dealers (ADs) shall be ensured that foreign currency is to be credited to retention quota accounts of eligible suppliers after settlement of the amount against BBLCs. This is to clarify that retention quota accounts can be credited up to the permissible limit in percentage of proceeds realized under inland BBLCs.

- **Settlement of import liabilities out of export proceeds:** To bring flexibility in trade transactions, it has been decided to increase the retention time to 30 days from 15 days for utilization of the fund to settle import liabilities of relevant exporters. The fund may also be transferable to other ADs, within this prescribed time of 30 days, for settlement of import payments and/or EDF liabilities against admissible bulk imports of relevant exporters. As usual, transferable funds need to be unencumbered. Before transferring funds, ADs need to satisfy themselves of payment obligations by documentary evidences. ADs transferring the fund will make foreign exchange available to relevant ADs through foreign currency clearing accounts maintained with Bangladesh Bank.

- **Partial repayment of loans against Export Development Fund (EDF):** This is to clarify that repayment against EDF loans can be made partially for maximum two times and the remainder, if any, needs to be settled at one-go within the remaining admissible tenure.

- **All-in-cost ceiling for short term permissible trade finance in foreign exchange:** Considering the global market trends, it has been decided to set all-in-cost ceiling per annum at SOFR + 3.50 percent for short term trade finance in foreign exchange.

- **Payments through Asian Clearing Union (ACU):** In response to the self-motivated decision by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka (CBSL) to remain temporarily suspended from ACU mechanism with effect from October 14, 2022; all Authorized Dealers (ADs) are advised not to do any trade and trade related transactions with Sri Lanka through ACU mechanism.

- **Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) under the Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP):** Revision of the interest rate has been made on the Long Term Financing Facility (LTFF) under Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP). An indicative pricing range of 3.00 ~ 4.00 percent would be applicable to the PFIs based on their CAMELS rating and the tenor.

- **Interest rate on borrowing from Export Development Fund (EDF):** It has been decided that interest rate on EDF loans to ADs will be charged by Bangladesh Bank at 3.00 percent pa, while ADs will charge interest to manufacturer-exporters at 4.50 percent per annum. Previously, ADs were charged by Bangladesh Bank at 2.50 percent per annum and manufacturer-exporters were charged at 4.00 percent per annum by the ADs under the same arrangement.

- **Repayment of loans availed from Export Development Fund (EDF):** Penal interest (compensation in case of Shariah based Islamic Banking) will be charged by Bangladesh Bank to ADs at 4.00 percent per annum above the prevailing interest rate on overdue amount of EDF loans for the delayed period.

Annexures 6.3

Bilateral Trade Agreement

To enhance bilateral trade, contain the opportunities of trade and investment and to overcome the trade related challenges, Ministry of Commerce has signed 45 Bilateral Trade Agreements with different countries. To explore new market and export diversified products, Bangladesh has formed Joint Working Group (JWG) on Trade and Investment with United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. In parallel, to overcome the challenges of LDC graduation, Ministry of Commerce has initiated rigorous activities to sign CEPA, RTA, PTA and FTA with important countries. A brief of those agreements is presented below:

A. Bilateral Preferential/Free Trade Agreement (PTA/FTA)

Bangladesh will lose duty-free access to developed and developing countries as a result of graduation from the Least Developed Country Group to Developing Country Group. To address these challenges, Ministry of Commerce has adopted steps to develop trade relation with different countries. As part of these, initiatives have been taken to conclude Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) and Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with countries of commercial importance to Bangladesh. For that purpose, Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) Policy, 2022 has been formulated with the aim of negotiating, signing and implementing trade treaties to encourage free movement of goods and services. The Ministry of Commerce has already completed feasibility study for signing PTA/FTA with 26 countries/blocs including Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, USA, Thailand, Lebanon, Morocco, Canada, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Notable progress has been made in signing the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with Nepal, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. Bangladesh and Japan initiated Joint Feasibility Study of the proposed Bangladesh-Japan FTA/EPA. Moreover, Bangladesh and Japan have been finalized a Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) titled ‘Bangladesh-Japan Industrial Upgradation Partnership’ with the intention of boosting the productivity of domestically designated industries and promoting product diversification in the context of FTA implementation. The Ministry of Commerce signed a Memorandum of Cooperation with the Singaporean Ministry of Trade and Industry for boosting trade and investment between Bangladesh and Singapore and there are expectations of starting CEPA negotiation with India, FTA negotiation with the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) soon. In addition to those, the Ministry of Commerce has taken initiatives for conducting feasibility studies to sign FTA/PTA with the potential African countries such as South Africa, Morocco, Nigeria, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Mauritius.

B. Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between Bangladesh and Bhutan

Bhutan is the first country to recognize Bangladesh as an independent and sovereign country. Bhutan thus bears special significance to Bangladesh. Since 2010, duty-free trade facilities are being provided to 18 Bhutanese products in Bangladesh and 90 Bangladeshi products in Bhutan under special arrangements. During the visit of Honorable Prime Minister of Bhutan H.E. Dr. Lotay Tshering's at the invitation of Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh H.E. Sheikh Hasina during 12-15 April, 2019, both the Prime Ministers agreed to provide duty-free trade facilities for additional 16 items proposed by Bhutan and additional 10 items proposed by Bangladesh. After several meetings of the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC), finally, the Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) between the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and The Royal Government of Bhutan was signed on December 6, 2020 in presence of the Honorable Prime Ministers of both countries. An SRO has been issued on 28th July 2022 to execute the agreement. Bilateral trade between Bangladesh and Bhutan is increasing steadily. Bangladesh mainly imports boulder stone from

Bhutan which plays an important role in the infrastructure construction of this country. Other major import items are fruits, raw materials for cement industry and vegetables. On the other hand, major export items of Bangladesh to Bhutan are Knit and Woven garments, juice, plywood, melamine products, dry food, beverages and pharmaceuticals.

C. Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with India

Bangladesh and India signed bilateral trade agreement in 1972 which was later renewed in 2015 with some amendments/modification. But this agreement is only facilitative in nature. However, being member of SAFTA (South Asia Free Trade Agreement) and Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA) Bangladesh is enjoying duty benefits for trade in goods in India. During the Commerce Secretary level meeting held in Dhaka in February 2018 both the countries agreed to explore the possibility of entering into a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) covering various aspects of trade such as trade in goods, trade in services, investment, e-commerce, standardization etc. This issue was further discussed during the Hon'ble Prime Minister's visit to India in October 2019. Accordingly, both the parties have submitted report after conducting a Joint Feasibility Study. In light of the recommendations of the report, the decision to initiate CEPA Negotiation was taken in Bangladesh-India Highest Level Meeting held on 6 September, 2022. The issue was later discussed at the Commerce Minister Level Meeting on 22 December, 2022. According to directives of these meetings, CEPA Negotiation is expected to be initiated very soon.

D. Trade and Investment Co-operation Forum Agreement (TICFA) with USA

The Trade and Investment Co-operation Forum Agreement (TICFA) was signed between Bangladesh and the United States on 25 November 2013 to discuss bilateral trade and investment issues. The agreement came into force on 30 January 2014. The TICFA agreement has become a forum for regular discussions between the two countries. The sixth meeting of the Trade and Investment Co-operation Forum Agreement (TICFA) was held on 6 December 2022 in Washington, USA. In this meeting Bangladesh proposed to USA to provide technical assistance for implementing Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), provide preferential market access for Bangladeshi products and services, and increased US investment and technology transfer.

E. Proposed Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with Japan

Japan is one of the largest trading partners of Bangladesh. Our export to Japan amounted to US$ 1,354 million during FY 2021-22 and import from Japan was US$ 2,410 million during the same period. Japan is one of the major sources of FDI in Bangladesh. For this reason, the Ministry of Commerce has taken a policy decision to sign a Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with Japan. Both Bangladesh and Japan jointly declared the initiation of Joint Feasibility Study of the proposed Bangladesh-Japan FTA/EPA on 12 December 2022. Bangladesh side established Core Working Group for conducting Joint Feasibility Study of the proposed Bangladesh-Japan FTA/EPA and informed Japanese side through diplomatic channel.

Bangladesh has taken initiatives to sign and activate Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/ Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)/ Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA)/ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with several other countries, such as China, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Indonesia which are now at different stages of completion, e.g., either at feasibility study state or Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC)/ joint working group formation stage or under discussion in the Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC)/ joint working group level.

Annexures: 6.4

Regional Trade Agreement

A. South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)

SAARC member countries are engaging to reduce sensitive lists and tariff reductions since July 1, 2006 under SAFTA Agreement. Member countries have reduced their sensitive list by 20 percent in the second phase effected from January 1, 2012. In addition, India has given duty-free access to all products of the SAARC Least Developed Countries, including Bangladesh, except 25 products. As a result, the trade deficit is expected to be reduced with the increase in Bangladesh's exports to SAARC countries including India. It is mentioned that at present, as per WCO HS Code-2012, the number of products in the Sensitive List of Bangladesh is 1,022 for LDCs and 1,033 for non LDCs. At a special meeting of the SAFTA Committee of Export (CoE) held in Islamabad, Pakistan on July 4, 2015, Afghanistan proposed to reduce the number of goods of the Sensitive List to 235 by 2030 in the counter proposal by Pakistan, India Bhutan and the Maldives to bring down to 100 by mid-2020. Currently, a significant reduction of the number of goods in the Sensitive List is underway among the member countries under the Phase-III program of Trade Liberalization. It is noted that in terms of trade, Bangladesh is the second largest exporter after India under SAFTA. Each of the SAARC countries has issued a notification for the purpose of removing Para-tariff barriers. In this regard, a negotiation of the committee of Exports is going on to reduce/remove of these obstacles gradually. The trade in this region will be more dynamic and implementation of Phase-III program will be prompter if these obstacles are removed through this negotiation.

B. SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS)

The SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS) was signed by the SAARC member countries at the 16th SAARC Summit held in Thimpu, Bhutan on April 29, 2010. Member countries including Bangladesh have exchanged their preliminary offer list and request list under this agreement. Bangladesh offered 10 service categories in telecom and tourism sectors to other member countries of SATIS. Moreover, the schedule of commitments has been submitted. Negotiation is going on to finalize the schedule of commitments of the member countries. There will be an increase investment in the service sector and trade in this sector as well once the agreement is implemented. According to the latest meeting of the 11th Export Group of SATIS held in Islamabad, Pakistan on Jul 5, 2015, all the member countries except Pakistan have sent their preliminary schedule of commitments to the SAARC Secretariat. Trade in the service sector in the SAARC region will increase if the agreement is implemented.

C. Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization comprised the countries namely Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan. Primarily this economic organization named as BIST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation) was formed in 1997. In the same year as a result of Myanmar's joining, the alliance was renamed as BIMST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand Economic Cooperation). As Nepal and Bhutan joined this alliance, it was renamed as BIMSTEC Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation) in 2004. A Framework Agreement was signed in February 2004 with a view for forming BIMSTEC Free Trade Area. Later, the 20th meeting of Working Group on Rules of Origin was held in Dhaka of Bangladesh on 10-11 January 2022. In addition, the 5th BIMSTEC Summit was held in Colombo of Sri Lanka on 30 March 2022.

D. Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

Under the initiatives of UNSCAP, seven countries in the Asia-Pacific region: Bangladesh, India, Laos, South Korea, Sri Lanka, the Philippines and Thailand singed the Bangkok Agreement in 1975. The main objective of the agreement is to expand inter-regional trade through mutual tariff benefits between APTA member countries. Of the seven countries mentioned the Philippines and Thailand yet to ratify the agreement. However, China's accession, to treaty in 2001 gave it a new impetus. After China's accession, the third round of negotiations began and the agreement was renamed as the Asia Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA). In these negotiations, member countries exchanged tariff concession on a significant number of products. Mongolia joined APTA on 1 January 2021. Bangladesh has given 10 to 60 percent tariff exemption (margin of preference) facility on 598 products to APATA countries and 20 to 50 percent on 4 more products to LDCs. Bangladesh will get 33 percent tariff concession of 28 percent tariff lines of APTA countries. China gave duty-free access to 8,256 Bangladeshi products on 1 July 2020.

E. Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among the Member States of the OIC (TPS-OIC)

Bangladesh signed and ratified Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among the Member States of the OIC (TPS-OIC) to increase and diversify trade amongst OIC member states. In continuation with this Framework Agreement, Bangladesh signed and ratified Rules of Origin (RoO) and submitted product list containing 478 tariff lines in the OIC secretariat. TPS-OIC came into force on 1st July, 2022 and Bangladesh implemented TPS-OIC on 21 July 2022 after circulating customs notification. At present, 13 OIC member states such as Bangladesh, Turkiye, Iran, Malaysia, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar are the participatory states of the TPS-OIC. As TPS-OIC has come into force, Bangladesh has greater access to export with 30 percent local value addition.

F. Developing-8 Preferential Trade Agreement (D8 PTA)

D-8, also known as Developing-8, is an organization for development Cooperation among eight Muslim developing nations, namely Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Iran, Malaysia, Turkiye, Egypt and Nigeria. It was officially established by an announcement through the Istanbul Declaration of Summit of Heads of State/Government on June 15, 1997. The objectives of D-8 Organization for Economic Cooperation are to improve member states' position in the global economy, diversify and create new opportunities in trade relations, enhance participation in decision-making at international level, and improve standards of living.

D-8 Preferential Trade Agreement (D-8 PTA) was signed on 13 May 2006 and in continuation with D-8 PTA, Rules of Origin (RoO) was signed on 28 March 2008. Bangladesh ratified D8 PTA on 17 November, 2017 accepting 40 percent local value addition (LVA). Bangladesh implemented D-8 PTA by circulating customs notification on 21 July, 2022 and offered duty free/ lesser duty access of 356 products under this agreement. Apart from Bangladesh, Turkiye, Iran, Malaysia and Indonesia implemented D-8 PTA. As a result, Bangladesh can export its products to these four countries on duty free/lesser duty access. It should be mentioned that Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is the present chair of the D-8 from April 2021.

G. Trade Agreement with South American Trade Block MERCOSUR

Southern Common Market commonly known as MERCOSUR is a South American trade bloc comprising with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay established by the Treaty of Asuncion (an accord calling for the 'free movement of goods, services, and factors of production between countries') in 1991.

MERCOSUR represent a total GDP of over US$ 1.95 trillion and a population of around 270 million with average per capita income at over US$ 18,987. MERCOSUR Countries especially Brazil and Argentina are important trading partner of Bangladesh. Bangladesh has taken initiative to sign Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)/ Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with MERCOSUR for enhancing trade cooperation. Feasibility study has already been completed to sign a PTA/FTA with the MERCOSUR. Honorable Commerce Minister sent DO letter to MERCOSUR Secretary General and foreign ministers of MERCOSUR countries through Ministry of Foreign Affairs to start discussion on signing PTA/FTA.

H. Regional Connectivity and Transit

Bangladesh- Bhutan Transit

The draft of Agreement on the Movement of Traffic-in-Transit and its Protocol between the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Royal Government of Bhutan has been finalized by the representatives of both countries, which is currently under vetting at the Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs division.

Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement (BBIN-MVA)

Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement (BBIN-MVA) is a Framework Agreement which was signed between Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal on 15 June 2015. The member states of BBIN will be immensely benefited through movement of passenger and cargo vehicles when it will be operationalized. A meeting was held on 7-8 March, 2022 in New Delhi, India where two working groups namely, Transport Working Group and Customs Working Group were formed to implement the agreement. Working groups are working for finalizing passenger and cargo protocols to implement the agreement.

Annexures: 6.5

Bangladesh’s Relation with International Organisations, UN bodies and World Trade Organisation (WTO)

A. Bangladesh-Commonwealth Relation

A conference of the Commerce Ministers of 53 Commonwealth countries was held on 9-12 October 2019 in London, United Kingdom. Hon'ble Minister of Commerce of Bangladesh clarified Bangladesh's position and gave recommendations on digital transformation at the conference. In continuation of the meeting, the Commonwealth Head of Government meeting was held in Kigali, Rwanda in 2022. Common Value and agreed action policy to improve lives for the citizens of Commonwealth countries were reconsidered with importance in the meeting. Commonwealth Senior Trade Officials Meeting (SToM) 2023 meeting was held on 17-18 January 2023 on Online Platform. Co-operation to increase food security: the role of agricultural trade and the green economy, co-operation on the digital economy: supporting MSMEs to create digital jobs, support for the multilateral trading system, and Roadmap to the 2023 Commonwealth Trade Ministers Meeting were the important agendas for discussion in that meeting.

B. Bangladesh- European Union Trade Relations

Seven Dialogues of Bangladesh-European Union Business Climate Dialogue have been completed so far with the aim of increasing Bangladesh's trade and investment with European Union countries. The last meeting (7th session) of the Business Climate Dialogue held on 23 June 2022 was hosted by the Ministry of Commerce. Besides, the 10th meeting of the EU-Bangladesh Joint Commission was held on 20 May 2022 and the EU-BD Sub-group on Trade and Economic Cooperation meeting was held on 19 May 2022 in Brussels, Belgium.

C. Bangladesh- UNESCAP Relation

Bangladesh is actively engaged in the cross-border paperless trade, Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement, public-private partnership networking, renewable energy and other initiatives of UNESCAP. Specially, Bangladesh is one of the top five countries who signed the ESCAP Framework Agreement on Cross-border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific treaty in 2017 and then ratified in 2020. The agreement has come to force from February 2021. The implementation of the agreement will reduce the time and cost of conducting inter-country trade and make trade easier and faster. Entry into force of the treaty is an outstanding achievement for our region of Asia-Pacific countries as well as it will play a vital role to construct ‘Smart Bangladesh’.

D. WTO and Bangladesh

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is a rule-based non-discriminatory international organization. Specific agreements and regulations of the WTO have made international trade possible to carry out easily and efficiently in the shortest possible time. Bangladesh is a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO). WTO wing of the of Ministry of Commerce is mandated to discharge all functions related to the WTO on behalf of Ministry of Commerce. WTO wing is regularly undertaking various activities to expand trade and facilitate trade in the country through proper utilization of the benefits of multilateral trading system. Implementing WTO rules and regulations, commenting on consistency of the newly drafted laws of Bangladesh with WTO agreements, availing of the opportunities and flexibilities under the WTO, building trade capacities and protecting interest of the country in international trade regime, *inter alia,* are some important responsibilities.

All these rules and regulations of the WTO have created a lot of opportunities; on the other hand, it has also created responsibilities for each member country. A number of ministries and agencies of public sector along with the private sector are involved in these issues. The WTO wing has been conducting activities to inform related public and private bodies about the benefits and responsibilities of the WTO system, provide feedback on various issues and make them aware of the rules and regulations of the WTO. The WTO wing conducts workshops/training programs under the Technical Assistance Program to raise public awareness and capacity in various aspects of the WTO. Workshops/trainings have already been organized on TRIPS, SPS, TBT notification, trade in services, non-agriculture market access (NAMA). In addition, the WTO cell is working to address the post-LDC graduation impact on Bangladesh and other challenges related to international trade.

As a result of the WTO decision and Bangladesh's role played in various WTO Ministerial Conferences as the LDC coordinator, all developed countries except the United States are providing almost 100 per cent Duty-Free Quota-Free (DFQF) market access to all LDCs, including Bangladesh, under the GSP and other schemes. Developing countries such as China, India, South Korea, Chile and Thailand also have endorsed DFQF facilities., Under the Everything but Arms (EBA) scheme duty free access to all Bangladeshi products (except arms and ammunition) has been given by all the EU countries. Moreover, all goods except arms and ammunition under GSP from Australia, Norway, Switzerland and New Zealand, all products except wheat, wheat flour and sugar from Chile under GSP; all goods except garments, arms and ammunition from Turkiye under GSP, except for a small number of products and arms and ammunition, Japan provides GSP to all other products to Bangladesh. Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Armenia provide GSP to 71 products. Thailand offers duty free access to 6998 products, under ‘Preferential Tariff for Least Developed Countries South Korea provides this facility to 4802 products, China offers to 8256 new products under “Duty Free treatment granted by China”, Malaysia offers to 525 products under GSP and Canada to all products except poultry, dairy, eggs, arms and ammunition under the General Preferential Tariff (GPT).

Due to the successful negotiations of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) including Bangladesh, the existing exemption in intellectual property has been extended until 1 January 2033. As a result, the development of the Pharmaceutical Industry in Bangladesh will continue and new horizons will be opened in the export of medicines. Besides, access to medicines at an affordable price will be ensured for the all walks of people. Moreover, it has been decided that subsidy will continue for the export of agricultural products of least developed countries for market expansion, product processing and domestic and international transport till 2030.

In order to increase the trade potential of the least developed countries, WTO finances Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) Program. Ministry of Commerce implemented tier-1 of EIF entitled ‘Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Human Resource Development for Trade Promotion project’. Under this project two studies titled ‘Export Potentiality of Trade in Services of Bangladesh: Identifying Opportunities and Challenges’ and ‘Identification of Non-tariff Barriers Faced by Bangladeshi Products in Major Export Markets’ have been conducted. Currently, ‘Export Diversification and Competitiveness Development Project’ is underway under EIF’s Tier-2 project. This project imparts training, workshop and other activities to enhance the capacity to produce Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients. Under this project, entrepreneurs are being trained to process five fruits with an intention to diversify export products. In addition to this, to increase capacity in agro trade and agricultural negotiation, officers and personnel from both public and private entities are provided trainings. For RMG industry, an Innovation, Efficiency and Occupation, Safety and health (OSH) center has been established, other activities for the RMG industries are also being implemented. The activities in RMG are expected add value and diversify garment products in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh signed and ratified the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which came into force on 22 February, 2017. Bangladesh notified the WTO specifying the areas in which cooperation from the development partners are required for the implementation of activities under category C. With the implementation of activities related to Trade Facilitation Agreement, Bangladesh's position in Ease of Doing Business will improve further and in turn, it will contribute in achieving the relevant indicators of SDG by 2030.

The WTO wing is implementing a project titled *Diagnostic Trade Integration Study Update (DTISU) of Bangladesh: Trade Roadmap for Sustainable Graduation (TRSG)*. The main objective of this project is to identify the key trade challenges of Bangladesh in terms of sustainable transition from an LDC country. One of the main objectives of this project is to develop a specific trade roadmap to address trade related challenges in various sectors such as readymade garments, knitwear, plastic products, leather industry, shipbuilding and so on. The duration of the project is from 01 February 2022 to 1 June 2023. The project cost is one crore seventy lakh taka. The project is funded by Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF) of WTO.

CHAPTER SEVEN

AGRICULTURE

As a result of the government's adoption of agriculture-friendly policies and strategies, it has been possible to continue agricultural production and ensure food and nutrition security despite the impact of reduction in arable land, food and nutrition needs of increasing population, climate change, Russia-Ukraine crisis and corona epidemic. The government is working tirelessly to build sustainable, safe and profitable agricultural systems to ensure food security. The government has been making all out efforts for the overall development of the agriculture sector in the light of Vision 2041, 8th Five Year Plan, National Agricultural Policy 2018, Sustainable Development Goals, Deltaplan-2100 and other planning documents. At present, the government has adopted short, medium and long term action plans to meet the future needs of the growing population, based on the agriculture sector's achievements in various emergencies, including the impact of COVID-19. The total production target of food grains in FY 2022-23 is 484.98 lakh metrictonnes (MT), which was 465.83 lakh MT in FY 2021-22. In the revised budget of FY 2022-23, the target for domestic food grain procurement is 17.35 lakh MT. As of February 2023, the country has imported 11.56 lakh MT of food grains under government management. However, a total of 17.53 lakh MT (4.14 lakh MT of rice and 13.39 lakh MT of wheat) was imported in the private sector. In FY 2022-23, a total of Tk. 21,066.51 crore was disbursed as against the target of Tk. 30,911.00 crore till February 2023, which is about 68.15 percent of the target. In order to increase the productivity in response to the effects of corona, subsidies on agricultural inputs have been increased, agricultural inputs have been made available and the scope of agricultural credit has been facilitated. With a view to increasing agricultural production, Tk. 16,000.00 crore has been allocated for subsidising fertilisers and other agricultural activities and Tk. 150.00 crore has been allocated for seed production activities to support the farmers in the budget of FY 2022-23. A total of 47.59 lakh MT of fish was produced from inland water bodies and marine sources in FY 2021-22 which is targeted 47.81 lakh MT in FY 2022-23. In order to prevent various diseases and reduce the financial risk of diseases, 32.04 crore dose vaccines for 17 diseases of cattle and poultry have been produced and applied in FY 2021-22.

Management of Agriculture

In addition to achieving self-sufficiency in food, the main goals of the government are ensuring safe and nutritious food, increasing productivity, developing marketing systems and establishing profitable agricultural system. To attain these goals, the government has taken timely policies, action plans and steps. With the highest consideration for the development of agriculture and the welfare of the farmers, the government is continuing its all-out efforts for the overall development of the agricultural sector in light of the Vision 2041, 8th Five Year Plan, National Agriculture Policy 2018, National Agricultural Extension Policy 2020, National Agricultural Mechanisation Policy 2020, Master Plan for Agricultural Development in the South, Sustainable Development Goals, Deltaplan-2100 and other planning documents. At this time, Bangladesh has advanced one notch from fourth to third place in rice production in the world. Moreover, Bangladesh is now self-sufficient in grain crops, third in vegetable production and seventh in mango and potato production.

To ensure the food security of the country, increasing the production of all types of crops including rice and corn, developing the quality of their seeds using biotechnology, ensuring optimum use of surface water and solar-powered irrigation, promoting application of organic fertilisers to safeguard soil health, providing smart cards to all farmers and weather forecasting through climate smart agriculture system and have been strengthened. In addition, continuing development assistance (subsidies) to agricultural input like fertiliser and seeds, making available agricultural machinery to the farmers, expanding ‘synchronised cultivation’ and collaborating in the production, storage and marketing of a variety of vegetables and fruits are being provided. Initiatives have been taken to increase the cultivation and production of crops through utilisation of fallow land.

In addition, launching ‘*Krishi Batayon’* to deliver agricultural services to the doorsteps of farmers as many as 499 Agriculture Information and Communication Centres (AICCs) have been set up in the country. Farmers can call hotline number 16123, from any mobile phone to get agriculture information service. Moreover, several mobile and web applications including Krishi Community Radio, Krishok Bondhu Phone Seba-3331, e-Book, Online Fertiliser Recommendation, e-Irrigation Service, Rice Knowledge Bank, Krishi Technology Repository, e-Pesticide Prescription, *Krishoker Janala* (Farmer’s Window), Farmer’s Digital Address, and Community Rural Radio are now being used to offer agricultural information services to the farmers. In addition, two online agricultural market platform ‘Hortex Bazar’ and ‘Food for Nation’, have been launched. Action plan of the Ministry of Agriculture, 2020 has been formulated to deal with various emergency situations including the impact of COVID-19, to continue to increase agricultural production, develop agricultural marketing system and ensure fair price of agricultural products.

This action plan has a total of 97 short (1 year), medium (2-3 years) and long term (4-5 years) plans. Increased agricultural subsidies, incentive and support cards for other agricultural inputs such as fertilisers and seeds, lower irrigation prices, agricultural commodity transportation at reduced rates, agricultural rehabilitation assistance and special agricultural loan facilities with low interest and easy terms have been provided for rehabilitation assistance including regular agricultural rehabilitation assistance in FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23.

Food Grains Production

According to the combine estimate of BBS, Ministry of Agriculture and Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), the volume of food grains production in FY 2021-22 stood at 458.96 lakh MT, of which *Aus* accounted for 32.45 lakh MT, *Aman* 149.58 lakh MT, *Boro* 209.77 lakh MT and wheat 10.86 lakh MT. In FY 2022-23 total food grains production target is 484.98 lakh MT, of which *Aus* 36.90 lakh MT, *Aman* 163.45 lakh MT, *Boro* 215.34 lakh MT and wheat 11.60 lakh MT approximately. Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1 shows the food grains production status.

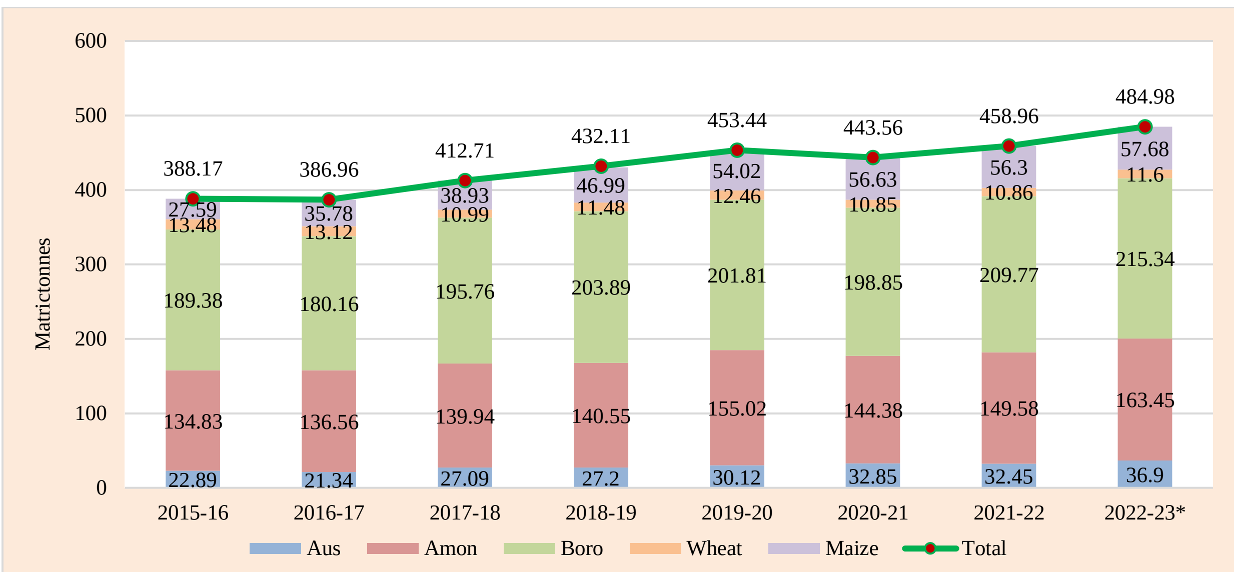
Table 7.1: Food Grains Production

(In lakh MT.)

Food Grains	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Aus	22.89	21.34	27.09	27.20	30.12	32.85	32.45	36.90
Amon	134.83	136.56	139.94	140.55	155.02	144.38	149.58	163.45
Boro	189.38	180.16	195.76	203.89	201.81	198.85	209.77	215.34
Total Rice	**347.10**	**338.06**	**362.79**	**373.63**	**386.95**	**376.08**	**391.80**	**415.69**
Wheat	13.48	13.12	10.99	11.48	12.46	10.85	10.86	11.60
Maize	27.59	35.78	38.93	46.99	54.02	56.63	56.30	57.68
Total	**388.17**	**386.96**	**412.71**	**432.11**	**453.44**	**443.56**	**458.96**	**484.98**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Ministry of Agriculture.* target.

Figure 7.1: Food Grains Production



* target

Food Budget

Internal Procurement of Food Grains

In FY 2021-22 the revised budget of public food grain procurement was 19.23 lakh MT (18.23 lakh MT rice and 1.00 lakh MT wheat). Out of this targeted amount, 20.20 lakh MT rice was domestically procured from *Boro* and *Aman* seasons. In FY 2022-23, the revised budget for public food grains procurement has been set at 17.35 lakh MT (17.35 lakh MT). Against this target, 11.25 lakh MT rice has been procured from *Boro* and *Aman* up to 28 February 2023.

Food Grains Import

In FY 2022-23, the revised budget for government food grain import was 16.00 lakh MT (9.00 lakh MT rice and 7.00 lakh MT wheat).

Out of the budget, a total of 11.56 lakh MT food grains (5.83 lakh MT rice and 5.73 lakh MT wheat) was imported up to February 2023. On the other hand, in private sector a total of 17.53 lakh MT food grains (4.14 lakh MT rice and 13.39 lakh MT wheat) was imported during the same period. As a result, a total amount of imported food grain is 29.09 lakh MT (9.97 lakh MT rice and 19.12 lakh MT wheat).

Public Food Distribution

Under the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) government distributes food grains to prioritised groups of employees and the low-income people through different channels. Under this programme, food grains are distributed through monetised channel that includes subsidised distribution programme such as - Open Market Sale (OMS), Essential Priority (EP), Others Priority (OP), Food friendly programme (*Khaddya bandhob Kormosuchi*), LE programme and so on. On the other hand, non-monetised channels are all the social safety net programmes like Food for Work (FFW), Test Relief (TR), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Gratuitous Relief (GR) and others.

In FY 2021-22, the government had a revised budget of 32.75 lakh MT food grains for distribution and the actual distribution was 30.77 lakh MT (monetised 20.47 lakh MT and non-monetised lakh 10.23 MT). In FY 2022-23, the government food grains distribution budget has been revised and set at 32.81 lakh MT. Against this budget, up to February 2023, total actual distribution was 19.36 lakh MT, where 13.90 lakh MT was in monetised channels and 5.46 lakh MT in non-monetised channel.

Food Grain Storage Capacity

The total capacity of food godowns and silos in the country till February 2023 in FY 2022-23 stands at 21.59 lakh MT; which was 21.86 lakh MT in the same period of FY 2021-22.

Food Safety

Following the ‘Food Safety Act-2013’, the Government of Bangladesh has established Bangladesh Food Safety Authority (BFSA) which is in effect since February 2015 with a view to ensuring safe food for the people of the country. 2nd February in each year is being observed as National Food Safety Day since 2018. Bangladesh Food Safety Authority, as a central coordinating body, conducts mobile courts with awareness campaigns against food adulteration through coordination among all concerned government and non-government stakeholders. It also conducts food safety and quality testing, restaurant grading and monitoring activities.

In FY 2021-22 February 2022, 1,447 food samples were collected. Of the tested samples, 1,298 were standardised and 149 were sub-standardised by the government-recognised accredited labs. Up to February in FY 2022-23, 7,905 food establishments (hotels/restaurants, sweets and confectioneries, bakeries and others) were visited and given directions. Among these, 68 hotels-restaurants/food establishments were given grading (A+, A, B and C) stickers. By conducting 119 mobile courts from July to February 2023 through BFSA's own magistrate filed 104 cases against 104 persons and imposed a fine Tk. 1.14 crore. Also 8,590 food workers have been trained to improve service quality of hotel/restaurant related businessmen and employees till February 2023. Up to February 2023, raising public awareness on food safety has been provided through seminars/workshops in 196 educational institutions and 307 seminars/workshops were attended by public representatives at divisional/district/*upazila* level.

Seed Production and Distribution

One of the most important inputs for enhancing crop yield and ensuring food security is high-quality seed. Quality seed alone can contribute to the increase of yield by 15-20 percent. At present, quality seed for different crops is being provided from public sector as per demand. A number of private seed producing organisations are also supplying hybrid rice, maize and vegetable seeds. Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC) is performing seed production activities through 24 cereal seed production farms, 2 jute seed production farms, 2 potato seed production farms, 4 pulse and oil seed production farms, 2 vegetable seed production farms and 88 contract growers' zones. Likewise, BADC produces and supplies different crop sapling, graft and *gooties* through 9 Horticulture Development Centres and 14 Agro Service Centres. At present, the number of farmers are 1,01,134 under 88 contract-growers zones throughout the country, the area of land is 2,59,825 acres. In FY 2022-23 seed production target of BADC is 1.47 lakh MT as per demand of the country. Seed production and distribution by BADC in the FY 2020-21 to FY 2021-22 are shown in the table 7.2

Table 7.2: Seed Production and Distribution

(in MT)

Name of seed	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Production	Distribution	Production	Distribution	Production (target)	Distribution*
Rice	93364	86266	94979	93210	92400	97980
Wheat	16228	14762	15801	16303	13300	15800
Maize	52	566	56	39	60	100
Potato	35148	32476	33352	33851	36500	31697
Jute	736	592	1301	911	1000	854
Pulse	1807	2029	1920	1856	1800	1911
Oil	1427	1621	1499	1479	1600	1690
Vegetable	88	102	120	112	115	89
Spices	154	158	285	355	225	140
Total	**149004**	**138572**	**149313**	**148116**	**147000**	**150261**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture. * Up to February 2023.

Fertiliser

To meet the increasing population's food needs, intensive farming with high yielding varieties and advanced technology should continue to increase food production. Organic fertilisers as well as chemical fertilisers have to be used in the soil to meet the nutrient deficiencies required for these high yielding crops. The use of chemical fertilisers for crop production is increasing day by day to ensure increase in agricultural production as the demand for food rises. The use of urea fertiliser alone is the highest in the agriculture of the country. In FY 2022-23, a total of 68.25 lakh MT of fertiliser was used, of which urea was 26.61 lakh MT. The year wise use of fertilisers during the period from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Use of Chemical Fertiliser

(In '000'metrictonn)

FY	Name of Fertiliser										Total
	Urea	TSP	DAP	SSP	NPKS	MOP	AS	Gypsum	Zinc	Others	
2015-16	2291.00	730.00	658.00	0	39.59	727.00	9.96	229.42	53.43	0.00	4738.40
2016-17	2366.00	740.00	609.00	0	40.00	781.00	10.00	323.30	57.47	0.00	4926.77
2017-18	2427.46	706.62	689.90	0	50.00	789.47	10.00	250.00	80.00	90.00	5093.45
2018-19	2594.00	781.00	763.00	0	50.00	724.00	10.00	285.00	95.00	120.00	5422.00
2019-20	2505.00	660.00	953.00	0	42.00	715.00	6.00	360.00	115.00	101.00	5457.00
2020-21	2463.00	523.00	1424.00	0	40.00	798.00	4.00	550.00	141.00	130.00	6073.00
2021-22	2661.00	736.00	1685.0	0	30.44	890.00	3.049	539.64	138.27	142.152	6825.55
2022-23*	2286.00	674.00	1427.0	0	21.77	826.00	2.56	455.90	99.64	120.44	5913.31

Source: FFM, Ministry of Agriculture. * Up to February 2023.

Irrigation

Through environmental conservation, agricultural intensification, diversity and yield increase, efforts are being undertaken to ensure a harmonious and well-planned use of the country's groundwater and surface water. The government has placed special emphasis on maintaining ecological balance and reducing irrigation costs by reducing the use of groundwater and increasing the use of surface water. The government is implementing various activities for efficient micro-irrigation management. Rubber dam and Hydraulic Elevator Dam projects have been taken in small and medium rivers of prospective areas for using surface water. Removal of water logging, re-excavation of canal, construction of surface irrigation channel and underground irrigation channel, embankment, irrigation structure, installation of power pump, Deep Tube Well (DTW), construction of *Jhiribadh* in hilly areas and installation of artisan well are being implemented.

A total of 201 Auto Water Level recorders have been installed by BADC through survey and monitoring project of minor irrigation development. Data of every moment is being collected by Auto Water Level recorders automatically. Data monitoring and analysis of underground water is being made possible by preparing digital data bank. By this time, Groundwater Zoning Map has been prepared using those data and updating it on a regular basis. Where and which type of irrigation equipment is required throughout the country can easily be determined by this Ground Water Zoning Map. Furthermore, irrigation charge can easily be collected by setting and using smart card/prepaid meter. This has enabled the farmers to irrigate in optimum and timely manner. Renewable energy such as solar operated pump has been installed by BADC. So far, 450 solar powered irrigation pumps and 191 solar powered dug wells have been installed in different districts of the country. In addition, there are plans to install solar powered irrigation pumps in area-based and centrally implemented projects. In FY 2022-23, 11 irrigation projects and 01 irrigation programmes are being implemented through BADC. Through all these irrigation projects and programmes re-exavation of 850 k.m. khal/canal/drain, construction of 600 irrigation infrastructures and 1,000 km irrigation channel, installation of 117 power pumps, electrification in 433 irrigation schemes, installation of 102 solar powered irrigation pumps and 203 numbers nos solar powered dugwell, construction of 38 km embankment, installation of 16 nos sprinkler irrigation systems and 20 nos drip irrigation system exhibition plots and supplying of 1,00,105 meter ribbon pipe will be completed by June 2023.

Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) has expanded irrigation in all the districts of *Rajshahi* and *Rangpur* divisions. In FY 2022-23 (up to February, 2023) about 4.70 lakh hactares of land has brought under controlled irrigation in *Aus, Aman* and *Robi* seasons by using 15,496 nos. of Deep tubewells (DTW) and 673 nos. of Low lift pumps (LLP).To use surface water for irrigation BMDA has re-excavated 3,751 nos. *khas* ponds, 6 nos. water bodies, 2,215.07 km. *khas* canal and to preserve the water in the cannel 750 nos. cross dam has been constructed across the canals. As a result, about 1.10 lakh hectares of land has been brought under supplementary irrigation. To increase the use of surface water for irrigation the Authority has introduced a system by which water is lifted from the *Padma, Mohanonda* and *Atrai* rivers and supplied to the canal through buried pipe line. About 22,500 hectares of land has brought under irrigation by using 673 nos Low Lift Pumps (LLP) beside the cannel, river and other water bodies. Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) irrigation system is introduced for saving irrigation water. To motivate and encourage the farmers for cultivating profitable and less water consuming crop like, wheat, potato, bean and other pulse type crops, the authority undertook some training and motivational programme for the farmers.

Area under irrigation continues to grow. The total area under irrigation in FY 2016-17 was 55.27 lakh hectares, which increased to 56.88 lakh hectares in FY 2021-22. The target area for irrigation in FY 2022-23 has been set at 57.20 lakh hectares. The irrigated land area during the period from FY 2016-17 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Area under Irrigation

(Area in lakh hectare)

Irrigation method	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
LLP & others	13.88	12.21	12.48	12.70	12.87	13.10	13.33
Deep tube well	10.63	10.72	10.76	10.84	10.85	10.38	10.39
Shallow tube well (surface/deep/very deep)	30.79	29.82	29.94	30.01	30.06	30.70	30.75
Others	1.97	2.82	2.69	2.72	2.76	2.70	2.73
Total	**55.27**	**55.57**	**55.87**	**56.27**	**56.54**	**56.88**	**57.20**

Source: DAE, BADC, BMDA, Ministry of Agriculture. * Target.

Jute Crop Production

About 3 percent of the country's total export income comes from jute and jute products. Therefore, the contribution of jute sector in the development of agriculture and socio-economic condition of this country is very important. Increasing environmental awareness around the world has increased the demand and market value of jute as a natural fiber to protect the environment from the harmful effects of synthetic fibers, both nationally and internationally. Moreover, the government has enacted 'Mandatory Packaging Act-2010' and

‘Rules for Mandatory Packaging with jute bag-2013’. According to this rule, jute fiber packaging is compulsory for 17 items. As a result, demand of jute fiber is increasing at home and abroad. Production and demand of jute is also increasing. Increasing awareness on national and international concern of environment and interest on diversified jute products such as jute sacks, floats, ropes, CBC etc. as well as modern products such as jute fabric, jute wool, blanket, prayer mat, carpet, paper, sanitary napkin, fireproof jute fiber, rot proof nursery pot, bio pulp, bio-composite, jute-geo textile etc. are being produced. The world's renowned car manufacturing company uses jute to manufacture the interior of the car. So, in this regard industrial research on jute is also important as agricultural research for developing new diversified jute products. As a result, demand for jute fiber is increasing at home and abroad. The market price of raw jute in the recent years might play key role in growing interest of farmers to increase area and production. In FY 2022-23, jute has beeb cultivated in 7.54 lakh hectares of land.

Agricultural Credit

In order to strengthen the food security of the country and to uplift the role of the agricultural sector and rural areas, the distribution of agricultural and rural loans through banks and financial institutions is continuing. Extended agricultural and rural credit policy and programme have been formulated by Bangladesh Bank to ensure agricultural and rural credit disbursement easier and hassle free. Like previous years, the agricultural and rural credit policy and programme in FY 2022-23 is formulated with a view to speed up the agricultural credit at the marginal level.

In FY 2021-22 Tk. 28,834.21 crore has been disbursed as agricultural and rural credit against the target of Tk. 28,391.00 crore through all the scheduled commercial and specialised banks, which is 101.56 percent of the target. Beside this, in FY 2022-23 Tk. 21,066.51 crore has been disbursed up to February 2023 as agricultural and rural credit against the target of Tk. 30,911.00 crore, which is 68.15 percent of the target. Like the previous fiscal years agricultural credit is increasing every year. The below table shows a summary of agricultural and rural credit disbursement and recovery position during the period from FY 2015-16 to February 2023 of FY 2022-23.

Table 7.5: Year-wise Disbursement and Recovery of Agricultural Credit

(In crore Tk.)

Fiscal Year	Target	Disbursement	Recovery	Balance
2015-16	16400.00	17646.39	17056.43	34477.37
2016-17	17550.00	20998.70	18841.16	39047.57
2017-18	20400.00	21393.55	21503.12	40601.11
2018-19	21800.00	23616.25	23734.32	42974.29
2019-20	24124.00	22749.03	21245.24	45592.86
2020-21	26292.00	25511.35	27123.90	45939.80
2021-22	28391.00	28834.21	27463.41	49802.28
2022-23	30911.00	21066.51	20985.53	51234.84

Source: Bangladesh Bank * up to February 2023.

Development projects/programme

In the context of present global economic crisis, the Ministry of Agriculture is taking and implementing integrated activities in the irrigation and crop sub-sector under several development projects to keep mobility in crop production as per the instructions of the Honorable Prime Minister, with the aim of not leaving an inch of land uncultivated. Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing different development projects/programmes in the field of agricultural research and education, agricultural extension and training, marketing of agricultural products, agricultural support and rehabilitation, innovation, procurement and management of agricultural input and equipment, seed production, storage and distribution, extension of irrigation facilities, fertiliser management activities, farm mechanisation and crop storage etc. for ensuring long term food security. Some important reform activities are mentioned below:

- Implementing projects in *haor* areas to increase cropping intensity.
- Ensuring nutrition security through year-round fruits production.
- Implementing projects to reduce pressure on ground water and enhancing ground water level through recharge wells.
- Expansion of irrigation facilities and increase of crop production through installation of rubber dams on small and medium rivers.
- Implementing projects on irrigation and conservation of rain water in the *Barind* Region in order to increase crop production and promote minor irrigation facilities through solar energy driven dug wells.
- Raising awareness among farmers and personnel involved with agricultural activities on the proper utilisation of arable land, fertiliser and other agricultural inputs.
- Establishment of Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN) to reduce of nutritional problems, to develop skilled Human Resources and to create employment opportunities.
- Agriculture research organisations have invented flood, drought, salinity and high temperature tolerant crop varieties to cope with climate change effect.
- Introduction of crop zoning technology.
- Implementing projects on the marketing of agricultural products to ensure fair price for the farmers.
- Implementing projects on Farm Mechanisation Technology to increase crop production and minimize the seasonal labor crisis.
- Ensuring supply of quality seed to farmers through establishment of seed cold storage.
- Modernisation of seed production, processing and distribution system to ensure quality seed supply to farmers.
- Developing sustainable agricultural business and enhancing nutrition through Programme on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship, and Resilience (PARTNER).
- Flood Reconstruction Emergence Assistance for Agriculture (FREAR) project is in the process of being implemented for the expansion of crop production and technology in areas prone to flash floods in Sylhet region.
- The *Kandal* Crop Development Project has been undertaken to increase the production and marketing of exportable potatoes to a sustainable level.
- Promotion of agriculture and agriculture-based services through the development of several online based activities such as Online

Fertiliser Recommendation Software, Bangladesh Rice Knowledge Bank etc.

- Establishment of a call center at the head office of Agriculture Information Service (AIS).
- Introduction of internet facilities to all marketing offices at district level and publication of market prices and other information at the website (*www.dam.gov.bd*).
- Establishment of Post-Entry Quarantine Centre.
- Promotion of organic pest control method and organic agriculture activities.
- Implementing a project on Genome Sequencing of Jute for selection of jute cultivation area and extension of Ribbon Rating Technology.
- Using solar energy for irrigation to save oil and electricity.
- Promoting participation of women in agricultural sector to alleviate poverty and create employment opportunities.
- Identification of pests and diseases of vegetables, fruits and betel leaves.
- Adoption of synchronised cultivation.
- Establishment of family nutrition garden in homestead and uncultivable fallow land.

Fisheries Sector

Fish Production

The contribution of the fisheries sector to food security, employment creation, expansion of export, trade and above all the socio-economic development of Bangladesh is undeniable. Bangladesh has achieved fish production self-sufficiency through the adoption and implementation of timely plans for the production and management of inland open water bodies, inland closed water bodies and marine water bodies. The government is implementing various programmes to ensure the supply of animal protein through increasing fish production. Fish farming in open water, conservation of endangered fish species, establishment of fish breeding and breeding sanctuaries, conservation of *Jatka*, eco-friendly shrimp farming and other activities are currently underway. The *Halda* river, a natural fish breeding centre, has been declared a '*Bangabandhu* Fisheries Heritage'. In addition, quality control activities have been intensified to preserve and expand the market for export of fish and fish products.

As a result of successful implementation of far-reaching planning and development projects undertaken by the government in the fisheries sector, the fish production in FY 2021-22 stood at 47.59 lakh metric tonnes, which is 1.56 times more than the total production (30.62 lakh MT) in FY 2010-11. According to FAO report ‘The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2022’, Bangladesh ranked 3rd in inland open water capture production and 5th in world aquaculture production. Moreover, Bangladesh ranked 1st among 11 Hilsa producing countries in the world and ranked 4th in Tilapia production in the world and 3rd in Asia. Table 7.6 shows the trend of fish production during the period from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23.

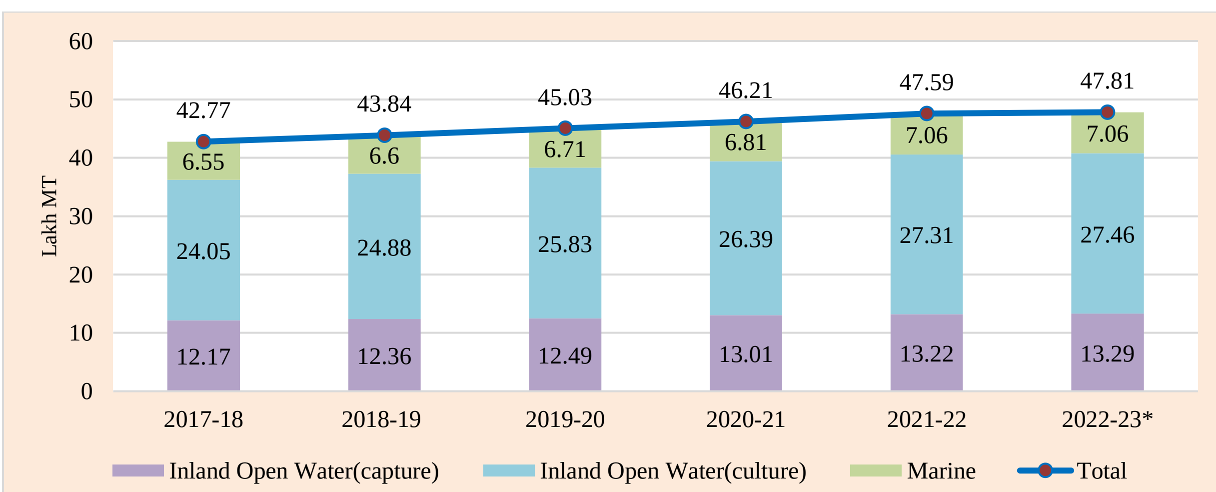
Table 7.6: Fish Production Trends in Different Resources

(In lakh metrictonnes)

Sector	Area (Lakh ha)	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1.Inland									
(a) Capture									
(i) River & Estuaries	8.54	1.78	2.72	3.21	3.25	3.29	3.37	3.43	3.68
(ii) Sundarban	1.78	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.20
(iii) Beel	1.14	0.95	0.98	0.99	2.00	1.00	1.05	1.06	1.09
(iv) Kaptai lake	0.69	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.11
(v) Flood plain	26.93	7.48	7.66	7.69	7.82	7.73	8.25	8.31	8.21
Sub-Total (Open Water)	**39.08**	**10.5**	**11.64**	**12.17**	**12.36**	**12.49**	**13.01**	**13.22**	**13.29**
(b) Culture									
(i) Pond	3.77	17.20	18.33	19.00	19.75	20.46	20.91	21.67	21.82
(ii) Baors	0.055	2.08	0.08	0.08	0.1	0.11	2.27	2.32	2.43
(iii) Seasonal cultured water bodies	1.33	0.08	2.16	2.16	2.17	2.26	0.11	0.12	0.09
(iv)Shrimp /Prawn farms	2.756	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.58	2.7	2.79	2.87	2.84
(iv) Pen culture	0.833	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.11
(iv) Cage culture	0.001	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
(v) Crab		0.13	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13
Sub-Total (Culture)	**8.75**	**22.04**	**23.33**	**24.05**	**24.88**	**25.83**	**26.39**	**27.31**	**27.46**
Total (Inland)	**47.83**	**32.52**	**34.97**	**36.22**	**37.24**	**38.32**	**39.40**	**40.53**	**40.75**
2. Marine Fisheries									
(a) Industrial		1.05	1.08	1.2	1.07	1.15	1.19	1.37	1.30
(b) Artisanal		5.21	5.29	5.35	5.53	5.56	5.62	5.69	5.76
Total (Marine)	**-**	**6.26**	**6.37**	**6.55**	**6.60**	**6.71**	**6.81**	**7.06**	**7.06**
Country Total	**47.83**	**38.78**	**41.34**	**42.77**	**43.84**	**45.03**	**46.21**	**47.59**	**47.81**

Source: Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. *projected.

Figure 7.2: Fish Production Trends in Different Resources



*Projected

Production of Fish Spawn and Fish Fry

At the moment, hatchery-produced seed/fry are meeting nearly hundred percent of total demand for fish farming. However, it is often difficult to obtain quality fry from hatcheries due to inbreeding issues. To overcome this problem, Department of Fisheries has continued its efforts to ensure the quality of fry by producing quality brood in hatchery through collecting fry from natural sources. At present there are 143 government fish farm and 1,190 private farms and 17,478 nurseries are operating throughout the country.

Conservation Programme for *Jatka*

Hilsa is one of the bearers and carriers of the tradition and culture of Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a role model in Hilsa production in the world. Hilsa alone accounts for 12.22 percent of the total fish production in Bangladesh. Hilsa contributes more than one percent to the country's GDP. The contribution of Hilsa as a single species is the highest. Hilsa of Bangladesh is appreciated in the world market with its own identity after obtaining the Geographical Registration Certificate (GI Certificate) titled Bangladesh Hilsa. Bangladesh is known as the country of Hilsa producing more than two-thirds of the world. The government has taken the following initiatives to increase the production of Hilsa and ensure sustainable production:

- Formulating and implementing Hilsa Fisheries Management Action Plan.
- Identifying 7,000 sq. km. major Hilsa breeding area in Bay of Bengal.
- Establishment of a total of 6 Hilsa sanctuaries in the upper and lower basins of *Padma*, *Meghna*, *Kalabadar*, *Andharamanik* and other coastal rivers including *Tentulia* and strengthening of partnership management.
- Declaring 3,188 sq. km. Marine Reserve Area adjacent to *Nijhum dweep.*
- Arranging awareness building and fish act implementation programme to stop Hilsa fishing, marketing and carrying for 22 days during the peak spawning season to protect Hilsa brood.
- Imposing 8 months (November-June) ban on *Jatka* fishing.
- Imposing 65 days ban on all kind of fishing in Bay of Bengal
- Developing the livelihood of Hilsa fishermen by giving VGF (vulnerable group feeding) and AIG (alternative income generation).

As a result of the above-mentioned initiatives and joint operations/mobile courts, conservation of *Jatka* and implementation of Hilsa breeding protection activities, production and size of Hilsa have increased unexpectedly. In FY 2021-22, the production of Hilsa was 5.67 lakh MT, which is 66.76 percent more than the total production of Hilsa (3.40 lakh MT) in FY 2010-11. Under the social security programme, In FY 2021-22, a total of 59,141.04 MT food assistance was provided to 3.91 lakh *Jatka* families at the rate of 40 kg/month. In 2022, special combing operations were conducted in 17 districts (*Barishal, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur, Jhalokhathi, Chandpur, Noakhali, Cox's Bazar, Chattagram, Laxmipur, Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Shariatpur, Madaripur and Munhsiganj*) to eradicate the misuse of illegal nets for fishing.

Management of Marine Fisheries Resources

The historic sea conquest under the leadership of our government has paved the way for developing the country's blue economy. In 2014, a short, medium and long-term plan of action was formulated in order to achieve the desired growth in sustainably conserving, managing and extracting fish resources from the vast waters obtained through sea conquest. For proper management of fisheries resources and development of green economy in the marine waters of Bangladesh, 'Marine Fisheries Act-

2020' and 'Marine Fisheries Policy 2022' have been formulated.

The Research and Survey vessel ‘RV Mean *Sandhani*’ have conducted 44 survey cruises till February 2023 in the Bay of Bengal and data has been stored for biological analysis. A request letter has been sent to FAO to conduct a full survey of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of Bangladesh for 30 days by the *R.V. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen*. Activities for socio-economic development of fishermen are underway by establishing 450 fishing villages to ensure co-management of marine fisheries resources. The project is providing grants for mariculture and marine fisheries value chain development through applied research to enrich the blue economy through sustainable use of marine water resources.

National Plan of Action (NPOA) is being implementing to prevent Illegal, Unwanted and Unreported (IUU) Fishing. All kinds of fishing have been banned through all types of fishing vessels in the sea for 65 days since 2019. Allocation of 26,083.42 MT of VGF among 2,99,135 fishers families in 68 *upazilas* of 14 coastal districts for 65 days (20 May-23 July) under the humanitarian assistance programme in FY 2021-22. Coastal fishing by seine nets including other harmful nets is prohibited and joint operations are being conducted in coastal districts to reduce fishing pressure and sustainable fisheries management. The government has also taken up a project called ‘Pilot Project on Tuna and Similar Pelagic Fishing in the Deep Sea’ which will open a new horizon in the ocean economy. In FY 2021-22, marine fish production was 7.06 lakh MT which is 1.3 times higher than the total production in FY 2010-11 (5.46 lakh MT).

Export of Fish and Fisheries Products

Fisheries and fish products are one of the main export sectors of Bangladesh. The Government has taken the following initiatives to ensure healthy and safe supply of fish and fish products to the domestic market as well as the international market:

- To ensure production of safe and quality fish and fish products three international quality fisheries quality control laboratories are being run under the Department of Fisheries.
- Implementation of Good Aquaculture Practice (GAP) and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) management systems has been ensured at every step of production of fish and shrimp.
- Standard Operating Procedure Manual has been formulated to ensure safe and quality shrimp production in line with the demand of the international market.
- The Aquaculture Medicinal Products Control Guideline has been authorised to control the use of medications in aquaculture practices

As a result, the implementation of the above mentioned activities, despite the financial recession in the world market, in the FY 2021-22, Bangladesh earned Tk. 5,191.75 crore by exporting 74,042.67 MT of fish and fish products which is 26.96 percent more than last year. In FY 2022-23 (till January), Bangladesh earned Tk. 3,226.03 crore by exporting 43,117.49 metrictonnes of fish and fish products.

Livestock

The livestock sector makes an undeniable contribution to Bangladesh's economic growth, food and nutrition security, creation of self-employment creation, and, most importantly, poverty alleviation. With the continuous efforts of the government, Bangladesh has achieved self-sufficiency in meat and egg production and has made promising progress in milk production. In attaining sustainable milk production, comprehensive initiatives have been taken to develop cattle breeds, milk marketing system, quality control and easy access of dairy products as well as to improve milk consumption trend.

Milk production in FY 2021-22 was 130.74 lakh MT, which increases 4.4 times as compared to FY 2010-11; hence, per capita availability reached to 208.61 ml/day. Exponential investment and commercialisation in the poultry sector has taken place in the context of government's policy support. Over the past few years, commercial cattle fattening has greatly expanded due to restriction of illegal cattle trade. As a result, Bangladesh has become self-sufficient in meat production. It is increased by 4.65 times in the last one decade and reached to 92.65 lakh MT in FY 2021-22 as well as per capita availability reached at 147.84 g/day. Higher growth rate in egg production has been achieved due to development of climate adaptive layer breed, expansion of Grandparent stock, Parent stock and commercial farms including huge investment in quality poultry feed production. Egg production in FY 2021-22 was 2,335.35 crores, which was 3.8 times higher than FY 2010-11 (607.85 crores) and now per capita availability of egg rose to 136.01 number/year.The production statistics of milk, meat and eggs during the period from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 are summarised in Table 7.7

Table 7.7: Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs

Product	Unit	Production							
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Milk	Lakh MT	72.75	92.83	94.06	99.23	106.80	119.85	130.74	95.68
Meat	Lakh MT	61.52	71.54	72.60	75.14	76.74	84.40	92.65	66.70
Eggs	crore	1191.24	1493.31	1552.00	1711.00	1736.00	2057.64	2335.35	1627.89

Source: Department of Livestock Services, ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, *Up to February 2023.

Artificial Insemination of Cattle

In order to increase the production and productivity of cattle, artificial insemination services are being provided across the country through 15,389 artificial insemination sub-centres/points. Over the past decade, artificial insemination coverage has increased from 28 percent to 56 percent. During the period under review, semen production, artificial insemination and crossbred calf production increased by 4.1, 4.3 and 5 times respectively. In FY 2021-22, 120.29 lakh doses of quality semen were produced and 105.38 lakh breed able cows/heifers are inseminated of which about 48.07 lakh crossbreed calves were born.

Vaccination and Treatment

In order to prevent diseases and reduce the financial risk of diseases, 32.04 crore doses of vaccines for 17 diseases of cattle and poultry have been produced and implemented at the government level in FY 2021-22. To prevent trans-boundary diseases 24 animal quarantine stations are working at different river ports, land ports and airports. In addition, initiatives have been taken to establish Veterinary Public Health Labs including modernisation of Central and Field Disease Investigation Labs for control of Zoonotic Diseases to protect public health. In FY 2021-22, 11.44 crore livestock and 54,129 pet services and 9,147 disease surveillance activities have been conducted.

Budget Allocation for Agriculture Sector

With the aim of building a self-sufficient and sustainable modern agricultural system, the government is undertaking various activities for the development of the agricultural sector. In order to ensure the food security and to maintain normal agricultural production, a total of Tk. 33,698 crore has been allocated for the agriculture, food security and fisheries and livestock sectors in FY 2022-23, which is 4.97 percent of the total budget allocation. With a view to increasing agricultural production, Tk. 16,000 crore has been allocated in the budget of FY 2022-23 for subsidising fertilisers and other agricultural activities to support the farmers. Up to February 2023 Tk. 12,660.77 crore has released to provide subsidy on fertilisers and other Agriculture Inputs. Besides, an amount of Tk. 500 crore has allocated for agriculture rehabilitation assistance, out of which Tk. 366.24 crore has been released. In FY 2022-23, Tk. 150 crores has allocated for seed production activities and a 20 percent rebate on electricity bills for the use of electricity-driven irrigation equipment.

An incentive package of Tk. 3,220 crore has been allocated for distribution of agricultural machinery to modernise agriculture, increase production, resolve labor crisis in major seasons and ensure overall food security. An agricultural refinance scheme of Tk. 5,000 crore was set up to facilitate access to credit by farmers for increasing agricultural production and food security. An additional allocation of Tk. 3,000 crore was made under this package in the 2nd phase from July, 2021 onwards. As a result, the size of this package stood at Tk. 8,000 crore.

CHAPTER EIGHT

INDUSTRY

The cumulative contribution of Industry Sector to GDP is increasing in the economy of Bangladesh over the last decades. As stated in BBS, the contribution of the broad industry sector to GDP has been estimated at 37.56 percent in FY 2022-23 which was 36.92 percent in FY 2021-22. The government is persistently taking synchronized and inclusive initiatives for flourishing of all industrial sectors of the country such as manufacturing industry and fuel industry, agriculture and forestry industry, mineral extraction and processing industry, tourism and service industry, construction industry and ICT based industry through ensuring expansion of labor-intensive and export-oriented industries, fertilizer production for food security, generation of skill manpower and employment with a view to becoming an industrially developed middle income country .National Industrial Policy 2022 has been formulated for economically enriching Bangladesh, increasing sector-wise productivity and achieving excellence in the quality of manufactured products by embracing the technological advances of the fourth industrial revolution along with labor-intensive industrialization through utilizing the domestic raw materials and resources. Strengthening the infrastructure of the industrial sectors, building a social security system and removing infrastructural barriers to accelerate private investment and economic growth, developing human resources, making public institutions profitable, etc. have been prioritized by the government in order to ensure the desired growth rate in the industrial sector. The government is relentlessly continuing its all sorts of initiatives to achieve this goal by extending loans and other ancillary supports through banks and other financial institutions. As a consequence, the volume of both distribution and recovery of industrial loan is drifting to the increasement. Besides all these initiatives, the EPZs are playing pivotal role in the context of promoting as well as enhancing rapid industrialisation and attracting foreign direct investment substantially. Bangladesh Government has enacted "One Stop Service Act-2018" to facilitate investment in Bangladesh, provide faster service and improve service quality.

Industry sector of Bangladesh economy has been gradually and consistently expanding over the few years. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) estimate, the contribution of the broad industry sector to GDP stood at 36.92 percent in FY 2021-22 which increased to 37.56 percent in FY 2022-23. Among the fifteen sectors of GDP, the broad industry sector includes five sectors namely mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity gas, steam and air condition, water supply and construction. The contribution of the manufacturing sector is the highest in GDP. In FY 2022-23 the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP is 24.95 percent which decreased to 24.29 percent in FY 2021-22. The volume and growth performance of the manufacturing sector from FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Volume and Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector

(At constant prices of 2015-16)

(Tk. In Crore)

Type of Industry	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Cottage Industry	72127 (-)	78829 (9.29)	84700 (7.45)	96704 (14.17)	100257 (3.67)	110557 (10.27)	122847 (11.12)	135985 (10.69)
Small, Medium and Micro Industry	129108 (-)	142102 (10.06)	157882 (11.10)	174632 (10.61)	179325 (2.69)	204241 (13.89)	214126 (4.84)	234970 (9.73)
Large Industry	221152 (-)	231388 (11.08)	257016 (12.79)	289885 (0.41)	291072 (10.61)	321967 (10.61)	372452 (15.68)	403948 (8.46)
Total	422387 (-)	452319 (7.09)	499598 (10.45)	561220 (12.33)	570654 (1.68)	636765 (11.59)	709425 (11.41)	774903 (9.23)

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Note: Figures in parentheses indicate rate of growth. * Provisional.

National Industrial Policy

Considering industrialisation or industrial sector as the most important sectors, industrial policy, 2016, was announced to speed up the pace of industrialisation in the country and inclusive industrial growth through generation of productive employment to create new entrepreneurs, mainstreaming women in the industrialisation process and international market linkage creation. To secure a sustainable development through economic, social and environmental protection, the government declares small and medium enterprises as the key sector for the growth of industrialisation. In addition to that, the government also lays emphasis on heavy industry and few selected service sectors.

The main objective of the National Industrial Policy 2022 is to economically enrich Bangladesh, increase sector-wise productivity and achieve excellence in the quality of manufactured products by embracing the technological advantages of the fourth industrial revolution along with labor-intensive industrialization using domestic raw materials and resources. The main basis for successful implementation of this policy is to accelerate domestic and foreign investment in private sectors and for this reason the government will play role to create an investment-friendly environment. Strengthening the infrastructure of the industrial sector, building a social security system and removing infrastructural barriers to accelerate private investment and economic growth, developing human resources, making government institutions profitable, etc. have been prioritized in this policy. The government has formulated the National Industrial Policy 2022 to ensure the desired growth in the industrial sector.

Leather and Leather Goods Industry is the second largest foreign exchange earner sector of Bangladesh. The government has set a target of exporting 5 billion US dollar from this sector by 2024. Government has formulated Leather and Leather Goods Industry Development Policy 2019 to achieve this goal as well as to attain desired sustainable growth of this sector. As the second largest export sector, if we provide the necessary facilities it will also be able to contribute significantly to our economy.

Quantum Index of Production of Manufacturing Industries

The Quantum Index of Production is an important indicator of the measurement of product production in the manufacturing industry. According to the data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the production index of medium to large scale industries increased from 213.22 in FY 2013-14 to 500.28 in FY 2022-23 considering base price of FY 2005-06. Table 8.2 shows the index during FY 2013-14 to FY 2022-23.

Table 8.2: Quantum Index of Production for Medium to Large Scale Manufacturing Industries
(Base: 2005-06)

Fiscal Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Medium to Large Scale Industries	213.22	236.11	267.88	297.89	342.47	392.82	398.35	447.60	501.68	500.28
Percentage change	9.24	10.74	13.46	11.20	14.97	14.70	1.41	12.36	12.08	7.42

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics * July- September 2022

A Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are considered as a potential sector for solving unemployment problem through new employment generation. This sector has been playing a significant role in achieving economic growth and earning foreign currency by encouraging and expanding the business activities. For the expansion and development of the sector to enhance the standard of lifestyle of the mass people and ensure women empowerment to reduce gender discrimination, Bangladesh Bank has been continuing its refinancing facilities in the year 2022 for Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) against their financing to SMEs. Steps have been undertaken for the development of SMEs are given in annexure 8.1.

Disbursement of SME Loan

A self-determined year-wise lending target (calendar year basis) in SMEs sector for banks and NBFIs was first introduced in 2010. The success in SME loan disbursement is considered as yardstick for the approval of opening new branches and a criterion to determine CAMELS ratings of banks. Banks and NBFIs have come forward for financing and the development of SMEs sector under close monitoring and supervision of Bangladesh Bank. Total net outstanding loans and advances in SME sector at the end of December, 2022 is Tk. 2,85,565.69 crore. In year 2022 (up to December), Banks and NBFIs altogether have disbursed an amount of Tk. 2,20,489.37 crore against 11,24,193 SMEs. On the other hand, 1,47,102 women led SME enterprises received financing of Tk. 10,355.80 crore from January to December 2022. Table-8.3 reveals the disbursement of category-wise SME credit from the year 2010 to 2022.

Table 8.3: Disbursement of SME Credit by Banks and NBFIs

(Tk. in Crore)

Period	Target	Actual Disbursement				Women Ent.	Achievement (%)
		Trading	Manufacturing	Service	Total		
2010	38858.12	35040.53	15147.72	3355.68	53543.93	1804.98	138
2011	56940.13	34382.64	15805.95	3530.85	53719.44	2048.45	95
2012	59012.78	44225.19	21897.33	3630.90	69753.42	2244.01	118
2013	74186.87	56703.72	24016.64	4602.89	85323.25	3346.55	115
2014	89030.95	62767.18	30246.20	7896.77	100910.15	3938.75	113
2015	104586.49	73551.78	30462.02	11856.68	115870.48	4226.99	112
2016	113503.43	90547.57	35168.63	16219.19	141935.39	5345.66	125
2017	133853.59	96934.79	42334.87	22507.66	161777.32	4772.99	121
2018	161031.89	66936.21	55739.61	36834.25	159510.07	5517.09	99.05
2019	176902.00	72522.37	58715.31	36732.99	167970.67	6108.99	94.95
2020	229153.21	83455.61	80843.34	425054.68	206803.63	8244.46	90.25%
2021	252760.64	87934.45	83007.29	44844.56	215786.30	8801.54	85.37%
2022*	285565.69	98548.19	95516.96	48311.62	242375.78	13744.57	84.88%

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Up to December 2022. A target based lending to cottage, micro, small and medium enterprises has been initiated since 2010. Until 2019, lending target calculation process was disbursement based. From 2020, lending target is being determined using net outstanding based calculation process which initiated by SMESPD Circular No. 02: dated September 05, 2019.

Refinance Schemes

In addition to regular financing to SME enterprises, Banks and NBFIs are also making short to long term financing to SMEs through refinance and pre-finance schemes of Bangladesh Bank. Presently, Bangladesh Bank is running 12 funds and projects with the help of JICA, various European development partners and its own funds in the SME sector. A total amount of Tk. 23,917.76 crore has been provided to different Banks and NBFIs under different refinance/pre-finance schemes up to February 2023 against 3,11,122 enterprises. These refinancing facilities have been helping for benefitting SMEs to expand their business; and thereby, creating new employment opportunities. The overall status of these funds as on February, 2023 has been presented in Table-8.4.

Table 8.4: Summary Information of SME Refinance Schemes

SL. No	Name of the Fund	Amount of Refinance (Tk. in Crore)	Financed Enterprises
1	Refinance Scheme to support COVID-19 Economic Stimulus Package	9352.10	231789
2	Refinance Scheme Against Term Loans to CMSMEs	1045.92	7655
3	Refinance Scheme for Setting up agro Based Product Processing Industries in Rural Areas	2765.02	4178
4	Refinance Scheme for New Entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro abd Small Enterprise Sector	208.45	3020
5	Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme for Women only	6334.77	50034
6	Islamic Refinance Fund	696.55	1110
7	Urban Building Safety Project	99.37	8
8	Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small & Medium sized Enterprise (FSPDSME)	1373.14	2246
9	Support Safety Retrofits and Environmental Upgrades in the Bangladeshi Ready-Made Garments (RMG) Sector (SREUP)	225.08	22
10	COVID-19 Emergency and Crisis Response Facility Project(CECRFP)	1357.48	9363
11	Supporting Post Covid-19 Small Scale Employment Creation Project (SPCSSECP)	386.36	1577
12	Line of Finance to Support SMEs Project (LFSSP)	73.52	120
	Grand Total	**23917.76**	**311122**

Source: Bangladesh Bank. Up to February 2023.

Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SMEF)

In line with the SME Policy-2019, Industrial Policy-2016, 8th Five Year Plan, Vision-2021, SDG-2030 and Vision-2041, SMEF has been implementing multifaceted activities. Some key activities of SMEF are given in Annexure 8.2.

Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC)

For the development of small and cottage industries in the private sector, Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) has given a brief description of the contributions made to the national economy by providing support, services and facilities to entrepreneurs in FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023) are given below:

Investment and employment generation in Small and Cottage Industries sector

During FY 2022-23 up to February 2023, the number of medium, small and cottage industrial units established with direct and indirect assistance of BSCIC are 43, 1,383 and 2,888 respectively. Total investment in these industrial units is Tk. 1847.25 crore. Among these investments, the amount of debt distributed by banks, BSCIC and other financial institutions is Tk. 200.09 crore. Entrepreneurs' equity of 745.84 crore and remaining 901.32 crore has been invested entrepreneurs' setting up industries in their own initiatives. Through the above investment, a total employment of 35,295 persons has been created in the small and cottage industries sector.

Contribution of BSCIC Industrial Estates

Up to February 2023, 10,607 industrial plots had been allotted in favour of 5,998 industrial units in 80 Industrial Estates of BSCIC throughout the country. Among them 4,769 units are presently under production. Total investment in these 80 industrial estates up to June 2022 is Tk. 43,259.77 crore. These units had produced goods worth Tk. 76,410.16 crore in the FY 2021-22, out of which products worth Tk. 46,293.37 crore had been exported. Most of the exported items were hosiery products. The contribution made by the industrial estates is summerised below:

Table 8.5: Investment, Production and Employment of BSCIC Industrial Estates

1.	Total no. of Industrial Estates	80
2.	Total no. of Industrial plots	11922
3.	Total no. of plots allotted (Up to February 2023)	10607
4.	Total no. of Industrial units allotted (Up to February 2023)	5998
5.	Total no. of units under production (Up to February 2023)	4769
6.	No. of export oriented units (Up to June 2022)	962
7.	Total Investment (Up to June 2022)	Tk. 43259.77 crore
8.	Employment (Up to June 2022)	8.25 lakh Persons
9.	Total sales price of the products produced (FY 2021-2022)	Tk. 76410.16 crore
10.	Total sales price of exported products (FY 2021-2022)	Tk. 46293.37 crore

Source: MoI, BSCIC

Table 8.6: Yearly Investment, Production and Employment of BSCIC Industrial Estates

Financial Year	Investment (Cumulative) (Taka in Crore)	Annual production (Taka in Crore)	Employment (from the beginning) (In Lakh)
2012-13	17411	36097	5.04
2013-14	18897	42509	5.26
2014-15	19380	43858	5.50
2015-16	20178	45879	5.63
2016-17	20178	55262	5.64
2017-18	25418	59107	5.79
2018-19	27689	50682	8.24
2019-20	39217	136998	8.25
2020-21	41217	60945	8.25
2021-22	43260	76410	8.25
2022-23*	43260	-	-

Source: MOI, BSCIC. (* UP to February 2023)

- **BSCIC's loan assistance activities**

  Through BSCIC's Own Fund (BINIT) programme for poverty alleviation, Tk. 10.26 crore has been disbursed in favor of 505 entrepreneurs in 64 districts under the Loan assistance activities of BSCIC till February 2023 of FY 2022-23.

- **Other activities**

  A part from the activities mentioned above, few more services were delivered by BSCIC, which is presented below in comparison to previous few years:

Table 8.7: Delivery of Services of BSCIC

Sl. no	Area of Assistance		Achievement (in number)									
			2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1.	Registration of Industrial Unit	Medium	-	-	-	-	14	14	21	43	85	42
		Small	604	251	647	869	647	617	625	1912	2021	867
		Cottage	1363	494	1329	2041	1838	1706	1,619	5404	5807	1944
2.	Distribution of Design		2409	2409	2326	2448	2833	2939	2783	3571	2785	1492
3.	Preparation of Project Profile		421	422	476	486	504	565	461	520	522	153
4.	Marketing Study		381	411	396	423	436	416	387	423	404	78
5.	Sub-Contracting Linkage		43	60	61	61	60	53	63	66	60	57
6.	Arrangement of Fair		12	11	14	18	18	15	14	21	100	8

Source: BSCIC, *Up to February 2023.

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC)

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) has made its highest effort ensure food security of its people by producing more food grains through scientific application of agricultural inputs like fertiliser. It is the largest public-sector corporation of the country. BCIC is now being run with 10 large and medium size enterprises under its management including 4 urea fertiliser factories, 1 DAP fertiliser factory, 1 TSP fertiliser factory, 1 paper mill, 1 cement factory, 1 glass sheet factory and 1 insulator and sanitary ware factory. 80% of BCIC's products are chemical fertilisers, of which 70 percent is urea fertiliser and 10% is others fertiliser. There are 10 organisations operating under local/foreign joint venture partners with BCIC.

During FY 2022-23 (Till February 2023) the running factories under BCIC produced 5,27,271 MT of urea fertiliser, 58,309 MT TSP, 81,028 MT DAP fertilizer, 772.68 MT of paper, 541.64 MT of Sanitary ware, 305.39 MT of Insulator, 99.54 MT refractories and 9.95 lac Square Meter Glass-sheet. Until December 2022 in FY 2022-2023, the actual production has been Tk.1055.25 crore against the target of Tk. 1904.90 crore in 10 factories of BCIC, which is 55.40% of the target. At the same time the sales volume of the BCIC's factories Tk. 1198.42 crore, which is 62.91% of the target. At the time the revenue (duties & taxes) of the national exchequer was Tk. 111.58 crore.

Name of the Running Factories in BCIC:

1. Chattogram Urea Fertiliser Ltd.
2. *Shahjalal* Fertiliser Company Ltd.
3. *Jamuna*Fertiliser Company Ltd .
4. *Ashuganj*Fertiliser& Chemical Company Ltd (AFCCL).
5. TSP Complex Ltd.
6. DAPFertiliser Co. Ltd.
7. *Karnaphuli* Paper Mills Ltd.
8. *Chhatak* Cement Company Ltd.
9. *Usmania* Glass Sheet Factory Ltd.
10. Bangladesh Insulator and Sanitary ware Factory Ltd.

Name of joint venture factories in partnership with BCIC:

1. Karnaphuli Fertiliser Co. Ltd. (KAFCO)
2. Sanofis (Bangladesh) Ltd.
3. Bayer Crop Science Bangladesh Ltd.
4. Novartis (Bangladesh) Ltd.
5. Syngenta (Bangladesh) Ltd.
6. Dhaka Match Industries Co. Ltd.

7. Bulk Management (BD) Ltd.
8. Miracle Industries Ltd.
9. Bangladesh Fertiliser and agro chemicals Ltd.
10. Soudi Bangla Integrated Cement Co.Ltd.

The production, demand, sales and import statistics of urea fertiliser from FY 2012-13 to FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023) are given below In Table 8.8:

Table 8.8: The Production, Demand, Sales and Import Statistics of Urea Fertiliser

(in Metric Ton)

Fiscal year	Targets	Actual production	Target Achieved (%)	Demand	Actual sales	Sales rate against demand (%)	Import
2012-13	1115000	1026999	92	2500000	2247116	90	1314703
2013-14	1012500	838628	83	2450000	2461681	100	1731057
2014-15	786056	878360	112	2700000	2638533	98	1880964
2015-16	1095000	1007498	92	2800000	2291452	82	1676165
2016-17	928000	922717	99	2500000	2365737	95	1153324
2017-18	943974	764006	81	2500000	2427467	97	1419149
2018-19	810000	788435	97	2550000	2594093	102	2045715
2019-20	900000	796598	89	2650000	2509726	95	1699764
2020-21	1160000	1033913	89	2550000	2463419	96.60	1307727
2021-22	1220000	1010304	82	2669100	2663082	99.77	1704701
2022-23*	1310000	527271	40	2600000	2289398	88.40	1661736

Source: Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation * up to February 2023

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC)

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation operates activities of its 15 sugar mills, 1 distillery unit, 1 engineering factory, 1 organic Bio-fertiliser and 2 commercial establishments. Annual production capacity of 15 sugar mills under the corporation is 2.10 lakh MT. At present the annual demand of sugar is about 18 lakh MT in our country. Sugar production is insufficient in sugar mills based on sugarcane, compared to the actual demand of sugar in the country. As a result, the deficiency of sugar is fulfilled by imported sugar and sugar produced in the 5/6 sugar refineries, established in the private sector.

In the Financial Year 2022-23, BSFIC had set a target for the rest nine sugar mills to produce 52,945.00 MT of sugar against which up to February 2023, 21,313.00 M. Ton. of Sugar has been produced. In the FY 2022-23 the production target of distillery unit had set a target to produce 58.00 lakh proof liter Sprit & Alcohol against which 42.32 lakh proof liter has been produced up to February 2023. The target of Bio-fertilizer was 2200 M. Ton against which 1,350.00 M. Ton has been produced and the target of Vinegar was 22,000 liter against which 13,200.00 liter has been produced up to February 2023. The annual production targets of engineering products have been determined as 600 MT but up to February, 2023 about 352.50 MT products have been produced.

With the aim of increasing sugarcane production in 09 sugar mills operating under Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industry Corporation, quality sugarcane seed production activities have been started in collaboration with Bangladesh Sugar Crop Research Institute (BSRI). Bringing the ICT facilities to the doorsteps of farmers of sugar mills under Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation, E-Purji, Online Purji, E-

Gazette and E-Payment systems are running successfully with the help of Access to Information (A2I).

Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation (BSEC)

Bangladesh Steel & Engineering Corporation Initially started functioning with 62 enterprises. Enterprises under Bangladesh Steel & Engineering Corporation have been playing important role in the economic development of the country as they produce Electric Cables, Transformers, Tube Light, CFL Bulb, LED Bulb, LED Tube Light and Super Enameled Copper Wire etc. and thereby contribute a lot to electrification of the country. BSEC has also a share in the road transport sector since it has been assembling Bus, Truck, Jeep, Motorcycle etc. Enterprises of BSEC also produce MS/GI/API Pipe, MS Rod and Safety Razor Blade.

From July 2022 to February 2023, products worth Tk. 142.59 crore were produced in BSEC's enterprises. According to the budget target for the FY 2022-23, it is expected that the manufacturing companies will produce goods worth Tk. 994.36 crore. From July 2022 to February 2023, products worth Tk. 142.07 crore were sold in BSEC's enterprises. According to the budget target for the FY 2022-23, it is expected that the manufacturing companies will sell goods worth Tk. 1124.52 crore. BSEC has been able to achieve an overall profit of Tk. 46.99 crore in the FY 2021-22. According to the provisional estimates, the overall net profit target for July 2022-February 2023 is Tk. 96.96 crore.

Table 8.9: Net Profit/Loss of BSEC Enterprises

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Profit	84.54	95.41	96.68	102.87	104.59	85.81	33.76	65.10	4.24
Loss	(12.96)	(9.19)	(19.60)	(23.91)	(36.69)	-31.66	-29.15	-18.11	-16.19
Net Profit/ (Loss)	86.22	86.22	77.08	78.96	67.9	54.15	4.61	46.99	-11.95

Source: BSEC. *Up to February. 2023

Table 8.10: Statement of Revenue Deposited by BSEC

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Duties and Taxes:	330.06	256.24	239.61	359.4	614.26	309.00	144.52	203.52	89.39

Source: BSEC. *Up to February 2023

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC)

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) is a profit-making state-owned enterprise. The activities of the Corporation are divided into two sectors. The sectors are Industrial sector and Rubber (agriculture) sector.

A. Industrial Sector:

The Industrial sector consists of 8 industrial units. Among them 3 units are engaged in collection of woods from Chattogram hill tracts and economically life cycle lost rubber trees from rubber garden of BFIDC, seasoning and treatment of woods. The rest 5 units are engaged in manufacturing door, window, *chowkat*, dunnage, chair, table, bench, sofa-set and high-quality furniture commercially. In FY 2021-22 the Industrial unit earned profit Tk. 31.58 crore.

B. Rubber Sector:

Since its inception, the BFIDC has planted rubber plants in its 33,129 acres of land. BFIDC has been playing an important role in the carbon sequestration, reducing degradation and erosion of land as well as creating employment opportunity, saving foreign currency and generating economic activities in the remote rural areas. The quantity of exported rubber in FY 2021-22 is 2,479 MT. In the fiscal year 2013-14 to 2020-21 the quantity of exported rubber is 53% of total production and earned Tk 258.70 crore. BFIDC is playing a vital role in extension of rubber cultivation/plantation in both public and private sector. BFIDC produced raw rubber which is used in producing sandal, tire-tube of light vehicle and rickshaw; hosepipe, bucket, gasket, oil seal, textile and jute spare parts etc.

The amount of revenue deposited in the government treasury in the last ten years is presented in the Table 8.11.

Table 8.11: The amount of Revenue Deposited in the Government Treasury in the last 10 years

(Taka in Lakh)

Sl	Item of deposite	Financial Year									
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1.	VAT	770.94	633.49	528.15	716.00	946.28	827.30	1047.70	1898.86	2183.53	1031.06
2.	Salse IT	180.30	33.21	56.77	47.49	96.40	6.22	4.75	10.74	28.94	49.29
3.	Income Tax(Salary)	0.11	-	-	-	5.95	4.92	10.89	7.70	6.38	4.00
4.	Royaltie	42.84	46.15	-	-	-	-	138.93	-	-	-
5.	Income tax (corporation)	3966.56	1564.47	1117.68	315.00	94.00	270.00	528.15	134.76	455.43	-
6.	Other Taxes	305.02	136.66	233.22	441.40	123.07	300.00	-	720.50	1280.24	615.70
7.	Dividends	-	25.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total=		5265.77	2438.98	1935.82	1519.89	1265.70	1408.44	1730.42	2772.56	3954.62	1700.05
8.	DSL (Main loan)	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Total=		**5265.77**	**2438.98**	**1935.82**	**1519.89**	**1265.70**	**1408.44**	**1730.42**	**2772.56**	**3954.52**	**1700.05**

Source: BFIDC. Up to December 2022

Textile Industry

The Department of Textiles was established in 1978 as an attached department of Ministry of Textiles. In FY 2021-22, Bangladesh Approximately earned 42.61 billion US$ from readymade garments sector which is approximately 82% of the total export of the country.

Bangladesh Textiles Mills Corporation (BTMC)

From FY 1972-73 to FY 2017-18 (October 2017) BTMC produced 8,265.50 lakh kg. yarn, out of which BTMC's own production 7,282.92 lakh kg and 982.58 lakh kg produced under service charge system. BTMC had also produced 8149.98 lakh meter fabrics. After closing the weaving section of the composite mill under BTMC, the production of fabrics had been also closed since FY 1996-97. From FY 1996-97 to FY 2017-18 (October'17) BTMC has earned revenue Tk. 484.63 crore as service charge.

At present BTMC has 25 mills, out of which 02 mills are in operation under the rental system from November 2017. To develop small and medium-size textile industries, 01 mills is under process of setting up 'Textile Polli'. They have already started their work regarding these 4 mills. A comparative statement is provided below showing the installed capacity, utilisation capacity and production performances for the period of FY 2009-10 to FY 2017-18.

Table 8.12: Year-wise Yarn Production

Financial Year	Installed Capacity	Capacity Utilisation (%)	Production (Lakh Kg.)
	Spindles	Spindles	Yarn
2009-10	176512	11	11.46
2010-11	176512	43	24.05
2011-12	176512	20	9.36
2012-13	168968	16	16.68
2013-14	186264	20	19.80
2014-15	199608	20	20.48
2015-16	198792	23	22.37
2016-17	169472	29	20.47
2017-18*	152176	22	4.98

Source: BTMC, up to October 2017.

Handloom Sector

The handloom industry is the astringent of the tradition of Bangladesh. The industry directly and indirectly employs about 15 lakh people throughout the year. According to the Weaving Census, 2018, the total number of looms in the country is 2,90,282 and the annual production of weaving is about 47.474 crore meters. The weaving industry is supplying more than 28 percent of the country's domestic textile demand. The annual value added of this industry is about Tk. 2,269.70 crore. In the last 12 years, the amount of foreign exchange earned through textile exports has been US$ 11.15 crore.

Bangladesh Handloom Board

Bangladesh Handloom Board (BHB) has been implemented a number of development projects/programs for the overall development of the handloom sector. These projects/programmes have been contributing much to the promotion and development of handloom sector in general and the weavers in particular. A project titled ‘Micro Credit Programme for the Weavers’ was undertaken to provide working capital to the weavers owning 1-5 looms by organising them in groups as per rules of Tanti Samity, 1991. There is a provision that the loan amount will be refunded to the Government after 5 years of implementation period. Up to February, 2023 an amount of Tk. 7951.79 lakh has been disbursed among 44,981 weavers against 67,599 looms.

To find out Muslin cotton and the technology of Muslin yarn through extensive research, to revive and produce the Muslin yarn and Muslin fabrics eventually “To bring back the lost glory, The golden heritage of Bangladesh” project is under implementation as per direction of the Honorable Prime Minister at an investment cost of Tk. 12.10 crore. The research works for rejuvenating Muslin are going on. The cotton for making Muslin '*Phuti* Carpus' has been revived from this research. Already The department of Patents Designs And Trademarks has published ‘*Dhakai* Muslin’ as Geographical Indication (GI) product in journal no-9 in favor of Bangladesh.

To create citizen facilities for the handloom weavers ensuring favourable environment, to improve living standard and socio-economic condition of the handloom weavers, poverty alleviation and to ensure sustainable development of handloom industry “Handloom Board. Establishment of Sheikh Hasina Tant Palli (1st Phase)” project is under implementation at the cost of Tk 307.45 crore. Cumulative financial progress from the beginning of the project to February 2023 is 95.60 percent.

To create the midlevel textile technologist, to provide appropriate training for upgrading skill of the handloom weavers, to innovate new designs depending on consumers preference and changing market demand, to provide institutional marketing facilities, to ensure fair prices of handloom goods produced by the marginal handloom weavers "Establishment of 5 Training Centres, 1 Fashion Design Institute and 2 Market Promotion Centres under Bangladesh Handloom Board" project is under implementation at the cost of Tk 127.80 crore. Cumulative financial progress from the beginning of the project to February 2023 is 23.86%.

Sericulture and Silk Industry

Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board (BSDB) has been formed in 2013 to integrate the Bangladesh Sericulture Board, Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute and Bangladesh Silk Foundation for the integrated development of sericulture. Under the direction given by the Honorable Prime Minister, silk farming has been included in the *'Amar Bari, Amar Khamar'* project. The survey has been conducted among 23,416 members at 99 Upazilas of 34 districts under "Amar Bari, Amar Khamar" project. So far, 2,624 members have been involved in mulberry cultivation and 697 of them have become financially solvent by selling cocoons produced by rearing silkworms.

Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board

This industry has been playing an important role in improving the living standards of the hard core poor people of the villages. Presently around 6.50 lakh people are directly and indirectly associated with silk industry across the country. Most of them are women. The sericulture activities are half agricultural land and half industrial. In Bangladesh it is now 4 times cropped high value agriculture in a year. If we can make mulberry leaves available over the year the cropping frequency may be multiplied up to 12 times in a single year. Overall activities of Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board are project dependent. During the tenure of the present government, 6 development projects have been approved at the cost of Taka 178.95 crore. Out of which 3 projects have been implemented at the cost of Taka 73.84 crore and 3 projects at the cost of Taka 98.67 crore are in progress.

After implementation of the two projects, employment opportunities will be created for 25,000 people and it will be possible to produce 30 metric tons of yarn per year. Rajshahi Silk has received GI tag from the Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks of Bangladesh for its unique features. Information on production of Disease Free Laying's (DFLs), Cocoon, Silk Yarn, Imparting training and Small Loan Disbursement in public sector from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 (up to January 2023) is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Production of Diseases Free Laying (DFLs) Cocoon, Silk Yarn and Microcredit Disbursement

Fiscal Years	Production of DFLs (Lakh Nos.)	Production of Cocoon (MT)	Production of Silk Yarn in govt. sector (MT)	Small Loan disburse (In Lakh)	
				Silk Farmer	Silk Weaver
2011-12	4.43	1.80	2.67	-	-
2012-13	4.43	1.22	1.64	-	-
2013-14	4.17	98.00	0.66	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 205.40	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 36.18
2014-15	2.65	56.00	0.64	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 206.07	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 36.48
2015-16	3.80	146.00	0.12	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 210.20	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 36.82
2016-17	4.39	130.00	0.36	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.13	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.09
2017-18	4.16	99.00	0.93	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10
2018-19	4.31	183.00	1.02	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10
2019-20	4.51	200.02	1.09	disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37	disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10
2020-21	4.00	145.00	0.56	disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37	disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10
2021-22	4.60	215.00	1.266	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10
2022-23*	2.60	60.72	0.713	Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37	Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10

Source: Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board. (*Up to January 2023).

Jute Industry

Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC)

In order to revive and modernize the jute sector as well as to pay the long accumulated arrears of the workers and retired employees, the production activities including the termination of labour of 25 state-owned jute mills were declared closed from 1 July 2020. 33,951 workers, out of total 34,757 retired and terminated workers were paid Taka 1758.33 crore as 50% of the total amount by their bank account and rest of the 50% is being repaid in the form of 3 months profit based savings certificates (Sanchaypatra) through the bank under social security. Besides, according to the government-approved policy and work plan, BJMC has started modernization and re-opening of declared off production mills, under private management lease system. EOI was initially called upon to lease 17 mills of BJMC. In the meantime, 2 mills have been handed over. 2nd EOI is invited on 07.02.2022 to lease 13 mills in second phase. The lease agreement in the case of 3 mills has been signed and the process of signing the lease agreement of 1 mill is under process. In the third phase, EOI is invited on 02.11.2022 to lease a total of 13 mills. Leasing activities are going on for rest of the mills. In FY 2020-21 BJMC exported 40,710 MT. (delivered) of jute goods valued at Tk. 310.17 crore, which was 35,000 MT. (delivered) valued at Tk. 300.46 crore in FY 2019-20.

Jute Diversification Promotion Centre (JDPC)

JDPC has been established under the ministry of Textiles and Jute in 2002 for accelerating and extending uses of high value added diversified jute products along with the conventional jute products. The objectives of JDPC also include revival of the past glory of jute with the idea of multifaceted and multidimensional uses of jute-through creating entrepreneurs, providing training, supplying raw materials, design development and helping marketing of jute products in domestic and international market. It has set up 07 Jute Entrepreneurs Service Center (JESC) and 2 Raw Material Banks (RMB) in different districts of the country to promote diversified jute products at the root levels, increase exports and provide entrepreneurial services. It has already established an international standard exhibition and sales center for marketing of diversified jute products to national and international buyers which is located in the JDPC building. Moreover, it has implemented various programmes including seminars, workshops, meetings and participated in various national and international fairs with a view to augmenting skilled manpower and public awareness.

Department of Jute

The overall activities of the Jute Department are being conducted to control the trade of jute and jute products in the domestic and international markets and to prevent irregularities in trade. Revenue is collected through production of jute and jute products and licensing of various classes of jute products. In addition, as per the decision taken by the government, since July 1, 1995, the revenue fee at the rate of Tk. 2.00 per bale in case of raw jute export and Tk. 0.10 (ten paisa) per 100.00 in case of jute goods export value.

The production of jute and jute goods mainly depend on internal and international demand and market price. For this reason, production of jute and jute goods, export and prices thereof fluctuate widely. In FY 2021-22, the country has produced 93.18 lakh bales of raw and 7.40 lakh MT of jute products. The export of raw jute and jute products has earned 965.40 million US dollars. In FY 2022-23 (up to December 2022), the country has produced 70.64 lakh bales of raw jute and 4.0 lakh MT of jute products. The export of raw jute and jute products has earned 521.00 million US dollars.

Investment Status in the Export Processing Zones

Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) has been engaged in attracting and facilitating foreign and local investment in the Export Processing Zones of the country. At present, there are 8 EPZs in the country, namely-*Chattogram*, *Dhaka*, *Mongla*, *Cumilla*, *Ishwardi*, *Uttara (Nilphamari)*, *Adamjee* and *Karnaphuli* EPZ. Apart from that, the work of setting up an economic zone called BEPZA Economic Zone on 1,138 acres of land in *Mirsarai upazila* of Chattogram district is at the final stage. 539 industrial plots will be constructed under the project. Apart from this, establishment of an EPZ on 450 acres land of *Rangpur* Sugar Mills in *Sapmara* Union of *Gobindganj Upazila* of *Gaibandha* District, an EPZ on 503.40 acres land in *Prembagh* Union of *Abhaynagar Upazila* of *Jessore* District and an EPZ on 413.03 acres land in *Auliapur Union* of *Patuakhali Sadar* Upazila near *Payra* Seaport are under process.

As of February, 2023, 452 enterprises are in operation and 93 enterprises are under implementation. Among the enterprises in operation, 150 industrial units are in Chattogram EPZ, 89 industrial units are in Dhaka EPZ, 31 industrial units are in Mongla EPZ, 21 industrial units are in Ishwardi EPZ, 48 industrial units are in Cumilla EPZ, 23 industrial units are in Uttara EPZ, 48 industrial units are in Adamjee EPZ and 42 industrial units are in Karnaphuli EPZ.

As of February 2023, the amount of cumulative investment in the EPZs is US$ 6,296.24 million.

As per Annual Performance Agreement, the target of investment for FY 2022-23 has been fixed at US$ 330 million. In the first 08 months of FY2022-23, the amount of actual investment is US$ 255.81 million. As of February 2023, the amount of cumulative export from the EPZs is US$ 101.23 billion. As per Annual Performance Agreement, the target of export for FY 2022-23 has been fixed at US$ 7,200 million. In the first 08 (eight) months of FY2022-23, the amount of export from the EPZs stands at US$ 5,361.12 million. It may be mentioned here that the export made from EPZ during the FY 2021-22 contributed about 16.61 percent of national export. As of February 2023, 4,86,304 Bangladeshis have been employed in the industrial establishments of EPZs under BEPZA. This is mentionable that

66 percent of Bangladeshi citizens working in EPZ are women, which is playing an important role in women's empowerment.

Information regarding EPZ-wise number of operating industries, investment, export and employment up to February 2023 are shown in the Table 8.14. Up to February 2023, information regarding Product-wise number of operating industries, investment and employment are shown in the Table 8.15 and information regarding actual investment and export of different EPZs are shown in Table 8.16.

Table 8.14: Zone-wise Statistics of Industries Investment Export and Employment of EPZs.

Name of EPZs	Number of Industry		Investment (US$ in M)	Export (US$ in M)	Employment (No.)
	In Operation	Under Implementation			
Chattogram EPZ	150	10	1999.45	39741.18	173440
Dhaka EPZ	89	6	1718.83	33826.67	76147
Adamjee EPZ	48	12	709.88	7501.09	58414
Cumilla EPZ	48	5	548.12	5298.34	44048
Karnaphuli EPZ	42	6	712.20	10132.05	73812
Ishwardi EPZ	21	20	233.97	1461.57	17045
Mongla EPZ	31	10	145.70	1070.73	11527
Uttara EPZ	23	6	226.78	2201.08	31871
BEPZA EPZ	0	18	1.30	0.00	0.00
Total=	452	93	6296.24	101232.71	486304

Source: BEPZA. (Up to February 2023)

Table 8.15: Product-wise number of enterprises, Investment & employment

Sl	Product	Enterprise (Nos.)	Investment (Million US$)	Employment (Nos.)
1	Garments	140	2642.13	318409
2	Garment Accessories	85	819.84	15448
3	Textile	31	783.52	22454
4	Knitting & other Textile Ltd.	24	364.89	16171
5	Footwear & Leather goods	23	357.28	34499
6	Electronics & Electrical goods	16	173.00	3843
7	Tent	14	177.50	19332
8	Plastic goods	14	105.58	4217
9	Service Oriented Industries	11	58.06	1140
10	Metal Products	10	43.47	1545
11	Terry towel	8	29.10	1964
12	Chemical & Fertilizer	4	14.22	104
13	Caps	5	72.27	7014
14	Jute Products	4	33.62	819
15	Agro Products	4	2.46	12
16	Luggage/Bag	5	31.67	5577
17	Paper Products	3	5.11	195
18	Furniture	2	34.55	1058
19	Power Industry	2	159.11	188
20	Toys	2	59.37	4769
21	Yarn	2	12.76	371
22	Fishing Reel & Golf Equipment	1	44.84	1314
23	Miscellaneous	42	270.33	25862
	Gr. Total	452	6296.24	486304

Source: BEPZA. (Up to February 2023)

Table 8.16: The Amounts of Investment & Export in the EPZs

(In Million US$)

EPZ		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Dhaka	Investment	125.79	84.02	80.63	70.12	68.69	76.14	88.50	80.26	71.07	42.06
	Export	1937.50	1997.50	2183.90	2091.30	2200.30	2206.31	1814.56	1659.82	2122.87	1247.45
Chattogram	Investment	109.46	152.02	110.71	90.57	86.19	75.69	53.37	88.53	88.86	50.00
	Export	2261.61	2383.76	2419.71	2254.16	2442.20	2391.69	2092.44	2119.46	2589.79	1628.62
Mongla	Investment	5.10	8.27	18.98	6.15	11.78	10.14	16.15	3.74	18.68	37.98
	Export	77.28	84.26	74.65	45.79	52.55	89.44	91.86	93.65	158.24	100.11
Cumilla	Investment	23.39	23.41	30.18	29.32	31.51	31.08	38.43	61.02	67.46	34.62
	Export	209.41	274.63	308.33	337.39	408.26	490.76	464.40	565.86	814.82	535.26
Uttara	Investment	17.27	19.89	33.53	24.56	20.42	31.02	14.01	12.56	5.18	5.01
	Export	33.22	87.99	188.80	227.07	224.93	293.76	230.94	237.21	376.66	255.00
Ishwardi	Investment	3.15	5.42	15.11	20.07	20.17	8.18	7.85	12.44	42.78	25.95
	Export	93.16	108.26	114.73	96.55	131.39	150.22	125.46	159.72	209.06	134.40
Adamjee	Investment	73.75	48.51	54.70	50.36	50.16	50.22	31.73	45.25	70.62	40.36
	Export	386.20	467.40	562.90	644.00	762.10	826.40	741.83	704.86	935.76	634.96
Karnaphuli	Investment	44.67	64.81	60.51	51.32	50.67	50.90	25.61	36.97	45.15	18.54
	Export	526.85	709.74	823.28	853.08	976.85	1075.52	927.62	1096.49	1448.69	825.31
BEPZA EPZ	Investment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.30
	Export	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Source: BEPZA. (*Up to February 2023)

So far, investors of 38 countries including Japan, S. Korea, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, U.S.A, U.K, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, India, Pakistan, Australia, Ireland, Turkey, Ukraine, Kuwait, Rumania, Marshal Island, Sri Lanka, Belgium, British Virgin Island, and Bangladesh have already invested in the EPZs of Bangladesh.

Bangladesh Government has enacted "One Stop Service Act-2018" to facilitate investment in Bangladesh, provide faster service and improve service quality. Through BEPZA One Stop Service (OSS), investors of EPZs get all investment related services from a single center. From July 2022 to February 2023, a total of 4,46,589 services have been provided from EPZs Regional One Stop Service Centers.

02 private Power Plants with the capacity of 200 MW electricity have been set up in Dhaka EPZ and Chattogram EPZ and setting up of Power Plants in other EPZs is under process. As per the power supply agreements, the Power Plants are allowed to supply and sale their extra power to the national power grid after meeting the demand of the EPZ enterprises. BEPZA has installed Solar Panels with the capacity of supplying 229 kilowatt electricity in the EPZs and also set up 800 Solar Lights for the streets inside the EPZs. Environmental Labs have been set up in Dhaka EPZ and Chattogram EPZ. For ensuring supply of treated water in the EPZs, Water Treatment Plants (WTPs) have been set up in *Adamjee, Karnaphuli*, *Chattogram* and *Cumilla* EPZs through private initiatives. Setting up of Water Treatment Plants in other EPZs is under process. Apart from that, Central Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been established in *Chattogram*, *Dhaka* and *Cumilla* EPZs through Private initiatives. BEPZA has deployed 30 Environmental Counselors for regularly monitoring of the waste management system of the enterprises in the EPZs. BEPZA has deployed 60 social counselors to protect the rights of the workers and also to ensure improvement of working environment in the EPZs. To resolve the disputes between the owner and the worker, 3 Conciliators and 3 Arbitrators have been employed for 8 EPZs. The Government has enacted a complete and separate "Bangladesh EPZ Labour Act, 2019" to ensure the rights and welfare of the workers of the industries in the EPZ.

Pharmaceutical Industry

After the liberation, Bangladesh was totally dependent on import for medicine. People had to buy medicine at a very high price. Now we are producing medicine 98 percent of our national need. Very few high-tech products like bio similar products, anti-cancer medicines, vaccines etc. are now imported to our country. Already Bangladesh has become an exporter country from an importer country and Bangladeshi medicines achieve goodwill in the whole world. At present, pharmaceuticals companies are exporting in 157 countries. A brief picture of Bangladesh export condition is shown in Table 8.17.

Table 8.17: Export of Drugs and Raw Materials.

(Taka in crore)

Year	Total Export	Countries
2011	426.15	87
2012	551.22	87
2013	619.93	87
2014	733.27	92
2015	1008.08	113
2016	2247.05	127
2017	3196.32	145
2018	3514.28	146
2019	4090.09	147
2020	4155.47	151
2021	6575.80	148
2022	6637.7	157

Source: Directorate General of Drug Administration

Industrial Credit

Rapid industrialisation is required to achieve a desired level of economic growth of an agro-based developing country like Bangladesh. In this context, the role of industrial sector is very crucial. To promote SMEs along with the large-scale industries, the Government of Bangladesh has been providing industrial loans and other ancillary supports through banks and financial institutions in the last few years. As a result, the volume of industrial loan disbursement and recovery has been increasing gradually. Year-wise disbursement and recovery of industrial loans from FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to December 2022) is presented in Table 8.18.

Table 8.18: Disbursement and Recovery of Industrial Loans

(Tk in crore)

Fiscal Year	Disbursement			Recovery		
	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total
2010-11	71300.35	32163.20	103463.55	56694.99	25015.89	81710.88
2011-12	76674.98	35278.10	111953.08	64400.27	30236.74	94637.01
2012-13	103165.56	42528.31	145693.87	85496.14	36549.41	122045.55
2013-14	126102.59	42311.32	168413.91	113291.25	41806.69	155097.94
2014-15	159546.42	59783.70	219330.12	121853.99	47540.81	169394.80
2015-16	199349.21	65538.69	264887.90	149762.72	48225.29	197988.01
2016-17	238517.05	62155.08	300672.13	185532.77	52094.57	237627.34
2017-18	275629.05	70768.17	346397.22	202980.48	70193.08	273173.56
2018-19	319006.98	80850.08	399857.05	243194.05	76568.81	319762.87
2019-20	312134.01	74257.02	386391.03	256605.77	69723.89	326329.66
2020-21	324826.11	68765.26	393591.37	285477.80	58488.70	343966.50
2021-22	409156.22	72360.95	481517.16	309856.57	64862.59	374719.16
2022-23*	232798.40	48136.99	280935.39	187607.52	71164.66	258772.18

Source: Bangladesh Bank. * Data of Two Quarters (July-December, 2022) of FY 2022-23 provided here.

It has been observed that credit disbursement and recovery showed upward trends from FY 2010-11 to FY2018-19. Credit disbursement fell sharply in FY2019-20 but recovery increased in this period. In FY2020-21 and FY2021-22, both disbursement and recovery were in an increasing trend also. In first two quarters of FY2022-23 the amount of industrial credit disbursement and recovery was Tk. 2,80,935.39 crore and Tk. 2,58,772.18 crore respectively. It is expected that the incremental disbursement of industrial credit will contribute significantly towards maintaining the growth of the industrial sector of the country and will ensure a sustainable economic development as well.

Industry Related Activities

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI)

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI) is an autonomous body governed by the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution Act, 2018.

Significant ongoing activities

- 411 test parameters of BSTI's National Metrology Laboratory (NML), Chemistry, Food-Bacterology and Materials Testing Laboratory have acquired accreditation from Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB).

- 239 products have been brought under BSTI's mandatory certification marks for the public interest.
- Gold testing program has been introduced to examine the purity of imported gold.
- BSTI is issuing license/certificate/test report with web based machine readable QR Code to prevent unethical use of license/certificate/test report.
- By enacting new rules at Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institutions Regulations, 2022 for the expansion of export of products, BSTI is issuing “Halal Certificates” accordingly.
- A project titled “Expansion and Modernization of BSTI Physics and Chemistry Testing Laboratory” has been taken up. A total of 67 labs including 38 labs of chemistry wing and 29 labs of material testing wing will be built under this project.

Department of Patents Designs and Trademarks (DPDT)

The Department of Patent, Design & Trademarks is a specialized department under the purview of Ministry of Industries has been administering Intellectual Property related activities in Bangladesh since 2003. The department is entrusted to grant patent for new and novel inventions, make registration of Industrial Designs for new and original designs as per Bangladesh Patent Act 2022, Patent and Design Act 1911 and also Patent & Design Rules 1933. Registration of Trademarks & Service Marks is done by the department as per Trademark Act 2009 (amended in 2015) & the Trademark Rules 2015 and registration of Geographical Indications of goods (GI) done as per GI (Registration & Protection) Act 2013 & the GI (Registration & Protection) Rules 2015. Considering the importance of Intellectual Property & the world current scenerio, it has been taken steps to formulate new Patent & Design acts instead of century years old patent & Industrial Design Act -1911.

From July 2022 to February 2023, the total number of Patent, Design, Trademark applications filed with DPDT is 162, 746, 8780 respectively. Total amount of non-tax revenue collected in FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023) is about 19.65 crore.

Office of the Chief Inspector of Boilers Bangladesh

Office of the Chief Inspector of Boilers is a service-oriented technical department under the Ministry of Industries. To facilitate the service for stakeholders 07 new zonal offices have been established in *Khulna, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Sylhet, Gazipur, Narayanganj* and *Narsingdi* districts along with the number of inspectors have been increased. At present boiler related services are delivering from total 10 zonal offices. Activities have been taken to update boiler act and rules for standard boiler manufacturing, import and use. In order to prevent boiler accidents standard, safe, fuel efficient and environmental friendly boiler design has been invented for using at rice mill (*Chatal*) instead of low quality boiler.

In fiscal year 2022-2023 up to February' 23 total 506 Boilers were registered, 86 numbers of locally manufactured Boilers were certified. During this period Tk. 4.12 crore is collected as revenue and 22 meetings are held for awareness of Boiler operation.

Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)

BAB is contributing to the economic development of the country by increasing consumer confidence, helps in the protection of consumer right and trade facilitation through enhancing the quality of products and services. BAB, since its first accreditation in 2012, has accredited 108 local and multinational organisations by February 2023. BAB by

February 2023 has arranged 29 Assessor Courses and 46 other technical courses on different international standards such as ISO/IEC 17025, ISO15189, ISO/IEC 17021, ISO/IEC 17020, ISO/IEC 17043 etc. A total of 2300 persons from different technical disciplines have been trained by BAB who, becoming skilled and competent manpower are contributing to developing national quality infrastructure. In FY 2022-23, BAB has earned Tk. 88 lakh from its accreditation and training services.

Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC)

Since its establishment, BITAC has been working to provide skilled manpower for industrial sector, enhance productivity and render technical knowledge, introduce modern technical training to maintain machinery of the factory and to manufacture world-class sophisticate spare parts. BITAC is engaged in research and innovation work to create various import substitute machinery parts for various industrial plants and power plants. It is possible to alleviate poverty by creating skilled manpower through the technical training to the poor, unemployed and unprivileged youth and women in the backward areas of society.

With a view to expanding the training, production and other related activities of BITAC the project entitled "Establishment of 6 centers of BITAC in Gopalganj, Sunamganj, Barisal, Rangpur, Jamalpur and Jessore districts" is under implementation. Allotment of 10 acres of land at Bangabandhu Industrial Park at Mirsarai is approved from BEZA to establish a modern BITAC center suitable for the 4th Industrial Revolution. A total of BDT 4.30 crore has been paid to BEZA for Land Lease Agreements (LLA) and The LLA of 10 acres of land was signed between BEZA and BITAC on December 21, 2021. The project titled "Extension of BITAC for Self-Employment and Poverty Alleviation (SEPA), Phase-2" is under implementation. During the implementation period of the project technical training is running in 9 different trades against the target of total 15000 trainees.

National Productivity Organisation (NPO)

In this age of national economic development and industrialization, the National Productivity Organisation (NPO) is efficiently implementing various public welfare programs undertaken by the present government to create skilled manpower in industrial factories/service establishments as well as to transform them into profitable enterprises. it is necessary to create new industrial factories for the development of industry, increasing productivity is also essential for the transformation of these factories into profitable enterprises by increasing their efficiency and profitability. In order to accelerate the national economic development of Bangladesh, NPO has been implementing activities such as training, seminars / workshops, consultancy services, technical assistance etc. in various sectors, sub-sectors and cottage industries including SMEs and industrial / service establishments.

NPO provides international quality consultancy services as the focal point of the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) in Japan. Also, as per the announcement of Hon'ble Prime Minister, "National Productivity and Quality Excellence Award" is being given every year in recognition of the best entrepreneurs of industry / service organization to turn productivity into national movement, to observe "National Productivity Day" on 2nd October every year and above all to strengthen this activity.

To accelerate national economic development, NPO performed the many Productivity Development activities during FY 2022-23. NPO arranged 40 training courses where training of 1,295 participants are completed. NPO also organized 8 workshops with 380 participants, 4 seminars on Productivity Development with 400 participants. Around 1,18,000 awareness leaflets have been distributed.

Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM)

BIM conducts short training programmes of various types, 1-year long post graduate diploma courses and 6-month long diploma programmes along with its specialized training and consultancy projects. Since its inception in 1961 to February 2023, BIM has trained about 77,118 people in different disciplines of management. In FY 2021-22, BIM has imparted training to 1,899 people in 84 short training programmes and up to February 2023 of FY 2022-23 BIM has imparted training to 744 people in 45 short training programmes. In addition 455 participants were graduated from 2022 session of 5 diploma courses of one-year duration. Apart from that 567 participants enrolled in 2023 academic sessions. BIM has launched 3 new trainings in this regard titled "Online based Digital Transformation in Government offices, Data Analytics and Data Driven Decision Making, Digital Office Solution with Google Tools" in the mentioned period. Sessions of short courses, PGD courses, admission of PGD courses, exams, term paper activities are running online through Zoom in collaboration with BdREN (Bangladesh Research and Education Network) under the Bangladesh University Grants Commission.

Annexure

Annex: 8.1
Steps have been undertaken for the development of SMEs

- Net outstanding based target for SME loans of Banks & FIs has been introduced instead of previously used distribution based target. Banks & FIs are instructed to achieve at least 25 percent as SME out of their net outstanding amount of all loans & advances by 2024 while maintaining a minimum 1 percent enhancement in each year.
- In order to encourage women entrepreneurs for taking SME loans and recover that in due time BB has taken incentive programs for both Bank/Financial institutes and SME Women entrepreneurs. Under this program both Bank/Financial institutes and entrepreneurs will get 2 percent (1 percent + 1 percent incentive respectively) on the principle amount after the loan fully recovered within expiry date. This facility will be applicable for the loans disbursed within 1 July 2021 to 31 December 2024.
- Banks and FIs are instructed to disburse 50 percent of the total SME loan to Cottage, Micro and Small sector by 2024.
- Banks and FIs are instructed to provide 3 to 6 months grace period for 1 to 5 year medium to long term loan based on banker-customer relationship.
- To enhance SME activities, quarterly monitoring meeting is being held with SME heads of Banks and FIs regularly. Also, SME monitoring cell has been established in all branches of Bangladesh Bank including SME and Special Programmes Department. Banks and FIs are also performing 3 tiers SME monitoring for better outcome.
- New Entrepreneurs Refinance Scheme allows collateral security free financing more than Tk. 1.00 million on case to case basis and collateral security supported financing up to Tk. 2.5 million for New Entrepreneurs.
- To expedite cluster-based financing to SME Sector, Banks & FIs are advised to formulate a cluster development policy for strengthening existing clusters and developing new clusters.
- Banks & FIs have been instructed to maintain at least 15 percent of the net outstanding of total loans and advances for women entrepreneurs and to establish separate ‘Women Entrepreneurs Dedicated Help Desk’ in each branch to ensure loan facility for women entrepreneurs. If possible, they are also advised to employ a female official in the desk to provide suggestions and services towards women entrepreneurs regarding project preparation, loan application process etc.
- Instructions were given to Banks & FIs to consider sanctioning loan up to Tk. 2.5 million to women entrepreneurs without collateral security but against personal guarantee under the refinance facilities provided by Bangladesh Bank.
- A borrower friendly loan application form (in Bengali) has been introduced to expedite the application procedure for entrepreneurs.
- All Banks and FIs are advised to find out and train at least three (03) prospective SME Women entrepreneurs who have not received any financing yet per branch and finance at least one (01) of them in each year.

- To provide access to finance at affordable/reasonable cost and flexible terms and conditions for the SMEs, Bangladesh Bank established a fund amounting Tk 25,000 crore which is being channeled to entrepreneurs through eligible (based on specific criteria) participating financial institutions (PFIs).
- To support credit expansion and reduce liquidity constraints of SMEs brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic, a new Refinance Scheme named ‘COVID-19 Emergency and Crisis Response Facility Project (CECRFP)’ has been introduced by Bangladesh Bank. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is providing USD 300 million to implement this project.
- Considering the adverse economic impact of COVID-19 on the returning migrant workers, unemployed youth and rural entrepreneurs with a special focus on women entrepreneurs BB has taken a fund named “Supporting Post COVID-19 Small Scale Employment Creation Project (SPCSSECP)” amounting USD 150 million, funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has taken a project titled ‘Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP)’ with the assistance of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). Under this project, as of February 2023, total 12,287 trainees received market demanded training and 11,989 are certified.
- Interest rate for pre-financing under ‘Support Safety Retrofits and Environmental Upgrades in the Bangladeshi Ready-Made Garments (RMG) Sector (SREUP)’ has been re-fixed to a maximum 5 percent per annum instead of existing 7 percent per annum.

Annexure

Annex: 8.2
Some key activities of SMEF

- SME Foundation has identified 177 SME cluster across the country. Among them, assessments of 90 SME clusters have been conducted to design intervention program. Foundation has arranged 143 capacity building programs for 40 clusters to improve skill of the cluster based SME entrepreneurs.
- In order to create new SME entrepreneurs and make SMEs more competitive, SME Foundation is organizing training programs. 1,303 training programs have been organized for 40,070 entrepreneurs & workers of whom about 60 percent are women. A training institute has been established to provide trainings to SME entrepreneurs.
- To provide easy credit support, from 2009 SMEF is operating Credit Wholesaling Program through banks and non-bank financial institutions. Under the program, Foundation has distributed Tk. 1.22 billion collateral free loan at single digit interest rate among 2,126 SMEs (524 women) at 31 SME clusters and cliental group.
- SME Foundation has disbursed Tk. 1.75 billion from the “Revolving Fund” among 1,156 entrepreneurs from remote area of whom 16% were female.
- To make national budget SME-friendly, a total of 467 SME-friendly recommendations were sent to National Board of Revenue (NBR) & other related govt. agencies and 76 recommendations were accepted partially/fully.
- To improve quality and enhance productivity, 5,472 SMEs have been supported through technology promotion, up-gradation and different related awareness building programs.
- In order to positioning women entrepreneurs into the mainstream business 10,650 women entrepreneurs have been supported directly through 350 special programs like capacity building, skill development and new business creation programs. Foundation also organized buyer-seller matchmaking programs and workshop for the women entrepreneurs, where about 8,100 women SMEs are benefitted.
- To create and develop 3000 women ICT freelancer in 64 districts, a 3-year project titled ‘Women ICT Freelancer and Entrepreneur Development Program’ has been implemented.
- SME Foundation has launched 'SME E-database' program an initiative to create a database of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), aiming to provide hassle-free services to the entrepreneurs and ensure overall development of the sector.
- To expand market of SME products, SMEF has been organizing SME Fairs since 2012. Ten (10) National SME Fairs in Dhaka and 87 regional (district level) SME product fairs have been organized with participation of 7,076 entrepreneurs, out of which 60 percent are women. SME Entrepreneurs sold products worth of Tk. 87crore in cash and Tk. 107crore as order.
- Aiming to promote local handloom products and connect the handloom weavers and designers with local and foreign buyers, SMEF has organized four (04) Heritage Handloom Festivals in Dhaka.
- SME related 208 seminars and workshops have been organized to promote & encourage SMEs as well as to aware the related stakeholders. To promote and expand the country's SME products abroad, SMEF has signed 04 Memorandum of Understanding (1 Multilateral & 3 Bilateral) with the similar SME development Agency of D-8 Countries, Bulgaria, South Korea and Turkey respectively.

CHAPTER NINE

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

The contribution of SOEs is very important specially in power and gas, transport, communication and service sector. During FY 2017-18, the total operating revenue of all existing SOEs was Tk. 1,74,361.14 crore which was increased to Tk. 2,27,953.26 crore in FY 2021-22. However, considering factors factoring into the production cost, the amount of value addition in FY 2017-18 was Tk.19,375.24 crore which stood Tk. 22,788.68 crore in FY 2021-22. According to the revised estimation in FY 2021-22 the SOEs made a net profit of Tk. 4,808.55 crore. On the other hand, the SOEs that earned profit contributed Tk. 879.84 crore to the national exchequer during the same period. According to the estimation of Finance Division, the total Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) stood at Tk. 1,83,170.36 crore up to 28 February 2023 in FY 2022-23. Outstanding state owned commercial bank loan against 30 SOEs stood at Tk. 59,730.96 crore. Out of this, the classified loan stood at Tk. 184.76 crore. Though the operating profit on total assets of SOEs was 1.50% in FY 2017-18. This profit reached to 0.73% in FY 2021-22. The net profit on operating revenue was 0.75% in FY 2021-22. The rate of dividend on equity stood at 0.44% in FY 2021-22. Considering the turnover of assets, the efficiency of resource utilisation during FY 2021-22 was increased in comparison with the level of efficiency in FY 2019-20.

State owned enterprises play significant role in increasing national productivity, value addition, employment and revenue income. Scope and intensity of investment from state owned enterprises for expansion of local industry and trade is also increasing as well as the investment of the private sector.

In accordance with Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC), 48 state-owned non-financial enterprises in the country have been categorised into 7 sectors. Both the economic and financial achievements of these sectors have been analysed in this chapter. Classification of these enterprises shown in table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Non-Financial Public Enterprises

Sl. No	Sector	No. of Enterprises	Title of Enterprises (Non-financial)
1	Industry	6	Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation (BTMC), Bangladesh Steel & Engineering Corporation (BSEC), Bangladesh Sugar & Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC), Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC), Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC), Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC).
2	Power, gas and water	6	Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation (PETROBANGLA), Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WASA), *Chattogram* Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, *Khulna* Water Supply and Sewerage Authority and *Rajshahi* Water Supply and Sewerage Authority.

Sl. No	Sector	No. of Enterprises	Title of Enterprises (Non-financial)
3	Transport and communication	7	Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC), Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC), Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC), *Chattogram* Port Authority (CPA), *Mongla* Port Authority (MPA), Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) and Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA).
4	Trade	3	Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC), Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB), and Bangladesh Jute Corporation.
5	Agriculture and Fisheries	2	Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC), Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC).
6	Construction	6	*Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipaksha* (RAJUK), *Chattogram* Development Authority (CDA), *Rajshahi* Development Authority (RDA), *Khulna* Development Authority (KDA), Cox's Bazar Development Authority (Cox DA) and National Housing Authority (NHA).
7	Service	18	Bangladesh *Muktijoddha Kalyan* Trust (BMKT), Bangladesh Film Development Corporation (BFDC), Bangladesh *Parjatan* Corporation (BPC), Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB), Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB), Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEPZA), Bangladesh Handloom Board (BHB), Bangladesh Sericulture Board (BSB), Bangladesh Tea Board (BTB), Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC), Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute (BSRTI), Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC), Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution (BSTI), *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman* Novo Theatre, Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC) and Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA).

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

Production and Factor Income of SOE Sector

In FY 2017-18, the total operating revenue of all existing SOEs stood at Tk. 174,361.14 crore which rose to Tk. 227,953.26 crore in FY 2021-22. During this period the average annual growth rate was of 6.93%. At the same time, the value of purchase of goods and services boosted up to 10.95%. According to the production cost, the amount of value addition in FY 2017-18 was Tk. 19,375.24 crore which increased to Tk. 22,788.68 in FY 2021-22. Incremental growth in value addition was 4.14%. In FY 2017-18, the operating surplus of the SOEs stood at Tk. 6,492.28 crore which decreased to Tk. 4,827.00 crore in FY 2021-22. Table 9.2 shows the growth rate of revenue, value addition and production income of non-financial SOEs during FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22.

Table 9.2: Growth Rate of Revenue, Value Addition and Production Income of Non-financial SOEs

(Taka in Crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	Growth Rate from 2017-18 to 2021-22
Operating revenue	174,361.14	179,630.54	166,722.20	184,150.87	227,953.28	6.93
Purchased goods and services	154,985.90	161,553.65	142,487.11	160,460.34	234,853.50	10.95
Value addition by production cost	19,375.24	18,076.99	24,235.09	23,690.52	22,788.68	4.14
Pay and allowances	6,050.99	6,901.25	6,851.64	6,308.35	6,169.75	0.49
Depreciation	6,831.97	7,694.64	11,696.88	10,490.61	11,761.93	14.55
Operating surplus/Loss	6,492.28	3,481.10	5,686.57	6,891.57	4,827.00	-7.14
Value Addition	19,375.24	18,076.99	24,235.09	23,690.52	22.788.68	4.14

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

Net Profit/Loss

The net loss of SOEs was Tk. 2,604.73 crore in FY 2012-13. The net profit of the SOEs was Tk. 3,531.14 crore in FY 2013-14. Since then SOEs earned profit consecutive years. According to the revised estimate the net profit stood at Tk. 1,708.06 crore in FY 2021-22. During this period Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) made the highest net profit of Tk. 3,830.67 crore, followed by Chattogram Port Authority. On the other hand Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) made the highest net loss of Tk. 3,240.28 crore in FY 2021-22. The net profit/loss of SOEs is shown in Appendix-21.1 and 21.2.

Contribution to Public Exchequer

The SOEs contributed Tk. 1,424.21 crore to the public exchequer in FY 2019-20 which decreased to Tk. 879.85 crore in FY 2021-22. According to the revised estimation, the contribution of SOEs to the public exchequer is Tk. 982.73 crore in FY 2022-23 up to 2 May 2023. The dividend contribution of non-financial state-owned enterprises to national exchequer is shown in Appendix-22.1 and 22.2.

Government Grant/Subsidy

In FY 2021-22, the government provided grant/subsidy amounting to Tk. 1,407.26 crore to 16 public entities which decreased to Tk. 1,422.30 crore according to revised estimation of FY 2022-23. Among all SOEs BIWTA took the highest subsidy amounting to Tk. 532.85 crore in FY 2022-23. BADC received the second largest amount which was Tk. 488.72 crore in FY 2022-23. In addition, the Government approved Tk. 190.74 crore as subsidy in favour of BSCIC in FY 2022-23. Table 9.3 shows the government grant/ subsidy provided to different SOEs during FY 2016-17 to FY 2022-23.

Table 9.3: Government Grant/Subsidy

(Taka in Crore)

Organisation	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 Provisional	2022-23* (Revised)
BJMC (export subsidy)	55.04	77.29	35.84	41.35	37.51	-	-
BIWTC	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
RDA	0.50	1.50	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.18	4.00
BIWTA	419.06	417.31	427.59	504.79	507.85	519.26	532.85
BSCIC	144.04	163.34	208.49	193.98	197.00	194.06	190.74
BSB	22.37	23.07	26.94	30.50	33.70	30.06	26.67
EPB	27.95	34.84	28.69	26.18	24.30	25.41	23.90
BADC	376.98	405.95	415.74	477.29	456.00	456.30	488.72
NHA	17.00	19.00	20.00	18.77	19.00	18.72	19.02
BEJA	10.00	14.00	73.99	73.99	44.13	44.13	32.83
Khulna Wasa	14.10	14.50	15.50	15.50	16.00	16.00	14.00
Rajshahi Wasa	15.91	27.60	23.73	22.27	23.64	24.16	20.21
BSRTI	5.56	6.11	6.19	6.56	-	-	-
BSMRN	-	4.59	5.13	5.71	5.10	5.57	5.60
CBDA	-	6.65	12.00	12.00	7.55	7.55	5.19
BITAC	-	45.29	57.40	62.58	62.58	62.36	58.07
Total	**1,109.01**	**1,261.54**	**1,361.73**	1,494.97	1,437.86	1,407.26	1,422.30

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division *up to 27.04.2023.

Debt Service Liabilities (DSL)

DSL Branch of Finance Division has provisionally estimated the total debt service liabilities of 132 SOEs. According to this estimate, the total Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) against 132 SOEs stood at Tk. 1,83,170.36 crore in FY 2021-22. The total DSL liabilities and recovery SOEs is shown in Appendix-23.

Bank Loan

At the end of 28 February, 2023, the outstanding bank loan against 30 state-owned enterprises (SOEs) stood at Tk. 59,730.96 crore. Out of this amount, the classified loan accounted to Tk. 184.76 crore. The SOEs which own substantial amount of debt to State-owned Commercial Banks (SCBs) are: BADC (Tk. 13,878.42 crore), BCIC (Tk. 9,068.51 crore), BPC (Tk. 8,569.28 crore), BSFIC (Tk. 7,807.71 crore), BPDB (Tk. 6,827.08 crore), TCB (Tk. 6,091.55 crore), BBC (Tk. 4,859.95 crore), and BIWTC (487.76) crore). On the other hand the SOEs which have classified loan are- BJMC (Tk. 132.12 crore). BADC (Tk. 27.21 crore), BTMC (Tk. 24.9 crore). The cumulative amount of outstanding bank loans and the classified loans of SOEs is illustrated in Appendix 24.

Financial Performance of SOEs

Almost all assets and loans belonging to the SOEs of Bangladesh are provided either by Government or by State-owned Commercial Banks (SCBs). Therefore, the rate of profit on total assets is an important benchmark for judging the financial performances of these entities. Table 9.4 shows the profit earned by SOEs during the period from FY 2017-18 to FY 2021-22.

Table 9.4: Profit Earned by the SOEs from FY 2017-18 to 2021-22

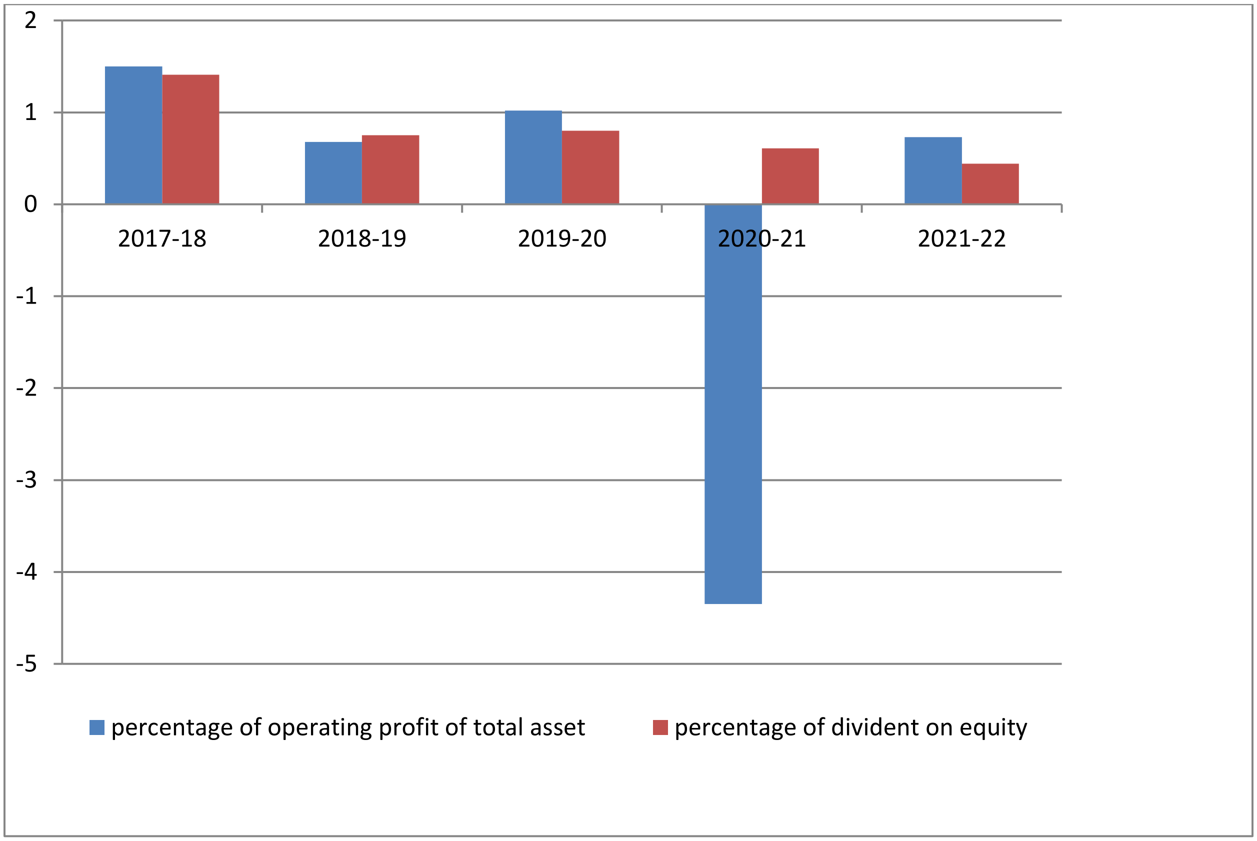
(In Crore Taka)

Items	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	Rate of Growth from FY 2017-18 to FY 2020-21
1. Operating revenue	174,361.14	179,630.64	166,722.20	184,150.87	227,953.26	6.93
2. Operating surplus	6,492.28	3,481.10	5,686.57	6,891.57	4,827.00	-7.14
3. Non-operating revenue	4,038.02	4,689.28	5,234.60	5,670.43	5,321.99	7.15
4. Employee participatory fund	91.00	77.26	75.51	70.75	74.30	-4.97
5. Interest	3,405.43	3,851.38	3,956.69	4,076.21	4,651.99	8.11
6. Net profit/loss(before tax)	6,793.92	12,115.80	14,293.10	20,272.75	4,808.55	-8.28
7.Tax	1,621.16	1,438.57	3,582.14	5,113.14	3,100.49	17.60
8. Net profit after tax(7-8)	5,172.76	10,677.23	10,710.96	15,159.61	1,708.06	-24.20
9. Dividend	1,010.78	920.06	1,424.21	1,278.81	879.84	-3.41
10. Retained earnings (9-10)	4,161.98	9,348.53	9,286.75	13,455.02	828.22	-33.21
11.Total investment/fund	433,588.16	509,651.05	555,780.27	587,843.44	661.007.74	11.12
12. Equity	71,883.13	122,192.71	178,092.62	209,965.09	202,135.49	29.50
13. % of operating profit on total assets.(2/12)	1.50	0.68	1.02	(4.35)	0.73	-16.43
14.% of net profit on operating revenue (9/1)	2.97	5.94	6.42	6.69	0.75	-29.11
15.% of dividend on equity (10/13)	1.41	0.75	0.80	0.61	0.44	-25.41
16.Turn over on total assets (1/12)	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.39	0.34	-3.77

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division. * indicates provisional

Table 9.4 shows that in FY 2017-18 the operating profit on total assets of SOEs was 2.97 percent which declined to 0.73 percent in FY 2017-18. The net profit on operating revenue was 6.21 percent in FY 2015-16. However, in FY 2021-22 such profit turned into 0.75 percent. The rate of dividend on equity decreased to 0.44 percent in FY2021-22 from 1.41 percent in FY2017-18. It appears from the turnover of assets that the efficiency of resource utilisation increased in FY 2021-22 (0.34 percent) compared to that in FY 2019-20 (0.30 percent).

Figure 9.1: Financial Performance of SoEs



Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

CHAPTER TEN

POWER AND ENERGY

The role of sustainable, reliable and cost effective power generation and supply is immense for sustaining the sustainable growth of GDP and growing economy of the country. After implementation of various power plans adopted by the government, the install capacity of the country has been increased to 23,482 MW in FY 2022-23 till January 2023, which stands at 26,700 MW including captive and renewable energy. Out of this capacity, the maximum generation yet so far was 14,782 MW on 16 April 2022. Total net electricity production was 85,607 million kilowatt-hours in FY 2021-22 and in the first six months of FY 2022-23 up to December 2022 total net electricity production stood at 44,633 million kilowatt-hours. Out of total net generation, 39.89 percent power was generated by public sector, 42.26 percent power from private sector, 7.83 percent from joint venture and 10.02 percent from power import. In addition, total system loss of transmission and distribution of electricity substantially declined to 9.30 percent in FY 2022-23 up to December 2022 from 14.73 percent in FY 2010-11. At present, the total distribution line is 6.29 lakh kilometer and total consumer is 4.45 crore. Government has brought all the citizens under 100 percent electricity facility in 2021. According to Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2016, the government has set a target to increase installed electricity generation capacity to 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041. On the other hand, natural gas met almost 59 percent of the country's total commercial use of energy. A total of 28 discovered gas fields cumulative gas production is about 19.94 trillion cubic feet up to December 2022 and net recoverable reserves in January 2023 is 8.68 trillion cubic feet. Besides, the country has about 13.60 lakh metric tons reserve fuel oil. Considering the country's energy security and fuel diversification plan, government is generating power from coal, LNG, dual-fuel, nuclear and renewable energy alongside establishing gas and liquid fuel-based power plants. Furthermore, electricity is being imported through regional and sub-regional cooperation.

Power Sector

Government has prioritised the power sector right from the beginning and undertaken immediate, short, medium and long-term plans to meet the increasing demand of electricity. At present, the installed generation capacity of the country has been increased to 26,700 MW including captive and renewable energy. Per capita power generation has increased to 609 kWh. The power distribution line has increased to 6.29 lakh km and the number of consumers has increased to 4.45 crore. The system loss has come down to 9.30 percent till December of FY 2022-23 which was 14.73 percent in FY 2010-11. Extensive development in the power sector is due to timely and realistic planning and implementation through intensive supervision, provision of incentives and incentives to attract domestic and foreign investment in the private sector and measures for import of power on the basis of regional cooperation. At present government has brought all its citizen under 100 percent electricity facility. As per vision 2041, government is working towards the implementation of power generation capacity of 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041 as per Power System Master Plan (PSMP).

Power Generation

Power Generation Capacity

Total grid based installed capacity was 22,482 MW in FY 2021-22 including 10,130 MW in public sector, 1,244 MW in JV, 9,948 MW in private sector and 1,160 MW from cross-border power import from India. Till January 2023, the total grid based installed capacity is 23,482 MW including 10,246 MW in Public Sector, 1,861 MW in JV, 10,215 MW in Private Sector and 1,160 MW power imported from India. As a whole, total installed power generation capacity has been reached to 26,700 MW including captive and renewable energy. Against the demand, maximum 14,782 MW power (16 April 2022) has been generated.

The installed capacity of power generation by fuel type and ownership in FY 2022-23 (up to January 2023) is shown in Figures 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

Figure 10.1: Installed Capacity (by Fuel Type)

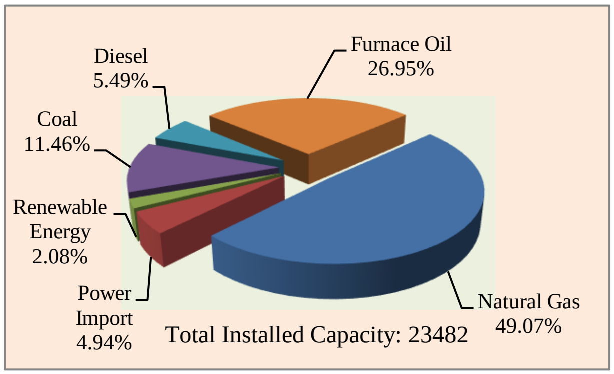
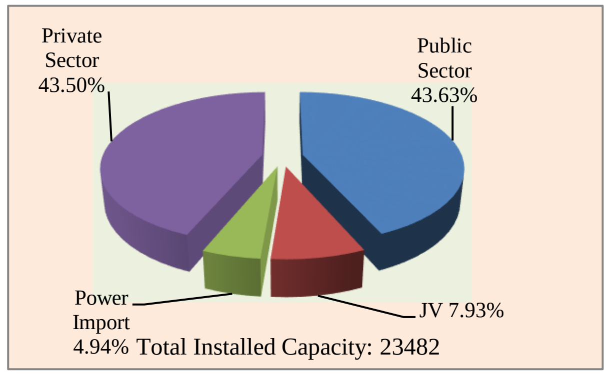


Figure 10.2: Installed Capacity (By Sector)



Source: Power Division (*Up to January 2023).

Power Generation (Million kWh)

The total 80,423 MkWh net electricity was generated during FY 2020-21 and during FY 2021-22 it was 85,607 MkWh which is 6.45 percent higher than the previous FY. In the FY 2022-23 till December 2022, the net generation is 44,633 MkWh amongst which 17,804 MkWh from public sector, 3,496 MkWh from JV and 23,333 MkWh from private sector power plants. Out of the total net generation, 39.89 percent power was generated by public sector power plants, 7.83 percent from JV power plants, 42.26 percent from private power plants, and 10.02 percent from power import. Of the total grid based generation, 50.32 percent gas-based, 9.87 percent coal-based, 28.11 percent liquid fuel based, 10.02 percent imported electricity and 1.69 percent renewable. Fuel wise and sector wise net energy generation in FY 2022-23 up to December 2022 are shown in figure 10.3 and 10.4 respectively.

Figure 10.3: Energy Generation (National) by Fuel

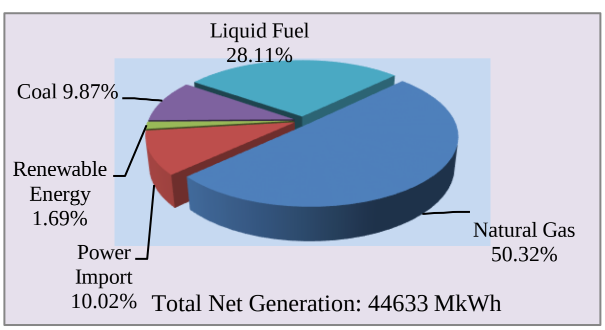
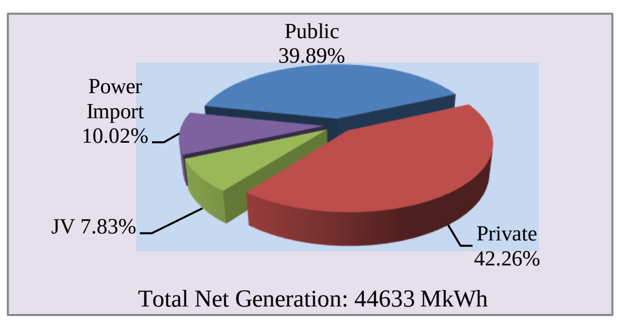


Figure 10.4: Energy Generation (National) by Sector



Source: Power Division (*Up to December 2022).

Maximum Power Generation

In FY 2010-11 maximum power generation was 4,890 MW, which is increased to 14,782 MW in FY 2021-22 (16 April 2022). The installed capacity and maximum generation since FY 2010-11 are presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Installed Capacity and Maximum Generation

Fiscal Year	Installed capacity MW	Maximum generation MW
2010-11	7264	4890
2011-12	8716	6066
2012-13	9151	6434
2013-14	10416	7356
2014-15	11534	7817
2015-16	12365	9036
2016-17	13555	9479
2017-18	15953	10958
2018-19	18961	12893
2019-20	20383	12738
2020-21	22031	13792
2021-22	22482	14782
2022-23*	23482	13985

Source: Power Division, **(***up to January 2023)

Fuel Consumption for Power Generation

The natural gas consumption in public sector power plant was 150 billion cubic feet in the FY 2010-11 which reached to 219 billion cubic feet during the FY 2021-22. In the FY 2022-23 (till December 2022), the amount of gas consumption is 107 billion cubic feet. Coal has been used as fuel to produce electricity since the FY 2005-06. The total consumption of coal for electricity generation was 2.24 million ton up to December 2022 in the FY 2022-23. The consumption of natural gas and liquid fuel since FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (till December 2022) are given in Table 10.2.

Table: 10.2: Fuel Consumption by Public Sector Power Plants

Fiscal Year	Natural gas (Billion cft)	Coal (Million Tonne)	Liquid Fuel (Million Liter)	
			Furnace Oil	HSD, SKO & LDO
2010-11	150	0.41	119	138
2011-12	151	0.45	182	60
2012-13	175	0.59	266	35
2013-14	183	0.54	424	175
2014-15	180	0.52	378	291
2015-16	207	0.49	439	238
2016-17	215	0.59	513	348
2017-18	211	0.82	615	795
2018-19	274	0.57	484	385
2019-20	268	1.24	301	12
2020-21	243	2.25	389	74
2021-22	219	2.52	523	154
2022-23*	107	2.24	344	187

Source: Power Division (* up to December 2022)

Power Generation Programme and Future Plan

Government has prepared Power System Master Plan (PSMP) including the reform activities to meet the growing demand. As per the plan, power generation capacity will be 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041. In order to secure fuel supply, government has planned for fuel diversification. Electricity generation from gas/LNG, liquid fuel, coal, nuclear, hydro, renewable and import from neighboring countries have also been included in this plan. As per this plan, coal, nuclear, gas/LNG based combined cycle power plant will be used as base load power plants. Imported LNG will be used as complementary as there is a limitation of local gas. The integrated power and energy master plan is in final stage in line with the upgradation of PSMP.

Table 10.3 shows power sector development and future plan of the government up to 2041.

Table 10.3: Power Sector Generation Future plan

SL	Description	Year 2023 (Feb'23)	Year 2030	Year 2041
1.	Installed Capacity (MW)	26700*	40000	60000
2.	Electricity Demand (MW)	15500	33000	52000
3.	Transmission Line (Ckt. KM)	14546	27300	34850
4.	Grid Substation Capacity (MVA)	58076	120000	261000
5.	Per Capita Power Generation (KWh)	609	815	1475
6.	Access to Electricity (%)	100%	100%	100%

Source: Power Division (*Including Captive and RE)

Under Construction Power Generation Projects

At present, a number of power plants are under construction in both public and private sector. The expected power generation targets under ongoing projects are summarised in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4: Power Generation Projects (Under Construction)

Sector	No. of Projects	Capacity (MW)
Public Sector	11	3939
JV	2	3108
Private Sector	20	5047
Total (Under Construction)	**33**	**12094**

Source: Power Division

Among them mentionable projects are:

Public Sector

- *Khulna 336 MW CCPP*
- *Ghorasal 3rd & 4th Unit Repowering*
- *Rupsa 880 MW*
- *Mymensingh 360 MW CCPP*
- *Matarbari 1,200 MW coal-based power plant*

Joint Venture

- *Patuakhali (2nd Phase) 1,320 MW coal based (BCPCL)*
- *Patuakhali 1,320 MW coal-based power plant (RNPL)*
- *Rooppur 2x1,200 MW nuclear based power plant.*

Private Sector

- *Meghnaghat (Summit) 583 MW CCPP*
- *Meghnaghat (Reliance) 718 MW CCPP*
- *Meghnaghat (Unique) 584 MW CCPP*

B. Transmission System

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB)

Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Ltd. (PGCB) is responsible for operation, maintenance and development of transmission system all over Bangladesh. At present, power generated in different power plants is transmitted to the national grid through 400 kV, 230 kV and 132 kV transmission lines. In 1996, when PGCB was formed, the total lengths of 230 kV and 132 kV line were 838 ckt km and 4,755 ckt km respectively. As a result of the improvement of transmission infrastructure, 400 kV transmission lines of 1,897 ckt. km, 230 kV transmission lines of 4,186 ckt. km and 132 kV transmission lines of 8,464 ckt. km has been constructed in total till January 2023. Now there is one HVDC back-to-back station with total capacity of 1,000 MW, 6 nos. of 400/230 kV grid substations of 6,370 MVA, 4 nos. of 400/132 kV grid substation of 2,470 MVA, 29 nos. of 230/132 kV grid substations of 15,775 MVA, 5 nos. of 230/33 kV grid substations of 1,390 MVA, 167 nos. of 132/33 kV grid of 32,071 MVA capacity. Moreover, 450 MVAR capacitor bank at 132 kV level and 1,340 MVAR capacitor bank at 33 kV level has been added throughout the country. In the past year (February 2022-January 2023), a total of 1,334 ckt. km transmission lines and 7 nos. of grid substations of 2,769 MVA capacity have been newly added to the national grid at different voltage levels. Now the total number of transmission lines has been increased to 14,547 circuit kilometers till January, 2023. Table 10.5 shows year wise transmission system and sub-station infrastructure developed by PGCB.

Table-10.5: Transmission System and Substation Infrastructure by PGCB

Fiscal Year	Transmission System (ckt km)			400 kV HVDC Substation		400/230 kV & 400/132 KV Substation		230/132 kV & 230/33 KV Substation		132/33 kV Substation	
	400 kV	230 kV	132 kV	No	MW	No	MVA	No	MVA	No	MVA
2010-11	-	2647	6018	-	-	-	-	13	6675	81	8437
2011-12	-	2647	6080	-	-	-	-	13	6675	83	8737
2012-13	-	3021	6080	-	-	-	-	15	6975	84	9705
2013-14	165	3045	6120	01	500	-	-	18	8775	86	10714
2014-15	165	3171	6359	01	500	01	520	19	9075	89	11964
2015-16	221	3171	6397	01	500	01	520	19	9375	90	12420
2016-17	560	3313	6504	01	500	02	1690	19	9675	91	13365
2017-18	560	3325	6796	01	500	03	2210	19	9675	91	15046
2018-19	698	3372	7329	01	1000	05	3900	26	13135	132	22642
2019-20	861	3500	7758	01	1000	06	5070	27	13385	145	25885
2020-21	950	3658	8228	01	1000	06	5070	31	16145	153	29189
2021-22	1494	4018	8377	01	1000	09	7800	34	17165	165	31717
2022-23*	1897	4186	8464	01	1000	10	8840	34	17165	167	32071

Source: Power Division (*up to January 2023)

C. Power Distribution System

At present the following six organisations are responsible for electricity distribution:

1. Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB)
2. Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)
3. Dhaka Power Distribution Company (DPDC)
4. Dhaka Electric Supply Company (DESCO)
5. West Zone Power Distribution Company (WZPDC)
6. Northern Electricity Supply Company Ltd (NESCO)

Inter-Utility Energy Import

The distribution utilities have purchased 80,285 MKWh and 41,952 MKWh electricity at 33 KV and 132 KV level during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 (up to December 2022) respectively. The purchased electricity of different utilities is shown in the figure10.5 and 10.6:

Figure 10.5: Inter Utility Energy Import FY (2021-22)

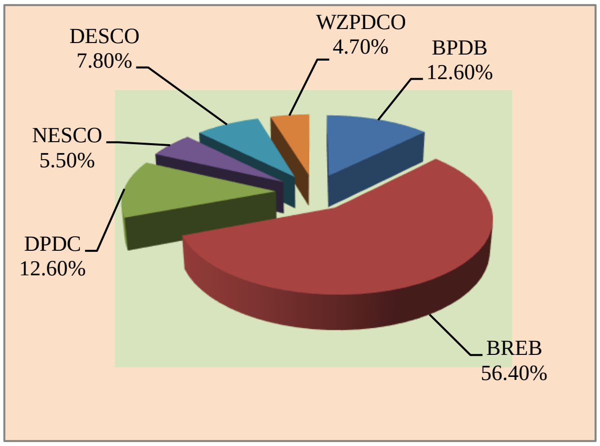
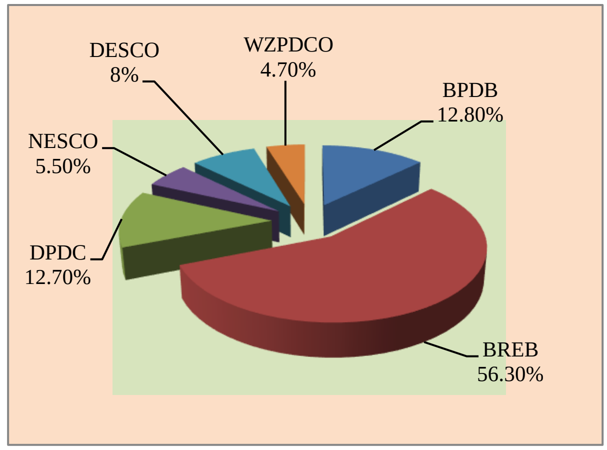


Figure 10.6: Inter Utility Energy Import FY (2022-23*)



Source: Power Division (* up to December 2022)

System Loss

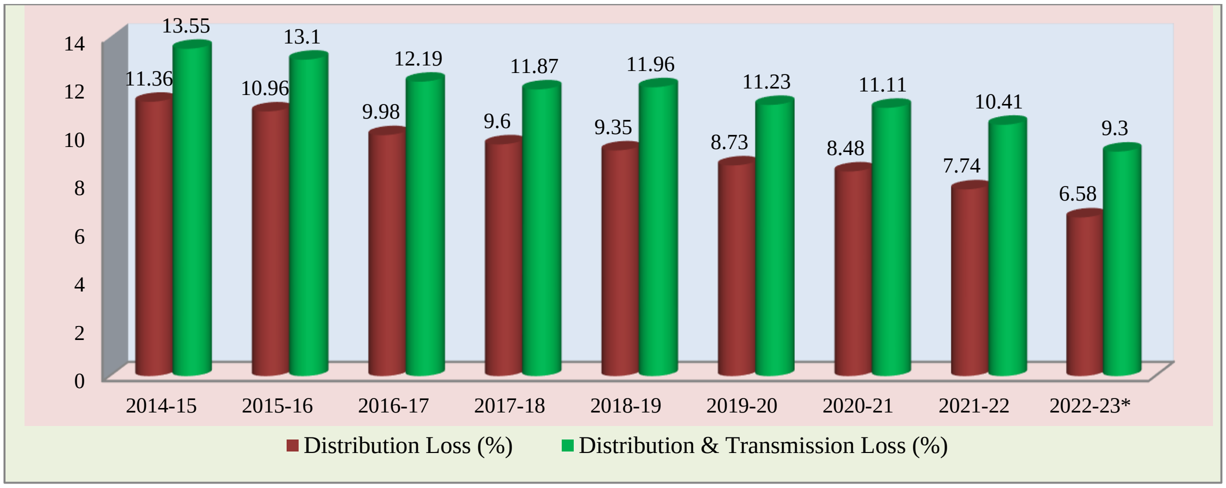
System loss is one of the key performance indicators of the distribution entities. To achieve desired performance of the sector, system loss needs to be further reduced. Various measures, such as continuous performance monitoring of the power sector reforms and target-oriented measures are being implemented to reduce the system loss. The system loss from FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to December 2022) is shown in Table 10.6 and in figure10.7

Table 10.6: Year- wise System Loss Statistics

Fiscal Year	Transmission Loss (%)	Distribution Loss (%)	Total Loss (T&D)%
2010-11	1.98	12.75	14.73
2011-12	2.35	12.26	14.61
2012-13	2.33	12.03	14.36
2013-14	2.17	11.96	14.13
2014-15	2.19	11.36	13.55
2015-16	2.14	10.96	13.10
2016-17	2.21	9.98	12.19
2017-18	2.27	9.60	11.87
2018-19	2.61	9.35	11.96
2019-20	2.5	8.73	11.23
2020-21	2.41	8.48	11.11
2021-22	-	7.74	10.41
2022-23*	-	6.58	9.30

Source: Power Division (* up to December 2022)

Figure 10.7: Year Wise System Loss Statistics



Source: Power Division. (*Up to December 2022)

Accounts Receivable

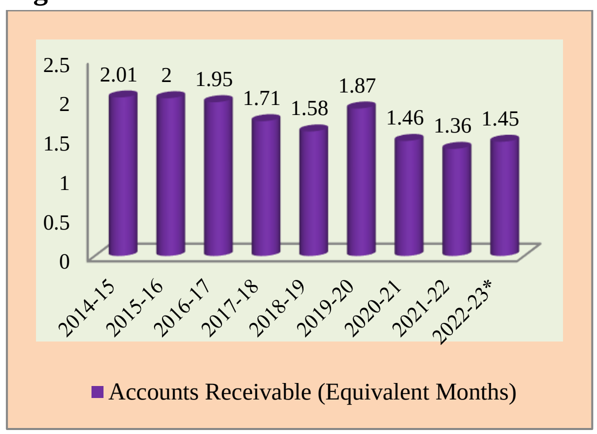
To improve financial viability and efficiency of the sector, the government adopts a financial action plan to maintain power sector receivables at no more than 2 months' billed amount equivalent and reduce receivables from autonomous, public entities and private customers to an acceptable limit. From FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to November 2022) year wise accounts receivables are shown in Table 10.7 and in Figure 10.8.

Table 10.7: Year wise Accounts Receivable

Fiscal year	Accounts Receivable (Equivalent Months)
2010-11	2.22
2011-12	2.21
2012-13	2.06
2013-14	2.04
2014-15	2.01
2015-16	2.00
2016-17	1.95
2017-18	1.71
2018-19	1.58
2019-20	1.87
2020-21	1.46
2021-22	1.36
2022-23*	1.45

Source: Power Division *Up to November 2022.

Figure 10.8: Year Wise Accounts Receivable



Source: Power Division (*Up to November 2022)

Pre-Paid Meter

To improve power distribution system, 52,41,721 prepaid meters have been installed by different entities. Till January 2023, BPDB, BREB, DPDC, DESCO, WZPDCL and NESCO have installed 16,51,197, 13,10,564, 6,61,396, 6,28,727, 4,89,837 and 5,00,000 numbers of prepaid meters respectively. Moreover, due to introduction of prepaid meters, system loss has been reduced significantly and consumption pattern has also been changed. Power Division has set a target to bring all large and medium consumers under prepaid meter. The list of installed prepaid meters up to January 2023 has been shown in table 10.8.

Table:10.8: Installation of prepaid meters

Utility	Single phase	Three phase	Total
BPDB	1610014	41183	1**651197**
REB	1296464	14100	1**310564**
DPDC	603243	58153	**661396**
DESCO	552962	75765	**628727**
WZPDCO	475608	14229	**489837**
NESCO	467200	32800	**500000**
Total	**5005491**	**236230**	**5241721**

Source: Power Division.

D. Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)

Up to January 2023, Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board has connected total 3.45 crore of consumers by constructing 5.31 lakh km distribution lines through 80 *Palli Bidyut Samities.* Among them 3.09 crore are residential, 4.11 lakh irrigations, 23.40 lakh commercial, 2.75 lakh industrial, 5.26 lakh others. The total number of electricity consumers all over Bangladesh is about 4.75 crore, out of which the total consumers of BREB are 4.45 crore which is about 72 percent of the total consumers of the country and the consumers of BREB consume 59 percent of National Electricity Generation. Target and achievement of line construction and consumer connection of BREB from FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to January 2023) is shown in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9: Physical Target and Achievement of BREB

FY	Distribution Line (Km)		Consumer Connection	
	Target	Achive-ment	Target	Achieve-ment
2010-11	2095	3028	-	259548
2011-12	7700	10049	-	723713
2012-13	10222	10279	-	304417
2013-14	16971	17544	-	758932
2014-15	18750	18698	-	1839064
2015-16	20000	31612	1500000	3597883
2016-17	25000	36554	2000000	3511573
2017-18	30000	54886	3200000	3851143
2018-19	25000	71326	2000000	3045593
2019-20	50000	50166	2000000	2405312
2020-21	30000	32736	1300000	2461134
2021-22	10000	12091	800000	1880214
2022-23*	8000	5642	800000	843905

Source: Rural Electrification Board (REB) (*Up to January 2023)

Projects under Implementation of BREB

Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board is running 2 projects in the FY 2022-23 with the aim of making the government's 100 percent electrification programme a success. Moreover, 4 projects of BREB have been approved recently. If these projects are implemented, BREB will ensure quality, affordable, uninterrupted power supply to the customers under BREB by developing a cost-effective, reliable, sustainable and modern electricity distribution system. Mentioned that 5,642 km of new lines have been constructed/renewed against the target of 8,000 km. new line construction/renewal, against the target of 27 (390 MVA) electrical substations construction/capacity building a total of 20 (250 MVA) substation construction/capacity building work has been carried out and a total of 1,298 substations have been constructed with a capacity of 17,460 MVA. Already, a total of 1.55 lakh consumers have been provided electricity connection by installing submarine cables in 646 off-grid areas and 5,717 solar home systems in 29 areas. Due to BREB’s nationwide comprehensive programme and sincere efforts, 3.45 crore consumers of various categories have been provided electricity in a total of 462 *upazilas* including off-grid areas.

E. Sustainable Energy Development

Renewable Energy

Government has taken steps to promote renewable and clean energy alongside fossil fuel. In the PSMP, due importance has been given to utilize renewable energy resources. Government has established ‘Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority’ (SREDA) in 2014 under Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority Act, 2012 to facilitate sustainable energy/renewable energy as well as energy efficiency. To fulfill the government target of generating electricity from renewable energy sources, SREDA is mandated to provide any sorts of assistance within its purview to implement renewable energy projects. At present, 1,158.59 MW renewable energy system has been installed. Bangladesh has formulated 'Net Metering Guideline, 2018' to promote rooftop solar system in the country. This guideline encourages consumers to become prosumer by the utilization of free space in their buildings for solar power generation. So far, 1,821 systems have been installed under Net Metering Scheme with total capacity of 60.034 MW. Moreover, 2,777 solar irrigation system which has total capacity of 51.076 MW has been implemented. Table 10.10 shows the progress of renewable energy:

Table 10.10: Progress of Renewable Energy

Technology	Off-grid (MW)	On-grid (MW)	Total (MW)
Solar	356.69	567.81	924.5
Wind	2.00	0.9	2.9
Hydro	-	230	230
Biogas	0.69	0	0.69
Biomass	0.4	0	0.4
Total	**359.78**	**798.71**	**1158.49**

Source: Power Division

Energy Efficiency (EE) and Energy Conservation (EC)

In order to consolidate the sustainable energy system, SREDA has been working to achieve the energy saving targets set out in the 8th Five-Year Plan of Bangladesh, along with the formulation of various rules, regulations, guidelines and policies on energy efficiency and conservation. SREDA has formulated 'Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030' and working according to the plan to achieve the goal. The Master Plan has set a target of improving 20 percent energy intensity by 2030 (compared to FY 2013-14).

Achievement in Energy Efficiency Improvement:

- Preparation of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030.
- 'Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules 2016' has been formulated.
- Formulation of Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules 2018.
- Conducting Training and Examination to prepare Energy Auditors and certifying them.
- Starting energy audit in state-owned industries and in public buildings
- Conducting Energy Efficiency & Conservation Promotion Financing Project, to facilitate low interest (4-6%) loan for industry, building and residential sector for purchasing energy efficient machineries;
- Introduction of awareness raising campaign for Energy Efficiency and Conservation.

Renewable Energy Programme of BREB

The first Solar Home System (SHS) was installed by BREB in 1993 with the financial assistance from France. Till now Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board has installed 5,717 solar home systems in off-grid areas, with a maximum peak capacity of .251 MWp, the number of rooftop solar home systems installed at customer end in grid areas is 96,389; with a peak capacity of about 18.57 MWp, 40 solar irrigation pumps (0.237 MWp) and 14 solar charging stations (0.303 MWp) have been installed. 21 rooftop solar home systems have been installed in various *Palli Bidyut Samities* with own funding of the respective PBS; Its maximum peak capacity is 0.044 MWp. An ADB-funded project is also underway to provide agricultural irrigation through solar-powered pumps. Through this project 2,000 solar irrigation pumps will be installed within the project period (2024). The total capacity of these pumps will be approximately 19.30 MWp. Among them, 190 solar irrigation pumps have been installed till January 2023, with a maximum peak capacity of 1.67 MWp.

F. *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant (RNPP)

The *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant with a capacity of 2,400 MW in two units is being constructed to meet the growing demand of electricity in the country. The *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant construction project is underway in the midst of the global corona virus epidemic. Land development, soil stabilization, concrete bedding under all infrastructures and construction of residential buildings have already been completed in the project area. Construction of jetties and embankments along the banks of the *Padma* river and construction of an artificial water channel in the project area have been completed to facilitate the transportation of heavy machinery and fuel by waterways. The reactor is equipped with molten core catcher, reactor pressure vessel, steam generator and a full scale analytical simulator at the training center. Other plant-equipment manufacturing activities are underway in various factories of the Russian Federation. It is expected that power connection from this power plant to the national grid will be possible by 2024.

Construction progress of the first unit:

About 90 percent of the physical construction work and more than 60 percent of the installation work of the reactor building of Unit-1 of *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant with a capacity of 1,200 MW has been completed. Overall implementation progress including physical construction and installation of machinery is approximately 80 percent. Turbine building completion is approximately 88 percent and physical construction of first cooling tower up to +175m height is completed. Commissioning work will be started after completion of physical construction and equipment installation work of Unit-1 in June 2023.

All preparations are being made to take delivery the first batch of nuclear fuel of Unit-1 from the Russian Federation to the project area by October 2023. In the first half of next year 2024, the target of performing cold and hot phase test of Unit-1 and conducting reactor physical startup activities has been set. After the construction of transmission line, establishment of physical protection system, construction of offsite telecommunication infrastructure for *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant is properly completed by 2023, it will be possible to add Unit-1 of *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant to the national power grid as per the schedule.

Construction progress of second unit:

About 70 percent of the physical construction work of Reactor Building of Unit-II of *Rooppur* Nuclear Power Plant has been completed. Preparations are being made to place reactor pressure vessel, steam generator, coolant pump of 2nd unit in design position. The reactor auxiliary building is approximately 55 percent completed. The construction of the turbine building is approximately 65 percent completed. The construction of the first and second cooling tower of the second unit has been completed up to the height of +145 meters and +126 meters respectively. The overall progress of physical construction work of Unit-II is approximately 55 percent. The power generation target of Unit-2 is set after one year of Unit-1.

Regional Power Cooperation

To enhance the development of power sector, Bangladesh Government is working with neighboring countries as well as SAARC, BIMSTEC, SASEC and D-8 for regional cooperation. Collaboration effort with the SAARC countries is continuing. Also Bangladesh has taken initiative in cross border trade of electricity through bilateral cooperation with Nepal, Bhutan and India. Bangladesh has been working for the overall development of the power sector as an active member of the Regional, Sub-Regional Cooperation and various Cooperation Forums.

Electricity import from India

A joint steering committee has been working for regional cooperation between Bangladesh and India power exchange. An inter-regional grid has been established to import electricity from *Baharampur*, India to *Bheramara, Kustia*. At present, 1,000 MW electricity has been imported through 400 KV transmission line and 160 MW electricity also imported from *Tripura*, India to *Cumilla*, Bangladesh. Initiatives have been taken as per N-1 contingency rule to import 1,000 MW electricity through *Bheramara- Baharampur* 400 KV transmission line. A contract has been signed with Adani group, India to import 1,600 MW (net 1,496 MW) from *Jharkhand* coal based power and it is expected to receive power from India very soon.

Electricity import from Bhutan

An initiative has been taken to import hydro power from Bhutan. A Tripartite MoU is at the final stage between Bangladesh, India and Bhutan in order to construct a power plant through joint investment.

Electricity import from Nepal

An initiative has been taken to import power from Nepal. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with GMR group, India and NTPC Vidyut Vyapar Nigam Ltd (NVVN) in order to import 500 MW electricity from Nepal.

BIMSTEC's cooperation

An initiative has been taken for regional cooperation through BIMSTEC. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed. In order to foster cooperation, drafting of two policies- 'BIMSTEC policy for Transmission of Electricity' and 'BIMSTEC policy for Trade, Exchange of Electricity and Tariff Mechanism' are going on.

China cooperation in Bangladesh power sector and investment opportunity

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between Bangladesh and China on 21 October 2012 to enhance cooperation in power sector. As a result, cooperation and investment opportunity in Bangladesh power sector will be enhanced. For this, both the countries will contribute to uplift the trade and economic cooperation. Electricity generation, transmission, distribution, energy efficiency, renewable energy has been identified as the scope of cooperation.

Oil, Gas and Mineral Resources

The main purpose of oil, gas and mineral resource sector is to meet energy demand of the country by undertaking exploration, production, development and appraisal of oil and gas fields and subsequent energy reserve enhancement. The main aim of the sector is to reduce extreme dependence on natural gas through diversification of energy-mix and alternative/renewable energy resource usage, balanced and synchronised development of gas production, transmission and distribution activities, encourage participation of private entrepreneurs in oil and gas exploration, production and distribution.

Natural Gas Reserves

Natural gas accounts for 59 percent of the commercial energy of the country. Till now, 28 gas fields have been discovered in the country. According to the latest estimation of *Petrobangla* total initial gas in place (GIIP) is 40.23 trillion cubic feet (TCF), out of which 28.62 TCF is recoverable in proven and probable categories. From 1960 to December 2022, total 19.94 TCF gas was produced leaving 8.68 TCF recoverable. Status of field-wise gas production and reserves is presented in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11: Status of Gas Production and Reserve

(Billion Cubic Feet)

L. No.	Fields	Producing Well (PW)	GIIP (Gas initially in place)	Recoverable Reserve			Product. FY 2021-22	Cumulative Production (Dec, 2022)	Remaining Reserves w.r.t 2P (Jan, 2023)
				1P	2P	3P			
A. PRODUCING									
1	*Titash*	22	8148.9	5384.0	6367.0	6517.0	143.51	5217.90	1149.10
2	*Habiganj*	7	3981.0	2787.0	2787.0	3096.0	56.85	2689.15	97.85
3	*Bakhrabad*	6	1701.0	1052.9	1231.5	1339.0	12.66	880.82	350.71
4	*Koilashtila*	3	3610.0	2390.0	2760.0	2760.0	11.31	757.97	2002.03
5	*Rashidpur*	5	3650.0	1060.0	2433.0	3113.0	16.12	691.55	1741.45
6	*Sylhet/Haripur*	3	370.0	256.5	318.9	332.0	2.23	221.86	97.04
7	*Meghna*	1	122.1	101.0	101.0	101.0	2.62	81.39	19.61
8	*Narshingdi*	2	369.0	218.0	276.8	299.0	9.90	239.62	37.18
9	*Biyanibajar*	2	230.7	150.0	203.0	203.0	2.70	113.92	89.25
10	*Fenchuganj*	2	553.0	229.0	381.0	498.0	5.09	171.84	209.16
11	*Salda*	3	379.9	79.0	279.0	327.0	1.13	96.39	182.61
12	*Shahbajpur*	5	918.1	-	642.7	488.0	22.89	132.83	509.85
13	*Semutang*	1	653.8	151.0	317.7	375.1	0.28	14.18	303.52
14	*Sundalpur*	1	62.2	25.0	35.1	43.5	2.78	22.94	12.16
15	*Srikail*	4	240.0	96.0	161.0	161.0	15.23	132.40	28.60
16	*Begumganj*	1	100.0	14.0	70.0	0.0	3.07	11.25	58.75
17	*Jalalabad*	6	1534.1	1567.0	1567.0	-	69.14	1566.95	-
18	*Moulavibazar*	2	1053.0	405.0	428.0	812.0	5.56	344.44	83.56
19	*Bibiyana*	26	8350.0	4415.0	5755.4	7084.0	440.33	5421.99	333.44
20	*Bangura*	5	1198.0	379.0	714.0	941.0	20.69	532.49	181.51
	Sub-total A:	**107**	**37224.8**	**20759.4**	**26829.1**	**28489.6**	**844.11**	**19341.70**	**7487.39**
B. NON-PRODUCING									
21	*Kutubdia*		65.0	45.5	45.50	45.5	0.0	0.0	45.50
22	*Bhola North*		621.9	0.0	435.32	-	0.0	0.0	435.32
23	*Zakiganj*		75.9	-	53.13	-	0.0	0.0	53.13
	Sub-total B:		**762.8**	**45.5**	**534.0**	**45.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**533.95**
C. PRODUCTION SUSPENDED									
24	*Rupganj*		48.0	-	33.6	-	-	0.68	32.92
25	*Sangu*		1039.0	265.0	474.0	727.0	0.0	26.46	447.54
26	*Chattak*		71.8	50.3	50.3	50.3	0.0	21.1	29.20
27	*Kamta*		185.2	125.0	125.0	175.0	0.0	62.4	62.60
28	*Feni*		899.6	544.4	577.8	638.7	0.0	487.91	89.85
	Sub-total C:		**2243.6**	**984.7**	**1260.7**	**1591.0**	**0.0**	**598.5**	**662.11**
	Grand Total, BCF	**A+B +C**	**40231.2**	**21789.6**	**28623.70**	**30126.1**	**844.11**	**19940.25**	**8683.45**
	Grand Total, TCF		**40.23**	**21.79**	**28.62**	**30.13**	**0.84**	**19.94**	**8.68**

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division.

Natural Gas Production and Sector-wise Consumption

Natural gas is used for electricity generation, fertilizer production, transportation, industries, domestic sector and commercial purpose. In FY 2020-21 total gas supply including RLNG was 1,104.1 billion cubic feet and total gas consumption was 1,017.5 billion cubic feet. Then, in FY 2021-22 total gas supply including RLNG was 1,080.4 billion cubic feet and total gas consumption was 1,001.3 billion cubic feet. Year-wise/sector-wise natural gas production and consumption are shown in Table 10.12 and sector wise gas consumption pattern are given in Figure 10.9 and Figure 10.10.

Table 10.12: Production of Natural Gas and its Consumption by Sector

(In billion cubic feet)

FY	Production (including R-LNG)	Consumption								
		Power	Captive Power	Fertiliser	Industry	Tea Estate	Com.	Dom .	CNG	Total
2010-11	708.9	275.8	121.6	58.9	122.1	0.8	8.5	87.4	38.5	713.6
2011-12	743.7	302.5	124.2	58.5	128.3	0.8	8.6	89.2	38.3	750.4
2012-13	800.6	328.8	134.1	60.0	135.7	0.8	8.8	89.7	40.2	798.1
2013-14	820.4	337.4	143.8	53.8	141.9	0.8	8.9	101.5	40.1	828.1
2014-15	892.2	354.8	150.0	53.8	147.7	0.8	9.1	118.2	42.9	877.3
2015-16	973.2	399.6	160.8	52.6	156.0	0.9	9.0	141.5	46.5	966.9
2016-17	969.2	403.6	160.5	49.1	163.1	1.0	8.7	154.4	47.0	987.3
2017-18	968.7	398.6	160.5	43.0	166.6	0.9	8.2	158.0	46.2	982.0
2018-19	1077.7	450.9	157.5	57.7	164.5	1.0	7.9	158.9	43.4	1041.8
2019-20	1085.61	455.9	151.6	54.6	155.7	1.1	6.7	132.7	36.1	994.4
2020-21	1104.1	425.8	169.1	64.7	181.7	0.9	6.0	134.2	35.1	1017.5
2021-22	1080.4	402.0	175.7	60.4	191.0	1.1	6.0	127.8	37.3	1001.3

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division.

Figure: 10.9: Category-wise Gas Consumption FY2020-21

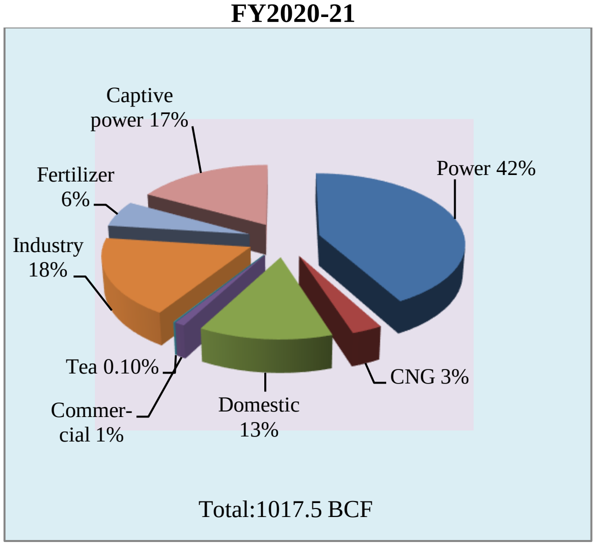
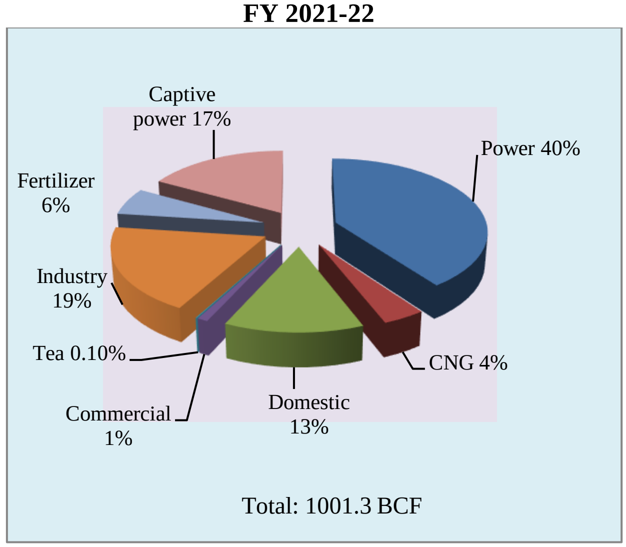


Figure: 10.10: Category-wise Gas Consumption FY 2021-22



Source: Petrobangla.

Sector wise Gas Demand Forcast

The gas demand in the Power sector is increasing with the steady industrialisation in the country. According to Gas Sector Master Plan Bangladesh 2017 (Scenario C), total Gas demand is expected to rise up to 4,787 mmcfd in FY 2022-23, 4,931 mmcfd in FY 2023-24, 5,079 mmcfd in FY 2024-25 and 5,257 mmcfd in FY 2025-26. Gas demand in the industrial sector is considered to become 1,169 mmcfd in FY 2022-23 and 1,575 mmcfd in FY 2025-26. Moreover, demand for gas in Commercial and Tea sectors is considered to become 38 mmcfd in FY 2022-23, and is expected to remain the same up to FY 2025-26. Sector-wise gas demand forcast is given in table 10.13.

Table 10.13: Sector-wise Average Gas Demand Forecast

(mmcfd)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
Power	2266	2279	2285	2315
Captive	389	350	315	283
Fertiliser	316	316	316	316
Industry	1169	1299	1435	1575
Domestic	457	490	524	557
Comercial & tea	38	38	38	38
CNG	152	159	166	173
Total	**4787**	**4931**	**5079**	**5257**

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division.

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

To minimize the demand-supply gap, government decided to import LNG. As per the decision, two Floating Storage and Re-gasification Units (FSRU) is installed at deep sea near *Moheshkhali, Cox'sbazar* having storage capacity of 1,38,000 m3 LNG and regasification capacity of 500 MMSCFD each. The first FSRU installed by Excelerate Energy Bangladesh Limited (EEBL) was commissioned on August 2018. The second FSRU installed by Summit LNG Terminal Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. was commissioned on April 2019. Imported LNG is being re-gasified by these two Floating terminals and supplying Regasified LNG (RLNG) to the national gas grid. To import LNG on long-term basis, *Petrobangla* signed two separate LNG Sale and Purchase Agreement (SPA) with Ras Laffan Liquefied Natural Gas Company Limited of Qatar and Oman Trading International of Oman respectively on 2017 and 2018. Additionally, *Petrobangla* signed Master Sale and Purchase Agreement (MSPA) with 21 companies for importing LNG from spot market. Considering the increasing future gas demand, government has decided to set up a land-based LNG terminal with regasification capacity of 1,000 MMSCFD at *Matarbari, Cox'sbazar* on BOOT (Build Own Operate & Transfer) basis. Necessary works are in progress in this regard. Considering the increasing energy demand of the country, government is planning to execute more long-term LNG import contracts and install more FSRUs in *Moheshkhali, Coxsbazar* and in *Payra, Patuakhali*.

Petroleum Products

Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) imports, acquires, stores and markets petroleum products. It develops and maintains storage facilities to preserve sufficient stock of petroleum products. The current storage capacity of petroleum products is around 13.69 lakh metric tonnes. BPC has taken initiative to set up a new unit of existing refinery named ERL Unit-2 and total crude oil processing capacity will be 45 lakh metric tonnes of both units. Construction of the project Installation of Single Point Mooring (SPM) with double pipelines is going on. It will be possible to discharge annually 90 lakh metric tonnes crude and refined petroleum through pipeline directly for mother tanker. A project is going on to construct pipeline for transporting diesel from *Chattogram* to Dhaka. Another pipeline construction is in progress to transport aviation fuel from *Pitolganj* to *Kurmitola* Aviation Depot, Dhaka. A pipeline about 131.50 km will be constructed from *Shiliguri*, India to *Parbotipur* depot, Bangladesh to import diesel from India to ensure fast, smooth and uninterrupted supply of petroleum to northern region of Bangladesh. Information regarding imported crude oil and refined petroleum products during FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Tables 10.14 and 10.15

Table 10.14: Import of Crude Oil

FY	Quantity (Metric tonnes)	C and F Value/ Million US$	Crore Taka
2010-11	1409302	978.81	7037.00
2011-12	1085937	919.26	7053.51
2012-13	1292102	1060.30	8536.70
2013-14	1176693	968.55	7957.29
2014-15	1303194	734.00	5739.35
2015-16	1093120	336.15	3225.92
2016-17	1391629	514.10	4132.35
2017-18	1173647	565.99	4603.81
2018-19	1361877	721.28	6080.39
2019-20	1151963	455.91	3854.64
2020-21	1434613	584.64	4966.52
2021-22	1366085	896.84	7855.92
2022-23*	984023	1246.94	7308.85

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division (* Up to February 2023)

Table: 10.15: Import of Refined Petroleum Products

FY	Diesel, Octane and Jet A-1		Lubricating Base Oil		Furnace Oil		Merin Fuel	
	Quantity (Metric tonne)	Value (Crore Taka)	Quantity (Metric tonne)	Value (Crore Taka)	Quantity (Metric tonne)	Value (Crore Taka)	Quantity (Metric tonne)	CFR Value (Crore Taka)
2010-11	2488456	21403.69	4749	43.75	230524	1123.17		
2011-12	3409934	27111.24	4980	53.11	680982	3819.07		
2012-13	2827160	21949.10	4853	38.56	803603	4367.26		
2013-14	3158343	23485.56	-	-	1016101	5144.68		
2014-15	3403890	18569.62	-	-	691705	2714.30		
2015-16	3337426	11110.31	-	-	335150	660.52		
2016-17	3871432	14433.91	-	-	521199	1240.66		
2017-18	4892089	23300.67	-	-	650540	2091.52		
2018-19	4281958	23376.50	-	-	318634	1282.49		
2019-20	3873131	17045.18	-	-	175694	687.04		
2020-21	4144762	16694.40	-	-	47924	151.41	29964	111.24
2021-22	4809132	38277.75	-	-	316086	1710.86	16506	101.06
2022-23*	3044857	32667.72	-	-	159354	729.82	14996	121.17

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division (*Up to February 2023)

Subsidy for Petroleum Products

Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) imports crude and refined oil every year according to country’s demand. There are ups and downs of refined and crude oil prices in international market. So BPC has continuously incurred losses due to non-adjustment of oil price as well as custom duty in the domestic market in conformity with increases of oil price in the international market. As a result, government had to give remarkable amount of subsidy for importing petroleum products. Since November 2014, due to the price of oil has fallen in the international market, Government did not give any subsidy in the FY 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. However, in the FY 2021-22 due to the global situation created by the Ukraine-Russia war and the price of fuel oil increased in the international market, BPC made a loss of Tk 2,705.64 crore. Table 10.16 shows the amount of subsidy given to BPC.

Table 10.16: Amount of Subsidy given to BPC by the government

(In Crore Taka)

FY	Amount of Subsidy
2010-11	4000.00
2011-12	8550.00
2012-13	13558.00
2013-14	2478.00
2014-15	600.00
2015-16	0.00
2016-17	0.00
2017-18	0.00
2018-19	0.00
2019-20	0.00
2020-21	0.00
2021-22	0.00
2022-23*	0.00

Source: Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (*Up to February 2023)

Mineral Resources

The Bureau of Mineral Development (BMD) issues exploration license and grants mining lease and quarry lease for different minerals like coal, hard rock, peat, mineral sand, metallic minerals, white clay, silica sand, ordinary sand, mixed stone, limestone, clay etc.

Coal

Five coal fields discovered in Bangladesh till now. The total estimated reserves of these discovered coal fields are about 7,823 million tons, which is equivalent to 185 TCF of Natural gas.

Out of these 5 coal fields, coal is being commercially extracted only from the *Barapukuria* coal field from September 2005. The total amount of coal has been extracted till December 2022 is 13.47 million tons. Coal is mainly used in thermal power plant for electricity generation and also as fuel in brick field, steel industry and various other industries. At present coal is being produced from the central basin area of *Barapukuria* coal field by Underground Mining method with an average production of 0.8 million metric tons per year. A coal-based thermal power plant with a capacity of 525 MW has been set up near the mine from which electricity is being regularly supplied to the national grid.

As the coal layer appears at a comparatively shallow depth in the north and southern part of *Barapukuria* coal basin, there is a plan to conduct a study project to verify the feasibility of open pit mining from that part. If it is possible to develop an open pit coal mine in the north and southern part of *Barapukuria* basin, about 170 million tons of coal can be extracted in 28-30 years at a rate of 6-10 million tons per year.

Besides, a feasibility study for the development of *Dighipara* coal field in *Nawabganj upazila* of *Dinajpur* district has been completed in 2020. According to the study report, out of the 706 million tons of coal in the *Dighipara* coal field, a total of 90 million tons could be extracted in 30 years at an annual rate of 3 million tons by underground mining method. Table 10.17 shows the location, depth and estimated reserve of the coal fields.

Table 10.17: Location, depth and estimated reserve of the coal fields

Sl. No	Coal field	Year of Discovery	Depth	Estimated Reserve
1.	*Barapukuria*	1985	118-509	410
2.	*Dighipara*	1995	328-455	706
3.	*Phulbari*	1997	141-270	572
4.	*Khalaspir*	1989	222-516	685
5.	*Jamalgonj*	1962	640-158	5450
Total				7823

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Hard Rock

The total reserve of hard rock is 174 million metric tons of which 73 million metric tons of rock is extractable. The Bureau of Mineral Development issued a license of lease to develop the hard rock mine in the area of 54 square km in *Parbatipur* and *Nawabganj upazillas* of *Dinajpur* district. Total 8.48 million metric tons of rock has been produced and total 8.01 million metric tons of rock has been sold during the year May 2007 to February 2023. According to the result of already completed feasibility study almost total 113.70 million metric tons of granite rock can be possible to produce during 40 years in the proposed new mining area of 2.25 square kilometers.

Ordinary stone/sand mixed stone

In *Sylhet, Sunamganj, Panchagarh, Lalmonirhat* and *Bandarban* hill district there are 60 gazetted ordinary stone/sand mixed stone quarries/areas with a total area of about 1,965 hectres.

White Clay

White Clay is available in *Netrakona, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Habiganj, Moulvibazar* and *Chittagong* districts. It is widely used in insulator, refractories, medicine, glass and paper industries in addition to various household items, ceramic products, tiles etc.

Silica Sand

There are a total of 78 silica sand quarries in *Sylhet, Moulvibazar* and *Habiganj* districts of Bangladesh with a total area of 332.28 hectres. At present silica sand is being extracted from silica sand quarries in *Habiganj* district. Silica sand is used as a raw material in glass and ceramic industries as well as in construction.

Heavy Mineral

Heavy Minerals are found in *Cox's Bazar, Teknaf, Maheshkhali, Patuakhali, Bhola* i.e. coastal areas and riverside areas of the country. Among the mineral sands zircon, garnet, leucoccine, monazite, rutile, ilmenite and magnetite are predominant. Such Heavy Minerals is very valuable and has multiple uses.

Iron ore

Iron ore has been discovered in *Alihat* area under *Hakimpur upazila* of *Dinajpur* district in an area of about 10 square kilometers (1,000 hectares). At present, exploration is ongoing in that area.

Mineral Resources (Except Oil and Gas) Investigation, Exploration and Evaluation

GSB is the only government organisation under ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral resources to expedite the exploration of Mineral Resources except oil and gas, and also evaluate of that resources and carrying out geoscientific research works. GSB has implemented various development projects to strengthen the exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in the country. As a result, skilled manpower has been developed with foreign training under various projects of this department and research facilities has made by procuring modern equipment to work in the petrology-mineralogy, engineering geology, sedimentology and clay mineralogy, remote sensing and GIS, micropaleontology, geophysics and analytical chemistry laboratories. Besides these, GSB has discovered Peat, Glass Sand, White Clay, Construction Sand, Gravel, Limestone, Heavy minerals in different parts of the country. Coal and Peat discovered by GSB is now used in power generation and household activities.

Recent Achievements of GSB

- In FY 2021-22 Geological and geomorphological mapping have been completed of 6,407 sq. km.
- 852 sq. Km. areas of geo-physical survey, approximately 60 line Km. areas of seismic survey and 85 sq. Km. areas of presence and

quantity of chemical substance has been completed.

- GSB has discovered 30 meters thick limestone in 675 meters depth in *Tajpur* area of *Bilasbari* union of *Badalgachi upazila* under *Naogaon* district.
- Recently, GSB has also discovered a magnetic rock (magnetic, hematite) of 30 meters thick at a depth of 430 meters at *Hakimpur Upazila* under *Dinajpur* district.
- By the project titled *'Identification and Economic Assessment of the Valuable Minerals in the River Sands of Bangladesh'* collection of different sand samples from *Brahmapurta, Meghna, Someshawri* river basin and analyses of these samples, valuable minerals like Zircon, Monazite, Ilmenite, Rutile, Leocoxin, Kayanite, Garnet, Magnetite etc. has been identified. The average percentage of heavy mineral is 8.92 percent which is internationally acceptable.

Hydrocarbon Unit

Hydrocarbon Unit provides technical support to Energy and Mineral Resources Division to provide views/comments on different policies including Coal policy, MoU, preparation of SDG's Action plan, Gas demand, Gas sector development, Future plan of Gas Sector, Attend PSC's JRC/JMC's meeting, Supervision and Monitoring of Production Sharing Contract (PSC) and other Contracts; Petroleum Refining and Marketing Management, Mines and Minerals Development related Rules and Regulations.

Control of Explosives and Safety Management

Department of Explosives is assigned to discharge its responsibility in controlling manufacture, importation, storage, transportation, transmission and use of Dangerous Goods Substances (DGs) such as Explosives, Gas, Petroleum, Flammable Liquids, Combustible Solids and Oxidizing Substances to ensure safety of lives and assets. Issuance of expert-opinion by examining the evidence related to the case filed by Law Enforcing-agencies in the Speedy-Trial Tribunal as per the provisions of the Explosive Substances Act, 1908. This organisation also furnishes expert-services to Armed Forces.

Regulatory Functions in Energy Sector

To expedite long term development of the energy sector, the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC) is carrying out activities for creating favorable environment in electricity generation, energy transmission, transportation and marketing as well as for management and operation of this sector. In addition, the BERC has been working to ensure transparency in tariff fixation, protect consumers' interests and create competitive market. Major activities of Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission are given below:

Tariff Determination

The Commission determines the wholesale (bulk) tariff for electricity generation entities, electricity transmission tariff for electricity transmission company, retail tariff for electricity distribution entities, gas transmission tariff for gas transmission company, gas distribution charge and gas tariff at consumer level for gas distribution companies as per BERC Act 2003 and tariff regulations. The Commission has fixed life-line (1-50 units) tariff for low-cost supply of electricity to the people of small means for their households. The minimum electricity and gas bills have been rescinded considering the interest of the common consumer. The affordable super off-peak rates have been introduced in the country to facilitate battery mounted electric vehicles for its charging stations and to provide low-cost power supply to medium pumps for irrigation. The price of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is being adjusted monthly at the consumer level according to the order of the Hon'ble High Court Division.

Gas Development Fund: A Sustainable Financing of Gas Sector Development

To augment the financial capacity for exploration and production of gas by the nationalised companies, the Commission formed ‘Gas Development Fund’ on July 30, 2009. An amount of Tk. 17,530.22 crore has been provisioned to the Gas Development Fund up to June 2022.

Power Sector Development Fund: Alternative Financing for Power Sector Development

In order to increase the efficiency and capability of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), the Commission formed ‘Power Sector Development Fund’ on February 01, 2011 with 5.17 percent of existing average rate of bulk tariff. The Commission has re-fixed the rate of deposit 0.15 taka on selling price of per kWh by the November 23, 2017 w.e.f. December 1, 2017. The cumulative provision in this fund up to October 2022 is Tk 13,661.92 crore.

Energy Security Fund: Creative Financing for Augmenters Energy Security

With a view to ensuring the energy security in Bangladesh, the Commission formed ‘Energy Security Fund’ on September 01, 2015 through raising of gas tariff Tk 1.01 per cubic meter. Up to June 2022 Tk. 13,543.93 crores have been accumulated in this fund. Meanwhile, ‘Energy Security Fund Guidelines 2018’ has been formulated on April 02, 2018. A revolving fund worth Tk. 13,227.44 has been ratified to meet LNG import cost.

Providing License (Power License)

A total of 2,765 power licenses have been issued by the Commission in various categories of power sector from FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023).

Issuance of License (Gas & Petroleum License)

A total of 533 gas licenses have been issued by the Commission in various categories of gas sector from FY 2010-11 to 2022-23 (up to February 2023). Commission issued a total of 981 petroleum licenses in various categories of petroleum sector from FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023).

Arbitration Activities

The Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission is authorized to settle disputes among licensees and between licensees and consumers of the energy sector. Till now Commission has resolved 269 cases out of 413 cases.

Establishing Transparency and Accountability

The Commission has taken initiative to introduce Uniform System of Accounts to prepare financial account statements in the same standard for the transparency and accountability of utilities. The Commission has issued an order for the implementation of uniform accounting procedure for all licensees of the gas sector. The order includes guidelines to accounting, permanent asset and inventory management for each financial transaction. The Commission has also formulated a uniform accounting system for power sector. From the feedback of power distribution companies/organisation, the Commission has undertaken necessary steps for the review and amendment of the system to accelerate speedy implementation of the system. The Commission has taken initiatives to introduce uniform accounting method in all gas and power utilities through computerised/web based software. In order to purchase Uniform System of Accounts system (Computerised/web-based software) for gas companies/utilities is under processed.

Preservation of Consumer's Rights

The Commission is working sincerely to protect the consumer's rights. With a view to establishing the consumer's right, the Commission regularly organise outreach program, conducts open meeting and public hearing in fixing tariff as well as to preparing regulations and guidelines in order to protect consumer interest. Others important steps taken by the Commission are pre-paid meter system, introduction of mobile billing system, online customer services and issuing bill clearance certificates yearly.

Energy Auditing

The Commission believes that energy auditing will ensure energy efficiency in the energy sector by use of appropriate and improved technologies. Energy audit will provide the Commission with the opportunity to review and regulate the energy waste through setting standard for machineries and instruments. Three power plants of Bangladesh Power Development Board have already prepared energy audit related information and sent to the BERC in the prescribed form.

E-licensing activities

In order to make the licensing process easily accessible and fast to the service recipients, online e-licensing system software has been installed and training has been provided to the concerned officers/employees. From October 1, 2019, the application and issuance of licenses for various categories of energy sector is being maintained through e-licensing system. This reduces the time and cost for service recipients to obtain a license. As a result, service seekers are able to receive services without any hassle and harassment.

Research Activities

To find out problems, solutions and prosperity of power and energy sector, the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission has conducted some activities in research sector.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

For the socio-economic development of a country, a sophisticated and well-planned transport and communication system plays a vital and immeasurable role. It is very much necessary to make a developed and integrated transport and communication system that will connect Bangladesh with international and regional road network as well as with other ICT networks. The total length of highways in the country is 22,476 km up to February 2023. Government has taken various initiatives for ensuring a disciplined road transport sector and controlling road accident by applying modern technology to national highways. From this point of view, Padma Bridge, Metro-rail, Bus Rapid Transit, Dhaka Elevated Expressway, Karnaphuli Tunnel and some other mega-projects are being implemented on priority basis. To operate Railway as an environment-friendly, safe, affordable and dependable means of transport, total number of 230 projects costing of Tk. 5,53,662.00 crore have been included in newly approved railway master plan and those projects are being implemented at six stages from July 2016 to June 2045. At present, total length of railway is 3,101 km. Several measures have been taken for development and maintenance of navigability of different river routes, ensuring safe movement of water crafts, development of inland river ports, creating infrastructure facilities to carry container goods in inland waterways etc. About 92 percent international trade is happening through Chattogram seaport. In the FY2021-22 the average growth rate of import-export was 3.77 percent for cargoes and 7.16 percent for containers. As national flagship carrier Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited is conducting 7 national and 21 international flights in different routes. In FY2021-22 Biman has carried 22.77 lakh passengers and 43,975 tons of cargo. At present Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) alone is satisfying about 60% demand in the case of the country's overall internet bandwidth, whose amount is about 2524 Gbps (Gigabyte Per Second) up to 29 March 2023.Various development projects and programs are in progress to ensure the application of information and communication technology based on four pillars of information technology infrastructure development, human resources development in information technology, establishment of e-governance and development of information and communication technology industry.

A modern and planned transport and communication system is a vital physical infrastructure which acts as a prerequisite for the socio economic development of a country. The high importance of connectivity with the regional and international transport networking is unanimously admitted in the context of globalization and modern market economy. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the contribution of the transport and communication sector to GDP is 7.34 percent and and 7.32 percent at constant price during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 respectively and the rate of growth is 5.75 percent and 5.99 percent at constant price during FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 respectively considering the base year 2015-16. In this context, for implementation of 8th Five Year Plan, Perspective Plan keeping consistency with the targets of SDG-2030, the government has taken various development initiatives over the years.

A. Roads Communication

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

There are about 22,476 km highways of various types under the management of Roads and Highways Department. Out of this highway network, 18 percent is National Highway, 22 percent is Regional Highway and remaining 60 percent is Zilla roads. In addition, RHD has 4,404 bridges and 15,084 culverts under its control. Even though the length of road network under RHD has not increased significantly during last few years, the standard and the width of different important road segments have been improved including improvement to 4, 6 or 8 lanes. RHD is currently operating 57 numbers of ferry ghats of which 12 ferry ghats got administrative clearance. 35 ferry ghats are also under the process of administrative approval. Currently the ferry service is provided by 148 numbers of ferry boats, 140 numbers of pontoons and 114 numbers of gangways. The Table 11.1 provides a thirteen-year time series data on RHD road lengths.

Table 11.1: Various Categories of Roads under Roads and Highways Department

(Length in kilometer)

Year	National Highway	Regional Highway	Zilla Road	Total
2010	3478	4222	13248	20948
2011	3492	4268	13280	21040
2012	3538	4276	13458	21272
2013	3570	4323	13678	21571
2014	3544	4278	13659	21481
2015	3813	4247	13242	21302
2016	3813	4247	13242	21302
2017	3813	4247	13242	21302
2018	3813	4247	13242	21302
2019	3906	4483	13207	21596
2020	3906	4767	13423	22096
2021	3944	4883	13592	22419
2022	3991	4898	13545	22434
2023*	3991	4898	13587	22476

Source: Roads and Highways Department; Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges. *Up to February 2023

A total number of 144 development projects have been included in the Annual Development Program (ADP) of Roads and Highways Department for FY 2022-23. An amount of Taka 22,675.86 crore is allocated for these projects. Of this, GoB component is Taka 18812.16 crore and project aid is Taka 3863.70 crore. There are twenty projects under the RHD which will be implemented on PPP basis through participation of the public sector as well as private sector for the development of road network. Among these projects, six important projects are under implementation.

Road Safety

RHD is going to construct restrooms with parking facilities for truck drivers on 4 National Highways, at Cumilla on Dhaka-Chattogram Highway, Habiganj on Dhaka-Sylhet Highway, Sirajganj on Dhaka-Rangpur Highway and Magura on Dhaka-Khulna under a project named "Construction of restrooms with parking facilities for truck drivers on 4 National Highways". The cumulative implementation progress of the project is 48.61% up to February/2023. As a result, these facilities will reduce road accident due to restlessness and fatigue of driving for long hours.

The project named as “Improving the Reliability and Safety in National Highway corridors of Bangladesh by Introducing of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) with the assistance of Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) is under implementation with a view to develop a modern, safe and integrated road infrastructure on National Highways by using Intelligent Transportation System. Real Time Monitoring of vehicle movement will be possible through ITS which will facilitate identification of vehicle for breaking speed limit, illegal parking, congestion, road accident and instance action will be possible in this connection.

Highway Police, RHD Field Offices and a Study project identified 252 number of black spots on RHD Road Network. Counter measures have already been taken under development project and local arrangement for the treatment of 172 number of Black Spots on the highway. A project named as “Road Safety Development on National and Regional Highways” to be implemented by RHD with GoB Fund is under process to develop the remaining 80 black spots. The main objective of the project is to make necessary sign-signal and road marking, identify accident prone spots and develop the dangerous accident prone corridors with a view to improve the overall road safety on National and Regional Highways.

Road Safety Audit of 255 Kilometer has been completed. In the meantime, safety audit was completed of 500 kilometer highway in FY 2017-18 and 300 kilometer highway in FY 2020-21. 111 recommendations of National Road Safety Council are being implemented to create a work plan with a view to ensuring a disciplined road transport sector.

Toll Collection under RHD

An amount of Taka 1021.14 crore was collected as toll for the transportation of vehicle by road, bridge and ferry under RHD during the previous FY 2021-22. While an amount of Taka 725.51 crore is collected up to February during FY 2022-23.

Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)

A long term Master Plan over a period of 2005-2025 has already been prepared for successful implementation of rural infrastructures and other programmes by LGED aiming at balanced development across the country and is being implemented accordingly. In the last 15 years (2009 to March 2023) through the successful implementation of various projects, LGED has developed about 73,514 km road. Through the successful implementation of various projects 3,40,312 meters of bridges/culverts have been constructed on rural roads. Besides these, LGED has developed 4,892 growth center/village markets, built 3,487 Union Parishad Complex Bhaban, 425 upazila Complex Bhaban and 1,889 cyclone center.

Sustainable urban development is one of the prerequisites for the overall economic and social development of the country. In this regard, LGED has constructed about 13,541 km roads/footpaths and 21,144 m of bridges/culverts in cities through various projects for sustainable transportation in urban areas during the last 15 years (2009 to March 2023).

GIS based development of Rural Road Master Plan activities are being implemented under the Rural Connectivity Improvement Project (RCIP). Under this, a GIS based road prioritization system will be prepared for the purpose of construction of new roads and maintenance of old roads. National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) is being prepared under the supervision of Bangladesh Survey Directorate as a uniform platform for sharing GIS data national.

The table 11.2 depicts achievements in transport infrastructure under various development projects of LGED up to March 2023 of FY2022-23.

Table 11.2: Achievement in the Development of Transport Infrastructure under LGED

Activities	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023*	Total**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Paved Road (km)	4614	4905	6639	6549	5990	4813	5200	8534	5400	5500	3100	4450	3797	73514
Bridge/ Culvert (m)	38502	26415	27057	32707	29000	28500	32000	29700	30000	7978	18000	20000	15390	340312
Construction of road & footpath at urban area (km)	70	468	717	698	1315	1110	1037	1256	1746	2332	710	1560	430	13541
Construction of bridge & culvert at urban area (m)	791	627	784	1011	1240	915	795	1167	3615	2538	3857	1804	1750	21144

Source: LGED * up to March 2023. ** from FY 2009-10 to FY 2022-23.

LGED is implementing 'Climate Resilient Rural Infrastructure Project' (1st Revised) in 24 upazilas of 06 coastal disaster prone districts. This project has developed 843.00 kilometers rural road, 79.89 kilometers HBB road, 735.00 meters drain, 56.84 kilometers canal excavation/re-excavation and 86.14 kilometers tree plantation.

LGED is also implementing Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Construction Project (MDSP) to protect the lives and property of people in coastal rural areas from natural disasters like cyclones and tidal surges. The coastal districts are Barisal, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Feni, Noakhali and Laxmipur. So far, 323 new cyclone shelters are constructed through this project and 211 cyclone shelter construction work is ongoing, and 396 existing cyclone shelter is being upgraded.

Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA)

With a view to bring about discipline in the road transport sector since its inception Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) has been entrusted with the task of ensuring overall supervision, proper management and effective control. At present, the organization is running its operation through its 57 district circle offices and 5 metro circle offices. Issuance of registration and fitness certificates of vehicles, route permit and driving license is the main responsibility of this organization. BRTA is playing an important role in overall development of transport sector as well as establishment of discipline in the sector.

Following measures have been taken to enhance standard of service, prevent environment pollution and reduce traffic jam:

- A central platform named 'BRTA Service Portal (BSP)' has been launched to bring all BRTA services to the doorsteps of the people. The services of BRTA such as learner driving license print, Ridesharing Service Provider Enlistment Certificate and Ridesharing Motor Vehicle Enlistment Certificate Print, taking appointment for renewal of motor vehicle fitness from BRTA Dhaka Division and Chattogram Circle office, payment of motor vehicle tax and fees, submitting online application for motor vehicle registration and publication of driving license test results etc. are now provided online through the BRTA Service Portal (BSP).

- In order to renew the fitness certificate of motor vehicles in an automated manner with the financial and technical assistance of a Korean international organization, BRTA is renewing fitness certificates at Dhaka Metro Circle-1, Mirpur, through a 2 (two) lane Vehicle Inspection Center (VIC) since October 2016. Recently, an initiative has been taken to set up a VIC with 12 (twelve) lanes in the same office.
- A modern central Data Center has been established for preserving different vehicle and driving license data

- National Road Safety Strategic Action Plan 2021-24 draft has been prepared to reduce the number of injured and death in road accidents. National Safe Roads Day has been celebrated on 22 October 2023 under the theme "Obey the speed limit, prevent road accidents".
- In order to facilitate driving license related services easier, an online-based application has been introduced through BRTA Service Portal (BSP) from November 16, 2022. Under this process the applicant has to come to the BRTA center once instead of at least 4 (four) times to provide bio-enrollment and participate in the examination. The e-paper driving license with the QR code downloaded and printed from the customer's own BSP account or displayed as a soft copy on the mobile phone is permissible to use temporarily for driving the motor vehicle. After the completion of smart card printing process, the driving license smart card is delivered by post to the address given by the applicant.

Up to February 2023 in FY2022-23, BRTA collected revenues of Tk. 1,303.35 crore against the target of Tk. 3,054.00 crore. The figures of target and actual collection of revenues from FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23 are given in table 11.3 below:

Table 11.3: Revenue Target and Collection of BRTA

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal year	Target Amount	Collection	Percentage of Collection (%)
2010-11	908.56	685.60	75.46
2011-12	903.59	642.37	71.09
2012-13	1101.25	769.86	69.91
2013-14	1156.60	952.25	82.33
2014-15	1249.23	1062.29	85.04
2015-16	1354.01	1619.02	119.57
2016-17	1771.84	1469.86	82.96
2017-18	1805.51	1545.07	85.57
2018-19	1834.14	1825.83	99.55
2019-20	2017.92	1681.67	83.34
2020-21	2235	1627	72.79
2021-22	2400	1823.87	75.99
2022-23*	3054	1303.35	42.68

Source: BRTA * Up to February 2023

Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC)

'Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC)' plays an important role to ensure modern, fast, efficient, economic, comfortable and safe road transport system through a controlled mechanism for better quality service and reasonable fare/freight. At present, there are 1350 buses and 585 trucks in the fleet of BRTC as well as there are 22 bus depots and 2 truck depots.

Some progressive activities of BRTC in recent time are given below:

- BRTC has 24 Training Units (04 Training Institutes and 20 Training Centers) to provide training in driving, auto-mechanic, welding etc. Through this training center 14,794 and 7,843 trainees (men and women) have been trained in the fiscal year 2021-22 and 2022-23 (till January 2023) respectively.
- Procurement of 340 CNG and 50 Electric Single Decker AC buses from Korea and 100 Electric Double Decker AC buses from India are under process.
- Through "Amader BRTC" mobile Apps, passengers are now able to know about the schedule and specific location of buses at the 13 routes of BRTC.
- To make comfortable journey to the government and semi-government employees including the students of different universities, BRTC deployed 402 staff buses to 47 institutions. Moreover, 10 number of Double Decker buses running in Chattogram City under the supervision of Zilla Parishad for which the students of schools are benefited. BRTC has introduced 07 buses for the working women of different sectors to facilitate their safe journey in Dhaka City.
- BRTC is providing free transport service to the designated and war-wound freedom fighters. In addition, BRTC reserves 15 seats in each bus of city service for women, children, physically disabled people and freedom fighters. "No smoking" sticker has been given inside each bus of BRTC.
- Now International Bus Service is running in Dhaka-Kolkata-Dhaka, Dhaka-Agartala-Dhaka, Agartala-Dhaka-Kolkata-Agartala, Dhaka-Sylhet-Shilong-Guwahati and Dhaka-Khulna-Kolkata routes.
- Besides this, "Vehicle Tracking System" is introduced in 663 buses and 334 truck procured in 2019. "Vehicle Tracking System" will be introduced gradually in all buses and trucks of BRTC.
- Under the project "Modernization and Strengthening of 03 Training Institutes and 17 Training Centers of BRTC to develop the skills of drivers" modern equipment is being procured for modernization and strengthening of 25 training units through construction of 21 training centre buildings.
- Through the project "Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP)" under Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, an initiative has been taken to create 01 lakh skilled drivers in the next 05 years. BRTC will train 47,500 drivers in 05 years to develop their skill. 14,700 trainees in 1st phase, 8,100 trainees in 2nd phase, 17,700 trainees in 3rd phase have completed their trainings and training of 2749 trainees is in progress. The financial statement of BRTC from FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23 is given in the Table 11.4:

Table 11.4: Revenue Target and Collection of BRTC

(Taka in Crore)

Financial Year	Operating Income	Operating Expenditure	Operating Surplus
2010-11	115.11	109.84	5.27
2011-12	173.60	171.90	1.70
2012-13	201.70	198.48	3.22
2013-14	243.11	233.53	9.58
2014-15	234.07	230.51	3.56
2015-16	266.36	258.31	8.05
2016-17	262.55	267.60	-5.05
2017-18	253.18	256.10	-2.92
2018-19	258.88	259.82	-0.94
2019-20	349.28	324.43	24.85
2020-21	324.46	299.68	24.78
2021-22	475.91	440.15	35.76
2022-23*	372.64	339.04	33.60

Source: BRTC * Up to January 2023

Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA)

Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA) was established in 2012 to provide a coordinated and modern transport system for Dhaka city and its adjacent districts. DTCA jurisdiction covers 7,400 square kilometers that includes- districts of Dhaka, Narayangonj, Munshigonj, Manikgonj, Gazipur and Narsingdi. As a matter of fact, DTCA plans, approves, coordinates and monitors the transport related infrastructure projects within its jurisdiction.

Progress of Important Activities of DTCA

- As a part of transport planning, DTCA starts a project “Preparation of Comprehensive Transport Master Plan for Narayanganj and Gazipur City Corporation” in Gazipur and Narayanganj.
- In order to ensure hassle free and seamless travel by different modes of transport: Metrorail, Bus Rapid Transit, Bangladesh Railway, BRTC Bus, Marine Transport of BIWTC and Non-government contract buses etc. by using SMART card under e-ticketing system, e-Clearing House at DTCA office has been established in 2017. Smart card is being used as ‘Rapid Pass’.
- In order to reduce traffic congestion in Dhaka city through improvement of intersections and introduction of Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) in 4 Intersections (Paltan, Gulshan-1, Gulistan and Mohakhali), a pilot project ‘Dhaka Integrated Traffic Management Project’ is being implemented. The physical work of the project will be completed very soon. Under this project Action Plans and Manuals will be prepared by the Japanese expert team which will be finalized based on the information obtained after setting up ITS.
- Through the project named “Bus Depot and Terminal Feasibility Study and concept Design” 10 locations are identified around Dhaka City for the construction of inter-district and city bus terminals.
- According to DTCA Act, there is a provision for approval of the design regarding circulation and movement of vehicles from DTCA before the construction of a multi-stored building or residential project. DTCA issues NOC based on Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA).
- A six-member road safety cell has been set up in DTCA on the recommendation of the National Road Safety council.
- According to Revised Strategic Transport Plan (RSTP), a project titled “Feasibility Study on Dhaka Outer Ring Road: Eastern, Western, Northern Part Project” has been taken to evaluate the feasibility of Dhaka Outer Ring Road to connect different regions of Bangladesh bypassing Dhaka region.

Dhaka Mass Transit Company Limited (DMTCL)

With a view to alleviate Traffic congestion and to improve the environment in Dhaka Metropolitan City and its adjoining areas, Dhaka

Mass Transit Company Limited (DMTCL), a government owned company has laid out the following time bound action plan to build a network of 6 Metro Rail systems by 2030.

The time bound action plan is given in the Table 11.5:

Table 11.5: Time Bound Action Plan, 2030 of DMTCL

Name of the MRT Line	Phase	Probable Completion Year	Type
MRT Line-6	First	2025	Elevated
MRT Line-1	Second	2026	Elevated and Underground
MRT Line-5; Northern Route		2028	
MRT Line-5; Southern Route	Third	2030	
MRT Line-2			
MRT Line-4			

Source: Road Transport and Highways Division.

Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (MRT) Line-6:

Under the revised action plan, construction works of 21.26 km long MRT Line from Uttara to Motijheel is ongoing. MRT Line-6 consisting of 17 stations has the capacity of transporting 60 thousand passengers per hour. The overall progress of works up to 31 December, 2022 is 92.52%. Honorable Prime Minister publicly inaugurated the commercial operation of MRT Line-6 from Uttara to Agargaon section on 28 December, 2022. The progress of the civil construction works from Agargaon to Motijheel is 91.02%. Construction works are ongoing for the 1.16 kilometers extension of the route from Motijheel to Kamlapur. Inauguration of the Motijheel to Kamlapur section has been planned for June, 2025.

MRT Line-1

With the target for the completion of Line-1 by 2026, the progress of Tendering process of 12 packages is at different stages for the construction of the total 31.241 kilometers long MRT Line-1 consisting of 19.872 kilometers long underground route from Airport to Kamlapur and 11.369 kilometers long elevated route from Notun Bazar to Pitolganj Depot and also for the construction of 21 Stations in between. A Consulting Firm has been appointed to supervise the construction works. A Contractor has been appointed for the Pitolgonj Depot Land Development works under package CP-01. 8 lakh people will be able to move daily if MRT Line-1 is in operation by 2026.

MRT Line-5 (Northern Route)

The feasibility study, basic design and land acquisition for 20 km long MRT Line-5 (Northern Route) (13.50 km underground and 6.50 km elevated) having 14 stations (underground 9 and elevated 5) from Hemayetpur to Vatara has been completed. Detailed design and tendering process are ongoing and at different stages. Appointment of a Contractor for the land development works at Hemayetpur depot under CP-01 is at the final stage. There is a plan to inaugurate the construction works of MRT Line-5: Southern Route in July, 2023. Upon completion of MRT Line-5 in December 2028, 12,30,000 people will be able to move daily.

MRT Line-5 (Southern Route)

With the target for the completion of Line-5 by 2030, the Feasibility study has been completed to construct the 17.40 kilometers long MRT Line-5: Southern Route comprising of 12.80 kilometers long Underground line from Gabtoli to Aftab Nagar West and 4.60 kilometers long elevated line from Aftab Nagar Center to Balurpar. Different surveys and engineering design works are currently ongoing. Preparation of DPP for this investment project is underway based on the feasibility study. Upon completion the works in 2030,9,24,500 people will be able to move daily.

MRT Line-2

The Government of Bangladesh has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Japan to construct the about 24 km long MRT Line-2 comprising of elevated and underground sections from Gabtoli to Chattogram Road by 2030 under G2G through PPP basis. 65 hectares of land for construction of Depot and Depot access corridor of MRT Line 2 at Demra area of Dhaka city between Green Model Town and Amulia Model Town has been identified preliminarily.

MRT Line-4

Currently, searching for a development partner is ongoing to conduct the feasibility study for the construction of 16 kilometers long MRT Line-4 consisting of Elevated and Underground sections from Kamlapur to Madanpur of Narayangonj via Signboard by 2030.

Transit Oriented Development (TOD) Hub

From the experiences of different countries in the world it is observed that Metro Rail cannot run profitably with the collection of fare alone. Under this circumstances, plans have been made to establish TOD Hubs at the lands adjacent to the Uttara Center Station of MRT Line-6 and Gabtoli Station of MRT Line-5: Northern Route to generate Non-Fair Business revenue. The TOD land near the Uttara Center Station of MRT Line-6 has been designated as a Green Field and the TOD land adjacent to the Gabtoli Station of MRT Line-5: Northern Route has been designated as a Brown Field under a project taken up by RAJUK. Under this project, a Draft Concept Plan is ongoing now.

Bridges Division

Bridges division is responsible for implementation and maintenance of bridges and tunnels, elevated expressway (which are 1,500 meter and above in length), flyover, causeway, link road and so on. The main activities of 'Bangladesh Bridge Authority', the only organization of Bridges Division, are as follows:

Bangabandhu Bridge

4.8 kilometer long Bangabandhu bridge was built in 1998 over Jamuna river in order to accelerate the country's overall political, social, economical, administrative and cultural development. Agricultural production is increased to a great extent in northern region after the construction of the bridge and farmers are getting the fair price of their products. Furthermore, industries have flourished in that region too. The revenue earnings for the period of FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023) from this bridge are shown in Table 11.6.

Table 11.6: Description of the toll collected from Bangabandhu Bridge

(Taka in Crore)

Financial Year	Revenue collection
2010-11	267.66
2011-12	304.66
2012-13	325.20
2013-14	323.38
2014-15	349.08
2015-16	402.43
2016-17	484.42
2017-18	543.80
2018-19	575.41
2019-20	560.28
2020-21	654.82
2021-22	704.55
2022-23*	439.68

Source: Bangladesh Bridge Authority, * Up to February 2023

Padma Bridge

The Padma Multipurpose Bridge at Mawa-Janjira point (6.15 km long) will play an important role to establish an integrated communication network for southern region with other regions of the country. Padma Bridge, the country's largest infrastructure built with Bangladesh Government's own fund at an estimated cost of BDT 30,193.38 crore was inaugurated by Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on 25 June 2022 and the bridge was opened to traffic movement on 26 June 2022. Till February 2023, a total of BDT 545.59 crore tolls has been collected since the bridge was opened to traffic. River training works of the project is ongoing. Progress of River training works is 97.50% and overall physical progress of the project is 97.00%.

Vehicles is running through the upper part of the Padma Bridge and rail will run through its lower part. More than 30 million people in an area of about 44,000 square kilometer or 29% of the total area of Bangladesh will be directly benefited from the bridge. Moreover, this bridge will bring revolutionary changes in the communication system in the South Asian regions as well as in the internal communication system due to its alignment in the Asian Highway (AH-1).

Construction of Dhaka Elevated Expressway

A total of 46.73 km (with ramp) long Dhaka elevated expressway from Hazrat Shah Jalal (R) international airport to Kutubkhali on the Dhaka-Chattogram highway will be constructed on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis for reducing the traffic jam in Dhaka city. An agreement was signed with the investor on 15 December 2013. Till February 2023, construction of 1482 piles, 326 pile caps, 323 columns, 320 cross-beams, 3048 I-girders of the 1st phase has been completed. Also, 2974 I-girders and 317 bridge decks have been installed. Construction of 1575 piles, 315 pile caps, 299 columns, 268 cross-beams and 1541 I-girders of 2nd phase has been completed. Also, installation of 1426 I-girders and 58 bridge decks has been completed. Progress of 1st phase of the project is 94.35%, 2nd phase 48.30%, 3rd phase 3.23% and overall progress is 58.73%. Highest efforts are being given to complete the construction of this expressway by June 2024.

Construction of Tunnel under the River Karnaphuli

The implementation work of 3.40 km long tunnel under the river Karnaphuli is about to finish. To connect the west part of Chattogram city to east part, reduce traffic jam, ease direct road communication among Dhaka- Chattogram-Cox'sbazar and transport goods from Chattogram sea port and proposed deep sea port, the tunnel will contribute 0.166 percent to the national GDP growth. Casting of all the 19,616 tunnel segments has already been completed. The completion of the South Tube of the tunnel was celebrated on 26 November 2022. Till February 2023, 96.50% physical work of the project has been completed. 2nd revised DPP of the project has been approved in the ECNEC meeting held on 17 January 2023. As per 2nd Revised DPP the total estimated cost of the project is BDT 10,689.71 crore and project period is from 01 November 2015 to 31 December 2023.

Construction of BRT Lane (Elevated Section)

Steps have been taken to construct 20 km long Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lane at the cost of Tk. 2,039.85 crore from Gazipur to Shah Jalal International (R) Airport. Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA) is responsible for implementation of 4.5 km elevated section. The implementation work is progressing and 87.78% of physical work has already been completed by February 2023. 3rd revised DPP of the project has been approved on 26 December 2022.

Construction of Dhaka-Ashulia Elevated Expressway

About 24 km long Dhaka-Ashulia Elevated Expressway with the estimated cost of Tk. 16,901.32 crore was approved on 24 October 2017 to connect Hazrat Shah Jalal (R) International Airport to EPZ through Ashulia. To construct the expressway on G-to-G basis, commercial agreement was signed with a Chinese government nominated company on 29 November 2017. The loan agreement was signed with China Exim Bank on October 26, 2021 and has become effective since 10 May 2022. The land acquisition, preparation of the detailed design and pile construction of the project are in progress. Physical progress of the project is 2.75%. This expressway connecting Asian Highway Network and almost all National Highways will reduce traffic congestion in Abdullahpur-Ashulia-Baipail-Chandra corridor. After construction of the project GDP growth rate will increase by 0.217%.

Construction of bridge over Payra river on Kachua-Betagi-Patuakhali road

The project of costing Tk. 1,042 crore was approved in the ECNEC meeting on 10 March 2020 for the construction of 1,690 meter long bridge over the Payra River on the Kachua-Betagi-Patuakhali-Lohalia-Kalia road as part of the development of road communication network in the south. The agreement has been signed with contractor on March 2022 to construct this bridge. Land acquisition and preparation of detailed design are currently underway. The final report of RAP and EIA and Environmental Clearance of the project has already been received. The construction of this bridge is expected to be completed by 2025.

Road widening and construction of two-lane road from Panchabati to Muktarpur Bridge

DPP of estimated cost Tk 2,242.06 crore has been approved at the ECNEC meeting on 08/12/2020 for widening of 10.75 km road from Panchabati to Muktarpur Bridge and constructing 9.06 km elevated expressway. Agreements have been signed with contractor and consultant. Land acquisition activities are currently underway.

Construction of an Elevated Road from Mithamain Upazila Sadar of Kishoreganj to Morichkhali of Karimganj Upazila

To construct 15.31 km long elevated road from Mithamain Upazila Sadar of Kishoreganj to Morichkhali of Karimganj Upazila, DPP of estimated cost BDT 5651.14 crore has been approved at the ECNEC meeting held on January 17, 2023. The project period is 01 March 2023 to 30 June 2028.

Construction of bridge over Meghna river on Bhulta-Araihazar-Bancharampur road

Steps have been taken to build a 1.7 km long bridge over the Meghna River on the Bhulta-Araihazar-Bancharampur road between Narayanganj and Brahmanbaria districts. The activities of the Transaction Advisor appointed to build the bridge on a G2G PPP basis with a consortium from South Korea is in progress. Feasibility study, LAP, RAP EIA and Traffic Study have been completed. Updated Feasibility Study Report, RFP & PPP Contract have been submitted.

Preparation of master plan of Bangladesh Bridge Authority and conducting feasibility study for construction of new bridges and inner elevated expressways

Bangladesh Bridge Authority has taken steps to formulate a 25 year master plan with the aim of achieving sustainable development by 2030 and making Bangladesh a developed and prosperous country by 2041. In order to ensure integrated and uninterrupted transport system and to develop the road communication network of the country, short, medium and long term projects will be identified, adopted and recommended in the said master plan. Besides, feasibility study will be conducted on Meghna river at Chandpur-Shariatpur location, on Laxmipur-Bhola road and on construction of Dhaka Inner Elevated

Expressway. The study project is being implemented at an estimated cost of BDT 371.90 crore with the own funding of Bangladesh Bridge Authority.

B. Railway Communication

To ensure railway communication as a reliable, affordable, environment-friendly and publicly transport in Bangladesh, Railway Division has upgraded to a separate Ministry named as Ministry of Railways (MoR) in December 2011. The improvement of rail communication and transport services has been included as a priority sector in the national document on 8th Five-Year Plan and Perspective Plan, Vision-2021 and more budget has been provided for the development of the railway than that of the previous years. Total Number of 230 projects costing of Tk 5,53,662.00 crore have been included in newly approved railway master plan for implementing those projects at six stages from July 2016 to June 2045.

Bangladesh Railway has around 3,101 km of network which connects 43 districts and almost all the important places of the country. Necessary steps have been taken for renovation of existing rail tracks, purchase of new locomotives, wagons and coaches, repair of old locomotives and wagons, expansion and rehabilitation of existing rail tracks, modernization of the signaling system and level crossing gates. As per instruction of Honorable Prime Minister the activities are continuing to promote Bangladesh Railway to 4 zones and 8 divisions. In financial year 2022-2023, around 33 investment projects and TA projects are being implemented by the ministry. New districts will be brought under the rail network and national and international connections such as Trans Asians Rail Network, SAARC rail network will be established through these development activities which will help to

improve the overall transport facilities of the country including decrease in the traffic congestion of Dhaka.

Achievements of Bangladesh Railway since 2009 are construction of 650.11 km new rail line, conversion of 280.28 km railway line from meter gauge to dual gauge, construction of 126 new station buildings, construction of 732 new railway bridges.

Ongoing important projects of Bangladesh Railway are Padma Bridge Rail Link Project, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Railway Bridge Construction, Construction of Single Line Dual Gauge Railway Track from Dohazari to Cox's Bazar via Ramu and Ramu to Gundum Near Myanmar, Construction of Dual Gauge Double Rail Line and Conversion of Existing Rail Line into Dual Gauge Between Akhaura and Laksam, Construction of Khulna-Mongla Port Rail Line, Construction of 3rd & 4th Dual Gauge Line in Dhaka-Tongi and Dual Gauge Double Line in Dhaka-Joydevpur Section of Bangladesh Railway, Construction of Dual Gauge Railway Line from Bogra to Shahid M. Mansur Ali Station Sirajganj, Construction of Broad Gauge Line From Madhukhali to Magura Via Kamarkhali, Construction of a Dual Gauge Line Parallel to the existing Meter Gauge Line in Dhaka-Narayanganj Section, Conversion of Meter Gauge Line into Dual Gauge Line from Parbatipur to Kaunia Section, Construction of Khulna-Darsana Double Line.

Table 11.7 présents year wise data on overall performance of Bangladesh Railway over the period from FY2010-11 to FY2021-22.

Table 11.7: Overall Performance of Bangladesh Railway

Financial Year	Passenger Kms (Million)	Freight Ton Kms (Million)	Total operating revenue (Tk. in Crore)	Total operating expenses (Tk. in Crore)
2010-11	8051.92	692.64	747.70	1491.82
2011-12	8787.23	582.11	726.42	1567.12
2012-13	8253.42	525.37	804.26	1562.38
2013-14	8135.00	677.35	800.17	1601.69
2014-15	8711.36	693.84	935.45	1808.29
2015-16	9167.18	675.09	904.02	2229.22
2016-17	10,040.66	1052.67	130.37	2835.52
2017-18	12993.91	1236.50	1486.15	2918.02
2018-19	14334.76	913.48	1406.58	3050.66
2019-20	9577.68	1002.04	1225.85	3188.97
2020-21	10455.60	1042.00	1182.00	3284.00
2021-22*	10455.60	1042.00	1182.00	3284.00

Source: Ministry of Railway. *Provisional

C. Water Transport

Waterway is an affordable, environment-friendly and secure communication system. The Ministry of Shipping has been developing, maintaining, managing and controlling the internal water transport infrastructure of Bangladesh to maximize the use of these waterways. In order to achieve overall economic development of the country by providing modern ports management, ensuring safe and uninterrupted shipping, human resources development and providing efficient and affordable water transport services, the activities of various departments/organisations under the Ministry of Shipping are described below:

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authoirty (BIWTA) is responsible for development, maintenance and conservation of inland water transportation system. 14 development projects of BIWTA are included in the Revised Annual Development Programme (RADP) in the FY2022-23. Total RADP allocation is TK. 1,280.00 crore and expenditure upto February 2023 is Tk. 395.51 crore. BIWTA has procured 45 nos. dredgers and 255 nos. ancillary vessels, 12 nos. Longbum exavator, 02 nos. demolition exavator, 05 nos. emphibian exavator, 03 nos. cabin crusar, 23 nos. pontoon and 12 nos. fork lift. Table 11.8 shows the year wise income and expenditure of BIWTA during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2022-23.

Table 11.8: Income and Expenditure of BIWTA

(Tk. in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Income	Actual Expenditure	Profit/Loss (+-)
2010-11	237.53	239.10	-1.57
2011-12	290.78	272.91	+17.87
2012-13	349.09	329.40	+19.69
2013-14	320.04	377.61	-57.57
2014-15	358.02	382.31	-24.29
2015-16	500.80	518.88	-18.08
2016-17	614.46	699.67	-85.21
2017-18	625.35	689.33	-63.98
2018-19	679.38	698.50	-19.12
2019-20	759.13	762.66	-3.53
2020-21	772.91	802.23	-29.32
2021-22	809.07	878.61	-69.54
2022-23*	513.75	571.07	-57.32

Source: BIWTA, Ministry of Shipping. *Up to February 2023.

BIWTA performs development and maintenance dredging in every year for smooth transportation of passenger and cargo. The volume of development and maintenance dredging during the period from FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23 is presented in Table 11.9.

Table 11.9: Development and Maintenance Works of BIWTA

Fiscal Year	Dredging Quantity (In Lakh Cubic Meter)		
	Development Dredging	Maintenance Dredging	Total
2010-11	25.54	40.16	65.70
2011-12	24.47	43.61	68.08
2012-13	56.03	44.65	100.68
2013-14	47.02	57.90	104.92
2014-15	120.15	50.77	170.92
2015-16	178.22	104.79	283.01
2016-17	158.79	117.37	276.16
2017-18	211.89	134.98	346.87
2018-19	278.84	139.63	418.47
2019-20	152.96	280.73	433.69
2020-21	220.76	226.33	447.09
2021-22	265.91	226.67	492.58
2022-23*	65.71	128.02	193.73

Source: BIWTA, Ministry of Shipping, * Up to January 2023.

Hydragrafic Survey during the FY2015-16 to 2022-23 are showned in table11.10:

Table 11.10: Year wise Hydragrafic Survey

FY	Inland water ways (sq km)	Costal waterways (sq km)
2015-16	2751.34	1000.00
2016-17	2750.00	1200.00
2017-18	2700.00	1000.00
2018-19	1864.40	700.00
2019-20	1992.25	750.00
2020-21	1712.19	2100.00
2021-22	1533.00	1677.00
2022-23*	1556.25	106.00

Source: BIWTA, Up to January 2023.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC)

To enhance the service quality in different sectors, BIWTC has constructed 70 different types of vessels (23 ferrys, 21 auxiliary vessels (pontoon), 4 Sea-trucks, 12 water buses, 2 Inland Passenger vessels, 2 Coastal Passenger vessels, 2 Oil tankers and 4 Container vessels) during the period of 2009 to 2022 (February) under development projects.

Achievements of BIWTC:

- Two Shallow Draft Oil Tanker and one floating workshop are added to its fleet very recently.
- Eight (08) nos. of wreckers are engaged in different ferrys at a cost of Tk 16.25 crore to ensure smooth ferry operation.
- Automation system has been introduced at Paturia-Daulatdia ferry terminal from March 2019. It will be introduced for all vehicles gradually.
- 4 container vessels constructed under development projects are engaged in transporting containers from Chattogram Port to Pangaon Container Terminal and from Chattogram to Kolkata.

Table 11.11 shows the income and expenditure of the organization since FY2010-11 to FY2021-22.

Table 11.11: Income and Expenditure Statement of BIWTC

(Taka in Crore)

FY	Income	Actual Expenditure	Net Profit
2010-11	211.99	153.81	32.08
2011-12	229.68	183.48	19.28
2012-13	272.21	216.13	56.08
2013-14	297.35	235.08	62.27
2014-15	326.72	269.43	57.29
2015-16	359.18	310.96	48.22
2016-17	356.95	329.71	27.24
2017-18	371.91	287.36	84.55
2018-19	380.13	307.62	15.16
2019-20	371.32	312.40	-5.63
2020-21	410.98	390.10	20.88
2021-22	438.59	440.86	-2.27

Source: Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation.

Chattogram Port Authority (CPA)

Chattogram Port Authority, as the principal sea port of Bangladesh, handles nearly 92 percent of international trade of the country. With the increasing trend of export-import of the country, Chattogram Port Authority handled a total of 32,55,358 TEUs of containers and 11,81,74,160

MT of cargo in FY 2021-22, with the aid of newly constructed yards and terminals. In the fiscal year 2021-22, the growth rate of imports and exports on an average was 3.77 percent in the case of cargo and 7.16 percent in the case of containers. To manage the rising volume of containers, the Chattogram port presently possesses a fleet of 153 container handling equipment and 248 cargo handling equipment including Quay Gantry Cranes and Rubber Tired Gantry Cranes. Furthermore, the Chattogram port is procuring 104 nos. of equipment to enhance its operational capabilities.

Table 11.12 shows the income and expenditure of CPA.

Table 11.12: Income and Expenditure of CPA

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Rev. Income	Rev. Expenditure	Rev. Surplus (Before Tax)
2010-11	1453.15	634.13	819.02
2011-12	1529.92	652.62	877.30
2012-13	1570.37	803.00	767.37
2013-14	1634.32	815.65	818.67
2014-15	1876.82	860.95	1015.87
2015-16	2029.25	1065.83	963.42
2016-17	2407.65	1352.54	1055.11
2017-18	2661.76	1390.52	1271.24
2018-19	2892.86	1610.53	1282.33
2019-20	2924.99	1716.29	1208.70
2020-21	3070.36	1892.75	1177.61
2021-22*	3585.01	1934.30	1650.71
2022-	2078.60	907.81	1170.79

Source: Chattogram Port Authority *Provisional **Up to January 2023.

Mongla Port Authority (MPA)

Mongla Port is being turned into a modern facilitated seaport gradually by implementing different development projects. At present, Mongla port has the capacity to berth more than 47 ships at a time, 6 in own jetties, 14 in private jetties, 3 in mooring and 24 in anchorages respectively. There are 2 warehouses, 4 transit shed, 1 staffing and un-staffing shed, 6 container yards, 2 car yards that can accommodate more than 1.50 crore MT of cargoes, 1 lakh TUEs of containers and 20 thousand of cars annually. Table 11.13 shows the income and expenditure of Mongla Port from FY2010-11 to FY2022-23.

Table 11.13: Income, Expenditure and Profit/Loss of *Mongla* Port

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Income	Expenditure	Net Income/ Loss (+/-)
2010-11	85.52	63.69	21.83
2011-12	105.81	71.66	34.15
2012-13	138.08	94.13	43.95
2013-14	155.73	102.10	53.63
2014-15	170.17	109.48	60.69
2015-16	196.62	131.90	64.72
2016-17	226.56	155.15	71.41
2017-18	276.14	166.81	109.33
2018-19	329.12	196.12	133.00
2019-20	338.19	221.01	117.18
2020-21	348.35	217.27	131.08
2021-22	317.08	219.99	97.09
2022-23*	207.93	152.93	55.00

Source: Mongla Port Authority * Up to February 2023.

From FY 2010-11 to FY 2019-20, handling of ships increased by 12.23%, Cargo 14.75% and Container 5.59% and revenue income 13.17% respectively. However, in the FY 2020-21, Mongla port handled 970 ships, 119.45 lac m.ton cargo, 43959 TEUS container. Moreover, in the FY2020-21 revenue income was Tk 340 crore.

Pay*ra* Port Authority

Payra Port started its journey as third sea port of the country on 19 November 2013. In order to engage the port in operational activities on a limited scale within clinker, fertilizer and other bulk carrier vessels at outer anchorage and discharge the cargo by inland vessels for hinterland transport. For hassle free foreign and inland vessels movement fare way and mooring buoys have been laid to earmark navigational channel. Very High Frequency (VHF) Base station is also installed with telecommunication equipment. The customs and shipping facilities have also been established. As per requirement of International Association for Ports and Harbor, International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code has been implemented and UN locator code has been allotted for *Payra* Port by United Nations to ensure security of the port.

5,390 acres of land has been acquired to establish various infrastructures and support facilities for the port. An immediate maintenance dredging project was undertaken for about 9.75 million cubic meters of dredging. As a result, ships with a capacity of 25,000 DWT are being able to enter the Rabnabad Channel regularly. Moreover, The Capital and Maintenance Dredging of the Rabnabad Channel was inaugurated by the Honorable Prime Minister on October 27, 2022 to facilitate the arrival of ships with the capacity of 50,000 DWT. Payra Port has earned Tk. 71.40 crore (including Vat) by handling 1,302 national and international vessels so far. It is expected that the flow of ships will be doubled by March, 2024.

Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA)

At present, total number of land ports are twenty four (24); among those fifteen (15) land ports are in operation. Out of fifteen (15) land ports Benapole, Bhomra, Akhaura, Burimari, Nakugaon, Tamabil, Sonahat, Gobrakura-Koroitoli, Belonia and Ramgarh Land Ports are being operated by own management of BLPA while Sonamoshjid, Hilli, Teknaf, Banglabandha and Bibirbazar Land Ports are being operated on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) basis. Table 11.14 shows year wise income and expenditure of BPLA during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2022-23.

Table 11.14: Income and Expenditure of Bangladesh Land Port Authority

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal year	Income	Expenditure	Surplus (+/-)
2010-11	41.20	32.38	8.82
2011-12	42.08	31.91	10.17
2012-13	47.78	35.82	11.96
2013-14	61.31	51.06	10.25
2014-15	70.52	47.38	23.14
2015-16	83.20	55.36	27.84
2016-17	111.51	75.02	36.49
2017-18	148.33	95.53	52.80
2018-19	210.94	144.25	66.68
2019-20	208.77	160.03	48.74
2020-21	264.83	174.73	90.10
2021-22	272.32	252.26	20.06
2022-23*	128.31	91.38	36.93

Source: Bangladesh Land Port Authority* Up to December 2022

During the FY 2022-23, a total of 06 development projects/activities are being implemented under Bangladesh Land Port Authority at the cost of Tk 1424.00 crore. During this fiscal year, development activities of 3 land ports named Bilonia, Sheola and Dhanua-Kamalpur will be completed and operation of the ports will be commenced. A Project to construct Cargo Vehicle Terminal on 41.00 acres of land is being implemented at Benapole Land Port at the cost of Tk 329.00 crore and progress of the project is 40%. In the fiscal year 2022-23, International Passenger Terminal in Ramgarh Land Port has been constructed in Ramgarh Upazila of Khagrachari district with the financing of World Bank. As a result passenger movement with Tripura state will start through this port very soon.

Department of Shipping (DOS)

The training and examination procedures for the seafaring officers and crews of the ocean-going vessels plying on the international routes have been streamlined in accordance with the related international convention. As a result, Bangladesh is included in the 'White List' of the International

Maritime Organization (IMO) under the provision of the STCW Convention in respect of maritime training, examination and certification of the seafarers. For this reason, the job opportunities of the Bangladeshi seafarers have been expanded in the global shipping market through employing them in foreign ships all over the world. A Long Range Identification Tracking (LRIT) system has been implemented for observing movement of the national flag ships plying on the international maritime routs. Seafarer Biometric Machine Readable Identity Documents (SID) are being issued to the Bangladeshi seafarers with a view to facilitating them to travel through all countries of the world to join their appointed ship which further helps them to get job opportunities abroad. Bangladesh has ratified and implemented the Maritime Labour Convention 2006 and the Seafarers Identity Document (SID) Convention (revised) 2003, as amended adopted by ILO.

In order to enhance maritime safety, security and to facilitate rescue operation as a mandatory requirements of international conventions, the Department of Shipping has undertaken a development project named ‘‘Establishment of Global Maritime Distress and Safety System and Integrated Maritime Navigation System’’ with an estimated cost of Tk. 687.03 core and its activities are under implementation. The statement of incomes and expenditures of this organization is shown in the Table: 11.15.

Table 11.15: Income and Expenditure of the Department of Shipping

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal year	Revenue income Target	Revenue income	Expendi-ture
2010-11	10.25	12.55	5.53
2011-12	12.71	13.26	5.54
2012-13	14.26	12.95	14.63
2013-14	15.26	14.43	10.12
2014-15	15.99	18.21	9.33
2015-16	17.29	29.03	11.63
2016-17	19.72	33.46	16.37
2017-18	37.93	38.98	16.56
2018-19	36.54	43.80	17.53
2019-20	41.81	38.12	15.66
2020-21	41.33	39.62	15.01
2021-22	47.75	49.94	19.60
2022-23*	45.75	45.46	09.95

Source: Department of Shipping* up to February 2023

Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC)

Providing safe and efficient shipping services in international sea routes and carry out all forms of activities connected with or ancillary to shipping, Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC) has been playing an important role. Despite the limitations of resources, BSC is able to acquire a total of 44 ships through continuous efforts and patronization of the government since establishment. At present there are 8 vessels. in BSC fleet. Table 11.16 shows year wise income and expenditure of BSC during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2021-22.

Table 11.16: Statement of Income-Expenditure and Profit-Loss of BSC

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Total Income	Total Expenses	Net Profit
2010-11	266.66	264.79	1.87
2011-12	282.01	280.55	1.46
2012-13	328.59	326.96	1.63
2013-14	171.14	167.77	3.37
2014-15	130.01	124.67	5.34
2015-16	118.81	112.08	6.73
2016-17	116.55	107.89	8.66
2017-18	126.52	114.00	12.52
2018-19	230.31	175.08	55.23
2019-20	322.84	281.37	41.47
2020-21	322.97	250.95	72.02
2021-22*	257.52	131.21	126.31

Source: BSC * Up to February 2022.

Bangladesh Marine Academy

Since the establishment Bangladesh Marine Academy, Chattogram has trained about 5,090 professionally skilled, environmentally conscious, intelligent and smart marine cadets (including 85 female cadets since 2012) in accordance with ‘IMO STCW Convention’. The academy has recently been accredited by the Nautical Institute, London and the Institute of Marine Engineering, Science and Technology, London, and the Merchant Navy Training Board, London. Australian Maritime College (University of Tasmania), recognitions of European Commission, Singapore Maritime Administration, UK Merchant Navy Training Board, Nautical Institute, London, IMarEST London and South Asian Business Excellence Award 2017.

National Maritime Institute

National Maritime Institute is the only Technical Training Centre for Bangladeshi seafarers (ratings). Unemployed youths are selected for training from all over the country under a standard selection procedure. They are trained here as per the syllabus in accordance with the STCW convention of IMO to develop them into competent maritime manpower. Temporary branch of NMI has been established at Madaripur. A project for construction of buildings & provision of other facilities has been taken.

The Directorate of Seamen and Emigration Welfare

The Directorate of Seamen and Emigration welfare is a regulatory body for the welfare and wellbeing of seafarers under the control and supervision of the Ministry of Shipping. The Directorate has been playing an important role to solve the seafarers problem at homeport and foreign port where Bangladesh seafarers face problem with the coordination to the concerning authorities. The Directorate of Seamen and Emigration Welfare is exclusively welfare orientated government organization. It only source of income is seat rent collection from seafarers those who stay in the seamen's hostel and certain portion (15 percent) of Levy Collection under the Levy Collection Rule-2013.

National River Conservation Commission (NRCC)

The national River Conservation Commission was established on 5th August under the National River Conservation Commission Act, 2013. The Commission is responsible for ensuring multidimensional use of the river for socio-economic development including preventing illegal possession of rivers, water and environmental pollution, illegal construction and various irregularities and also responsible for restoration of normal flow of rivers, proper maintenance of rivers and the development of the river as a transportable.

D. Air Transport

Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB)

To regulate and develop aviation facilities in Bangladesh for national and international air transportation Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB) renders its services. CAAB installs, maintains and operates aerodromes, air traffic, air navigation, aviation related ground services and telecommunication services and facilities. At present CAAB operates 3 international airports, 7 domestic airports and 2 Short Take-Off and Landing (STOL) ports. Out of these, 8 airports are in operation. Due to inadequacy of passengers, no flight is operating at 2 other domestic airports and 2 STOL ports. The financial position of CAAB during the period from FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 11.17.

Table 11.17: Financial Position of CAAB

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Revenue Income	Revenue Expenditure	Total Expenditure (Revenue and others)	Net Profit
2010-11	653.89	316.87	623.84	30.05
2011-12	731.05	378.54	838.44	-107.39
2012-13	795.21	330.34	644.53	150.68
2013-14	1150.29	423.33	976.86	173.43
2014-15	1410.32	497.67	1277.22	133.10
2015-16	1504.17	506.85	1256.76	247.41
2016-17	1518.14	571.56	1424.17	93.97
2017-18	1659.65	594.16	1766.04	-106.39
2018-19	1690.79	620.73	1708	-17.21
2019-20	1554.54	630.94	2165.97	-611.43
2020-21	1159.44	666.03	1451.30	291.93
2021-22	1910.98	759.73	1900.03	10.95
2022-23*	1057.61	404.02	973.25	84.36

Source: Civil Aviation Authority * Up to February 2023.

Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited

At present, Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited, the national flag carrier, is operating flights to 7 domestic and 21 international destinations. Among the international destinations, 03 SAARC destinations, 3 in South East Asia, 02 East Asia,10 in Middle East, 02 in Europe and 01 in North America are still operating. Bangladesh Biman transported a total of 22,76,737 passengers and 43,975 tonnes of cargo in fiscal year 2021-22.

For providing better services to the valued customers or passengers, Biman has started Call Center Services. Besides Biman has started online Web-Site as well as Mobile apps. Biman has introduced web check-in service for Domestic and International passengers at Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport for the first time in the country's history. Year wise income and expenditure of *Biman* during FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 11.18.

Table 11.18: Income and Expenditure of Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Revenue Income	Expenses	Net Profit/ Loss (+/-)
2010-11	3343.93	3568.09	-224.16
2011-12	3823.67	4417.88	-594.21
2012-13	3951.89	4237.52	-285.63
2013-14	3816.94	4102.56	-285.61
2014-15	4772.79	4448.65	324.13
2015-16	4965.53	4730.03	235.50
2016-17	4551.52	4504.63	46.90
2017-18	4931.64	5133.11	-201.47
2018-19	5794.92	5577.11	217.81
2019-20	5044.45	5125.58	-81.13
2020-21	4,128.39	3,969.99	158.40
2021-22	6935.28	6495.50	439.78
2022-23*	5454.23	4937.34	516.89

Source: Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited, *up to February 2023.

E. Information and Communication Technology Technology

Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)

Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) is working to ensure reliable, affordable and sophisticated telecom services. At present, it is working on the development of internet, especially broadband internet, across the country through efficient utilization of resources of government and non-government organizations. Price of internet bandwidth has been decreased appreciably in the last 10 years. Besides optical fibre network coverage has been expanded throughout the country to ensure quality internet service. To ensure the impact of this huge backbone network development, BTRC has launched a new internet tariff named “One Country One Rate”. For this reason, people across the country are getting access to quality internet service at affordable prices.

Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) has collected Tk 1676 Crore as revenue up to March, 2023 during FY 2022-23. The "Ad Hoc-Digital Security Cell" was formed through its own manpower of BTRC. This cell is constantly conducting various state security and public safety monitoring activities on social media. Besides, it removes these harmful content from social media. Various internet giants- Facebook and Google-YouTube have started paying VAT including necessary registration. In order to ensure cyber security for telecommunication sector related organizations and to provide necessary assistance in mitigating cyber security risks in any situation of the state, BTRC- CSIRT is formed in combination with Posts & Telecommunications Division, BTRC, Department of Telecom, Digital Security Agency and related other organizations.

Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL)

At present the project titled ‘Modernization of Telecommunication Network for Digital Connectivity’ is being implemented at a cost of BDT 3314.94 crore through which modern telephone exchanges with high speed internet connection at district / upazila levels and strong telecommunication network will be established across the country. In addition, a project titled "Switching and Transmission Network Development for Strengthening Digital Connectivity” for the installation of high capacity switching exchanges and transmission equipment at a cost of Tk 155.38 crore is being implemented. BTCL is implementing Telecommunication Network Establishment Project in Chattogram Mirsarai Economic Zone at a cost of Tk 61.90 crore, Broadband Wifi expansion project for disadvantaged people in Haor, Baor and remote areas at a cost of Tk 459.85 crore and “BTCL’s Internet Protocol (IP) Network Development and Expansion” project at a cost of BDT 945.50 crore to expand and improve the quality of high speed broadband internet services across the country.

The project titled “Establishment of Telecommunication Networks in Economic Zones (Phase I)” at a cost of BDT 95.12 crore is being implemented for setting up telecommunication networks in 5 economic zones under BEZA. In order to provide modern and uninterrupted telecommunication services with 5G readiness across the country, BTCL's project titled "Development of 5G-compliant Optical Fiber Transmission Network of BTCL" at a cost of BDT 1059.10 crore is under implementation. The project titled 'Establishing External Telecommunication Network for Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant' is under implementation by BTCL for establishment of state-of-the-art and high speed dedicated external telecommunication network for Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant. Table 11.19 shows the revenue targets, revenue income and expenditure of BTCL during the period from FY 2010-11 to FY 2022-23.

Table 11.19: Year wise Income and Expenditure of BTCL

(Taka in Crore)

Fiscal Year	Target	Revenue Earned	Expenditure
2010-11	1566	1640	1976
2011-12	1760	2186	2203
2012-13	2498	1761	1756
2013-14	1306	1005	1385
2014-15	848	821	1106
2015-16	784	1242	1578
2016-17	982	1258	1442
2017-18	1148	1260	1652
2018-19	1200	1060	1428
2019-20	1087	922	1246
2020-21	895	854	1102
2021-22	1116	933	926
2022-23*	-	464	434

Source: BTCL * Up to December 2022.

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

Although the initial bandwidth capacity of BSCCL through SEA-ME-WE 4 submarine cable system was only 7.5 Gbps, by joining various upgradation programs and establishing connectivity with the SEA-ME-WE 5 submarine cable system in 2017, it presently stands at 3420 Gbps. At present BSCCL alone is satisfying about 60% demand in the case of the country's overall internet bandwidth, whose amount is about 2524 Gbps (Gigabyte Per Second) as per data collected on 29 March 2023. Various initiatives taken by the government to reduce the cost of internet has made it affordable for the mass people. Due to the relentless effort of the present government, bandwidth price has been reduced from Tk. 27,000 per Mbps (Mega bit per second) in 2009 to less than Tk. 300 in 2023.

Under upgradation process of the SEA-ME-WE 4 submarine cable a contract agreement has been signed with the supplier, Ciena and with this upgradation, the total capacity of SMW4 Submarine Cable System will be 4600 Gbps. Bangladesh's 3rd Submarine Cable installation work is in progress under the SEA-ME-WE 6 (SMW6) consortium. The supplier selected by the consortium started its job from 15/02/2022 and completed the Desktop Study and the Route Survey work of Bangladesh portion.

Table 11.20 shows year wise revenue iincome of BSCCL during the period from FY2010-11 to FY 2021-22.

Table 11.20: Income and Expenditure of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited

(Taka in Crore)

Particulars	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Revenue Earned	83.78	121.45	124.84	75.37	54.07	61.86	103.67	140.5	195.57	249.86	344.85	441.74
Net Profit (before tax)	54.48	83.13	109.59	48.81	13.90	17.87	38.95	29.39	77.90	125.20	239.98	320.10
Net Profit (after tax)	30.51	74.48	87.21	36.23	12.91	16.55	31.82	7.33	58.58	95.60	190.73	250.02

Source: BSCCL

Bangladesh Post Office

Bangladesh Post Office is dedicated to deliver a wide range of basic postal service and financial & ICT based digital postal service with its countrywide network. Bangladesh Post Office is committed to ensure a speedy, reliable and affordable service to the people of all walks of life. It always focuses on bringing people's happiness through pragmatic & innovative ideas as well as uplifting of this department to a profitable one. A total of 1863 post offices are converted to ICT based rural post offices under the project 'onstruction of ICT based rural post office'. Besides daily transaction of banks in 71 main post offices are operated on digital system under the project 'Process Automation of Bangladesh Postal Department'. Bangladesh Post Office has taken various initiatives for its continuous development and as a result there are some future planning such as extensive introduction of agent banking and cash services in rural areas, Introduction of International Remittance Service, construction of technology based mail processing and e-commerce hub by 2026, renovation of old post offices and expansion of EMTS services etc.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Division

To achieve the goal of establishing Bangladesh into a developed state by 2041, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Division is working ceaselessly.

Activities taken:

- Union Information Service Center (UISC) with solar power has been set up in 1013 unions where there is no electricity. These centers were renamed the Union Digital Center (UDC);
- The National Data Center (Tier-III) set up by the Bangladesh Computer Council is providing various services such as Mail Domain, Web Site and Application Hosting, VPS Service, Cloud Service and G-Drive uninterruptedly to more than 731 government offices. The number of service recipients from data centers is more than 10 crore. The National Data Center is providing support for a2i's e-nothi server and network migration.
- High speed internet connection has been established through the optical fibre cable in 18434 government offices (ministries, departments, districts and Upazila levels);
- 893 video conferencing systems have been set up across the country. WiFi network has been set up in Bangladesh Secretariat and ICT towers to make internet accessible. Solar power facilities are provided in 487 UNO offices. 254 agricultural information Centers and 25 telemedicine centers have been set up;
- Network and WiFi services of 17,380 offices are provided so far under the central monitoring system of the National Network Operations Center (NOC). The latest technology 4K Multi Conferencing Unit (MCU) has been installed in BCC to modernize the video conferencing system. WiFi-6 with 5G technology including Agile Controller is installed to ensure WiFi network security;
- To connect India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh by optical fiber cable and increase the data exchange capacity, BTCL has installed 56 km of optical fiber cable from Panchagarh district to

Banglabandar Noman's Land to connect with the NOC established in Siliguri under Regional Network (RN) of South Asia Sub Regional Economic Cooperation Information Highway (SASEC IH) project. Transmission Equipment have been set up at BTCL Chuadanga, Meherpur, Magbazar, Panchagarh and Thakurgaon to connect Siliguri with NOC via Kolkata

- IP camera based surveillance system has been set up to make Sylhet a "Safe City" under the 'Digital Sylhet City' project.
- iDEA Fab Lab**:** An iDEA Fab Lab has been set up at the project office with world class advanced devices to facilitate research and testing in the production of innovative products by startups. In this lab, young entrepreneurs, startups and stakeholders will be able to take advantage of testing and research at various stages of production of their innovative products.
- Digital Forensic Lab, "Cyber Range", Cyber Defense Training Center and 15 Critical Information Infrastructure cyber sensor technologies have been set up under the BGD eGov CIRT project.
- Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the world's seventh largest Uptime Institute "Four Tier National Data Center" at Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City, Kaliakair, Gazipur on 28 November 2019 and is now operating as the company named Bangladesh Data Center Company Limited (BDDCL);
- Implementation of G-Cloud is underway by setting up DRCC to ensure data sovereignty using world-class Oracle Cloud Technology here. Besides, it will be possible to provide services to all public/private organizations from June, 2023 by setting up the state owned cloud called "Meghna Cloud". "Center of Excellence" will be ensured through collaboration between the data center industry and universities under the Meghna Cloud Agreement along with the establishment of Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytic Platform.
- Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006 (Amended-2009), Digital Security Act 2018, One Stop Service (Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority) Rules 2019, National Information and Communication Technology Policy 2018, Government E-mail Policy 2018, 333-related guidelines-2021, Made in Bangladesh Strategy 2021, National Strategy for Robotics, Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA) guidelines etc. have been formulated.

CHAPTER TWELVE

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Human resource development is the government's principal goal, in addition to generating rapid growth, through increasing the living standards of disadvantaged and underprivileged people. To combat the long-term impacts of the coronavirus, the government is making continuous efforts to ensure the basic needs of the people through economic restructuring with priority on life and livelihood, as well as to improve the living standards of the disadvantaged and poor people. As a result through implementation of various development programmes, Bangladesh is gradually improving in the Human Development Index (HDI). According to the 'Human Development Report-2021' the position of Bangladesh has been improved to 129 which is 4 steps ahead from 133rd place in 2020. In FY 2022-23, the government has spent about 23.88 percent of the total budget for the sectors related to human resource development such as education and technology, health and family welfare, women and children, social welfare, youth and sports development, culture, labour and employment etc. Multiple programmes have been adopted in the light of the 'National Education Policy 2010' with the aim of creating opportunities for admission at all levels of education and creating skilled and qualified human resources by improving the quality of education. In order to ensure education for all in primary schools, special emphasis has been laid on increasing school enrollment, pre-primary education, stipends and student-teacher connectivity hours. In order to build skilled manpower to meet the challenges of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, maximum emphasis has been laid on technical education. Bangladesh has achieved Millennium Development Goal (MDG) related to health sector, prior to the stipulated time due to undertaking many priorities based programmes in health, nutrition and population sector. Remarkable progress has been achieved in reducing child and maternal mortality and in increasing average life expectancy. The National Deployment and Vaccination Plan has already been formulated under the Extended Immunisation Programmme (EPI) to protect lives and prevent deaths from the COVID-19. Through this initiative, work is underway to vaccinate 70 percent of the population against COVID-19. Various development initiatives, programmes, and other activities are being undertaken, as well as necessary legislation and regulations for the creation of equal rights in all aspects of state and public life and the elimination of all types of discrimination against women. The government is carrying out various activities for the welfare of the poor, disadvantaged, neglected, special needs and orphans. Various reform initiatives, including financial sector reform, anti-corruption and preventative actions are being adopted and executed in order to promote balanced development and to establish good governance.

The main goal of the government is to achieve high growth through sustainable and inclusive development as well as qualitative change in the living standards of the people by alleviating poverty and reducing inequality. It is necessary to build a skilled population to accelerate the economic development of the country by tackling the long term effects of COVID-19 and the challenges of the 4th Industrial Revolution. According to the labor force survey 2022, conducted by BBS, the economically viable workforce above the age of 15 years is 7.3 crore. The government is implementing different types of development programmes to accumulate demographic dividend by utilising the huge number of working age people. Under this circumstance, the government has taken relentless efforts and various initiatives for human resource development of the country through improving the standard of living of the under privileged and impoverished segments of the population. This has resulted in progress in the Human Development Index (HDI). According to the 'Human Development Report-2021' the position of Bangladesh is 129. Among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries, Sri Lanka (73), Maldives (90) and Bhutan (127) are ahead of Bangladesh (129) in respect of HDI. Other SAARC countries, such as India (132), Nepal (143), Myanmar (149), Pakistan (161) and Afghanistan (180) are below the ranking of Bangladesh in HDI. Allocations of human development related sectors have been boosted up day by day. Position of Bangladesh in the HDI of recent few years have been presented to the Table 12.1.

Table 12.1: HDI Position of Bangladesh

Year	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Index value	0.485	0.553	0.602	0.612	0.622	0.635	0.644	0.655	0.661

Source: Human Development Report- 2021. UNDP

Public Expenditure for Human Resource Development

The government is committed to ensure the basic needs of the people as well as human resource development through economic reform focusing on life and livelihoods to combat the long-term effects of the coronavirus. More investment is essential in social sectors including education and health for human resource development. This is why the government is gradually increasing the budget allocation for the sectors related to human resource development such as education and technology, health and family welfare, women and children, social welfare, youth and sports development, culture, labor and employment. Particular emphasis has been placed on strengthening the health sector infrastructure, increasing the area of social security, developing human resources and establishing good governance in government institutions.

In FY 2022-23, about 23.88 percent of the total budget has been allocated for the sectors related to human resource development, which was 24.93 percent in FY 2021-22. The education and health sectors are considered as the mainstay of human resource development. Therefore, the government is providing adequate allocation every year in the national budget for the development of education and health sector. In FY 2022-23, a total of Tk. 1,18,312 crore has been allocated in these two sectors, which is 19.59 percent of the total budget. As a result of the execution of practical initiatives in the education and health sectors, the government is playing an effective role in education, health, and family welfare. As a consequence, gender balance has been achieved by elimination of discrimination in the primary and secondary education levels. Human resource development process is going on through achieving significant progress in reduction in fertility rate, reduction of child and maternal mortality rate, prevention of spread of Tuberculosis and AIDS. Sports and youth development can also contribute to human resource development. For that reason, budget allocation is also increased in these sectors. Table 12.2 and Figure 12.1 present the total allocation in operating and development budget in the social sector during FY 2012-13 to FY 2022-23. It is noteworthy that in the last one decade, the total budget allocation in this sector, including the operating and development budgets, has been steadily increasing.

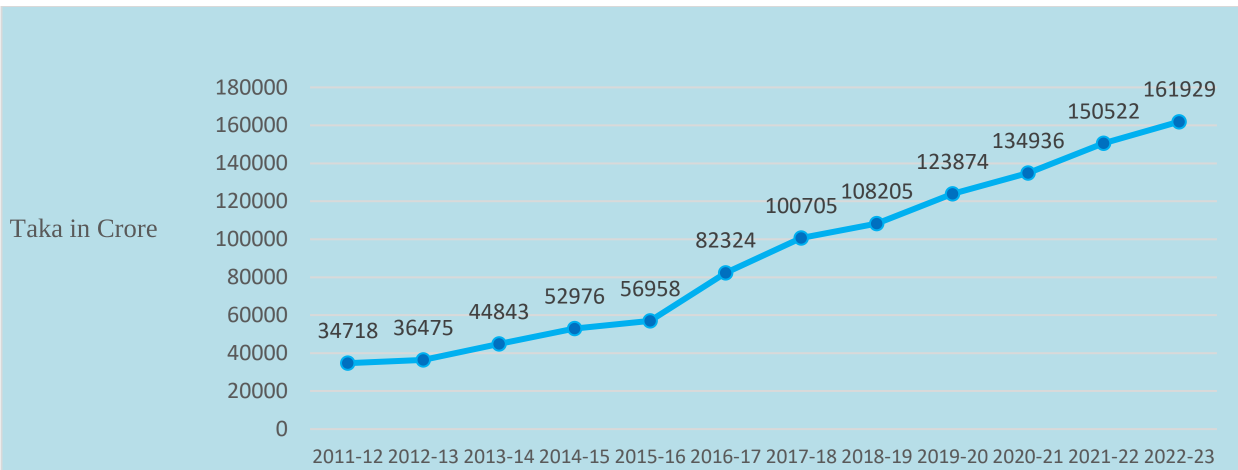
Table 12.2: Allocation (Operating and Development) of Selected Ministries

(Taka in Crore)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Education, Science & ICT	21561	28272	33499	34370	52914	65444	67935	79488	85762	94877	99978
Health and Family Welfare	9130	9955	11537	12695	17486	20652	23,383	25733	29247	32731	36863
Youth, Sports and Culture	976	1061	1068	1199	1343	1803	2008	2063	2057	1709	1919
Labour and Employment	134	192	226	302	308	262	227	313	350	365	357
Social Welfare, Women's Affairs and Liberation War Affairs	4091	4730	5962	7613	9433	11394	13343	15083	16285	19658	21474
Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	583	633	684	779	840	1150	1309	1194	1235	1182	1338
Total Allocation (Operating and Development)	**36475**	**44843**	**52976**	**56958**	**82324**	**100705**	**108205**	**123874**	**134936**	**150522**	**161929**

Sources: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. (*Figures are based on budget)

Figure 12.1: Trend of Government Allocation in the Social Sector of Selected Ministries



Sources: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance (*Figures are based on Budget)

Education and Technology

The government is taking various steps to ensure inclusive and science-based modern education system along with implementation of inclusive and science-oriented education activities and development of infrastructure in order to accelerate the development of education by overcoming the crisis of COVID-19. The government has approved the 'National Education Policy 2010' as a step towards implementing a time befitting technical education system in the country which will help to establish digital Bangladesh where the main goal is set out in Vision 2021. The cardinal objective of policy is to foster humanity among the future citizens of the country and to grow them as creative, rational, tolerant to others opinion and liberal who will be able to lead the country towards inclusive development and progress.

Primary and Mass Education

As a consequence of the government's prompt actions to promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all and create opportunities for lifelong learning, success in primary education has been achieved in different indices and human resource development has been expedited. In line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), target has been set to ensure quality pre-primary education for all children and quality primary education for all school-going children by 2030. Government is implementing Stipend project, 4th Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP-4), Reaching Out of School (ROSC) project, School Feeding programme for poor areas, need based government and newly nationnalised primary school development project (1st phase), Basic Literacy project and some other projects for attaining the goals of SDG. Number of primary schools in the country was 49,539 in 1991. The number has increased to 1,18,891 (different NGO schools, child welfare and *Madrassa*/Mosque based centre/*Qawmi madrassa*) in 2021. Number of enrolment and ratio of female students is increasing consistently. Rate of enrolment of female students is more than the male students. In 1991, the male-female student's ratio was 55:45. Currently, the ratio is about 50:49. Table 12.3 shows students' enrolment rate and percentage of male-female students at primary levels from 2010 to 2021. Some students are compelled to leave the school before completion of primary education for various reasons. Rate of drop out is consistently decreasing as the government has taken several realistic steps. Table 12.4 shows remarkable changes of drop-out scenario of students at primary level during the period 2010 to 2021.

Table 12.3: Boys- Girls Enrolment at Primary Level

Year	Total	Boys (%)	Girls (%)	Net Enrollment Rate (%)
2010	169.58	83.95 (49.50)	85.63 (50.50)	94.8
2011	184.32	91.39 (49.60)	92.93 (50.40)	94.9
2012	190.03	94.63 (49.80)	95.40 (50.20)	96.7
2013	195.85	97.81 (49.94)	98.04 (50.06)	97.3
2014	195.53	96.39 (49.30)	99.14 (50.70)	97.7
2015	190.68	93.69 (49.14)	96.99 (50.86)	97.9
2016	186.03	92.28 (49.60)	93.75 (50.40)	97.96
2017	172.55	85.08 (49.32)	87.47 (50.68)	97.97
2018	173.38	85.39 (49.25)	87.99 (50.75)	97.85
2019	201.22	99.69 (49.55)	101.53 (50.45)	97.34
2020*	215.51	105.60 (49.00)	109.91 (51.00)	97.81
2021*	201.01	101.42 (50.46)	99.59 (49.53)	97.42

Source: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (* With pre-primary)

Table 12.4: Year wise Drop-out Rate at Primary Level

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Dropout rate (%)	39.8	29.7	26.2	21.4	20.9	20.4	19.2	18.8	18.6	17.9	17.2	14.15

Source: Annual Primary School Census, 2021, Directorate of Primary Education.

Important Activities in Primary Education

- '4th Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP-4)' has been implemented to develop the quality of primary education. Through various activities under this programme, priorities have been given to increase enrolment and attendance of school-going children, reduce drop-out and enhance school contact hour.
- The Government of Bangladesh has been distributing books free of costs among the students of the primary schools every year at the first day of the academic session through a book distribution festival. In 2023, 63.29 lakh for pre-primary level students, 9.66 crore for primary level and 2.12 lakh reading materials/Textbook for students (1st-3rd class) of 5 minor ethnic groups (*Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Garo, Sadri*) have been distributed.
- Decentralisation of administrative and financial power in primary education has been implemented. As a step towards decentralisation, 'School Level Improvement Plan (SLIP)' and '*Upazila* Primary Education Plan (UPEP)' have been implemented phase wise.
- '*Bangabandhu* Gold Cup Primary School Football Tournament' for boys and '*Bangamata Sheikh Fazilutunnesa Mujib* Gold Cup Primary School Football Tournament' for girls has been arranged every year with a view to enhance physical and mental strength and to create a competitive attitude among the students. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the two football tournaments scheduled to be held on 2020 and 2021 has been postponed. The two football tournaments of 2022 has been held in 2023.
- Since 2009, terminal examination in Grade-5 has been held based on unique questionnaires throughout the country. *Ebtedayee madrasas* have been included under terminal examination system since 2010. The final examination was not held in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid-19 pandemic.
- To increase enrolment and to retain the enrolled student, "School feeding programme in poverty prone area" has been implemented for the period July 2010 to June 2022 at an estimated cost of Tk. 4991.97 crore. Fortified biscuits were distributed in each school day among the 29 lakh students of 104 *upazillas*. The project has been completed on June 2022. Feasibility study is ongoing to initiate a new project of school feeding at large scale.
- In order to ensure quality primary education, recruitment of teachers for vacant/created posts in government primary schools is in progress. 37,574 assistant teachers have been recruited on January, 2023 through publishing appointment circular in 2020 and 35,017 assistant teachers joined among the selected. Notification has been issued for another more vacant posts.
- Under PEDP-4, implementation of 'Second Chance Education' programme will offer primary education to 10 lakh deprived children, aged 8-14 years who are out of
- schools and dropouts. Institutional teaching programme of 1 lakh children has been completed and centre opening for the rest 9 lakh learners is under process.

- "Basic Literacy Project (64 districts)" from February, 2014 to June, 2022 has been implemented in 250 Upazilas of 64 districts under 7 divisions to provide basic literacy to 4.5 million illiterate adolescents and adults in 15-45 age group.

Physical Infrastructure Facilities at Primary School Level

Infrastructure development activities have been undertaken for increasing the quality of primary education. Infrastructure development scenario is as follow in FY 2022-23, till February, 2023:

- During 2010 to February, 2022, a total of 1,15,588 classrooms have been constructed in 29,962 schools.
- Under PEDP-4, 50,000 additional classrooms and 10,500 head teachers' rooms will be constructed. So far, construction of 12,741 classrooms has been completed in 3,273 schools. In addition, 29,000 separate wash blocks will be constructed for students and pure drinking water supply system will be installed in 15,000 schools.
- Under Need-based Infrastructural Development of Government Primary School (1st phase), project 40,000 additional classrooms will be constructed. Therein, construction of 26,516 classrooms, 3,481 wash blocks and installation of 3,950 tube-well have been completed. Besides, under Need-based Infrastructure Development of Newly Nationalized Primary School (1st phase), project 25,000 additional classrooms will be constructed. Besides Construction of 22,140 classrooms have been completed. Furthermore, construction of 2,518 wash blocks and establishment of 3,199 tube-well have been completed.
- 356 Government schools will be constructed/renovated under the “Establishment & Infrastructure Development including beautification of Govt. Primary Schools in Dhaka City and Purbachal project”. Master plan of 41 schools have been approved and development of 10 schools are ongoing.

Secondary Education

The government has been giving the highest importance to the expansion of sustainable and quality secondary and higher secondary education. To sustain the success achieved in the rate of secondary education together with the gender parity, emphasis is being placed on the implementation of various programmes like general, science and technology based education and training, provision of financial assistance for students and teachers, various talent development activities, providing supportive policies and environment, and building capacity and constructing and developing the infrastructure of government secondary schools. Activities, such as providing financial benefits to teachers of MPO-enlisted private educational institutions, distributing free textbooks, introducing e-books, and setting up of *Upazila* ICT training and resource centres are underway.

Establishment of educational institutions and development of physical infrastructure

Quality, participatory and universal education is essential to build a developed and prosperous Bangladesh. And for this, the construction of standard and modern education infrastructure is required. From the previous year 2009-10 to the present period, 27,213 buildings have been included in the project. Out of this, 13,113 buildings construction/extension works have been completed and 14,100 buildings are under construction. Under the “Physical Infrastructure Development of Selected Private Secondary Schools (1st Revised)” project, construction of 1-storey academic building with 4-storey foundation has been completed in 3,000 educational institutions. Under the project "Construction of Academic Buildings of Selected Private Madrasahs" of 1-storey academic buildings with 4-storey foundation have been completed in 1,000 madrashas. 11 government secondary schools have been established in Dhaka city. Academic activities have already started in educational institutions. 05 new universities and 03 engineering colleges have been set up. Construction of 07 new government secondary schools in Khulna, Barisal and Sylhet cities has been completed. 14,698 repair and renovation works have been programmed in government/private educational institutions. Among them, 10,883 repair and renovation works have been completed. Modern computer/ICT labs have been constructed in secondary schools, madrasas and technical education institutes. At the college level, ICT buildings, ICT Learning Centers, Teachers Training Institute (TTC) buildings have been constructed.

Use of information technology in education

Considering the importance of science and technology based education, especially the Fourth Industrial Revolution, a number of initiatives have been taken to leverage ICT and digital technology in education management and education programme.

- In the light of the new National Curriculum framework-2021, Digital Technology subject has been introduced in class 6 and class 7 in the academic year 2023. As a result of uploading e-books on the website of National Curriculum and Textbook Board, anyone living in different countries of the world including Bangladesh can download and use the textbooks from anywhere in the world. Audio clips of Listening Texts of English for Today textbooks for 6th to 9th-10th class have been created and uploaded on NCTB' website.
- In order to make the use of textbooks easy and attractive in the context of technological development digital content of 21 textbooks of primary level and Interactive Digital Text (IDT) of 16 textbooks of class 6 have been completed and have been made accessible for learners by uploading on web site. The e-learning modules for 6 subject textbooks of grade 7 and 8 and e-learning materials for 6 textbooks for grade 9-10 have been improvised and uploaded.
- Prepared audio visual training content for teachers for proper conduct of class activities in all subjects of class 6th and 7th in light of new curriculum and training provided to all teachers.
- MyGov service has been launched. With the easy adoption of digital applications by citizens through a service platform, it has become possible for government services to reach the doorsteps of the people.
- Online entry of secondary schools under the Department of Secondary and Higher Education is in progress. Field level offices and educational institutions are being monitored under the Digital Monitoring System (DMS) app.

Providing stipends to students

Under the Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust, Tk. 1321.77 crore was distributed for stipends and tuition fees among 48.47 lakh poor and meritorious students at secondary level disbursed through Mobile Banking and Online Banking.

Free text books distribution among students

Free text books are distributed among students for ensuring the opportunity of education for both rich and poor, preventing drop outs and making education standard, comprehensive and effective. First day of the year is celebrated as the ‘Textbook Day’. Free textbooks are distributed among primary and secondary students on this day across the country at the same time. A number of 33.48 crore textbooks were distributed in 2023 under this programme.

Technical Education

Various initiatives have been taken to mainstream technical education in preparation for the Fourth Industrial Revolution. At the same time, opportunities for quality technical education have been expanded to create skilled manpower suitable for the domestic and international labor market. For example, infrastructure development for the purpose of enrolling more students, project implementation for capacity building of 64 TSCs, training of English and Mathematics teachers.

There are a total of 10,856 technical education institutions in government and private educational institutions approved by the Bangladesh Technical Education Board. In the last 10 years, progress was made in the field of technical education. In 2021, the enrollment rate in technical education was 15.79 percent. In that continuity, various projects/programmes have been taken to improve the enrollment in technical education by 30 percent by 2030.

Again, necessary steps have been taken to implement National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Framework (NTVQF) at all levels. To eliminate inequality in technical and vocational education, stipends are being provided to the students, free textbooks are being distributed, and one-time grants are being provided to the poor and meritorious students and teachers. Several programmes, such as setting up of 1 technical school and college (TSC) in each of 100 *Upazilas*, establishment of 1 women's polytechnic institute in 4 divisional cities *(Sylhet, Barisal, Mymensingh, Rangpur)*, establishment of Polytechnic Institutes in 23 districts and establishment of 1 Engineering College in each of 4 divisions *(Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur)* are underway.

Madrasah Education

The government has undertaken extensive activities for the development and modernisation of *madrasas*. To enhance the quality of *madrasa* education, construction of new buildings for 1,800 madrasas, setting up of multimedia rooms for existing 653 *madrasas* and capacity building of *madrasa* teachers will continue through the 'Development of Scheduled *Madrasas'* project. As part of the integration of *madrasa* education into the mainstream of education, steps are being taken to ensure transparency in the funding available from various sources in the private sector for the development of *madrasas*. At present, there are 8,229 MPO registered *madrasas* in the country. Curriculum on Quran, *Aqeedah* and *Fiqh*, Arabic and Hadith has been developed from 1st to *Alim* class in order to make *Madrasa* education up-to-date. In line with the existing general education curriculum and syllabus formulated by the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) for general compulsory and optional subjects except Arabic subjects up to secondary level for *madrasa* education are being followed. Textbooks on all subjects are being printed and distributed through NCTBA.

Higher Education

During last decade radical change has been accomplished in higher education sector in Bangladesh. The government has taken a number of significant steps through the Bangladesh University Grants Commission (UGC) to expand and enhance the quality of higher education. A public university has been established in almost every old district of the country. At present, number of public universities stands to 53, 50 of which started academic programme and out of 110 private universities, 102 already started academic activities. For improvement of higher education and research activity, ‘Strategic Plan for Higher Education in Bangladesh: 2018-2030’ has been formulated as well as initiatives taken to implement it by UGC.

Institutional Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has been set up in 119 (public 41 and 78 private) universities to evaluate the activities of each department and institute of the country's universities and to ensure quality teaching and the cells are being closely monitored. Instructions have been issued by the Commission for the establishment of IQAC in the remaining universities. The Bangladesh National Qualifications Framework (BNQF) formulated by the Commission has been approved by the government and has been sent to all the universities for necessary purposes. Curriculums of all the private universities are being updated on the basis of OBE Template from 01 Junuary 2023 in a bid to make the higher education time-befitting, modern and world-class. Through this, a radical change of taking place in tertiary education. Besides, academic activities are being conducted laying emphasis on vocational, science and IT education in private universities.

Development of Health and Family Welfare Sector

The government is making continuous efforts to address the global pandemic of coronavirus properly and to overcome its economic impact by giving priority to life and livelihood. In order to build a healthy, strong and functioning population, the government has intensified its efforts to ensure affordable and quality healthcare for all citizens through development of health, nutrition and population sectors. Significant progress has been made in the health sector as a result of taking various activities. As a consequence of prompt intervention of the government, significant progress has been made in lowering the fertility rate and mortality rate, improving average life expectancy, and lowering infant and maternal mortality rates.

The expansion and quality of health services has improved and significant success has been achieved in controlling infectious diseases due to the health and social protection programmes adopted by the government. In addition, due to the development of food security system, expansion of women's education, the standard of living of the people has improved and life expectancy has also increased. Table 12.5 shows the trend of health indicators from 2014 to 2021.

Table 12.5: Recent Trends in Health Indicators

Indicator	Level	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	National	18.9	18.8	18.7	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.1	18.8
	Urban	17.2	16.5	16.1	16.1	16.1	15.9	15.3	16.4
	Rural	19.4	20.3	20.9	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.4	19.5
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	National	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.7
	Urban	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.8
	Rural	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.0
Average Age at Marriage	Male	24.9	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.3
	Female	18.3	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.9	18.9	19.1	19.1
Life Expectancy at Birth (year)	Both	70.7	70.9	71.6	72	72.3	72.6	72.8	72.3
	Male	69.1	69.4	70.3	70.6	70.8	71.1	71.2	70.6
	Female	71.6	72.0	72.9	73.3	73.8	74.2	74.5	74.1
Infant Mortality Rate (<1 year) (per 1000 live births)	National	30	29	28	24	22	21	21	22
	Urban	26	28	28	22	21	20	20	21
	Rural	31	29	28	25	22	22	21	22
Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	National	38	36	35	31	29	28	28	28
	Urban	30	32	32	27	27	26	26	26
	Rural	40	39	36	33	31	29	28	29
Maternal mortality Ratio (per lakh live births)	National	193	181	178	172	169	165	163	168
	Urban	182	162	160	157	132	123	138	140
	Rural	196	191	190	182	193	191	178	176
Contraceptive users rate (%)		62.2	62.1	62.3	62.5	63.1	63.4	63.9	65.6
Total Fertility Rate (per women, 15-49 years of age)		2.11	2.10	2.10	2.05	2.05	2.04	2.04	2.05

Source: Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics-2021.

Community Clinic (CC) based Primary Health Care Services

Community Clinic (CC) is the first tier public health facility to provide primary health care services to the people at periphery, especially in remote and very hard to reach areas. At present 14,200 CCs are functional all over the country at the union level. These community clinics have become fully operational by recruiting community health care providers (CHCPs) based on community clinics to provide them with appropriate training to develop their skills and distribute adequate medicine and family planning materials. It is estimated that an average of 38 patients per day receive service from each CC and 95 percent of them are women and children. Beneficiaries from the CCs from 2009 to February, 2022 are the rural people getting services through around 114 crore visits. During the same period, about 1 crore emergency and complicated patients were referred to centres with higher facility for better management. About 4,000 community clinics across the country are providing normal delivery services and about 1 lakh normal deliveries have been completed so far in this system which has been started gradually since 2009.

Extended Programme on Immunisation (EPI)

Government is continuing vaccination programme against vaccine preventable diseases (VPD) through the expanded programme of immunization (EPI) to protect the children against those diseases. EPI is providing vaccines against 10 vaccine preventable diseases named: Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis-B, Haemophyllus Influenza-type-B, Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Measles and Rubella. As a result of successful implementation of EPI, World Health Organization (WHO) declared Bangladesh as Polio free country and this position is maintained. To achieve the year wise coverage, EPI programme has procured and disbursed routine vaccination for children and women of 68186.34 lakh for the year 2021-22 and for this current year 2022-23 FY the process of procurement of 92402.08 lakh of routine vaccines are ongoing.Table 12.6 shows the yearly EPI coverage.

Table 12.6: Vaccination under EPI Programme

Year	BCG (%)	OPV- 1 (%)	OPV-2 (%)	OPV-3 (%)	Penta-1 (%)	Penta- 2 (%)	Penta-3 (%)	Measles (%)	MR- 1	MR-2	All vaccines (%)
2012	99.0	99.0	97.7	95.1	99.0	97.6	90.0	88.5		-	82.9
2013	95.0	95.0	94.0	92.0	91.0	93.0	92.0	86.0			81.0
2014	99.2	95.1	94.2	94.0	91.0	93.0	93.0	86.6	-	-	81.6
2015	99.2	94.0	94.7	92.7	92.6	93.3	86.6	86.6	-	-	81.6
2016	99.5	97.8	97.0	90.1	97.8	97.0	90.1	87.5	-	-	82.3
2017	101.3	100.1	99.3	97.9	100.1	99.9	98.5	98.8	97.7	86.3	98.8
2018	100.6	99.3	98.2	97.7	98.7	97.3	96.6	97.6	97.1	95.3	97.6
2019	102.3	101.4	100.3	99.3	101.4	100.3	99.3	99.0	98.7	96.8	97.1
2020	97.3	95.9	93.9	92.6	95.7	93.7	92.5	91.4	92.8	91.8	92.0
2021	103.2	102.1	101.0	99.9	102.1	100.9	99.7	99.7	99.1	97.2	99.3
2022	104.2	103.3	102.5	101.6	102.8	101.8	101	-	101	98.2	99.9

Source: *Bangladesh EPI Census 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, DHIS2 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021.2022

COVID-19 Vaccination Strategy, Management and Initiatives

The National Deployment and Vaccination Plan has already been formulated under the Extended Immunization Programme (EPI) to protect lives and prevent deaths from the COVID-19 epidemic, through which the World Health Organisation (WHO) targets 70 percent of the population to be vaccinated against COVID-19. At the initiative of the Department of Health Services, age and authority based registration is introduced through the web portal www.surokkha.gov.bd. So far, 114,328,048 (73%) people have registered for the vaccine against the target. The government has stocks of vaccines required to provide vaccines with booster to the target population.

Maternal and Neonatal Health Services

As special priority to the improvement of Maternal and Child Health, many activities have been undertaken at the national level. Various training programmes are being introduced to improve the skills of physicians, nurses, midwives, and other professionals who offer emergency maternity care, encourage institutional delivery, and provide maternal and child health services. The government has launched Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) in each district with the help of various development partners to provide emergency maternity services. At present Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care (CEmONC) services are available in all Medical College Hospitals, 59 District Hospitals, 03 General Hospitals, 132 *Upazila* Health Complexes and 63 Maternal and Child Welfare centres. Rest of the *Upazila* Health Complexes is providing Basic Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care (BEmONC) service. Expansion of EmONC services has reduced maternal mortality to 163 per lakh live births and neonatal mortality to 28 per thousand live births. In addition, more than 200 mothers are being screened for cervical and breast cancer in each *upazila* every month. At present there are 43 colonoscopy centres in Bangladesh at district and *upazila* level.

The Maternal Health Voucher Scheme has provided services to 50,472 poor mothers in 55 *Upazilas* of the country from July, 2021 to June, 2022 and provided cash incentives and travel allowances through Tk. 1071.32 lakh through mobile banking. The government has provided short-term training for community based skilled birth attendant (CSBA) and midwives and deployed them to the remote and rural areas. Till to date 12,510 CSBAs have been trained to provide maternal health care services at the rural level. 3 years midwifery training course is going on and 3,000 posts have been created for midwives and 2,550 midwives are posted in different health facilities.

Nutrition

To expand the nutrition service throughout the country, the Operational Plan (OP) 'National Nutrition Services (NNS)' has been taken up under 4th HPNSP. It's being implanted by the Directorate of Health. The main purpose of the programme is to provide up to date and scientific nutrition service to the vulnerable population, awareness building for the food habit changing and nutrition induced life style and reducing maternal and child mortality by prevention of malnutrition.

To provide nutrition services to children suffering from acute malnutrition, activities are being done out in all District Hospitals, Medical College Hospitals, and *Upazila* Health Complex 410 Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) units. At the grassroots level, 412 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and Nutrition Corners have been set up to prevent child malnutrition. In order to provide nutrition services to the people in slums, remote areas of villages especially in *char*, *haor* area, NNS is conducting nutrition services activities in coordination with various Ministries/Division

/Departments and local and foreign private aid agencies. Guideline on COVID-19 has been formulated and guidelines have been distributed among all health and family planning officers/service providers. About 62,000 officers/service providers have been trained on Comprehensive Competency Nutrition Training (CCTN). In addition, 108 episodes of the weekly programme titled 'Nutrition Prosperity' have been aired on BTV World. Table12.7 shows a whole picture of nutrition status of Bangladesh.

Table 12.7: Nutrition Status of Bangladesh

Index	2011 (%)	2014 (%)	2018 (%)	Target 2023 (%)	Remark
Underweight child (0-59 month's)	36.4	32.6	22	25	On Track
Stunted child (0-59 month's)	-	36.1	31	25	On Track
Wasting (0-59 month's)	-	14.3	8	<10	On Track
Low birth weight	-	22.6	-	<18	On Track
Exclusive breast feeding	47.1	50.8	69	60	On Track
Rate of breast feeding child	64	55.3	65	65	On Track
Rate of Anemic pregnant women	-	-	-	Less than one-third decrease	On Track
Rate of Anemic adolescence girl	-	-	-		On Track
Rate of Anemic child	-	-	-		On Track
Night blindness	-	0.2	-	<1	On Track
Usage rate of Iodine salt at household level	82	-		Less than one-third decrease	On Track
Rate of Vitamin-A capsule intake (6-59 month's)	60	92	79	>90	On Track

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Health Information System and E-health

MOHFW has drawn global attention for the successful utilisation of IT in the health sector. Laptops and Android Tablets have been provided at the community clinics and other grass root level workers. Programmes are active for enrolling information related to each pregnant mother and under-5 children. A uniform 'Health identifier Code' is being provided to every citizen which will be used to make the permanent health record software design linking with the national ID card database. A draft of national E-Health Policy and Strategy has been finalised. Programmes regarding admission in medical and dental colleges, human resources management in the health sector, leave and deputation of the doctors, every type of training and higher study management have been digitalised.

A call centre named *'Swasthya Batayan*-16263 has been set up to provide health services to the people. Health services are being provided through mobile phones from every district and *upazila* level government hospital in the country. Advanced telemedicine services are being provided from 96 hospitals. Video conferencing systems have been installed in all Divisional and

District Health Offices, District Hospitals, Medical Colleges and Hospitals, and *Upazila* Hospitals in collaboration with the Department of Health.

Shashtho Shurokkha Karmashuchi (SSK)

The government has developed the 'Strategy for Finance in the Health Sector: 2012-2032' in order to provide universal health care in the country by 2030. The *'Shashtho Shurokkha Karmashuchi* (SSK)' has been developed in accordance with the policy to fund healthcare services for those living in poverty. The pilot programme under the SSK has been initiated to reduce the out-of-pocket expenses of the poor population and protect them from the catastrophic health expenditure in receiving hospital-based services. While receiving inter-departmental services from hospitals, every family holding a card gets free treatment including costs of diagnosis and medicines.

Specialised Health Care

The project is being implemented to set up a 100 bed full-fledged cancer treatment unit at the Government Medical College Hospital in the divisional town to facilitate the treatment of cancer patients. In addition, Currently, under the “Hospital Services Management (HSM)” operational plan, there are a total of 35 “Shishu Bikash Kendras” in the country’s 21 medical college hospitals and 14 district hospitals. Shishu Bikash Kendras provide medical services to children diagnosed with autism and neurodevelopmental disorders. In each center, Child Health Physicians, Child Psychologists and Developmental Therapists provide the specialized services aimed at the physical and mental development of children. At the same time, for the purpose of improving the health care of newborns, SCANU services are currently in place in 59 health facilities in 50 districts. In addition to the development/expansion of these SCANU, the process of establishment of these services in the remaining 14 districts is ongoing. In addition, to facilitate women to receive the health services from the government health facilities more easily, the establishment of district hospitals as “Women Friendly Hospitals” is underway. Up to February, 2023, 21 district hospitals have been recognized as “Women Friendly Hospitals”, as well as 19 other district hospitals are underway in the process of recognizing as “Women Friendly Hospitals” according to the operational plan objectives.

Addressing the COVID-19 pandemic and Protecting Public Life

The main scheme was approved on 18 April 2020 to provide health services and prevent future epidemics with emergency loan assistance as part of the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The scheme covers the procurement of the COVID-19 vaccine, transport costs of the vaccine, procurement of 11 crores of auto disposable (AD) syringes for administering the vaccine, and other incidental expenses. Also, a vaccine testing lab (WHO maturity level-3) has been set up for strengthening the National Control Laboratory of Drug Administration Directorate.

The procurement of a cold chain system for vaccine supply and storage is underway and will be completed soon. And as a result, the immunity of the people of the country due to coronavirus increases, and the adverse reaction to the disease decreases. Five-function beds, emergency ventilators, pulse oximeters, compact gas-powered ventilators, oxygen concentrators, and other necessary equipment and MSRs are provided to various healthcare institutions on an urgent basis for the treatment of Covid-19 patients. Liquid medical oxygen systems have been installed and oxygen is being supplied to 30 hospitals to meet the urgent medical oxygen needs of Covid-19 patients. In addition, construction of 10-bed ICU and 20-bed Isolation has already been completed in 10 Medical

College Hospitals, 10-bed ICUs, and 20-bed Isolation units in 13 district hospitals with the aim of permanently increasing the capacity of health services. In addition, the construction of a 10-bed ICU and 20-bed isolation, ICU in 2 infectious disease hospitals is underway in 30 more district hospitals. These activities will strengthen the intensive care programme for other patients including Covid-19.

RT-PCR Kits, Antigen Kits have been provided urgently for the identification of patients with the Covid-19 virus. Additionally, the construction of 27 modern microbiological laboratories and 2 biosafety level-3 laboratories is in progress. During the COVID period, additional patient care and identification activities are provided to various healthcare institutions by recruiting manpower in various positions including doctors, nurses, and lab consultants on an emergency basis. Also helping in contact tracing and active case identification process, providing health protection materials (PPE, KN95 mask, hand gloves), and raising social awareness to eliminate misconceptions about Coronavirus.

Also, in order to deal with future epidemics, a total of 07 medical screening units are being set up at 05 ports of entry, 20 medical waste management plants are being set up, and infection prevention and control units are being set up in 62 districts hospitals, and epidemiological units are being set up in 64 civil surgeon offices.

Family Planning Services and Reproductive Health

The family planning programme has achieved significant success as a result of various effective initiatives taken by the government. In 2001, Bangladesh's population growth rate was 1.57 percent, which is now 1.37 percent. At the same time, the number of birth control users has increased. At present, 65.6 percent of couples are using birth control methods, but in 2001 it was 53.8 percent. In 2021, Total Fertility Rates (TFR) has been declined sharply from 3.0 in 2011 births to 2.04 in 2021.

About 9.43 lakh adolescents have been counselled about prevention of child marriage, and prevention of adolescent motherhood. As a result, the rate of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy has decreased from 59% to 52% and from 31% to 22% respectively. 500 Model Union Health and Family Welfare Center service has been establish for maternal Child Reproductive Adolescent health services and free ambulance service has been introduced for maternal health services. Fund has been allocated for another 40 Health Center. Administrative approval has been received for the manpower of 159 newly constructed 10-bed Maternal and Child Welfare Centers (1,590 in total in 06 categories), out of which 121 Mothers and Child Welfare Centers have launched limited services. 1,250 officers have been brought under digital monitoring till January, 2023 for smooth management of family planning-maternal and child health activities at field level. Besides, Clinical Contraception Services Delivery Program unit has recruited 3,866 PPVs (Paid Peer Volunteers) in 100 *Upazilas* of 28 districts (hard to reach and low performing areas) to motivate & counsel young married couples & perform domiciliary court yard meetings.

In addition, the two specialized hospitals under the DGFP, Maternal & Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI), Dhaka and Mohammadpur Fertility Services and Training Center (MFSTC), Dhaka have been brought under the service automation including e-ticketing, drug distribution and medical services to the service recipients are provided through automation where medical records are electronically stored. Besides, Service information on family planning, maternal and child health, nutrition, adolescent health and reproductive health services is being published using the online software 'Monthly Service Statistics Report' and 'Monthly Logistics Report'.

Health in Private Sector

The government has taken various effective initiatives to ensure the health services desired by the people. The government as well as the private sector and NGOs are being encouraged to provide quality health services through open competition. For that purpose, 4,544 private hospitals, 9,178 diagnostic centers and 177 blood banks have been licensed in the country. The role of NGOs as well as the government in health services, especially hygienic sanitation, supply of clean drinking water and elimination of other infectious diseases including covid-19, diarrhea, dengue, is worth mentioning. Also, several domestic and foreign NGOs are actively working in addition to government initiatives to reduce child and maternal mortality rates significantly under health, population and nutrition programs. Opportunities for public-private partnership (PPP)-based investment in the health sector have been created.

Medical Education

The government's multiple endeavors to reform the medical education system have resulted in significant changes in medical education. Under the direction of Hon'ble Prime Minister, an initiative has been taken to set up a Medical University in each division. After the commencement of activities of *Rajshahi*, *Chattogram* and *Sylhet* Medical Universities, the establishment of *Sheikh Hasina* Medical University, *Khulna* is in progress. Besides, the effort for expansion of modern and updated education in medical sciences is continued. Initiative has been taken to expand the opportunities to improve Medical Education. For these reason post-graduation courses have been started both in specialized institutions and different Medical colleges. Besides this different curriculum of medical education have been updated.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) is currently implementing Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Programme (HPNSP) starting from January, 2017 to June, 2023. The HPNSP is the 4th Sector Wide Approach (SWAP). It is being implemented through 31 Operational Plans (OPs). Expansion of quality health-education, technology-based, research-based health-education is needed to sustain the achievements of the health sector and increase its ability to recover from future epidemics. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University, the country's first medical university established in 1998, is progressing in parallel with medical education and services, as well as research activities. Bangladesh Medical Research Council (BMRC) is involved in research activities related to medical science.

Nursing Services

At present, 42,176 nurses are serving in government health service and nursing institutes. In order to improve the quality of nursing and midwifery education and services, Bachelor of Science in Nursing (4 Years’ Course) has been started in 13 government nursing colleges where 1,200 seats exist. Diploma in Nursing Science and Midwifery (3 years’ course) is being conducted in 46 government nursing institutes where 2,730 seats exist. Diploma in Midwifery (3 years’ course) is being conducted in 62 government nursing institutes where 1,825 seats exist. It is to be noted that in addition to these educational institutions at the government level, for pursuing higher education in Nursing, 10 Nursing Colleges are running 02-year Post Basic B.Sc. in Nursing and Nursing in Public Health and 01 institutions are conducting 2-year MSc Nursing courses. Nurses and midwives are at the frontline fighter of global corona risk management. The Directorate General of Nursing and Midwifery has successfully deployed nurses and midwives in conjunction with Covid-19 dedicated hospitals to provide quality nursing and midwifery services. Deputation of students of Post Basic B.Sc. in Nursing College and National Institute of Advanced Nursing Education and Research (NIENER) has been cancelled and they have been assigned to corona patient care and teachers have been given the responsibility to monitor it. 5,045 nurses were recruited on an urgent basis and deputed to the Covid-19 dedicated hospitals across the country. In order to improve the quality of nursing and midwifery services, the government has undertaken various programmes, such as- Nurse Expert Exchange with different countries, foreign training, creation of higher education opportunities at home and abroad etc.

Programmes for Women and Child Development

The government is committed to women's political, economic, and social empowerment, as well as the abolition of gender inequality, the establishment of child rights, and their integration into the mainstream of overall development. The role of women in empowerment and development in Bangladesh has been strengthened as a result of the government's timely execution of policies and plans. Necessary laws and regulations have been formulated for the establishment of equal rights in all spheres of state and public life and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and various development projects, programmes and other activities are being implemented. National Women Development Policy-2011, National Child Policy-2011, Comprehensive policy on Initial Care and Development of Child-2013, Prevention and Protection of Domestic Violence Act-2010 and Rules-2013, Dowry Prevention Act-2018, Child Marriage Prevention Rules-2018', *Shishu* Academy Act-2018, Women and Child Abuse Suppression (Amendment) Act-2020 and The Child Daycare Act-2021 have been enacted.

An incentive package has been implemented for women to enable them to address the ongoing impact of COVID-19 and facilitate economic recovery. Maternity allowances and working and lactating mother allowances have been provided to meet the health and nutritional needs of poor pregnant women in rural and urban areas and ensure complete development of the child, and micro-credit activities have been running to ensure self-employment of women. A total of 67 One-Stop Crisis Cells (OCCs) have been set up in 47 District *Sadar* Hospitals and 20 *Upazila* Health Complexes under the Multisectoral Programme to provide services to women and children victims of persecution across the country and 13 One-Stop Crisis Cells have been set up in Government Medical College Hospitals. These One-Stop Crisis Centers and One-Stop Crisis Cells have provided services to a total of 1,74,209 abused women and children as of February, 2023. Initiatives have been to make less educated, poor and helpless women self-reliant by providing income generating training and IT training. Projects for the establishment of Community Nursing Degree College for Women in Dhaka, and the 'Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs for Economic Empowerment at Grassroot Level' are in progress. Under the project, 56,122 women have been trained in 6 trades (beautification, catering, fashion design, interior design and event management, baby care and housekeeping) till February, 2023 in 80 training centers in 78 *Upazilas* in 5 years. Government is conducting various activities for psychological and cultural development as well as flourishing the latent genius of the children with an objective to developing them as competent citizens of the country. Among them- safety and social security of child from embryo to 8 years of age, establishment and operation of *Shishu Bikash Kendro* for children of 4 years of age, expansion of activities of *Shishu Bikash Kendro* for the ultra-poor and separated children, vocational training for student of *qawmi madrassas* in the rural areas, establishment of day care centres for female workers of tea garden and garments, safe internet, safe children etc. are significant. There are six *Shishu Bikash Kendro* (child development centre) in the country including one for female children in *Azimpur* and two for male children in *Keraniganj* and *Gazipur* and also three in *Rajshahi*, *Khulna* and *Chattogram* divisions. One *Shishu Bikash Kendro* and one pre-primary education centre has been established in 71 offices including 64 districts and 6 *Upazilas.* Children of 4-5 years of age are being developed for admission to primary schools through these centres. More than 900 books for children have been published by *Shishu* Academy for developing reading habit in children.

Social Welfare

The government is carrying out various activities for the welfare of the poor, disadvantaged, neglected, special needs and orphans. The Social Security Programme is a successful programme of the Ministry of Social Welfare (MOSW). Currently, different types of allowances and food assistance activities are running under social security programmes of the MoSW. Old age allowance, destitute women allowance, widow and husband deserted women allowance, insolvent disability allowance, education stipend for students with disabilities, development projects of the marginalised people, financial support programmes for patient with cancer, kidney and liver cirrhosis, stroke paralysis, congenital heart diseases and thalassemia, rehabilitation of beggars and alternative employment programme etc. are the most notable social security programmes of MoSW. Apart from government activities, financial grants are being provided for the adoption and implementation of service-oriented projects in private enterprises.

In the country, 85 *Sarkari Shishu Paribar* are operating for the upbringing of non-parental children, instilling a sense of responsibility and discipline in them, as well as rehabilitation through training and education. There are 6 institutions (*Chotomani Nibash*) in 6 districts of the country for the upbringing, maintenance, sports and general education of abandoned children aged 0-7 years without parental identity. 03 child development centres for correction of disobedient children of parents to prevent social degradation, 06 government shelters for rehabilitation of nomads and homeless persons with appropriate training and ‘safe home’ operations for nurturing, training, treatment, recreation and rehabilitation of women and children detained in the police station/jail are being conducted in *Barisal, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Chattogram, Bagerhat* and *Faridpur* districts. In addition, probation and after care service are being conducted with the aim of providing casework, correction, socialisation and other legal support under the supervision of probation officers, without convictions for first-time offenders and minor offenders, or for incarcerated offenders through 70 units. In addition, *Sheikh Russel* Child Training and Rehabilitation Centers are working across the country to protect all disadvantaged and endangered children.

The government is conducting various programmes for the welfare and protection of the rights of persons with special needs and for their rehabilitation. Such as integrated visionary education programme, schools for the visually impaired, institution for children with mental disabilities, vocational training, employment and rehabilitation centre for physically handicapped and so on. A total of 103 'Disability Services and Help Centres' have been set up in 64 districts and 39 *Upazilas* of the country to provide therapeutic services to the challenged people in remote areas of the country. All these centres provide free therapeutic, counseling and referral services and assistive devices to people with autism and other disabilities in remote areas of the country. The project 'Construction of Sports Complex for Persons with Special Needs' has been undertaken by the National Disability Foundation under the Ministry of Social Welfare for the socio-economic development of persons with disabilities in the country and to ensure their facilities in sports. The Department of Social Services is implementing 05 poverty reduction programmes for the purpose of socio-economic development through providing micro credit to the poor, helpless, neglected, backward and backward people living in rural/urban areas of the country. These are-rural social services, rural mothers centre, urban community programme, rehabilitation programme for the burnt and people with disabilities and loan programme in *ashrayan* project.

Freedom Fighter Welfare

The contribution of the freedom fighters, the finest child of the nation is everlasting in the service of motherland. The government has undertaken various activities to honor them and expand the spirit of *Bangabandhu* and Liberation War to the grassroots level by providing overall welfare to the families of war wounded heroic freedom fighters, dead war wounded heroic freedom fighters, titular heroic freedom fighters, dead heroic freedom fighter families and families of martyred heroic freedom fighters. In addition, government has undertaken to provide honorarium and other allowances for all the valiant freedom fighters through the G2P system directly from Bangladesh Bank to the beneficiary banks by creating the Management Information System containing a complete database for freedom fighters. To improve the socio-economic condition of the valiant freedom fighters, a total of Tk. 2 crore has been allocated in FY 2022-23

Youth Development

The government is implementing training programmes and development projects through the Department of Youth Development to engage the youth in national development by providing them with the right direction, practical, technical knowledge and skill-enhancing training. Considering the all-out welfare of the youth, training, self-employment, micro credit, poverty alleviation and other motivational activities are continuing at all *Upazilas* and districts of the country.

The Department of Youth Development has imparted skill enhancement training to a total of 33.11 lakh youth in various trades till January, 2023 for the purpose of employment and self-employment of youth and young women. Among the trained youths, 7.54 lakh have been engaged in self-employment. Under the credit scheme, and amount of Tk. 2057.15 crore was disbursed (including the revolving fund) to 12.1 lakh beneficiaries since inception till December, 2022 to establish and expansion of self-employment enterprises. The government is implementing the National Service Programme through the Department of Youth Development with the aim of creating employment for the educated unemployed youth of the country. To date, 138 *Upazilas* in 47 districts of the country have been brought under the National Service Programme.

Sports Development

The government has been formulating and implementing policies and strategies to improve the quality of sports in the national and international arenas. Construction and development activities of modern stadiums, gymnasiums, swimming pools and sports infrastructure are being carried out across the country with a view to increase sports opportunities. The government continues to play a significant role in motivating children and adolescents to participate in sports at the grassroots level, producing national and international standard players, expanding social security in sports, preventing drug abuse, raising health and environmental awareness, empowering women, and enhancing athletes' social status. Free sports equipment is being provided for organising and conducting sports in educational institutions and sports clubs. Bachelor of Physical Education (BPED) education is being imparted to young men and women with bachelor's degree through 06 Government Physical Education Colleges and Masters of Physical Education (MPED) is being imparted through Dhaka Government Physical Education College. The '*Bangabandhu Krirashebi Kalyan* Foundation' was established by enacting the '*Bangabandhu Krirashebi Kalyan* Foundation Act 2011' to realise the cherished dream of Father of the Nation *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman* with the aim of providing financial assistance to indigent, injured and disabled sportsmen and sports organisers. In FY 2022-23, steps have been taken to provide grants to a total of 1,500 indigents, injured and disabled athletes and sports organisers through the said foundation.

Cultural Affairs

The government has been providing necessary patronage for the betterment of all branches of art and culture including Bengali language and literature, music, art, drama, film and creative publishing. Various activities are being carried out for the development, preservation and expansion of culture of Bangladesh through 18 departments/agencies under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. The Department of Archeology is carrying out developmental activities including survey, excavation, renovation and preservation of important archeological sites and monuments for the purpose of proper preservation and presentation of archeological resources and monuments of the country.

In order to achieve cultural excellence, the *Bangla* Academy conducts various notable activities related to Bangla language and literature, compilation of dictionaries, various researches and publications as well as arranges book fair in the month of February and celebrates different significant days every year. Besides, Bangladesh *Shilpakala* Academy is working to develop, preserve, spread and encourage national culture through fine arts, drama, music etc. 07 organisations are working under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs to preserve and develop the traditional and colorful cultures of 12 small ethnic groups living in the greater Chattogram Hill Tracts region and to integrate those small ethnic cultures into the mainstream of national culture. Initiatives have been taken to implement development projects on preservation of Rose Garden, various regional archeological monuments.

Bangladesh National Museum is devoted to archaeological, classical, decorative and contemporary art, history, natural history, ethnography and world civilisation. It has continued to collect different kinds of important archaeological artifacts from the remote areas of the country for the purpose of exhibiting hundreds of thousands of visitors to the museum. A project titled '1971: Construction of Genocide-Torture Archive and Museum Building' is being implemented running at an estimated cost of Tk. 32.22 crore. The copyright registration process has been automated. The project titled 'Bangladesh copyright Building construction' is ongoing for the construction of it's own copyright office building. Different initiatives have been taken to implement special programme activities related to identification, collection, evaluation and preservation of folk cultural expressions. The project titled 'Nationwide Mobile Library' is being implemented by the Department of Public Libraries with the aim of sustaining the activities of the mobile library. 76 mobile libraries are providing mobile library services at the doorsteps of readers across the country. The project titled 'Establishment of

Bangabandhu and Liberation War Corner' in the libraries of the country, 'Expansion of online service activities of government public libraries' is underway.

Religious Affairs

Pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia was halted in 2020 and 2021 due to the global COVID-19. In 2022 pilgrims from Bangladesh have performed Hajj smoothly. In 2022 pilgrims from Bangladesh have performed Hajj smoothly. In order to apply the maximum application of information technology in Hajj activities, database management and the issuance of biometric visa have been incorporated in the system. In FY 2022-23 Imam and Muajjin welfare Trust of Islamic Foundation has distributed tk. 2.65 crore as aid to its 8,832 members and tk. 1.20 crore interest free loan to its 600 members. In the current fiscal year Hindu Religious welfare Trust has targeted to disburse total tk. 4.80 crore for development of Monastery/Temple/Crematory and as aid to its poor people. Buddhist religious welfare Trust has disbursed tk. 30 lakh as yearly grant for building and repairing of Buddhist institutions. Endowment fund of the Christian religious welfare Trust has disbursed tk. 20 lakh as grants to its Churches/prayer houses. Islamic Foundation press, as a self -sufficient division of Islamic Foundation is an authorised entity for printing Islamic books, keeps on contributing to the proclamation and expansion of Islam from its establishment. Since July, 2022 the Islamic Foundation press has printed books of 85 titles from other divisions of Islamic Foundation. Halal Sonod division of Islamic Foundation has issued halal certificates as per Islamic law to 67 commercial institutes of our country in FY 2022-23. The application of ICT is gradually rising for the monitoring of all religious education management for the children and its teacher administration system across the country.

Development of *Chattogram Hill* Tracts

The *Chattogram Hill* Tracts is an integral part of our culture and heritage. The government is working tirelessly for the development of marginalised communities in the hilly areas. The government is implementing various development projects and technical projects for the development of the hill people and for preserving their glorious culture. A total of 1,936 projects/schemes have been taken up in the three hill districts (16 under ADP and 1,920 schemes under development assistance) in the budget for the FY 2022-2023 at a cost of Tk 932.18 crore. These projects aim to improve education, healthcare, agriculture, social welfare, information technology, electricity, communication, infrastructure, mixed fruit and spice gardens, basic healthcare services for 4,500 Para centers, provide safe drinking water, and promote sports, culture, and development through various economic and social activities, it’s progress is very promising.

Broadcast

Information on the overall activities of the government including development activities is transmitted from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to various print and electronic media including the top level of the government. The government is taking various projects/activities for the modernisation and development of the media. The government is currently implementing various projects aimed at modernising Bangladesh Television and Radio Centre and developing digital broadcasting system. The number of ongoing projects of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in FY 2022-23 is 13. All of these projects/activities are designed to propel Bangladesh forward in the unparalleled development of communication networking with global media, in keeping with technological advancement and excellence in the context of globalisation and that Bangladesh is going ahead in this development. In addition, to being aware and involved in the 10 special initiatives of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, education, health, nutrition, development of women and children, climate change, counter-militancy, migration, making people positively aware of various issues and promoting the development of rural communities to achieve various goals strengthening projects are being implemented. In order to develop the film preservation system, facilities have been created for the restoration and preservation of old films, scientific documentation and research, including the creation of state-of-the-art facilities in the film archiving system. After the successful completion of first phase of construction of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Film City project, the second phase of this project has been taken. Under the ongoing project, initiatives have been taken to expand the number of FM based radio stations of Bangladesh Betar and to modernize the existing stations by installing digital broadcasting equipment. Besides, the projects for modernization of central broadcasting system of Bangladesh Television, and Introduction of digital terrestrial broadcasting across the country are running properly.

Reforms and Good Governance

Aside from achieving high growth, various reform measures are being taken and implemented to ensure sustainable and inclusive balanced development, such as improve service, and good governance, the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the formulation and amendment of employment-related rules, financial sector reform, and anti-corruption and prevention activities, etc. In order to strengthen good governance and accountability, the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) of the ministry/department/agency has incorporated National Integrity Strategy (NIS), Grievance Redress System, E-governance and Innovation, Right to Information and citizen charter action plan.

Apart from nominating suitable candidates for the service of the Republic through the Bangladesh Public Service Commission, recommendations are also given on formulation-amendment and disciplinary matters relating to promotion and appointment. From 2010 to 2023, the Commission has recommended 35,662 candidates for recruitment in different cadres through 12 consecutive B.C.S. examinations.

The Independent Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) was established to curb and prevent corruption and corrupt practices in the country. The Commission is implementing multifaceted programmes such as conducting enquiry and investigation against allegations of corruption as well as building honesty and integrity in the society by raising public awareness against corruption. With the launch of Toll Free Hotline (106), the daily complaints of public corruption can be easily presented directly to the ACC. Besides, ISD number +8809612106106 has been launched for receiving complaints. The Enforcement Unit of ACC is constantly conducting immediate operations in various departments on the basis of specific allegations. As of July, 2022 to February, 2023, a total of 2,417 instant operations were conducted. Under the project ‘Investigation and Prosecution Management System (IPMS)’ software has been launched through which it has become possible to automate the enquire, investigation and prosecution activities of corruption starting from complaints of corruption received by the Anti-Corruption Commission. In addition the Anti-Corruption Commission has currently a total of 3 ongoing research projects to formulate more effective corruption prevention strategies.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Despite the global economic downturn triggered on by the effects of the Russia-Ukraine war and the COVID-19 Pandemic, Bangladesh's poverty rate has decreased as a result of the implementation of the government's planned policies According to the preliminary report of the 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022', the poverty rate in the country is currently 18.7 percent and the extreme poverty rate is 5.6 percent. Notably, the rates of poverty and extreme poverty were 24.3 and 12.9 percent respectively according to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2016. However, poverty has decreased at a lower rate in urban areas than that in rural areas (rural areas 5.9 percentage point, urban areas 4.2 percentage point). According to the preliminary report of the 2022 survey, income has increased marginally compared to expenditure and consumption at the national level. On the other hand, the Gini co-efficient increased to 0.499 percent in 2022 from 0.482 percent in 2016. That is, income inequality has increased slightly. Government's all-out efforts are continuing in the light of Vision 2041, 8th Five Year Plan, Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Delta Plan-2100 and other planning documents to reduce poverty as well as income inequality. The government is working tirelessly to adopt and implement bold, strong, people-centric and inclusive policies for poverty alleviation besides adopting multifaceted development projects aimed at structural transformation of the economy. The accumulated achievement in poverty reduction through the pursuit of appropriate poverty reduction strategies, such as enhancing social safety nets for people vulnerable to poverty, financial incentives, encouraging micro-savings, effective disaster risk reduction programmes and creating resilience against the effects of climate change, etc. has conspicuously drawn global attention. Various public and private institutions, as well as autonomous bodies, are carrying out various activities, including introducing microcredit in order to expedite the government's efforts of poverty reduction. Furthermore, the government is taking steps for the welfare of the country's poor people by including old age allowance, widow allowance, and destitute women allowance in social security provisions. In the revised budget for FY 2021-22, the allocation for the social security sector was Tk. 1,11,467.00 crore, which increased by 1.89 percent to Tk 1,13,576.00 crore in FY 2022-23. This allocation is 16.75 percent of the total budget and 2.55 percent of GDP.

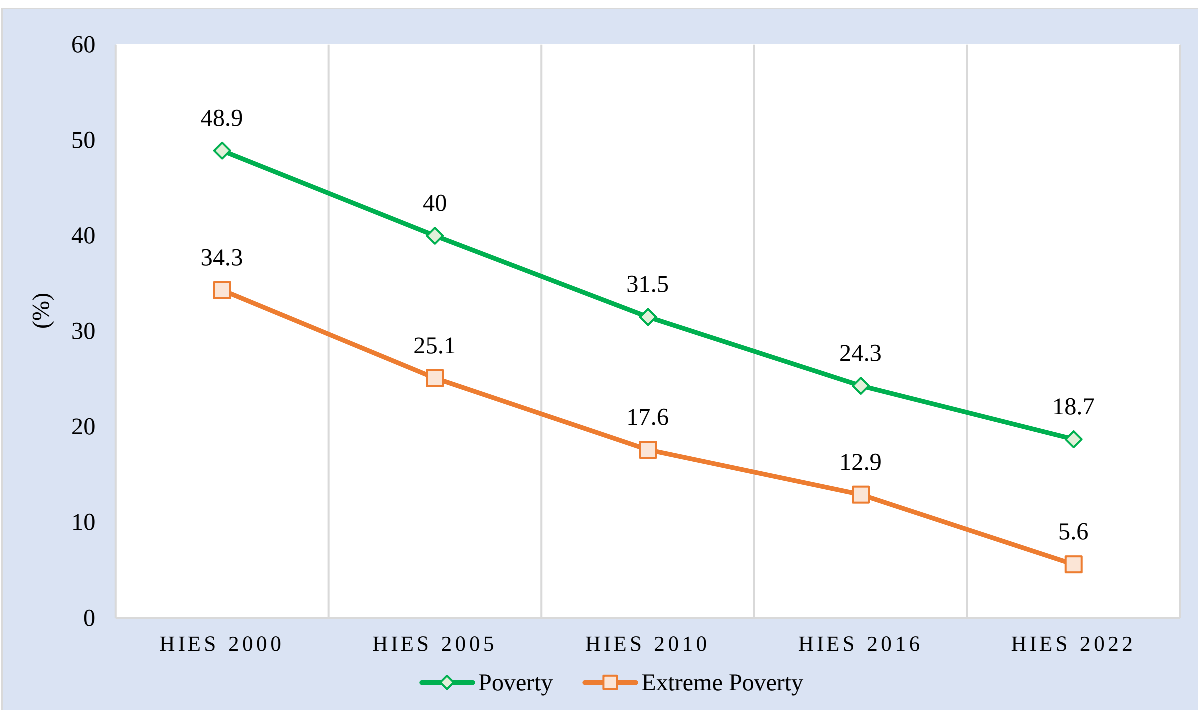
Poverty Situation in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has achieved significant stride in poverty alleviation through the concerted efforts of government development activities, private investment and multiple social enterprises. According to Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2016, poverty rate declined to 24.3 percent in 2016, which was 40.0 percent in 2005. According to the preliminary report of the 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022', the current poverty rate in the country is 18.7 percent and the extreme poverty rate is 5.6 percent. Continuing this pace of poverty alleviation, a target has been set in the 8th Five Year Plan (2020-2025) to reduce the poverty rate to 15.6 percent by 2025. Despite the global economic downturn imposed on by the consequences of the Ukraine war and the Covid epidemic, poverty rate of Bangladesh has decreased as a result of the government's planned initiatives being put into action. Special emphasis has been placed on strengthening health, investment, production, employment, human resource development, poverty alleviation and social protection programmes to overcome the crisis of COVID-19 and advance the pace of development of the people. In order to transform the economy structurally, the government is undertaking multifaceted development projects, while at the same time expanding the social safety net's coverage in order to combat inequality and poverty and promote inclusive growth. In addition to the large development programmes, multi-faceted programmes are being conducted simultaneously to meet the basic needs of the backward, poor and helpless people of the society.

Trends of Poverty

According to the preliminary report of the 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) 2022', income poverty at the national level decreased by 5.6 percentage points (from 24.3% to 18.7%) during 2016-2022 period as measured by the high poverty line. The compound rate of poverty reduction during this period averaged 4.27 percent. However, poverty has decreased at a lower rate in urban areas than in rural areas (rural areas 5.9 percentage point, urban areas 4.2 percentage point). On the other hand, income poverty at the national level decreased by 7.2 percentage points (from 31.5% to 24.3%) during the period 2010-2016. The annual compound rate of poverty reduction during the same period was 4.23 percent. The trends of poverty are depicted in Table 13.1.

Figure 13.1: Trends in poverty reduction



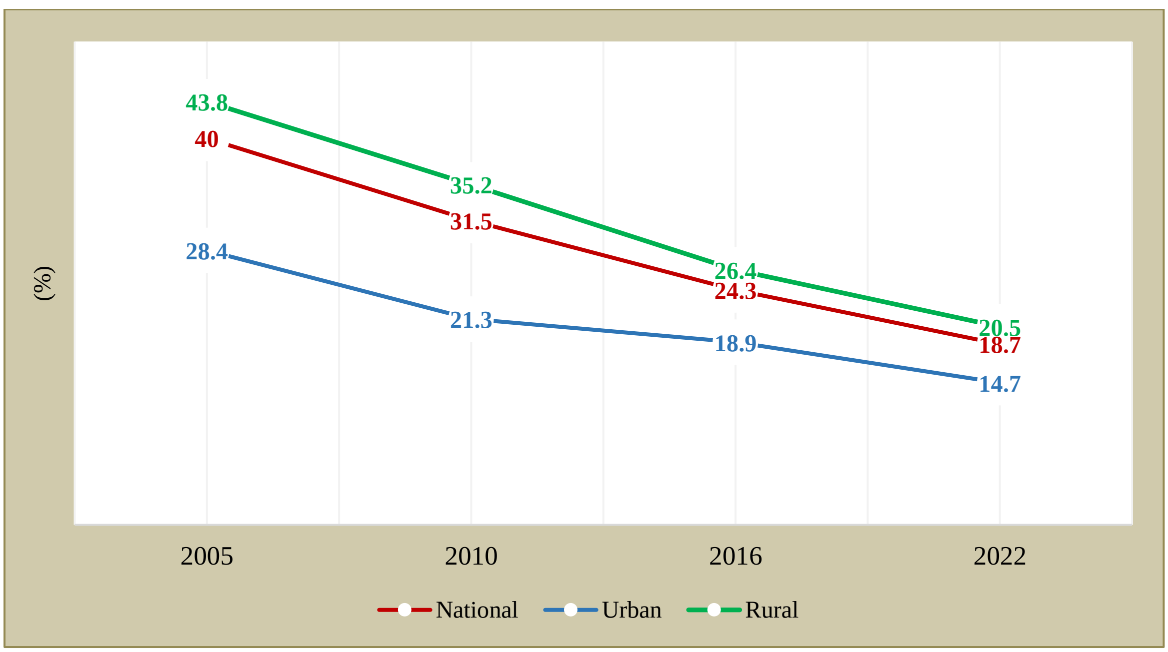
Source: BBS, HIES-2022 Key Findings.

Table 13.1: Trend of Income Poverty

	2022	2016	Annual Change (%) (2016 to 2022)	2010	Annual Change (%) (2010 to 2016)	2005	Annual Change (%) (2005 to 2010)
Head Count Index							
National	18.7	24.3	-4.27	31.5	-4.23	40.0	-4.67
Urban	14.7	18.9	-4.10	21.3	-1.97	28.4	-5.59
Rural	20.5	26.4	-4.13	35.2	-4.68	43.8	-4.28
Poverty Gap							
National	3.8	5.0	-4.47	6.5	-4.28	9.0	-6.30
Urban	2.9	3.9	-4.82	4.3	-1.61	6.5	-7.93
Rural	4.2	5.4	-4.10	7.4	-5.12	9.8	-5.46
Squared Poverty Gap							
National	1.2	1.5	-3.65	2.0	-4.68	2.9	-7.16
Urban	0.9	1.2	-4.68	1.3	-1.33	2.1	-9.15
Rural	1.3	1.7	-4.37	2.2	-4.21	3.1	-6.63

Source: BBS, HIES-2022 Key Findings.

Figure 13.2: Trend of Income Poverty
(National, Urban and Rural Areas)



Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption

The statistics of household nominal income, expenditure and consumption from the surveys 1995-96 to 2022 have been provided in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2: Monthly Household Nominal Income, Expenditure and Consumption Expenditure by Residence

(Taka)

Year of Survey	Residence	Average monthly Income	Average monthly Expenditure	Average monthly Consumption Expenditure
2022	National	32422	31500	30603
	Rural	26163	26842	26207
	Urban	45757	41424	39971
2016	National	15988	15715	15420
	Rural	13398	14156	13868
	Urban	22600	19697	19383
2010	National	11479	11200	11003
	Rural	9648	9612	9436
	Urban	16475	15531	15276
2005	National	7203	6134	5964
	Rural	6095	5319	5165
	Urban	10463	8533	8315
2000	National	5842	4881	4537
	Rural	4816	4257	3879
	Urban	9878	7337	7125
1995-96	National	4366	4096	4026
	Rural	3658	3473	3426
	Urban	7973	7274	7084

Source: BBS, HIES-2022.

The Table 13.2 expresses that,

- Household nominal income, expenditure and consumption expenditure have been increased gradually.
- In 1995-96, the monthly household nominal income was Tk. 4,366; which boosted up 3.66 times and rose to Tk. 15,988 in 2016. In the new survey of 2022, it has increased to Tk. 32,422.
- Expenditure and consumption expenditure also increased along with income. In 1995-96, the per capita monthly expenditure at the national level was Tk. 4,090, in 2016 this expenditure was Tk. 15,715. In 2022, it increased to Tk. 31,500.

- On the other hand, consumption expenditure at the national level in 1995-96 was Tk. 4,026. In HIES 2016, it increased to Tk. 15,420. In HIES 2022 survey, the average consumption expenditure per household has increased to Tk. 30,603.
- In a general analysis it is found that there has been a slight increase in income compared to expenditure and consumption at the national level from 1995-96 to 2022.
- In rural areas, spending began to outstrip income for the first time in 2016; this pattern persisted in 2022.

Deciles Distribution of Income and Gini Co-efficient

According to the surveys conducted in 2010 and 2016, the ratio of income by deciles groups and Gini co-efficient in rural and urban areas are presented in Table 13.3.

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Income According to Households in Groups (Deciles) at National Level and Gini Co-efficient

Household Income Group	2016			2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Lower 5%	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.78	0.88	0.76
Decile-1	1.02	1.06	1.17	2.00	2.23	1.98
Decile-2	2.83	2.99	3.04	3.22	3.53	3.09
Decile-3	4.05	4.36	4.1	4.10	4.49	3.95
Decile-4	5.13	5.52	5.00	5.00	5.43	5.01
Decile-5	6.28	6.58	6.15	6.01	6.43	6.31
Decile-6	7.48	7.89	6.88	7.32	7.65	7.64
Decile-7	9.06	9.52	8.88	9.06	9.31	9.30
Decile-8	11.25	11.80	10.4	11.50	11.50	11.87
Decile-9	14.86	15.51	13.47	15.94	15.54	16.08
Decile-10	38.09	34.78	41.37	35.85	33.89	34.77
Top 5%	27.82	24.19	32.09	24.61	22.93	23.39
Gini Co-efficient	0.482	0.454	0.498	0.458	0.431	0.452

Source: HEIS, 2016. Note: Details for 2022 are yet to be released.

Through a common analysis of Table 13.3, it is observed that-

- Despite 50 percent of the total population belongs to decile-1 to decile-5, the income share of the households jointly shares only 19.27 percent of total income, Conversely, the share of these five deciles was together 20.33 percent of total income in 2010. This points out that share of income by the lower five deciles comprising lower 50 percent people is 1.06 percent lower in 2016 than that of 2010.
- The percentage share of income of the lowed 5 percent households slightly decreased in 2016 compare to 2010. It was 0.23 percent in HIES 2016 whereas 0.78 percent in 2010. The income shares of top 5 percent households increased 3.21 percent in 2016.
- The Gini Co-efficient was 0.458 percent in 2010, which increased to 0.482 percent in 2016. According to the preliminary report of the 'Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022', the Gini Co-efficient increased to 0.499 percent. That is, the inequality

between the rich and the poor has increased somewhat in terms of income.

- In 2022, the Gini Co-efficient in rural areas decreased slightly (0.431% in 2010, increased to 0.454 % in 2016 and slightly decreased to 0.446 % in 2022). On the other hand, in urban areas, the Gini Co-efficient increased to 0.539 percent in 2022 from 0.498 percent in the 2016 survey. That is, in terms of income, the inequality between the rich and the poor has decreased slightly in the rural areas, but it has increased in the urban ones.

Deciles Distribution of Consumption and Gini Co-efficient

The Table 13.4 points out deciles distribution of consumption of HEIS 2016 and 2010 by residence for the surveys.

Table 13.4: Deciles Distribution of Consumption by Residence HIES 2016 and 2010

Household Expenditure Group	2016			2010		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Total/ Deciles	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Decile-1	3.7	4.00	3.44	3.85	4.36	3.40
Decile-2	4.94	5.28	4.75	5.00	5.57	4.66
Decile-3	5.80	6.14	5.67	5.84	6.41	5.54
Decile-4	6.64	6.96	6.55	6.63	7.22	6.42
Decile-5	7.51	7.81	7.51	7.48	8.03	7.37
Decile-6	8.54	8.79	8.60	8.48	8.97	8.48
Decile-7	9.84	9.94	10.07	9.73	10.01	10.01
Decile-8	11.59	11.58	11.91	11.49	11.63	12.03
Decile-9	14.61	14.15	15.26	14.59	14.07	15.06
Decile-10	26.83	25.35	26.23	26.90	23.63	27.03
Gini Co-efficient	**0.324**	**0.300**	**0.330**	**0.321**	**0.275**	**0.338**

Source: BBS, HIES-2016. Note: Details for 2022 are yet to be released.

Table 13.4 discloses that,

- Consumptions of families belonging to deciles 1, 2, 3 and 10, reduced a little in 2016 than 2010. Conversely, consumptions of other deciles groups increased slightly.
- The Gini Co-efficient increased slightly during the same period (from 0.321% in 2010, increasing to 0.324% in 2016). The Gini Co-efficient increased to 0.334 percent in 2022.
- In 2022 the Gini Co-efficient in rural areas decreased slightly (in 2010 it was 0.275 %, in 2016 it increased to 0.300 %, in 2022 it decreased slightly to 0.291 %). In other words, the inequality between the rich and the poor in terms of consumption has decreased slightly in rural areas.
- On the other hand, the Gini Co-efficient in urban areas decreased slightly in 2016, but in the preliminary report of the HIES 2022, it increased slightly (in 2010 it was 0.338%, in 2016 it decreased slightly to 0.330%, in 2022 it increased to 0.356%).

Poverty rates in 8 Divisions

The head count ratio of incidence of poverty in eight administrative divisions using CBN method is described in Table 13.5.

Table 13.5: Division wise Incidence of Poverty (HCR) by CBN Method (in percentage)

Divisions	2016			2010		
	Using the Upper Poverty Line					
	Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**
Dhaka	16.0	19.2	12.5	30.5	38.8	18.0
Sylhet	16.2	15.6	19.5	28.1	30.5	15.0
Chattogram	18.4	19.4	15.9	26.2	31.0	11.8
Barishal	26.5	25.7	30.4	39.4	39.2	39.9
Khulna	27.5	27.3	28.3	32.1	31.0	35.8
Rajshahi	28.9	30.6	22.5	29.8	30.0	29.0
Mymensing	32.8	32.9	32.0	-	-	-
Rangpur	47.2	48.2	41.5	42.3	44.5	27.9
	Using the Lower Poverty Line					
Dhaka	7.2	10.7	3.3	15.6	23.5	3.8
Chattogram	8.7	9.6	6.5	13.1	16.2	4.0
Sylhet	11.5	11.8	9.5	20.7	23.5	5.5
Khulna	12.4	13.1	10.0	15.4	15.2	16.4
Rajshahi	14.2	15.2	10.7	21.6	22.7	15.6
Barishal	14.5	14.9	12.2	26.7	27.3	24.2
Mymensing	17.6	18.3	13.8	-	-	-
Rangpur	30.5	31.3	26.3	27.7	29.4	17.2

Source: BBS, HIES-2016. Note: Details for 2022 are yet to be released.

Table 13.5 indicates that,

- Except Rangpur division poverty rate reduced in all other division in 2016 compare to 2010.
- Rangpur division has the highest incidence of poverty at 47.2 percent. On the other hand, Dhaka division has the lowest incidence of poverty at 16.0 percent.
- Incidence of poverty has appreciably declined in Dhaka division compared to other divisions. The reduction rate is almost half (16% in 2016 from 30.5% in 2010).
- In *Barisal*, *Khulna* and *Sylhet* division, poverty rate is higher in urban areas than rural and
- Urban poverty in Sylhet and *Chattogram* division increased in 2016 though the average poverty rate decreased compare to 2010.

Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality

Making Vision 2041 a Reality: Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041

The Vision 2041 seeks to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030 and to reach upper middle-income country by 2031; and to eliminate poverty by reaching high income country. Two principal visions that underpin the PP204l include — (i) Bangladesh will be a developed country by 2041, with per capita income of over US$ 12,500 in today’s prices, and fully in tune with the digital world, (ii) Poverty will become a thing of the past in *Sonar Bangla*. The 20-year long-term plan will pursue the following strategic objectives as essential components of economic policy:

- Eradication of Extreme Poverty by 2031; reducing Poverty to less than 3 percent by 2041;

- Towards Upper middle-income country by 2031 and High-income country by 2034;
- Structural Transformation of Industrialization with export-oriented manufacturing;
- Ensuring nutrition and food security by paradigm Shifts in Agriculture;
- Transformation of the rural agrarian economy to a primarily industrial and digital economy by providing bridge form future service sector;
- Sustainable Urban transition;
- Efficient Energy and sustainable Infrastructure;
- Building a Bangladesh resilient of climate change;
- Establishing Bangladesh as a knowledge hub and skilled-based society.

The 8th Five Year Plan (8th FYP)

The 8th Five Year Plan is being implemented by various Ministries/Departments/Organisations for the period from July 2020 to June 2025. 8th Five Year Plan would be instrumental in attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), realising Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP)-2100 for a smooth transition following the LDC graduation. The plan blends the COVID-19 recovery strategies in the macroeconomic framework and develops sectoral strategies. The 8th FYP focuses on two key themes – promoting prosperity and inclusive growth. In line with the development principle of 'Leaving No One Behind', the plan has taken targeted strategies and activities for the communities and regions lagging behind in various economic and social development indicators. The 8th Five Year Plan has set a target of bringing down the poverty rate to 15.6 percent using the high poverty line and 7.4 percent of extreme poverty using the low poverty line by 2025. Table 13.6 shows the projection of poverty alleviation under the 8th Five Year Plan.

Table 13.6: Projection of Poverty Alleviation during 8th Five Year Plan

Poverty Line	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Reduction of Moderate Poverty					
Poverty Elasticity to GDP	-	-	1.20	1.20	1.20
Upper poverty line (% of population)	23.0	20.0	18.5	17.0	15.6
	Reduction of Extreme Poverty				
Poverty Elasticity to GDP	-	-	1.40	1.40	1.40
Upper poverty line (% of population)	12.0	10.0	9.10	8.30	7.40

Source: General Economics Division. Planning Commission.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Bangladesh

The United Nations has announced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the period 2016-2030. SDGs have been announced with 17 goals and 169 targets and 241 indicators to be implemented within the stipulated time. The Government of Bangladesh is firmly committed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) announced by the United Nations. While implementing the SDGs, the universality and integrated-multidimensional natures of SDGs have been taken into consideration. Innovative and knowledge-based initiatives are applied, and the highest priorities are given to the extreme-vulnerable poor communities. The government adopted a whole-of-society approach to implementing SDGs.

Reviewing the progress of SDGs indicates that Bangladesh has already achieved considerable progress in certain areas of SDGs. According to the preliminary report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022, the poverty rate in the country is currently 18.7 percent and the extreme poverty rate is 5.6 percent. Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in reducing the number of women who die from any cause related to pregnancy or childbirth per 1,00,000 live births. Bangladesh has successfully reduced the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), which dropped to 163 per 1,00,000 live births in 2020 from 447 in 1995. It has been possible to bring down the under-5 mortality rate from 125 per lakh in 1995 to 28 in 2020. Bangladesh has achieved equality in ensuring access to education across gender and geographical areas. The country has made remarkable progress over the last two decades by raising the gross enrolment ratio at the pre-primary level from 17 percent in 2000 to around 34 percent in 2016. Bangladesh has achieved Gender Parity Index (GPI) value higher than one at the primary and secondary levels. However, in technical education and disability, the value of GPI is 0.37 and 0.64, respectively. In addition to this, according to the Global Gender Gap Report 2022 by World Economic Forum, Bangladesh is placed 71 out of 146 countries. It has remained the best-performing South Asian country for eight consecutive years. According to the data available, Bangladesh is on the right track in implementing the SDGs.

On-going Social Safety-net Programmes

The government has been continuing the social safety net programmes with a view to alleviating poverty through the improvement of socio-economic condition of the ultra-poor. Notable among the social security programmes are- Old age Allowance Programme; Widow and Husband deserted Women Allowances; Disability Allowance Programme; Education Stipend for Students with Disabilities; Development of the Living standards of the Hijra community; Development of the Living standards of the Bede community; Development Programmes for the quality of life of backward community; Disability Identification Survey Programme; Rehabilitation and alternative employment for people involved with begging; Financial support Programmes for patients with cancer, kidney and liver cirrhosis, stroke paralysis, congenital heart disease and thalassemia and Life Improvement Programme for Tea Workers. In FY 2022-23 a total of Tk. 1,13,576 crore has been allocated for social safety net programmes. The allocation is 16.75 percent of the budget and 2.55 percent of GDP of the same fiscal year.

Important Social Safety-net programmes in FY2022-23:

- Government has allocated a total of Tk. 74,64.77 crore for Old Age Allowance, allowance for the Widows and Husband Deserted Women, allowance for the Persons with Disabilities and Stipend Programme for the Students with Disabilities under the coverage of Social Safety Net programmes in FY 2022-23, which is 8.89 percent more than the previous financial year.
- The number of elderly beneficiaries of Old Age Allowance is 57.01 lakh, Widows and Husband Deserted Women is 24.75 lakh and Stipend Programme for the Students with Disabilities is 1 lakh in FY 2022-23 under Social SafetyNet programmes.
- Number of disability allowance beneficiaries increased from 20.08 lakh to 23.65 lakh in FY 2022-23 and monthly allowance increased from Tk. 750 to Tk. 850.
- At present, the total number of beneficiaries of these four programmes under the social security programme is 106.41 lakh, which is about 3.47 percent more than the total beneficiaries of the previous financial year.
- With the aim of building a digital Bangladesh, allowances are currently being given to all individuals under the digital

management system for the convenience of the beneficiaries. 106.41 lakh beneficiaries under social security programme are receiving benefits through G2P system through MFS institutions 'Nagad', 'Bkash' and agent banking.

- Necessary efforts have been taken to continue the speed of microcredit and investment fund which are deposited to *Palli Karma Sahayak* Foundation (PKSF) and Social Development Foundation (SDF).
- Efforts are being made to speed up circulation of existing revolving microcredit funds with institutions like Rural Development Board, Department of Youth Development, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women Affairs, Department of Fisheries, Department of Livestock, BSIC etc.

The budget allocation for the FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 for the social security and social empowerment sector is presented in Table 13.7 with the aim of implementing the above-mentioned initiatives.

Table 13.7: Allocation Pattern of Social Safety-net Programmes and Social Empowerment

(In Crore Taka)

Programmes	2021-22 (Revised)	2022-23 Budget
Various allowances	35917.30	41821.30
Food Security and Employment Generation Programmes	15766.90	15407.71
Stipend Programmes	4306.52	4416.96
Cash/Transfer of Materials (Special Programmes)	25267.31	27105.80
Credit Support Programmes	1622.48	78.00
Assistance for Special Communities	625.10	690.43
Various Funds and Programmes	15403.28	10496.46
Ongoing Development Projects/programmes	11970.02	12801.61
New Projects/Programmes	528.00	756.24
Total	**111467.00**	**113576.00**

Source: Finance Division

Cash Transfer under Social Safety-net Programmes

The government provides cash transfer under social safety-net programme along with food assistance, food for work, OMS and so on. In FY 2022-23 an amount of Tk. 41,821.30 crore has been allocated in the revised budget for Various allowances programmes. Some selected cash transfer programmes under the overallsocial safety-net programmes are described in brief below:

Old Age Allowance Programme: This programme was initiated in 1997-98. At the outset 5 men and 5 women per ward were paid Tk. 100 the number of beneficiaries and allowance rate has been increased gradually. Poor and risky elderly people, in case of men who are 65 and in case of women who are 62 will be under this programme. In FY 2022-23 an amount of Tk. 3444.54 crore has been allocated and the number of beneficiaries has been increased from 49 lakh to 57.01 lakh, who will receive Tk. 500 as monthly allowance.

Allowance Programme for Widow, Deserted and Destitute Women: In order to protect and empower the poor, risky and disadvantaged women,the government of Bangladesh introduced the 'Widow and Husband Deserted Women Allowance' programme in 1998-99. Initially, under this programme, 4.03 lakh women received Tk. 100 as monthly allowance. The number of beneficiaries has been increased to 24.75 lakh in FY 2021-22, who are receiving Tk. 500.

Maternity Allowance for Poor Mother: This programme introduced as social safety-net programme in FY 2007-08 in order to provide financial assistance to the poor mother. It not only gives allowance facilities but also arranges different types of awareness building training related to health and nutrition. Earlier, a poor mother gets Tk. 500 each month under this programme. From the FY 2018-19, the allowance increases into Tk. 800 per month. The number of beneficiaries is 7.70 lakh in FY 2021-22.

Working Lactating Mother Assistance Fund: This programme started from FY 2010-11. This allowance is provided to working poor mothers in urban areas to support maternal health and full development of their unborn child or new born child. Dhaka, *Narayanganj* and *Gazipur* garment industrial areas and all city corporations/municipalities of the country have been included in this programme. Earlier, a mother used to get this support for 24 months by paying Tk. 500 per month. Both the amount and duration of allowance have been increased from FY 2018-19. A mother gets this support for 36 months by paying Tk. 800 per month. In FY 2021-22, an allocation of Tk. 276.65 crore has been made for this sector and the number of beneficiaries is 2.75 lakh.

Honorarium Programme for Freedom Fighters: The government has been working relentlessly for improving the lifestyle of freedom fighters, the heroes of the nation. At present, a freedom fighter gets Tk. 20,000 per month as honorarium. Two festival Allowance of each Tk. 10,000 per years also awarded. Besides, Monthly honorarium and Two festival Allowance of each Tk. 10,000 per years Allowance is given to the gallantry Freedom Fighters. At present, Tk. 35,000 for *Bir Shresthas,* Tk. 25,000 for *Bir Uttams,* Tk. 20,000 for Bir *Bikrams* and *Bir Pratiks* are given as monthly allowances. Moreover, from FY 2018-19, every Freedom Fighter who is alive has been given Tk. 5,000 as Victory Day Allowance and for all Freedom Fighters, 2,000 Tk of the honorarium has been given as Bangla New Year allowance. In the revised budget FY 2021-22, there was an allocation of Tk. 4,603.35 crore for freedom fighter honorarium allowance. This allocation has increased to Tk. 4,653.35 crore in FY 2022-23.

Honorarium and Medical Allowance for Injured Freedom Fighters and *Shaheed* (Martyr) Families: The government is also working for the welfare of the family of martyrs and war-wounded freedom fighters. Separate programmes have been initiated for the treatment and honorarium of martyr's family and war-wounded freedom fighters. This programme was introduced with a view to improving living standards and retains the sound health of the wounded freedom fighters and member of *shaheed* families. Under this programme, Tk. 4,603.35 crore have been allocated in FY 2021-22. The allocation for 0.13 lakh beneficiaries has been increased to Tk. 472.45 crore in FY 2022-23. The programme is playing a role in improving the quality of life and maintaining good health of the freedom fighters.

Training and Microcredit Programme for the Freedom Fighters and their Dependents Self-employment: This programme has been implemented to provide skill development training to the insolvent freedom fighters and their dependents. It improves the living standards and creates employment opportunities for them. Microcredit is delivered to them with a view to creating self-employment by utilising the training skill. From FY 2003-04 to FY 2020-21, a total of Tk. 41.25 crore allocated for this programme as revolving fund. In FY 2022-23, Tk. 2 crore allocated for this programme. Moreover, it has been estimated to distribute

Tk. 8.50 crore as loan and to recover Tk. 10.00 crore during FY 2022-23 under this programme.

Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled Citizens: The Insolvent Disability Allowance Programme was introduced in FY 2005-06. Under this program, an allowance was given at the rate of Tk. 200 to 1,04,166 disabled people. The number of beneficiaries has increased from 20.08 lakh to 23.65 lakh and in FY 2022-23 monthly allowance has increased from Tk. 750 to Tk. 850, who are receiving Tk.750 as monthly allowance and Tk. 2,429.18 crores have been allocated for this programme.

Stipend for the Disabled Students: With the aim of ensuring education for the children with disabilities that they can participate in national development through higher education, the Government launches 'Education Scholarship Programme for Students with Disabilities' through the Ministry of Social Welfare in the FY 2007-08. Initially, the number of beneficiaries under this programme was 12,209 people. Under this programme in FY 2022-23, monthly stipends of Tk. 750, Tk. 800, Tk. 900 and Tk. 1,300 are being provided at the primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher levels respectively. In FY 2022-23, the number of stipend recipients is 1 lakh and the budget has allocated Tk. 95.64 crore for this programme.

Capitation Grant for Non-government Orphanage: A capitation grant is provided for up to 50 percent of orphans in institutions where minimum 10 orphans are housed in private orphanages registered by Department of Social Services. Out of a total budget allocation of Tk. 280 crore in FY 2022-23, a capitation grant of Tk. 140 crore has been provided at the rate of Tk. 2,000 per person (from July 2022 to December 2022) for the maintenance of 1,16,666 residents in 4,143 private orphanages.

Development of the Living standards of the Bede community: This programme was implemented as a pilot in 7 districts of the country namely Dhaka, Chattogram, *Dinajpur*, *Patuakhali*, *Jessore*, *Naogaon* and *Habiganj* districts in FY 2012-13. Currently, this programme is being implemented in a total of 64 districts. The amount allocated in FY 2021-22 is Tk. 9.23 lakh and the number of beneficiaries is 9,314.

Living Quality Improvement Program for Backward Communities: In FY 2019-20, this program is being run as a separate programme called *'Living standards development program for the backward people'*. In FY 2022-23, the total number of beneficiaries is 68,363, including 45,250 elderly/special beneficiaries of backward beneficiaries, 2,1903 receiving educational allowances at 4 levels, 1,210 person receiving socio-economic training. The amount allocated in FY 2022-23 is Tk. 57.87 crore.

Programme for Improving the Livelihood of Transgender *(Hizra)* People: The government works for the transgender *(Hizra)* people, the neglected community of the society. In FY2012-13, the government started this programme at seven districts as pilot basis. Now, the programme is executing whole of the country. In FY 2022-23, a total of Tk. 5.56 crore has been allocated for this programme. It is estimated that 5,745 transgender people directly benefited through this programme.

Programmes under Food Assistance

Food Friendly Programme: In 2016, the branding programme of Honorable Prime minister 'Food Friendly Programme' was launched. Under this programme, 50 lakh ultra-poor families (Widows, elderly, women led family, women led downstream poor families) living in the union level are enlisted. The families enlisted in this programme are distributed 30 kg rice per month in the workless month/lean season at Tk. 10 kg. In the current FY 2021-2022 (up to 17 February, 2022), 4.50 lack MT of rice have been distributed under this programme and the allocation for this sector was Tk. 2,816.72 crore and the beneficiaries were 62.50 lakh people. In FY 2022-23 Tk. 2,543.88 crores have been allocated for 62.50 lakh beneficiaries

Initiatives Open Market Sale (OMS): This programme is initiated to ensure the food security of the low-income people. As a result, people of low and limited income can purchase flour and rice. In FY 2021-22 (up to 17 February, 2022), 2.98 lakh MT of rice and 2.83 lakh MT of flour have been distributed. In the revised budget of FY 2021-22, the allocation for this sector was Tk.1,943.58 crores and in FY 2022-23 this allocation has been Tk.1,720.13 crores.

Distribution of Fortified Rice under Vulnerable Group Development: Ministry of Food started the distribution of *Pushti Chal* or fortified rice from the first half of 2014 in Five (05) upazilas of three districts. On the occasion of the golden jubilee of independence, Fortified Rice has been being distributed in 170 *upazilla's* including 70 new *upazillas* under the VGD programme in 2021. Fortified rice is being distributed in 170 *upzillas* still now.

On the other hand, Fortified rice enriched with vitamin-A, vitamin-B-1, vitamin B-12, folic acid, iron and zinc to meet the micronutrient requirement of vulnerable people. In the FY 2016-17, the Distribution of Fortified Rice under Food Friendly Program (FFP) was started as a pilot project in *Kurigram Sadar* and *Fulbari upazilas*. On the occasion of the golden jubilee of independence, fortified Rice has been distributed in 100 *upazilla* including 50 new *upazilla* in Food Friendly Programme (FFP) in 2021. Fortified rice is being distributed in 251 *upzialla* still now.

Food For Work (*Kabikha*) and Taka For Work (*Kabita*) Programmes: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief conducts these programme. Under the Rural infrastructure Reform (*Kabikha-Kabita*) programme, Tk. 826.44 crore and Tk. 1,500 crore have been allocated in the revised budget for FY 2021-22 under the food for work (*kabikha*) and taka for work (*kabita*) programmes respectively. In FY 2022-23, this allocation has been increased to Tk. 876.27 crore in *Kabikha* and Tk. 1,500 crore has been kept unchanged in *Kabita*.

Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Programme: This assistance is usually provided to the affected families in the post-disaster period until the livelihoods of the poor people are restored. 20-40 kg monthly per family is given this support for 2 to 5 months. Apart from this, fishermen refraining from harvesting mother hilsa and *jatka* also get VGF assistance. Poor people also get VGF assistance during various religious festivals. In FY 2021-22, the allocation for this sector was Tk. 961.96 crore and in FY 2022-23, the allocation has been Tk. 991.07 crore.

Test Relief (TR) programme: TR assistance is provided as emergency cash to poor people during calamities. In FY 2021-22, an amount of Tk. 1,450 crore has been allocated under this programme. This allocation remains unchanged in FY 2022-23. The number of beneficiaries under this program is 3.69 lakh.

Employment Programme for Ultra-Poor: This programme was first started in FY 2008-09 as 100 days job creation. Later, from FY 2009-10, this programme was started all over the country by giving priority to the extremely poor and working unemployed people in the rural areas. The objective of the programme is to: (a) Increase employment and purchasing power for the poorest unemployed people in Bangladesh; (b) Create wealth for the population and the country in general; and (c) Improve infrastructure and communication development, proper maintenance and development of environment. In FY 2022-23, the allocation for this sector is Tk. 1,830.00 crore and the number of beneficiaries is 5.18 lakh.

Ongoing Programmes/Projects under the Social Safety-net

Ashrayan-2 (Poverty Alleviation and Rehabilitation) Project

Ashrayan project was commenced in 1997 for rehabilitating the landless, homeless and rootless families. About 1,68,048 families have been rehabilitated by *Ashrayan* project through construction of barrack houses of 2,172 project villages across the country and 1,53,853 families through constructing houses on their own land, and 600 families through specially designed homes (*Tong Ghar* in three hill districts and *Barguna*). Cyclone *Amphan* and river erosion affected 1,100 families have been settled by constructing houses funded by Bangladesh Bank's housing fund *(Grihayon Tohobil)*. On the occasion of Mujibborsho, 2 percent *Khas* land settlement has been allocated for housing construction of 2,37,831 families through the construction of two-room semi-*pucca* single houses.

On July 23, 2020 the Hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, as a gift of *Mujibborsho*, provided 640 flats to 640 climate refugee families in 20 multi-storied buildings constructed in the first phase of the *Khurushkul* Special *Ashrayan* Project. Rehabilitation activities of 3,769 families are in progress in the second phase of the *Khurushkul* Special *Ashrayan* Project. According to future plan of the Hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the rest of the homeless and landless families will be rehabilitated phase by phase.

Grihayan Tahabil

Grihayan Tahabil was launched in FY 1997-98 considering the housing problem along with reducing poverty of homeless poor and low-income rural people. The Housing Loan Implementing Agency borrows only 1.5 percent simple interest from this fund and disburses housing loan to the beneficiaries for a maximum period of 7 years at 5.50 percent simple interest. At present, housing loan activities are being carried out through 669 institutions across the country with a ceiling of Tk. 1,30,000 per household. The construction work of 99,172 houses has been completed through disbursement of loans of Tk. 536.60 crore up to February 2023.

As a part of the measures taken by the government to deal with the situation caused by Covid and to recover the economy, the installments of loans payable to the organizations implementing the home loan program and the beneficiary borrowers from 01/04/2020 to 31/12/2020 have been suspended and the interest on the installments for the period has been waived by 50 percent. On the occasion of *Mujibborsho*, a special loan allocation of Tk 130.00 crore has been provided in favor of 61 organizations for the construction of 10,000 houses, from which 5,440 houses have been completed through February 2023 through Tk. 70.72 crore loan concession.

Apart from housing construction activities, a 12-storey women's hostel has been constructed under The Dept. of Women Affairs to accommodate 744 women workers at *Ashulia* in *Savar* under Dhaka district at a cost of Tk. 24.61 crore with the funding of *Grihayan Tahobil* for housing of poor women garment workers. Besides, construction of hostel at a cost of Tk. 26.27 crore has been completed for the accommodation of women workers working in industrial establishments at *Mongla* EPZ under BEPZA. The hostel has accommodated 1,008 female workers. Besides, 191 houses have been constructed by Bangladesh *Krishi* Bank named a project ‘*Ghore Phera’*. Apart from the implementation of loan activities, a grant of Tk. 29.92 crore has been distributed among the families affected by various natural calamities. In addition to the implementation of the loan programme, Tk. 29.92 crore have been distributed among the families affected by various natural disasters.

Poverty Alleviation Activities of Rural Development and Co-operative Division

A number of projects and Programmes are being implemented by various Departments and Organisations of Rural Development and Co-operative Division (RDCD) to reduce poverty and to make rural people self-dependent through micro-credit activities for increasing economic growth, employment and enhancing human resource development. The poverty alleviation and social security projects of RDCD and the activities of some organisations and foundations affiliated to the department are summarised below:

Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) 3rd Phase

The project 'Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP)-3rd phase' is being implemented to reduce the level of poverty and to improve the quality of life of the people in the poverty-stricken area of rural Bangladesh. During the project period (January, 2018 to December, 2023), a total of 6,68,230 members of the cooperatives (both men and women) will be trained for different duration. Targeted output/physical targets of the project are: number of Society formation 10,035 and number of member enrolment 14,50,000. Till February, 2023 about 9,256 Societies have been formed and 9,28,108 members have been enrolled. Through the project some 4,25,610 members have been trained with different types of training like special training, income generating activity training and monthly joint-meeting and E-Learning.

Department of Co-operatives

Cooperatives have been playing an important role in increasing agricultural production, ensuring fair value of the products produced by farmers, creating stability of commodity prices, creating employment opportunities through providing training and services, improving the quality of life of the backward and backward populations, and especially human development. Co-operative societies spread across the country are conducting various economic activities and have a special role in the economic development of themselves and the entire country. In Bangladesh, cooperative societies are organized at four levels, primary, central, national and nationwide. At present (Up to September, 2022), the total number of registered cooperatives in the country is 1,92,050. Among them, the number of primary co-operative societies are 1,90,585, the central co-operation number are 1,211, the national association are 22 and nationwide societies are 232. The total number of members of the cooperative societies are 1,21,47,838 people, the share capital is about Tk. 2696.01 crore, the savings deposit amount is Tk. 14253.56 crore and the working capital is Tk. 22640.14 crore. With a view to making co-operative activities fruitful and dynamic in the country the Department of Co-operative implement different projects/programmes time to time. At this moment two projects tilled 'Establishment of Bangabandhu Model Village in the Light of Bangabandhu's People-Oriented Cooperative Thought' and 'Expansion of Cooperative Activities in *Jessore* and *Meherpur* Districts to Create Rural Employment through Dairy and Meat Production' and 'Extension of Dairy Cooperative Activities in Milk Shortage *Upazilas' are* implementing by the department.

Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)

Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) is playing a vital role in rural development and poverty alleviation sectors. BRDB is mainstreaming small, medium and marginal farmers, assetless male and female of rural areas in developing activities through locally organizing, intensive training and motivation, formation of own capital, asset and technology transfer, micro and SME credit disbursement and product-based village development. BRDB has successfully completed 118 projects/programmes all over the country. At present, BRDB is operating 7 ADP listed projects/ programmes regarding to poverty alleviation and social empowerment. These are: (a) Employment Guarantees Scheme for Poor of the Northern Region (UDKONIK)-2nd Phase; (b) Participatory Rural Development Project-3 (PRDP-3); (c) *Gaibandha* Integrated Rural Poverty Alleviation Project; (d) Poverty Reduction through High Valued Nutritious Minor Crops Production and Marketing Programme; (e) Rural livelihood Programme (RLP)-3rd Phase; f) Integrated Rural Employment Support Programme for the Poor Women (IRESPPW)-2nd Phase and g) Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) (BRDB's Part). Besides, 6 programmes including poverty alleviation, women's empowerment, credit programmes are ongoing under BRDB's own management. Up to February 2023, BRDB cumulatively disburses Tk. 21,810.45 crore. On the contrary, a total of Tk. 19,731.18 crore has been recovered at the same period.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)

BARD has been conducting training to government and non-government officials, local representatives involved in rural development and beneficiaries of different projects of BARD with the aim of developing the livelihood of rural people. Since its inception up to February 2023, BARD has conducted 8,904 training courses where 3,04,560 participants attended. Since its inception up to December 2022, BARD has conducted 718 researches. At present the Academy has been conducting 32 action researches. At present, BARD has been conducting research on various diversified fields of rural development like post Training utilization study on Training Courses of Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP), The 4th Industrial Revolution (4 IR) and the Changing Patterns of Employment: Readiness of Rural Youth in Bangladesh, Occupational Participation of Women: Trends in Last Three Decades, No-till Agricultural Mechanisation and Collective Farm Management: A Study in the Light of Empirical Research by BARD, Divorce in rural Bangladesh: Remedy and development etc.

Rural Development Academy (RDA), *Bogura*

Rural Development Academy (RDA), *Bogura* arranges training courses on modern technology transfer, skilled development and human resource development. This academy has organised 174 training courses during the March 2022 to December 2022 where 31,314 participants were attended and total 6,50,231 participants attended from the beginning (June 1974). From March 2022 to December 2022, a total 9 number of research studies have been completed by RDA and a total of 537 research and 47 action research projects have been completed since its inception. At present, 4 ongoing action research projects are implementing by RDA in various locations of Bangladesh. RDA, *Bogura* and Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University, Gazipur have jointly launched 'Post Graduate Diploma-in Rural Development' course for the first time in Bangladesh; by 2022, a total of 113 graduates have obtained this degree. From March 2022 to February 2021, a total 15 number of research studies have been completed by RDA and a total of 528 research and 44 action research projects have been completed since its inception. At present, 6 ongoing action research projects are implementing by RDA in various locations of Bangladesh. RDA-credit has disbursed Tk.

164.73 crore as soft loan under various projects from FY 2000-01 to December 2022, loan recovery amount is Tk. 158.23 crore and loan recovery rate is 91.74 percent.

Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF)

Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF) is working with a view to promote the economic and social advancement of the poorest segment of the rural poor in Bangladesh. The organisation focuses on elimination of poverty through creation of solidary groups, mobilisation of micro savings, provision of micro credit and training for income generation and creation of new wealth. The cumulative loan of Tk. 21,494.45 crores has been extended to the beneficiary members. An amount of Tk. 313.52 crores has been disbursed to 15,571 beneficiaries under the financial incentive package announced by the government. This rural credit programme was launched targeting cottage, small and medium industries. The programme also aimed at improving the quality of life of marginalised people in rural areas in the face of COVID-19. As a result, about 85 lakh people have been benefited from the services of PDBF directly and indirectly and employment opportunities have also been created for them.

Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF)

The main objective of the Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF) is to improve the socio-economic conditions of small farmers and marginal farmer families living in the rural areas of the country and alleviate poverty. At present its activities are being conducted in 200 *upazilas* of 36 districts. Under the Foundation, 2,46,699 men/women have been enrolled till December, 2022 through the establishment of 9,586 centres at the village level. Among the Foundation's beneficiary’s 94 percent are women. Among the members, an amount of Tk. 1,752.12 crore has been disbursed cumulatively as collateral-free credit support and against that an amount of Tk. 1,498.97 crore has been recovered through weekly and monthly installment basis during the period. The recovery rate of credit stands to 97.51 percent.

Bangabandhu Academy for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development (BAPARD)

Bangabandhu Poverty Alleviation Training Complex established at *Kotalipara upazila* of *Gopalgonj* district in 1997. The mission of the complex is to improve livelihood by getting rid of poverty of rural people especially living in the south-western part of the country. Later on, it was renamed as `Bangabandhu Academy for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development (BAPARD)’ in 2012. BAPARD mainly conducts training and research and arranges training programmes for government and non-government officials. It organises workshops, conferences and seminars related to rural development and poverty alleviation as well. Moreover, BAPARD executes training on various income generating activities on farming and off-farming sector for self-employment of small and marginal farmers and landless unemployed people. From January 2010 to January 2023, a total of 35,558 people has been trained in various categories regarding income enhancement of the beneficiaries and skill development of office/organisational staff. 2,945 trainees were provided free sewing machines. A total of 25 research projects have been completed on various subjects to develop approaches to poverty alleviation.

Employment Programmes of *Karmasangsthan* Bank

The government established *Karmasangsthan* Bank in 1998 to create self-employment opportunities for unemployed youths especially, educated unemployed youths. The bank provides loan to involve the youth in productive, service oriented and income generating activities through its 275 branches across the country. So far, a total of 33,00,738 people has been directly and indirectly employed through 9,14,332 projects.

Bangabandhu Youth Credit programme

'Bangabandhu Youth Credit' programme has been adopted to generate employment opportunities and to poverty alleviation on the occasion of the birth centenary of the father of the nation the great Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has termed the 'Bangabandhu Youth Credit' programme as a startup programme. Under this programme, a detailed action plan has been adopted and is being implemented to provide loans to 2.00 lakh trained unemployed youth. Under this programme, an amount of Tk. 2,590.19 crore has been disbursed in favor of 1,46,675 entrepreneurs till February, 2023.

Own Loan Programme of the *Karmasangsthan* Bank:

Under Own Credit Programme of bank, a total of Tk. 7,339.12 crore has been disbursed among total number of 6,58,529 entrepreneurs till February, 2023. At the same period an amount of Tk. 7,133.19 crore has been recovered.

- **Microcredit Programme for Self-retired/Retrench Worker/Employees of Mills/Industries and Establishment**

  Karmasangsthan bank is implementing the programme according to signed memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Under this programme for re-self-employment of self-retired/retrenched workers and employees of Industries/Factories a loan amount of Tk. 112.14 crore has been disbursed among total number of 20,191 workers/employees till February, 2023. At the same period an amount of Tk. 105.25 crore has been recovered.

- **Credit Programme for Agro-based Industries**

  With the financial support of the Ministry of Finance *Karmasangsthan* Bank has been conducting this programme. An amount of Tk. 69.27 crore has been disbursed among beneficiaries till February, 2023. As a result, 2,399 entrepreneurs who are involved in agro-based industry directly benefited.

- **Covid-19 Credit Assistance Programme for Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation**

  The Ministry of Finance aims to bring dynamism in the economy to resolve the impact of COVID-19 by creating employment in various sectors as well as maintaining production and supply. For this purpose, Tk. 500.00 crore was provided as capital deficit in favour of *Karmasangsthan* Bank in FY 2020-2021. Under the programme, Tk. 634.80 crore has been disbursed in favour of 36,426 entrepreneurs till February 2023.

- **Loan Assistance Program Under Newly Announced Incentive Package No. 4 in Favour of Low-Income People Affected by Restrictions Due to Ongoing Infection of COVID-19**

In order to provide loan assistance to low-income people affected by COVID-19 and for employment generation activities in rural areas Tk. 500.00 crore was sanctioned and released in favor of filling the capital deficit of *Karmasangsthan* Bank Under the newly announced 4th Incentive Package. Under the program, loans amounting to Tk. 503.33 crore have been disbursed in favor of 22,992 entrepreneurs February 2023.

Bangladesh Bank Loan Programme

With the loan assistance of Bangladesh Bank, *Karmasangsthan* Bank started 4 loan programmes in Fisheries and Livestock sector from FY 2015-16. Moreover, refinancing scheme programme in the dairy production and artificial insemination sector has been launched from FY 2016-17 to increase milk production by developing breeds through artificial insemination and In FY 2020-21, loan programme has been launched under the 'Bangabandhu Youth Credit' programme with the aim of creating employment for the trained youth of the country and involving them in poverty alleviation and national economic development activities. Under these programmes conducted with the assistance of Bangladesh Bank loans amounting of Tk. 1,832.03 crore have been disbursed among total of 1,05,826 entrepreneurs, till February 2023. Information regarding to loan distribution and recovery of *Karmasangsthan* Bank is presented in Table 13.8

Table 13.8: Disbursement of Loan by *Karmasangsthan* Bank

(In Crore Taka)

	Name of the programmes	Disbursement	Recoverable	Recovered	Rate of Recovery (%)	Beneficiary	Employment Generation
1	Bangabandhu Youth Credit programme	890.84	532.60	490.19	92	51503	185926
2	Covid-19 Credit Assistance Programme for proverty Alleviation and Employment Generation	634.80	597.07	557.68	93	36426	131498
3	Loan Assistance Program Under Newly Announced Incentive Package No. 4 in Favor of Low-Income People Affected by Restrictions Due to Ongiong Infection of Covid-19	503.33	219.05	201.19	92	22992	83001
4	Own Loan Programme	7339.12	7445.14	7133.19	96	658529	2377289
5	Loan Program for widow/husband abandoned unemployed young women	1.75	0.38	0.34	89	97	331
6	Loan Program for the development of special needs (disable) unemployed youth	1.92	0.29	0.26	90	116	442
7	Supporting Post-Covid-19 Small Scale Employment Creation Project (SPCSSECP)	1.40	--	--	--	56	203
8	**Special Programme :**						
	a) Micro Credit Programme for self retired/ retrenched workers and employees of Industries/ Factories for self employment Loan Programme	112.14	110.66	105.25	95	20191	72889
	b) Credit Programme to assist the entrepreneurs for the Development of Agro-based Industries	69.27	81.13	79.73	98	2399	8660
	c) Bangladesh Bank Loan Programme	978.92	1016.67	982.23	97	58990	212954
	d) Bangladesh Bank refinance scheme for milk production and artificial insemination sector	15.00	16.55	16.24	98	1250	4516
	E) 'Bangabandhu Youth Credit' programme under the funds received from Bangladesh Bank	838.11	554.95	501.43	90	45586	164565
9	others	539.93	364.80	363.58	100	16197	58471

Source: Karmsangsthan Bank.

Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) is conducting various inclusive programmes to improve the quality of life of the backward communities of the country with the aim of poverty alleviation through employment generation. Considering the multidimensional nature of poverty, PKSF is providing financial services as well as various non-financial services for the socio-economic development of the ultra-poor, medium-poor, small and marginal farmers and micro-entrepreneurs. PKSF's activities are based on inclusive finance, integrated development, women's empowerment, enterprise development, social security, skill development, etc. As of December 2022, PKSF has 283 Partner Organisations (POs) across the country. The number of members of POs is 1.85 crore, of which about 91 percent are women. During the mentioned period the number of members receiving financial services at the field level is 1.41 crore, of which 92 percent are women. In the first six months of FY 2022-23, PKSF disbursed Tk. 3,258.51 crore to it's POs and the POs disbursed Tk. 51,548.07 crore to the borrowers. From inception to December 2022, the amount of accumulated financial assistance from PKSF to POs is Tk. 52,353.45 crore and POs to borrowers is Tk. 5,91,941.42 crore.

Besides, PKSF is providing various financial and non-financial services to its members to mitigate the negative impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, as well as adopting strategies to maintain normal cash flow at the field level to revive various financial activities of the borrowers. Apart from regular funding, PKSF has already disbursed a total of Tk. 1,100.0 crore as Livelihood Restoration Loan (LRL) in favour of POs including Tk. 1,000.0 crore received from Hon'ble Prime Minister's stimulus package and Tk. 100.0 crore from PKSF's own funds. Using the said money, the PO has financed around Tk. 1,806.25 crore to 5.27 lakh poor people affected by COVID-19 at the field level. Additional financial and non-financial services are being provided to small entrepreneurs affected by COVID-19 with an additional US$ 68.0 million through two projects from development partners- Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

Micro Credit Fund for Women's Self-Employment

Micro Credit Fund for Women's Self-Employment Programme is being run by The Department of Women's Affairs and the National Women's Organisation to improve their socio-economic status by providing loans to rural distressed and helpless women by creating opportunities for poverty alleviation and self-employment. Loans ranging from Tk. 5,000-15,000 per person are being distributed through 488 *upazilas* of 64 districts on a rolling basis by the allocation received. Under the programme till February 2023, a total of Tk. 876.79 loans has been disbursed among 2,27,037 borrowers.

Microcredit Programme Monitoring through Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA)

The Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) was established through the Microcredit Regulatory Authority Act, 2006 to ensure transparency and accountability in the microfinance sector. Since its inception, MRA has been regulating the microfinance sector in Bangladesh through the formulation of rules and regulations, issuance of circulars, and conduct on-site and offsite supervision. Like banking sector, MRA is currently working on the final stage of MF-CIB (Microfinance Credit Information Bureau) establishment. As of December 2022, MRA has issued licenses to 881 institutions for conducting microfinance operations and cancelled licenses of 143 institutions due to non-compliance issues. Currently, 738 MFIs licensed by the MRA are working relentlessly to improve the living standard of more than 4 crore members in Bangladesh through their micro credit and social services.

Microcredit Activities of Major NGOs

The Non-govenment organisatons (NGOs) execute microcredit programmes along with the government organisations.The NGOs mainly work for poverty alleviation, education, health, human resource development and so on. The overall microcredit activities of 7 major NGOs are described below:

BRAC

BRAC is the largest non-government microfinance institution in Bangladesh. BRAC's microfinance activities work through a credit plus approach as provided poverty alleviation, protection, water and sewerage services, health, prevention of violence against women and children through various development programs, elimination of poverty, education, legal assistance, financial services, pre-immigration services, services during immigration, resettlement services for migrant workers, social welfare and social development. Particularly the people of socially disadvantaged and small ethnic groups such as the poor, who live on hoar, char areas are provided with various types of microfinance facilities and training to upgrade their living standards. As of December 2022, the total loan disbursement and collection of the organization amounted to Tk. 3,87,569.81 crore and Tk. 3,51,910.14 crore respectively and the number of hard and fast beneficiaries was 87,31,954 out of which the number of female beneficiaries was 89 percent.

ASA

ASA started its microcredit programme in 1991 as a specialised microcredit organisation. It's cost-effective and sustainable microfinance programme has been recognised as a special model of poverty alleviation. Up to February, 2023, ASA distributed Tk. 3,20,388.58 crore cumulatively. A total of 7,312,550 members have benefited from loans from the organisation during the mentioned period, of whom nearly 90 percent are women.

BURO Bangladesh

The BURO, which was established in 1990, works to alleviate poverty in 495 *upazilas* throughout 64 districts in Bangladesh. BURO disbursed micro loans to 18,14,564 beneficiaries during FY 2022-23 (July-February). About 80 percent of the beneficiaries are women.

Caritas

Caritas is implementing various programmes to alleviate poverty in the country. With the aim of improving the livelihood of marginalised people through self-employment with loan assistance, *Caritas'* micro-credit programme is currently running in 5,945 villages of 625 unions in 63 *upazilas* of 26 districts of the country. Caritas disbursed a total of Tk. 6,385.92 crores of micro loans and collected Tk. 5,918.68 crores of loans among 2,71,521 beneficiaries till December, 2022. Among the beneficiaries about 87 percent are women.

***Shakti* Foundation**

This organisation is engaged in providing microcredit facilities for the deprived women living in the slums of Dhaka, *Chattogram, Khulna, Cumilla, Bogura, Rajshahi* and other major cities and towns. Microfinance is the core programme of *Shakti* Foundation. Moreover, it provides service for healthcare, business entrepreneurship and social development of poor woman. The foundation has cumulatively disbursed loans of Tk. 17,025.36 crore till February 2023. At the same time, a debt of Tk. 14,742.13 crore has been recovered.

TMSS

TMSS has been implementing microcredit programme in order to make the poor people self-employed by improving their socio-economic conditions. It also works for expansion of business and increase the growth of production. TMSS implements credit programme in 384 *upazilas* of 59 districts. Up to june 2021, Tk. 36,482.03 crore has been as microcredit among 83,58,565 beneficiaries.

Proshika

Proshika started its journey in 1976 from *Manikgonj* with a view to removing poverty from society. Currently, it runs activities in 55 districts. Until December, 2022, *Proshika* distributes Tk. 9,999.61 crore as loan and 32,71,430 poor people get benefited from this NGO. The status of micro-credit programmes of the major NGOs is presented in the Table 13.9.

Table 13.9: Status of Microcredit programmes of Major NGO

(Tk. in Crore)

NGOs	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Cumulative (Up to December 2022)
BRAC									
Disbursement	19298.28	24302.78	29317.1	35562.7	43171.5	38,426.29	42363.9	58326.08	387569.81
Recovery	171134.81	21563.66	26486.8	31551.4	38956.5	33,312.71	43458.8	51693.68	351910.14
Beneficiaries	5957954	5957954	6483486	7114726	7496383	8,127,942	8378031	8731954	8731954
Female	5188206	5188206	5633121	6165119	6163392	6,827,96	7007551	7811965	7811965
Male	769745	769745	850365	949607	1332991	1300446	1370480	919989	919989
ASA*									
Disbursement	20905.68	26958.63	29681.4	29681.4	28368.3	25,215.57	28567.6	39396.34	320388.58
Recovery	17650.08	23515.37	28953.3	28953.3	29,104.3	24,262.06	29539.2	33267.82	292785.42
Beneficiaries	7686255	7839119	7577355	7577355	6,828,69	6,766,906	6987609	7302809	7312550
Female	7033521	7171271	6930474	6930474	6,235,92	6,143,657	6326705	6559403	6546124
Male	652734	667848	646881	646881	592,772	623,249	660904	743406	766426
BURO Bangladesh									
Disbursement	2630.	3951.54	5439.38	10460.5	9148.5	8220.4	7608.4	-	-
Recovery	2355.	3154.81	4604.82	8978.80	7095.3	717408	8041.0	-	-
Beneficiaries	12694	1356572	1449085	1649923	1,662,68	1,963,060	1862461	-	-
Female	11689	1241687	1329719	1501564	-	-	-	-	-
Male	10046	114885	119366	148359	-	-	-	-	-
Caritas									
Disbursement	317.1	380.45	448.52	483.20	542.16	458.49	594.37	-	6385.92
Recovery	310.0	346.55	412.05	462.21	509.85	4,22.11	543.27	-	5918.68
Beneficiaries	29217	6619	2526	4070	2303	522	13829	-	271521
Female	18421	7832	2429	2154	2619	153	12334	-	235597
Male	10796	1213	97	1916	-	369	1495	-	35924
SHAKTI Foundation*									
Disbursement	745.7	1001.45	1175.03	1322.37	1765.68	1,214.19	1899.72	3252.68	17025.36
Recovery	669.9	826.49	1017.02	1232.81	1507.48	1,226.60	1458.91	2529.29	14742.13
Beneficiaries	-	-	521751	-	-	-	-	-	421615
Female	-	-	507628	-	-	-	-	-	409811
Male	-	-	14123	-	-	-	-	-	11804
TMSS									
Disbursement	2963.	2623.98	3305.85	4245.03	4817.71	4391.31	4895.99	-	-
Recovery	2540.	2460.35	2918.28	3838.84	4480.41	4096.44	4620.00	-	-
Beneficiaries	51911	459558	503942	576683	108360	861349	950760	-	-
Female	49991	441176	492722	568207	60972	784659	868709	-	-
Male	19208	18382	11220	8476	47388	76690	82051	-	-
Proshika									
Disbursement	219.5	178.02	255.75	351.18	539.52	550.25	983.28	1735.88	9999.61
Recovery	215.2	162.78	231.68	297.85	473.52	502.32	855.94	1498.26	9302.73
Beneficiaries	92535	79119	110483	140471	240335	314654	391670	463933	3271430
Female	74215	53801	78443	103949	186266	229984	293136	357861	2124390
Male	18320	25318	32040	36522	54069	84670	98534	106072	1147040

Source: Concerned NGOs. * Asa, SHAKTI Foundation (Cumulative, up to February 23)

Grameen Bank

Grameen Bank was established as a specialised institution in 1983. Microcredit programme implemented by the bank for poverty reduction. It works for poverty declination by creating self-employment of rural poor women through providing microcredit to them. Up to December, 2021, 93.13 lakh poor people of 81,678 villages of 479 *upzilas* under 64 districts are involved in the microcredit programme of *Grameen* Bank. The bank disbursed Tk. 279964.19 crore until February, 2023 and recovered Tk. 264498.97 during the same period. The Table 13.10 describes the microcredit activities of the *Grameen* Bank.

Table 13.10: Microcredit Programmes of *Grameen* Bank

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Cumulative Up to February 2023
Disbursement	20789.11	24321.50	17044.92	20501.70	19547.99	255112.3	279964.19
Recovery	18270.13	22559.75	16694.02	20490.03	21150.30	241345.7	264498.97
Recovery Rate (%)	99.22	99.13	99.03	99.29	95.25	97.19	97.06
No. of Beneficiary	8915491	8986050	9132966	9313513	9387505	9612767	10320855
Female	860989	8689004	8834706	9013762	9084765	9305432	9993500
Male	305598	297046	298260	299751	302740	307335	327355

Source: Grameen bank

Microcredit Activities of Schedule Banks

The statistics of credit disbursement and recovery of 4 State Owned Commercial Banks (SOCBs) and 2 public sector specialised banks is presented in Table 13.11.

Table 13.11: Status of Microcredit Disbursement of SOCBs and Public Specialised Bank

(in crore Taka)

Name of the Bank	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Sonali Bank										
Disbursement	1063.15	1041.00	1127.00	1187.30	1170.21	1258.51	771.51	995.66	19663.36	20839.37
Recovery	1166.91	1244.00	1178.00	1316.08	1267.90	1378.78	818.63	21631.79	905.51	22752.98
% of recovery	109.76	45.00	46.00	46.00	42.52	48.47	38.47	39.29	84.17	79.92
No of Beneficiaries	262149	229773	208432	291429	311058	157518	166229	285548	8451397	8596235
Agrani Bank										
Disbursement	602.00	2120.50	1782.02	898	2748.77	3340.94	4159.00	6833.76	4316.40	36159.43
Recovery	528.00	3051.85	3007.86	996	1767.85	1429.30	3530.10	5599.89	4129.75	30363.60
% of recovery	87.71	74.00	67.00	88.00	64.31	62.00	72.11	72.78	81.95	72.53
No of Beneficiaries	132317	128850	92636	150139	30698	18780	23053	28631	26023	126452
Janata Bank										
Disbursement	737.30	751.57	744.80	495.57	751.36	597.77	733.13	345.43	476.18	505.50
Recovery	641.35	698.91	691.23	490.23	678.57	570.85	722.42	276.44	435.90	449.90
% of recovery	86.99	93.00	58.00	99.00	48.00	51.48	61.07	36.64	34.29	40.22
No of Beneficiaries	548134	104563	551179	552392	753785	554545	547366	-	554945	582046
Rupali Bank										
Disbursement	12.17	11.44	19.95	105.50	612.31	44.11	1240.46	1593.35	1855.38	301.85
Recovery	17.38	15.71	31.30	59.69	293.19	367.78	1299.28	1815.2	2089.83	226.50
% of recovery	142.81	137.32	166.00	57.00	293.00	368.00	105.74	114.00	113.00	57.00
No of Beneficiaries	15849	15255	14886	30697	34731	35021	38323	47227	50876	-
Bangladesh Krishi Bank										
Disbursement	100.49	96.56	57.61	31.15	72.11	44.80	37.82	36.55	28.61	104.15
Recovery	109.37	106.77	52.04	21.13	66.49	27.50	31.35	31.60	28.61	100.78
% of recovery	109.84	111.00	53.17	67.83	92.20	61.38	82.89	86.46	131.35	99.76
No of Beneficiaries	14919	16529	16044	7254	12080	7808	3240	2322	1964	774
Rajshai Krishi Unnoyan Bank										
Disbursement	38.23	24.88	12.73	25.67	22.94	22.94	2051.67	2762.96	3183.04	2487.68
Recovery	40.78	29.07	19.09	12.19	8.91	8.91	2142.40	2178.93	3289.98	2475.67
% of recovery	106.67	101.00	82.00	48.00	39.00	39.00	93	109.00	127.00	70.00
No of Beneficiaries	202531	202242	203375	212100	203258	203647	165102	185324	198301	157920
Total										
Disbursement	**4000.1**	**5623.5**	**5444.71**	**4647.68**	**7607.94**	**8474.07**	**8993.59**	**12567.71**	**28391.52**	**60397.98**
Recovery	**4198.25**	**7018.83**	**6997.47**	**5039.58**	**6445.38**	**6818.29**	**8544.14**	**32073.85**	**9728.19**	**56374.43**
% of recovery	**104.95**	**124.81**	**128.52**	**108.43**	**84.72**	**80.46**	**95.00**	**255.21**	**34.26**	**93.34**

Source: Concerned Banks . * (Up to February 2023)

Microcredit Programmes of other Commercial and Specialised Banks

Except the state-owned banks other commercial and specialised banks are also carrying out microcredit programmes to reduce poverty and create self-employment opportunities. The information of six commercial banks' microcredit programmes is described in Table 13.12.

Table 13.12: Microcredit Programmes of other Commercial and Specialised Banks

(in crore taka)

Commercial and Specialised Banks	Number of Beneficiaries			Disbursement (Cumulative progress up to February, 2023)	Rate of Recovery (%)
	Female	Male	Total		
Ansar-VDP Unnayan Bank	585694	545554	1131284	2619.63	95.28
*National Bank Limited	247	6048	6295	4655.13	62.93
*Social Islami Bank Limited	8981	18565	27546	318.31	86.00
Uttara Bank Limited	5	37	42	22.88	-
Basic Bank Limited	530682	134402	665084	1435.00	95.00
Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	-	-	-	13553.10	-

Source: Concerned Banks *Basic Bank Limited (Up to December,2022).

Microcredit Programmes of Administrative Ministries/Divisions

The government has been implementing microcredit programmes by different ministries, divisions and agencies along with various social safety net programmes to remove poverty from the society. In order to sustaining the microcredit programmes for poverty reduction the government emphasises on developing small entrepreneurs microcredit programmes of different ministriess/divisions/departments are presented in the Table 13.13.

Table 13.13: State of Microcredit of different Ministry/Division/Department

(in crore taka)

Ministry /Division	Department/ Division	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Rural Development & Cooperative Division	**BRDB**										
	Disbursement	884.54	985.88	1065.73	1173.52	1252.26	1282.41	1055.31	1244.39	1363.63	1056.91
	Recovery	816.80	910.42	999.48	1106.12	1138.80	1241.32	1000.74	1250.46	1299.71	1050.40
	Rate (%)	92.00	92.00	73.00	94.00	75.00	75.00	67.00	710.00	72.00	68.00
	PDBF										
	Disbursement	716.82	915.26	956.93	1156.28	1266.50	1309.73	1015.80	1933.00	2210.00	1342.00
	Recovery	724.69	946.45	946.09	1178.35	1359.49	1379.86	1104.58	2064.00	2174.00	1628.00
	Rate (%)	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	96.00	96.00	98.00	97.00
Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	**Department of Women Affairs**										
	Disbursement	1145.17	507.13	645.70	793.75	864.66	1273.68	377.08	1117.11	8.8154	6.4660
	Recovery	8.9445	5.0025	6.7896	7.8939	7.1265	9.1514	7.3403	7.3235	7.8950	5.4527
	Rate (%)	78.10	98.64	105.15	99.45	82.41	71.85	194.66	65.55	89.56	84.32
	Jatiyo Mohila Songstha										
	Disbursement	916.95	315.71	265.32	498.67	359.62	376.54	338.35	349.50	358.70	-
	Recovery	908.98	257.68	255.61	568.75	438.66	578.03	399.29	357.70	552.99	400.09
	Rate (%)	99.00	82.00	96.00	114.00	122.00	154.00	118.00	103.00	213.00	118.00
Ministry of Liberation war Affairs	Disbursement	5.56	7.00	7.98	8.61	9.33	9.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	8.50
	Recovery	3.25	4.52	8.03	8.79	8.83	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Rate (%)	58.48	64.57	100.62	102.09	59.00	50.00	50.00	51.00	48.00	58.00
Ministry of Industries	**SERWTCI**										
	Disbursement	10.40	9.35	8.65	7.82	6.42	3.43	2.97	255.14	266.00	190.51
	Recovery	10.46	9.33	105.6	7.81	6.53	3.70	3.10	254.06	132.21	145.50
	Rate (%)	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	101.00	-	-	56.00	50.00	76.00
Ministry of Land	Disbursement	3.02	7.50	6.70	6.79	0.93	1.29	0.73	0.35	0.39	0.31
	Recovery	1.63	5.67	6.09	6.39	0.10	0.52	0.99	0.22	0.20	0.20
	Rate (%)	53.97	75.58	90.90	94.11	45	67	70	39	36.00	40.00
Ministry of Textile and Jute**	**Bangladesh Handloom Board**										
	Disbursement	2.65	4.03	3.42	4.10	3.60	3.51	0.57	-	-	79.52
	Recovery	2.39	3.16	3.43	4.23	3.25	3.56	2.11	2.28	2.67	64.77
	Rate (%)	62.76	65.65	67.89	70.25	70.70	71.86	72.6	81.44	102.82	81.45
Ministry of Youth and Sports	**Dept. of Youth**										
	Disbursement	-	97.34	102.65	121.97	138.81	142.94	114.94	88.58	-	-
	Recovery	-	89.73	99.29	109.94	117.16	132.91	105.08	72.04	-	-
	Rate (%)	-	92.18	96.74	90.12	84.40	92.98	84.75	95	-	-
Ministry of Agriculture	**Cotton Development Board**										
	Disbursement	1.25	1.71	1.23	1.27	1.34	1.56	1.66	1.15	1.23	1.87
	Recovery	1.31	1.3	1.28	1.34	1,41	1.61	1.73	1.20	1.28	-
	Rate (%)	104.77	103.96	104.46	104.92	104.59	103.07	104.35	104.33	104.40	-

Source: Concerned Division/Department. *(up to February 2023)** Ministry of Textile and Jute (Cumulative progress up to February 2023)

Note: In many cases the recovery rate is over 100% as the recovery includes the previous year's uncollected accounts

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Bangladesh's private sector is crucial to its transition into a middle-income country by 2031 and a developed country by 2041. As of FY 2021-22, private investment accounted for 24.06 percent of GDP, and Bangladesh attracted US$ 2659.29 million in foreign direct investment between January-September 2022. The government of Bangladesh has implemented policies and initiatives to promote private sector growth and investment. This includes the establishment of special economic zones, incentive packages for investors, and the creation of investment promotion agencies. In FY 2022-23 (July-February), BIDA registered 672 projects with a total proposed investment of Tk. 7,56,836 million in infrastructure, energy, and manufacturing sectors. BEPZA has 452 enterprises in operation, and 93 enterprises are under implementation, with investment standing at US$ 255.81 million up to February 2023. BEZA has proposed investment in economic zones totaling US$ 26 billion, with 38 companies already in commercial production and 70 industries under construction, generating 50,000 employment opportunities. Additionally, 17 PPP contracts with an estimated project cost of US$ 4.8 billion have been signed with private partners out of 78 PPP projects. Banks and NBFIs have disbursed an amount of Tk. 2,20,489.37 crore against 11,24,193 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) until December 2022, with a 19 percent increase in loan disbursement from the previous year. Overall, there is private sector's interest in investing in infrastructure, human resources development, ICT, power, telecommunications, education, health, tourism, and insurance sectors. However, to attract more private sector investment, there is a need to improve the service delivery performance of government agencies and the effectiveness of investment promotion authorities. One-stop services (OSS) and reduced regulatory hassles will facilitate private sector growth and support the nation's economic development.

The private sector in Bangladesh plays a crucial role in the country's economic development, generating income, creating employment opportunities, attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and promoting innovation and technology development. More specifically, the private sector has been actively investing in energy and transport infrastructure development, promoting exports from dedicated zones and enhancing agricultural productivity through research and development. Therefore, this sector is the driving force behind the country's economic growth and generating employment opportunities for millions of people of Bangladesh. Since independence, the sector has benefited from the government's support for liberalisation and privatisation policies, which have created an environment conducive to private enterprise. As a result, Bangladesh has experienced a rapid expansion of the private sector, with the number of firms increasing from around 21,608 in the 1971 to more than 2,80,989 in 2023 (up to March) (Source-Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms).

In investment perspective, in FY 2021-22, the total investment was 31.68 per cent of GDP, out of which 24.06 per cent was from the private sector. The government invests in various sectors of the economy, including infrastructure, education, and healthcare, through its Annual Development Programme (ADP) using both internal and external funding sources. Indeed, government investment plays a crucial role in private sector development in both direct and indirect way. The Government of Bangladesh has been actively engaging the private sector in its development endeavors through establishing industry-specific development Authority such as the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) for enhancing export, the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) for facilitating private sector investment, the Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) for accelerating FDI, SME Foundation to support small business and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Authority for promoting private participation in the infrastructure and public service delivery. Besides, the government has implemented several policy measures to create a conducive business environment for private sector engagement. These measures include simplifying business registration procedures, consultations and dialogue and creating a one-stop service center for investors.

Investment Climate in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent years in terms of improving its investment climate, attracting foreign investment, and promoting private sector development. The government of Bangladesh has implemented a range of policy reforms to create a more business-friendly environment and encourage investment in the country. In Bangladesh context, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) is working to implement the reform proposals for the positional improvement of the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index by coordinating with various Ministries/ Departments/Agencies. However, on 16 September 2021, the World Bank decided not to publish the Doing Business report and they said they would work on a new approach to assessing the business and investment environment in future.

The 9th meeting of the National Committee for Monitoring Implementation of Doing Business (NCMID), chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, was held on 14 October 2021 to review the desired progress on the Ease of Doing Business Index. Discussions were held on formulating a relevant action plan applicable to the development of business and investment climate of Bangladesh in line with the reforms and activities undertaken according to index and assumption made by the World Bank. As per the decision of the meeting, a program named by Bangladesh Investment Climate Improvement Programme (BICIP) has been prepared by BIDA to facilitate business and investment across the country. A workshop has been conducted on 16 June 2022 with all concerned including government and private stakeholders, Business Association and local and foreign investors for collecting their opinion on draft action plan. Considering the feedback received from the workshop total 110 reforms have been selected under 7 pillars. The BICIP and its reform proposals are now under scrutiny and final approval stage.

The One Stop Service (OSS) of BIDA is an online facilitation mechanism that brings relevant government agencies together to provide efficient and transparent services to domestic and foreign investors. Investors, both local and foreign, can obtain necessary licenses and permits required for investment in the country through this automated, paperless, and cashless system. As the prerequisite of the OSS Act, 2018, the ‘One Stop Service (Bangladesh Investment Development Authority) Rules, 2020’ has been published on 10th May 2020 with the aim to provide more than 150 services of several organizations. BIDA started the OSS portal system from 24 February 2019. The OSS has significantly simplified the process of starting a business in Bangladesh, reducing the time and cost involved in obtaining necessary permits and licenses. The initiative has also helped to improve the overall business environment in the country and attract more investment. Now a total of 63 services of 23 organisations (including BIDA) have been integrated with BIDA online OSS system through a total of 43 MoU’s signed with organizations (Annexure-1).

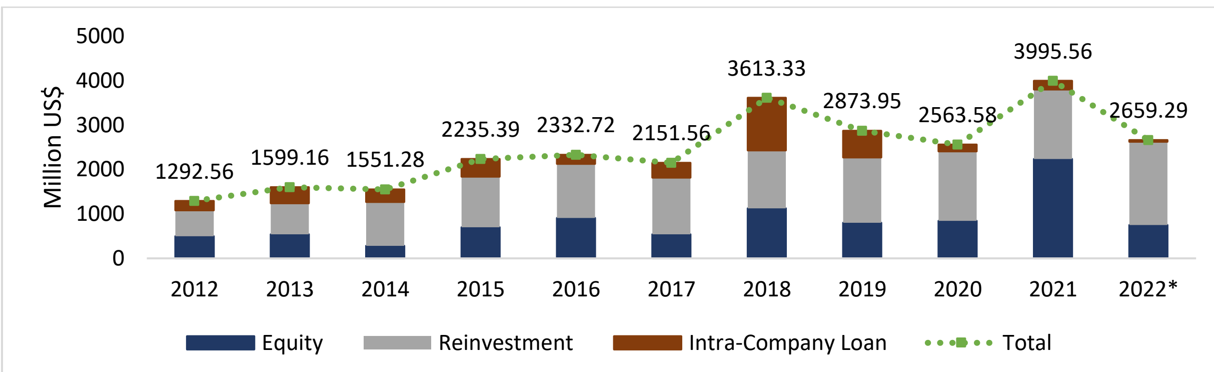
The sovereign credit rating of Bangladesh is assessed by three major credit rating agencies - Standard and Poor's (S&P), Moody's, and Fitch Ratings. As of September 2021, Bangladesh's credit rating is as follows-S&P: BB- with a stable outlook, Moody's: Ba3 with a stable outlook and Fitch Ratings: BB- with a stable outlook.

Investment Scenario in Bangladesh

Foreign Direct Investment

In the calendar year 2022 (January-September), net FDI inflow was found to be US$ 2,659.29million. Among this net inflow, contribution of equity, reinvestment and intra-company loan were US$ 752.95 million, US$ 1,872.63 million and US$ 33.71 million respectively. Figure 14.1 shows the actual FDI inflows since 2011 (according to the calendar year). Analysis indicates that reinvestment is the major component of FDI followed by equity and intra-company borrowing (Table-14.1). The trend of reinvestment indicates the enhancement of investor’s trust in the investment climate Bangladesh.

Table 14.1: FDI Inflow in Bangladesh



Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank

Table-14.1: Component wise FDI Flow in Bangladesh

(million US$)

Components	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Equity	497.63	541.06	280.3	696.67	911.38	538.90	1124.16	803.7	842.29	2238.70	**752.95**
Reinvestment	587.53	697.11	988.81	1144.74	1215.39	1279.42	1309.11	1467.35	1566.12	1562.27	**1872.63**
Intra-Company Loan	207.40	360.99	282.17	393.98	205.95	333.24	1180.06	602.9	155.17	194.59	**33.71**
Total	**1292.56**	**1599.16**	**1551.28**	**2235.39**	**2332.72**	**2151.56**	**3613.33**	**2873.95**	**2563.58**	**3995.56**	**2659.29**

Source: Bangladesh Bank, *January-September

The trend of FDI inflow to Bangladesh has been positive in recent years and has been steadily increasing over the years. These signifies the country's growing economic potential and attractiveness as an investment destination. However, there is still room for improvement in terms of creating a more business-friendly environment and addressing infrastructure bottlenecks to further attract FDI.

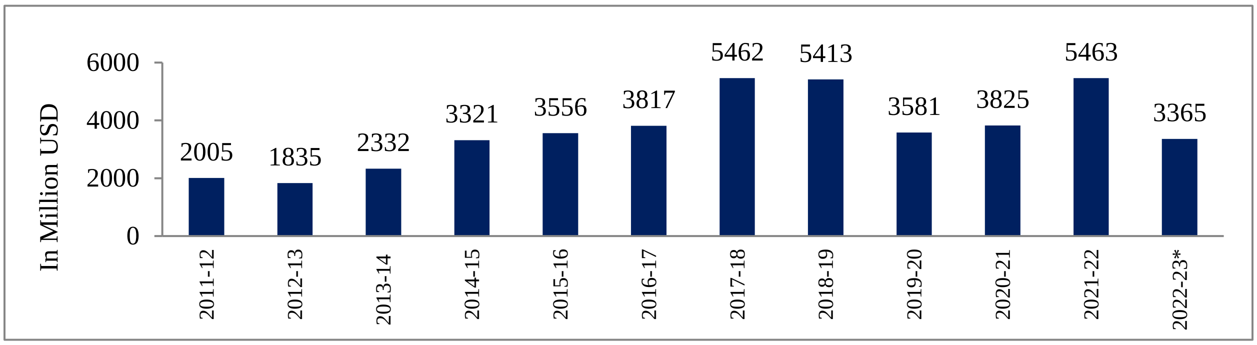
Local Investment

Actual local investment can be identified from import of machineries, raw materials and increase of investment in the existing projects. Nearly 65 percent of local investment proposals have been implemented or are at different stages of implementation.

Imports of Capital Machinery

The Bangladesh government has introduced various policy measures to encourage the import of capital machinery, such as providing duty-free import facilities, cash incentives, and tax exemptions. The government has also established number of specialised economic zones and industrial parks to facilitate the import of capital machinery and promote industrial development. Capital equipment import worth US$ 3,365 million has been imported in the FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023). In FY 2021-22, this amount was US$5,463 million. The Figure14.2 shows the trend in capital equipment import from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 (up to February 2023).

Table 14.2: Trend in Capital Machinery Import



Source: Bangladesh Bank, * up to February 2023

Investment Registration (Local and Foreign Investment Proposals)

Registration of investment project takes place in the primary stage of investment initiative. Annual statistics on the projects registered with BIDA from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 is shown in Table 14.2. In FY 2011-12, total 1,956 projects amounting Tk. 8,78,937 million were registered with BIDA, whereas in FY 2022-23 (July-February) 672 projects with a total proposed Tk. 7,56,836 million have been registered with BIDA.

Table 14.2: Private Investment Proposals Registered with BIDA

(Million Tk.)

Fiscal Year	Local Investment Proposals Registered		Foreign /JV Investment Proposals Registered		Total Investment Proposals Registered		Growth in Project Value (%)
	Projects	Million Tk	Projects	Million Tk	Projects	Million Tk	
2011-12	1735	534769	221	344168	1956	878937	(-)10
2012-13	1457	446148	219	220721	1676	666870	(-)24
2013-14	1308	497593	124	185318	1432	682911	(+) 2.40
2014-15	1309	912731	120	80619	1429	993349	(+) 45.46
2015-16	1511	945854	151	155760	1662	1101614	(+) 9.86
2016-17	1578	996726	167	855892	1745	1852618	(+) 68.17
2017-18	1483	1257992	160	814933	1643	2072925	(+)11.89
2018-19	1198	706960	170	433996	1368	1140953	(-) 44.96
2019-20	739	639932	166	412332	905	1052264	(-)11.84
2020-21	986	565914	109	89745	1095	655659	(-) 37.69
2021-22	1015	1258669	109	155652	1124	1414321	(+) 115.71
2022-23*	595	504170	77	252666	672	756836	(-) 46.49

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Sector wise Distribution of Local Investment Registration

In FY 2014-15, the amount of local investment projects registered with BIDA was Tk. 9,12,730.72 million which was Tk. 5,04,170 million in FY 2022-23 (July-February). Figure 14.3 shows that Chemical sector was the largest sector (21%) registered during this period followed by other major sectors such as Service (20%), Agro-based Industry (14%) and Engineering (11%). Table 14.3 presents the recent trends in annual statistics on the Local investment registration projects registered in different sectors with BIDA from FY 2014-15 to 2022-23 (July-February).

Figure 14.3: Sector Wise Distribution of Local Investment Registration At BIDA

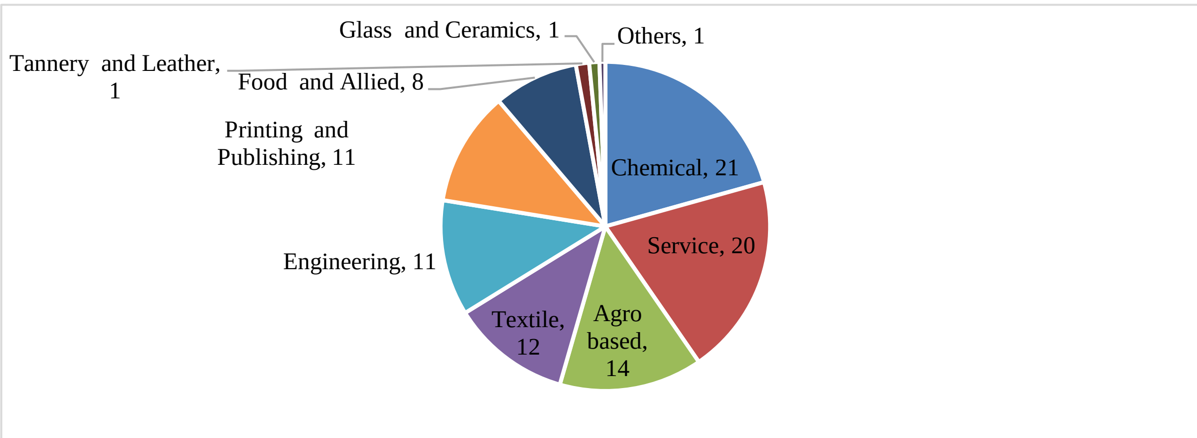


Table 14.3: Trend of sector wise distribution of Local Investment projects Registration

(Million Tk)

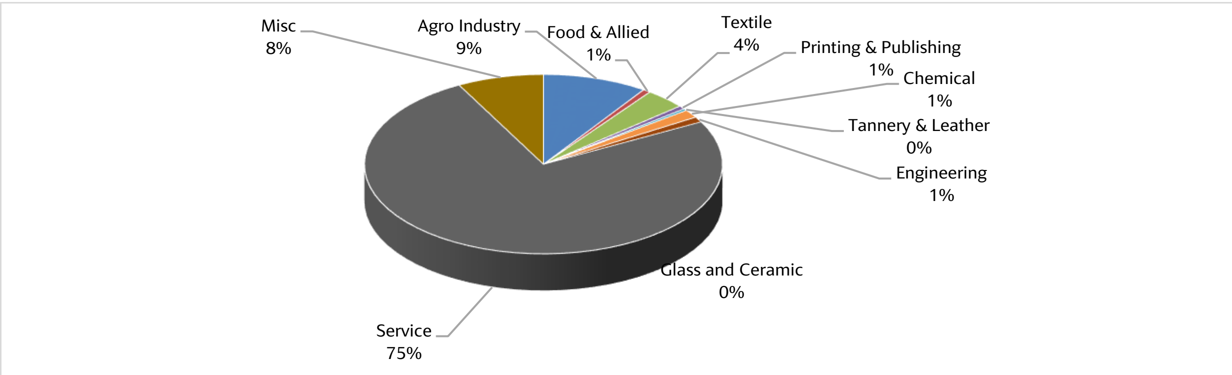
Sector Name	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Agro based	113820.25	106571.14	66986.78	81774.23	45608.37	31339.28	95083.26	45513.46	70883.14
Food and Allied	42792.26	26196.47	77723.35	37168.72	33121.37	23244.74	42585.70	34969.77	41976.29
Textile	176473.34	169117.05	189705.88	257792.52	137364.80	58935.98	36141.94	195263.69	59172.20
Printing and Publishing	7907.83	7049.74	26107.62	11618.38	24618.38	22286.89	9367.29	18471.96	56734.07
Tannery and Leather	5551.81	15052.40	15068.19	19385.05	19976.36	14417.61	18987.44	25768.88	6554.55
Chemical	230843.43	318240.64	229911.70	389925.40	223361.21	83364.96	181553.89	253910.34	104205.74
Glass and Ceramics	19254.62	7650.48	23808.50	16405.96	26980.37	9821.00	28389.37	17211.41	5028.86
Engineering	89897.25	133847.14	160009.57	135287.24	94184.11	87062.77	83117.62	121386.22	57264.77
Service	209654.23	107512.75	134187.89	295403.67	98128.92	303048.55	65782.80	537864.36	99495.09
Others	16535.70	54616.23	72695.12	13230.50	3497.16	6410.25	4904.32	8309.35	2855.17
Total	**912730.72**	**945854.04**	**996204.60**	**1257991.67**	**706841.05**	**639932.03**	**565913.63**	**1258669.44**	**504169.88**

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Sector wise Distribution of Foreign/ Joint Venture Investment Registration

During FY 2022-23 (July-February), 77 new foreign and joint venture projects were registered with BIDA whose total amount was Tk. 2,52,666 million. Service sector (75%) was the largest sector registered during this period followed by other major sectors such as Agro-based (9%), Misc. (8%) Textile (4%) (Figure-14.4). Table 14.4 presents the recent trends in sector wise foreign and joint venture investment projects registered with BIDA from FY 2011-12(July-June) to FY 2022-23 (July-February).

Figure-14.4: Sector Wise Foreign/ Joint Venture Projects in FY 2022-23*



Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Table-14.4: Foreign/ Joint Venture Investment Registration projects

(Million US$)

Sector Name	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Agro based	38.19	33.56	27.36	1160.33	27.33	5.71	155.42	241.74
Food and Allied	6.80	14.49	175.09	34.55	30.91	6.58	56.37	17.53
Textile	16.10	0.45	127.53	183.71	5.36	4.17	206.58	93.77
Printing and Publishing	1.85	-	5.14	1.54	7.17	0.68	9.10	15.61
Tannery and Leather	11.36	3.34	55.25	16.64	89.50	30.71	3.23	8.62
Chemical	51.52	16.75	6065.22	72.91	26.44	37.93	211.19	37.12
Glass and Ceramics	7.01	12.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.32	7.49	0.44
Engineering	222.24	2535.28	268.95	216.16	2971.64	131.22	135.32	24.50
Service	107.98	7515.02	1349.79	213.44	122.32	669.29	941.42	1918.76
Others	51.98	245.99	1667.99	3126.15	237.98	3.57	86.02	200.02
Total	**515.02**	**10377.63**	**9742.32**	**5025.43**	**3518.65**	**918.18**	**1812.14**	**2558.11**

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

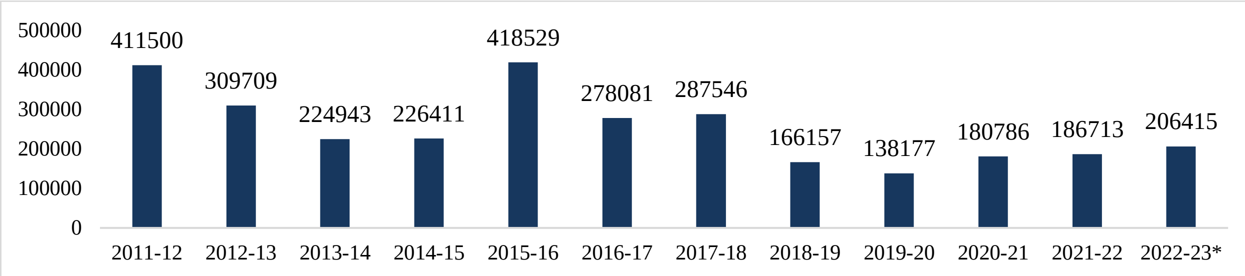
Country wise Distribution of Foreign and Joint Venture Investment Registration

A total of 77 projects were registered in FY 2022-23 (Jul-Feb) from 23 countries, which were mostly from countries of European region. At the end of the chapter, Annexure-14.2 presents the country-wise distribution of registered projects during 2013-14 to FY 2022-23 (July-February) period.

Employment Opportunities Created through Investments

Creating ample opportunities of employment through industrialization is a major objective of the National Strategy for Economic Development and Accelerated Poverty Reduction. A large number of managerial, technical, supervisory and skilled-unskilled job opportunities are generated through investment in the industrial sector. In the FY 2022-23(Jul-Feb) a total of 2,06,415 job opportunities were created from registered projects of BIDA (Figure 14.5).

Figure 14.5: Employment Opportunities created by the BIDA-Registered Projects

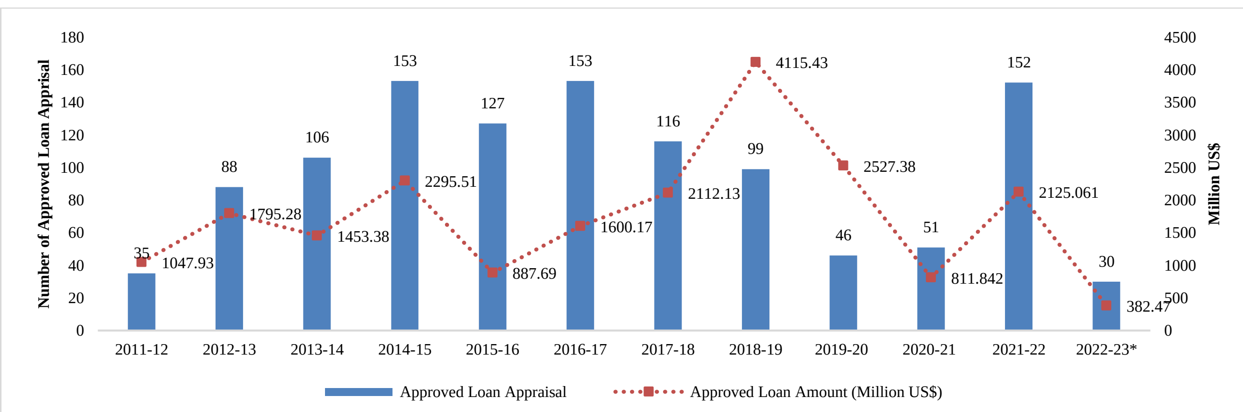


Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * July-February 2023

Approval of Foreign Loan

In response to the application of the investors, BIDA approves foreign loan proposal after getting concurrence from the Scrutiny Committee. Since FY 2011-12, a total of 1,156 foreign loan proposals were approved whose approved loan amount was US$ 21,154.27 million. Figure-14.6 presents approved foreign loan from FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23 (July-February).

Figure 14.6: Foreign loan approval



Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Approval of Foreign Commercial Office

As per application of investors, the meeting of inter-ministerial Committee of the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority approves branch offices, liaison offices, representative offices new and extension of same offices in Bangladesh. Following Table-14.5 presents the overall trends in approval of branch, liaison and representative offices (new and extension).

Table 14.5: Trends in approval of Branch, Liaison and Representative Office

Financial Year	Branch Office	Liaison Office	Representative office
2013-14	96	215	7
2014-15	120	249	11
2015-16	102	222	15
2016-17	120	211	11
2017-18	184	257	14
2018-19	146	212	18
2019-20	153	216	11
2020-21	199	252	20
2021-22	187	238	16
2022-23*	114	152	18
Total	1421	2224	141

Source: BIDA, * up to February 2023

Investment Promotion Authorities

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA)

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) was formed in 2016 through the merger of the erstwhile Board of Investment (BOI) and the Privatisation Commission (PC). Bangladesh Investment Development Authority Act, 2016 which led to creation of BIDA, came into effect on September 1, 2016. BIDA works on improving investment climate, facilitating investment of national, foreign and joint venture firms, approving foreign loans and establishing branch offices in Bangladesh. BIDA works with development partners, like the World Bank, IFC, ADB, JICA, trade facilitating bodies, like Chamber of Commerce and Industries, BGMEA, BASIS and Bankers Association to facilitate private sector development and to improve business climate in Bangladesh. BIDA aims to encourage domestic and foreign investment in the private sector, provide necessary facilities and assistance for setting up industries and provide administrative coordination and improved services for the use of government industrial or commercial enterprises and their unused land or facilities for more useful economic activities using its one stop service facilities. BIDA also works on new initiatives aimed at achieving overall economic growth through development of industries, infrastructure, agro-based industries and services, including a business-friendly environment, and improving the quality of life of the people through sufficient employment generation.

Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA)

Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) has been engaged in attracting and facilitating foreign and local investment in the Export Processing Zones of the country. At present, there are 8 EPZs in the country, namely- *Chattogram, Dhaka, Mongla, Cumilla, Ishwardi, Uttara (Nilphamari), Adamjee (Narayanganj) and Karnaphuli (Chattogram)* EPZ. In the current Fiscal Year up to February 2023, the amount of export from the EPZs stands at US$ 5,361.12 million. Currently, 4,86,304 Bangladeshis are employed in the industrial establishments of EPZs under BEPZA of which 66 per cent are women. EPZs are playing a special role in export diversification. At present 57 per cent of the manufacturing industry of EPZs are manufacturing products other than garments and textiles. So far, investors of 38 countries including Japan, S. Korea, China, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, U.S.A, U.K, Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Netherlands, India, Pakistan, Australia, Ireland, Turkey, Ukraine, Kuwait, Rumania, Marshal Island, Sri Lanka, Belgium, British Virgin Island, and Bangladesh have already invested in the EPZs of Bangladesh. Due to introduction of one stop service, installation of power plants nearby EPZ, introduction of EPZ labor Act for creating decent work environment, EPZ depicts favorable investment environment in EPZs. In FY 2022-23 (up to February) 17 industries signed lease agreement with BEPZA with proposed investment of US$ 416 million, which is expected to generate 59,342 employment opportunities.

Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA)

Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA) has been striving as one of the leading investment promotion agencies under Prime Minister’s Office with a mandate to establish 100 economic zones for planned and environmentally friendly industrialization by attracting investment from home and abroad. With this aim 97 economic zones have been approved, of which 10 zones have already started commercial production and 29 are currently under development phase. 12 Zones have received Private Economic Zone licenses from BEZA and till now about US$ 4 billion have been invested in these zones. Overall, the proposed investment in economic zones has touched US$ 26 billion till now. 38 companies have started commercial production and 70 industries are under construction in different zones. These industries have generated 50,000 employments so far. Some activities and progress of BEZA are presented below:

a. Major development works ongoing in Economic Zones including Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagar, *Maheshkhali* Economic Zone, *Jamalpur* Economic Zone, *Sreehatta* Economic Zone, *Sabrang* Tourism Park, Japanese Economic Zone, Indian Economic Zone, BEPZA Economic Zone, *Meghna* Industrial Economic Zone, *Karnaphuli* Dry Dock Special Economic Zone, Bay Economic Zone, City Economic Zone, *Cumilla* Economic Zone, Abdul Monem Economic Zone etc.
b. Significant foreign investors are from Japan, China, India, Australia, Netherlands, Germany, USA, UK, Singapore, South Korea, Norway etc.
c. One Stop Service Centre (OSSC) of BEZA provides 125 services under 27 categories of which 50 services are online. This service rendering process has kept a vital role in the ease of doing business with the technical support from JICA and constant coordination with other government agencies.
d. BEZA is setting up 3 tourism parks namely -*Sonadia* Eco Tourism Park in *Maheshkhali*, *Sabrang* and *Naf* Tourism Parks in *Teknaf*. Land has already been allotted to 17 companies in *Sabrang* Tourism Park and development works are in progress.
e. Four Government to Government (G2G) Economic Zones are under implementation by BEZA and they are –Bangladesh Special Economic Zone (BSEZ) (Japanese Economic Zone) on 1000 acres of land, Chinese Industrial Economic Zone on 783 acres and Indian Economic Zone on 856 acres at *Mirsarai* and another one on 110 acres at *Mongla*. Development of Japanese Economic Zone is on right track and land allocation has started. BSEZ has allotted land to 5 foreign companies till now. Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina inaugurated the Japanese Economic Zone in December 2022. Chinese Economic Zone and Indian Economic Zones are also being developed in full swing.
f. Bangladesh's first planned industrial city Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagar is being established on about 33 thousand acres of land. Following a master plan, this city is creating necessary infrastructure and utility facilities for investors. Multimodal Road network with jetties, power plants and integrated water solution are being planned here. Here, at present 4 industrial units are in commercial operation and 15 industrial establishments are under construction.

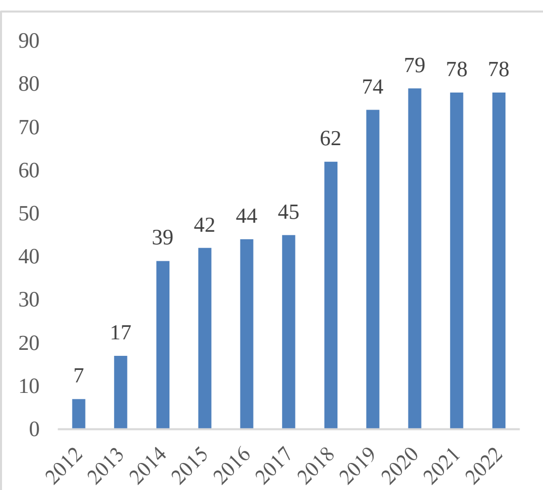
Public Private Partnership Authority (PPPA)

Public-Private Partnership (PPPA) initiatives in Bangladesh have gained significant momentum in recent years. The government has been actively promoting PPPs as a means of financing and delivering infrastructure and public services in a cost-effective and efficient manner, while also involving private sector expertise and innovation. In Bangladesh, based on the ‘Policy and Strategy for Public-Private Partnership (PPP), 2010’, Public Private Partnership Office (PPPO) was established in 2010 to act as a catalyst to proactively realize PPP projects. Later ‘Bangladesh-Private Partnership Act 2015’ was enacted in 2015, and with that enactment PPP Office turned to Public Private Partnership Authority (PPPA). The government of

Bangladesh has established the PPP Authority under the Prime Minister's Office to oversee and promote PPP projects in the country. The authority provides support to the government sector in developing, structuring, and implementing PPP projects. It also acts as a centralised facilitating body for implementing ministries, agencies, approving bodies and investors interested in PPP projects.

In 2012, 7 projects were included in the PPP pipeline. The number of projects raised to 39 in 2016 and 78 in 2022 in the PPP pipeline (Figure 14.7). Seventeen ministries and 27 agencies are engaged with these 78 projects implementation, which covers 11 sectors. An estimated US$ 38.16 billion will be invested if these projects are implemented. Among these projects, for 17 projects, PPP contracts with an estimated project cost of US$ 4.8 billion have been signed with private partners. The sectors where PPP projects have been implemented include ports, expressway, water supply and sanitation, health and urban development. Apart from these, 19 projects are under procurement phase and 25 projects are in the project development phase. The list of PPP projects is shown in the Annuxure-14.3.

Figure 14.7: Number of PPP projects in the PPP pipeline



Source: PPP Authority.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and SME Foundation

SMEs contribute significantly to the economy of Bangladesh, accounting for over 25 per cent of the country's GDP and employing around 70 per cent of the country's workforce. Whereas this contribution for India, Singapore and Malaysia is around 40 per cent to 50 per cent. Therefore, there is scope for SME's to contribute more profusely to our economic growth. The SME Foundation is a government agency established in 2007 with the mandate of promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the country.

The main objective of the SME Foundation is to support the growth and development of SMEs in Bangladesh by providing a range of services and support programs. These include financial assistance, training and capacity building, market access, and business advisory services. The Foundation also works to create an enabling environment for SMEs by advocating for policy reforms and providing information and resources to stakeholders. The SME Foundation also operates a number of other programmes and initiatives, including the SME Loan Programme, which provides financing to SMEs through partner banks and financial institutions, and the Business Innovation Center, which offers training and support to entrepreneurs in the areas of product design, market research, and technology adoption.

For expansion and development of this sector, Bangladesh Bank has been continuing its refinancing facilities in the year 2022 for Banks and Non-Bank Financial institutions (NBFIs) against their financing to SMEs. Major refinancing schemes are Refinancing Scheme for Start-Up Fund, Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme, Refinance Scheme for Setting up Agro-Based Product Processing Industries in Rural Areas, Refinance Scheme for New Entrepreneurs' in Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprise Sector, Refinance Scheme for Shariah based Financing in Agro-Based Industry, Small

Entrepreneurs' (including Women Entrepreneur) and New Entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprises and Refinance Scheme for Bangladesh Bank Housing Fund. Besides, there are JICA assisted Financial Sector Project for the development of SMEs, Urban Building Safety Project, French Development Agency (AFD), European Union (EU), KfW Development Bank (KFW), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ) assisted Programme to support safety retrofits and Environmental Upgrades in the Bangladesh RMG sectors, Catalysing Access to Finance for Women SME Entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) assisted Skills for Employment Investment Program (SEIP), Local Financial Support to SME's, Finance Support to SME's project under the ISDB SPRP for COVID-19, Supporting Post COVID-19 Small Scale Employment Creation Project, and COVID-19 Emergency and Crisis Response Facility Project. Banks and NBFI's have come forward for financing and the development of SMEs sector under close monitoring and supervision of Bangladesh Bank. Total net outstanding loans and advances in SME sector at the end of December 2022 is Tk. 2,82,896.54 crore which is around 12 percent higher than the previous year. At the end of December of the year 2022, Banks and NBFIs altogether have disbursed an amount of Tk. 2,20,489.37 crore against 11,24,193 SMEs. Number of SME's increases around 20 percent, whereas loan disbursement enhanced by 19 percent from the previous year.

Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority

Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority (BHTPA) has been established under 'Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority Act-2010' in order to development of hi-tech industries and information technology-based industries in the country. BHTPA has been working for socio-economic development of the country by ensuring the employment of huge youths of the country through set up hi-tech park/ software technology park in different places of the country. In the first phase, BHTPA is currently working to establish 39 Hi-tech park across the country. Meanwhile, construction of 13.15 lakh sq ft space have been completed in various parks including '*Bangabandhu* Hi-Tech City' in *Kaliakair*, '*Sheikh Hasina* Software Technology Park in *Jessore*', '*Sheikh Kamal* IT Incubation and Training Center' in *Natore* and '*Janata* Tower Software Technology Park' in Dhaka. So far, land / space has been allotted to 176 domestic and foreign companies in the high-tech parks of the country. These companies have already invested US$ 50 million of the proposed US$ 1,200 million. The government has so far invested Tk. 1,341.19 crore in 10 parks for infrastructure development, resulting in the development of 37,380 young people as IT startups with skill development. Besides, 32,700 people have been employed in various IT companies.

Private Sector Development Initiatives in some Selected Sectors

ICT Sector

The ICT (Information and Communication Technology) sector is one of the fastest-growing sectors in Bangladesh, contributing significantly to the country's economic growth and development. Information and Communication Technology Division is working on Digital Bangladesh. Digital Bangladesh is centered on the four pillars of information technology infrastructure development, human resource development in information technology, establishment of e-governance and development of information and communication technology industry. In above contexts, high speed internet connection has been established through the optical fiber cable in 18,434 government offices (ministries, departments, districts and upazila) under BanglaGovNet and Info-Sarkar-II project, initiatives undertaken for the Development of National ICT Infra-network for Bangladesh

Government Phase-III (Info- Sarker Phase-3) and to connect India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh by optical fiber cable and to increase the data exchange capacity, BTCL has installed optical fiber cable. Besides, Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA) has been developed to facilitate the development and use of e-services.

There has been employment generated to about 1.5 million trainees through offering training on ICT. So far, 1,070 people have been trained on Emerging Technology such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IoT), Blockchain, Robotics, Big Data, Medical Scribe, Cyber Security etc. under Leveraging ICT for Employment and Growth of the IT-ITES Industry project. All these trained manpower are working in the country and abroad, 265 persons have successfully completed training on Japanese language, Japanese business culture and IT under 'Skills Development of IT Engineers Targeting Japanese Market' project. 189 persons have been employed in Japan and 76 persons have been employed in Japan-based Bangladeshi companies. It means 100 per cent employment rate among successful trainees. Besides, a total of 47 officials have been trained and sent to South Korea through the 'Formation of the e-Government Master Plan for Digital Bangladesh' project among these trainees. Overall, the ICT sector has so far provided employment to about 5 million people and earned US$ 7 billion in export earnings.

At present 1,800 government services have already been converted to digital services and another 2,000 services are being converted, About 52 lakh e-mutations have been settled in 4,510 land offices in 486 upazilas under digital land service, Under the social security safety net, Tk. 153.39 crore has been provided digitally to 25 lakh disadvantaged people, Transactions worth Tk 4,948 crore have been completed through 48 e-challan services. Besides, Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006 (Amended-2009), Digital Security Act 2018 to strengthen governance structure; One Stop Service (Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority) Rules,2019, National Information and Communication Technology Policy 2018, Government E-mail Policy 2018, Made in Bangladesh Strategy 2021, National Strategy for Robotics, Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA) guidelines, and other acts, guidelines and policies have been formulated.

Telecommunication Sector

The telecommunications sector in Bangladesh has undergone rapid development in recent years, with significant growth in mobile phone usage and internet penetration. Private sector investment has brought a revolutionary change in the development of the telecommunications sector in Bangladesh. There are currently four mobile network operators in Bangladesh: Grameenphone, Robi Axiata, Banglalink, and Teletalk. These operators offer a range of voice and data services, including 3G and 4G/LTE services. Bangladesh has a rapidly growing mobile phone market. In 2004, there was a total number of 4.0 million users of mobile phone, whereas the number exceeded 182.60 million in February 2023. Internet usage in Bangladesh has also grown significantly in recent years, with over 125 million active internet subscribers as of February 2023. The growth of mobile internet usage has been particularly strong, with over 113.13 million mobile internet subscribers in the country. The broadband market in Bangladesh is also growing rapidly, with a number of companies offering fixed-line and wireless broadband services. Number of ISP and PSTN subscriber is 11.87 million as of February 2023. In parallel, the government of Bangladesh has taken several initiatives to support the growth of the telecommunications sector through the ministry for Posts and Telecommunications and its subordinate offices and through clearly articulating the vision of Digital Bangladesh 2021 and then Smart Bangladesh 2041.

Table 14.6: Number of Clients in Mobile Phone, Fixed Phone and Internet and Teledensity

Clients & eledensity	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (June)	2018 (Dec)	2019 (Dec)	2020 (Dec)	2021 (Feb)	2022 (Feb)	2023 (Feb)
Mobile Clients (Cr.)	8.66	9.74	11.48	12.19	12.64	13.60	15.69	16.55	17.01	17.33	18.15	18.26
Fixed phone Clients (Cr.)	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.053	0.056	0.05	0.048	0.048	0.046
Internet Clients (Cr.)	2.84	3.10	3.55	4.28	6.66	7.33	9.14	9.90	11.19	11.27	12.28	12.50
Teledensity (%)	60.90	63.91	76.44	78.79	81.48	87.32	96.36	99.24	100.60	99.09	105.63	104.37

Source: BTRC

Power Sector

The government of Bangladesh put tremendous effort for rapid transformation of the power sector to increase access to electricity and diversify the country's energy mix with a view to attain the target of generating 40,000 MW electricity by 2030 and 60,000 MW electricity by 2041. Till January 2023, the total grid based installed capacity is 23,482 MW including 10,246 MW in Public Sector, 1,861 MW in JV, 10,215 MW in Private Sector and 1,160 MW power imported from India. As a whole, total installed power generation amount has been reached to 26,700 MW including captive, renewable and imported electricity. Out of the total net generation, 39.89 percent power was generated by public sector power plants, 7.83 percent from JV power plants, 42.26 percent from private power plants, and 10.02 percent from power import.

Education Sector

The education sector in Bangladesh has undergone significant expansion and transformation in recent years, with the government and other stakeholders working to improve access, quality, and relevance of education across the country. In the light of the National Education Policy 2010, the National Curriculum-2012 has been formulated and implemented from the class I to the class XII in order to improve the quality of education and make it modern.

Till 2008, the number of private universities in the country was 51. Currently, out of 110 approved private universities, 102 private universities are running their educational programmes. From January 2023, curriculum of all private universities is being updated on the basis of Outcome-based Education (OBE) with a view to making the higher education system contemporary, modern and world class. In private universities, emphasis is put on functional science and information technology in their education programmes. In the annual development programme (ADP) of the FY 2021-22, a total of 46 projects including 2 technical assistance programs have been included. While there are still challenges to be addressed, there is a sense of optimism and commitment to ensuring that all children and young people have access to high-quality education and the skills they need to succeed in elevating the country to a developed nation by 2041.

Health Sector

Medical and health services are gradually increasing through participation of the private sector. At present, there are 72 Medical Colleges, 12 Dental Colleges, 14 dental units, 13 post graduate institute, 200 Medical Assistant Training Institutions and 97 Institute of Health Technology in private sector. The government as well as the private sector and NGOs are being encouraged to provide quality health services through open competition. For that purpose, 4,544 private hospitals, 9,178 diagnostic centers and 177 blood banks have been licensed in the country. The role of NGOs as well as the government in health services, especially hygienic sanitation, supply of clean drinking water and elimination of other infectious diseases including COVID-19 is worth mentioning. Also, several domestic and foreign NGOs are actively working in addition to government initiatives to reduce child and maternal mortality rates significantly under health, population and nutrition programs. Opportunities for public-private partnership (PPP)-based investment in the health sector have been created. Community Clinic is an innovative endeavor of Honorable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina and unique example of Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Tourism Sector

Tourism is a growing sector in Bangladesh with great potential for development. The tourism industry's contribution to GDP is 3.02 percent and the sector accounts for 8.07 percent of the total employment of the country, according to the data from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). From the public sector side, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC) plays role for the development of the country's tourism industry through providing quality services to tourists, creating international quality and unparalleled tourism facilities, diversifying tourist attractions and developing human resources and Bangladesh Tourism Board (BTB) is engaged in promoting tourism in the country. Whereas the Private sector participation in the tourism sector in Bangladesh has been growing. Over the past few years, the private sector has been investing in tourism infrastructure (e.g., construction of new hotels, resorts, and other accommodation facilities, as well as in the development of tourist attractions and facilities such as theme parks and entertainment centers), promoting tourism products and services (e.g., new and innovative tour packages, transportation, and travel-related activities) and providing training and employment opportunities in the tourism industry. The government of Bangladesh has also been encouraging private sector development in the area of sustainable tourism. According to the Bangladesh Tourism Board, several eco-tourism sites in the country are operated by the private sector organisations. However, the tourism sector in Bangladesh faces some key challenges including lack of adequate infrastructure, transportation, accommodation, and tourist facilities. 'The Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021: Rebuilding for a Sustainable and Resilient Future,' published the World Economic Forum (WEF) ranked 117 economies on a range of factors crucial to the development, sustainability, and resiliency of their travel and tourism industries. Bangladesh has moved up three notches on the Travel and Tourism Development Index 2021 and ranks 100th out of 117 countries in the world. Indeed, the government and private sector need to work together to address the challenges facing the tourism industry and create a favorable environment for the sector.

Insurance Sector

Insurance sector of Bangladesh is working persistently to reduce the risk of business and also to ensure financial security of the people. The insurance sector of Bangladesh has been growing steadily, with both life and non-life insurance. The sector is regulated by the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), which was established in 2010 and became operational in January 2011. IDRA is in charge of regulating and supervising all the insurance companies. There are 79 private insurance companies operating in Bangladesh in addition to the two state owned corporations 'Jibon Bima Corporation' and 'Sadharan Bima Corporation'. Among the private insurance companies there are 45 Non-life and 34 Life insurance companies. The total premium income of public and private non-life insurance companies was Tk. 4,745.43 crore in 2021. In 2022 the gross premium income increased to Tk. 5,413.14 crore. The rate of growth was 14.07 percent. Table 14.7 shows the status of premium income from state owned and private insurance companies.

Table 14.7: Premium Income Figure in Non-Life Sector

(Tk. in Crore)

Year	Total premium			Government Sector (%)	Private Sector (%)	Growth Rate		
	Government Sector	Private Sector	Total			Government Sector (%)	Private (%)	Total (%)
2012	218.92	1948.35	2167.27	10.10	89.90	10.86	10.08	10.16
2013	190.96	2101.84	2292.80	8.33	91.67	-12.77	7.88	5.79
2014	176.11	2269.60	2445.71	7.20	92.80	-7.77	7.98	6.67
2015	207.31	2435.70	2643.01	7.84	92.16	17.71	7.32	8.07
2016	223.49	2549.38	2772.88	8.06	91.94	7.81	4.67	4.91
2017	238.66	2742.77	2981.43	8.00	92.00	6.78	7.59	7.52
2018	348.90	3041.89	3390.79	10.29	89.71	46.19	10.91	13.73
2019	1300.17	3418.67	4718.84	27.55	72.45	272.65	12.39	39.17
2020	1295.38	3396.76	4692.14	27.61	72.39	-0.37	-0.64	-0.57
2021	1054.20	3691.23	4745.43	22.21	77.79	-18.62	8.67	1.14
2022*	1632.15	3780.99	5413.14	30.15	69.85	54.82	2.43	14.07

Source: Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), * 2022 data aree unaudited.

On the other hand, gross premium income of `Jibon Bima Corporation' and 34 private life insurance companies was Tk. 11,401.57 crore in 2022, which is Tk. 1,141.14 crore higher than the previous year. The premium income from state owned and private life insurance companies are illustrated in Table 14.8:

Table 14.8: Premium Income Figure in Life Sector

(Tk in Crore)

Year	Total premium			Government Sector (%)	Private Sector (%)	Growth Rate		
	Government Sector	Private Sector	Total			Government sector (%)	Private (%)	Total (%)
2012	343.20	6243.90	6587.10	5.21	94.79	11.47	5.00	5.31
2013	365.11	6474.60	6839.71	5.34	94.66	6.38	3.69	3.83
2014	389.93	6686.39	7076.32	5.51	94.49	6.80	3.27	3.46
2015	403.74	6912.36	7316.09	5.52	94.48	3.54	3.38	3.39
2016	412.51	7175.94	7588.45	5.44	94.56	2.17	3.81	3.72
2017	474.72	7723.73	8198.46	5.79	94.21	15.08	7.63	8.04
2018	513.08	8479.05	8992.13	5.71	94.29	8.08	9.78	9.68
2019	574.12	9025.51	9599.63	5.98	94.02	11.90	6.44	6.76
2020	601.48	8926.51	9527.99	6.31	93.69	4.77	-1.10	-0.75
2021	662.10	9598.33	10260.43	6.45	93.55	10.08	7.53	7.69
2022*	763.08	10638.49	11401.57	6.69	93.31	15.25	10.84	11.12

Source: Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA), *2022 data are unaudited.

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Annexure

Annexure-14.1
Department/ Agency signed MoU with BIDA for OSS facilitation

Sl. No.	Name of Department/Agency	Date of MoU Signing
1.	Register of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC)	8 November 2018
2.	National Board of Revenue (NBR)	
3.	Sonali Bank Ltd.	
4.	Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC)	
5.	Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC)	
6.	Chattogram City Corporation (CCC)	
7.	Election Commission Secretariat	28 October 2020
8.	Security Services Division, Ministry of Home Affairs	15 January 2020
9.	Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports	
10.	Chittagong Development Authority	
11.	Bangladesh Power Development Board	
12.	Dhaka Electric Supply Company Ltd.	
13.	Ministry of Land	23 August 2020
14.	Department of Environment	
15.	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)	
16.	Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI)	
17.	Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)	8 September 2020
18.	Dhaka Power Distribution Company Ltd. (DPDC)	
19.	West Zone Power Distribution Company Ltd. (WZPDCL)	
20.	Northern Electric Supply Company (NESCO)	
21.	Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD)	11 February 2021
22.	Department of Registration	
23.	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority	
24.	Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Ltd. (BTCL)	
25.	Jalalabad Gas Transmission and Distribution Systems	
26.	Department of Immigration and Passports	14 July 2021
27.	Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishment	
28.	Export Promotion Bureau	
29.	Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MCCI)	
30.	The City Bank Limited	
31.	The Foreign Investors' Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)	29 August 2021
32.	The Chittagong Chamber Of Commerce and Industry	
33.	Standard Chartered Bank Bangladesh	
34.	Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	
35.	Eastern Bank Limited	
36.	Department of Explosives	23 February 2022
37.	Office of the Chief Inspector of Boiler	
38.	One Bank Ltd.	
39.	Meghna Bank Ltd.	
40.	Bangladesh Bank	12 February 2023
41.	Agrani Bank Ltd.	
42.	Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.	
43.	Commercial Bank of Ceylon, PLC	

Annexure-14.2
Trend of country wise Foreign/ joint venture projects registered

(in Million US$)

Source of Joint and 100 per cent Foreign Investment		2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023*
1.	Saudi Arabia	0	2.363	5.500	2450.076	0.125	0	5.413	8.278	0.011	0
2.	USA	85.005	120.842	17.246	178.680	494.509	643.378	13.474	320.732	19.261	16.653
3.	Thailand	25.750	18.667	27.673	584.06	6.894	2.277	0.047	0.069	0	0
4.	India	169.623	34.038	33.763	212.911	327.744	40.937	23.128	22.548	15.751	182.346
5.	South Korea	7.960	4.541	161.542	17.411	115.074	1.761	2.525	0	13.660	0
6.	Malaysia	2.361	8.588	88.389	23.816	1.373	3.852	1200.244	5.294	0.041	0
7.	The Netherlands	0.846	0.608	4.774	19.076	0	1720.402	41.25	1.172	8.252	0.091
8.	China	1683.322	25.102	70.396	6211.351	416.361	943.647	1934.413	83.852	791.950	349.131
9.	UK	0	58.157	5.082	3.698	386.224	0.262	6.506	1.168	4.375	12.289
10.	Pakistan	0.648	0	0	1.986	0	0	0	0	0	0.627
11.	Japan	16.779	7.223	59.791	15.628	49.752	248.549	18.291	34.039	20.989	0.737
12.	Denmark	1.062	0.514	0.024	0	0.407	0	14.130	0	0	0.107
13.	Sri Lanka	0.187	0	1.611	0.351	13.603	98.291	0.252	5.028	0	8.856
14.	Canada	1.280	7.198	0.849	0	14.085	0.133	0	0.597	0.205	0
15.	Taiwan	3.684	16.594	0.822	0.20	1.544	1.157	77.589	0	9.443	0.500
16.	Singapore	29.328	9.605	1.977	657.853	382.973	1247.426	167.586	303.129	1.888	43.109
17.	Turkey	0	2.271	0.288	1.096	14.288	0	2.770	0	134.621	0
18.	Italy	2.392	1.127	0	16.376	0	0	0	0	0.235	0
19.	Hong Kong	3.646	8.342	2.886	50.614	17.963	29.910	0.850	0	157.154	2.528
20.	Africa	0	3.627	0	0	0	0	0.320	0	0	0
21.	Armenia & Russia	0	0	0.239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	France	0.806	0	0	3.117	0	0	0	3.934	1.321	0.099
24.	Lebanon	0	1.136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Mauritius	5.128	54.126	9.653	0	340.000	0	32.545	0.999	0	0
26.	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	10.274	0	0	0	0
27.	Sweden	0	16.276	1.831	1.229	1.551	2.377	0	1.962	5.551	0.111
28.	Switzerland	0.589	14.824	0	0	0	17.900	0	0.121	6.438	0.163
29.	Finland	0	0.556	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.155	0
30.	UAE	52.160	0.301	1.117	15.287	7143.725	0.300	108.944	0	7.233	0
31.	British Virgin Island	0	0	8.988	0	0	1.035	0	0	0	0
32.	Germany	2.266	1.345	6.597	18.372	7.003	4.000	4.019	78.310	4.654	4.330
33.	Australia	6.182	1.016	1.047	5.763	0	0	2.582	6.095	0	1.990
34.	Spain	0.028	1.696	0	12.014	0	1.71	0.395	0.114	0	0
35.	Poland	0	0.894	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.546	0
36.	Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	0	0	0	0.022
37.	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38.	Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39.	Norway	0	0	0	0	5.186	0	0	0	0.571	0
40.	Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.	Kuwait	0	0	0.885	0	0	0	0	0	1.525	0
42.	Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43.	Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44.	Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45.	Serbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46.	Yemen	27.289	0	0.308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source of Joint and 100 per cent Foreign Investment	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023*
47. Nigeria	0	0.614	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.054	0
48. Iran	0	0	1.244	0.592	0	0	0	0	0	0
49. Lithuania	0	0	0.500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Uzbekistan	0	0	0	2.713	0	0	0	0	0	0
51. Belarus	0	0	0	5.875	0	0	0	0	0	0
52. Nepal	0	0	0	0	1.347	0	8.14	0	0	1.000
53. Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.117	1.176	0	0
54. Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.118	0	0	0
55. Ingland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.346	0	0	0
56. Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.385	10.595	161.791	1.453
57. Bulgeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.164	0	0.596
58. Kazakhistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.411	0	0
59. Angulia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.211	0	0
60. Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.192	0	0
61. Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.589	0
62. Check Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.045	0
63. Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.048	0
64. Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.702
65. Keyman Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.045
Total	**2128.321**	**422.691**	**515.021**	**10510.920**	**9742.308**	**5019.928**	**3684.480**	**918.190**	**745.119**	**1370.357**

Source: Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, * up to February 2023

Annex 14.3

List of PPP Projects

SL	Project Name	Project Cost (US$ million)
	Transport Sector	
1.	Dhaka-Elevated Expressway	1243
2.	Construction of Bridge on Bhulta-Araihazar-Bancharampur road over the river Meghna	878
3.	2nd Padma Multipurpose Bridge at Paturia-Goalundo.	1500
4.	Construction of Dhaka East West Elevated Expressway	2050
5.	Light Rapid Transit system for Narayanganj City	200
6.	Build and Construct Khulna Khan Jahan Ali airport	300
7.	Construction of a New Inland Container Depot (ICD) near Dhirasram Railway Station.	153
8.	Circular Railway Line	8373
9.	Multimodal Hub at Kamalapur Railway Station	2595
10.	Multimodal Hub at Bimanbandar Raiway Station	200
11.	2 Jetties at Mongla Port through PPP.	94
12.	Operation and Maintenance of 3rd Terminal at Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport (HSIA)	2145
13.	Payra Port Coal Terminal	660
14.	Construction and Operation of Inland Container Terminal (ICT) at Khanpur.	30
15.	Construction of Bay Terminal	2089
16.	Equip, Operate and Maintain Patenga Container Terminal	58
17.	Upgrading of Dhaka Bypass to 4 Lane (Madanpur-Debogram-Bhulta-Joydebpur).	359
18.	Improvement of Hatirjheel (Rampura Bridge)-Shekherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Road.	261
19.	Gabtoli - Nabinagar PPP Road.	340
20.	Improvement of Chattogram to Cox's Bazar Highway through PPP	1462
21.	Detailed Design, Construction, Operation and Maintainance of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Line-2	3479
22.	Construction of Outer Ring Road	1529
23.	Improvement of Dhaka (Joydebpur)-Mymensingh Highway (N3) into Expressway	394.5
	Social Security Sector	
24.	Oboshor: Senior Citizen Health Care and Hospitality Complex at Sreemangal, Sylhet Division.	10
	Science and IT Sector	
25.	Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 2 and5)	210
26.	Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 3)	25
27.	Info Sarkar3 (Component 1 -1307 union)	350
28.	Info Sarkar3 (Component 2 -1293 union)	350
29.	IT Village at Mohakhali.	20
	Industry Sector	
30.	Economic Zone 4: Mongla.	12
31.	Economic Zone 2: Mirsarai.	735
32.	Development of Textile Mill at Demra, Dhaka.	40
33.	Development of Textile Mill at Tongi, Gazipur.	50
34.	Development of Integrated Tourism and Entertainment Village at Cox's Bazar.	100
35.	Establishment of 5 Star Hotel with other Facilities at Existing Parjatan Motel Sylhet Compound of BPC Sylhet.	20
36.	Establishment of Three Star Standard Hotel and other Facilities of Existing Hotel Pashur Compound of BPC at Mongla Bagerhat.	15
37.	Establishment of Intl. Standard Tourism Complex at Existing Motel Upal Compound of BPC at Cox's Bazar.	45
38.	Establishment of a Five Star Standard Hotel along with an Application Hotel and Trainning Centre on existing land of BPC at Muzgunni, Khulna.	30
39.	Development of Cotton Mills project in Tangail	150
40.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: R R Textile Miles Limited	50
41.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Magura Textile Miles Limited	50
42.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Dost Textile Limited	50
43.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Rajshahi Textile Miles Limited	50
44.	Development of Economic Zone (EZ) at Jamalpur with Private Sector participation.	40
45.	Central Effluent Treatment Plant-CETP	22

SL	Project Name	Project Cost (US$ million)
46.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: The Asiatic Cotton Miles Limited	50
47.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Jolil Textile Limited	50
48.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Bengal Textile Limited	50
49.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Sundarbon Textile Miles Limited	50
50.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Amin Textile Limited	50
51.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Rangamati Textile Miles Limited	50
52.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Dinajpur Textile Miles Limited	50
53.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Daroyani Textile Limited	50
54.	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Afsor Cotton Mills Limited	50
	Service Sector	
55.	Development of Integrated Wastewater Management System for Gazipur City Corporation	64
56.	Construction of High-rise Residential Apartment Building for Low- and Middle-Income Group of People at Jhilmil Residential Project Dhaka.	1174
57.	Construction of Satellite Township with Multi-storied Flat Building at Section 9, Mirpur, Dhaka.	44
58.	Installation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage System and Solid Waste Management System in Purbachal New Town.	80
59.	Construction of multistoried Commercial cum Residential Apartment complex with modern amenities at Nasirabad, Chittagong Under PPP.	200
60.	Construction of High-rise Apartment at Purbachal New Town Project	500
61.	Establishment of 5 Star Hotel at Zakir Hossain Road, Chittagong	50
62.	Development of Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near Chittagong Railway Station, Chittagong	6
63.	Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House on the unused Railway land in Khulna.	30
64.	Development of Market, Residential Apartments and Resort on the Land of “No-view Guesthouse” at Chittagong under BJMC through Public Private Partnership	22
	Health Sector	
65.	Hemodialysis Centre at National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology (NIKDU) and Chittagong Medical College Hospital.	3
66.	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at CRB in Chittagong.	47
67.	Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at Tongi, Gazipur, PPP Basis.	35
68.	Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at Chasara, Narayanganj, PPP Basis.	35
69.	Medical College and Nursing Institute and Modernization Railway Hospital of Kamlapur.	100
70.	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Saidpur in Nilphamary.	75
71.	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Paksey in Pabna.	75
72.	New Modern Medical College and Hospital of 250 beds on the unused land in Khulna.	100
	Public Service Sector	
73.	Comprehensive Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Project under PPP	100
	Energy Sector	
74.	Construction of LPG Import, Storage and Bottling Plant at Kumira or any Suitable Place at Chittagong Including Import Facilities of LPG, Jetty, Pipeline and Storage Tanks under PPP.	50
	Education Sector	
75.	The Innovation and Innovator Cell (IIC) development under Public Private Partnership.	10
	Agriculture Sector	
76.	Composite Rice Mills	170
77.	Chattogram Metropolitan Sewerage Project for Patenga Catchment-6	300
78.	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpanagar Water Supply Project	1500

Source: Public Private Partnership Authority.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Global detrimental consequences of climate change have created inviolable challenges especially for the least developed and developing countries like Bangladesh. It is unanimously recognized that Bangladesh remains a forerunner in its adaptation unswerving endeavours resulting combating environmental degradation. Nevertheless, the continued substantial efforts are in the process of integrating elements pertaining to environment with mainstream development policies in order to ensure economic growth and environmental sustainability. A good portion of policies and development plans have been adopted and are being implemented to address environmental hazards and to ensure a pollution-free eco-friendly environment. Furthermore, a detailed work plan has been promulgated with a view to achieving environmental targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's). 'Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 (BCCSAP 2009)' is being implemented to address the impact of climate change where both adaptation and mitigation activities have been considered. In this plan, 44 programmes under six thematic areas were identified. For this reason, Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) was created in 2010 from the Government's own revenue sources to combat climate change impacts as well as to implement Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009. All projects taken up under BCCTF are based on the thematic areas mentioned in BCCSAP 2009. During FY23 up to February, 2023), under this scheme total of Tk. 94.88 crore has been disbursed as refinance facility from the fund against Bank and FI's financing, in total 10 green products/initiatives such as Biogas plant, Green Building, Green Industry, Vermi Compost, Solar Home System, Biological ETP, Net Metering Rooftop Solar System, Installation of Energy Auditor Certified machineries, Environment Friendly/Brick Kiln Efficiency improvement Project, and Safety and Work Environment of Factory. National Environmental Policy, 2018, Bangladesh Biodiversity Act 2018, Environmental Crisis Management Rules, 2017, Air Pollution (Control) Rules, 2022 have been promulgated to take into account the challenges of environment, biodiversity conservation and management. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also undertaken different consciousness programmes and restructuring activities for environment conservation along with Ozone Layer Protection and pollution control. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Ministry of Water Resources are also implementing various programmes/ projects in order to tackle eventualities emanating from natural disasters.

The concept of environmental protection as well as its development received wider global attention from the early 1970s. The decision agreed upon at the UN conference on the human environment held in Stockholm in 1972 worked as an eye-opener for international communities. The 'United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)' was formed by this conference. In 1992, an Earth Summit was held at Rio De Jeneiro in Brazil, which is considered as a landmark in the environment conservation. Later, 'Kyoto Protocol' was signed in 1997, which proposed lessening of carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emission.

Table 15.1 shows the list of 10 highest emitting countries with the level of their Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, which accounts for almost 63.22 percent of global GHG emission. In 2019, the global GHG emission stands at 51,880.75 $MtCO_2$.

Table 15.1: Top Ten Greenhouse Gas Emitting Countries in the World

Sl. No	Country	Annual CO_2 Emissions in 2019 (In millions of metric tonnes)	percent of Global Total in 2019
1	China	12705.1	24.49
2	USA	6001.2	11.56
3	India	3394.9	6.54
4	Europe	3383.4	6.52
5	Russia	2476.8	4.77
6	Japan	1166.5	2.24
7	Brazil	1057.3	2.03
8	Indonesia	1002.4	1.93
9	Iran	893.7	1.72
10	Canada	736.9	1.42

Source: CAIT Climate Data Explorer**,** March, 2023**.**

Activities on Climate Change

Global Climate change is one of the most crucial challenges of current time that threaten the existence of human civilization. The IPCC's latest scientific assessment report titled Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) has issued a red alert on the existence of human civilization for global climate change. Due to global warming, cyclones, tidal surges, flash floods, heavy rains, droughts, droughts and other natural disasters are occurring at an increasing rate. Over the next two decades, temperature will exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius, ahead of the Industrial Revolution, which could rise to more than 3.0 degrees Celsius by 2100 unless immediate and comprehensive action is not taken to tackle global climate change. The Department of Environment, under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is providing necessary assistance and overall coordination to various ministries/departments/agencies to ensure climate resilience in Bangladesh through the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures in response to climate change. Bangladesh has achieved enviable success in addressing the climate change which is being appreciated in the international arena. The major initiatives to address climate change are as follows:

BCCSAP Update

The Government of Bangladesh formulated a comprehensive strategy and action plan, titled Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009, which is currently being updated. An updated BCCSAP has already been drafted which will be finalised soon.

Formulation of National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

The government has formulated the National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (NAP) 2023-2050 and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat on 31 October 2022. In the future, NAP will serve as a key document in implementing adaptive activities in the country under the UNFCCC process. The NAP has culminated the vision of "Building a climate resilient nation through effective adaptation strategies for fostering a robust society, ecosystem and stimulating sustainable economic growth." The following six goals have been set aiming in the NAP to attain the above vision –

- Ensuring protection against climate change and disasters;
- Developing climate-resilient agriculture;
- Building climate-smart cities;
- Protecting nature for adaptation;
- Integrating adaptation into planning; and
- Ensuring capacity-building and innovation in adaptation.

In order to achieve these goals, the NAP has determined 23 adaptation strategies and identified 113 interventions primarily (including 90 high-priority and 23 moderate-priority) that encompasses 8 sectors and considers 11 climatic stress areas across the country.

Submission of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

Bangladesh has prepared and submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2015 to the UNFCCC. As per the commitment to the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh revised and submitted Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) on 26 August 2021, enhancing both unconditional and conditional contribution with ambitious quantifiable mitigation targets. In its NDC, Bangladesh has committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 27.56 million $MtCO_2e$ or 6.73 percent below BAU in 2030 as an unconditional contribution (using own resources) while reducing an additional emission by 61.9 million $MtCO_2e$ or 15.12 percent below BAU in 2030 as a conditional contribution (with international support). Various activities are being undertaken by the concerned ministries, departments, and agencies to achieve the targets of the NDC which are being coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change.

Implementation of Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCPP)

With the advent of the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Government of Bangladesh has taken the 'Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan' - a strategic investment framework to mobilize financing, especially through international cooperation for the protection of future generation from climate change. The Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan shifts Bangladesh's trajectory from one of vulnerability to resilience to prosperity (VRP). The MCPP is currently waiting for approval.

Bangladesh's Representation on Climate Change in the International Arena

Bangladesh has achieved remarkable success in climate change risk and disaster management which is being applauded in the international arena. Bangladesh is actively participating in various constitute bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The 27th Session of the UN Climate Change Conference, COP 27, was held from 6 to 20 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. Participation of Bangladesh Delegation at the COP27 was vivid and active. At the COP 27 ministerial level negotiations, on behalf of the LDC, Bangladesh led the negotiation on Funding Arrangements for Loss and Damage, Mitigation Work Programme, Global Goal on Adaptation and COP27 Cover Decision. A total of 197 parties including 195 UNFCCC member countries participated in this conference. Various important decisions and significant aspects taken at COP-27 to deal with climate change are as follows:

- Parties, for the 1st time, agreed to adopt a breakthrough agreement on funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage in the most vulnerable developing countries due to the adverse effects of climate change. (Parties also agreed to establish a 'transitional committee' to make recommendations on how to operationalise the fund, institutional arrangements and funding sources at COP28.);
- Parties agreed on the way to move forward on the Global Goal on Adaptation, which will conclude at COP28;
- Standing Committee on Finance has been requested to prepare a report on doubling adaptation finance for consideration at COP28 next year;
- The mitigation work programme has been launched aimed at urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation. Governments were also requested to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their national climate plans by the end of 2023; and

- Accelerated implementation of commitments to increase climate finance to USD 100 billion annually by developed countries in 2020-24.

Green Banking and Sustainable Finance

To facilitate green products/sector financing such as solar energy, bio-gas plant, effluent treatment plant, Bangladesh Bank established a revolving refinancing scheme of Tk. 200 crore in 2009 for green products/sector from its own fund. The size of the fund has been increased to Tk. 400 crore in view of the growing demand for financing of environment friendly products/initiatives in 2020. At present, this scheme is known as ‘Refinance Scheme for Environment Friendly Products/Initiatives’. During FY23 up to February, 2023), under this scheme total of Tk. 94.88 crore has been disbursed as refinance facility from the fund against Bank and FI’s financing, in total 10 green products/initiatives such as Bio-gas plant, Green Building, Green Industry, Vermi Compost, Solar Home System, Biological ETP, Net Metering Rooftop Solar System, Installation of Energy Auditor Certified machineries, Environment Friendly/Brick Kiln Efficiency improvement Project, and Safety and Work Environment of Factory.

Steps have been undertaken during FY 2022-23:

- For the modernization and technological development/up-gradation of export oriented industries, a refinancing fund of Tk.1,000.00 crore has been formed in the light of ‘Export Policy 2018-21’ by Bangladesh Bank which is named as ‘Technology Development/Up-gradation Fund’. Under this fund, Tk. 63.24 Crore has been disbursed under the fund till February 2023.
- ‘Green Transformation Fund (GTF)’ was introduced for widening the scope to manufacturer-exporters irrespective of sectors against import of capital machinery and accessories for implementing specified green/environment-friendly initiatives. USD 140.94 million and Euro 71.21 million have been disbursed from GTF as of February, 2023.
- Bangladesh bank monitors the CSR activities of operational bank and FIs in Bangladesh. As a part of this monitoring, in the period of January-December 2022 the total CSR expenditure of banks is Tk. 1,146.32 crore whereas the total CSR expenditure of FIs is tk. 8.39 crore as per provisional data.
- Bangladesh Bank instruct all scheduled banks and to donate 5 percent from their CSR budget in Prime Minister’s Education Assistance Trust Fund each year.

Besides, To mitigate the crisis due to COVID-19 pandemic by facilitating export oriented industries for boosting up export activities, Bangladesh Bank introduced a refinancing scheme named ‘Pre-shipment credit Refinancing Scheme’ of Tk. 5,000.00 crore. Already, 40 banks signed agreement with Bangladesh Bank for availing such facilities under the scheme. As of February 2023, 272 export oriented industries received the refinance facility for an amount of Tk. 3,007.28 crore.

Removing Air Pollution

Air pollution is increasing with rapid urbanisation and industrialisation. Emissions from brick kiln, construction activities, industrial operation and vehicle are considered the key sources of air pollution. The Department of Environment (DoE) works for establishing energy saving, effective in air pollution and modern technology based environment-freindly brick kiln instead of traditional brick kiln to reduce brick kiln emision. Introduction of eco-friendly blocks instead of burnt bricks: Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change “Brick Preparation and Kiln Installation (Regulation) Act, 2013 (Amended 2019)” to reduce the use of burnt bricks in government construction, repair except roads and highways and issued a government notification setting a target of 100 percent block utilization by 2025 in renovation works (buildings, herring bone bond roads, rural roads type-B). Coordination is being done with various concerned departments/organizations/institutions of the government to ensure 100 percent use of blocks by 2025 as an alternative to bricks. Already various departments/organizations/ institutions of the government are including the issue of block use in project documents. Cases against illegal environment polluting brick kilns have been filed against 2,360 individuals/organizations by conducting various mobile courts from January, 2019 to December, 2022 and Tk. 86.74 crore penalty imposed. Also 290 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 761 illegal brick kilns were demolished. All illegal brick kilns will be phased out.

The Air Pollution (Control) Rules, 2022 were gazetted on July 26, 2022 to effectively control and reduce overall air pollution. Necessary steps have been taken for overall implementation of Air Pollution (Control) Rules, 2022. The Department of Environment is conducting round-the-clock air monitoring activities in other departmental and industrial cities of the country including Dhaka. In order to measure the level of air pollution, air quality monitoring activities are being conducted regularly in various important places of the country through a total of 31 CAMS (Continuous Air Monitoring System) and C-CAMS in the departmental and industrial cities of the country including Dhaka. From January 2019 to January 2023, 90 cases have been registered and a fine of Tk.16.36 lakh has been imposed against vehicles emitting black smoke by conducting a number of mobile court drives. The government is implementing hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out activities as per Montreal Protocol. According to schedule of Montreal Protocol HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (Stage-II) is being implemented with the target of 67.5 percent reduction by 2025.

Industrial Pollution Control

Issuance of Environmental Clearance: In accordance with Section 12 (1) of the Environmental Protection Act, 1995 (Amended 2010) in Bangladesh, it is mandatory to obtain environmental clearance in the prescribed manner as per the Environmental Protection Rules, 1997. According to the rules, all types of industries and projects are being forced to take environmental clearances. In the last 14 years from 2009 to 2023, about 74,000 environmental clearances are given in the case of establishing industry or implementing projects and about 1,28,000 environmental clearances have been renewed.

Establishment of ETP: To prevent water pollution, the Department of Environment has continued monitoring activities to set up Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) for the industrial enterprises discharging liquefied waste. As a result, ETPs have already been set up in most of the water polluting industries. ETP has been set up in 2,382 out of 2,894 industrial establishments to be set up by January 2023.

IP Camera set up: Plans have been taken to set up an online monitoring system for monitoring the activities of the ETP. In order to monitor whether the ETP installed in the industrial establishments running in different districts of the country is being properly managed, the entrepreneur of the concerned industrial establishment has given instructions to install IP cameras in the ETP area of the said establishment. IP cameras have already been installed in 239 industrial establishments.

Implementation of Zero Discharge Plan: Zero Discharge Plan is being implemented by the DoE in the industrial establishments discharging liquid waste under which the industrial enterprises are reusing the generated liquid waste without discharging it in nature. From 2014 to January, 2023, the DoE has approved a Zero Discharge

Plan in favour of a total of 624 T-Waste Emitting Industries.

Pollution Control Enforcement Activities

In order to prevent the destruction of the environment and the widespread pollution of the environment, the DoE started enforcement activities under the said section of the Act against polluters from July 13, 2010. Under the enforcement activities, the DoE takes other legal action including imposition of compensation against persons/institutions involved in pollution and conducts regular monitoring activities of industries. According to Section 7 of the Bangladesh Environmental Protection Act, 1995, there is a provision to collect compensation by conducting enforcement activities against polluting industrial establishments. DoE has carried out operations from July 2010 to January 2023 against 11,883 river polluting industrial establishments for damaging the environment and imposed fines of Tk 484.75 crore.

In addition to raising public awareness, enforcement and mobile court activities has been carried out to control noise pollution. According to Noise Pollution Control Rules 2006, industrial units / project activities/vehicles which produce noise more than the limit mentioned in the standard, DoE has taken legal action against them. From January 2019 to january 2023 DoE conducted 458 mobile courts against 2,357 persons/projects/vehicles and imposed fines of Tk 25,01,500.

A project titled "Integrated and Partnership Project on Noise Pollution Control" has been taken up by the Department of Environment. As part of the implementation of the noise Pollution (Control) Rules 2006 under the said project, the roads around the Bangladesh Secretariat and Agargaon administrative area have been declared "silent areas" from 17 December 2019. Under the programme, noise level survey was conducted in 8 divisional cities and a total of 19,944 people including government officials, drivers and school students were trained. 230 sound level meters have been distributed to various offices of Bangladesh Road Transport Authority, Bangladesh Police and Department of Environment under the program to strengthen noise pollution monitoring activities.

Govt. has taken different steps for curving the use of illegal shopping bag which is seriously harmful for environment. Dept. of Environment has been conducting mobile court regularly against illegal polythene shopping bag manufacturing factories to impose fine and confiscated illegal polythene shopping bag. Meanwhile, Mymensingh divisional commissioner has declared Mymensingh division as illegal Polythene free division. Awareness Campaign has been conducting in important markets in Dhaka and other City areas. From January, 2019 to January, 2023, DoE has conducted 2,173 mobile court against 3,554 persons/project/industry. 'Multisectoral Action Plan for Sustainable Plastic Management in Bangladesh' has been formulated to ensure proper and environmentally friendly management of plastic waste. The Action Plan has set a target of 50 percent plastic waste by 2025 and 80 percent plastic waste recycling by 2030. Also, a 3-year action plan has been adopted by the Department of Environment to stop the use of Single Use Plastic. Under the action plan, activities are being conducted to stop the use of Single Use Plastic in 40 *upazilass* of 12 coastal districts and 08 areas of *Chattogram* city.

Formulation of Biodiversity and Biodiversity Regulations

- **National Environmental Policy, 2018:** Taking into account the challenges of environment, environment and biodiversity conservation and management, the government has finalised the National Environment Policy 2018 on 3 October 2017 and published it in 2019 with the aim of developing the overall environmental conservation management of the country. In the newly adopted National Environmental Policy 2018, out of 9 more sectors/areas including the previous 15 sectors, mountain environment, biodiversity and environment conservation and life security, eco-friendly tourism, etc. sectors have been included with special emphasis. In order to implement the activities included in the 24 sectors mentioned in the National Environmental Policy 2018, the concerned ministries/ divisions/agencies have been identified which will be implemented by their respective ministries/divisions/agencies.

- **Bangladesh Biodiversity Act 2017:** The Bangladesh Biodiversity Act 2017 has been promulgated with the aim of conserving biodiversity and ensuring its sustainable use and has come into force on 30 November 2017. Under the Act, a Union Biodiversity Management Committee has been formed from the National Committee on Biodiversity to implement biodiversity conservation activities at the grassroots level.

- **Environmental Crisis Management Rules, 2016:** Vested with the power under Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 (amended 2010), to preserve and promote the environment and to control and abate pollution, the Government has issued Ecologically Critical Area Management Rule-2016. ECA management national committee has been formed according to the above-mentioned rules.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-21):

Bangladesh has adopted ‘National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-21’ based on ‘UN Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2016-21’. The main theme of NBSAP is to preserve national biodiversity. The main activities of NBSAP’s are:

Ecologically Critical Area (ECA)

To protect the important environment and biodiversity of the country and to preserve and improve the natural environment, the government under the Bangladesh Environmental Protection Act 1995 to cut or extract natural forests and plants for the conservation of biodiversity, killing all kinds of prey and wildlife, oysters, corals, turtles and other wildlife. The government has already declared 13 important areas as Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA) by banning all activities such as collection, destruction of animal and plant habitats, etc.

To conserve biodiversity as well as to increase mass awareness, a meeting was held with the presence of the local community on 11th September 2022 in the ECA areas of the Jaflong-Dauki River ECA areas. In addition to, conserving the environment, ecosystem, and biodiversity as well as ensuring sustainable tourism in *Saint Martin* Island as an ECA area, a consultation was held on 29th October 2022 in *Cox's Bazar*.

Blue-Economy Implementation Activities

The DoE has adopted a blue-economy action plan to conserve marine environment, prevent marine pollution, ensure marine resource extraction and environmental management, and conserve marine and coastal biodiversity and mainstream development activities. ‘Assessment of Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Resources and Ecosystems to Implement the Blue Economy Action Plan’ project has been adopted to implement the activities included in the action plan. An integrated repository of coastal and marine resources and environment and biological resources has been created under this survey project.

Groundwater quality monitoring

The Department of Environment is regularly monitoring surface as well as groundwater. The Department of Environment monitors water quality at 99 points of 30 rivers. The parameters are pH, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Suspended Solid (SS), Total Dissolved Solid (TDS), Electrical Conductivity (EC), Chloride, Turbidity, total Alkalinity. Department of Environment is monitoring ocean water quality at four points to monitor the environment, ecosystem, and biodiversity of the coast and coastal areas.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Bangladesh

The government is working for the implementation of the environment and climate related goals and targets of SDGs. Among 17 goals of SDGs, 3 goals are directly linked with environment and climate. The Goal 13 declares 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts'. According to the first indicator of goal 13 'Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per one lakh populations reduce to 6,500 by 2020 and 1,500 by 2030.'

The goal 14 says 'Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable Development'. One of the key targets of this goal is 'Coverage of 2.5 percent of marine areas of Bangladesh as protected area'.

The goal 15 states that 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss'.

Conservation of Forest and Biodiversity

Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) implement activities to increase forest and tree cover, restore forests, reduce deforestation and forest degradation, conserve wildlife and biodiversity, establish green belt in coastal areas and reduce the dependency of forest-dependent communities on forests through providing Alternative Income Generation (AIG) activities by involving the community in co-management of protected areas and collaborative forest management in the reserved forest areas. According to available information in FY 2019-20 total forest land is 25,75,196 hectares which is 17.45 percent of total area of the country. BFD is responsible for conservation and management of 18,80,494 hectares forests. Forest Department is implementing activities under 16 projects to restore forest and ecosystem, increase forest and tree cover, conserve wildlife and biodiversity, mitigate the climate change impacts, establish coastal green belt, protect ecosystems**.** Activities taken by the BFD to conserve Forest, Wildlife and Biodiversity:

- According to the Tiger Conference, St. Petersburg, Russia's (2010) international declaration, appropriate initiatives have been taken to increase the number of tigers in the Sundarbans by stopping deer hunting, habitat improvement and regular patrolling to increase the number of tigers and deer in the Sundarbans. According to the results of tiger estimation, tigers has been increased from 106 to 114 from 2015 to 2016. Besides, the Tiger Action Plan (2018-2027) has been prepared for the conservation of tigers. Third tiger estimation is ongoing under a project in the Sundarban Reserved Forests and the result will be published in 2023-24.
- A total of 35 protected areas including 9 National Parks, 18 Wildlife Sanctuaries, 3 Ecoparks, 1 Botanical Gardens, 2 Marine Protected Area (Swatch of No Ground and St. Martin's) and 2 Special Biodiversity Conservation Areas have been declared for biodiversity conservation from 2010-2011 to till now. At present, the total number of protected areas in the country is 51.
- The Forest Act, 1927 is in the process of being translated into Bengali and amended (2000) into a new law.

- Forest Department gradually formulating the master plans for the Protected Areas along with management plans to conserve the forest, wildlife and biodiversity.
- To conserve forest, wildlife and biodiversity, forest monitoring and crime are being suppressed successfully by introducing SMART (Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool) patrolling system in Sundarbans. Formulation of SMART Strategy for the implementation in Sundarbans other protected areas are under development.
- A total of 41,889 wildlife (amphibians, mammals, reptiles and birds) has been rescued and released into the nature so far (July 2012 to till now) through continuous operations by Wildlife Crime Control Unit. Besides, 1405 trophies and 195 criminals were fined and imprisoned and 129 cases has been filed.
- Formulation of co-management committees has been started since 2004 to ensure the participation of local people in the conservation of forests, wildlife and biodiversity. Protected Area Management Rules-2017 have been approved. Therefore, the activities of the co-management are strengthened and the jurisdiction of social forestry has been expanded. As of the rule, 50 percent of the income earned from the entrance fee of the protected areas is being allocated to improve the quality of life of the local people and forest landscape. Recently, forest restoration activities have been continued by involving forest-dependent families adjacent to protected areas and hill and coastal areas through collaborative forest management activities; which, have created Alternative Income Generation (AIG) opportunities for the forest-dependent people.
- Initiatives have been taken to provide the "Prime Minister's National Award" for special achievement in planting trees and the "Bangabandhu Award for Wildlife Conservation" for nature and wildlife conservation. In addition, World Forest Day, World Wildlife Day, Biodiversity Day, Tiger Day etc. are celebrated.

- **Bangladesh National Herbarium**

Bangladesh National Herbarium (BNH) conducts taxonomic research programs on the plant resources of the country. The main objective of the institute is to collect, classify and preserve all types of vegetation species including agricultural, forest, herb, decaying and threatened plants through field survey. With a view to creating a virtual herbarium, BNH prepares a database of collected plant resources. The organization regularly publishes a booklet 'Flora of Bangladesh' containing information on the plant resources of the country, a journal called 'Bulletin of the Bangladesh National Herbarium', research articles and other floristic books.

To achieve SDG goal-15, BNH has launched two components titled ‘Developing Bangladesh National Red List of Plants & Developing Invasive Plant Species (IAPs) Management Strategy for red listing 1,000 plant species the context of Bangladesh and controlling invasive plants in five selected protected forest area’s during the period 2020-2023. It is being implemented under the Forest and Livelihood (*Sufal*) scheme. A total of 979 plant species have been evaluated till February, 2023, where in the context of Bangladesh 8 plant species have been identified as Extinct and 280 species as threatened. In addition, with a view to collecting, identifying, preserving of plant specimens and writing an illustrated floristic book the implementation of another development project on *Barisal* and *Sylhet* divisions during 2021-24 is underway. As a part of innovative activities, work is underway to create a digital database for the purpose of creating virtual herbarium with information and images of plant specimens stored on herbarium cupboards. A computer database of

7,861 herbarium specimens has been prepared so far through this program. Besides, BNH has launched a mobile '*Seva* App' (https://mob-app.bnh.gov.bd) to facilitate the services provided to the customers.

Bangladesh Forest Research Institute

'Bangladesh Forest Research Institute' is the only national research institute for forest and forest resources. The main task of the institute is to develop innovative technology for increasing production of forest resources and better utilisation of these resources. In addition, the institute works for development and expansion of nursery and forestry strategies to retain some extinct plants. At present, the institute carrying out 54 research programs.

BFRI conducted 71 research studies (17 new studies and 54 on-going) in 2022-23. To disseminate research findings and technologies training, workshops/seminars are organised in the field level. Training has been imparted to marginal about planting medicinal plant developed by BFRI. Presently interested people are implementing this trained knowledge and playing vital role to meet the demand of raw material for making medicine. This makes an opportunity of planting medicinal plant commercially. There has been possible to increase the production of raw-material of few pharmaceuticals opportunity of employments and invention of planting and management system of commercially used majors' medicinal plants. Cultivation of medicinal plant's provides an additional source of income to farmers involved in primary health care and contributes to socio-economic development.

Selected mangrove species *Sundari, Gewa, Passur, Kakra, Baen, Singra, Hantal* and *Goalpata* for mixed under plantation in the coastal keora plantation. This created the green belt for mitigation of climate change disaster. These species can survive in the sea tidal and salt water. Besides, in the Bangladesh Sundarbans, some species like *Dundul*, *Jhana* and *Vatkhati* decline due to climate change and human interferences. The rate of natural growth of seedlings of these species is also decreasing. Research works have been taken for development of nursery and plantation technic of that three species in the *Sundarban*.

Natural Disaster Management

Bangladesh is one of the disaster-prone countries in the world. Every year one or more disasters such as cyclone, flood, flash flood, monsoon storm, tornado, landslide, fire, drought, lightning etc. These disasters include the devastating cyclone of 1970 and 1991, cyclone *Sidar* of 2007, *Aila* of 2009 the *Mahasen* of 2013and *Amphan* of 2020 and the horrific floods of 1988, 1998, 2004 and 2007. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has been making significant contributions to the disaster risk reduction and post-disaster rehabilitation activities for the people of the country. "The disaster management vision of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is to reduce the risk of people, especially the poor and the disadvantaged, from the effects of natural, environment and human induced hazards to a manageable and acceptable humanitarian level and to have in place an efficient emergency response management system." The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has been given the mandate to drive national risk reduction reform programmes. Its mission relative to this agenda is: "To achieve a paradigm shift in disaster management from conventional response and relief to a more comprehensive risk reduction culture, and to promote food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of communities to hazards".

Some important measures taken by the ministry has been shown briefly as follows:

Steps for Action, Laws, Rules and Regulations

- The ministry of disaster management and relief has formulated the National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management-2021 to develop policies, guidelines and action plans to reduce the rate of displacement due to climate change and disasters and to adopting measures of their overall human development. It will also provide security to vulnerable communities at risk of internal displacement and to create an enable environment for their safe livelihood in development activities and to ensure return of their former habitat with dignify to resettlement.
- Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) 2019 has been published for proper implementation of the responsibility and duties of all ministries, divisions, departments, organisations and individuals related to disaster management and to prepare their own action plans. Such permanent orders also include disasters such as earthquake, tsunamis and fire incidents alongside other common disasters. SOD has been modified including thunderbolt as disaster and incorporating Ward Disaster Management Committee.
- Disaster Management Act 2012 has been formulated to provide proper legal framework for ensuring the effective management of disaster and institutional recognition of management of disaster risk, preparation and implementation of national and local planning, protection of life, property and fundamental rights of the people at risk of disaster.
- Bangladesh has been a member of the Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES), Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction (AMCDR) and INSARAG (International Search and Rescue Advisory Group).
- Disaster Management (Management of Funds) Rules-2021 have been framed;
- Disaster Management Research Guideline-2020 has been published;
- Post Disaster Dead Body Management Guideline, 2016 is published; and
- National Disaster Management Policy 2015 has been published.

Steps Related to Planning

- The ministry of disaster management and relief has formulated Action Plan (2022-2042) to implement National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management. In action plan Climate change adaptation program and construction of disaster-resilient infrastructure has been incorporated to reduce disaster risk to vulnerable communities. Besides, emphasis has been given on emergency humanitarian assistance and post-disaster relief assistance for protection. Further, post-displacement management activities have been brought under the sustainable solutions thematic plan. Moreover, the scope of work of various departments and ministries of the government has been determined for the implementation of the plan.
- National contingency plan has been created for rapid transition from the post-disaster situation including earthquake. Contingency plans of rapid responding organisations like Fire Service and Civil Defense Department, Armed Forces' Division, Department of Disaster Management, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), Dhaka, *Chattogram* and *Sylhet* City Corporation and various health services providing organisations like Power, Titas, T & T and of WASA have been done.
- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is helping to prepare the SAARC Plan of Action for Disaster Management by

coordinating disaster management policy and planning of SAARC member countries.

- Preparation of guidelines on Incident Management System (IMS) in Bangladesh is at final stage for effective disaster management. Moreover, Debris Management Plan for *Dhaka, Chattogram* and *Sylhet* city has also been finalised for the removal of post-earthquake debris.
- Urban Volunteer Management Guidelines 2019 has been published;
- The Sendai Framework Implementation Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction has been completed and
- National Disaster Management plan has been formulated for disaster risk reduction.

Awareness and Educational Steps/Measures

- Disaster Management Chapter has been added to the textbook from three to ten class to increase the awareness of students about disaster.
- Disaster Management and Climate Change has been incorporated in the training curriculum of a total of 41 educational and training institutes for the creation of skilled manpower for disaster management and climate change. In the meantime, Dhaka University, *Rangpur Begum Rokeya University, Patuakhali* University of Science and Technology and Bangladesh University of Professionals have started Diploma and Masters courses on Disaster Management and Climate Change. So far, Masters/ Diploma courses in Disaster Management have been introduced in 28 Universities.
- Harmonized Training Module and training guidelines for trainers and trainees have been prepared with a view to bring equality and coordination in the training activities of public and private (NGO) organizations.
- Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell has been set up under ECRRP-D1 project and District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers and *Upazilas* Project Implementation Officers of 64 districts of the country have been provided training on Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) software for filling in SoS and D-Form Online.
- Multi Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (MRVA) Cell has been set up under ECRRP-D1 project. Risk maps have been prepared and uploaded on the website of 8 major types of disasters (flood, cyclone and tidal wave, earthquake, tsunami, landslide, drought, technical and health) across the country.
- Under the National Institute for Disaster Management and Training, 4,023 people have been trained in FY 2021-22 and training is ongoing in FY 2022-23.

Use of Information and Communication Technology to reduce the risk of disaster

- **Use of IVR (Interactive Voice Response) technology:** Disaster advance messages are being disseminated through mobile phones in an understandable language using Interactive Voice Response (IVR) method.
- **DNA (Damage and Need Assessment) software:** It is important to know the damage information for rehabilitation planning in the post-disaster period. But there is a delay in getting this information from the field. To this end, a web based DNA software has been developed for the rapid transmission and analysis of disaster damage information through online. The software also includes Citizen Reporting so that people can send information and pictures about the *Elkar* disaster online. At present training of District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers, *Upazilas Nirbahi* Officers and *Upazilas* Project Implementation Officers is being conducted at the field level on the use of this software. Through this software online damage

information can be sent directly from the *upazilas*.

- **Establishment of the Multi Hazard Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, Modeling and Mapping (MRVA) Cell:** MRVA Cell has been established under the ECRRP 2007-D1 project in Disaster Management Department. This cell has prepared a map of various calamities, risks and hazards. Using these maps can be taken to reduce the risk of disaster planning, and if it is implemented properly, further disaster damage will be reduced in the future. The products of MRVA have been published on the Disaster Management Department's website.
- **Cyclone Shelter Database:** Detailed information about cyclone shelters built in coastal areas is stored in the website based database. This database stores structural and ancillary information of shelters such as: geographical location (latitude / longitude), usability, capacity, etc. The data from this database can be used to determine the exact location of new cyclone shelters, to determine the appropriate route to bring people to shelters during cyclones, and to determine the need for shelter management and repairs.
- **E-Libarary:** An electronic DMKP has been created to make all publications on disaster and disaster management available in one place. So far there are about 1,000 disaster related publications stored in the e-library/ DMKP.
- **Risk Atlas** (a comprehensive database of hazard maps, overviews of risk indicators, various at-risk organizations, infrastructure, etc.): Risk Atlas provides all the information needed to analyse the risk maps of a particular *upazilas*, including disaster information such as floods. Depth and circumference, depth and circumference of tidal wave, drought image and perimeter and danger etc.

Significant ongoing development project:

Construction of bridge/culvert up to 15m in rural roads: In 490 *upazilas* of 64 districts of the country, with the aim of providing quick and easy travel to shelters during disasters, development of water drainage system and elimination of waterlogging in rural roads, establishment of communication with educational institution, *haat-bazar* and support in transportation and marketing of agriculture products and construction of 1,56,000 meters bridge/culvert is in progress.

Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Funded by JICA):

The main activities of the projects to purchased various equipment’s such as HF Base Set, 40Ft Tower for HF Base Station, first aid kit box, stretcher, siren, radio set, life jacket, megaphone and 12 water rescue boats. This equipment’s will be supplied to 35 *upazilas* to support emergency rescue operations during disasters.

Construction of District Relief godown cum Disaster Management Information Center:

Construction of 65 district relief godown cum disaster management information centers in 64 in districts is underway to increase capacity in emergency response and provide district-wise relief materials during disasters.

Construction, renovation and development of *Mujib killa* project:

Under this project, 505 *Mujib killas* are being constructed in 232 *upazilas* in 38 districts of the country to provide shelter to people and livestock and to protect the valuable resources of people.

Construction of HHB road in rural area to sustain earthen road:

Construction of 5200 km of HBB roads in 490 *upazilas* of 64 districts of the country for the purpose to reducing of disaster risk and easy travels to shelters during disasters and establishing communication with educational institutions, *haat-bazaar* and providing support in transportation and marketing of agricultural products.

Construction of Flood shelters in river erosion and flood prone area (3rd Phase):

423 flood shelters will be constructed in 247 *upazilas* of 42 districts to reduce disaster risk and to protected lives, animals and vital resources of poor communities in flood prone and river erosion areas.

Social safety net programme:

Rural Infrastructure Reform Programme (FFW-Foodgrain/cash): MoDRM is implementing the Rural Infrastructure Reform Programme (FFW-Food grain/cash) with the purpose of creating employment and ensuring food security for the poor people in rural areas and to keep positive impact on poverty alleviation and disaster risk reduction. In FY 2022-23, a total of tk 1,500 crore has been allocated in kabita (cash for work) budget and 1 lakh tons of rice and 1 lakh tons of wheat for kabikha (food for work) budget.

Maintenance of Rural Infrastructure (TR-Food grains/Cash) Programme: This programme is implemented with the aim of ensuring social security and food security in disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change and creating employment for the poor in rural areas and creating a positive impact on poverty alleviation and disaster risk reduction. Under this programme, a total tk of 733.33 crore has been allocated in FY 2022-2023.

The Employment Generation Programme for the poorest people (EGPP): The Programme is one of the largest social safety net programmes of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, implemented by the Department of disaster management under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The program plays a significant role in construction/repair/ renovation of rural infrastructure including capacity building for poverty alleviation and disaster risk reduction by generating of short-term employment during the non-working season of the year. Under this programme, out of the total budget allocation of 2,146.54 crores in FY 2022-23, 1,073.27 crores have been allocated in the 1st face.

Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF): The Department of Disaster Management under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is implementing the programme. This assistance is usually given to the affected families until the livelihood of the poor people is restored in the post-disaster period. Each family is given 20-40 kg per month for 2 to 5 months.

Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Program (GR): Under this programme, in FY 2022-23 4971.00 M.T of food grains and 795.50 lakh Tk. have been allocated in the budget.

Water Development Board to Combat Climate Change Risk and Disaster Management

To tackle the climate change effects and natural disasters, BWDB has taken different projects under Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). To address the effects of climate change, Bangladesh Water Development Board, with funding from the Climate Change Trust Fund, has completed 130 projects from 2009-10 to February, 2023 at a cost of taka 1,061.08 crore. Implementation of 6 projects at a cost of Taka 40.43 crore is in progress. These projects are related to construction / repair of polders / dams in coastal chars, construction of cross dams for land reclamation, river bank protection, re-excavation of rivers / canals, afforestation. Due to flood control, protection of saline water intrusion, removal of water logging, availability of water, effective water management, the livelihood of beneficiaries of the project areas has been improved and adaptation capability has been increased to combat adverse effects of climate change.

Appendix 1.1: Macroeconomic Indicator: FY 2005-06 to FY 2011-12

Base Year (2005-06)

(In billion Tk.)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
GDP at current price	4823.4	5498.0	6286.8	7050.7	7975.4	9158.3	10552.0
GDP at constant price	4823.4	5163.8	5474.4	5750.6	6071.0	6463.4	6884.9
Growth rate of GDP at constant price (%)	6.67	7.06	6.01	5.05	5.57	6.46	6.52
Per capita GDP(Tk.) at current price	34502	38773	43719	48359	53961	61198	69614
Population (million)	139.8	141.8	142.4	144.2	146.1	149.7	151.6
Consumption							
Total	3,789.4	4357.3	5080.4	5617.1	6315.7	7269.7	8312.5
Public	262.4	294.7	325.5	359.1	404.8	466.8	531.8
Private	3527.0	4062.6	4754.9	5258.0	5910.9	6802.8	7780.7
Savings							
Domestic	1,034.0	1142.4	1210.4	1439.0	1665.1	1897.6	2239.5
National	1342.6	1535.0	1751.0	2022.1	2353.7	2653.7	3150.5
Investment							
Total	1,261.0	1439.3	1647.3	1847.7	2093.3	2511.3	2982.3
Public	268.3	280.1	282.8	304.4	372.8	481.5	608.0
Private	992.7	1159.2	1364.5	1543.3	1720.5	2029.8	2374.2
Budget/1							
Total Revenue	448.7	494.7	605.4	691.8	794.8	951.9	1148.9
Tax Revenue	361.6	392.5	480.1	555.3	639.6	790.5	962.9
NBR Tax Revenue	344.6	374.8	459.7	530.0	610.0	756.0	923.7
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	17.2	17.7	20.4	25.3	29.6	34.5	39.2
Non-Tax Revenue	86.9	102.2	125.3	136.5	155.3	161.3	186.0
Total Expenditure	610.6	742.5	936.1	941.4	1105.2	1300.1	1612.1
Revenue Expenditure/2	370.6	444.1	569.9	671.2	687.1	771.0	918.2
ADP/3	215	216.0	225	230.0	285.0	358.8	410.8
Other Expenditure/4	25.0	82.4	141.2	40.2	133.1	170.3	283.1
Budget Balance (including grants)	-137.14	-152.2	-282.5	-200.3	-273.0	-306.0	-418.7
Budget Balance (excluding grants)	-161.9	-173.7	-330.7	-249.6	-310.4	-348.2	-463.3
Financing/5	161.9	173.6	255.4	249.6	310.4	348.2	463.3
Net Foreign Finance	80.5	73.3	131.4	107.6	137.1	100.0	118.6
Grants	24.8	21.5	43.9	49.3	37.4	42.2	44.6
Loan	89.6	90.5	130.2	102.2	144.9	109.2	140.4
Repayment	-33.8	-38.7	-42.7	-43.8	-45.2	-51.4	-66.4
Domestic Financing	81.4	100.3	124.0	142.0	173.2	248.2	344.7
Bank Loan	49.1	65.3	104.0	107.0	86.6	183.8	291.2
Non-Bank Loan (Net)	32.3	35.0	20.0	35.0	86.6	64.4	53.5
Imports f. o. b	892.2	1070.8	1336.4	1396.0	1479.7	2315.0	2634.6
Exports f. o. B	808.5	976.9	1068.9	1117.1	1563.0	1707.3	2101.4
Trade Balance	-193.8	-238.7	-365.6	-324.1	-356.4	-707.1	-737.2
Current Account Balance	55.3	65.7	46.6	166.2	257.6	-120.0	-35.4
Foreign Exchange Reserve (m.$)	3484	5077	6149	7471	10750	10912	10364
Net Foreign Assets	220.1	328.9	378.5	479.3	670.7	706.2	788.2
Broad Money Supply (M2)	1811.6	2119.9	2488.0	2965.0	3630.0	4405.2	5171.1
Inflation	---	9.39	12.3	7.60	6.82	10.91	8.69

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank.
Note:1/ Budget figures are taken from revised budget. 2/ Non-development revenue expenditure. Previous 'Non Development Expenditure' is termed as 'Operating Expenditure' in new Budget and Accounting Classification System. 3/ the amount of self-financing has been deducted from ADP budget. 4/ the expenditures on food, capital and development (except ADP) have been included in other expenditure, 5/ Non-cash bond Tk. 75.23 Billion for FY 2007-08.

Appendix 1.2: Macroeconomic Indicator: FY 2012-13 to FY 2019-20

Base Year (2005-06)

(In billion Tk.)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
GDP at current price	11989.2	13436.7	15158.0	17328.6	19758.2	22504.8	25424.8	27393.3
GDP at constant price	7299.0	7741.4	8248.6	8835.4	9479.0	10224.4	11057.9	11446.0
Growth rate of GDP at constant price (%)	6.01	6.06	6.55	7.11	7.28	7.86	8.15	3.51
Per capita GDP(Tk.) at current price	78009	86266	96004	108378	122152	137518	153578	163611
Population (million)	153.7	155.8	157.9	159.9	161.75	163.65	165.55	167.3
Consumption								
Total	9347.3	10468.6	11799.2	13000.3	14753.6	17365.9	19062.7	20880.8
Public	613.4	717.2	819.2	1021.1	1184.7	1430.6	1594.4	1718.1
Private	8733.9	9751.4	10980.1	11979.2	13568.9	15935.3	17468.3	19162.7
Savings								
Domestic	2642.0	2968.2	3358.8	4328.3	5004.6	5138.9	6362.2	6512.5
National	3660.0	3927.0	4398.8	5332.2	5857.1	6170.2	7500.4	7853.5
Investment								
Total	3403.7	3839.9	4378.6	5138.4	6028.3	7029.4	8026.7	8346.3
Public	796.2	879.9	1033.9	1154.9	1464.7	1794.2	2040.9	2304.3
Private	2607.5	2960.0	3344.7	3983.5	4563.6	5235.2	5985.9	6042.1
Budget								
Total Revenue	1396.7	1566.7	1633.7	1774.0	2185.00	2594.54	3166.12	3480.7
Tax Revenue	1168.2	1301.8	1406.8	1554.0	1922.61	2322.02	2896.0	3130.7
NBR Tax Revenue	1122.6	1250.0	1350.3	1500.0	1850.00	2250	2800.0	3005
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	45.7	51.8	56.5	54.0	72.61	72.02	96.0	125.7
Non-Tax Revenue	228.5	264.9	226.9	220.0	262.39	272.52	270.13	350
Total Expenditure	1893.3	2162.2	2396.7	2645.7	3171.74	3714.95	4425.41	5015.8
Revenue Expenditure	1029.7	1349.1	1273.7	1503.8	1929.32	2105.78	2667.28	2952.8
ADP	523.7	600.0	750.0	910.0	1159.90	1536.88	1670	1929.2
Other Expenditure	339.9	213.1	373.0	231.9	82.52	72.29	88.13	133.8
Budget Balance (including grants)	-443.8	-536.0	-706.2	-821.3	-939.80	-1075.84	-1221.42	-1500.5
Budget Balance (excluding grants)	-496.6	-595.5	-762.9	-871.6	-986.74	-1120.41	-1259.21	-1535.1
Financing	496.6	595.5	762.9	871.7	986.74	1120.41	1259.21	1535.1
Net Foreign Finance	171.9	160.5	215.8	250.0	240.77	415.67	471.84	561.63
Grants	52.8	52.9	56.7	50.3	46.94	44.57	37.87	34.54
Loan	199.5	186.8	238.7	270.5	315.87	510.4	538.83	636.59
Repayment	-80.5	-79.2	-79.6	-70.8	-75.10	-94.73	-104.86	-109.5
Domestic Financing	324.7	409.8	547.1	621.7	699.03	660.17	787.45	973.45
Bank Loan	285.0	299.8	317.1	316.7	239.03	199.17	308.95	824.21
Non Bank Loan (Net)	39.7	110.0	230.0	305.0	460.00	461	478.50	149.24
Imports f. o. b	2683.8	2842.4	2925.4	3122.8	3441.0	4471.5	4658.0	4297.6
Exports f. o. b	2123.6	2314.3	2384.4	2617.2	2691.6	2972.5	3327.6	2783.5
Trade Balance	-560.2	-528.0	-541.0	-505.6	-512.1	-1499.0	-1330.5	-1514.0
Current Account Balance	190.9	109.3	271.2	333.6	-105.3	-802.9	-428.7	-401.2
Foreign Exchange Reserve (m.$)	15315	21508	25020	30176	33493	32916	32717	36037
Net Foreign Assets	1133.8	1600.6	1892.3	2331.3	2667.0	2644.1	2724	2973
Broad Money Supply (M2)	6035.1	7006.2	7876.1	9163.8	10160.8	11100	12196	13737
Inflation	6.78	7.35	6.41	5.92	5.44	5.78	5.48	5.65

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank.
Note: Similar to appendix 1.1

Appendix 1.3: Macroeconomic Indicator: FY 2015-16 to FY 2022-23

Base Year (2015-16)

(In billion Tk.)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
GDP at current price	20758	23243	26392	29514	31705	35302	39717	44393
GDP at constant price	20758	22126	23746	25617	26501	28339	30351	32180
Growth rate of GDP at constant price (%)	-	6.59	7.32	7.88	3.45	6.94	7.10	6.03
Per capita GDP(Tk.) at current price	129828	143698	161274	178280	189361	208751	231861	259919
Population (million)	159.9	161.8	163.7	165.6	167.4	169.11	171.30	170.79
Consumption								
Total	15098	16952	19412	21579	23120	26356	29698	32841
Public	1218	1400	1573	1841	1893	2077	2263	2552
Private	13880	15552	17839	19738	21227	24279	27435	30289
Savings								
Domestic	5661	6291	6981	7935	8585	8946	10018	11552
National	6666	7138	8079	9190	9961	10871	11657	13413
Investment								
Total	6278	7193	8398	9507	9926	10950	12729	13874
Public	1357	1694	1815	2055	2312	2583	2992	3378
Private	4921	5499	6583	7452	7614	8367	9737	10496
Budget								
Total Revenue	1774	2185	2594.54	3166.12	3480.7	3515.3	3890	4330
Tax Revenue	1554	1922.61	2322.02	2896	3130.7	3160	3460	3880
NBR Tax Revenue	1500	1850	2250	2800	3005	3010	3300	3700
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	54	72.61	72.02	96	125.7	150	160	180
Non-Tax Revenue	220	229.16	272.52	270.13	350	355.3	430	450
Total Expenditure	2645.65	2679.38	3714.95	4425.41	5015.8	5389.8	5935	6605
Revenue Expenditure	1637.51	1751.36	2105.78	2667.28	2952.8	3236.9	3666	4145
ADP	959.08	856.1	1536.88	1670	1929.2	1976.4	2100	2276
Other Expenditure	49.06	35.95	72.29	88.13	133.8	176.5	169	184
Budget Balance (including grants)	-871.65	-986.74	-1075.84	-1221.42	-1500.5	-1834.7	-2013.08	-2242.44
Budget Balance (excluding grants)	-821.38	-939.8	-1120.41	-1259.21	-1535.1	-1874.5	-2045.00	-2275.07
Financing	821.38	939.8	1120.41	1259.21	1535.1	1874.5	2045.00	2275.07
Net Foreign Finance	199.63	240.77	415.67	471.84	561.83	723.9	802.12	868.82
Grants	50.27	46.94	44.57	37.87	34.54	39.85	31.92	32.63
Loan	270.47	315.87	510.4	538.83	636.59	809.54	918.12	1017.69
Repayment	-70.84	-75.1	-94.73	-104.86	-109.5	-125.4	-147.92	-181.50
Domestic Financing	621.75	699.03	660.17	787.45	973.45	1150.52	1242.88	1406.25
Bank Loan	316.75	239.03	199.17	308.95	824.21	797.49	872.87	1156.24
Non Bank Loan (Net)	305	460	461	478.5	149.24	353.03	370.01	250.01
Imports f. o. b	3122.8	3441	4471.5	4658	4297.6	5146.1	8023.5	4745.7**
Exports f. o. b	2617.2	2691.6	2972.5	3327.6	2783.5	3130	4789.6	3400.8**
Trade Balance	-505.6	-512.1	-1499	-1330.5	-1514	-2017	-3233.9	-1344.9**
Current Account Balance	333.6	-105.3	-802.9	-428.7	-401.2	-388	-1812.8	-426.7**
Foreign Exchange Reserve (m.$)	30168	33493	32943	32717	36037	46391	41827	32267**
Net Foreign Assets	2331.4	2667	2644.1	2724	2973	3823	3643	3143**
Broad Money Supply (M2)	9163.8	10160.8	11099.8	12196	13737	15609	17081	17630**
Inflation	5.92	5.44	5.78	5.48	5.65	5.56	6.15	8.78**

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank.*Provisional.**July-February 2023/End February 2023
Note: Similar to appendix 1.1

Appendix 1.4: Macroeconomic Indicator as Percent of GDP: 2005-06 to 2011-12

Base Year (2005-06)

(As percent of GDP)

	2005-06	2006-207	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Consumption							
Total	78.6	79.3	80.8	79.7	79.2	79.4	78.8
Public	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
Private	73.1	73.9	75.6	74.6	74.1	74.3	73.7
Savings							
Domestic	21.4	20.8	19.3	20.4	20.9	20.7	21.2
National	27.8	27.9	27.9	28.7	29.5	29.0	29.9
Investment							
Total	26.1	26.2	26.2	26.2	26.2	27.4	28.3
Public	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	5.3	5.8
Private	20.6	21.1	21.7	21.9	21.6	22.2	22.5
Budget							
Total Revenue	9.3	9.0	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.9
Tax Revenue	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.0	8.6	9.1
NBR Tax Revenue	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.3	8.8
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Non-Tax Revenue	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Total Expenditure	12.7	13.5	14.9	13.4	13.9	14.2	15.3
Revenue Expenditure	7.7	8.1	9.1	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.7
ADP	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9
Other Expenditure	0.5	1.5	2.2	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.7
Budget Balance (including grants)	-2.8	-2.8	-4.5	-2.8	-3.4	-3.3	-4.0
Budget Balance (excluding grants)	-3.4	-3.2	-5.3	-3.5	-3.9	-3.8	-4.4
Financing	3.4	3.2	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.4
Net Foreign Finance	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.1
Grants	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Loan	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3
Repayment	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6
Domestic Financing	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.3
Bank Loan	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.8
Non Bank Loan (Net)	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5
Imports	18.5	19.5	21.3	19.8	18.6	25.3	25.0
Exports	16.8	17.8	17.0	15.8	19.6	18.6	19.9
Trade Balance	-4.0	-4.3	-5.8	-4.6	-4.5	-7.7	-7.0
Current Account Balance	1.1	1.2	0.7	2.4	3.2	-1.3	-0.3
Net Foreign assets	4.6	6.0	6.0	6.8	8.4	7.7	7.5
Broad Money Supply (M2)	37.6	38.6	39.6	42.1	45.5	48.1	59.0

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: Similar to Appendix 1.1

Appendix 1.5: Macroeconomic Indicator as Percent of GDP: 2012-13 to 2019-20

Base Year (2005-06)

(As percent of GDP)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Consumption								
Total	78.0	77.9	77.8	75.0	74.7	77.17	75.0	76.2
Public	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.36	6.3	6.3
Private	72.8	72.6	72.4	69.1	68.7	70.81	68.7	70.0
Savings								
Domestic	22.0	22.1	22.2	25.0	25.3	22.83	25.0	23.8
National	30.5	29.2	29.0	30.8	29.6	27.42	29.5	28.7
Investment								
Total	28.4	28.6	28.9	29.7	30.5	31.23	31.6	30.5
Public	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.97	8.0	8.4
Private	21.7	22.0	22.1	23.0	23.1	23.26	23.5	22.1
Budget								
Total Revenue	11.6	11.7	10.8	10.2	11.1	11.5	12.5	12.7
Tax Revenue	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.7	10.3	11.4	11.4
NBR Tax Revenue	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.0	11.0	11.0
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Non-Tax Revenue	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3
Total Expenditure	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.3	16.1	16.5	17.4	18.3
Revenue Expenditure	8.6	10.0	8.4	8.7	9.8	9.4	10.5	10.8
ADP	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.8	6.6	7.0
Other Expenditure	2.8	1.6	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Budget Balance(including grants)	-3.7	-4.0	-4.7	-4.7	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	-5.5
Budget Balance (excluding grants)	-4.1	-4.4	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.6
Financing	-4.1	-4.4	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	-5.0	5.0	5.56
Net Foreign Finance	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.9
Grants	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Loan	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.3
Repayment	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4
Domestic Financing	2.7	3.0	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.6
Bank Loan	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.2	3.0
Non Bank Loan (Net)	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	0.5
Imports	22.4	21.2	19.3	18.0	17.4	19.9	18.3	15.7
Exports	17.7	17.2	15.7	15.1	13.6	13.2	13.1	10.2
Trade Balance	-4.7	-3.9	-3.6	-2.9	-2.6	-6.7	-5.2	-5.5
Current Account Balance	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.9	-0.5	-3.6	-1.7	-1.5
Net Foreign assets	9.5	11.8	12.5	13.5	13.5	11.7	10.81	10.9
Broad Money Supply (M2)	50.3	51.9	52.0	52.9	51.4	49.3	48.0	50.1

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank. *Provisional

Note: Similar to Appendix 1.1

Appendix 1.6: Macroeconomic Indicator as Percent of GDP: 2015-16 to 2022-23
Base Year (2015-16)

(As percent of GDP)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Consumption								
Total	72.73	72.93	73.55	73.11	72.92	74.66	74.78	73.98
Public	5.87	6.02	5.96	6.24	5.97	5.88	5.70	5.75
Private	66.87	66.91	67.59	66.88	66.95	68.78	69.08	68.23
Savings								
Domestic	27.27	27.07	26.45	26.89	27.08	25.34	25.22	26.02
National	32.11	30.71	30.61	31.14	31.42	30.79	29.35	30.22
Investment								
Total	30.24	30.95	31.82	32.21	31.31	31.02	32.05	31.25
Public	6.54	7.29	6.88	6.96	7.29	7.32	7.53	7.61
Private	23.71	23.66	24.94	25.25	24.02	23.70	24.52	23.64
Budget								
Total Revenue	8.55	9.4	9.83	10.73	10.98	9.96	9.79	9.75
Tax Revenue	7.49	8.27	8.8	9.81	9.87	8.95	8.71	8.74
NBR Tax Revenue	7.23	7.96	8.53	9.49	9.48	8.53	8.31	8.33
Non-NBR Tax Revenue	0.26	0.31	0.27	0.33	0.40	0.42	0.40	0.41
Non-Tax Revenue	1.06	0.99	1.03	0.92	1.10	1.01	1.08	1.01
Total Expenditure	12.75	11.53	14.08	14.99	15.82	15.27	14.94	14.88
Revenue Expenditure	7.89	7.53	7.98	9.04	9.31	9.17	9.23	9.34
ADP	4.62	3.68	5.82	5.66	6.08	5.60	5.29	5.13
Other Expenditure	0.24	0.15	0.27	0.3	0.42	0.50	0.43	0.41
Budget Balance(including grants)	-4.2	-4.25	-4.25	-4.14	-4.73	-5.20	-5.07	-5.05
Budget Balance (excluding grants)	-3.96	-4.04	-4.08	-4.27	-4.84	-5.31	-5.15	-5.12
Financing	3.96	4.04	4.25	4.27	4.73	5.20	5.15	5.12
Net Foreign Finance	0.96	1.04	1.57	1.6	1.66	1.94	2.02	1.96
Grants	0.24	0.2	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.07
Loan	1.3	1.36	1.93	1.83	2.01	2.29	2.31	2.29
Repayment	-0.34	-0.32	-0.36	-0.36	-0.35	-0.36	-0.37	-0.41
Domestic Financing	3	3.01	2.5	2.67	3.07	3.26	3.13	3.17
Bank Loan	1.53	1.03	0.75	1.05	2.60	2.26	2.20	2.60
Non Bank Loan (Net)	1.47	1.98	1.75	1.62	0.47	1.00	0.93	0.56
Imports	15.04	14.8	16.94	15.78	13.55	14.58	20.20	10.69
Exports	12.61	11.58	11.26	11.27	8.78	8.87	12.06	7.66
Trade Balance	-2.44	-2.2	-5.68	-4.51	-4.78	-5.71	-8.14	-3.03
Current Account Balance	1.61	-0.45	-3.04	-1.45	-1.27	-1.10	-4.56	-0.96
Net Foreign assets	11.23	11.47	10.02	9.23	9.38	10.83	9.17	7.08
Broad Money Supply (M2)	44.15	43.72	42.06	41.32	43.33	44.22	43.01	39.71

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank. *Provisional

Note: Similar to Appendix 1.3

Appendix-2.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

Base Year (2005-06)

(In crore Tk.)

Industrial Origin Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**70171**	**79010**	**89,986**	**97,807**	**110,990**	**125,469**	**138,879**
Crops & horticulture	50775	57625	65,730	71,158	81,405	91,903	100,899
Animal Farmings	10891	12198	14,297	15,830	17,527	20,171	22,999
Forest and related services	8505	9187	9,959	10,819	12,058	13,395	14,981
FISHING	**16814**	**18890**	**20,635**	**22,793**	**24,601**	**28,482**	**31,827**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**7009**	**7866**	**9,110**	**10,963**	**12,645**	**14,208**	**16,650**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	4680	5018	5,387	6,194	6,803	6,846	7,366
Other mining & coal	2329	2848	3,723	4,769	5,842	7,363	9,284
MANUFACTURING	**73834**	**87605**	**101,371**	**116,197**	**128,573**	**146,503**	**167,927**
Large & medium scale	59116	70131	81,066	91,996	101,619	116,453	134,397
Small scale	14718	17474	20,305	24,201	26,954	30,049	33,530
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**5553**	**5720**	**6,440**	**7,012**	**8,346**	**11,589**	**14,189**
Electricity	4536	4500	4,950	5,282	6,003	8,646	10,189
Gas	659	842	1,045	1,249	1,809	2,339	3,300
Water	357	378	445	481	533	605	701
CONSTRUCTION	**29825**	**33513**	**38,533**	**44,180**	**49,474**	**57,072**	**68,304**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**62352**	**72971**	**86,149**	**96,094**	**106,606**	**121,332**	**137,396**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**3467**	**4069**	**4,826**	**5,790**	**7,028**	**8,228**	**9,755**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**46497**	**53132**	**59,620**	**67,185**	**80,454**	**94,571**	**112,702**
Land Transport	32822	37295	41,888	46,994	57,574	68,717	83,345
Water transport	4720	4899	5,111	5,525	6,386	6,934	7,089
Air transport	562	575	595	682	811	957	1,022
Support transport services, storage	2462	2772	3,137	3,423	3,826	4,410	5,391
Post and Tele communications	5932	7591	8,889	10,561	11,858	13,553	15,854
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**14216**	**16265**	**18,702**	**20,003**	**23,448**	**27,545**	**36,316**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	12228	13731	15,431	15,817	17,508	21,522	29,351
Insurance	1346	1714	2,108	2,626	3,356	3,786	4,584
Other financial auxilliaries	642	819	1,163	1,560	2,583	2,237	2,381
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**37935**	**41337**	**45,118**	**49,449**	**54,432**	**60,119**	**68,715**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**14089**	**17132**	**19,664**	**22,464**	**25,426**	**30,282**	**33,499**
EDUCATION	**9962**	**11853**	**14,332**	**16,250**	**18,258**	**21,392**	**25,048**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**9288**	**10453**	**12,164**	**13,368**	**15,326**	**17,731**	**20,133**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**56600**	**63544**	**72,200**	**85,366**	**95,692**	**104,608**	**117,293**
Tax less subsidy	24725	26439	29,832	30,152	36,241	46,698	56,568
GDP at current market price	**482337**	**549800**	**628,682**	**705,073**	**797,539**	**915,829**	**1,055,204**
Growth rate	**12.94**	**13.99**	**14.35**	**12.15**	**13.11**	**14.83**	**15.22**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-2.2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

Base Year (2005-06)

(In crore Tk.)

Industrial Origin Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**148,758**	**163,968**	**176,500**	**190,314**	**205,398**	**227,353**	**248,119**	**270750**
Crops & horticulture	106,794	117,903	126,121	134,322	143,704	159,171	172,330	187241
Animal Farmings	25,359	27,667	29,885	33,165	36,026	39,625	43,215	46690
Forest and related services	16,605	18,398	20,494	22,827	25,668	28,557	32574	36819
FISHING	**36,995**	**42,308**	**47,581**	**53,076**	**59,627**	**66,882**	**74,275**	**83091**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**19,461**	**21,080**	**23,876**	**28,578**	**34,127**	**38,884**	**43,964**	46548
Natural gas and crude petroleum	7,953	8,156	9,188	10,706	12,003	13,299	14,039	13604
Other mining & coal	11,508	12,924	14,688	17,872	22,124	25,584	29,925	32945
MANUFACTURING	**197,127**	**223,221**	**254,483**	**295,111**	**341,829**	**332,593**	**481,359**	**507100**
Large & medium scale	158,448	180,382	205,992	240,164	279,217	71,550	396,176	412954
Small scale	38,679	42,839	48,491	54,947	62,612	22,728	85,183	94146
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**16,381**	**18,401**	**19,868**	**23,829**	**26,244**	**29,336**	**32,087**	**33010**
Electricity	12,168	13,834	15,061	18,447	20,370	22,728	25,216	25840
Gas	3,448	3,676	3,787	4,279	4,579	5,196	5,255	5430
Water	766	891	1,020	1,103	1,295	1,411	1,616	1740
CONSTRUCTION	**82,432**	**90,834**	**108,484**	**126,353**	**146,107**	**169,855**	**196,403**	**222537**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**154,579**	**172,575**	**192,585**	**214,257**	**243,958**	**279,821**	**322,722**	**349066**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**11,263**	**13,035**	**14,928**	**17,058**	**19,318**	**22,121**	**25,234**	**27261**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**124,281**	**134,317**	**150,025**	**169,165**	**187,076**	**204,630**	**226,025**	**241277**
Land Transport	92,183	99,311	112,096	127,895	142,808	157,038	174,624	187022
Water transport	7,649	8,064	8,967	10,207	10,996	11,698	12,461	12840
Air transport	1,047	1,116	1,269	1,352	1,399	1,476	1,585	1636
Support transport services, storage	6,001	6,672	7,427	8,031	8,707	9,706	10,650	11115
Post and Tele communications	17,400	19,154	20,267	21,681	23,166	24,711	26,705	28664
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**42,237**	**48,563**	**55,761**	**63,601**	**73,205**	**83,728**	**94,202**	**99809**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	34,727	40,390	46,644	53,790	62,389	71,754	81,106	85567
Insurance	4,920	5,364	5,938	6,327	6,808	7,341	8,113	8650
Other financial auxiliaries	2,590	2,810	3,180	3,485	4,008	4,633	4,983	5592
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**78,820**	**91,229**	**106,061**	**123,740**	**144,539**	**166,419**	**190,487**	**212524**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**37,678**	**44,728**	**50,674**	**66,711**	**78,441**	**90,228**	**98,957**	**106897**
EDUCATION	**28,429**	**32,767**	**37,624**	**46,512**	**56,856**	**64,478**	**73,091**	**81095**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**23,868**	**26,924**	**30,135**	**34,758**	**38,987**	**44,064**	**52,006**	**58777**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**138,952**	**156,552**	**176,402**	**194,248**	**214,213**	**236,378**	**260,961**	**286167**
Tax less subsidy	57,662	63,174	70,815	85,552	105,892	122,156	122,592	**113422**
GDP at current market price	**1,198,923**	**1,343,674**	**1,515,802**	**1,732,864**	**1,975,815**	**2,250,479**	**2542,483**	**2739332**
Growth rate	**13.62**	**12.07**	**12.81**	**14.32**	**14.02**	**13.90**	**12.98**	**7.74**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, *Provisional.

Appendix-2.3: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

Base Year (2015-16)

(In crore Tk.)

Industrial Origin Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	**279505**	**301167**	**329380**	**353443**	**380446**	**410662**	**445532**	**486316**
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**279505**	**301167**	**329380**	**353443**	**380446**	**410662**	**445532**	**486316**
a) Crops & horticulture	138280	148669	162333	173378	186116	199631	215365	236869
b) Animal Farmings	46655	49516	53186	56290	59715	63293	67399	73571
c) Forest and related services	37188	39864	43563	46639	50399	55916	63748	68204
d) Fishing	57382	63118	70298	77136	84216	91822	99020	107672
B. Industry	**644940**	**726306**	**844106**	**969620**	**1043451**	**1176120**	**1347209**	**1519488**
2. Mining and quarrying	**33053**	**39984**	**42276**	**52610**	**55224**	**59102**	**58917**	**62943**
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	11478	11807	11969	12054	11621	11743	11494	11705
b) Other mining & coal	21575	28177	32307	40556	43603	47359	47423	51238
3. Manufacturing	**422387**	**466607**	**549024**	**625938**	**653064**	**749658**	**864437**	**983113**
a) Large Industry	221152	237826	275676	311858	318033	357357	422896	471697
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	129108	146725	173858	198066	208696	248999	273587	317583
c) Cottage Industry	72127	82056	99490	116014	126335	143302	167954	193833
4. Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	**24554**	**29233**	**32626**	**38144**	**44523**	**44902**	**50413**	**56535**
a) Electricity	18310	22014	24604	30239	36926	37096	42062	47581
b) Gas	6244	7219	8022	7905	7597	7806	8351	8954
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management	**2103**	**2263**	**2488**	**2674**	**2761**	**2968**	**3809**	**4349**
6. Construction	**162843**	**188219**	**215693**	**250255**	**287880**	**319490**	**369633**	**412548**
C. Services	**1062983**	**1194320**	**1343118**	**1500780**	**1633150**	**1811038**	**2027088**	**2268535**
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorbike & vehical	**288510**	**324632**	**373716**	**418395**	**445757**	**497652**	**567097**	**640467**
8. Transportation and storage	**158030**	**178721**	**197807**	**219712**	**232252**	**256215**	**285272**	**314132**
a) Land Transport	136942	155313	172635	192706	203898	226881	253429	279553
b) Water transport	12941	14328	15088	15865	16571	17475	18419	19400
c) Air transport	1667	1899	2095	2250	2304	2279	2422	2606
d) Warehousing and support activities	5539	6165	6877	7667	8156	8141	9445	10804
e) Postal and courier activities	941	1016	1112	1224	1323	1439	1557	1769
9. Accommodation and food service activity	**23886**	**26670**	**30106**	**33550**	**36015**	**39857**	**44452**	**51053**
10. Information and communication	**24834**	**27264**	**29461**	**32204**	**35108**	**38448**	**41422**	**46934**
11. Financial and insurance activities	**65072**	**72247**	**81723**	**93297**	**103217**	**115271**	**129539**	**146161**
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	54996	61018	69326	79417	88044	98457	110878	125290
b) Insurance	6343	6826	7439	8202	8851	9643	10556	11696
c) Other financial auxiliaries	3733	4403	4958	5678	6322	7171	8105	9175
12. Real estate activities	**192509**	**214151**	**235990**	**260715**	**288001**	**313029**	**340182**	**366100**
13. Professional, scientific and technical activity	**3906**	**4282**	**4714**	**5179**	**5656**	**6273**	**6942**	**7824**
14. Administrative and support service activity	**14244**	**15722**	**17269**	**20017**	**23005**	**27138**	**31136**	**37868**
15. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	**66730**	**78463**	**90249**	**99006**	**106965**	**116996**	**127366**	**143717**
16. Education	**54479**	**60858**	**68164**	**76961**	**85643**	**95642**	**109514**	**126553**
17. Human health and social work activity	**54600**	**63515**	**73365**	**86811**	**101522**	**118500**	**138207**	**159768**
18. Arts, entertainment and recreation	**3007**	**3365**	**3772**	**4244**	**4761**	**5341**	**6074**	**6899**
19. Other service activities	**113177**	**124429**	**136783**	**150691**	**165250**	**180677**	**199886**	**221062**
Total GVA at current basic price	**1987428**	**2221793**	**2516603**	**2823843**	**3057048**	**3397820**	**3819829**	**4274337**
Growth rate		**11.79**	**13.27**	**12.21**	**8.26**	**11.15**	**12.42**	**11.90**
Tax less subsidy	88394	102514	122645	127586	113422	132366	151888	164936
GDP at current market price	**2075822**	**2324307**	**2639248**	**2951429**	**3170470**	**3530186**	**3971717**	**4439273**
Growth rate		**11.97**	**13.55**	**11.83**	**7.42**	**11.35**	**12.51**	**11.77**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. * Provisional

Appendix-3.1: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In crore Tk.)

Industrial Origin Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**70171**	**74410**	**77,292**	**79,682**	**84,904**	**88,206**	**90,332**
Crops & horticulture	50775	54329	56,494	58,094	62,492	64,901	66,039
Animal Farmings	10891	11108	11,353	11,620	11,912	12,221	12,549
Forest and related services	8505	8973	9,445	9,968	10,500	11,084	11,745
FISHING	**16814**	**18397**	**19,685**	**20,657**	**21,607**	**23,051**	**24,279**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**7009**	**7433**	**8,003**	**8,841**	**9,561**	**9,907**	**10,593**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	4680	4988	5,319	5,824	6,320	6,363	6,603
Other mining & coal	2329	2445	2,684	3,017	3,241	3,544	3,990
MANUFACTURING	**73834**	**81613**	**87,596**	**93,459**	**99,671**	**109,651**	**120,567**
Large & medium scale	59116	35500	70,331	74,934	79,631	88,475	97,998
Small scale	14718	16113	17,265	18,525	20,039	21,176	22,569
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**5553**	**5831**	**6,284**	**6,740**	**7,412**	**8,402**	**9,291**
Electricity	4536	4738	5,079	5,441	6,012	6,964	7,728
Gas	659	715	776	856	931	931	1,001
Water	357	379	429	443	469	507	562
CONSTRUCTION	**29825**	**31836**	**33,742**	**35,962**	**38,554**	**41,235**	**44,709**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**62352**	**67571**	**72,481**	**76,728**	**81,219**	**86,650**	**92,457**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**3467**	**3658**	**3,866**	**4,093**	**4,339**	**4,608**	**4,902**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**46497**	**50878**	**55,079**	**59,513**	**64,006**	**69,409**	**75,761**
Land Transport	32822	34927	36,867	39,296	42,169	45,198	48,283
Water transport	4720	4874	5,028	5,184	5,349	5,506	5,676
Air transport	562	540	552	631	746	860	909
Support transport services, storage	2462	2619	2,915	3,143	3,467	3,882	4,565
Post and Tele communications	5932	7918	9,717	11,259	12,275	13,964	16,327
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**14216**	**15139**	**15,733**	**15,728**	**16,711**	**18,456**	**21,180**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	12228	12807	13,092	12,582	12,978	14,663	17,245
Insurance	1346	1599	1,789	2,089	2,488	2,580	2,693
Other financial auxilliaries	642	733	852	1,057	1,245	1,213	1,241
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**37935**	**39382**	**40,876**	**42,442**	**44,078**	**45,790**	**47,586**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**14089**	**15293**	**16,289**	**17,447**	**18,882**	**20,552**	**22,099**
EDUCATION	**9962**	**10835**	**11,609**	**12,293**	**12,931**	**13,659**	**14,717**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**9288**	**9749**	**10,321**	**10,634**	**11,360**	**12,080**	**12,540**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**56600**	**58399**	**60,262**	**62,192**	**64,191**	**66,265**	**68,416**
Tax less subsidy	24725	25959	28,319	28,645	27,672	28,422	29,062
GDP at constant market price	**482337**	**516383**	**547,437**	**575,056**	**607,097**	**646,342**	**688,493**
Growth rate	**6.67**	**7.06**	**6.01**	**5.05**	**5.57**	**6.46**	**6.52**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-3.2: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In crore Tk.)

Industrial Origin Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**91,656**	**95,151**	**97,480**	**99,228**	**101,173**	**104,688**	**107991**	**112423**
Crops & horticulture	66,427	68,938	70,199	70,814	71,491	73,678	75119	77723
Animal Farmings	12,893	13,258	13,667	14,103	14,569	15,065	15598	16154
Forest and related services	12,337	12,955	13,614	14,311	15,113	15,945	17274	18546
FISHING	**25,780**	**27,419**	**29,170**	**30,950**	**32,879**	**34,974**	**37146**	**39383**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**11,584**	**12,127**	**13,290**	**14,997**	**16,330**	**17,474**	**18501**	**384391**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	7,102	7,277	7,912	8,843	8,873	9,072	9001	8691
Other mining & coal	4,482	4,850	5,378	6,154	7,457	8,401	9501	9990
MANUFACTURING	**132,994**	**144,653**	**159,568**	**178,223**	**197,765**	**224,270**	**256118**	**260728**
Large & medium scale	108,436	118,540	131,225	147,313	163,820	187,.184	214970	217949
Small scale	24,558	26,113	28,343	30,909	33,946	37,086	41148	42778
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**10,126**	**10,585**	**11,243**	**12,742**	**13,820**	**15,089**	**16535**	**16814**
Electricity	8,477	8,854	9,393	10,727	11,715	12,909	14243	14515
Gas	1,060	1,078	1,134	1,246	1,249	1,277	1284	1241
Water	589	654	716	769	855	903	1008	1058
CONSTRUCTION	**48,305**	**52,209**	**56,698**	**61,552**	**66,951**	**73,595**	**81139**	**88169**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**98,173**	**104,776**	**111,426**	**118,665**	**127,417**	**136914**	**148058**	**154029**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**5,220**	**5,570**	**5,950**	**6,366**	**6,820**	**7,314**	**7870**	**8007**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**80,514**	**85,382**	**90,475**	**95,972**	**102,463**	**109,208**	**117056**	**121355**
Land Transport	51,136	53,981	57,318	60,918	65,222	69,602	74513	76353
Water transport	5,859	6,043	6,262	6,462	6,727	6,962	7216	7322
Air transport	894	900	978	993	1,020	1,048	1115	1131
Support transport services, storage	4,719	4,841	5,101	5,365	5,709	6,256	6815	6963
Post and Tele communications	17,906	19,618	20,816	22,233	23,785	2,539	27397	29586
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**23,110**	**24,790**	**26,719**	**28,787**	**31,413**	**33,893**	**36394**	**37521**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	19,120	20,712	22,470	24,460	26,894	29,184	31337	32169
Insurance	2,710	2,752	2,860	2,876	2,935	2,989	3131	3248
Other financial auxilliaries	1,280	1,327	1,389	1,452	1,583	1,727	1926	2104
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**49,509**	**51,615**	**53,888**	**56,297**	**58,997**	**61,936**	**65173**	**68318**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**23,542**	**25,165**	**27,637**	**30,796**	**33,615**	**36,462**	**38795**	**40906**
EDUCATION	**15,645**	**16,781**	**18,125**	**20,248**	**22,547**	**24,127**	**25976**	**27290**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**13,137**	**13,802**	**14,517**	**15,612**	**16,804**	**17,984**	**20105**	**22109**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**70,643**	**72,955**	**75,352**	**77,838**	**80,653**	**83,598**	**86706**	**89319**
Tax less subsidy	29,960	31,156	33,324	35,266	38,252	40,909	42231	39545
GDP at constant market price	**729,896**	**774,136**	**824,862**	**883,539**	**947,898**	**1022,438**	**1105794**	**1144597**
Growth rate	**6.01**	**6.06**	**6.55**	**7.11**	**7.28**	**7.86**	**8.15**	**3.51**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-3.3: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices

(Base Year: 2015-16)

(In crore Tk.)

Industrial Origin Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	**279505**	**288439**	**298662**	**308401**	**318951**	**329075**	**339126**	**347965**
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**279505**	**288439**	**298662**	**308401**	**318951**	**329075**	**339126**	**347965**
a) Crops & horticulture	138280	141345	145228	148230	151939	155417	159470	163080
b) Animal Farmings	46655	47948	49340	50825	52446	53989	55661	57460
c) Forest and related services	37188	39049	41033	43136	45440	47704	50129	52714
d) Fishing	57382	60097	63061	66210	69126	71965	73866	74711
B. Industry	**644940**	**698291**	**769487**	**859004**	**890023**	**981581**	**1078322**	**1166526**
2. Mining and quarrying	**33053**	**38767**	**42470**	**47271**	**48766**	**51932**	**51352**	**54301**
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	11478	11439	11444	11378	10870	10905	10396	10275
b) Other mining & coal	21575	27328	31026	35893	37896	41027	40956	44026
3. Manufacturing	**422387**	**452319**	**499598**	**561221**	**570654**	**636765**	**709425**	**774903**
a) Large Industry	221152	231388	257016	289885	291072	321967	372452	403948
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	129108	142102	157882	174632	179325	204241	214126	234970
c) Cottage Industry	72127	78829	84700	96704	100257	110557	122847	135985
4. Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	**24554**	**26291**	**28465**	**30812**	**31020**	**33981**	**36070**	**37708**
a) Electricity	18310	19918	21927	24168	24620	27488	29617	31285
b) Gas	6244	6373	6538	6644	6400	6493	6453	6423
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management	2103	2180	2244	2386	2438	2600	2848	3133
6. Construction	162843	178734	196710	217314	237146	256305	278628	296481
C. Services	**1062983**	**1130747**	**1204852**	**1287744**	**1338389**	**1415108**	**1503646**	**1591479**
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorbike & vehical	288510	312225	339505	369561	381439	410590	445317	474949
8. Transportation and storage	**158030**	**167711**	**179011**	**191555**	**194871**	**202739**	**214399**	**227241**
a) Land Transport	136942	145890	156215	167813	170737	178730	189605	201863
b) Water transport	12941	13081	13283	13476	13577	13822	13991	13742
c) Air transport	1667	1877	2061	2206	2235	2190	2275	2391
d) Warehousing and support activities	5539	5891	6427	6990	7229	6868	7379	8049
e) Postal and courier activities	941	972	1025	1070	1093	1129	1149	1196
9. Accommodation and food service activity	23886	25173	26564	28061	28535	29828	31428	33278
10. Information and communication	24834	26908	28729	30842	32869	35206	36891	38891
11. Financial and insurance activities	**65072**	**68524**	**73278**	**79324**	**83069**	**87901**	**93062**	**98426**
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	54996	57874	62162	67523	70857	75080	79655	84372
b) Insurance	6343	6474	6670	6973	7124	7353	7584	7876
c) Other financial auxiliaries	3733	4176	4446	4828	5088	5468	5823	6178
12. Real estate activities	192509	198921	205841	213268	221109	228668	237134	246321
13. Professional, scientific and technical activity	3906	4061	4227	4403	4552	4784	4987	5205
14. Administrative and support service activity	14244	15155	16329	17663	18781	19911	21108	22403
15. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	66730	74220	80656	85890	90602	96081	100802	107811
16. Education	54479	57722	61120	65434	68924	72932	78675	84084
17. Human health and social work activity	54600	60242	65783	73809	81704	90364	99289	107590
18 . Arts, entertainment and recreation	3007	3157	3322	3504	3695	3908	4145	4409
19. Other service activities	113177	116731	120489	124429	128242	132198	136410	140873
Total GVA at constant prices	**1987428**	**2117477**	**2273001**	**2455149**	**2547363**	**2725764**	**2921094**	**3105970**
Growth rate	-	**6.54**	**7.34**	**8.01**	**3.76**	**7.00**	**7.17**	**6.33**
Tax less subsidy	88394	95147	101573	106588	102703	108180	114056	112061
GDP at current market price	**2075822**	**2212624**	**2374574**	**2561737**	**2650066**	**2833944**	**3035150**	**3218031**
Growth rate	-	**6.59**	**7.32**	**7.88**	**3.45**	**6.94**	**7.10**	**6.03**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. *provisional

Appendix-4.1: Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In Percentage)

Industrial Origin Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**5.44**	**6.04**	**3.87**	**3.09**	**6.55**	**3.89**	**2.41**
Crops & horticulture	6.17	7.00	3.98	2.83	7.57	3.85	1.75
Animal Farmings	2.15	1.99	2.21	2.35	2.51	2.59	2.68
Forest and related services	5.46	5.50	5.26	5.54	5.34	5.56	5.96
FISHING	**5.75**	**9.41**	**7.00**	**4.94**	**4.60**	**6.69**	**5.32**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**5.91**	**6.05**	**7.67**	**10.47**	**8.15**	**3.62**	**6.93**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	4.87	6.59	6.64	9.49	8.52	0.68	3.78
Other mining & coal	8.06	4.98	9.78	12.41	7.43	9.34	12.58
MANUFACTURING	**10.81**	**10.54**	**7.33**	**6.69**	**6.65**	**10.01**	**9.96**
Large & medium scale	11.24	10.80	7.38	6.54	6.27	11.11	10.76
Small scale	9.14	9.48	7.15	7.30	8.17	5.67	6.58
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**7.59**	**5.01**	**7.75**	**7.26**	**9.97**	**13.36**	**10.58**
Electricity	7.92	4.44	7.20	7.13	10.50	15.82	10.97
Gas	6.63	8.46	8.53	10.31	8.78	0.07	7.45
Water	5.23	5.97	13.19	3.26	5.79	8.23	10.91
CONSTRUCTION	**8.69**	**6.74**	**5.99**	**6.58**	**7.21**	**6.95**	**8.42**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**6.29**	**8.37**	**7.27**	**5.86**	**5.85**	**6.69**	**6.70**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**5.33**	**5.53**	**5.69**	**5.87**	**6.01**	**6.20**	**6.39**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**8.39**	**9.42**	**8.26**	**8.05**	**7.55**	**8.44**	**9.15**
Land Transport	3.95	6.41	5.55	6.59	7.31	7.18	6.83
Water transport	2.59	3.26	3.16	3.10	3.19	2.92	3.10
Air transport	9.68	-3.86	2.22	14.31	18.19	15.23	5.76
Support transport services, storage	15.12	6.41	11.30	7.82	10.33	11.97	17.60
Post and Tele communications	45.72	33.48	22.72	15.87	9.02	13.77	16.92
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**27.80**	**6.49**	**3.92**	**-0.03**	**6.25**	**10.44**	**14.76**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	29.37	4.74	2.23	-3.90	3.15	12.98	17.61
Insurance	25.22	18.78	11.88	16.77	19.08	3.69	4.41
Other financial auxilliaries	7.61	14.17	16.23	24.06	17.71	-2.54	2.33
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**3.77**	**3.82**	**3.79**	**3.83**	**3.85**	**3.88**	**3.92**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**10.86**	**8.55**	**6.51**	**7.11**	**8.23**	**8.84**	**7.53**
EDUCATION	**9.41**	**8.76**	**7.14**	**5.89**	**5.18**	**5.63**	**7.75**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**5.10**	**4.96**	**5.87**	**3.03**	**6.83**	**6.34**	**3.81**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**2.04**	**3.18**	**3.19**	**3.20**	**3.21**	**3.23**	**3.25**
Growth rate	**6.67**	**7.06**	**6.01**	**5.05**	**5.57**	**6.46**	**6.52**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-4.2: Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In Percentage)

Industrial Origin Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**1.47**	**3.81**	**2.45**	**1.79**	**1.96**	**3.47**	**3.15**	**4.10**
Crops & horticulture	0.59	3.78	1.83	0.88	0.96	3.06	1.96	3.47
Animal Farmings	2.74	2.83	3.08	3.19	3.31	3.40	3.54	3.56
Forest and related services	5.04	5.01	5.08	5.12	5.60	5.51	8.34	7.36
FISHING	**6.18**	**6.36**	**6.38**	**6.11**	**6.23**	**6.37**	**6.21**	**6.02**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**9.35**	**4.68**	**9.60**	**12.84**	**8.89**	**7.00**	**5.88**	**0.97**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	7.55	2.47	8.73	11.77	0.34	2.25	-0.79	-3.44
Other mining & coal	12.34	8.20	10.90	14.42	21.19	12.64	**13.08**	5.15
MANUFACTURING	**10.31**	**8.77**	**10.31**	**11.69**	**10.97**	**13.40**	**14.20**	**1.80**
Large & medium scale	10.65	9.32	10.70	12.26	11.20	14.26	14.84	1.39
Small scale	8.81	6.33	8.54	9.06	9.82	9.25	10.95	3.96
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**8.99**	**4.54**	**6.22**	**13.33**	**8.46**	**9.19**	**9.58**	**1.69**
Electricity	9.69	4.45	6.09	14.20	9.22	10.19	10.33	1.91
Gas	5.91	1.69	5.16	9.91	0.28	2.20	0.57	-3.37
Water	4.75	10.93	9.62	7.40	11.09	5.66	11.57	5.00
CONSTRUCTION	**8.04**	**8.08**	**8.60**	**8.56**	**8.77**	**9.92**	**10.25**	**8.66**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**6.18**	**6.73**	**6.35**	**6.50**	**7.37**	**7.45**	**8.14**	**4.03**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**6.49**	**6.70**	**6.83**	**6.98**	**7.13**	**7.28**	**7.57**	**1.75**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**6.27**	**6.05**	**5.96**	**6.08**	**6.76**	**6.58**	**7.19**	**3.67**
Land Transport	5.91	5.56	6.18	6.28	7.06	6.72	7.06	2.47
Water transport	3.21	3.15	3.62	3.20	4.10	3.50	3.63	1.47
Air transport	-1.64	.61	8.71	1.48	2.79	2.74	6.37	1.45
Support transport services, storage	3.36	2.59	5.37	5.19	6.40	9.58	8.94	2.17
Post and Tele communications	9.67	9.56	6.11	6.81	6.98	6.53	8.12	7.99
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**9.11**	**7.27**	**7.78**	**7.74**	**9.12**	**7.90**	**7.38**	**3.09**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	10.87	8.33	8.49	8.85	9.95	8.51	7.38	2.65
Insurance	0.61	1.55	3.95	0.54	2.05	1.63	4.96	3.76
Other financial auxilliaries	3.14	3.63	4.68	4.54	9.06	9.05	11.55	9.20
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**4.04**	**4.25**	**4.40**	**4.47**	**4.80**	**4.98**	**5.23**	**4.83**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**6.53**	**6.89**	**9.82**	**11.43**	**9.15**	**8.47**	**6.40**	**5.44**
EDUCATION	**6.30**	**7.26**	**8.01**	**11.71**	**11.35**	**7.01**	**7.66**	**5.06**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**4.76**	**5.06**	**5.18**	**7.54**	**7.63**	**7.02**	**11.79**	**9.97**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**3.25**	**3.27**	**3.28**	**3.30**	**3.62**	**3.65**	**3.72**	**3.01**
Growth rate	**6.01**	**6.06**	**6.55**	**7.11**	**7.28**	**7.86**	**8.15**	**3.51**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics,* Provisional.

Appendix-4.3: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2015-16)

Industrial Origin Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	-	**3.2**	**3.54**	**3.26**	**3.42**	**3.17**	**3.05**	**2.61**
2. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	**3.2**	**3.54**	**3.26**	**3.42**	**3.17**	**3.05**	**2.61**
a) Crops & horticulture	-	2.22	2.75	2.07	2.5	2.29	2.61	2.26
b) Animal Farmings	-	2.77	2.9	3.01	3.19	2.94	3.10	3.23
c) Forest and related services	-	5	5.08	5.13	5.34	4.98	5.08	5.16
d) Fishing	-	4.73	4.93	4.99	4.4	4.11	2.64	1.14
B. Industry	-	**8.27**	**10.2**	**11.63**	**3.61**	**10.29**	**9.86**	**8.18**
2. Mining and quarrying	-	**17.29**	**9.55**	**11.31**	**3.16**	**6.49**	**-1.12**	**5.74**
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	-	-0.34	0.04	-0.57	-4.47	0.32	-4.67	-1.17
b) Other mining & coal	-	26.67	13.53	15.69	5.58	8.26	-0.17	7.50
3. Manufacturing	-	**7.09**	**10.45**	**12.33**	**1.68**	**11.59**	**11.41**	**9.23**
a) Large Industry	-	4.63	11.08	12.79	0.41	10.61	15.68	8.46
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	-	10.06	11.1	10.61	2.69	13.89	4.84	9.73
c) Cottage Industry	-	9.29	7.45	14.17	3.67	10.27	11.12	10.69
4. Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	-	**7.07**	**8.27**	**8.24**	**0.67**	**9.54**	**6.15**	**4.54**
a) Electricity	-	8.78	10.09	10.22	1.87	11.65	7.75	5.63
b) Gas	-	2.06	2.6	1.62	-3.68	1.45	-0.61	-0.46
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management	-	3.63	2.96	6.31	2.18	6.65	9.54	10.02
6. Construction	-	9.76	10.06	10.47	9.13	8.08	8.71	6.41
C. Services	-	**6.37**	**6.55**	**6.88**	**3.93**	**5.73**	6.26	5.84
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorbike & vehical	-	8.22	8.74	8.85	3.21	7.64	8.46	6.65
8. Transportation and storage	-	**6.13**	**6.74**	**7.01**	**1.73**	**4.04**	**5.75**	**5.99**
a) Land Transport	-	6.53	7.08	7.42	1.74	4.68	6.08	6.46
b) Water transport	-	1.07	1.55	1.45	0.75	1.8	1.22	-1.78
c) Air transport	-	12.61	9.78	7.08	1.29	-2	3.84	5.12
d) Warehousing and support activities	-	6.35	9.1	8.76	3.42	-4.99	7.43	9.08
e) Postal and courier activities	-	3.23	5.44	4.48	2.07	3.34	1.76	4.08
9. Accommodation and food service activity	-	**5.39**	**5.52**	**5.64**	**1.69**	**4.53**	**5.37**	**5.89**
10. Information and communication	-	**8.35**	**6.77**	**7.36**	**6.57**	**7.11**	**4.79**	**5.42**
11. Financial and insurance activities	-	**5.3**	**6.94**	**8.25**	**4.72**	**5.82**	**5.87**	**5.76**
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	-	5.23	7.41	8.62	4.94	5.96	6.09	5.92
b) Insurance	-	2.07	3.04	4.54	2.16	3.22	3.14	3.86
c) Other financial auxiliaries	-	11.86	6.46	8.59	5.38	7.48	6.48	6.11
12. Real estate activities	-	3.33	3.48	3.61	3.68	3.42	3.70	3.87
13. Professional, scientific and technical activity	-	3.97	4.08	4.17	3.38	5.09	4.25	4.37
14. Administrative and support service activity	-	6.4	7.74	8.17	6.33	6.02	6.01	6.13
15. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	-	11.23	8.67	6.49	5.49	6.05	4.91	6.95
16. Education	-	5.95	5.89	7.06	5.33	5.81	7.87	6.88
17. Human health and social work activity	-	10.33	9.2	12.2	10.7	10.6	9.88	8.36
18 . Arts, entertainment and recreation	-	4.98	5.24	5.48	5.43	5.76	6.07	6.36
19. Other service activities	-	3.14	3.22	3.27	3.06	3.08	3.19	3.27
Total GVA at constant prices	-	6.54	7.34	8.01	3.76	7	7.17	6.33
Tax less subsidy	-	7.64	6.75	4.94	-3.65	5.33	5.43	-1.75
GDP at current market price	-	6.59	7.32	7.88	3.45	6.94	7.10	6.03

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics,* Provisional.

Appendix-5.1: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices
(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In percentage)

Industrial Origin Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**15.33**	**15.17**	**14.89**	**14.58**	**14.65**	**14.27**	**13.70**
Crops & horticulture	11.10	11.08	10.88	10.63	10.79	10.50	10.01
Animal Farmings	2.38	2.27	2.19	2.13	2.06	1.98	1.90
Forest and related services	1.86	1.83	1.82	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.78
FISHING	**3.67**	**3.75**	**3.79**	**3.78**	**3.73**	**3.73**	**3.68**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**1.53**	**1.52**	**1.54**	**1.62**	**1.65**	**1.60**	**1.61**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.07	1.09	1.03	1.00
Other mining & coal	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.61
MANUFACTURING	**16.13**	**16.64**	**16.87**	**17.10**	**17.20**	**17.75**	**18.28**
Large & medium scale	12.92	13.36	13.55	13.71	13.74	14.32	14.86
Small scale	3.22	3.29	3.33	3.39	3.46	3.43	3.42
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**1.21**	**1.19**	**1.21**	**1.23**	**1.28**	**1.36**	**1.41**
Electricity	0.99	0.97	0.98	1.00	1.04	1.13	1.17
Gas	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15
Water	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09
CONSTRUCTION	**6.52**	**6.49**	**6.50**	**6.58**	**6.65**	**6.67**	**6.78**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**13.63**	**13.78**	**13.96**	**14.04**	**14.02**	**14.02**	**14.02**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**0.76**	**0.75**	**0.74**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.74**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**10.16**	**10.37**	**10.61**	**10.89**	**11.05**	**11.23**	**11.49**
Land Transport	7.17	7.12	7.10	7.19	7.28	7.31	7.32
Water transport	1.03	0.99	0.97	0.95	0.92	0.89	0.86
Air transport	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.14
Support transport services, storage	0.54	0.53	0.56	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.69
Post and Tele communications	1.30	1.61	1.87	2.06	2.12	2.26	2.48
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**3.11**	**3.09**	**3.03**	**2.88**	**2.88**	**2.99**	**3.21**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	2.67	2.61	2.52	2.30	2.24	2.37	2.62
Insurance	0.29	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.43	0.42	0.41
Other financial auxilliaries	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.19
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**8.29**	**8.03**	**7.87**	**7.77**	**7.61**	**7.41**	**7.22**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**3.08**	**3.12**	**3.14**	**3.19**	**3.26**	**3.33**	**3.35**
EDUCATION	**2.18**	**2.21**	**2.24**	**2.25**	**2.23**	**2.21**	**2.23**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**2.03**	**1.99**	**1.99**	**1.95**	**1.96**	**1.95**	**1.90**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**12.37**	**11.91**	**11.61**	**11.38**	**11.08**	**10.72**	**10.38**
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-5.2: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices

(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In percentage)

Industrial Origin Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY	**13.09**	**12.81**	**12.32**	**11.70**	**11.12**	**10.67**	**10.15**	**10.17**
Crops & horticulture	9.49	9.28	8.87	8.35	7.86	7.51	7.06	7.03
Animal Farmings	1.84	1.78	1.73	1.66	1.60	1.53	1.47	1.46
Forest and related services	1.76	1.74	1.72	1.69	1.66	1.62	1.62	1.68
FISHING	**3.68**	**3.69**	**3.69**	**3.65**	**3.61**	**3.56**	**3.49**	**3.56**
MINING AND QUARRYING	**1.65**	**1.63**	**1.68**	**1.77**	**1.80**	**1.78**	**1.74**	**1.69**
Natural gas and crude petroleum	1.01	0.98	1.00	1.04	0.98	0.92	0.85	0.79
Other mining & coal	0.64	0.65	0.68	0.73	0.82	0.86	0.89	0.90
MANUFACTURING	**19.00**	**19.47**	**20.16**	**21.01**	**21.74**	**22.85**	**24.08**	**23.59**
Large & medium scale	15.49	15.95	16.58	17.37	18.01	19.07	20.21	19.72
Small scale	3.51	3.51	3.58	3.64	3.73	3.78	3.87	3.87
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	**1.45**	**1.42**	**1.42**	**1.50**	**1.52**	**1.54**	**1.55**	**1.52**
Electricity	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.26	1.29	1.32	1.34	1.31
Gas	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11
Water	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.10
CONSTRUCTION	**6.90**	**7.03**	**7.16**	**7.26**	**7.36**	**7.50**	**7.63**	**7.98**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	**14.03**	**14.10**	**14.08**	**13.99**	**14.01**	**13.95**	**13.92**	**13.94**
HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.75**	**0.74**	**0.72**
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	**11.50**	**11.49**	**11.43**	**11.31**	**11.26**	**11.13**	**11.01**	**10.98**
Land Transport	7.31	7.27	7.24	7.18	7.17	7.09	7.00	6.91
Water transport	0.84	0.81	0.79	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.68	0.66
Air transport	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10
Support transport services, storage	0.67	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.63
Post and Tele communications	2.56	2.64	2.63	2.62	2.61	2.58	2.58	2.68
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS	**3.30**	**3.34**	**3.38**	**3.39**	**3.45**	**3.45**	**3.42**	**3.40**
Monetary intermediation (Banks)	2.73	2.79	2.84	2.88	2.96	2.97	2.95	2.91
Insurance	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.29
Other financial auxilliaries	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.19
REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	**7.07**	**6.95**	**6.81**	**6.64**	**6.49**	**6.31**	**6.13**	**6.18**
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	**3.36**	**3.39**	**3.49**	**3.63**	**3.70**	**3.71**	**3.65**	**3.70**
EDUCATION	**2.24**	**2.26**	**2.29**	**2.39**	**2.48**	**2.46**	2.44	**2.47**
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS	**1.88**	**1.86**	**1.83**	**1.84**	**1.85**	**1.83**	1.89	**2.00**
COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	**10.09**	**9.82**	**9.52**	**9.18**	**8.87**	**8.52**	8.15	**8.08**
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-5.3: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices

(Base Year: 2015-16)

(In percentage)

Industrial Origin Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
A. Agriculture	**14.06**	**13.62**	**13.14**	**12.56**	**12.52**	**12.07**	**11.61**	**11.20**
3. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.06	13.62	13.14	12.56	12.52	12.07	11.61	11.20
a) Crops & horticulture	6.96	6.68	6.39	6.04	5.96	5.7	5.46	5.25
b) Animal Farmings	2.35	2.26	2.17	2.07	2.06	1.98	1.91	1.85
c) Forest and related services	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.76	1.78	1.75	1.72	1.70
d) Fishing	2.89	2.84	2.77	2.7	2.71	2.64	2.53	2.41
B. Industry	**32.45**	**32.98**	**33.85**	**34.99**	**34.94**	**36.01**	**36.92**	**37.56**
2. Mining and quarrying	1.66	1.83	1.87	1.93	1.91	1.91	1.76	1.75
a) Natural gas and crude petroleum	0.58	0.54	0.5	0.46	0.43	0.4	0.36	0.33
b) Other mining & coal	1.09	1.29	1.36	1.46	1.49	1.51	1.40	1.42
3. Manufacturing	21.25	21.36	21.98	22.86	22.4	23.36	24.29	24.95
a) Large Industry	11.13	10.93	11.31	11.81	11.43	11.81	12.75	13.01
b) Small, Medium and Micro Industry	6.5	6.71	6.95	7.11	7.04	7.49	7.33	7.57
c) Cottage Industry	3.63	3.72	3.73	3.94	3.94	4.06	4.21	4.38
4. Electricity, gas, steam and air condition	1.24	1.24	1.25	1.26	1.22	1.25	1.23	1.21
a) Electricity	0.92	0.94	0.96	0.98	0.97	1.01	1.01	1.01
b) Gas	0.31	0.3	0.29	0.27	0.25	0.24	0.22	0.21
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.10	0.10
6. Construction	8.19	8.44	8.65	8.85	9.31	9.4	9.54	9.55
C. Services	**53.49**	**53.4**	**53.01**	**52.45**	**52.54**	**51.92**	**51.48**	**51.24**
7. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motorbike & vehical	14.52	14.75	14.94	15.05	14.97	15.06	15.24	15.29
8. Transportation and storage	7.95	7.92	7.88	7.8	7.65	7.44	7.34	7.32
a) Land Transport	6.89	6.89	6.87	6.84	6.7	6.56	6.49	6.50
b) Water transport	0.65	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.51	0.48	0.44
c) Air transport	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08
d) Warehousing and support activities	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.26
e) Postal and courier activities	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
9. Accommodation and food service activity	1.2	1.19	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.07
10. Information and communication	1.25	1.27	1.26	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.26	1.25
11. Financial and insurance activities	3.27	3.24	3.22	3.23	3.26	3.22	3.19	3.17
a) Monetary intermediation (Banks)	2.77	2.73	2.73	2.75	2.78	2.75	2.73	2.72
b) Insurance	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.25
c) Other financial auxiliaries	0.19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.20	0.20
12. Real estate activities	9.69	9.39	9.06	8.69	8.68	8.39	8.12	7.93
13. Professional, scientific and technical activity	0.2	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
14. Administrative and support service activity	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.72
15. Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	3.36	3.51	3.55	3.5	3.56	3.52	3.45	3.47
16. Education	2.74	2.73	2.69	2.67	2.71	2.68	2.69	2.71
17. Human health and social work activity	2.75	2.84	2.89	3.01	3.21	3.32	3.40	3.46
18 . Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14
19. Other service activities	5.69	5.51	5.3	5.07	5.03	4.85	4.67	4.54
GDP at constant market price	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.* Provisional

Appendix-6.1: Consumer Price Indices and Inflation (National) (Base Year: 1995-96=100)

Fiscal Year	Consumer Price Index			Inflation		
	General	Food	Non-Food	General	Food	Non-Food
1998-99	120.94	125.16	115.10	7.06	9.30	3.95
1999-00	124.31	128.52	118.64	2.79	2.68	3.08
2000-01	126.72	130.30	122.25	1.94	1.38	3.04
2001-02	130.26	132.43	127.89	2.79	1.63	4.61
2002-03	135.97	137.01	135.13	4.38	3.46	5.66
2003-04	143.90	146.50	141.03	5.83	6.93	4.37
2004-05	153.23	158.08	147.14	6.48	7.91	4.33
2005-06	164.21	170.34	156.56	7.17	7.76	6.40
2006-07	176.06	184.18	165.79	7.22	8.12	5.90
2007-08	193.54	206.79	176.26	9.93	12.28	6.32
2008-09	206.43	221.64	186.67	6.66	7.18	5.91
2009-10	221.53	240.55	196.84	7.31	8.53	5.45
2010-11	241.02	267.84	205.01	8.80	11.34	4.15
2011-12	266.61	295.88	277.87	10.62	10.47	11.15

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-6.2: Consumer Price Indices (All Urban) (Base Year: 1995-96=100)

Fiscal Year	Consumer Price Index			Inflation		
	General	Food	Non-Food	General	Food	Non-Food
1998-99	119.41	125.55	113.56	6.54	10.13	3.00
1999-00	123.82	130.68	117.29	3.69	4.09	3.28
2000-01	125.70	133.15	118.61	1.52	1.89	1.13
2001-02	129.92	135.93	124.19	3.36	2.09	4.70
2002-03	134.48	138.77	130.40	3.51	2.09	5.00
2003-04	142.54	149.60	135.80	5.99	7.80	4.14
2004-05	151.29	161.14	141.90	6.14	7.71	4.49
2005-06	161.39	174.18	149.20	6.68	8.09	5.14
2006-07	172.73	189.06	157.17	7.03	8.54	5.34
2007-08	189.65	213.73	166.69	9.80	13.05	6.06
2008-09	201.49	229.60	174.69	6.24	7.43	4.80
2009-10	216.98	252.21	183.40	7.69	9.85	4.99
2010-11	232.81	276.82	190.87	7.30	7.76	4.07
2011-12	260.01	310.58	211.82	11.68	12.20	10.98

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-6.3: Consumer Price Indices (All Rural) (Base Year: 1995-96=100)

Fiscal Year	Consumer Price Index			Inflation		
	General	Food	Non-Food	General	Food	Non-Food
1998-99	121.57	125.00	115.73	7.29	8.96	4.33
1999-00	124.50	127.63	119.19	2.41	2.10	2.99
2000-01	127.14	129.13	123.75	2.12	1.18	3.83
2001-02	130.40	130.99	129.41	2.56	1.44	4.57
2002-03	136.58	136.29	137.06	4.74	4.05	5.91
2003-04	144.46	145.22	143.18	5.77	6.55	4.47
2004-05	154.03	156.82	149.29	6.62	7.99	4.27
2005-06	165.37	168.77	159.59	7.36	7.62	6.90
2006-07	177.42	182.18	169.33	7.30	7.96	6.10
2007-08	195.14	203.93	180.19	9.99	11.94	6.41
2008-09	208.46	218.38	191.59	6.83	7.09	6.33
2009-10	223.39	235.76	202.36	7.16	7.96	5.62
2010-11	244.39	264.15	210.81	9.40	12.03	4.18
2011-12	269.31	289.82	234.47	10.20	9.73	11.22

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-7.1: Consumer Price Indices (National)
(Base Year: 2005-06=100)

Fiscal Year	Consumer Price Index			Inflation		
	General	Food	Non-Food	General	Food	Non-Food
2006-07	109.39	111.63	106.51	9.39	11.63	6.51
2007-08	122.84	130.30	113.27	12.30	16.72	6.35
2008-09	132.17	140.61	127.36	7.60	7.91	7.14
2009-10	141.18	149.40	130.66	6.82	6.25	7.66
2010-11	156.59	170.48	138.77	10.91	14.11	6.21
2011-12	170.19	183.65	152.94	8.69	7.72	10.21
2012-13	181.73	193.24	166.97	6.78	5.22	9.17
2013-14	195.08	209.79	176.23	7.35	8.56	5.55
2014-15	207.58	223.80	186.79	6.41	6.68	5.99
2015-16	219.86	234.77	200.66	5.92	4.90	7.43
2016-17	231.82	248.90	209.92	5.44	6.01	4.61
2017-18	245.22	266.64	217.76	5.78	7.13	3.74
2018-19	258.65	281.33	229.58	5.48	5.51	5.43
2019-20	273.26	296.96	243.00	5.65	5.56	5.85
2020-21	288.44	313.86	255.85	5.56	5.73	5.29
2021-22	306.18	332.86	271.98	6.15	6.05	6.31

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-7.2: Consumer Price Indices (All Urban)
(Base Year: 2005-06=100)

Fiscal Year	Consumer Price Index			Inflation		
	General	Food	Non-Food	General	Food	Non-Food
2009-10	138.43	151.66	126.92	8.83	9.61	8.03
2010-11	151.36	169.68	135.43	9.34	11.88	6.70
2011-12	164.52	183.71	147.84	8.70	8.27	9.16
2012-13	177.71	195.91	161.88	8.02	6.64	9.50
2013-14	191.73	214.85	171.61	7.89	9.67	6.01
2014-15	204.76	230.56	182.32	6.80	7.31	6.24
2015-16	219.31	245.66	196.39	7.11	6.55	7.72
2016-17	233.29	263.09	207.38	6.36	7.10	5.60
2017-18	247.17	283.19	215.83	5.95	7.63	4.08
2018-19	262.17	300.3	229	6.07	6.04	6.1
2019-20	277.06	315.83	243.34	5.68	5.17	6.26
2020-21	292.27	332.08	257.64	5.49	5.15	5.88
2021-22	308.81	348.75	274.07	5.66	5.02	6.38

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-7.3: Consumer Price Indices (All Rural)
(Base Year: 2005-06=100)

Fiscal Year	Consumer Price Index			Inflation		
	General	Food	Non-Food	General	Food	Non-Food
2009-10	142.67	148.47	133.46	5.79	4.90	7.40
2010-11	159.41	170.81	141.28	11.73	15.05	5.86
2011-12	173.26	183.62	156.77	8.69	7.50	10.96
2012-13	183.90	192.14	170.79	6.14	4.64	8.94
2013-14	196.90	207.72	179.69	7.07	8.11	5.21
2014-15	209.10	221.02	190.13	6.20	6.40	5.81
2015-16	220.10	230.31	203.86	5.26	4.20	7.22
2016-17	231.02	243.08	211.83	4.96	5.54	3.11
2017-18	244.17	259.86	219.21	5.69	6.90	3.48
2018-19	256.74	273.55	230.01	5.15	5.27	4.93
2019-20	271.2	289.08	242.74	5.63	5.68	5.53
2020-21	286.37	306.4	254.51	5.59	5.99	4.85
2021-22	304.76	326.34	270.42	6.42	6.51	6.25

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-8: Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for Middle Class Families of Dhaka City
(Base year: 1973-74=100)

Sector	Weight (%)	83-84	84--85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98
General	100.0	357	397	436	481	536	579	633	689	724	734	747	786	818	850	904
Food	63.00	350	388	429	483	535	566	606	648	684	676	679	732	774	812	871
Energy and electricity	7.00	466	503	539	542	562	621	674	945	1008	1055	1061	1014	1030	1056	1082
Housing and household requisites	12.00	417	454	507	551	648	723	808	867	893	946	1019	1040	1047	1067	1110
Clothing and Footwear	6.00	225	255	274	293	319	348	374	399	410	422	431	439	439	473	493
Miscellaneous	12.0	335	392	419	460	524	598	707	720	756	788	805	860	883	899	976
Rate of increase (%)																
General	-	9.7	10.9	9.9	10.4	11.4	8.0	9.3	8.9	5.1	1.4	1.8	5.2	4.1	3.9	6.4
Food	-	11.8	10.9	10.6	12.6	10.8	5.8	7.1	6.9	5.6	-1.2	0.4	7.8	7.7	4.9	7.3
Non-food	-	6.0	10.9	9.1	8.6	12.0	10.3	11.8	12.0	4.5	4.8	3.7	1.9	1.5	2.5	4.7

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Note: BBS has not published "Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Middle Class Families of Dhaka City (Base year: 1973-74=100) after 1997-98.

Appendix-9: Wholesale Price Indices of Agricultural and Industrial Products

Sector	Weight (%)	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Agricultural products	**67.9**	**1606**	**1611**	**1701**	**1848**	**1847**	**1802**	**1810**	**1922**	**1994**	**2060**	**2204**
Food	41.1	1564	1513	1604	1821	1813	1729	1717	1788	1980	2050	2256
Raw materials	25.9	1666	1754	1842	1882	1890	1916	1932	1966	2006	2068	2120
Fuel	0.9	1798	1940	2052	2101	2148	2164	2235	2256	2289	2327	2365
Industrial products	**32.1**	**1459**	**1478**	**1537**	**1573**	**1526**	**1563**	**1562**	**1610**	**1667**	**1729**	**1968**
Food	8.0	1574	1673	1769	1840	1813	1767	1751	1802	1913	1959	2156
Raw materials	6.3	1166	1186	1212	1253	1268	1302	1305	1349	1376	1380	1435
Fuel and electricity	6.2	1613	1628	1781	1830	1840	2097	2166	2318	2411	2539	3308
Manufactures	11.7	1458	1426	1420	1430	1305	1286	1253	1247	1267	1336	1415
All agricultural and industrial goods	**100**	**1559**	**1568**	**1648**	**1760**	**1753**	**1726**	**1730**	**1822**	**1889**	**1954**	**2128**

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. **Note:** BBS has not published Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Agricultural and Industrial Products after 2005-06.

Appendix-10: Cost of Living Index of Industrial Workers of Narayanganj, Chattogram and Khulna (Base: 1973-74=100)

Fiscal Year	General			Food			Clothing and Footwear			Housing and Households		
	N. Ganj	Ctg.	Khulna	N. Ganj	Ctg.	Khulna	N. Ganj	Ctg.	Khulna	N. Ganj	Ctg.	Khulna
1990-91	1434	1413	1310	1399	1417	1290	1484	1364	1236	2058	1894	1848
1991-92	1496	1472	1374	1456	1477	1358	1547	1383	1250	2114	1975	1947
1992-93	1515	1446	1385	1452	1422	1359	1564	1423	1247	2220	1998	1979
1993-94	1549	1505	1463	1489	1584	1451	1587	1470	1271	2256	2031	2020
1994-95	1635	1631	1563	1603	1643	1588	1605	1520	1279	2291	2096	2020
1995-96	1710	1716	1583	1711	1716	1615	1626	1549	1300	2370	2337	2032
1996-97	1723	1719	1547	1694	1685	1584	1657	1517	1345	2437	2587	1956
1997-98	1832	1794	1618	1821	1758	1644	1701	1580	1470	2517	2754	1982
1998-99	1990	2005	1768	2027	2003	1835	1727	1621	1542	2587	3049	2046
1999-00	2032	2065	1823	2076	2059	1884	1745	1674	1581	2624	3134	2149
2000-01	2048	2092	1856	2088	2078	1896	1762	1709	1616	2650	3198	2303
2001-02	2077	2116	1881	2114	2092	1911	1786	1732	1634	2689	3275	2374
2002-03	2119	2160	1925	2159	2126	1944	1807	1755	1659	2758	3403	2477
2003-04	2182	2220	1985	2235	2179	1993	1820	1788	1685	2810	3533	2641
2004-05	2285	2297	2065	2359	2257	2067	1840	1835	1723	2889	3666	2754
2005-06	2438	2427	2187	2542	3399	2188	1879	1902	1774	3069	3872	2995

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Note: BBS has not published data since 2006-07.

Appendix-11.1: Wage Rate Indices by Major Sectors (Base: 1969-70=100)

Fiscal Year	Nominal Wage Indices					Cost of Living index of Industrial Workers	Real Wage Indices				
	General	Manufac.	Const.	Agri.	Fisheries		General	Manufac.	Const.	Agri.	Fisheries
1992-93	1639	1724	1579	1523	1641	1449	113	119	109	105	113
1993-94	1709	1828	1598	1593	1699	1506	114	121	106	106	113
1994-95	1786	1947	1613	1653	1770	1610	111	121	100	103	110
1995-96	1900	2064	1754	1738	1882	1674	114	123	105	104	112
1996-97	1990	2161	1848	1804	1974	1663	120	130	111	109	119
1997-98	2141	2395	1990	1870	2053	1748	122	137	114	107	117
1998-99	2259	2522	2163	1950	2138	1921	118	131	113	102	111
1999-00	2390	2701	2286	2037	2220	1973	121	137	116	103	113
2000-01	2489	2832	2356	2141	2292	1999	125	142	118	107	115
2001-02	2637	3035	2444	2262	2411	2024	130	150	121	112	119
2002-03	2926	3501	2624	2443	2563	2068	141	169	127	118	124
2003-04	3111	3765	2669	2582	2775	2129	146	177	125	121	130
2004-05	3293	4015	2758	2719	2957	2216	149	181	124	123	124
2005-06	3507	4293	2889	2926	3133	2351	149	183	123	124	133
2006-07	3779	4636	3135	3156	3332	2524	150	184	124	125	132
2007-08	4227	5144	3505	3524	3635	2740	154	206	141	140	145
2008-09	5026	6128	4311	4274	4236	2885	174	243	171	169	168
2009-10	5441	6520	4633	4804	4727	-	-	-	-	-	-
2010-11	5782	6778	4983	5326	5043	-	-	-	-	-	-
2011-12	6469	7221	6583	6134	5187	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012-13	7422	7978	7684	7448	6021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013-14	8097	8700	8238	8283	6566	-	-	-	-	-	-
2014-15	8899	9553	9004	9254	7129	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-11.2: Wage Rate Indices and Growth Rate (Base: 2010-11=100)

Year	Nominal Wage Indices				Growth Rate (Point to Point)			
	General	Agri.	Industry	Service	General	Agri.	Industry	Service
2010-11	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
2011-12	106.24	105.96	106.92	106.23	6.24	5.96	6.92	6.23
2012-13	112.62	112.08	113.43	113.63	6.01	5.78	6.08	6.96
2013-14	118.82	118.44	119.07	120.16	5.50	5.68	4.97	5.75
2014-15	124.69	124.51	124.38	126.15	4.94	5.12	4.47	4.98
2015-16	132.81	132.48	132.02	136.03	6.52	6.41	6.16	7.86
2016-17	141.46	141.22	140.27	145.01	6.50	6.59	6.24	6.60
2017-18	150.59	150.27	149.45	154.44	6.46	6.40	6.55	6.51
2018-19	160.23	159.92	158.74	164.78	6.40	6.42	6.22	6.69
2019-20	170.39	170.28	168.24	175.33	6.35	6.48	5.99	6.41
2020-21	180.83	181.16	177.52	185.99	6.12	6.39	5.51	6.07
2021-22	191.8	192.21	187.83	199.42	6.06	6.1	5.85	6.32
2022-23*	202.68	203.03	198.60	209.40	6.91	6.84	6.98	7.15

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.* Up to February 2023.

Appendix-12.1: Production of Major Agricultural Crops and Acreage

(Production in '000' mt. and acreage in '000' acres)

Year	Aus		Aman		Boro		Wheat		Maize		Tobacco	
	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production
1987-88	6891	2993	13816	7689	4800	4731	1475	1048	-	-	117	42
1988-89	6333	2856	12606	6857	6026	5831	1384	1022	-	-	113	39
1989-90	5593	2488	14095	9209	6205	6167	1463	890	-	-	111	41
1990-91	5216	2328	14273	9167	6297	6357	1480	1004	-	-	94	34
1991-92	4735	2199	14067	9269	6512	6804	1420	1065	-	-	91	34
1992-93	4288	2075	14442	9680	6423	6587	1574	1176	-	-	89	36
1993-94	4076	1850	14029	9419	6378	6772	1520	1131	-	-	91	38
1994-95	4111	1791	13824	8504	6582	6538	1580	1245	-	-	89	38
1995-96	3810	1676	13953	8790	6804	7221	1732	1369	-	-	90	39
1996-97	3935	1871	14399	9552	6876	7460	1749	1454	-	-	86	38
1997-98	3868	1875	14353	8850	7138	8137	1988	1803	-	-	81	36
1998-99	3519	1617	12762	7736	8715	10552	2180	1908	-	-	78	29
1999-00	3339	1734	14097	10305	9024	11027	2057	1840	-	-	77	35
2000-01	3274	1916	14110	11249	9295	11920	1909	1673	12	10	74	37
2001-02	3069	1808	13955	10726	9319	11766	1833	1606	49	64	75	38
2002-03	3073	1850	14041	11115	9501	12222	1746	1507	72	117	76	37
2003-04	2971	1832	14030	11521	9745	12837	1586	1253	104	241	75	39
2004-05	2532	1500	13047	9820	10042	13837	1380	976	165	356	74	38
2005-06	2556	1745	13416	10810	10047	13975	1183	735	243	522	78	43
2006-07	2238	1512	13382	10841	10496	14965	988	737	373	902	76	39
2007-08	2270	1507	12474	9662	11385	17762	958	844	549	1343	72	40
2008-09	2633	1895	13585	11613	11654	17809	975	849	317	730	74	40
2009-10	2432	1709	13993	12207	11811	18341	922	969	376	887	95	55
2010-11	2750	2133	13951	12792	11788	18617	923	972	409	1018	121	79
2011-12	2812	2332	13789	12798	11886	18759	885	995	487	1298	126	85
2012-13	2602	2158	13863	12897	12763	18778	1029	1255	580	1548	120	79
2013-14	2598	2326	13666	13023	11837	19007	1062	1303	759	2123	124	85
2014-15	2583	2328	13665	13190	11961	19192	1079	1348	804	2272	125	85
2015-16	2516	2281	13814	13483	11794	18937	1099	1348	827	2445	-	-
2016-17	2327	2134	13797	13656	11060	18014	1026	1311	963	3026	113	92
2017-18	2657	2710	14035	13993	12008	19576	868	1099	990	3228	105	89
2018-19	2731	2775	13892	14054	11832	19560	816	1016	1100	3569	147	129
2019-20	2706	2775	17339	14203	11767	19645	821	2029	1166	4015	100	86
2020-21	3224	3284	13859	14437	11829	19885	812	1085	1186	4116	100	89
2021-22	2864	3000	14131	14958	11895	20185	777	1086	1182	4262	100	92

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-12.2: Production of Major Agricultural Crops and Acreage

(Production in '000' mt. and acreage in '000' acres)

Year	Pulses		Oilseeds		Spices		Sugarcane		Jute		Potato	
	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production	Acre	Production
1987-88	1822	539	1351	449	352	304	428	7207	1266	853	205	1276
1988-89	1817	496	1415	434	354	295	425	6707	1343	805	275	1089
1989-90	1823	512	1418	438	366	323	461	7423	1339	812	288	1066
1990-91	1799	523	1407	448	364	319	472	7682	1442	962	306	1237
1991-92	1782	519	1399	461	356	322	463	7446	1453	957	316	1379
1992-93	1763	517	1392	474	355	320	450	7507	1236	892	313	1384
1993-94	1752	530	1382	470	355	325	447	7111	1182	808	324	1438
1994-95	1755	534	1381	480	354	318	445	7446	1383	966	325	1468
1995-96	1725	525	1370	471	353	318	431	7165	1133	739	327	1492
1996-97	1715	528	1370	478	355	320	434	7520	1253	883	331	1508
1997-98	1590	519	1386	483	355	316	433	7379	1427	1057	337	1553
1998-99	1351	417	1264	448	621	395	430	6951	1181	811	605	2762
1999-00	1231	383	1079	406	623	406	421	6910	1008	711	601	2933
2000-01	1170	366	948	292	588	397	417	6742	1107	821	615	3216
2001-02	1116	342	909	285	622	417	402	6502	1128	859	587	2994
2002-03	1108	349	897	277	625	425	410	6838	1079	800	606	3386
2003-04	1039	333	850	270	667	608	404	6484	1008	794	669	3907
2004-05	947	316	828	304	364	815	388	6423	965	717	806	4855
2005-06	833	279	784	322	442	1027	377	5511	993	836	744	4161
2006-07	769	258	789	322	509	1251	371	5770	1034	884	852	5167
2007-08	558	204	834	358	498	1250	312	4984	1089	837	993	6648
2008-09	559	196	834	337	460	1103	312	5233	1039	847	978	5268
2009-10	593	221	870	377	491	1240	290	4491	1029	922	1120	8168
2010-11	627	232	890	397	535	1473	287	4671	1751	1521	1137	8326
2011-12	667	240	941	408	802	1756	266	4603	1878	1878	1063	8205
2012-13	701	265	980	433	553	1720	269	4468	1683-	1381	1098	8603
2013-14	824	352	1035	495	634	1931	265	4508	1645	7436	1142	8950
2014-15	885	378	1130	502	751	2037	266	4579	1662	7501	1164	9254
2015-16	922	378	1125	934	978	2470	243	4208	1675	7559	1175	9474
2016-17	901	387	1170	560	1018	2673	227	3863	1823	8247	1235	10216
2017-18	897	390	1122	1026	1006	2593	223	3639	1874	8895	1180	9744
2018-19	875	393	996	862	998	2674	200	3142	1852	8576	1158	9655
2019-20	882	398	1412	556	1048	2998	213	3683	1679	8045	1139	9605
2020-21	919	425	1235	996	1059	3593	192	3333	1685	7725	1158	9887
2021-22	925	432	1235	944	1083	4015	178	3087	1783	8432	1146	10144

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-13.1: Area Under Irrigation (FY 2004-05 to FY 2011-12)

(Area in lakh hectare)

Irrigation Method	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
LLP and others	8.30	8.03	9.61	10.67	10.92	11.77	10.39	11.45
Deep tube well	6.54	7.01	7.25	7.86	7.90	7.73	7.19	7.59
Shallow tube well (surface/deep)	31.50	31.21	31.96	31.97	32.45	33.37	35.05	34.18
Total	**46.52**	**46.24**	**48.83**	**50.49**	**51.26**	**52.18**	**52.64**	**53.22**

Source: BBS; Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture

Appendix-13.2: Area Under Irrigation (FY 2012-13 to FY 2022-23)

(Area in lakh hectare)

Irrigation Method	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
LLP and others	11.96	12.46	12.51	13.42	11.88	12.20	12.49	12.69	12.87	13.10	13.33
Deep tube well	9.34	8.77	9.62	11.94	10.63	10.72	10.76	10.84	10.85	10.38	10.39
Shallow tube well	32.42	32.79	32.35	29.54	30.79	29.81	29.94	30.01	30.06	30.70	30.75
(surface/deep) Others	--	--	--	--	1.97	2.81	2.68	2.73	2.76	2.70	2.73
Total	**53.72**	**54.02**	**54.48**	**54.90**	**55.27**	**55.56**	**55.87**	**56.27**	**56.54**	**56.88**	**57.20**

Source: BBS; Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture * Target

Appendix-14.1: Use of Chemical Fertiliser (FY 2004-05 to FY 2010-11)

('000' MT)

Fertiliser	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Urea	523.39	2451.37	2515.00	2762.00	2532.96	2409.00	2652.00
TSP	420.02	436.47	340.00	392.00	156.00	420.00	564.00
DAP	140.72	145.00	115.00	129.00	18.23	136.00	305.00
MOP	160.38	290.67	230.00	262.00	75.00	263.00	482.00
SSP	170.93	130.39	122.00	118.00	20.00	--	--
NPKS	90.00	110.00	125.00	120.00	40.00	50.00	40.00
ASP	5.59	6.32	6.00	7.00	3.00	5.00	6.00
Zinc	8.00	7.50	26.00	20.00	5.00	10.00	12.00
Gypsum	135.7	104.95	72.00	75.00	15.00	20.00	25.00
Others	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	**3754.73**	**3682.67**	**3551 .00**	**3885.00**	**2865.19**	**3313.00**	**4085.00**

Source: FFMB/Ministry of Agriculture.

Appendix-14.2: Use of Chemical Fertiliser (FY 2011-12 to FY 2022-23)

('000' MT)

Fertiliser	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Urea	2296.00	2247.00	2462.00	2638.00	2291.00	2366.00	2427.46	2594.00	2005.00	4550.00	2661	2286
TSP	678.00	654.00	685.00	722.00	730.00	740.00	706.62	781.00	660.00	500.00	736	674
DAP	409.00	434.00	543.00	597.00	658.00	609.00	689.90	763.00	953.00	1300.00	1685	1427
MOP	613.00	571.00	577.00	640.00	727.00	781.00	789.47	724.00	715.00	750.00	890	826
SSP	--	--	--	--	--	---	---	--	--	--	--	--
NPKS	20.00	25.00	27.00	27.00	39.59	20.00	50.00	50.00	42.00	40.00	30.44	21.77
ASP	6.00	8.50	0.10	-	9.96	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	4.00	3.05	2.56
Zinc	12.00	24.00	42.00	27.00	53.43	57.47	80.00	95.00	115.00	141.00	138.27	99.64
Gypsum	15.00	40.00	126.00	122.00	229.42	323.30	250.00	285.00	360.00	550.00	539.64	455.90
Others	--	19.00	40.00	42.00	--	---	90.00	120.00	101.00	130.00	142.15	120.44
Total	**4049.00**	**4022.50**	**4502.10**	**4815.00**	**4738.40**	**4906.77**	**5093.45**	**5422.00**	**5457.00**	**5865.00**	**6825.55**	**5913.31**

Source: FFMB/Ministry of Agriculture; *up to February 2023

Appendix-15: Import of Food Grains (FY 1985-86 to FY 2022-23)

('000' MT)

Fiscal Year	Rice			Wheat			Total food grains		
	Food aid	Import	Total	Food aid	Import	Total	Food aid	Import	Total
1985-86	27	10	37	1060	103	1163	1087	113	1200
1986-87	108	150	258	1317	192	1509	1425	342	1767
1987-88	192	398	590	1595	732	2327	1787	1130	2917
1988-89	40	21	61	1316	759	2075	1356	780	2136
1989-90	41	258	299	908	326	1234	949	584	1533
1990-91	10	-	10	1530	37	1567	1540	37	1577
1991-92	39	-	39	1375	150	1525	1414	150	1564
1992-93	20	0	20	716	364	1080	736	364	1101
1993-94	0	74	74	654	238	892	654	312	966
1994-95	0	814	814	935	820	1755	935	1634	2569
1995-96	1	1140	1141	743	551	1294	744	1691	2434
1996-97	10	16	26	608	325	933	618	341	959
1997-98	0	1085	1085	549	298	847	549	1383	1933
1998-99	60	3008	3068	1174	1249	2423	1234	4257	5491
1999-00	5	428	433	865	806	1671	870	1234	2104
2000-01	32	529	561	459	534	993	491	1063	1554
2001-02	8	118	126	501	1171	1672	511	1288	1799
2002-03	4	1552	1556	250	1414	1664	254	2966	3220
2003-04	4	796	800	285	1703	1979	289	2499	2788
2004-05	27	1268	1295	263	1816	2079	290	3084	3374
2005-06	34	498	532	160	1767	1927	194	2265	2459
2006-07	25	695	720	66	1635	1700	91	2330	2420
2007-08	82	1977	2059	177	1235	1412	259	3212	3471
2008-09	35	583	618	87	2326	2413	122	2909	3031
2009-10	4	88	92	4	3358	3363	8	3446	3454
2010-11	6	1554	1560	157	3596	3753	163	5150	5313
2011-12	9	514	523	106	1661	1767	115	2175	2290
2012-13	1	26	27	130	1715	1845	131	1741	1872
2013-14	3	371	374	73	2677	2750	76	3048	3124
2014-15	0	1490	1490	0	3841	3841	0	5331	5331
2015-16	1	256	257	86	4199	4285	87	4455	4542
2016-17	0	133	133	86	5609	5695	86	5742	5828
2017-18	5	3160	3165	70	4505	4575	124	9650	9774
2018-19	55	150	205	93	5536	5629	148	5686	5834
2019-20	0	4	4	69	6366	6435	69	6370	6439
2020-21	0	1359	1359	0	5343	5343	0	6702	6702
2021-22	0	987	987	0	4012	4012	0	4999	4999
2022-23*	0	997	997	0	1912	1912	0	2909	2909

Source: Directorate of Food, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. (Up to 28th February 2023)

Note:(1). Includes private sector import side by side with public sector since 1992-93.

(2). Including food aid wheat receipts for Direct Distribution by World Vision since 2000-01

Table 16: Year wise Disbursement and Recovery of Industrial Credit

(In crore Tk.)

Fiscal Year	Disbursement			Recovery		
	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total	Working Capital	Term Loan	Total
2005-06	28448.53	9650.02	38098.55	22975.95	6759.52	29735.47
2006-07	31651.32	12394.78	44046.10	23790.54	9068.45	32858.99
2007-08	39963.49	20150.82	60114.31	28849.60	13624.20	42473.80
2008-09	45028.28	19972.69	65000.97	36597.89	16302.48	52900.37
2009-10	59171.95	25875.66	85047.61	45231.75	18982.70	64214.45
2010-11	71300.35	32163.2	103463.6	56694.99	25015.89	81710.88
2011-12	76674.98	35278.1	111953.1	64400.27	30236.74	94637.01
2012-13	103165.56	42528.31	145693.9	85496.14	36549.41	122045.6
2013-14	126102.59	42311.32	168413.9	113291.3	41806.69	155097.9
2014-15	159546.42	59783.7	219330.1	121854	47540.81	169394.8
2015-16	199349.21	65538.69	264887.9	149762.7	48225.29	197988
2016-17	238517.05	62155.08	300672.1	185532.8	52094.57	237627.3
2017-18	275629.05	70768.17	346397.2	202980.5	70193.08	273173.6
2018-19	319006.98	80850.08	399857.1	243194.1	76568.81	319762.9
2019-20	312134.01	74257.02	386391	256605.8	69723.89	326329.7
2020-21	324826.11	68765.26	393591.4	285477.8	58488.7	343966.5
2021-22	409156.22	72360.95	481517.16	309856.57	64862.59	374719.16
2022-23*	232798.40	48136.99	280935.39	187607.52	71164.66	258772.18

Source: Bangladesh Bank * Up to Dec, 2022.

Appendix-17: Agricultural Credit Disbursement, Recovery and Outstanding

(In crore Tk.)

FY	Disbursement	Recovery	Outstanding
1982-83	678.60	342.30	1351.51
1983-84	1005.30	517.57	2077.35
1984-85	1152.84	583.90	3034.24
1985-86	631.72	607.15	3514.25
1986-87	667.28	1107.56	3294.41
1987-88	656.31	595.78	3863.49
1988-89	807.62	577.96	4711.66
1989-90	686.78	701.94	5381.29
1990-91	595.60	625.32	5703.45
1991-92	794.59	662.11	5369.56
1992-93	841.85	869.23	5692.84
1993-94	1100.79	979.12	6222.00
1994-95	1490.38	1124.11	7045.22
1995-96	1481.63	1273.08	7769.07
1996-97	1517.30	1594.27	8256.21
1997-98	1642.84	1699.07	8515.04
1998-99	3005.92	1916.53	9702.51
1999-00	2851.29	2996.29	10648.90
2000-01	3019.67	2877.87	11137.26
2001-02	2954.91	3259.66	11498.13
2002-03	3278.37	3516.31	11913.35
2003-04	4048.41	3135.32	12705.95
2004-05	4956.78	3171.15	14039.84
2005-06	5496.21	4164.35	15376.79
2006-07	5292.51	4676.00	14582.56
2007-08	8580.66	6003.74	17822.50
2008-09	9284.46	8377.62	19598.15
2009-10	11116.88	10112.75	22588.58
2009-10	11116.88	10112.75	22588.58
2010-11	12184.32	12148.61	25492.13
2011-12	13132.15	12359	25974.97
2012-13	14667.49	14362.29	31057.69
2013-14	16036.81	17046.02	34632.82
2014-15	15978.46	15406.96	32936.8
2015-16	17646.39	17056.43	34477.37
2016-17	20998.7	18840.16	39047.57
2017-18l	21393.55	21503.12	40601.11
2018-19	23616.25	23734.32	42974.29
2019-20	22749.03	21245.24	45592.86
2020-21	25511.35	27123.9	45939.8
2021-22	28834.21	27463.41	49802.28
2022-23*	21066.51	20985.53	51234.84

Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Up to February 2023.

Appendix 18.1: Quantum Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2005-06=100)

Major Industry Group	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Index of Manufacturing	117.5	127.47	135.01	157.89	174.92	195.19
Food products	109.52	113.63	129.39	138.66	161.34	219.1
Beverages	115.84	122.56	131.91	152.37	152.46	189.81
Tobacco products	102.74	105.07	110.92	112.3	136.79	144.66
Textile	123.57	127.99	132.87	139.51	139.44	142.41
Wearing apparel	125.95	144.75	143.06	200.8	235.44	265.83
Leather and related products	110.87	115.48	120.9	129.02	132.32	139.76
Wood and products of wood and cork	158.05	170.81	193.3	216.66	235.99	238.81
Paper and paper products	127.04	145.3	154.47	169.7	171.34	160.43
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	116.94	121.35	123.81	121.12	123.23	124.36
Coke and refined petroleum products	90.78	64.76	95.95	99.1	90.85	101.54
Chemicals and chemical products	84.07	70.29	86.01	70.8	80.77	84.62
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	116.2	128.33	164.33	164.97	169.82	178.79
Rubber and plastic products	120.15	135.26	164.15	191.97	217.59	244.87
Other non-metallic mineral products	109.94	119.14	126.79	134.62	138.22	139.51
Basic metals	121.51	136.44	128.75	111.5	114.26	136.41
Fabricated metal products except machinery	112.57	119.41	127.41	137.71	138.81	149.03
Computer, electronic and optical products	116.37	121.51	124.89	126.22	114.77	99
Electrical equipment	109.95	110.27	115.77	122.47	125.22	128.53
Machinery and equipment n.e.c	118.69	134.01	169.42	172.95	178.29	155.86
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	112.17	155.96	200.73	160.1	201.46	186.62
Other transport equipment	116.66	129.23	142.68	150.31	158.31	138.21
Furniture	101.56	102.2	102.82	103.19	100.98	109.14

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic

Appendix- 18.2: Quantum Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2005-06=100)

Major Industry Group	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
General Index of Manufacturing	**213.22**	**236.11**	**267.88**	**297.89**	**342.47**	**392.82**	**398.78**	**456.39**	**501.68**
Food products	241.52	333.07	385.1	410.42	501.16	562.7	569.75	570.69	530.52
Beverages	243.19	230.06	269.75	257.61	240.41	272.74	227.83	397.61	638.66
Tobacco products	149.65	147.37	135.48	139.57	138.51	138.59	133.82	128.07	107.88
Textile	139.68	122.81	138.9	168.39	195.19	200.27	267.2	274.91	320.22
Wearing apparel	293.7	304.76	338.7	343.74	388.62	443.05	368.68	428.59	563.01
Leather and related products	147.83	140.48	125.44	194.13	292.22	348.58	346.69	549.55	369.5
Wood and products of wood and cork	243.39	269.88	301.72	325.26	339.52	356.42	376.71	421.34	424.66
Paper and paper products	151.95	174.68	181.08	183.67	185.38	187.58	217.89	251.21	381.14
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	127.73	140.91	147.83	155.62	162.22	178.89	174.92	203.74	209.61
Coke and refined petroleum products	92.76	96.79	94.03	182.74	100.8	109.74	88.63	116.34	104.8
Chemicals and chemical products	80.41	77.49	92.6	104.04	100.5	133.22	122.61	114.1	126.41
Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical	230.6	290.98	319.26	424.3	507.53	670.41	883.03	1123.1	1178.86
Rubber and plastic products	263.84	292.69	338.14	359.79	411.94	442.63	452.23	410.29	400.72
Other non-metallic mineral products	144.18	182.78	258.34	341.85	381.85	443.72	484.5	597.84	563.29
Basic metals	150.2	187.13	202.85	174.04	185.27	188.14	159.33	184.58	218.42
Fabricated metal products except machinery	164.33	182.3	200.53	246.01	274.34	298	298.31	288.97	308.27
Computer, electronic and optical products	105.46	148.37	231.81	253.33	178.57	246.05	277.6	292.04	265.45
Electrical equipment	132.06	164.56	214.12	342.77	337.58	366.35	489.22	321.41	383.17
Machinery and equipment n.e.c	172.68	204.89	279.14	406.37	548.73	641	760.24	771.83	753.3
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	205.84	178.83	331.6	559.61	438.44	614.11	285.54	205.35	412.9
Other transport equipment	152.88	340.12	592.41	560	604.43	607.53	946.32	245.6	692.89
Furniture	101.12	116.35	132.02	151.44	184.81	193.84	166.25	166.6	157.26

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Appendix-19.1: Production of Major Industrial Goods.

Name of Product	Unit	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Sugar	M.T.	162395	163844	79922	62203	100305	69308
Black & Blending Tea	M.T.	55499	56947	56106	59444	60078	60326
Soft Drinks	000'Doz. Bottol.	31318	33036	34836	37592	43857	45906
Cigarettes	Mill.No.	24558	24180	23641	23677	23446	31905
Preparation & Spinning of Textile fibers	MT.	144174	171354	176382	181180	179312	172077
Weaving of Textiles	000'Mit.	43731	46079	50566	52975	56181	56546
Jute Textile	MT.	263360	294632	278779	303815	307385	369029
Wearing Apperal	Mill.Tk.	300641	321667	366774	363994	499113	627892
Knittwear	Mill Tk.	293927	344401	398426	392435	561243	620246
Leather Footwear	000'Pair	12735	13339	13501	14009	14130	15098
Pulp, Paper & newsprint	MT.	124000	132000	140000	148000	156000	159000
Misc. Petroleum products	MT.	296000	327200	197590	368200	324420	367555
Fertilizer	MT.	1990280	1581683	1347366	1688936	1013537	1047214
Soaps & detergents	MT.	58820	60548	61568	62159	63194	64713
Cement	MT.	2323384	2426418	2852581	2877203	2982121	3197110
Re-rolling mills (MS Rod)	MT.	233469	251014	290116	269678	226262	232470

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Appendix-19.2: Production of Major Industrial Goods

Name of Product	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Sugar	M.T.	107123	128267	78904	58151	59984	68603	65302	81768	48082	21486
Black & Blending Tea	M.T.	63044	66604	63039	71129	81645	78122	90684	89930	90008	98378
Soft Drinks	000'Doz. Bottol.	57614	70768	64523	67201	74699	64166	72602	59222	104902	164981
Cigarettes	Mill.No.	26270	28314	26484	22274	17573	15660	15279	16186	15403	13450
Preparation & Spinning of Textile fibers	MT.	174508	175273	140485	160645	161615	167660	180642	223314	257198	272513
Weaving of Textiles	000'Mit.	56949	57386	44692	47444	47060	42447	43403	35783	36858	48217
Jute Textile	MT.	426820	387612	306678	388277	449920	406938	361966	379585	310057	36242
Wearing Apperal	Mill.Tk.	719311	791402	966144	1132032	1138549	1268118	1449060	118830	1229409	1434460
Knittwear	Mill Tk.	691115	766532	935782	1027873	1088251	1247285	1419019	1177323	1398236	1542624
Leather Footwear	000'Pair	16135	16655	15292	12355	20520	21235	21988	28538	32079	22760
Pulp, Paper & newsprint	MT.	149255	146812	163270	165210	167659	168177	168719	241050	328647	564979
Misc. Petroleum products	MT.	359791	340700	410101	563872	602122	589680	559663	517530	1530820	1377370
Fertilizer	MT.	1074791	976691	1028157	1010466	122089 0	859353	920754	976157	1296008	1197117
Soaps & detergents	MT.	67757	68373	61627	145426	148975	176781	175315	176084	190893	138419
Cement	MT.	3460495	3569608	5770527	8754641	12775967	14689780	16860929	17951285	21030828	21032652
Re-rolling mills (MS Rod)	MT.	281715	306057	393019	407535	363534	394245	401298	32084	379761	447622

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Appendix-20.1: Production of State-owned Enterprises and their Financial Performance

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
BCIC:						
Production						
a. Urea (lakh mt.)	14.77	13.20	10.59	9.08	9.33	10.27
b. TSP (lakh mt.)	1.02	0.24	0.77	0.63	0.65	0.40
c. DAP (lakh mt.)	--	--	--	--	--	--
d. Paper (lakh mt.)	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.14
e. Cement (lakh mt.)	1.08	1.4	1.05	1.34	0.94	0.80
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	1565.37	2207.35	1672.40	1436.93	2312.42	2500.70
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	1870.28	1920.91	1822.40	1,802.45	2046.80	2281.49
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	(304.90)	286.44	(150.00)	(365.52)	125.16	219.21
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	(335.47)	129.37	(261.24)	(434.90)	(62.84)	88.95
BTMC:						
Production						
a. Yarn (lakh kg.)	51.34	58.17	9.44	20.19	9.36	16.68
b. Cloth (lakh meter)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	19.10	8.04	3.28	8.56	3.24	6.97
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	25.26	13.08	8.50	14.07	9.89	14.10
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	(6.19)	(5.04)	(5.22)	(5.22)	(6.63)	(7.13)
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	(16.49)	(13.47)	(18.22)	(15.43)	(17.14)	(21.50)
BSFIC:						
Production						
a. Sugar (lakh mt.)	1.64	1.13	0.62	1.09	0.69	1.07
b. Spirit (lakh litre)	41.56	44.15	43.48	47.50	52.00	50.65
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	376.28	415.50	218.29	557.30	366.15	410.60
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	486.32	603.14	490.37	739.22	567.11	582.34
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	(110.04)	(187.64)	(272.08)	(181.92)	(200.96)	(171.71)
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	(109.44)	(182.69)	(126.30)	(170.62)	(290.01)	(310.64)
BJMC:						
Production (quantity)						
a. Hessian (‘000’ mt.)	24.60	19.78	25.3	32.24	35.01	34.66
b. Sacking (‘000’ mt.)	82.49	80.6	101.73	111.47	119.92	133.69
c. CBC (‘000’ mt.)	9.7	5.9	9.86	11.97	10.36	6.96
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	603.28	566.75	989.72	1342.87	1366.87	1820.95
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	672.51	778.41	1118.09	1316.61	1406.87	2156.18
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	(69.23)	(211.66)	(128.37)	16.26	(39.99)	(335.23)
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	(152.69)	(299.45)	(220.31)	17.50	(66.39)	(384.75)
BSEC:						
Production (quantity)						
a. Bus, truck and car (no.)	461.00	641.00	850.00	808.00	844	730
b. Motor cycle (no.)	32685.00	45554.00	52080.00	52125.00	42124	36920
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	685.88	808.58	963.63	1118.46	1082.29	1129.14
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	638.95	744.18	877.28	1030.58	990.80	1022.52
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	46.92	64.40	86.35	87.88	91.49	106.62
Net profit/loss (crore Tk.)	31.7	41.97	57.26	57.53	51.11	65.64

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. **Note:** Figures in parentheses indicate loss

Appendix-20.2: Production of State-owned Enterprises and their Financial Performance

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
BCIC:										
Production										
a. Urea (lakh mt.)	8.39	8.78	7.87	9.22	7.65	7.89	7.96	10.33	10.10	13.10
b. TSP (lakh mt.)	0.86	0.88	0.95	1.07	1	0.97	1.03	0.92	0.87	1.00
c. DAP (lakh mt.)	-	0.63	1.01	0.59	0.53	0.24	0.76	1.02	1.00	1.30
d. Paper (lakh mt.)	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.05
e. Cement (lakh mt.)	0.65	0.48	0.35	0.48	0.41	0.33	0.34	0.12	-	-
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	2196.69	2126.98	2279.47	2314.85	1988.1	1601.96	1883.83	2336.55	3091.03	4924.23
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	2239.37	2080.72	2397.68	2574.19	2342.04	2123.79	2525.76	2816.19	3530.48	4623.96
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	-42.68	46.26	-118.21	-259.34	-353.94	-521.63	-641.94	-479.65	-439.45	300.27
Net profit/ loss(crore Tk.)	93.68	103.14	-74.39	-485.48	-555.4	-574.63	-702.17	-540.25	-463.84	86.43
BTMC:										
Production										
a. Yarn (lakh kg.)	19.8	20.48	22.37	34.08	4.98	0	0	0	-	-
b. Cloth (lakh meter)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	8.49	8.85	9.64	9.57	3.11	0.83	0.63	0.44	0.57	0.52
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	16.36	17.86	19.55	19.16	9.44	5.17	4.92	5.09	5.20	7.95
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	-7.87	-9.01	-9.91	-9.59	-6.33	-4.34	-4.3	-4.65	-4.63	-7.43
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	-20.84	-21.98	-16.03	-17.19	-13.18	-11.2	-10.37	-10.4	-10.26	-15.94
BSFIC:										
Production										
a. Sugar (lakh mt.)	1.28	0.78	0.58	0.6	0.69	0.7	0.82	0.48	0.25	0.25
b. Spirit (lakh litre)	46.86	47.18	42.08	47.32	52.76	48.91	48.66	42.7	54.00	58.00
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	391.54	572.42	701.16	647.33	509.59	425.89	674.86	674.17	593.82	575.23
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	814.61	945.44	999.34	891.56	951.22	1063.57	1132.71	1143.09	859.35	815.01
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	-423.06	-373.02	-298.18	-244.23	-441.63	-642.63	-457.85	-468.92	-265.53	-239.78
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	-564.99	-539.7	-516.52	-630.22	-833.36	-1065.83	-929.18	-1036.17	-609.65	-678.33
BJMC:										
Production (quantity)										
a. Hessian ('000' mt.)	27.78	23.6	25.88	26.38	24.3	15.38	14.5	0	-	-
b. Sacking ('000' mt.)	118.7	52.05	62.91	93.31	91.63	46.19	36.36	0	-	-
c. CBC ('000' mt.)	6.64	8.18	10.61	10.78	8.25	5.33	3.26	0	-	-
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	1092	1153.04	1248.18	1174.87	1175.16	700.11	915.77	442.16	7.10	2.29
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	1527.33	1806.58	1828.7	1578.99	1595.99	1229.39	1620.33	770.76	224.41	221.05
Operating profit/loss crore Tk.)	-435.32	-653.54	-580.52	-404.12	-420.82	-529.28	-704.56	-328.63	-217.31	-218.76
Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.)	-497.19	-724.19	-656.81	-481.51	-497.18	-604.12	-774.52	-406.92	-286.65	-248.57
BSEC:										
Production (quantity)										
a.Bus, truck and car (no.)	820	929	894	930	1223	1229	1338	466	566.00	850.00
b. Motor cycle (no.)	13368	405	2005	1250	1833	3448	2953	1070	2440.00	4600.00
c. Disel engine (no.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sales revenue (crore Tk.)	943.66	728.71	694.5	723.81	858.22	913.27	881.16	329.05	501.85	1124.53
Cost of sales (crore Tk.)	837.96	630.6	611.89	646.24	788.39	847.27	845.56	362.91	503.10	1066.63
Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.)	105.7	98.11	82.61	77.57	69.83	66	35.6	-33.86	-1.24	57.90
Net profit/loss (crore Tk.)	69.76	57.33	59.78	46.17	43.25	39.89	23.62	-13.65	10.19	58.68

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.*-Provisional

Appendix-21.1: Net Profit/Loss of State-owned Enterprises

(In crore Tk.)

Corporation	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Industry:						
BTMC	(21.68)	(18.06)	(18.42)	(16.52)	(17.14)	(21.50)
BSEC	29.53	41.97	57.26	57.74	51.11	65.68
BSFIC	(155.31)	(182.69)	(126.3)	(170.62)	(290.01)	(310.64)
BCIC	335.70	129.37	(261.24)	(434.90)	(62.84)	88.95
BFIDC	21.93	21.08	41.65	63.99	56.47	61.31
BJMC	(151.84)	(298.94)	(220.31)	14.59	(66.39)	(384.75)
Utilities						
BOGMC	(1026.21)	1364.98	2095.13	415.35	334.45	882.39
BPDB	(993.24)	(828.61)	(635.76)	(4587.01)	(6359.86)	(5026.11)
DESA	0.00	1.22	12.21	00.00	-	-
CTG WASA	6.76	5.23	7.92	9.94	5.74	5.22
Dhaka WASA	12.75	1.47	9.5	8.53	20.30	9.82
Khulna WASA	--	2.46	3.22	0.98	0.96	1.35
Transport and communication						
BSC	44.20	(10.96)	10.61	1.89	1.46	1.63
BIWTC	28.43	26.18	28.27	22.65	13.92	47.14
BBC	0.00	0.00	--	--	--	--
BRTC	(37.33)	(30.86)	(24.60)	(62.06)	(74.66)	(53.55)
CPA	409.88	455.97	321.49	546.43	553.98	402.92
CDWMB	0.00	0.00	--	--	--	--
MPA	(16.43)	(9.85)	(5.63)	7.63	12.73	24.36
MDWMB	(0.48)	(2.70)	(16.65)	--	--	--
BTRC	(37.33)	3159.4	2345.97	3019.15	6929.81	5349.10
Land Port	1.54	1.78	7.24	38.44	47.48	19.41
BBA	184.97	183.53	97.86	116.51	68.40	(39.20)
Commercial						
BPC	(9553.45)	322.66	(2049.65)	(8840.46)	(11371.31)	(4832.36)
BJC	2.70	1.61	2.59	2.67	2.16	2.04
TCB	(1.60)	6.91	3.31	52.91	11.43	(38.50)
Agriculture and fisheries	(2.21)	(1.20)	(2.65)	--	0.28	21.81
BADC	(71.01)	(0.19)	(1.21)	14.22	2.44	3.54
BFDC (Fish)						
Construction						
Rajuk	56.19	83.28	202.05	134.16	156.88	152.80
CDA	139.33	163.27	65.05	26.20	44.71	63.50
KDA	5.95	9.29	11.48	10.57	12.62	19.12
RDA	(1.64)	2.87	(4.52)	(0.04)	5.02	18.70
NHA	--	25.45	35.62	76.30	83.46	116.56
Service and other sectors						
BSTI	--	--	--	--	--	--
BFFWT	(3.79)	(2.04)	(8.78)	(10.55)	(7.91)	(8.35)
BFDC (film)	(0.98)	(2.77)	(2.91)	(4.53)	(4.24)	(8.46)
BPRC	(1.55)	(3.88)	0.37	1.65	4.74	9.95
CAA	112.09	191.89	291.22	279.07	394.44	445.41
BIWTA	(13.59)	4.47	(7.61)	(1.57)	14.44	65.00
BSCIC	0.00	(3.21)	(1.92)	2.34	5.16	2.74
BEPZA	123.30	66.50	137.01	181.22	146.08	207.52
BWDB	(144.37)	(120.82)	7.49	6.24	0.65	3.62
REB	722.25	(1488.44)	344.96	(187.42)	(177.18)	(23.33)
BTB	3.86	6.33	7.35	9.23	7.18	15.57
BHB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--	0.08
BSB	0.01	0.00	0.31	0.09	1.04	0.78
BERC	--	--	10.14	10.19	15.57	20.87
BSTI	--	--	0.05	0.07	0.57	0.06
EPB	5.40	8.93	7.38	3.26	11.06	13.15
Grand Total	**(9982.85)**	**3282.88**	**2776.54**	**(9191.47)**	**(9414.80)**	**(2604.73)**

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. **Note**: Figures in parentheses indicate loss.

Appendix-21.2: Net Profit/Loss of State-owned Enterprises

(In crore Tk.)

Corporation	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Industry										
BTMC	(23.14)	(23.49)	(24.29)	(26.47)	(15.49)	(12.96)	(11.03)	(0.58)	(7.51)	-16.66
BSEC	69.39	57.33	60.39	45.91	43.25	39.89	24.83	(14.68)	(9.88)	55.62
BSFIC	(564.99)	(539.70)	(516.52)	(630.22)	(833.36)	(1,065.83)	(929.09)	(1,036.17)	(609.66)	-678.33
BCIC	93.69	103.14	(74.39)	(485.48)	(555.40)	(574.63)	(702.18)	(540.25)	(463.81)	86.43
BFIDC	38.22	28.84	8.15	17.93	18.66	1.31	(36.45)	18.24	29.44	3.22
BJMC	(496.75)	(726.05)	(656.30)	(480.94)	(497.04)	(603.70)	(773.82)	(406.41)	(286.17)	-248.04
Sub-Total	(883.58)	(1,099.93)	(1,202.96)	(1,559.27)	(1,839.38)	(2,215.92)	(2,427.74)	(1,979.85)	(1327.83)	(797.76)
Utilities										
BOGMC	883.92	1,108.73	696.22	920.46	897.99	769.98	940.66	843.51	695.91	472.17
BPDB	(6,557.58)	(7,276.60)	(3,866.76)	(4,434.03)	(9,284.62)	(144.30)	3.93	145.62	(3243.28)	-6969.49
CTG WASA	4.05	7.94	1.97	7.53	14.56	29.39	32.01	41.56	10.47	19.53
Dhaka WASA	182.22	166.54	135.37	191.77	259.94	396.73	46.37	49.66	29.84	61.93
Khulna WASA	1.46	1.70	1.27	1.32	1.07	0.28	1.78	2.17	19.70	89.78
Rajshahi wasa	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	5.84	7.21	11.52	12.61	2.11	3.82
Sub-Total	(5,485.93)	(5,991.69)	(3,031.93)	(3,306.60)	(8,105.22)	1,059.29	1,036.27	1,095.13	(2485.25)	-6322.26
Transport & Communication										
BSC	3.23	5.33	6.72	8.66	12.52	40.57	41.47	72.02	225.80	131.06
BIWTC	44.93	61.08	35.53	23.42	32.00	13.86	10.61	10.12	(9.41)	-49.31
BRTC	(56.32)	(67.83)	(79.29)	(101.04)	(95.52)	(109.47)	(124.30)	(120.47)	101.87	-84.43
CPA	375.32	599.81	556.25	503.37	792.56	912.33	807.63	509.18	1643.34	1392.55
MPA	47.63	45.81	48.54	55.26	82.25	100.05	88.21	98.68	73.32	33.63
BTRC	10,035.42	4,176.63	4,137.43	3,987.92	6,262.97	2,757.61	4,402.21	3,318.54	115.33	96.26
Land port	24.89	29.37	34.75	42.21	60.16	111.54	91.72	127.81	571.98	354.60
BBA	182.58	279.56	207.92	361.72	461.11	420.71	381.72	485.34	3830.67	2843.00
Sub-Total	10,657.68	5,129.76	4,947.85	4,881.52	7,608.05	4,247.20	5,699.27	4,501.22	6349.16	4717.36
COMMERCIAL										
BPC	(2,321.33)	4,126.08	9,040.07	8,653.40	5,644.37	4,768.42	5,066.54	9559.45	(1983.39)	(7087.70)
BJC	3.94	3.63	1.85	0.87	(0.46)	1.89	0.53	2.08	1.93	0.82
TCB	(20.33)	40.70	56.00	29.10	(2.03)	7.71	(186.02)	(302.65)	854.24	5562.74
Sub-Total	(2,337.72)	4,170.41	9,097.92	8,683.37	5,641.88	4,778.02	4,881.05	9258.88	(2835.70)	(12649.62)
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES										
BADC	2.98	5.60	0.02	0.00	0.00	14.63	12.56	14.57	13.31	37.12
BFDC(FISH)	4.29	6.36	3.70	(3.48)	(0.05)	7.16	8.07	5.28	5.90	17.54
Sub-Total	7.27	11.96	3.72	(3.48)	(0.05)	21.79	20.63	19.85	19.21	54.66
CONSTRUCTION										
Rajuk	202.61	199.00	173.07	172.47	416.15	501.01	158.85	136.43	192.25	289.67
CDA	67.07	74.29	67.39	37.23	37.31	65.38	14.07	30.07	33.81	31.27
KDA	38.84	15.54	(2.97)	3.95	2.37	3.39	8.64	20.71	13.41	3.64
RDA	(37.09)	3.63	10.19	49.25	(30.13)	12.14	8.82	6.96	10.53	18.09
NHA	126.58	85.98	68.94	73.96	75.55	72.16	46.81	67.44	49.69	19.19
CBDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	8.11	9.77	12.08	5.43	20.38
Sub-Total	398.01	378.44	316.62	336.86	502.52	662.19	246.96	273.69	305.12	382.24
Service and others sector										
BSTI	0.00	15.69	33.02	21.18	22.81	20.28	35.28	51.69	32.06	42.78
BEJA	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.31	13.30	379.61	367.34	457.04	454.83	375.35
BFFWT	(13.43)	(5.69)	(9.90)	(6.41)	(12.98)	0.96	4.67	7.1	13.50	15.32
BFDC(FILM)	(8.43)	(7.45)	(10.73)	(15.34)	(13.48)	(18.36)	(19.14)	(18.71)	(21.23)	-20.78
BPRC	4.96	4.05	1.80	(6.37)	1.80	(0.15)	(17.52)	(10.5)	0.58	0.91
CAA	598.60	739.67	619.08	620.60	689.92	840.06	723.60	369.06	951.25	162.74
BIWTA	(17.52)	0.65	16.31	(4.74)	(25.74)	27.55	46.80	32.12	(6.59)	-72.32
BSCIC	7.09	4.76	6.08	4.07	2.75	12.86	19.78	13.15	10.41	16.19
BEPZA	328.99	273.51	233.02	168.16	240.94	120.22	260.75	324.23	402.21	137.09
BSMRN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.73	1.03	1.18	0.67	1.22	0.19
REB	223.97	584.46	(202.20)	(569.46)	351.43	667.15	(217.96)	700.67	(250.42)	101.96
BTB	13.88	11.80	10.03	8.29	10.15	14.38	8.57	16.69	15.60	4.15
CPC	0.68	0.49	0.32	0.20	0.77	0.67	(0.49)	0.02	0.30	0.72
BSB	0.46	0.55	0.51	0.00	0.33	0.29	0.52	0.92	1.30	0.95
BERC	18.30	24.09	29.27	21.11	26.44	16.15	14.69	15.82	13.94	16.48
BSRTI	0.03	-	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.22	0.26	0.39		
EPB	17.83	29.83	21.02	27.89	35.75	33.65	22.40	24.14	54.77	107.5
BITAC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.02	8.09	3.78	6.59	10.10	4.38
Sub-Total	1175.41	1676.41	747.67	276.54	1364.99	2124.66	1254.51	1990.7	1683.83	873.87
Total	3,531.14	4,275.36	10,878.89	9,308.94	5,172.79	10,677.23	10,710.95	15,159.62	1708.06	(13741.51)

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. *Provisional,

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate loss.

Appendix-22.1: Dividend Contribution of State-owned Enterprises to National Exchequer

(In crore Tk.)

Corporation	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Industry:						
BSFIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
BSEC	0.40	0.40	0.50	1.00	23.19	1.25
BCIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
BFIDC	0.30	0.10	0.30	0.50	3.10	1.00
Sub-Total	**0.70**	**0.50**	**0.80**	**1.50**	**26.29**	**2.25**
Utility:						
BOGMC	0.50	0.00	172.00	189.42	407.46	330.00
CTG. WASA	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.80
DHAKA WASA	0.40	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	--
Sub-Total	**1.40**	**0.50**	**177.50**	**189.92**	**408.06**	**330.80**
Transport and Communication						
BSC	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.75	0.00	60.00
BIWTC	0.00	2.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	--
CPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	--
MPA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	5.00
BTRC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
BLA	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
BBA	0.00	--	--	--	8.00	--
Sub-Total	**2.00**	**5.50**	**7.50**	**57.50**	**64.50**	**66.00**
Commercial:						
BPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
TCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	--
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.50**	**0.00**
Agriculture & Fisheries:						
BFDC (Fisheries)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.10**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Construction:						
RAJUK	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00
CDA	0.75	3.20	1.09	1.00	0.50	1.75
KDA	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.60	1.00
RDA	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.21
NHA	--	--	--	2.50	2.50	5.00
Sub-Total	**1.65**	**4.65**	**2.64**	**5.68**	**5.28**	**9.96**
Services and Others						
BFDC (Film)						
BPRC	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	--
CAA	0.19	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.07	0.15
BEPZA	50.00	25.00	2.50	30.00	30.00	35.00
REB	6.00	8.08	7.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
BTB	0.20	--	--	--	--	--
	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.50
Sub-Total	**56.59**	**33.23**	**9.85**	**40.25**	**40.30**	**50.65**
Grand Total	**62.34**	**44.38**	**198.29**	**294.85**	**544.93**	**459.66**

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.

Appendix-22.2: Dividend Contribution of State-owned Enterprises to National Exchequer

(In crore Tk.)

Corporation	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Industry:											
BTMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BSEC	1.25	1.25	5.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
BSFIC		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BCIC	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
BFIDC	1.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
BJMC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	**2.75**	**2.25**	**15.00**	**12.50**	**1.50**	**1.00**	**1.00**	**12.00**	**1.00**	**1.00**	13.50
Utility:											
BOGMC	882.25	880.37	1,100.90	678.60	908.92	843.58	682.11	854.86	731.49	617.58	460.00
BPDB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RAJSHAHI WASA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CTG. WASA	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
DHAKA WASA	0.00	0.50	0.50	.50	0.00	0.50	-	0.00	-	0.00	1.10
KHULNA WASA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Sub-Total	**882.45**	**881.07**	**1,101.40**	**679.10**	**908.92**	**844.08**	**682.11**	**854.86**	**731.49**	**617.58**	**463.10**
Transport and Communication:											
BSC	8.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.20	7.04	9.54	22.00
BIWTC	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.20	1.00	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.80	1.80	0.00
BRTC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CPA	65.00	75.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
MPA	0.50	0.50	0.70	.73	0.90	1.00	1.20	1.30	1.50	2.00	2.00
	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.45	1.60	1.70	1.80	1.90	1.90	2.10	2.10
BBA	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
Sub-Total	**79.37**	**81.20**	**27.50**	**7.88**	**8.50**	**8.90**	**89.50**	**96.90**	**97.24**	**105.44**	**116.10**
Commercial:											
BPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	0.00	0.00	300.00	300.00	0.00	200.00
BJC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,200.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**300.00**	**300.00**	0.00	200.00
Agriculture & Fisheries:											
BADC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BFDC(Fisheries)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	-	0.05	0.05	0.10
Sub-Total	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0.00**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.10**
Construction:											
RAJUK	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	18.30
CDA	3.30	1.82	3.00	3.00	3.60	3.70	3.75	2.63	4.13	4.38	7.63
KDA	1.10	1.20	1.50	.56	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.67	1.50	1.00	2.00
RDA	0.25	0.25	0.27	.29	.35	0.35	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
NHA	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.32	10.00	5.50	12.00	12.00	-	0.00	1.00
CBDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	**12.65**	**12.27**	**14.77**	**16.17**	**19.95**	**15.55**	**22.15**	**21.70**	**9.03**	**10.78**	**29.33**
Services and Others:											
BEZA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BSTI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BFDC(Film)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BFFWT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BPRC	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.40	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
CAA	42.00	50.00	55.00	105.00	120.00	120.00	90.00	93.75	120.00	125.00	125.00
BIWTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BSCIC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BEPZA	20.00	25.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
BREB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
BTB	0.80	1.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
BSB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
BERC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	15.00	25.00	-	0.00	12.00
EPB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BSMRN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BSRTI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CPC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-Total	63.00	76.30	81.50	125.40	140.25	141.25	125.25	138.75	140.00	145.00	160.60
Grand Total	**1,040.22**	**1,053.09**	**1,240.17**	**1,841.05**	**2,279.12**	**1,010.78**	**920.06**	**1,424.21**	**1,278.81**	**879.85**	**982.73**

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, *Provisional.

Appendix 23: Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) outstanding position at a glance on 30 June 2022

(In lakh Tk.)

Org. Sl. No.	MINISTRY/ DIVISION ORGANISATION	PRINCIPAL NOT DUE	PRINCIPAL DUE	INTEREST DUE	TOTAL DUE PRIN+INTT.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	POWER DIVISION				
1	Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB)	2,901,102.55	2,454,984.81	4,068,117.01	6,523,101.82
2	Rural Electrification Board (REB)	1,206,374.67	178,840.10	249,510.06	428,350.16
3	Dhaka Power Distribution Company (DPDC) (Old DESA)	353,585.07	118,308.98	119,895.12	238,204.10
4	Rural Power Company Limited (RPCL)	94,471.60	4,972.19	11,473.00	16,445.19
5	Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB)	4,232,199.95	275,375.12	721,841.14	997,216.26
6	Dhaka Electric Supply Company Limited (DESCO)	219,123.43	73,791.75	107,637.34	181,429.09
7	Electricity Generation Co. of Bangladesh (EGCB)	370,459.43	216,576.13	163,615.85	380,191.97
8	Ashuganj Power Supply Co. Ltd	1,106,638.03	71,325.22	134,449.57	205,774.80
9	North West Power Generation Company Ltd	380,126.65	41,727.93	10,747.31	52,475.24
10	Coal Power Generation Company Ltd.	444,772.66	0.00	29,500.62	29,500.62
11	Northern Electricity Supply Company Ltd (NESCO)	27,252.42	1,494.74	1,288.37	2,783.10
	ENERGY & MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION				
12	Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation (PETROBANGLA)	27,103.81	323,773.88	630,344.33	954,118.21
13	Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC)	1,395,405.72	707,080.41	965,449.41	1,672,529.82
14	Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Co.	44,527.33	4,032.92	5,754.76	9,787.68
15	Shundarban Gas Co.	31,267.05	5,102.50	15,945.74	21,048.25
16	Gas Transmission Co. Ltd	175,917.06	18,899.71	42,327.61	61,227.32
17	Bangladesh Gas Fields Co. Ltd	194,600.09	104,912.71	106,944.73	211,857.44
18	Karnaphuli Gas Distribution Company Ltd.	9,251.32	0.00	597.55	597.55
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
19	Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC)	197,167.58	480,119.30	710,350.38	1,190,469.67
20	Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation (BSEC)	0.00	74,115.19	136,191.70	210,306.89
21	Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)	11,874.81	16,202.16	1,448.85	17,651.01
22	Bangladesh Small & Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC)	4,682.30	3,171.04	3,284.99	6,456.03
23	Bangladesh Sugar & Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC)	3,958.01	16,243.92	29,656.84	45,900.76
	MINISTRY OF SHIPPING				
24	Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC)	270.05	5,588.71	5,171.22	10,759.93
25	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC)	0.00	32,955.18	81,128.10	114,083.28
26	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA)	578.31	35,658.84	59,706.88	95,365.72
27	Mongla Port Authority	742.28	1,173.28	1,236.72	2,410.00
28	Chittagong Port Trade Facilitation Project	6,367.06	2,599.50	6,440.01	9,039.51
29	Bangladesh Land Port Authotity (BLPA)	8,659.06	2,813.42	1,411.96	4,225.38
	MINISTRY OF TEXTILE &JUTE				
30	Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation (BTMC)	101.23	14,678.25	44,269.69	58,947.94
31	Bangladesh Handloom Board (BHB)	0.00	6,717.59	4,600.69	11,318.28
32	Textile Industries (Liquidation Cell)	0.00	1,564.36	474.32	2,038.68
33	Bangladesh Sericulture Board	81.72	1,074.45	3,296.08	4,370.54
34	Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC)	390,231.16	248,994.03	248,193.66	497,187.69
	MINISTRY OF FISHERIES & LIVESTOCK				
35	Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC)	2,106.13	16,390.98	36,418.26	52,809.24
	MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION				
36	Bangaldesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC)	400.00	55,695.10	55,046.12	110,741.22
37	Bangladesh Bridge Authority (Old JMBA)	3,012,538.70	94,178.16	30,341.09	124,519.26
38	Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Company Ltd. (DMTCL)	369,783.83	0.00	23,621.70	23,621.70
	FINANCE DIVISION				
39	Bangladesh Development Bank Ltd (Old BSB & BSRS)	15.55	365.46	215.28	580.74
40	Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB)	15.63	258.17	503.88	762.05
41	Grameen Bank	827.30	5,167.05	655.48	5,822.54
42	Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB)	0.00	0.00	320.32	320.32
43	Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation (BHBFC)	164,283.83	1,794.77	5,405.58	7,200.36

Org.	MINISTRY/ DIVISION	PRINCIPAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL DUE
Sl. No.	ORGANISATION	NOT DUE	DUE	DUE	PRIN+INTT.
1	2	3	4	5	6
44	Bangladesh Bank	875,087.88	114,518.31	87,080.81	201,599.12
45	Basic Bank Ltd	451.66	3,017.21	3,195.25	6,212.46
46	Eastern Bank Ltd	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
47	Infrastructure Development Company Ltd. (IDCOL)	716,850.14	191,401.96	115,834.06	307,236.02
48	Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund Limited (BIFFL)	74,905.88	0.00	1,741.94	1,741.94
49	Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDF)	39,097.13	11,465.61	2,015.66	13,481.27
50	Sonali Bank Ltd	622.43	1,075.11	1,369.56	2,444.67
51	Industrial Development Leasing Company of Bangladesh Limited	113.68	269.90	381.59	651.50
	RURAL DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION				
52	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)	0.00	0.00	135.21	135.21
53	Bangladesh Milk Producers' Co-operative Union Limited (MILK VITA)	965.48	1,654.52	4,337.18	5,991.70
54	Bangladesh National Fishermen's Co-operative Society Limited	5,303.78	6,775.55	24,874.83	31,650.38
55	Bangladesh Co-operative College (Academy)	0.00	0.30	4.03	4.33
56	Bangladesh Somobaya Shilpa Sangstha	0.00	0.00	7.81	7.81
	MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM				
57	Hotels Intenationals Limited (Sonargaon)	0.00	0.00	1,576.59	1,576.59
58	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation	80.91	826.86	182.88	1,009.74
59	Bangladesh Civil Aviation Authority (CAAB)	3,122.69	8,427.94	7,702.65	16,130.59
60	Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited	157,388.18	0.00	8,720.85	8,720.85
	MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING				
61	Bangladesh Film Development Corporation	960.00	5,192.82	3,566.04	8,758.86
	MINISTRY OF LIBERATION WAR AFFAIRS				
62	Bangladesh Freedom Fighters' Welfare Trust	3,176.48	5,801.65	2,028.37	7,830.02
	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FOREST				
63	Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC)	0.00	0.00	4,445.59	4,445.59
	LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION				
64	Dhaka City Corporation (DCC)	0.00	20,160.21	30,945.84	51,106.05
65	Chittagong City Corporation (CCC)	0.00	5,254.46	5,417.51	10,671.97
66	Khulna City Corporation (KCC)	0.00	16,410.46	16,281.06	32,691.52
67	Rajshahi City Corporation (RCC)	0.00	11,911.78	9,543.12	21,454.90
68	GazipurCity Corporation (GCC)	3,194.10	0.00	767.11	767.11
69	Narayanganj City Corporation	5,522.90	0.00	994.12	994.12
70	Dhaka WASA	2,707,689.83	1,508,588.66	895,395.47	2,403,984.13
71	Chittagong WASA	532,117.49	78,612.70	142,803.89	221,416.59
72	Khulna WASA	150,526.40	27,420.09	34,173.48	61,593.57
73	Brahmanbaria Pourashava	109.70	148.54	232.30	380.84
74	Chaumohani Pourashava	49.42	63.38	97.80	161.18
75	Jessore Pourashava	223.56	335.34	548.05	883.39
76	Jhanaidah Pourashava	96.54	115.08	173.93	289.01
77	Joypurhat Pourashava	61.50	92.26	150.77	243.03
78	Kishoregonj Pourashava	46.67	70.00	114.40	184.40
79	Lakshmipur Pourashava	44.37	65.44	107.21	172.65
80	Madaripur Pourashava	91.67	137.50	246.05	383.55
81	Moulavibazar Pourashava	35.88	58.17	96.00	154.17
82	Mymensingh Pourashava	287.79	327.84	486.32	814.16
83	Narsingdi Pourashava	119.99	148.86	250.56	399.42
84	Natore Pourashava	71.31	106.96	174.81	281.77
85	Netrokona Pourashava	105.09	117.39	201.26	318.66
86	Pirojpur Pourashava	170.13	103.43	187.65	291.07
87	Sherpur Pourashava	56.96	85.44	139.64	225.08
88	Sirajgonj Pourashava	428.69	346.65	394.99	741.65
89	Bhairab Paurashava	71.56	62.61	112.78	175.39
90	Chapai Nawab Gonj	81.05	70.92	127.75	198.67
91	Gazipur Paurashava	292.03	255.52	460.26	715.78
92	Gopalpur Paurashava	14.31	12.53	22.56	35.09
93	Iswardi Paurashava	6.28	5.49	9.89	15.39

Org.	MINISTRY/ DIVISION	PRINCIPAL	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL DUE
Sl. No.	ORGANISATION	NOT DUE	DUE	DUE	PRIN+INTT.
1	2	3	4	5	6
94	Laksam Paurashava	16.15	14.13	25.46	39.59
95	Lalmonirhat Paurashava	13.46	11.77	21.21	32.98
96	Narayangonj Paurashava	17.63	15.42	27.78	43.21
97	Nowapara Paurashava	11.90	10.41	18.76	29.17
98	Panchagarh Paurashava	61.17	79.57	144.10	223.67
99	Rajbari Paurashava	47.20	41.30	74.39	115.70
100	Shariatpur Paurashava	64.93	56.81	102.33	159.14
101	Singra Paurashava	94.98	83.11	149.70	232.81
102	Tongi Paurashava	71.25	62.35	112.30	174.65
103	Noakhali Pourashava	25.54	17.03	17.69	34.72
104	Satkhira Pourashava	43.24	28.83	24.03	52.86
105	Sunamgong Pourashava	94.70	63.13	65.59	128.72
106	Jhalokati Pourashava	25.92	17.28	17.95	35.24
107	Kurigram Pourashava	13.55	99.55	174.59	274.14
108	Dinajpur Pourashava	14.64	185.84	332.21	518.05
109	Gaibandha Pourashava	104.58	69.72	59.65	129.38
110	Shreepur Pourashava	3.24	2.16	2.25	4.41
111	Chandpur Pourashava	73.15	48.77	50.67	99.43
112	Munshigonj Pourashava	5.42	3.61	3.75	7.36
113	Bhanga Pourashava	85.96	57.30	48.74	106.04
114	Thakurgaon Pourashava	55.76	37.17	38.62	75.79
115	Jamalpur Pourashava	66.81	44.54	42.89	87.43
116	Sreemongal Pourashava	56.58	37.72	36.33	74.05
117	Ghorashal Pourashava	8.17	5.45	5.25	10.69
118	Mathbaria Pourashava	933.75	103.75	259.80	363.55
119	Galachipa Pourashava	282.37	31.37	78.57	109.94
120	Amtali Pourashava	310.32	34.48	86.34	120.82
121	Bagherhat Pourashava	63.18	42.12	34.44	76.56
122	Nageswari Pourashava	144.96	0.00	29.24	29.24
123	Pirgonj Pourashava	124.34	0.00	25.08	25.08
124	Sreebordi Pourashava	96.10	0.00	19.38	19.38
125	Ulipur Pourashava	180.25	0.00	36.36	36.36
126	Hobiganj Paurashava	0.00	42.78	78.43	121.21
	MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES				
127	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)	0.00	12,203.86	15,016.22	27,220.08
	POSTS & TELECOMMUNICATIONS DIVISION				
128	Bangldesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL)	80,536.70	113,748.10	116,478.75	230,226.85
	PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE				
129	Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEPZA)	27,188.76	612.16	0.00	612.16
130	Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA)	245,983.89	2,754.59	10,354.89	13,109.48
131	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF)	459,756.60	4,040.26	9,190.90	13,231.16
	MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE				
132	Essential Drugs Co. Ltd.	0.00	4,001.21	123.54	4,124.75
	Grand Total=	**23,485,182.02**	**7,878,941.13**	**10,438,094.96**	**18,317,036.10**

Source: DSL Branch, Finance Division.

Appendix 24: Amount of Outstanding and Classified Loans for SOEs

(As on 28 February 2023)

(In crore Tk.)

Name of Corporations	Outstanding Loans	Classified Loans
Manufacturing:		
BTMC	25.03	24.9
BSEC	177.88	0
BSFIC	7807.71	0.02
BCIC	9068.51	0.92
BFIDC	0	0
BJMC	655.4	132.12
Sub-total	17734.53	157.96
Utility :		
BOGMC	434.55	0
BPDB	6827.08	0
DESA	0	0
CWASA	0	0
DWASA	19.51	0
Sub-total	7281.14	0
Transport & Communication :		
BSC	0	0
BIWTC	487.76	0
BBC	4859.95	0
BRTC	0.57	0.57
CPA	147.08	0
MPA	0	0
Sub-total	5891.36	0.57
Commercial :		
BPC	8569.28	0.14
BJC	0	0
TCB	6091.55	0.2
Sub-total	14660.83	0.34
Agriculture & Fishery :		
BADC	13878.42	21.27
BFDC (Fish)	0	0
Sub-total	13878.42	21.27
Services & Others :		
BFFWT	0	0
BWDB	567.02	0
BTB	4.62	4.62
BPRC	0	0
BFDC (Film)	0	0
BSB	0	0
BSCIC	0	0
REB	109.04	0
Sub-total	680.68	4.62
Grand Total	**59730.96**	**184.76**

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Appendix 25: Installed Capacity and Maximum Generation

Fiscal Year	Installed capacity (derated) MW	Maximum generation MW
1995-96	2908	2087
1996-97	2908	2114
1997-98	3091	2136
1998-99	3603	2449
1999-00	3711	2665
2000-01	4005	3033
2001-02	4230	3218
2002-03	4680	3428
2003-04	4680	3592
2004-05	4995	3721
2005-06	5245	3782
2006-07	5202	3718
2007-08	5201	4130
2008-09	5719	4162
2009-10	5823	4606
2010-11	7264	4890
2011-12	8716	6066
2012-13	9151	6434
2013-14	10416	7356
2014-15	11534	7817
2015-16	12365	9036
2016-17	13555	9479
2017-18	15953	10958
2018-19	18961	12893
2019-20	20383	12738
2020-21	22031	13792
2021-22	22482	14782
2022-23*	23482	13985**

Source: Power Division. ***Up to January, 2023.
Note: Excluding captive generation.** 25 august 2022

Appendix 26: Production of Natural Gas and its Consumption by Sector

(In billion cubic feet)

FY	Production	Consumption									
		Power	Captive Power	Fertilizer	Industry	Tea Estate	Bricks	Com.	Dom.	CNG	Total
1990-91	172.8	82.6	0	54.2	13.2	0.7	0	2.9	10.5	0	164.1
1991-92	188.4	88.1	0	61.6	13.4	0.7	0.2	2.9	11.6	0	178.5
1992-93	210.9	93.3	0	69.2	15.2	0.7	0.2	2.4	13.5	0	194.5
1993-94	223.7	97.3	0	74.5	20.26	0.7	1.1	2.87	15.4	0	212.13
1994-95	247.3	107.4	0	80.5	24.24	0.6	1.1	2.88	18.86	0	235.58
1995-96	365.5	110.9	0	90.98	27.31	0.72	0.99	3	20.71	0	254.61
1996-97	260.9	110.82	0	77.83	28.62	0.71	0.48	4.49	22.84	0	245.79
1997-98	282	123.55	0	80.07	32.32	0.74	0.39	4.61	24.89	0	266.57
1998-99	307.4	140.82	0	82.71	35.79	0.71	0.35	4.71	27.02	0	292.11
1999-00	332.3	147.62	0	83.31	41.52	0.64	0.35	3.85	29.56	0	306.85
2000-01	372.1	175.27	0	88.43	47.99	0.65	0.44	4.06	31.85	0	348.69
2001-02	391.5	190.03	0	78.78	53.56	0.72	0.53	4.25	36.74	0	364.61
2002-03	421.1	190.54	0	95.89	63.76	0.74	0.52	4.56	44.8	0.23	401.04
2003-04	454.5	199.4	32.03	92.8	46.49	0.82	0.12	4.83	49.22	1.94	427.65
2004-05	486.7	211.02	37.87	93.97	51.68	0.8	0	4.85	52.49	3.62	456.3
2005-06	526.7	222.72	49.02	88.58	63.44	0.76	0	5.24	57.13	6.71	493.6
2006-07	562.2	221.1	93.47	62.51	77.48	0.75	0	5.66	63.25	11.99	536.21
2007-08	600.8	234.28	80.23	78.67	92.19	0.8	0	6.6	69.02	22.82	584.61
2008-09	653.7	256.31	94.7	74.85	104.39	0.65	0	7.46	73.78	31.02	643.16
2009-10	703.6	283.15	112.61	64.72	118.81	0.8	0	8.12	82.69	39.33	710.23
2010-11	708.9	273.8	121.2	62.8	121.5	0.8	0	8.5	87.4	38.5	714.5
2011-12	743.5	304.3	123.56	58.39	128.4	0.76	0	8.55	89.15	38.55	751.71
2012-13	800.6	328.8	134.1	60	135.7	0.8		8.8	89.7	37.8	795.7
2013-14	820	337	143.8	53.8	141.9	0.8	0	8.9	101.5	40.1	827.8
2014-15	892.2	354.8	150	53.8	147.7	0.8	0	118.2	42.9	0	877.3
2015-16	973.2	399.6	160.8	52.6	156	0.9	0	9	141.5	46.5	966.9
2016-17	969.2	403.6	160.5	49.1	163.1	1	0	8.7	154.4	47	987.3
2017-18	968.7	398.6	160.5	43	166.6	0.9	0	8.2	158	46.2	982
2018-19	1077.7	450.9	157.5	57.7	164.5	1	0	7.9	158.9	43.4	1041.8
2019-20	1085.6	445.9	151.6	54.6	155.7	1.1	0	6.7	132.7	36.1	994.4
2020-21	1104.1	425.8	169.1	64.7	181.7	0.9	0	6.0	134.2	35.1	1017.5
2021-22*	1080.4	402.0	175.7	60.4	191.0	1.1	0	6.0	127.8	37.3	1001.3

Source: Petrobangla, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, *Provisional.

Appendix 27: Route Kilometerage, Number of Engines and Coaches of Bangladesh Railway

FY	Route Kilometerage				No. of engines			No. of coaches		
	Broad gauge	Duel gauge	Meter gauge	Total	Steam	Diesel	Total	Passenger	Other coaches	Wagon
1973-74	599	-	1187	1786	338	178	516	1247	453	16081
1974-75	599	-	1187	1786	318	173	491	1207	408	15626
1975-76	599	-	1187	1786	277	173	450	1168	363	16802
1976-77	599	-	1187	1786	272	173	445	1192	358	16925
1977-78	599	-	1187	1786	253	167	420	1168	344	16656
1978-79	599	-	1187	1786	230	180	410	1293	338	16529
1979-80	605	-	1187	1792	197	192	389	1370	343	16357
1980-81	605	-	1187	1792	170	240	410	1339	343	16717
1981-82	974	-	1910	2884	164	253	417	1368	343	16007
1982-83	974	-	1892	2866	108	302	410	1395	337	16976
1983-84	979	-	1892	2871	87	299	386	1383	318	16683
1984-85	979	-	1892	2871	-	288	288	1332	305	16514
1985-86	979	-	1838	2818	-	290	290	1371	293	16430
1986-87	970	-	1822	2792	-	291	291	1448	296	16356
1987-88	924	-	1822	2746	-	291	291	1502	292	16247
1988-89	924	-	1822	2746	-	307	307	1500	287	15942
1989-90	924	-	1822	2746	-	307	307	1490	203	15536
1990-91	924	-	1822	2746	-	307	307	1436	191	15296
1991-92	924	-	1822	2746	-	307	307	1430	184	15162
1992-93	884	-	1822	2706	-	287	287	1372	172	14706
1993-94	884	-	1822	2706	-	275	275	1359	152	14544
1994-95	884	-	1822	2706	-	279	279	1323	155	14367
1995-96	884	-	1822	2706	-	272	272	1277	153	13817
1996-97	884	-	1822	2706	-	284	284	1245	152	12773
1997-98	901	-	1832	2734	-	275	275	1264	146	11943
1998-99	901	-	1832	2734	-	279	279	1287	139	11152
1999-00	936	-	1832	2768	-	268	268	1282	137	10929
2000-01	936	-	1832	2768	-	277	277	1275	136	10778
2001-02	936	-	1855	2791	-	277	277	1272	135	10631
2002-03	660	365	1855	2880	-	275	275	1273	137	10605
2003-04	660	365	1830	2855	-	273	273	1347	64	10328
2004-05	660	365	1830	2855	-	286	286	1344	62	10236
2005-06	659	365	1830	2855	-	285	285	1341	62	10246
2006-07	659	375	1801	2835	-	285	285	1385	31	9437
2007-08	659	375	1801	2835	-	285	285	1385	31	9409
2008-09	659	375	1801	2835	-	279	279	1451	35	8998
2009-10	659	375	1801	2835	-	286	286	1472	33	9970
2010-11	659	375	1757	2791	-	259	259	1242	17	8860
2011-12	659	375	1843	2877	-	264	264	1455	33	9974
2012-13	659	375	1843	2877	-	258	258	1472	33	9879
2013-14	659	410	1808	2877	-	293	293	1476	33	9701
2014-15	659	410	1808	2877	-	282	282	1474	33	9601
2015-16	659	410	1808	2877	-	296	296	1213	31	9303
2016-17	659	410	1808	2877	-	273	273	1381	29	8897
2017-18	677	410	1846	2956	-	272	272	1577	53	8689
2018-19	832	535	1652	3019	-	263	263	1605	159	7026
2019-20	880	534	1680	3093	-	260	260	2299	63	7174
2020-21	879	533	1679	3091	-	260	260	2330	65	7304
2021-22*	880	541	1680	3101	-	293	293	2357	39	5883

Source: Bangladesh Railway. *Provisional.

Appendix-28: Passenger and Freight Carried by Bangladesh Railway

(In thousand)

FY	Total Freight Carried (m.ton)	Tonne km.	Passenger (No.)	Passenger km.
1972-73	2830	408105	63655	1739701
1973-74	2768	368603	72936	2070205
1974-75	2894	381152	82634	2523813
1975-76	3333	456851	93819	2772445
1976-77	3110	435692	94449	2879330
1977-78	3510	480742	96207	3110429
1978-79	3184	512275	89755	3003308
1979-80	3131	522711	88545	3180716
1980-81	2937	481080	89297	3229557
1981-82	3179	516448	90353	3334025
1982-83	2998	813870	105639	6427128
1983-84	2939	778627	98872	6283508
1984-85	3009	812897	90323	6031352
1985-86	2341	612225	82002	6005263
1986-87	1900	581828	723117	6024206
1987-88	2518	678267	53003	5052182
1988-89	2495	665939	50797	4338313
1989-90	2410	663478	55381	5069567
1990-91	2517	650993	48387	4586855
1991-92	2506	718388	52295	5347775
1992-93	2395	641441	50278	5111882
1993-94	2469	640810	44515	4570076
1994-95	2729	759778	39645	4037208
1995-96	2551	689023	32710	3333245
1996-97	2936	782429	37494	3753614
1997-98	3038	803849	38300	3855499
1998-99	3418	896397	37239	3678262
1999-00	2889	777161	38634	3940688
2000-01	3465	937877	41212	4209186
2001-02	3667	951821	38716	3971842
2002-03	3666	951987	39162	4024206
2003-04	3473	895500	43435	4341470
2004-05	3206	816818	42254	4164133
2005-06	3057	820486	44520	4387447
2006-07	2967	775575	45758	4586039
2007-08	3282	869591	53816	5609243
2008-09	3010	800159	65029	6800733
2009-10	2714	770064	65627	7305000
2010-11	2554	692640	63536	8051920
2011-12	2192	582107	66139	8787234
2012-13	2010	525373	62597	8253420
2013-14	2524	677359	64958	8134696
2014-15	2555	693836	67342	8711363
2015-16	2144	454602	70831	9167180
2016-17	3870	105267	77801	1004066
2017-18	4554	123650	90057	1299392
2018-19	3959	91348	92705	14334757
2019-20	3180	100205	640	9957768
2020-21	3230	104212	67186	10455656
2021-22*	5313	104200	56954	10455600

Source: Bangladesh Railway. *Provisional.

Appendix-29: Different Types of Roads under Roads and Highways Department

(In km.)

Year	National highway	Regional highway	Feeder road (Type-A)	Upazila road	Total
1972	2450	1159	566	-	4175
1973	2500	1196	570	-	4266
1974	2540	1230	575	-	4345
1975	2570	1230	582	-	4382
1976	2600	1250	585	-	4435
1977	2630	1352	589	-	4571
1978	2665	1411	595	-	4671
1979	2700	1818	634	-	5152
1980	2732	1188	2114	-	6034
1981	2760	1205	2376	-	6341
1982	2760	1215	2581	-	6556
1983	2773	1215	1825	3522	9335
1984	2780	1217	2833	3622	10452
1985	2819	1229	2847	4011	10906
1986	2826	1325	2838	4196	11185
1987	2834	1331	2907	4744	11816
1988	2870	1365	3053	5033	12321
1989	2905	1495	3159	5401	12960
1990	2929	1553	3245	5902	13629
1991	2920	1631	9553	-	14104
1992	2908	1650	10098	-	14656
1993	2920	1667	10663	-	15250
1994	2920	1687	11063	-	15670
1995	2920	1700	11450	-	16070
1996	2920	1700	12934	-	17554
1997	2920	1700	15665	-	20285
1998	3144	1746	15964	-	20854
1999	3090	1752	16116	-	20958
2000	3086	1751	15962	-	20799
2001	3086	1751	15962	-	20799
2002	3086	1751	15962	-	20799
2003	3086	1751	15962	-	20799
2004	3723	4832	13823	-	22378
2005	3570	4323	13678	-	21571
2006	3570	4323	13678	-	21571
2007	3570	4323	13678	-	21571
2008	3570	4323	13678	-	21571
2009	3478	4165	13248	-	20890
2010	3478	4222	13248	-	20948
2011	3492	4268	13280	-	21040
2012	3544	4278	13640	-	21462
2013	3570	4323	13678	-	21571
2014	3544	4278	13659	-	21481
2015	3813	4247	13242		21302
2016	3813	4247	13242	-	21302
2017	3813	4247	13242	-	21302
2018	3813	4247	13242	-	21302
2019	3906	4483	13207	-	21596
2020	3906	4707	13423	-	22096
2021	3944	4833	13592	-	22419
2022	3991	4898	13545	-	22434
2023*	3991	4898	13587	-	22476

Source: Roads and Highways Division.

Appendix-30.1: Number of Primary Schools, Student Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Govt. Primary Schools (2005-2011)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1. No. of Primary schools							
(a) Total	80397	82020	81434	82218	81508	78685	89712
(b) Government	37672	37672	37672	37672	37672	37672	37672
(c) Private	42725	44348	43762	44546	43836	41013	52040
i) Registered**	22705	23191	23293	23346	20061	20061	20168
ii) Unregistered	946	1140	973	966	819	666	1485
iii) Others***	19074	20017	19496	20234	22956	20286	30387
2. Student enrolment in primary schools							
a) Total	16225658	16385847	16312907	16001605	16539363	16957894	18432499
b) Boys	8091221	8129314	8035353	7919837	8241026	8394761	9139180
c) Girls	8134437	8256533	8277554	8081768	8298337	8563133	9293319
3. No. of teachers in government primary schools							
a) Total	162084	162227	182374	182899	361450	212653	201900
b) Male	90344	86800	90853	86446	204379	88503	77275
c) Female	71740	75427	91521	96453	157071	124150	124625

Source: Directorate of Primary Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education.

Appendix-30.2: Number of Primary Schools, Student Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Govt. Primary Schools (2012-2021)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021*
1. No. of Primary schools										
(a) Total	104017	106859	108537	122176	126615	133901	134147	129258	133002	118891
(b) Government	37672	37700	63096	63601	64177	65099	65593	65620	65566	65566
(c) Private	64155	69159	45441	58575	62438	68802	68554	63638	67436	53325
i)	22101	23876	193	218	247	292	134	142	0	0
Registered**	1949	2799	1744	1926	2294	3001	4570	4754	4841	4799
ii)	40105	42484	43504	56431	59897	65509	63850	58742	62595	48526
Unregistered										
iii) Others***										
2. Student enrolment in primary schools										
a) Total	19003210	19584972	19552979	19067761	18602988	17251350	17338100	20122335	21551691	20100972
b) Boys	9463108	9780952	9639095	9369079	9227580	8508038	8539067	9969626	10560240	10142498
c) Girls	9540102	9804020		9698682	9375408	8743312	8799033	10152712	10991451	9958474
			9913884							
3. No. of teachers in government primary schools										
a) Total	449799	213791	319394	322766	343349	348584	349217	356366	367480	359095
b) Male	187912	76457	127318	123225	128102	126131	125100	126430	131569	127809
c) Female	261887	137334	192076	199541	2152470	222453	224117	229936	235911	231286

Source: Directorate of Primary Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education.

Note: *-Provisional and new nationalised schools included. **-Community Schools. ***- Ebtedayee madrasha; Kindergarten; NGO directed schools, madrashas and high school attached primary schools.

Appendix-31.1 (a): Number of Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institution

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lower Secondary	4322	3251	3378	3458	3494	3056	2989
Secondary	14178	15449	15342	15298	15589	15984	16081
Higher Secondary	1813	1861	1842	1823	1932	1834	1928
Polytechnic	134	140	147	154	171	171	171
Survey Institute	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
Technical Training Centre	-	-	-	35	40	43	43
Textile Institute	-	-	-	29	29	29	29
Textile Vocational Institute	-	-	-	50	50	50	50
Agriculture Training Institute	-	-	-	104	109	109	109
Marine Technology	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Govt. Glass & ceramic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Govt. Graphic Art	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical School & College	64	64	64	80	90	90	90
Govt. P.T.I	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Commercial	16	16	19	23	25	25	25
SSC vocational (Independent)	-	-	-	135	138	138	138
HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent)	-	-	-	497	537	537	580
Dakhil Madrasha	6685	6798	6968	6779	6771	6660	6669
Alim Madrasha	1315	1345	1379	1401	1487	1486	1401
Fazil Madrasha	1039	1040	1066	1013	1022	1021	1056
Kamil Madrasha	175	178	182	191	195	194	204
Pali & toll college	124	124	95	93	93	93	93
Sanskrit tole & college	148	148	132	126	126	126	126

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education. *Provisional.

Appendix-31.1 (b): Number of Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institution

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions										
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
Lower Secondary	2869	2869	2412	2394	2324	2533	2385	2380	2382	2344	2369
Secondary	16339	16339	17272	17432	17523	17315	17454	17650	17797	17951	17984
Higher Secondary	1936	1936	2254	2354	2419	2557	2603	2649	2778	2788	2806
Polytechnic	218	218	300	337	439	439	439	439	439	439	478
Survey Institute	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Technical Training Centre	81	81	81	134	164	164	164	166	166	166	166
Textile Institute	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	34
Textile Vocational Institute	50	50	50	50	50	50	51	51	51	51	51
Agriculture Training Institute	109	109	109	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	185
Marine Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Govt. Glass & ceramic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Govt. Graphic Art	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Technical School & College	167	170	170	172	172	172	174	216	216	225	228
Govt. P.T.I	54	54	54	59	59	59	59	59	67		67
SSC vocational (Independent)	169	169	169	169	169	169	169	175	222	222	225
HSC voc. / Business Management (Independent)	576	576	576	675	675	675	675	722	840	840	843
Dakhil Madrasha	6745	6745	6582	6765	6558	6553	6553	6541	6575	6548	6531
Alim Madrasha	1442	1450	1482	1480	1478	1429	1442	1394	1385	1398	1391
Fazil Madrasha	1049	1056	1055	1053	1054	1087	1085	1089	1089	1090	1087
Kamil Madrasha	205	205	222	221	224	234	244	254(3)	256	259(3)	259(3)
Pali & toll college	93	93	93	93	93	93	94	94	94	97	97
Sanskrit tole & college	128	128	128	129	129	129	129	129	129	141	141

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-31.2 (a): Number of Teachers at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Teachers						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lower Secondary	36122	23693	23947	24608	25185	22131	22235
Secondary	202036	215738	184236	184888	188297	195880	201320
Higher Secondary	35408	35042	33474	31906	33839	33447	35881
Polytechnic	1654	1868	2338	2809	2860	2877	3395
Survey Institute	-	-	-	15	15	35	35
Technical Training Centre	-	-	-	788	822	858	861
Textile Institute	-	-	-	283	284	290	297
Textile Vocational Institute	-	-	-	356	356	362	366
Agriculture Training Institute	-	-	-	847	862	869	870
Marine Technology	-	-	-	50	50	50	50
Govt. Glass &ceramic	10	12	13	15	14	18	18
Govt. Graphic Art	16	14	11	11	10	14	14
Govt. Tech. School & College	792	792	1072	1354	1370	1377	1376
Govt. P.T.I	517	524	530	532	538	538	629
Govt. Commercial	189	191	152	116	118	120	118
SSC vocational (Independent)	-	-	-	2038	2041	2074	2079
HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent)	-	-	-	4398	5077	5080	5089
Dakhil Madrasha	98123	98214	94922	91631	64282	64791	64471
Alim Madrasha	25634	25944	25645	25347	21124	21636	20895
Fazil Madrasha	23336	23456	22072	20687	16918	17224	17432
Kamil Madrasha	4874	5060	5028	4996	4133	4196	4379
Pali & toll college	460	465	350	350	350	352	353
Sanskrit tole & college	487	492	430	430	430	442	446

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-31.2 (b): Number of Teachers at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Teachers										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Lower Secondary	20733	21261	18618	19342	19020	23755	20623	20418	21395	21169	22599
Secondary	200310	204988	214376	223775	224533	220125	213542	226427	231110	245392	256009
Higher Secondary	33843	34900	37235	39777	41335	42998	42403	45500	44270	49658	53671
Polytechnic	4452	4462	4465	5757	6251	6266	11831	12018	12022	12120	12162
Survey Institute	54	54	55	58	59	61	63	68	70	70	71
Technical Training Centre	1292	1292	1295	1304	1309	1313	1706	2026	2054	2125	2132
Textile Institute	513	513	514	523	523	523	530	534	541	590	592
Textile Vocational Institute	340	355	356	346	348	354	467	543	546	546	547
Agriculture Training Institute	953	953	955	962	965	970	1342	1547	1551	1551	1559
Marine Technology	50	50	50	52	52	60	120	120	121	121	121
Govt. Glass &ceramic	21	21	21	13	15	16	16	16	29	29	29
Govt. Graphic Art	14	16	16	17	17	19	46	45	46	46	58
Govt. Tech. School & College	2813	2813	2815	2310	2312	2317	4015	4230	4234	4570	4574
Govt. P.T.I	632	632	633	701	703	706	742	758	729		
SSC vocational (Independent)	1976	2012	2015	1978	1986	1988	2643	2650	2654	2790	2817
HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent)	5295	5298	5315	5963	5966	5970	9662	11377	11524	11650	11669
Dakhil Madrasha	86920	85404	87951	88054	88501	67742	65375	67411	66941	85202	66815
Alim Madrasha	25727	26521	27230	27324	27716	21917	20691	20991	20787	24771	22597
Fazil Madrasha	22285	21840	22336	22367	22764	18951	18554	19521	19187	22636	21558
Kamil Madrasha	4949	5406	5592	5607	5742	5151	5298	5654	5776	6739	7987
Pali & toll college	350	350	350	353	353	353	353	353	353	290	290
Sanskrit tole & college	436	436	436	439	439	439	439	439	439	421	421

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-31.3 (a): Number of Student at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Students					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Lower Secondary	577366	536550	495735	536754	434907	444751
Secondary	6841813	639056	6324013	6820039	7030867	7065467
Higher Secondary	265689	325076	349821	351245	468745	525443
Polytechnic	29490	52846	76202	76540	83940	102778
Survey Institute	-	-	714	714	840	822
Technical Training Centre	-	-	6676	6986	9139	9746
Textile Institute	-	-	9683	9752	9948	10005
Textile Vocational Institute	-	-	5588	5588	5756	5848
Agriculture Training Institute	-	-	19985	20176	24221	27326
Marine Technology	-	-	730	730	666	666
Govt. glass & ceramic	828	858	888	916	884	1011
Govt. Graphic Art	450	487	544	572	575	550
Govt. Tech. School & College	13558	18568	29369	29370	37904	38436
Govt. P.T.I	13126	13176	13266	14036	11344	13266
Govt. Commercial	3683	3702	4120	4160	4827	7669
SSC vocational (Independent)	-	-	19206	22368	21991	22007
HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent)	-	-	57670	75225	75987	97729
Dakhil Madrasha	2252091	2232521	2237010	2386113	2444568	2382433
Alim Madrasha	554653	550051	611654	685092	719332	675792
Fazil Madrasha	529497	527651	548290	581839	604471	617723
Kamil Madrasha	135843	136551	162524	164753	172470	177975
Pali & toll college	7083	7107	7179	7041	7107	7037
Sanskrit tole & college	4313	4359	4658	4658	4664	4666

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-31.3 (b): Number of Students at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Students										
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
Lower Secondary	428697	429022	367510	395216	384986	435840	438903	451449	459537	414115	415719
Secondary	7508538	7519712	8792855	9294949	9720942	9804233	9943921	9803028	9690154	9665483	9612790
Higher Secondary	550579	552929	590948	627167	641234	649824	741295	781447	829750	834350	871527
Polytechnic	136962	136975	138150	191704	203810	215651	250770	251010	252755	257125	268550
Survey Institute	1241	1255	1260	1253	1258	1264	1277	1292	1306	1306	1312
Technical Training Center	25960	25960	25965	33879	33890	38187	38297	38656	38902	39726	39738
Textile Institute	10009	10010	10022	10134	10138	10138	10143	10166	11815	12136	12245
Textile Vocational Institute	5510	5622	5625	5524	5527	5544	7767	9965	10758	10852	10864
Agriculture Training Institute	28890	29110	29118	29500	30110	30126	30165	30290	30444	30444	30820
Marine Technology	670	670	670	916	916	775	776	778	780	780	782
Govt.glass&ceramic	1018	1051	1052	1048	1058	1122	1008	1010	1284	1284	953
Govt.Graphic Art	682	710	712	695	1057	1144	1196	1236	1463	1463	1466
Govt. Tech. School & College	64236	42694	42712	64934	64940	65224	92406	103841	105019	114226	114326
Govt.P.T.I	13266	13287	13287	7592	7600	7747	10065	11731	11614	11614	11614
SSC vocational (Independent)	24426	24654	24662	24433	24446	24454	26591	26602	38775	39132	39467
HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent)	105303	105778	105784	124266	134274	134286	166870	181144	184150	186153	186825
Dakhil Madrasha	2320145	2248051	2275944	2257755	2251193	2240808	2261719	2245627	2302126	1399927	1421204
Alim Madrasha	679097	685450	691762	694877	698684	665024	654777	641808	649859	460793	481793
Fazil Madrasha	627989	624549	626770	670608	642101	645126	629287	633978	656682	525597	546597
Kamil Madrasha	210297	214271	220804	260742	240315	244521	271465	284923	306466	270005	29058
Pali & toll college	7073	448	648	783	788	914	878	1327	1327	1292	1292
Sanskrit tole & college	4673	11127	16162	19566	19604	19119	15573	15864	15864	10542	10542

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-32.1: Number of Educational Institutions at Higher Education Level

Type of Institutions	Number of Institutions																
	2006	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**
General college (Public)	241	240	238	241	243	240	250	250	260	265	281	283	557	537	557	572	583
General college (Private)	1095	1156	1216	1220	1304	1264	1361	1361	1471	1494	1538	1579	1335	1365	1364	1369	1358
General University (Public)**	10	10	11	11	11	11	13	13	13	13	13	16	16	16	19	21	20
Agriculture University (Public)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	7
Engineering and Technology University (Public)	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	5	5	5
Islamic University (Pub+Pri)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
International University															3	2	2
Medical University	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	5
Veteranary and Animale Science University, Chittagong	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Science and Technology University ***	5	5	6	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	13
University (Private)	51	54	56	59	51	54	58	67	76	83	90	92	101	101	103	108	109
Teachers Training College	101	110	110	112	112	118	118	118	118	118	118	119	119	119	118	118	118
Medical College	42	42	45	48	48	63	71	75	75	93	104	106	111	113	113	113	109
Dental College	9	9	11	11	11	13	13	15	15	32	34	35	35	35	35	35	35
Law College	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	80	80	80	80	76
Homeopathic College	30	30	30	38	38	38	45	45	45	52	52	63	62	63	64	65	68
Physical College	29	29	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	30	30	30	30	30	30
College of Leather technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Music College	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
College of textile technology	1	1	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute(HSTTI)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-32.2 (a): Number of Teachers at Higher Education Level Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Teachers						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General college (Public)	10773	10642	10379	10116	10642	10226	9847
General college (Private)	44220	43439	44566	45693	50359	49513	66274
General University (Public)	4135	4742	4742	4752	5128	5363	5480
Agriculture University (Public)	676	782	792	802	822	882	917
Engineering and Technology University (Public)	990	968	1029	1091	1190	1309	1348
Islamic University(Pub+Pri)	504	554	562	570	840	842	661
Medical University	288	290	342	350	350	388	421
Veteranary and Animale Science University,Chittagong		48	50	60	60	60	83
Science &Tech. University	513	618	626	635	821	1040	1017
University (Private)*	5638	5759	4009	4706	4706	5334	5885
Teachers Training College	1235	1248	1458	1460	1349	1472	1594
Medical College	2255	2260	2255	2255	2514	2554	2738
Dental College	254	269	269	303	321	340	254
Law College	625	624	624	670	675	690	634
Homeopathic College	469	469	469	470	472	465	465
Physical College	276	277	277	283	319	342	281
College of Leather technology	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Music College	20	20	24	29	30	30	20
College of Textile Technology	30	30	29	31	31	32	57
Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute (HSTTI)	65	66	66	66	66	66	66

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education. *Provisional.

Appendix-32.2 (b): Number of Teachers at Higher Education Level Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Teachers										
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***
General college (Public)	11512	11520	12511	12592	13342	13780	25948	24244	25261	26772	26782
General college (Private)	50218	55882	55885	59243	62660	64156	55167	58023	59110	60794	61347
General University (Public)	5121	5286	5286	7136	7329	7788	7745	7891	8804	8051	8235
Agriculture University (Public)	933	1605	1605	1158	1210	1233	1246	1367	1355	1231	1445
Engineering and Technology University (Public)	1003	1376	1376	1578	1680	1804	1908	1997	1878	1894	1984
Islamic University(Pub+Pri)	770	796	796	880	887	894	851	917	894	888	906
International University									158	273	273
Medical University	434	442	442	450	458	488	519	593	493	481	481
Veteranary and Animale Science University,Chittagong	53	62	62	98	108	117	131	130	138	137	137
Science &Tech. University	845	1034	1034	1635	1604	1738	1899	2260	2449	2471	2531
University (Private)*	8063	8485	8485	13384	13130	14899	15075	15575	15583	15277	15390
Teachers Training College	1594	1594	1594	1601	1604	1614	1251	1799	1799	1799	1799
Medical College	2794	2856	2856	4919	4950	4971	5070	10062	6658	6658	9851
Dental College	260	265	265	286	290	297	314	327	327	327	379
Law College	638	642	642	640	640	369	635	635	635	635	602
Homeopathic College	470	474	474	511	512	1111	699	792	789	789	1218
Physical College	281	285	285	285	285	286	165	405	405	405	405
College of Leather technology	16	16	16	17	17	17	18	22	22	22	22
Music College	20	20	20	20	20	20	36	44	44	44	44
College of Textile Technology	89	90	90	97	97	111	107	110	110	110	110
Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute (HSTTI)	66	69	69	43	43	45	39	49	151	151	151

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-32.3 (a): Number of Students at Higher Education Level Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Students						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
General college (Public)	503540	609480	715420	805033	855559	906084	1165389
General college (Private)	599428	694910	790392	855700	953346	1050992	1328352
General University (Public)	111741	114254	116770	113326	118907	122514	341701
Agriculture University (Public)	6572	6732	6891	7721	7725	9165	9913
Engineering and Technology University (Public)	14714	14827	14940	15710	18013	16448	20434
Islamic University (Pub+Pri)	13741	18776	23813	26363	26994	21851	28308
Medical University	1025	1235	1445	1452	1616	1706	1145
Veteranary and Animale Science University,Chittagong	336	325	315	374	375	620	799
Science and Technology University	8355	9562	12301	15098	17626	20331	19773
University(Private)	124267	168775	169600	185001	212315	246532	297055
Teachers Training College	19248	20142	21036	21036	22431	19248	19308
Medical College	18685	20757	21832	22518	23275	26880	29726
Dental College	1216	1196	1260	1390	1396	1226	1248
Law College	18452	18062	17675	17881	17939	17675	18242
Homeopathic College	15170	15170	15170	15170	14757	15966	18028
Physical College	3502	3522	3530	3626	4218	3508	3513
College of Leather technology	435	435	435	452	466	435	436
Music College	120	176	233	340	342	233	314
College of textile technology	781	705	628	676	713	780	860
Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute(HSTTI)	542	542	542	542	542	542	544

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-32.3 (b): Number of Students at Higher Education Level Institutions

Type of Institutions	Number of Students									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022*
General college (Public)	1175380	1316866	1336132	1388901	1405030	2123534	2160771	2310755	2408810	2464950
General college (Private)	1330220	1598569	1715570	1737649	1818106	1413612	1442992	1494616	1493852	1487039
General University (Public)	345624	345624	408309	439799	432385	489448	706957	701185	764603	597882
Agriculture University (Public)	20226	20226	12095	13157	13213	14001	15286	15056	15375	17473
Engineering and Technology University (Public)	20586	20586	25775	25501	26537	28171	27496	28686	30066	28981
Islamic University (Pub+Pri)	28523	28523	29272	29469	29579	103253	28607	28828	27309	24702
International University								3311	3331	3834
Medical University	1266	1266	1928	3017	3409	3867	2444	927	2367	2367
Veteranary and Animale Science University,Chittagong	804	804	891	1200	1285	1216	1102	1270	1547	1621
Science and Technology University	21091	21091	31882	35013	42659	49873	50438	58249	56911	56522
University(Private)	298202	298202	362739	353771	326910	338485	347466	335389	328689	310107
Teachers Training College	19436	19436	19314	19330	19345	9127	12487	12487	12487	12487
Medical College	29844	29844	33784	36756	43881	45388	45388	52049	52049	50594
Dental College	1262	1262	8044	8180	6326	6853	6867	7186	7186	7186
Law College	18402	18402	18272	18278	18470	23395	23395	7896	7896	7440
Homeopathic College	18124	18124	18841	18849	26201	27264	28851	46830	46830	45842
Physical College	3572	3572	3524	3548	3635	1206	3039	3039	3039	3039
College of Leather technology	438	438	438	440	440	440	575	786	786	786
Music College	414	414	414	414	414	372	424	424	424	424
College of textile technology	871	871	866	872	882	1196	1210	1210	1210	1210
Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute(HSTTI)	552	552	2247	2248	2254	1447	3453	1272	1272	1272

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Appendix-33: Number of Government Hospitals, Dispensaries, Doctors, Nurses and Beds

Year	No. of govt. dispensaries	No. of beds in govt. hospitals & dispensaries	No. of registered doctors	No. of registered nurses	No. of registered midwives	No. of TB clinics	No. of thana health complexes
1980-81	1399	15845	10081	3014	1353	44	306
1981-82	1391	16171	12306	3734	2201	44	316
1982-83	1275	16277	12736	4500	2934	44	332
1983-84	1275	17408	13944	5164	3688	44	337
1984-85	1275	20126	14944	5303	4031	44	343
1985-86	1275	20926	15944	5905	5558	44	344
1986-87	1275	21126	16026	6716	5141	44	344
1987-88	1275	21926	16793	7385	5799	44	344
1988-89	1275	22046	19340	8056	6556	44	345
1989-90	1275	22090	19340	9274	7035	44	351
1990-91	1275	23870	20396	9274	7485	44	351
1991-92	1275	23870	20396	9274	7485	44	351
1992-93	1362	27111	21455	11061	9363	44	347
1993-94	1362	27401	21749	12025	10104	44	354
1994-95	1362	27544	23805	13000	11000	44	365
1995-96	1362	28204	24338	13800	11200	44	372
1996-97	1362	29106	26535	13800	13500	44	397
1997-98	1362	29850	27546	15408	13500	44	402
1998-99	1362	30629	28312	16972	14915	44	402
1999-00	1362	31872	30864	17446	15235	44	402
2000-01	1362	31972	31952	17922	15652	44	402
2001-02	1362	32022	32498	18135	15794	44	402
2002-03	1362	32459	34502	19066	16553	44	402
2003-04	1362	34693	36576	19500	17622	44	403
2004-05	1362	35579	40210	20009	18037	44	406
2005-06	1362	37661	42010	20100	18958	44	413
2006-07	1362	38211	44632	20129	19911	44	419
2007-08	1362	41107	49608	23266	21936	44	421
2008-09	1362	41107	51993	24151	22653	44	422
2009-10	1362	43996	52884	25604	24034	44	424
2010-11	1362	39639	53063	25018	23472	44	463
2011-12	1362	41655	58977	28793	-	44	463
2012-13	1362	45621	64434	30516	-	44	463
2013-14	1184	94318	71918	33183	27000	44	424
2014-15	1962	123177	74099	39041	27000	44	424
2015-16	1362	127360	85587	46507	-	44	424
2016-17	1362	137024	93763	54459	-	44	424
2017-18	1362	142957	94926	56659	--	44	424

Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. **Note**: Government and private included.

Appendix 34: Demographic Statistics

Year	Total Population (million)	Natural Population Growth (%)	Crude Birth Rate (thousand)	Crude Death Rate (thousand)	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live birth)	Total Fertility Rate (per women)	Life Expectancy
1981	89.9*	2.31	34.6	11.5	111	5.04	54.8
1982	91.4	2.26	34.8	12.2	122	5.21	54.5
1983	93.3	2.27	35.0	12.3	117	5.07	54.9
1984	95.3	2.25	34.8	12.3	119	4.83	54.8
1985	97.4	2.26	34.6	12.0	112	4.71	55.1
1986	99.5	2.25	34.4	11.9	116	4.70	55.2
1987	101.7	2.18	33.3	11.5	113	4.42	56.4
1988	103.9	2.19	33.2	11.3	110	4.45	56.0
1989	106.2	2.17	33.0	11.3	102	4.35	56.0
1990	108.6	2.14	32.8	11.4	94	4.33	56.1
1991	111.5	2.04	31.6	11.2	92	4.24	56.1
1992	113.3	1.98	30.8	11.0	88	4.18	56.3
1993	115.5	1.88	28.8	10.0	84	3.84	57.9
1994	117.5	1.80	27.0	9.0	77	3.58	58.0
1995	119.3	1.81	26.5	8.4	71	3.45	58.7
1996	121.2	1.75	25.6	8.1	67	3.41	58.9
1997	123.0	1.55	21.0	5.5	60	3.10	60.1
1998	124.8	1.51	19.9	4.8	57	2.98	61.5*
1999	126.6	1.41	19.2	5.1	59	2.64	62.7*
2000	128.4	1.41	19.0	4.9	58	2.59	63.6*
2001	130.0	1.41	18.9	4.8	56	2.56	64.2*
2002	132.0	1.50	20.1	5.1	53	2.56	64.9
2003	133.9	1.50	20.9	5.9	53	2.57	64.9
2004	135.9	1.50	20.8	5.8	51	2.52	65.1
2005	137.8	1.49	20.7	5.8	50	2.46	65.2
2006	139.8	1.49	20.6	5.6	45	2.41	65.4
2007	141.8	1.47	20.9	6.2	43	2.39	66.6
2008	143.8	1.45	20.5	6.0	41	2.30	66.8
2009	146.7	1.36	19.4	5.8	39	2.15	67.2
2010	140.6	1.36	19.2	5.6	36	2.12	67.7
2011	148.7	1.37	19.2	5.5	35	2.11	69.0
2012	152.7	1.36	18.9	5.3	33	2.12	69.4
2013	154.7	1.37	19.0	5.3	31	2.11	70.4
2014	156.8	1.37	18.9	5.2	30	2.11	70.7
2015	158.9	1.37	18.8	5.1	2.9	2.10	70.9
2016	160.8	1.36	18.7	5.1	28	2.10	71.6
2017	162.75	1.34	18.5	5.1	24	2.05	72.0
2018	163.65	1.32	18.3	5.0	22	2.05	72.3
2019	166.50	1.32	18.1	4.9	21	2.04	72.6
2020	168.22	1.37	18.1	5.1	21	2.04	72.8
2021	170.26	1.37	18.8	5.7	22	2.05	72.8

Source: BBS.

Appendix-35.1: Revenue Budget

(Revenue Receipts: 1987-88 to 1996-97)

(In crore Tk.)

Revenue Income	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
A) Tax receipts										
1. Customs duty	1618	1820	2166	2328	2820	2835	3070	3670	3900	4252
2. Excise duty	1172	1400	1700	1713	1360	320	175	180	180	207
3. Income tax	664	750	875	1071	1300	1720	1735	1560	1510	1735
4.Sales tax	525	540	531	823	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. VAT	-	-	-	-	1675	2500	2775	3275	3742	4440
6. Land tax	89	85	114	60	85	100	120	150	170	185
7. Supplementary duty	-	-	-	-	20	945	1290	1450	1700	2173
8. Non-judicial stamp	170	170	177	187	251	312	355	420	477	527
9. Motor vehicle sreceipts	20	20	35	35	40	50	60	85	110	130
10. Registration fees	60	63	70	70	80	96	120	130	150	165
11. Narcotics duty	-	-	-	20	25	22	25	25	26	27
12. Other taxes and duties	49	48	113	76	85	130	155	165	268	233
Total tax receipts (A)	**4367**	**4896**	**5781**	**6383**	**7741**	**9030**	**9880**	**11110**	**12233**	**14074**
B)Non-tax receipts										
13. Profit & dividend from State-owned enterprises	135	185	128	163	320	429	418	654	526	525
14. Profit & dividend from non-financial institutions	80	70	50	276	381	360	415	227	219	216
15. Interest income	225	220	345	300	300	350	350	465	450	530
16.Economic services	52	92	120	133	132	140	163	300	311	316
17.General administration and services	122	104	109	125	154	181	220	242	310	414
18.Jamuna bridge surcharge and levies	58	60	65	70	80	45	58	-	2	-
19. T&T department (net)	65	110	80	244	283	325	459	635	659	630
20. Post Office department (net)	-28	-32	-270	-24	-29	-30	-28	-28	-36	-26
21. Railway (net)	-149	-150	-139	-149	-126	-100	-95	-90	-159	-89
22. Agriculture and allied services	61	78	33	40	49	64	69	78	92	103
23. Social and community services	37	44	47	55	55	78	93	108	143	158
24. Transport and communication (others)	23	42	42	48	35	42	43	46	68	89
25. Other non-tax receipts	65	89	127	131	133	143	185	400	644	127
26. Revenue from capital investment	31	13	17	24	9	3	50	53	50	78
27. Irrigation, water resources, transport, etc.	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-tax receipts (B)	**779**	**926**	**997**	**1439**	**1776**	**2030**	**2400**	**3100**	**3279**	**3071**
Total revenue (A+B)	**5146**	**5822**	**6778**	**7822**	**9517**	**11060**	**12280**	**14210**	**15512**	**17145**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.
Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix -35.2: Revenue Budget

(Revenue Receipts: 1997-98 to 2004-05)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
(A) Receipts from taxes under NBR admin.								
1. Tax on income and profit	2100	2335	2980	3600	4100	4788	5270	5850
2. Tax on transfer of property and assets	11	10	2	0	0	1	--	10605
3. Value added tax (VAT)	4692	4800	5405	6132	6960	8071	8575	8000
4. Customs duty	4460	4755	4536	4770	5350	5875	7300	--
5. Excise duty	214	205	240	275	300	310	170	150
6. Supplementary duty	2384	2540	2664	3363	3850	4390	5430	5600
7. Other taxes and duty	239	205	173	160	170	315	305	295
Total (A)	**14100**	**14850**	**16000**	**18300**	**20730**	**23750**	**27050**	**30500**
(B) Receipts from non-NBR sources								
8. Narcotics duty	28	40	27	40	30	35	40	45
9. Motor vehicles tax	115	125	111	144	145	225	241	267
10. Land tax	197	215	266	214	214	206	259	326
11. Stamp (non-judicial)	561	625	692	792	811	734	710	812
Total (B)	**901**	**1005**	**1096**	**1190**	**1200**	**1200**	**1250**	**1450**
Total (A+B)	**15001**	**15855**	**17096**	**19490**	**21930**	**24950**	**28300**	**31950**
(C) Non-tax receipts								
12. Dividend & Profit	815	1017	1064	774	1162	832	1054	1165
13. Interest	570	525	547	550	449	725	750	636
14. Royalty and income from property	--	--	1	1	2	7	--	
15. Administrative fees	889	900	887	1022	872	779	964	988
16. Penalty and forfeiture	23	24	11	11	11	41	62	67
17. Receipts from services	141	148	199	254	274	471	482	433
18. Rent and leasing	50	66	76	121	125	104	78	92
19. Tolls and levies	48	52	43	46	57	89	139	151
20. Non-commercial sale	143	139	165	213	252	296	310	264
21. Receipts from Defence	90	90	73	111	114	126	133	228
22. Non-tax receipts	241	138	203	252	238	481	715	882
23. Railway	-81	-75	-76	-134	390	415	453	479
24. Post Office Department	-40	-51	-38	-75	132	133	147	150
25. T&T Board	765	767	1018	1260	1603	1600	1702	1650
26. Capital receipts	120	95	75	275	59	70	111	65
Total (C)	**3776**	**3845**	**4249**	**4683**	**5740**	**6170**	**7100**	**7250**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**18777**	**19700**	**21345**	**24173**	**27670**	**31120**	**35400**	**39200**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.
Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix -35.3: Revenue Budget

(Revenue Receipts: 2005-06 to 2011-12)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
(A) Receipts from taxes under NBR admin.							
1. Tax on income and profit	6960	8924	11005	13538	16560	22105	28061
2. Value added tax (VAT)	12398	13683	17013	20116	22795	28274	34304
3. Import duty	8235	8279	9300	9570	10430	10888	12634
4. Export duty	--	--	--	--	--	27	30
5. Excise duty	163	185	213	237	261	275	450
6. Supplementary duty	6394	6095	7970	9121	10485	13554	16220
7. Other taxes and duty.	306	313	469	418	469	477	671
Total (A)	**34456**	**37479**	**45970**	**53000**	**61000**	**75600**	**92370**
(B) Receipts from non-NBR sources							
8. Narcotics duty	45	50	50	52	60	60	65
9. Motor vehicles tax	331	367	495	550	675	905	900
10. Land tax	384	402	364	409	392	525	550
11. Stamp (non-judicial)	959	949	1133	1515	1829	1962	2400
Total (B)	**1719**	**1768**	**2042**	**2526**	**2956**	**3452**	**3915**
Total (A+B)	**36175**	**39247**	**48012**	**55526**	**63956**	**79052**	**96285**
(C) Non-tax receipts							
12. Dividend & Profit	1271	1995	2476	3058	2545	1382	2517
13. Interest	732	1043	1110	935	1551	2173	696
14. Administrative fees	1103	1195	1413	1765	1960	2560	2782
15. Penalty and forfeiture	72	84	107	132	176	280	288
16. Receipts from services	466	458	492	652	769	844	939
17. Rent and leasing	98	103	96	108	86	129	125
18. Tolls and levies	151	165	190	360	322	375	350
19. Non-commercial sale	284	307	246	273	248	338	340
20. receipts from Defence	693	717	629	1668	1942	2028	1884
21. Non-tax receipts	1309	1575	3072	3807	5091	5106	7904
22. Railway	521	515	563	580	565	628	518
23. Post Office Department	158	189	199	220	220	237	223
24. T&T Board	1772	1822	1882	0	0	0	0
25. Capital receipts	63	57	52	96	53	55	34
Total (C)	**8693**	**10225**	**12527**	**13654**	**15528**	**16135**	**18600**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**44868**	**49472**	**60539**	**69180**	**79484**	**95187**	**114885**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.
Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix -35.4: Revenue Budget

(Revenue Receipts: 2012-13 to 2022-23)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
(A) Receipts from taxes under NBR admin.											
1. Tax on income and profit	35300	44370	48614	51796	62754	77736	95167	102894	95950	96122	61842
2. Value added tax (VAT)	40466	45877	49573	53913	68675	82713	104797	109846	115217	116994	83381
3. Import duty	14528	13433	15103	17119	21571	26538	45219	47135	37154	34368	26560
4. Export duty	40	41	31	34	33	40	31393	31684	54	1	3
5. Excise duty	997	1203	935	1033	1199	1664	46	49	3277	3107	3254
6. Supplementary duty	19969	19157	9852	25064	29519	34766	1976	5345	48298	41187	29362
7. Other taxes and duty.	959	919	920	1040	1245	1543	1402	1547	1050	1103	1014
Total (A)	**112259**	**125000**	**35028**	**150000**	**185000**	**225000**	**280000**	**300500**	**301000**	**292882**	**205416**
(B) Receipts from non-NBR sources											
8. Narcotics duty	70	72	95	98	150	85	98	108	126	100	84
9. Motor vehicles tax	1100	1155	1248	1351	1720	1550	1430	750	798	1642	1120
10. Land tax	574	687	797	829	1120	1220	1402	1400	1662	860	643
11. Stamp (non-judicial)	2821	3264	3509	3121	4269	3944	6179	9798	11851	3391	2747
12. Surcharge/1	-	-	-	-	-	403	491	511	563	419	**295**
Total (B)	**4565**	**5178**	**5649**	**5400**	**7261**	**7202**	**9600**	**12567**	**15000**	**6412**	**4889**
Total (A+B)	**116824**	**130178**	**140677**	**155400**	**192261**	**232202**	**289600**	**313067**	**316000**	**299294**	**210305**
(C) Non-tax receipts											
12. Dividend & Profit	3928	5009	3104	4544	3709	2971	2241	3490	1579	5019	1300
13. Interest	878	1025	733	755	2931	1936	5140	5309	18848	1949	3939
14. Administrative fees	4000	4439	4635	4719	4858	3412	4366	8734	7169	2364	1810
15. Penalty and forfeiture	481	458	288	241	425	644	556	254	420	1094	808
16. Receipts from services	986	490	481	584	641	5094	6037	7694	4736	4695	3557
17. Rent and leasing	148	159	162	145	135	700	487	499	623	892	476
18. Tolls and levies	432	475	495	549	918	606	658	655	1004	826	507
19. Non-commercial sale	379	413	507	503	565	2523	1831	2438	2375	2807	1384
20. receipts from Defence	2542	2529	2453	2154	2345	9316	5367	5803	-	–	–
21. Non-tax receipts	7658	10086	8373	6272	7822	-	330	126	5922	15109	10492
22. Railway	1070	1000	1100	1204	1510	-	-	-	-		
23. Post Office Department	250	294	274	274	310	-	-	-	-		
24. T&T Board	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-		
25. Capital receipts	51	116	133	51	64	50			323	300	172
Total (C)		**22846**	**26493**	**22694**	**22000**	**27252**	**27013**	**35002**	**35532**	**35055**	**24445**
Grand Total (A+B+C)		**139670**	**156671**	**163371**	**177400**	**259454**	**316613**	**348069**	**351532**	**334349**	**234750**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.*Upto February 2023.

Appendix-35.5: Revenue Budget

(Revenue Expenditure: 1987-88 to 1996-97)

(In crore Tk.)

Revenue Expenditure	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1. Organs of government	43	32	52	58	79	57	69	64	151	87
2. Administration and law	29	30	34	33	40	50	47	51	52	53
3. Audit	27	28	34	35	39	48	57	61	62	63
4. Fiscal services	128	131	175	177	245	268	273	293	292	350
5. Secretariat	44	46	52	53	56	71	81	89	93	93
6. Foreign Affairs	91	67	73	93	105	103	106	117	110	113
7. Administration (Excluding Police & BDR)	175	189	210	199	219	245	253	294	324	333
8. Police	230	245	304	305	350	419	449	490	519	579
9. Bangladesh Rifles	102	124	130	140	171	205	209	136	249	255
10. General services	150	161	174	188	208	238	241	248	253	279
11. Defence	832	1015	1149	1180	1301	1494	1634	1887	2069	2265
12. Education	820	948	1094	1182	1382	1674	1756	2008	2148	2296
13. Health and population control	305	321	367	387	431	517	607	685	730	769
14. Pension and retirement benefits	123	144	169	224	250	300	370	650	508	565
15. Social and community services	525	720	563	709	621	689	727	805	990	1039
16. General economic services	53	56	63	66	74	86	98	104	120	122
17. Agriculture and allied services and water resources	149	156	188	203	212	346	393	451	570	528
18. Industry, mining and energy	22	23	28	26	29	33	36	43	40	41
19. Water, electricity and power	47	78	68	79	87	-	-	-	-	-
20. Communication (except Railway, T&T and Post Office)	86	98	113	118	167	209	242	245	296	277
21. Extraordinary expenditure	-	-	-	66	5	-	-	-	-	-
22. Subsidies	65	706	941	771	589	187	242	296	285	483
23. Grants-in-aid contribution	84	119	96	101	109	124	135	159	173	162
24. Interest on domestic debt	240	250	285	417	565	550	519	606	1040	1080
25. Interest on foreign debt	350	483	377	438	473	475	549	600	700	676
26. Unexpected expenditure	10	-	1	63	23	22	57	18	40	27
Total revenue expenditure	**4730**	**6170**	**6740**	**7310**	**7900**	**8510**	**9150**	**10300**	**11814**	**12535**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. **Note:** Figures are based on revised budget. Previous 'Non Development Expenditure' is termed as 'Operating Expenditure' in new Budget and Accounting Classification System.

Appendix-35.6: Revenue Budget
(Non-development Expenditure: 1997-98 to 2004-05)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1. President	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4
2. National Parliament	26	26	35	33	31	32	44	42
3. Prime Minister	46	40	48	53	57	57	77	62
4. Cabinet Division	8	7	13	14	10	15	11	16
5. Election Commission	56	22	51	88	103	78	27	30
6. Ministry of Establishment	208	210	235	248	260	309	303	335
7. Public Service Commission	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7
Finance Division-loans and advances, except repayment of domestic loan and investment	1274	1330	1363	1514	1760	2731	3263	3746
9. Internal Resources Division	338	462	697	1063	1029	567	568	581
10. Economic Relations Division	29	18	20	21	24	22	23	19
11. Planning Division	37	41	45	47	48	51	54	62
12. IMED	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	5
13. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	134	156	168	174	174	184	194	242
14. Local Government Division	277	291	314	348	377	449	506	763
15. Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	69	74	81	83	83	86	227	228
16. Ministry of Chittagong Hill tracts Affairs	106	69	85	91	99	98	78	114
17. Ministry of Defence	2644	2940	3217	3392	3391	3406	3778	4067
18. Ministry of Law and Justice	88	100	116	128	133	144	160	177
19. Ministry of Home Affairs	1181	1299	1520	1587	1605	1803	2034	2661
20. Anticorruption Commission	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	1145	1199	1312	1378	1428	1469	1630	1804
22. Ministry of Education	1544	1769	1945	2209	2311	2494	2844	3268
23. Ministry of Science and ICT	65	69	69	86	73	78	88	99
24. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	813	887	972	1099	1286	1334	1497	1803
25. Ministry of Social Welfare	86	126	136	181	202	255	318	422
26. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	13	15	41	22	27	28	137	473
27. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	490	1050	688	772	661	611	784	864
28. Ministry of Liberation Affairs	-	-	-	-	9	47	75	58
29. Ministry of Housing and Public Works	228	233	259	285	299	369	472	544
30. Ministry of Information	117	118	126	144	137	186	184	190
31. Ministry of Cultural Affairs	28	29	31	31	32	35	38	41
32. Ministry of Religious Affairs	17	20	22	27	30	45	66	74
33. Ministry of Youth and Sports	36	26	42	36	39	49	102	99
34. Energy and Mineral Resources Division	-	-	-	-	6	7	7	8
35. Power Division	6	7	7	8	2	2	2	2
36. Ministry of Agriculture	205	273	284	307	308	331	416	1877
37. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	117	121	132	147	156	184	227	259
38. Ministry of Environment and Forest	44	47	52	57	59	72	102	107
39. Ministry of Land	122	141	148	160	165	173	182	189
40. Ministry of Water Resources	132	146	138	177	165	202	344	377
41. Ministry of Food	3	2	2	2	2	5	3	-
42. Ministry of Industries	23	23	26	28	30	36	40	42
43. Ministry of Jute	8	7	8	8	8	8	11	-
44. Ministry of Textile	10	11	12	14	16	19	19	34
45. Ministry of Commerce	35	32	25	24	24	27	33	37
46. Ministry of Labour and Manpower	27	28	31	35	25	13	13	16
47. Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & Employment	-	-	-	-	11	29	28	29
48. Ministry of Communication (Except Railway)	313	321	337	374	916	1026	1257	1582
49. Ministry of Shipping	22	23	24	27	29	31	35	44
50. Ministry Civil Aviation and Tourism	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Ministry of Post and Telecommunication (Except Post and T&T)	1	1	1	1	520	521	625	654
52. Interest on Domestic Debt	1594	2221	2769	3306	3585	4617	4841	5303
53. Interest on Foreign Debt	725	725	785	820	935	957	1001	1200
Total	**14500**	**16765**	**18444**	**20662**	**22692**	**25307**	**28783**	**34664**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.
Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix-35.7: Revenue Budget
(Non-development Expenditure: 2005-06 to 2011-12)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1.President	4	5	6	7	9	11	11
2.National Parliament	46	32	20	45	73	105	113
3.Prime Minister	63	79	100	95	151	181	177
4.Cabinet Division	21	16	15	16	31	48	47
5.Election Commission	94	110	103	461	339	311	190
6.Ministry of Public Administration	389	555	620	695	740	930	852
7.Public Service Commission	7	9	11	13	17	19	19
8.Finance Division-loans and advances, except repayment of domestic loan and investment	3175	3265	5274	5755	9621	5287	12532
9.Internal Resources Division	621	682	740	878	862	919	975
10.Banking and Financial Institution Division	-	-	-	-	28	40	59
11.Economic Relations Division	23	53	78	87	128	131	133
12.Planning Division	67	86	90	104	134	39	44
13.IMED	5	5	7	8	10	11	12
14.Statistics and Informatics Division	-	-	-	-	-	86	132
15.Ministry of Foreign Affairs	257	253	294	342	571	596	621
16.Tax Ombudsman Office	-	-	0	1	1	1	-
17.Local Government Division	778	1137	1034	1190	1253	1502	1496
18.Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	224	153	152	185	189	216	236
19.Ministry of Chittagong Hilltracts Affairs	128	145	213	230	190	238	249
20.Ministry of Defence (including other defence services)	4411	5281	5776	6786	7743	9131	11961
21.Armed Forces Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
22.Law and Justice Division	200	206	279	292	378	438	483
23.Supreme Court	-		28	37	55	76	90
24.Ministry of Home Affairs (Public Security Dept+ SSD)	2992	3868	4422	5228	5729	6352	7358
25.Anti corruption Commission	5	9	26	27	24	30	32
26.Legislative and Parliament Affairs Division	-	-	-	-	5	8	7
27.Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	2124	3201	3386	3464	4019	4936	5267
28.Ministry of Education (SHED + Technical & Madrasha Division)	4223	4706	5161	5732	7520	8431	8658
29.Ministry of Science and Technology	111	112	111	131	257	309	194
30.Ministry of ICT	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
31.Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Health Edu+Health Service)	2065	2682	2898	3581	4004	4881	5114
32.Ministry of Social Welfare	552	666	749	921	1204	1674	1773
33.Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	515	584	1029	1099	1058	988	1055
34.Ministry of Liberation Affairs	89	84	106	161	307	491	518
35.Ministry of Food	-			-	329	972	851
36.Disaster Management and Relief Division	789	1086	1673	3789	3565	4312	3971
37.Ministry of Housing and Public Works	564	545	620	649	713	828	868
38.Ministry of Information	195	235	317	458	311	366	385
39.Ministry of Cultural Affairs	59	67	61	64	82	158	140
40.Ministry of Religious Affairs	50	65	59	63	76	102	111
41.Ministry of Youth and Sports	125	138	124	146	255	374	491
42.Energy and Mineral Resources Division	21	24	26	28	33	214	39
43.Power Division	2	3	3	4	4	5	6
44.Ministry of Agriculture	1767	2391	5352	6868	5752	7393	8238
45.Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	276	336	354	407	473	492	514
46.Ministry of Environment and Forest	115	148	179	179	769	942	959
47.Ministry of Land	230	303	313	351	416	477	548
48.Ministry of Water Resources	384	419	513	565	698	689	717
49.Ministry of Industries	43	55	162	164	78	95	100
50.Ministry of Textile and Jute	115	43	50	55	63	147	79
51.Ministry of Commerce	43	45	51	80	82	75	105
52.Ministry of Labour and Employment	16	23	23	24	35	50	73
53.Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & overseas Employment	30	35	47	58	138	141	91
54.Roads Division	1701	1558	2267	2262	2443	2760	1335
55.Ministry of Railway	-	-	-	-	-	-	1526
56.Ministry of Shipping	64	66	56	101	141	196	192
57.Ministry Civil Aviation and Tourism	2	6	6	6	8	18	78
58.Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	733	742	968	332	377	386	416
59.Bridges Division	-	-	-	-	-	2	0
60.Interest on Domestic Debt	6246	7854	10621	12003	13255	13156	18145
61.Interest on Foreign Debt	1299	1300	1346	1311	1391	1422	1651
Total	**38070**	**45502**	**57922**	**67603**	**78136**	**84188**	**102130**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. **Note:** Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix-35.8: Revenue Budget

(Non-development Expenditure: 2012-13 to 2022-23)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
1.President	12	13	15	20	19	22	23	24	26	27	28
2.National Parliament	134	164	200	238	294	298	298	315	312	314	306
3.Prime Minister	208	255	325	359	418	585	487	628	604	643	723
4.Cabinet Division	30	33	35	46	52	65	74	232	224	146	81
5.Election Commission	213	1146	249	849	340	348	1685	573	1005	1036	674
6.Ministry of Public Administration	910	1053	1224	1649	1788	1970	2177	2475	2634	2934	3191
7.Public Service Commission	26	32	31	39	44	52	47	68	69	75	86
8.Finance Division-loans and advances, except repayment of domestic loan and investment	7263	19734	22847	13369	23034	24404	63795	58145	73380	102788	115347
9.Internal Resources Division	1157	1304	1177	1465	1682	1791	2037	2301	2406	2497	2669
10.Banking and Financial Institution Division	62	368	70	131	158	359	279	109	85	154	80
11.Economic Relations Division	157	116	147	203	226	233	244	291	275	6389	9473
12.Planning Division	41	45	52	66	65	69	73	85	80	76	69
13.IMED	14	14	16	28	39	52	37	50	30	52	54
14.Statistics and Informatics Division	130	155	169	197	156	165	182	219	205	232	206
15.Ministry of Foreign Affairs	683	697	789	837	1033	1173	1120	1512	1444	1466	1510
16.Tax Ombudsman Office	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
17.Local Government Division	1946	1917	2140	2481	2844	3690	3682	4317	4818	5164	5633
18.Rural Development and Cooperatives Division	258	316	334	426	471	481	514	592	605	786	621
19.Ministry of Chittagong Hill tracts Affairs	257	270	261	271	301	329	320	354	371	385	441
20.Ministry of Defence (including other defence services)	13276	14934	17463	20241	22526	24438	26750	30969	31971	35298	34393
21.Armed Forces Division	12	14	23	26	31	30	35	131	39	48	37
22.Law and Justice Division	542	629	688	883	915	975	1040	1198	1313	1435	1421
23.Supreme Court	81	103	111	135	168	168	180	199	187	224	209
24.Ministry of Home Affairs (Public Security Division+ SSD)	8302	10153	11638	14855	17451	20237	22231	20137	22067	23840	23580
25.Anti-corruption Commission	37	47	63	74	77	83	89	113	110	124	133
26.Legislative and Parliament Affairs Division	9	12	13	20	23	26	35	31	32	35	33
27.Ministry of Primary and Mass Education	5537	7435	8084	11600	11535	12687	14154	14685	15259	19015	19918
28.Ministry of Education (SHED + TMED)	9290	11215	12055	16001	20669	21586	23768	25202	26254	28388	30653
29.Ministry of Science and Technology	199	211	232	351	396	445	480	530	542	563	578
30.Ministry of ICT	73	101	130	115	224	189	213	305	363	367	335
31.Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (HSD+ MEFWD)	5507	6139	6976	9690	9911	11314	12242	14432	17607	17180	17447
32.Ministry of Social Welfare	1826	2031	2692	3137	4004	4625	5339	6633	7476	8570	9325
33.Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	1133	1174	1406	1624	2015	2408	2980	3125	3228	3300	3608
34.Ministry of Liberation Affairs	554	945	1429	2231	2748	3574	3711	3933	3994	6036	5816
35.Ministry of Food	815	902	791	1189	2703	1599	3391	4046	3895	5057	4842
36.Disaster Management and Relief Division	4202	4650	4740	5135	5480	5612	6162	6449	5297	5566	6233
37.Ministry of Housing and Public Works	899	953	1114	1271	1175	1272	1443	1613	1617	1755	1899
38.Ministry of Information	421	458	482	581	657	629	643	745	745	827	854
39.Ministry of Cultural Affairs	152	187	220	276	257	283	290	322	339	367	367
40.Ministry of Religious Affairs	147	150	168	196	212	225	247	276	221	279	314
41.Ministry of Youth and Sports	552	516	501	556	690	965	1193	1301	897	805	848
42.Energy and Mineral Resources Division	40	35	33	51	43	95	165	63	57	66	60
43.Power Division	6	7	11	18	29	63	43	42	36	47	41
44.Ministry of Agriculture	13726	10947	10846	9327	8604	8728	11951	11087	11813	15742	29705
45.Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	541	606	660	846	840	937	984	1503	1547	1610	1668
46.Ministry of Environment and Forest	650	491	515	561	1494	548	789	816	623	671	720
47.Ministry of Land	557	617	681	883	941	1007	1101	1092	1136	1233	1331
48.Ministry of Water Resources	732	746	788	930	966	1371	1487	1671	1765	2047	2223
49.Ministry of Industries	280	126	253	235	256	498	293	336	331	270	254
50.Ministry of Textile and Jute	80	81	89	125	418	161	185	194	190	198	194
51.Ministry of Commerce	120	186	137	150	186	182	209	213	222	270	254
52.Ministry of Labour and Employment	54	49	71	100	76	92	111	114	162	139	187
53.Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & overseas Employment	107	158	175	234	244	271	287	296	288	310	332
54.Roads Division	1829	2097	2264	2467	2674	3562	3563	4089	4357	4704	5300
55.Ministry of Railway	1590	1709	1878	2632	2704	3062	3387	3540	3508	3778	3882
56.Ministry of Shipping	252	237	248	420	522	552	632	724	717	764	776
57.Ministry Civil Aviation and Tourism	29	43	42	44	43	43	47	52	45	46	60
58.Ministry of Post and Telecommunication	420	534	529	750	1042	967	1002	1049	1038	1134	1127
59.Bridges Division	0	0	1	32	31	26	2	4	4	6	5
60.Interest on Domestic Debt	21604	24854	28187	30044	33495	35404	48377	52796	58500	62000	80691
61.Interest on Foreign Debt	1743	1686	1738	1625	1863	2516	2963	4868	5323	6589	9322
Total	**111429**	**135800**	**155310**	**164335**	**193302**	**210578**	**282415**	**202349**	**323688**	**385867**	**442167**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance., **Note:*** Figures are based on revised budget. Previous Non Development Expenditure is termed as “Operating Expenditure’ in new Budget and Accounting Classification System

Appendix - 36: Revised Annual Development Programme (Allocation and Expenditure)

(In crore Tk.)

FY	Allocation			Expenditure		
	Total	**Taka**	**Project Aid**	**Total**	**Taka**	**Project Aid**
1976-77	1006	756	250	999 (99%)	810 (107%)	189 (76%)
1977-78	1203	816	387	1257 (104%)	889 (109%)	368 (95%)
1978-79	1603	1079	524	1483 (93%)	1077 (100%)	406 (77%)
1979-80	2330	1568	762	2082 (89%)	1492 (95%)	590 (77%)
1980-81	2369	1569	800	2364 (100%)	1633 (104%)	731 (91%)
1981-82	2715	1715	1000	2391 (88%)	1614 (94%)	777 (78%)
1982-83	3126	1812	1314	2688 (86%)	1657 (91%)	1031 (78%)
1983-84	3585	1932	1653	3006 (84%)	1905 (99%)	1101 (67%)
1984-85	3498	1933	1565	3167 (91%)	1875 (97%)	1292 (83%)
1985-86	4096	1912	2184	3628 (89%)	1882 (98%)	1746 (80%)
1986-87	4513	2025	2488	4439 (98%	1998 (99%)	2441 (98%)
1987-88	4651	2007	2644	4150 (89%)	2015 (100%)	2135 (81%)
1988-89	4596	1960	2636	4622 (101%)	1985 (101%)	2637 (100%)
1989-90	5103	1853	3250	5717 (112%)	2653 (143%)	3064 (94%)
1990-91	6126	2451	3675	5269 (86%)	2297 (94%)	2972 (81%)
1991-92	7150	3100	4050	6024 (84%)	2632 (85%)	3392 (84%)
1992-93	8121	3892	4229	6550 (81%)	3163 (81%)	3387 (80%)
1993-94	9600	5240	4360	8983 (94%)	4886 (93%)	4097 (94%)
1994-95	11150	6510	4640	10303 (92%)	5993 (92%)	4310 (93%)
1995-96	10447	5987	4460	10016 (96%)	6060 (101%)	3956 (89%)
1996-97	11700	6776	4924	11041 (94%)	6808 (100%)	4233 (86%)
1997-98	12200	7086	5114	11037 (90%)	6823 (96%)	4214 (82%)
1998-99	14000	8226	5774	12509 (89%)	7444 (90%)	5065 (88%)
1999-00	16500	9750	6750	15471 (94%)	9730 (100%)	5741 (85%)
2000-01	18200	10726	7474	16151 (89%)	10329 (96%)	5822 (78%)
2001-02	16000	9180	6820	14090 (88%)	8589 (94%)	5501 (81%)
2002-03	17100	10741	6359	15434 (90%)	10286 (96%)	5148 (81%)
2003-04	19000	12000	7000	16817 (89%)	11266 (94%)	5551 (79%)
2004-05	20500	14475	6025	18771 (92%)	13162 (91%)	5609 (93%)
2005-06	21500	14375	7125	19473 (91%)	13219 (92%)	6254 (88%)
2006-07	21600	13650	7950	17916 (83%)	11708 (86%)	6208(78%)
2007-08	22500	13550	8950	18455 (82%)	11480 (85%)	6975 (78%)
2008-09	23000	12800	10200	19668 (86%)	11755 (92%)	7913 (78%)
2009-10	28500	17200	11300	25917 (91%)	16405 (95%)	9512 (84%)
2010-11	35880	23950	11930	33007(92%)	23315 (97%)	9692 (81%)
2011-12	41080	26080	15000	38020 (93%)	25445 (98%)	12275 (84%)
2012-13	52366	33866	18500	50035 (96%)	33628 (99%)	16407 (89%)
2013-14	60000	38800	21200	56913 (95%)	38116 (98%)	18797 (89%)
2014-15	77836	50100	24900	71215 (91%)	46116 (92%)	22469 (90%)
2015-16	93905	64745	29160	87067 (92%)	61843 (96%)	25284 (87%)
2016-17	119296	77700	35797	107085 (90%)	72410 (93%)	28430 (86.%)
2017-18	157594	96331	52050	148176 (94%)	89155 (93%)	52337 (101%)
2018-19	167000	116000	51000	158269 (95%)	111165 (96%)	47104 (92%)
2019-20	192921	130921	62000	155698 (80%)	108172 (82%)	47526 (75%)
2020-21	197643	134643	63000	164482 (83 %)	111966 (83 %)	52516 (83 %)
2021-22	209977	137300	72677	193807(93%)	126468 (92 %)	67339 (93 %)
2022-23*	227566	153066	74500	94875 (42%)	56151 (37%)	38724 (52%)

Source: Programming Division, Planning Commission; IMED, Ministry of Planning,*Up to March 2023.

Note-1: Figures in parentheses indicate expenditure as percent of allocation, **2:** Excluding own funded projects.

Appendix 37.1: Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY 1998-99 to FY 2004-05)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1. Agriculture	664.92	814.30	837.90	773.46	747.75	774.35	664.01
2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW)	1412.48	2089.72	2219.40	1709.12	1870.82	2323.74	2796.79
3. Water Resources	1149.22	1311.42	1224.47	958.27	833.27	723.57	990.84
4. Industries	109.65	308.83	601.05	249.04	237.78	470.93	526.91
5. Power	1443.42	2005.28	2118.60	1909.84	2339.44	3092.18	3307.63
6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources	609.65	684.27	440.36	481.77	663.42	877.24	954.68
7. Transport	2626.01	2796.39	3722.24	3230.05	3246.83	3388.15	3366.89
8. Communication	471.92	456.70	549.14	707.32	654.63	464.39	1176.88
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	782.92	1123.48	1201.00	1176.59	1115.83	1095.76	1446.03
10. Education & Religious Affairs	1776.2	2004.50	2274.38	2171.38	2591.40	2429.49	2110.29
11. Sports & Culture	52.45	85.90	112.52	78.84	90.73	116.71	110.26
12. Health, Population & Family Welfare	1256.27	1452.23	1616.49	1442.53	1541.58	1972.75	1468.27
13. Mass Media	48.57	31.68	35.02	26.05	27.87	36.57	44.39
14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev	168.76	179.99	188.98	173.37	219.95	187.51	185.98
15. Public Administration	149.20	163.86	164.13	135.90	135.98	187.47	256.42
16. Science & Technology	22.66	77.00	100.01	69.70	84.30	93.81	94.88
17. Labour & Employment	9.20	13.00	18.08	17.60	26.80	42.38	72.12
18. Block	1266.50	911.45	764.19	689.16	661.74	631.00	946.73
Total	**14000.00**	**16500.00**	**18200.00**	**16000.00**	**17100.00**	**19000.00**	**20500.00**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning, Programming Division, Planning Commission, RADP of different years.

Appendix 37.2: Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY 2005-06 to FY 2012-13)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1. Agriculture	1092.81	1300.19	1350.36	1401.10	1766.28	2246.35	2541.34	2905.76
2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW)	3394.84	3427.43	3177.92	3584.06	4017.90	4565.26	5027.61	6712.47
3. Water Resources	667.38	582.54	888.73	862.55	1192.98	1311.09	1420.46	1593.25
4. Industries	345.21	289.17	297.14	450.87	481.07	374.68	969.05	1915.25
5. Power	3397.12	2863.43	3097.32	2676.57	2644.26	5981.88	7208.10	8569.04
6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources	349.96	144.26	459.02	199.70	1091.83	1054.86	738.82	1386.19
7. Transport	2995.28	3191.93	2590.24	2526.18	3784.96	5355.40	6193.24	8306.32
8. Communication	749.56	569.71	412.68	230.54	326.16	276.17	877.96	911.10
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	1562.07	1559.10	1611.17	2477.31	2977.06	3293.54	4196.09	4881.32
10. Education & Religious Affairs	2864.73	2929.72	3060.47	3249.44	4481.29	5047.65	4829.06	6610.72
11. Sports & Culture	164.88	95.97	97.25	103.17	171.90	366.79	152.42	177.52
12. Health, Population & Family Welfare	2151.05	2402.85	2492.03	2742.58	3022.70	3162.08	3385.15	4027.31
13. Mass Media	20.89	28.53	60.13	39.09	82.40	92.10	86.25	52.04
14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev	195.76	160.37	148.30	229.83	271.24	317.42	325.07	409.11
15. Public Administration	408.59	550.34	949.84	682.49	836.21	1003.81	982.44	1037.20
16. Science & Technology	97.82	129.59	147.36	140.43	154.07	147.37	139.74	299.20
17. Labour & Employment	88.31	70.30	104.87	116.60	34.38	39.38	130.97	282.75
18. Block	951.74	1304.58	1555.18	1287.04	1168.32	1244.17	1796.23	2289.45
Total	**21500.00**	**21600.00**	**22500.00**	**23000.00**	**28500.00**	**35880.00**	**41000.00**	**52366**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning, Programming Division, Planning Commission, RADP of different years.

Appendix 37.3: Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY 2012-13 to FY 2020-21)

(In Crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1. Agriculture	2905.76	3511.76	4157.71	4410.05	5741.6	5283.52	6918.24	6623.53	7734.29
2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW)	6712.47	6977.15	7840.09	9046.13	10761.43	16722	15154.25	15777.91	18289.7
3. Water Resources	1593.25	1889.38	2035.92	2609.49	3342.11	4147.31	5000.87	6552.79	6708.93
4. Industries	1915.25	2727.14	1863.8	1711.35	974.12	1563.55	2046.27	3238.10	3500.09
5. Power	8569.04	8066.11	8223.71	15478.21	13447.57	22340.32	23225.36	23631.78	21945.17
6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources	1386.19	1912.66	1071.15	1068.17	1067.87	1346.48	2209.12	2417.07	1748.79
7. Transport	8306.32	10295.13	17361.9	19212.13	27360.23	37513.22	38099.58	47431.92	49212.86
8. Communication	911.1	786.67	1003.58	1434.82	1915.79	937.44	2021.01	1739.64	1537.33
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	4881.32	5383.35	7194.27	11092.38	14391.17	15146.83	20371.84	26839.25	26491.96
10. Education & Religious Affairs	6610.72	7994.74	9026.65	10101.74	12845.97	14186.56	15468.65	20429.10	24571.96
11. Sports & Culture	177.52	265.92	166.92	261	314.19	318.61	653.66	587.93	484.5
12. Health, Population & Family Welfare	4027.31	4219.79	5041.61	5556.47	5655.33	9607.51	10902.07	10108.40	14921.9
13. Mass Media	52.04	111.9	109.95	117.98	176	219.65	250.39	171.25	248.25
14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev	409.11	451.31	409.04	424.48	347.19	431.86	649.71	798.06	875.29
15. Public Administration	1037.2	1371.27	1703.35	2327.43	2344.55	2118.91	4964.3	5137.49	3377.52
16. Science & Technology	299.2	1559.03	4628.82	1808.38	5472.04	12593.18	13353.63	16790.43	11575.66
17. Labour & Employment	282.75	354.4	511.1	421.29	450.77	356.25	464.3	544.37	537.72
Block/Others	2289.45	2122.29	2650.43	3918.5	4092.07	3547.8	5246.75	4101.56	3881.24
Total	**52366**	**60000**	**75000**	**91000**	**110700**	**148381**	**167000**	**192921**	**197643**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning, Programming Division, Planning Commission, RADP of different years.

Appendix 37.4 : Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY 2021-22 to FY 2022-23)

(In Crore Tk.)

Sector	2021-22	2022-23
1. General Government Services	3036.46	2921.26
2. Defence	988.11	1270.05
3. Public Order and Safety	3204.98	3609.77
4. Industry and Economic Services	7499.15	6982.14
5. Agriculture	7665.37	10143.57
6. Power and Energy	49408.89	44388.77
7. Transport and Communication	64926.81	72269.45
8. Local Government and Rural Development	14299.89	16465.02
9. Environment, Climate Change and Water Resources	8526.23	9859.25
10. Housing and Community Facilities	25351.53	26086.62
11. Health	17311.82	19277.87
12. Religion, culture and Recreation	2218.93	2376.91
13. Education	23177.96	29081.38
14. Science and Technology	3676.87	4233.74
15. Social Safety	1646.3	2569.73
Sub-total	**232939.3**	**251634.3**
Development support (Total)	3853.79	4369
Total	**236793.1**	**256003.3**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning, Programming Division, Planning Commission, RADP of different years.

Appendix 38.1: Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY 1998-99 to FY 2004-05)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1. Agriculture	608.27	724.80	731.38	622.91	639.82	678.79	587.04
2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW)	1268.00	1885.04	1967.90	1562.96	1725.78	2326.41	2505.59
3. Water Resources	876.73	1066.49	983.48	759.50	732.88	678.59	912.60
4. Industries	98.38	225.76	541.05	266.09	394.58	461.46	510.52
5. Power	1497.48	1994.82	1972.3	1700.37	2352.01	2903.14	3187.82
6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources	583.62	668.34	399.65	430.57	685.42	859.29	844.62
7. Transport	2245.08	2690.46	3298.80	2799.60	2912.38	3034.12	3030.96
8. Communication	344.07	778.69	457.83	858.90	620.81	374.48	1049.47
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	670.11	1083.83	1211.50	931.17	959.78	973.55	1359.56
10. Education & Religious Affairs	1693.47	1979.62	2147.96	2001.48	2373.97	2065.13	1975.59
11. Sports & Culture	46.27	83.91	109.56	74.79	82.54	96.21	105.59
12. Health, Population & Family Welfare	1020.27	1246.32	1178.28	1010.42	1149.01	1391.48	1389.38
13. Mass Media	47.45	31.24	34.44	18.30	25.38	24.86	15.62
14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev	165.83	173.04	182.37	155.22	195.54	165.76	160.21
15. Public Administration	125.13	127.80	113.54	88.84	68.08	111.40	175.12
16. Science & Technology	21.64	75.00	83.16	49.13	75.48	67.69	68.33
17. Labour & Employment	8.60	12.12	16.23	15.83	23.83	39.89	59.55
Block	1167.66	503.40	810.69	644.09	617.02	543.89	822.42
Total	**12508.86**	**15470.65**	**16240.17**	**14090.17**	**15434.31**	**16817.38**	**18770.33**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning.

Appendix 38.2: Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY2005-06 to FY 2010-11)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1. Agriculture	1011.69	1050.04	1227.24	1235.20	1627.74	2093.36
2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW)	3081.74	3071.60	2780.37	3276.45	3640.94	4398.16
3. Water Resources	626.34	410.53	688.61	805.72	1077.89	1155.26
4. Industries	319.00	222.29	247.31	412.53	452.39	344.78
5. Power	3159.34	2485.21	2449.46	2298.73	2024.54	6189.92
6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources	315.20	132.35	259.77	210.88	1367.64	990.02
7. Transport	2784.54	2580.55	2011.46	1997.06	3242.26	3847.10
8. Communication	549.27	486.59	292.61	183.95	271.65	261.80
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	1472.36	1229.74	1312.83	2263.65	2923.72	3062.41
10. Education & Religious Affairs	2692.54	2774.17	2872.19	3150.05	4305.30	4879.22
11. Sports & Culture	156.29	69.44	71.97	70.59	155.18	342.69
12. Health, Population & Family Welfare	1866.88	1786.32	2094.53	2110.76	2590.87	2865.20
13. Mass Media	11.32	18.00	47.67	9.99	80.40	88.59
14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev	179.48	135.20	133.37	188.68	251.45	277.74
15. Public Administration	246.50	309.28	595.11	473.25	639.32	820.59
16. Science & Technology	83.52	85.39	119.04	123.77	143.77	137.91
17. Labour & Employment	85.36	57.15	71.66	93.65	30.40	34.49
Block	831.54	1011.40	1179.87	795.83	1091.90	1218.20
Total	**19472.90**	**17916.26**	**18455.08**	**19700.76**	**25917.35**	**33007.43**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning.

Appendix 38.3: Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY 2011-12 to FY 2020-21)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1. Agriculture	2423.37	2696.17	3420.05	3927.78	4867.51	5506.41	4865.70	6538.20	5,670.78	6,893.2
2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW)	4905.58	6771.38	7138.77	8399.26	8924.60	10669.09	16188.62	14787.78	13,776.63	15,981.43
3. Water Resources	1268.4	1593.42	1833.62	1922.27	2482.45	3030.41	3876.55	5199.03	5,158.40	5,462.9
4. Industries	932.95	1713.71	2374.66	1366.53	1356.58	1031.46	1406.38	2036.37	5,513.57	3,847.26
5. Power	7179.65	8868.01	7843.99	8230.78	15558.46	18136.89	25743.92	25114.53	23,905.04	23,084.89
6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources	746.02	1629.82	1832.38	1879.71	2008.34	2435.90	1332.47	5550.78	3,152.59	3,075.78
7. Transport	5364.03	8208.10	10197.61	13701.29	16660.23	21657.86	34717.99	38683.48	39,542.16	43,601.36
8. Communication	839.65	685.81	631.62	1237.72	1764.13	2269.82	567.12	1830.31	1465.19	1,107.68
9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	4000.82	4325.37	5085.47	8325.17	12564.44	16118.00	14673.40	20759.13	20105.23	21,687.32
10. Education & Religious Affairs	4660.74	6461.72	7954.45	8840.21	9957.88	11773.89	12587.39	14934.03	15,434.95	20,290.46
11. Sports & Culture	132.87	172.79	262.51	162.75	252.87	300.44	324.95	689.80	458.00	367.23
12. Health, Population & Family Welfare	2966.33	3508.84	3717.52	4128.24	4438.29	4382.74	8470.54	9323.81	7,257.50	9,003.79
13. Mass Media	56.84	53.96	106.23	102.00	119.78	149.02	187.34	207.79	112.93	87.68
14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev	292.13	391.21	408.62	342.93	382.11	314.34	386.14	588.42	500.97	678.63
15. Public Administration	716.59	880.80	895.62	1174.12	1195.07	1895.64	1302.09	4928.91	3,739.16	2,412.28
16. Science & Technology	124.83	260.51	1413.66	4584.38	1959.82	4806.82	12245.46	13150.91	13,051.52	11,567.72
17. Labour & Employment	104.44	295.81	336.01	484.13	355.03	282.79	268.94	396.80	427.64	428.35
Block	1304.63	1518.53	1460.76	2405.81	2219.75	2323.00	2404.22	2465.99	2,468.35	2,257.81
Total	**38019.9**	**50035.27**	**56913.45**	**71215.08**	**87067.34**	**107084.55**	**14154930**	**167186.08**	**1,61,740.61**	**1,71,835.77**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning.

Appendix 38.4: Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY 2021-22)

(In Crore Tk.)

Sector	2021-22
1. General Government Services	1990.55
2. Defence	997.32
3. Public Order and Safety	2810.71
4. Industry and Economic Services	7430.74
5. Agriculture	6758.75
6. Power and Energy	42439.82
7. Transport and Communication	55723.78
8. Local Government and Rural Development	15042.16
9. Environment, Climate Change and Water Resources	8825.81
10. Housing and Community Facilities	22805.00
11. Health	13362.52
12. Religion, culture and Recreation	2595.20
13. Education	15980.41
14. Science and Technology	2259.93
15. Social Safety	1710.08
Total development assistance of 9 areas	2915.97
Subtotal	203648.49
Development assistance for special needs	-
Total Allocation:	**203648.49**

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning.

Appendix-39.1: Economic Classification of Revenue Expenditure (1989-90 to 1996-97)

(In crore Tk.)

Classification	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1. Expenditure on goods and services	**4038.2**	**4294.6**	**4774.8**	**5459.2**	**5991.1**	**6735.7**	**7323.5**	**7597.4**
1.1 Pay and Allowances	2251.3	2307.4	2810.7	339.5	3598.2	3958.2	4207.6	4391.5
1.2 Operation and maintenance	277.6	319.1	434.8	548.3	663.7	780.7	828.0	837.1
1.3 Works	240.2	250.8	235.6	252.0	183.3	185.0	200.0	210.0
1.4 Other-contingencies	1269.1	1417.3	1293.7	1319.4	1545.9	1811.8	2087.9	2158.8
2. Interest payments	**662.1**	**854.6**	**1107.6**	**1025.0**	**1067.8**	**1206.1**	**1739.7**	**1755.5**
2.1 Domestic	285.1	417.1	634.4	550.0	519.0	606.1	1039.7	1080.0
2.2 Foreign	377.0	437.5	473.2	475.0	548.8	600.0	700.0	675.5
3. Subsidies and other current transfers	**2296.4**	**2391.8**	**2248.1**	**2231.0**	**2331.2**	**2727.7**	**3177.6**	**3480.1**
3.1 Subsidy on food grains	631.4	372.7	343.6	153.4	149.0	248.0	273.0	294.0
3.2 Other subsidies	309.4	397.3	245.8	133.8	92.6	47.6	11.6	188.6
3.3 VGD and test Relief	282.2	387.0	277.5	295.0	261.5	325.0	415.0	471.0
3.4 Operational deficit ofdepartmental enterprises	166.1	173.0	155.0	129.7	122.6	118.0	194.8	114.9
Railway	(139.4)	(149.1)	(125.8)	(99.5)	(95.0)	(90.0)	(158.8)	(89.3)
Post Office	(26.7)	(23.9)	(29.2)	(30.2)	(27.6)	(28.0)	(36.0)	(25.6)
3.5 Transfers to local govt.	50.0	53.9	54.5	55.4	56.3	73.0	70.9	71.3
3.6 Grants-in-aid and other transfer payment	684.9	783.7	831.6	1057.6	1179.2	1356.1	1563.9	1630.1
3.7 Pension and retirement benefits (receipts)	169.4	224.1	340.0	405.2	470.0	560.0	648.4	710.0
4. Unallocated	**0.7**	**63.2**	**23.2**	**22.2**	**45.8**	**18.1**	**37.3**	**27.0**
Total	**6997.4**	**7604.2**	**8153.6**	**8736.6**	**9446.9**	**10687.6**	**12278.1**	**12860.0**
5. Deduct:								
5.1 Recoveries	91.0	120.9	98.6	96.9	174.2	269.6	269.4	210.0
5.2 Deficits of departmental enterprises	166.0	173.1	155.0	129.7	1226.6	118.0	194.8	114.9
Net receipts	**6740.0**	**7310.2**	**7900.0**	**8510.0**	**9150.1**	**10300.0**	**11813.9**	**12534.9**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance**. Note:** Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix-39.2: Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure
(FY 1997-98 to FY 2002-03)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Pay and Allowances	**4645**	**5100**	**5715**	**5949**	**6801**	**7282**
Pay of Officers	527	551	586	612	637	702
Pay of Staff	2230	2434	2529	2644	2996	3122
Allowances	1888	2115	2600	2693	3168	3458
Goods and Services	**2045**	**2256**	**2456**	**2839**	**3452**	**4265**
Supply and Services	1425	1440	1641	1974	2421	3052
Repair and maintenance	620	816	815	865	1031	1213
Payment of Interest	**2319**	**2946**	**3554**	**4126**	**4520**	**5574**
Domestic	1594	2221	2769	3306	3585	4617
Foreign	725	725	785	820	935	957
Subsidies and current transfers	**3829**	**4850**	**4846**	**5578**	**5915**	**7084**
Subsidies	553	433	594	544	681	1463
Grants-in-aid	2467	3322	3126	3615	3648	3931
Subscription to the international	27	17	18	20	22	23
organizations	--	--	--	--	--	0
Write-off of Loan Advances	782	1078	1108	1399	1564	1667
Pension and gratuity						
Block	**779**	**643**	**914**	**1238**	**1231**	**566**
Unexpected	--	--	100	90	81	100
Other	--	--	814	1148	1150	466
Procurement of assets & public works	**1162**	**1024**	**1014**	**1023**	**1106**	**1053**
Procurement of assets	922	786	709	758	831	801
Purchase of land	11	15	44	5	38	15
Construction and works	229	242	261	260	237	237
Total:	**14779**	**16819**	**18499**	**20753**	**23025**	**25824**
Deduction-recovery	**73**	**54**	**55**	**91**	**333**	**517**
Extraordinary expenditure	**206**	--	--	--	**--**	**--**
Net:	**14500**	**16765**	**18444**	**20662**	**22692**	**25307**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance**. Note:** Figures are based on revised budget

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Appendix-39.3: Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure

(FY 2003-04 to FY 2010-11)

(In crore Tk.)

Particulars	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Pay and Allowances	**7913**	**8762**	**10122**	**12883**	**13660**	**15106**	**17047**	**20479**
Pay of Officers	763	860	1050	1153	1186	1249	1839	2072
Pay of Staff	3217	3637	4952	5508	5815	5772	8331	8636
Allowances	3933	4265	4120	6222	6659	8085	6877	9771
Goods and Services	**4880**	**5794**	**6203**	**6291**	**8024**	**9164**	**9693**	**10943**
Supply and Services	3310	3544	3832	4314	5327	6601	6926	7891
Repair and maintenance	**1570**	2250	2371	1977	2697	2563	2767	3052
Payment of Interest	**5842**	**6503**	**7545**	**9154**	**11967**	**13314**	**14646**	**14578**
Domestic	4841	5303	6246	7854	10621	12003	13255	13156
Foreign	**1001**	1200	1299	1300	1346	1311	1391	1422
Subsidies and current transfers	**8186**	**10437**	**11073**	**14274**	**19524**	**25889**	**27932**	**32260**
Subsidies	1348	2157	1730	3172	5929	8373	7643	9411
Grants-in-aid	4897	6148	7104	8138	10132	13853	16437	18753
Subscription to the int.org.	24	25	28	34	37	43	86	88
Write-off of Loan Advances	0	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
Pension and gratuity	1917	2106	2210	2928	3423	3617	3763	4005
others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block	**441**	**634**	**621**	**521**	**447**	**421**	**598**	**641**
Unexpected	200	171	50	139	64	183	323	315
Other	**241**	463	571	382	383	238	275	326
Deduct Recoveries	**455**	**540**	**759**	**1059**	**1370**	**1218**	**1205**	**1798**
Acquisition of Assets & Works	**1583**	**1733**	**1813**	**1676**	**1981**	**2375**	**2851**	**3817**
Acquisition of assets	1238	1343	1440	1380	1622	1804	2416	3372
Acquisition of land	8	48	26	53	78	279	93	50
Construction and works	337	342	347	243	281	292	342	395
Invest. in Shares and Equities	**183**	**347**	**439**	**672**	**3192**	**2074**	**5566**	**2257**
Share Capital	7	27	4	176	2439	349	2646	207
Equity Investment	66	166	125	75	95	215	1900	300
Investment for Recapitalisation	110	49	273	421	198	1500	1000	1050
Others	**0**	105	37	0	460	10	20	700
Development Programme under Revenue Budget	**210**	**994**	**1013**	**1000**	**497**	**478**	**1009**	**1011**
Detail Estimates	203	411	388	168	237	244	764	790
Block Allocation	7	583	625	832	260	234	245	221
Total- Non-development Expenditure	**28783**	**34664**	**38070**	**45412**	**57922**	**67603**	**78137**	**84188**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.

Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix-39.4: Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure

(FY 2011-12 to FY 2021-22)

(In crore Tk)

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Pay and Allowances	**21522**	**22530**	**27507**	**29350**	**42489**	**49747**	**53210**	**57994**	**61109**	**65617**	**71537**	**73173**
Pay of Officers	2161	2460	2864	3188	6214	6706	7245	7659	9106	10260	10999	11474
Pay of Staff	9231	9243	9879	10520	20290	20047	20926	22751	23460	24650	26275	26939
Allowances	10130	10827	14764	15642	15985	22994	25039	27584	28543	30707	34263	34760
Goods and Services	**11653**	**13847**	**16324**	**17385**	**19283**	**23004**	**26656**	**31032**	**32435**	**34120**	**34980**	**38954**
Supply and Services	8560	9984	12141	12666	14141	17251	18896	22569	24298	25196	25300	28505
Repair and maintenance	3093	3863	4183	4719	5142	5753	7760	2063	8137	8924	9680	10449
Payment of Interest	**19796**	**23347**	**26540**	**29865**	**31669**	**35358**	**37920**	**48742**	**57663**	**63823**	**71244**	**90013**
Domestic	18145	21604	24854	28187	30044	33495	35404	45275	52795	58500	65000	80691
Foreign	1651	1743	1686	1678	1625	1863	2516	3467	4868	5323	6244	9322
Subsidies and current transfers	**37653**	**42746**	**45168**	**50482**	**56659**	**69763**	**75512**	**107240**	**122083**	**136520**	**159995**	**185655**
Subsidies	12263	16808	15465	16516	12885	15330	17329	30901	31981	48451	46151	77196
Grants-in-aid	20218	20276	22765	25235	32542	41688	41730	47205	51500	58616	67794	60552
Subscription to the int.org.	113	118	111	113	76	67	-	-	-	-	-	-
Write-off of Loan Advances	4	4	4	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	- 14025	- 15225
Pension and gratuity	5042	5533	6816	8607	11145	12667	13686	26527	27088	27585	28536	29136
others	13	7	7	7	7	7	2767	-	11514	1868	3489	3546
Block	**1199**	**423**	**457**	**289**	**279**	**282**	**530**	**2139**	**1617**	**2467**	**2816**	2564
Unexpected	871	179	179	30	29	0	176	276	846	1822	2299	2000
Other	328	244	278	259	250	282	354	1863	771	645	517	564
Deduction receipt	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	0	**0**
Acquisition of Assets & Works	**4343**	**5018**	**6446**	**8231**	**8623**	**11732**	**14684**	**16987**	**18829**	**18482**	**21344**	**16536**
Acquisition of assets	3768	4085	4829	6456	6381	7993	13468	15270	17756	17420	20099	15800
Acquisition of land	72	48	461	193	295	808	1216	1717	1079	1062	1245	736
Construction and works	503	885	1156	1582	1947	2931	-	-	-	-	-	-
Invest. in Shares and Equities	**4820**	**2717**	**12463**	**13797**	**3248**	**3046**	**2066**	1994	**1544**	**2614**	**4667**	7558
Share Capital	896	1751	7020	7472	1023	521	2066	1994	1499	**2614**	4667	7558
Equity Investment	800	400	350	1300	400	500	-	-	-	-	-	
Investment for Recapitalisation	700	541	5068	5000	1800	2000	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	2424	25	25	25	25	25	-	-	45	- -	- -	
Development Programme under Revenue Budget	**1144**	**801**	**893**	**786**	**585**	**370**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detail Estimates	539	550	731	594	507	276	-	-	-	-	-	-
Block Allocation	605	251	162	192	78	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total- Non-development Expenditure	**102130**	**111429**	**135800**	**150185**	**162835**	**193302**	**210578**	**266728**	**295280**	**323688**	**366583**	**414453**

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.

Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Appendix-40: Money Supply and its Components

(In crore Tk.)

Year (June Balance)	Currency outside Banks	Demand deposits	Narrow money supply (M_1) (2+3)	Time deposits	Broad money supply (M_2) (4+5)	% of currency outside bank in money supply	% of demand deposits in money supply	% of time deposits in money supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1973-74	331	414	745	499	1244	26.61	33.28	40.11
1974-75	290	509	799	460	1259	23.03	40.43	36.54
1975-76	330	552	882	515	1397	23.62	39.51	36.86
1976-77	356	616	972	767	1739	20.47	35.42	44.11
1977-78	504	720	1224	917	2141	23.54	33.63	42.83
1978-79	613	911	1524	1235	2759	22.22	33.02	44.76
1979-80	693	1038	1731	1513	3244	21.36	32	46.64
1980-81	915	1071	1986	2150	4136	22.12	25.89	51.98
1981-82	878	1135	2013	2537	4550	19.3	24.95	55.76
1982-83	1139	1495	2634	3264	5898	19.31	25.35	55.34
1983-84	1556	1994	3550	4836	8386	18.55	23.78	57.67
1984-85	1723	2509	4232	6302	10534	16.36	23.82	59.83
1985-86	1953	2975	4928	7410	12338	15.83	24.11	60.06
1986-87	2075	3188	5263	9090	14353	14.46	22.21	63.33
1987-88	2415	2633	5048	11360	16408	14.72	16.05	69.23
1988-89	2616	2845	5461	13617	19078	13.71	14.91	71.38
1989-90	3188	3181	6369	15929	22298	14.3	14.27	71.44
1990-91	3612	3592	7204	17801	25005	14.45	14.37	71.19
1991-92	4073	4185	8258	20269	28527	14.28	14.67	71.05
1992-93	4480	4583	9063	22473	31536	14.21	14.53	71.26
1993-94	5416	5751	11167	25236	36403	14.88	15.8	69.32
1994-95	6565	6614	13179	29033	42212	15.55	15.67	68.78
1995-96	7123	7336	14459	31231	45691	15.59	16.06	68.35
1996-97	7575	7592	15167	35461	50628	14.96	15	70.04
1997-98	8153	7735	15889	39981	55869	14.59	13.85	71.56
1998-99	8687	8563	17249	45777	63027	13.78	13.59	72.63
1999-00	10176	9705	19881	54881	74762	13.61	12.98	73.41
2000-01	11478	10869	22347	64827	87174	13.17	12.47	74.36
2001-02	12531	11630	24161	74455	98616	12.71	11.79	75.5
2002-03	13902	12842	26743	87251	113995	12.2	11.27	76.54
2003-04	15811	14689	30500	99274	129774	12.18	11.32	76.5
2004-05	18518	17028	35546	116042	151588	12.22	11.23	76.55
2005-06	22862	20272	43134	138022	181156	12.62	11.19	76.19
2006-07	26644	24006	50650	161336	211986	12.57	11.32	76.11
2007-08	32690	26625	59315	189480	248795	13.14	10.7	76.16
2008-09	36049	30378	66427	230073	296500	12.16	10.25	77.6
2009-10	46157	41831	87988	275043	363031	12.71	11.52	75.76
2010-11	54795	48306	103101	337419	440520	12.44	10.97	76.6
2011-12	58417	51304	109721	407388	517110	11.3	9.92	78.78
2012-13	67553	56050	123603	479902	603505	11.19	9.29	79.52
2013-14	76908	64737	141645	558978	700623	10.98	9.24	79.78
2014-15	87941	72873	160814	626800	787614	11.17	9.25	79.58
2015-16	122075	90356	212431	703947	916378	13.32	9.86	76.82
2016-17	137532	102547	240078	775998	1016076	13.54	10.09	76.37
2017-18	140918	113976	254894	855087	1109981	12.7	10.27	77.04
2018-19	154287	119006	273293	946318	1219612	12.65	9.76	77.59
2019-20	192115	136149	328264	1045471	1373735	13.98	9.91	76.1
2020-21	209518	166311	375829	1185067	1560896	13.42	10.65	75.92
2021-22	236449	189456	425905	1282218	1708122	13.84	11.09	75.07
2022-23*	257668	179631	437298	1325734	1763032	14.62	10.19	75.20

Source: Bangladesh Bank. * Up to February 2023.

Appendix-41.1: Bank Advances Classified by Economic Purposes
(June 2005 to June 2012)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	June'05	June'06	June'07	June'08	June'09	June'10	June'11	June'12
a) Agriculture, forestry &	10675	11353	10903	12226	13754	15569	19655	20930
fisheries	19952	24476	30108	36864	45126	54265	73464	85798
b) Manufacturing (other than								
working capital financing)	22069	25799	28510	32833	35669	38516	47060	50007
c) Working capital financing	7456	8668	10513	11675	14392	18192	24306	32189
d) Construction	6	3	15	5	24	62	0	0
e) Electricity, gas & sanitary								
services	1384	1960	2870	3955	3579	3524	3675	4954
f) Transport and communication	779	919	675	518	626	638	118384	145856
g) Storage	39493	43760	48621	64048	74045	97170	17861	20976
h) Trade	9998	12227	14358	19429	21833	29507	16879	25222
i) Miscellaneous								
total	**111732**	**129165**	**146573**	**181553**	**209049**	**257443**	**321285**	**385933**

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix-41.2: Bank Advances Classified by Economic Purposes
(June 2013 to December 2022)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	June'13	June'14	June'15	June'16	June'17	June'18	June'19	June'20	June'21	June'22	Dec'22
a) agriculture, forestry & fisheries	22971	25952	29450	34361	37782	42912	45835	48342	53699	62767	66967
b) Industry	96137	79393	95510	105230	129393	159383	191847	215777	236985	262619	272942
c) Working capital financing	57048	85973	98825	128695	147793	182714	197599	223336	237659	270757	270215
d) Construction	38705	40729	44030	54196	65247	78681	91236	93622	96053	105942	111162
e) Trasport and communication	5853	5312	4058	4762	5091	7361	7598	14095	13550	11197	11703
f) Trade and Commerce	156337	184922	195666	222593	258408	288695	322122	353598	384265	441861	484406
g) Consumer Financing	28022	28731	52259	53202	55670	60701	68759	66492	86179	106423	128879
h) Miscellaneous	19732	18572	16350	5538	22301	26568	33033	33426	30456	37093	41429
Total	**426166**	**469583**	**536148**	**621557**	**721685**	**847015**	**958029**	**1048688**	**1138846**	**1298659**	**1387704**

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix-42.1: Bank Advances Classified by Sectors (June 2005 to June 2012)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	June'05	June'06	June'07	June'08	June'09	June'10	June'11	June'12
1. Public Sector	**6886**	**7463**	**6687**	**6479**	**8467**	**9878**	**11922**	**10270**
a) Government	324	415	370	400	499	217	336	317
b) Autonomous & semi-autonomous bodies	214	76	490	79	1703	2124	1113	2097
c) Financial institutions (excluding Deposit Money Banks)	4	2	17	0	17	0	0	0
d) Non-financial institutions	6298	6957	5792	5984	6235	7527	10466	7851
e) Local authorities	46	32	18	16	13	10	7	5
2. Private Sector	**104846**	**121702**	**139886**	**175073**	**200582**	**247565**	**309363**	**375663**
a) Farmers and fishermen	10309	11782	11416	12875	13827	15932	20548	21791
b) Manufacturing companies	41678	50368	60368	75030	88696	104654	104717	122544
c) Trade and commerce	32064	35268	39496	50467	56467	74829	5123	6712
d) Transport companies	1156	1450	1480	1505	1864	2549	28165	39119
e) Construction companies	2404	2947	3430	3834	4717	6128	16010	18720
f) Storage companies	744	416	257	160	121	98	93656	108952
g) Trust Fund and non-profitable organizations	31	77	76	1	91	95	111	139
h) Private financial institutions (except Deposit Money Banks)	2353	1083	2812	3728	3647	6237	8917	10922
i) Personal (professional and self-employed persons)	7590	9886	10684	12030	14363	18327	30676	39407
j) Others	6517	15888	9867	1443	16789	18716	1441	7356
Total:	**111732**	**129165**	**146573**	**181553**	**209049**	**257443**	**321285**	**385933**

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix-42.2: Bank Advances Classified by Sectors (June 2013 to December 2022)

(In crore Tk.)

Economic Sector	June' 13	June' 14	June' 15	June' 16	June' 17	June' 18	June' 19	June' 20	June' 21	June' 22	Dec' 22*
1. Public Sector	**11232**	**8381**	**9882**	**8072**	**8607**	**12693**	**14083**	**19541**	**21453**	**33644**	**40254**
a) Government	269	527	454	429	267	766	1202	468	855	1481	561
b) Autonomous bodies	2623	1142	1479	1232	2110	3314	3164	2935	3666	8946	13178
c) Financial institutions	0	10	0	65	0	213	200	200	827	984	1022
d) Non-financial institutions	8339	6698	7945	6347	6230	8399	9517	15938	16106	22233	25493
e) Local authorities	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Private Sector	**413573**	**461202**	**526266**	**613484**	**713078**	**834323**	**943946**	**1029147**	**1117392**	**1265015**	**1347450**
f) Farmers and fishermen	22001	8817	15354	19457	11305	8725	10474	10203	11170	12870	20169
g) Manufacturing companies	134957	159840	170534	197859	242846	297389	337282	389119	422834	472448	494008
h) Gas/Electricity/Power generating companies	6827	8043	7877	8274	11009	15782	19778	21430	25531	32777	34760
i) Service industries	46789	55494	61352	79236	90448	105920	121321	130455	142191	153226	152118
j) Agro-based and agro processing industries	22191	18616	25630	37577	41654	51251	57575	65237	68335	79520	78168
k) Trade and Commerce	118304	126592	143169	161946	184301	204408	228960	236614	253045	279547	304599
l) Trust Fund and non-profitable organizations	195	167	551	563	716	1060	714	327	370	411	188
m) Private financial institutions	11726	14486	15508	20720	24333	27199	33669	34054	30517	38061	40558
n) Individuals	47018	62577	83418	85096	103698	120058	131483	138104	159556	191476	219104
o) Others	2856	6570	2873	2756	2768	2532	2691	3604	3843	4678	3779
Total:	**424804**	**469583**	**536148**	**621557**	**721685**	**847015**	**958029**	**1048688**	**1138846**	**1298659**	**1387704**

Source: Bangladesh Bank.*Provisional

Appendix-43: Domestic Credit through Banking System

(In crore Tk.)

Year (June Balance)	Net Credit to Government	Gross credit to other public sector	Total credit to public sector (2+3)	Gross credit to private sector	Total domestic credit (4+5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1974-75	627	588	1215	289	1504
1975-76	721	689	1410	346	1756
1976-77	731	736	1467	516	1983
1977-78	824	925	1749	723	2472
1978-79	856	1236	2092	926	3018
1979-80	1042	1511	2553	1396	3949
1980-81	1663	1847	3510	1763	5273
1981-82	1662	2435	4097	2365	6462
1982-83	1606	2463	4069	3098	7167
1983-84	2069	2552	4621	4914	9535
1984-85	1988	3230	5218	6890	12108
1985-86	1853	3973	5826	8356	14182
1986-87	1979	4355	6334	8974	15308
1987-88	1820	4360	6180	10896	17076
1988-89	1373	4634	6007	13359	19366
1989-90	2017	5011	7028	16005	23033
1990-91	2188	5357	7545	17823	25368
1991-92	3626	5643	9269	17939	27208
1992-93	3922	6034	9956	19318	29274
1993-94	3808	5619	9427	20973	30400
1994-95	4509	5796	10305	30023	40328
1995-96	6310	5689	11999	34870	46869
1996-97	8017	6122	14139	38948	53087
1997-98	9272	6492	15764	44206	59970
1998-99	11264	6310	17574	51125	68698
1999-00	14790	6509	21299	56521	77819
2000-01	17694	7694	25388	65659	91046
2001-02	20262	7580	27843	74554	102397
2002-03	19028	7594	26621	84028	110649
2003-04	21899	9018	30917	95869	126786
2004-05	25583	11239	36822	112016	148838
2005-06	30903	14561	45463	132318	177781
2006-07	35284	16046	51329	152177	203506
2007-08	45193	10162	55355	190136	245491
2008-09	56794	10920	67714	217927	285641
2009-10	52716	12814	65530	270761	336291
2010-11	73228	16952	90180	340713	430893
2011-12	91729	15342	107071	407902	514973
2012-13	110125	9455	119580	452157	571737
2013-14	117529	12737	130266	507640	637906
2014-15	110257	16670	126927	574599	701527
2015-16	114220	16051	130271	671009	801280
2016-17	97334	17280	114614	776057	890670
2017-18	94895	19200	114095	907532	1021627
2018-19	113273	23356	136629	1010256	1146885
2019-20	181151	29215	210366	1097268	1307634
2020-21	221026	30018	251044	1188855	1439899
2021-22	283315	37199	320513	1351236	1671749
2022-23*	309866	43250	353116	1434069	1787185

Source: Bangladesh Bank, *Up to February 2023.

Appendix-44.1: Bank Deposits

(In crore Tk.)

Type of account	June'07	June'08	June'09	June'10	June'11	June'12	June'13
1) Fixed deposit	76968	94896	124678	139022	185664	240280	298062
a. 3 months to less than 6 months	16649	20916	31491	37878	61409	91233	128963
b. 6 months to less than 1 year	9698	12759	14453	14899	20021	24057	25327
c. 1 year to less than 2 years	34645	40288	50148	54192	63198	73633	80627
d. 2 years to less than 3 years	7164	8411	11619	16480	16405	12866	13813
e. 3 years and over	08812	12522	16967	15574	24631	38491	49332
2) Current deposits	19749	22653	25110	33012	41501	42379	45468
3) Deposit withdrawable on sight	3041	3850	4386	8211	6633	7881	7985
4) Saving deposits	48957	54948	61080	76081	86030	93016	99316
5) Convertible taka a/c of foreigners	-	542	914	706	730	1496	1243
6) Foreign currency account	-	976	1679	2591	2638	3729	3091
7) Deposits of wage earners	-	1701	1715	1438	2159	1708	1356
8) Foreign currency account of residents	-	2362	1812	1945	2194	3255	5651
9) Short-term deposits	24888	20720	25447	36513	37857	40106	45797
10) Deposit pension scheme	16692	18571	21268	24375	28379	30325	40942
11) Margin deposits	-	2929	3155	4652	6148	7125	7072
12) Special purpose deposits	-	6180	6626	8037	9978	13363	14413
13) Negotiable certificate of deposits	1137	1250	1497	1323	1665	1709	1670
14) Restricted/blocked Deposits	-	26	23	14	10	34	40
15) Foreign currency account of non-residents	3681	-	-	-	-	-	-
16) Convertible taka a/c of non-residents	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deposits	**195205**	**231605**	**279391**	**337920**	**411586**	**486407**	**572108**

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix-44.2: Bank Deposits

(In crore Tk.)

Type of account	June'14	June'15	June'16	June'17	June'18	June'19	June'20	June'21	June'22	Dec'22*
1) Fixed deposit	**349474**	**382536**	**410762**	**423216**	**471384**	**526071**	**565625**	**640843**	**684624**	**691431**
a. 3 months to less than 6 months	141002	152295	167851	175765	192063	184843	201009	213160	259504	266413
b. 6 months to less than 1 year	33678	41665	41355	43056	53996	83399	81987	99716	97518	97751
c. 1 year to less than 2 years	105697	116212	123464	125398	148423	180474	184514	223880	238325	234994
d. 2 years to less than 3 years	12543	9556	10514	9548	9590	9266	11415	15787	10968	17030
e. 3 years and over	56554	62808	67580	69449	67312	68088	86700	88301	78310	75245
2) Current deposits	50418	59936	87835	84777	87711	93084	108081	131287	146133	144608
3) Deposit withdrawable on sight	10114	12391	15008	17715	22358	23250	22635	24097	28771	22963
4) Saving deposits	108204	135290	164698	188647	204358	228539	265952	310943	359223	353912
5) Convertible taka a/c of foreigners	1325	1644	1387	1184	1253	1355	3089	1318	2378	2414
6) Foreign currency account	2568	2410	3796	4139	6398	7651	5348	4837	5267	6816
7) Deposits of wage earners	1870	1788	2284	2223	3526	3778	4376	1803	2374	3281
8) Foreign currency account of residents	4988	6859	6495	8309	9403	12075	15189	19483	21250	21771
9) Short-term deposits	51157	57478	73853	99313	109994	111914	131124	146985	144618	152045
10) Deposit pension scheme	42715	56045	66573	74361	80430	89572	98708	109735	116021	110508
11) Margin deposits	6730	7873	8564	8942	11474	13322	13952	13542	23185	33732
12) Special purpose deposits	18181	19551	24158	25889	26732	27720	28609	33399	38682	43457
13) Negotiable certificate of deposits	1662	1784	1806	1706	1576	1456	1430	1418	1241	1019
14) Restricted/blocked Deposits	34	22	35	35	45	46	47	72	56	54
15) Foreign currency account of non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16) Convertible taka a/c of non-residents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deposits	**649440**	**745606**	**847454**	**940458**	**1036641**	**1139832**	**1264167**	**1439763**	**1573823**	**1588011**

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Provisional

Appendix 45: Monetary Survey

(In crore Tk.)

Fiscal Year	Assets						Liabilities				
	Net Foreign Assets	**Net Domestic Assets**	**Claims on Govt. (Net)**	**Claims on other Public Sector (Net)**	**Claims on Private Sector (Net)**	**Other items (Net)**	**Broad Money Supply (M_2)**	**Narrow Money Supply (M_1)**	**Currency outside Bank**	**Demand Deposit**	**Time Deposits including Foreign Currency Deposits**
1974-75	179	1080	626	587	289	-423	1259	799	290	509	460
1975-76	-15	1412	721	689	346	-345	1397	882	330	552	515
1976-77	113	1627	731	736	516	-356	1740	973	356	616	767
1977-78	29	2112	824	925	723	-361	2141	1224	504	720	917
1978-79	216	2544	856	1236	926	-474	2760	1525	613	911	1235
1979-80	-41	3286	1042	1511	1396	-664	3245	1732	693	1038	1513
1980-81	-361	4497	1663	1847	1763	-776	4136	1986	915	1071	2150
1981-82	-1130	5679	1662	2435	2365	-784	4549	2012	878	1135	2537
1982-83	-457	6355	1606	2463	3098	-812	5898	2634	1139	1495	3264
1983-84	147	8239	2069	2552	4915	-1297	8386	3550	1556	1994	4836
1984-85	-3	10537	1988	3230	6891	-1572	10534	4232	1723	2509	6302
1985-86	74	12264	1853	3973	8356	-1918	12338	4928	1953	2975	7410
1986-87	389	13965	1979	4356	8974	-1344	14353	5263	2075	3188	9090
1987-88	600	15808	1718	4360	10896	-1165	16408	5048	2415	2633	11360
1988-89	777	18301	1270	4634	13360	-963	19078	5461	2616	2845	13617
1989-90	428	21870	2015	5012	16005	-1161	22298	6369	3188	3180	15929
1990-91	1752	23253	2188	5358	17823	-2116	25004	7204	3612	3592	17801
1991-92	4025	24501	3626	5644	17939	-2707	28526	8257	4073	4185	20269
1992-93	5961	25575	3922	6034	19317	-3699	31536	9063	4480	4583	22473
1993-94	9061	27342	3808	5619	20973	-3058	36403	11167	5416	5751	25236
1994-95	10372	31840	4509	5796	30023	-8488	42212	13179	6565	6614	29033
1995-96	6644	39046	6310	5689	34870	-7822	45691	14459	7123	7336	31231
1996-97	6453	44175	8017	6122	38948	-8912	50628	15167	7575	7592	35461
1997-98	6702	49167	9272	6492	44206	-10803	55869	15889	8153	7735	39981
1998-99	6311	56717	11264	6310	51125	-11982	63027	17249	8687	8563	45777
1999-00	8269	66494	14790	6509	56521	-11325	74762	19881	10176	9705	54881
2000-01	7154	80021	17694	7694	65659	-11026	87174	22347	11478	10869	64827
2001-02	9234	89382	20262	7580	74554	-13015	98616	24161	12531	11630	74455
2002-03	13591	100403	19028	7594	84028	-10246	113995	26743	13902	12842	87251
2003-04	15913	113808	21899	9018	95869	-12978	129774	30500	15811	14689	99274
2004-05	18229	133217	25583	11239	112016	-15608	151588	35546	18518	17028	116042
2005-06	21525	159149	31534	14561	132318	-19249	181156	43134	22862	20272	138022
2006-07	32397	179107	35939	16046	152177	-25038	211986	50650	26644	24006	161336
2007-08	37318	211477	46751	10162	190136	-35550	248795	59315	32690	26625	189481
2008-09	47459	249040	58008	10920	217928	-37797	296500	66427	36049	30378	230073
2009-10	67074	295958	54253	12814	270761	-41846	363031	87988	46157	41831	275043
2010-11	70620	369900	73228	16952	340713	-60946	440520	103101	54795	48306	337419
2011-12	78819	438291	91729	15342	407902	-76682	517110	109721	58417	51304	407388
2012-13	113250	490255	110125	9455	452157	-81482	603505	123603	67553	56050	479902
2013-14	160057	540567	117529	12737	507640	-97339	700623	141645	76908	64737	558978
2014-15	189229	598385	110257	16670	574599	-103141	787614	160814	87941	72873	626800
2015-16	233121	683257	114220	16051	671009	-118023	916378	212431	122075	90356	703947
2016-17	266697	749379	97334	17280	776057	-141291	1016076	240078	137532	102547	775998
2017-18	264674	845307	94895	19200	907532	-176320	1109981	254894	140918	113976	855087
2018-19	272400	947212	113273	23356	1010256	-199673	1219612	273293	154287	119006	946318
2019-20	297336	1076399	181151	29215	1097268	-231235	1373735	328264	192115	136149	1045471
2020-21	382338	1178558	221026	30018	1188855	-261341	1560896	375829	209518	166311	1185067
2021-22	364299	1343824	283315	37199	1351236	-327925	1708122	425905	236449	189456	1282218
2022-23*	314276	1448756	309866	43250	1434069	-338429	1763032	437298	257668	179631	1325734

Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Up to February 2023.

Appendix-46: Terms of Trade

FY	Export price indices	Import price indices	Terms of trade
Base Year: 1979-80=100			
1985-86	78.9	98.5	80.1
1986-87	81.8	89.9	91.0
1987-88	95.7	91.4	104.7
1988-89	92.6	97.2	95.3
1989-90	95.6	103.0	92.8
1990-91	101.9	107.4	94.9
1991-92	100.4	104.4	96.2
1992-93	107.3	107.8	99.6
1993-94	113.3	110.8	102.3
1994-95	120.8	120.7	100.1
Base Year: 1988-89=100			
1995-96	149.0	149.1	99.9
1996-97	153.2	151.5	101.1
1997-98	168.0	163.0	103.1
Base Year: 1995-96=100			
1998-99	117.54	125.54	93.63
1999-00	117.49	126.64	92.77
2000-01	120.31	136.17	88.35
2001-02	123.15	146.41	84.11
2002-03	126.23	157.76	80.01
2003-04	135.19	164.15	82.36
2004-05	139.60	169.96	82.14
2005-06	142.38	176.66	80.60
Base Year: 2005-06=100			
2006-07	104.85	103.64	101.17
2007-08	116.34	131.42	88.53
2008-09	125.13	140.35	89.16
2009-10	132.64	148.32	89.43
2010-11	146.41	166.51	87.93
2011-12	151.71	176.44	85.98
2012-13	163.04	189.62	85.98
2013-14	174.71	203.19	85.98
2014-15	182.34	211.90	86.05

Source: Planning Commission (up to FY 1994-95) & Bangladesh Bank (since FY 1995-96)

Appendix-47: Average Nominal Exchange Rate

FY	Taka-Dollar average exchange rate (1 dollar equal to)
1971-72	7.3000
1972-73	7.8763
1973-74	7.9664
1974-75	8.8752
1975-76	15.0541
1976-77	15.4260
1977-78	15.1168
1978-79	15.2231
1979-80	15.4900
1980-81	16.2586
1981-82	20.0652
1982-83	23.7953
1983-84	24.9437
1984-85	25.9634
1985-86	29.8861
1986-87	30.6294
1987-88	31.2422
1988-89	32.1399
1989-90	32.9214
1990-91	35.6752
1991-92	38.1453
1992-93	39.1395
1993-94	40.0009
1994-95	40.2005
1995-96	40.8365
1996-97	42.7008
1997-98	45.4563
1998-99	48.0644
1999-00	50.3112
2000-01	53.9592
2001-02	57.4347
2002-03	57.9000
2003-04	58.9353
2004-05	61.3939
2005-06	67.0797
2006-07	69.0318
2007-08	68.6019
2008-09	68.8012
2009-10	69.1848
2010-11	71.1719
2011-12	79.0963
2012-13	79.9326
2013-14	77.7218
2014-15	77.6746
2015-16	78.2637
2016-17	79.1192
2017-18	82.1009
2018-19	84.0263
2019-20	84.7811
2020-21	84.8063
2021-22	86.3006
2022-23*	97.2573

Source: Bangladesh Bank. (*July-February 2023)

Appendix 48.1: Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 1994-95=100 (11 Currency Basket)

FY	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
REER Index	109.60	111.64	108.06	102.04	101.48	96.98	93.42	91.74	86.90	89.65	90.97

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix 48.2: Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 2000-01=100 (8 Currency Basket)

FY	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
REER Index	89.3	88.4	83.9	86.6	86.0	91.3	97.7	89.4	91.4	101.5	107.2	130.62	137.95

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix 48.3: Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 2000-01=100 (10 Currency Basket)

FY	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(Feb.-17)
REER Index	100	100.6	110.05	114.39	130.62	138.22	149.99

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix 48.4: Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, (Base: 2014-15=100) (15 Currency Basket)

Fiscal Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
REER Index*	100	105.53	107.51

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Estimated

Appendix 48.5: Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, (Base: 2015-16=100) (15 Currency Basket)

Fiscal Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23* (Feb-2023)
REER Index*	72.67	79.6	83.01	94.7	100	102.42	100.46	106.38	113.51	110.72	111.30	101.51

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Estimated

Appendix-49.1: Value of Exports by Major Commodities

(In million US$)

Commodity	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
a) Primarycommodities								
1. Raw Jute	96	148	147	165	148	196	357	266
2. Tea	16	12	7	15	12	6	3	3
3. Frozen food	421	459	515	534	455	445	625	598
4. Agricultural products	82	105	88	120	147	184	262	304
5. Other primary commodities	33	49	75	154	108	53	69	96
Total Primary commodities(1-5)	**648**	**773**	**832**	**988**	**870**	**884**	**1316**	**1267**
b) Manufactured goods								
6. Jute goods	307	361	321	318	269	540	758	701
7. Leather	221	257	266	284	177	226	298	330
8. Naphtha, furnace oil and bitumen	35	88	84	185	142	301	261	275
9. Readymade garments	3598	4084	4658	5167	5919	6013	8432	9603
10. Knitwear	2819	3817	4554	5533	6429	6483	9482	9486
11. Chemical products	197	206	215	216	280	103	105	103
12. Shoe	88	95	136	170	187	204	298	336
13. Handicrafts	5	4	8	5	6	4	4	5
14. Engineering products	85	111	237	220	189	311	310	376
15. Other mfg. products	652	730	867	1025	1096	1135	1664	1820
Total Manufactured goods (6-15)	**8006**	**9753**	**11346**	**13123**	**14695**	**15321**	**21612**	**23035**
Grand Total (a+b)	**8654**	**10526**	**12178**	**14111**	**15565**	**16205**	**22928**	**24302**

Source: Export Promotion Bureau and Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix-49.2: Value of Exports by Major Commodities

(In million US$)

Commodity	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
a) Primary commodities											
1. Raw Jute	230	126	112	173	168	156	112	130	138	216	130
2. Tea	2	4	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	1
3. Frozen food	544	638	568	536	526	508	500	456	477	533	319
4. Agricultural products	351	402	339	308	275	381	437	472	532	502	341
5. Other primary commodities	183	209	244	286	275	290	469	387	492	658	281
Total Primary commodities(1-5)	**1310**	**1379**	**1266**	**1305**	**1248**	**1338**	**1521**	**1448**	**1643**	**1911**	**1072**
b) Manufactured goods											
6. Jute goods	801	699	757	747	794	870	704	752	1023	911	480
7. Leather	400	506	398	278	233	183	165	98	119	151	86
8. Naphtha, furnace oil and bitumen	314	162	78	297	244	34	204	23	23	34	12
9. Readymade garments	11040	12442	13065	14739	14393	15426	17245	14041	14497	19399	14302
10. Knitwear	10476	12050	12427	13355	13757	15189	16889	13908	16960	23214	17060
11. Chemical products	93	93	112	124	140	151	205	199	281	364	202
12. Shoe	419	172	189	219	241	241	272	277	344	449	314
13. Handicrafts	6	8	9	10	14	17	20	21	34	43	19
14. Engineering products	368	367	447	510	689	356	341	293	529	796	349
15. Other mfg. products	1800	2309	2461	2673	2903	2863	2969	2614	3305	4811	3182
Total Manufactured goods (6-15)	**25717**	**28808**	**29943**	**32952**	**33408**	**35330**	**39014**	**32226**	**37115**	**50172**	**36006**
Grand Total (a+b)	**27027**	**30187**	**31209**	**34257**	**34656**	**36668**	**40535**	**33674**	**38758**	**52083**	**37078**

Source: Export Promotion Bureau and Bangladesh Bank. * July-February 2023.

Appendix-50: Country wise Export

(In million US$)

FY	USA	UK	Germany	France	Belgium	Italy	Netherlands	Canada	Japan	Others	Total
1972-73	71.39	26.55	10.54	8.74	22.99	14.36	8.14	7.03	6.70	171.98	348.42
1973-74	60.04	25.16	5.14	8.05	15.83	11.05	8.9	6.29	14.25	217.05	371.76
1974-75	56.91	23.55	7.1	4.84	11.63	12.4	9.06	6.27	5.74	245.18	382.68
1975-76	61.92	29.48	7.37	8.89	17.25	23.24	8.16	6.08	9.22	208.86	380.47
1976-77	53.44	40.69	9.31	9.42	15.98	23.6	9.03	6.3	10.65	238.59	417.01
1977-78	64.92	40.98	8.54	6.22	15.95	18.58	8.97	5.84	15.13	308.61	493.74
1978-79	83.22	45.71	13.82	6.1	18.46	43.41	9.64	6.65	33.25	358.56	618.82
1979-80	87.51	48.8	16.35	7.65	26.02	31.59	15.35	9.04	34.25	472.86	749.44
1980-81	83.52	24.75	9.65	5.43	14.3	27.36	11.42	6.06	19.34	508.02	709.85
1981-82	50.43	28.36	1.22	7.26	15.89	31.4	13.3	3.66	27.64	446.73	625.89
1982-83	78.86	30.96	13.75	7.26	30.29	32.14	12.79	6.68	45.01	428.86	686.6
1983-84	111.14	42.62	13.3	10.93	47.02	69.13	16.96	7.37	43.14	449.38	810.99
1984-85	165.97	43.75	18.15	11.56	72.66	51.79	16.45	12.05	65.27	476.78	934.43
1985-86	173.22	46.13	21.44	6.96	34.39	36.28	15.41	15.08	61.18	409.12	819.21
1986-87	321.43	59.99	37.67	10.01	41.87	99.67	21.83	16.33	66.3	398.67	1073.77
1987-88	356.46	73.03	61.4	26.53	42.06	115.95	27.42	24.41	57.09	446.85	1231.2
1988-89	346.08	75.7	69.85	35.04	53.17	105.67	29.17	16.66	55.02	505.2	1291.56
1989-90	444.58	97.14	83.56	62.37	62.64	131.37	38.12	22.24	55.6	526.09	1523.71
1990-91	507.29	136.9	164.91	86.4	83.55	115.94	61.86	30.25	41.26	489.19	1717.55
1991-92	673.81	130.4	180.34	116.1	82.08	147.29	81.33	27.64	40.6	514.33	1993.92
1992-93	822.51	183.42	216.21	127.36	83.14	137.4	85.8	44.38	53.31	629.36	2382.89
1993-94	734.82	259.26	275.21	157.72	98.41	170.61	104.9	57.23	61.02	614.72	2533.9
1994-95	1184.28	318.31	300.26	192.93	128.58	211.26	136.66	69.38	99.65	831.26	3472.57
1995-96	1197.54	417.7	369.18	272.88	186.93	207.1	183.22	69.09	120.8	857.98	3882.42
1996-97	1432.15	437.69	428.29	312.65	210.57	203.62	208.59	69.12	114.05	1001.55	4418.28
1997-98	1929.21	440	510.93	369.07	210.07	270.47	236.08	106.84	112	976.53	5161.2
1998-99	1968.46	491.34	625.13	345.36	227.62	270.01	251.61	104.91	92.76	935.66	5312.86
1999-00	2273.76	499.99	658.71	367.37	225.89	248.28	282.77	110.63	97.64	987.16	5752.2
2000-01	2500.42	594.18	789.88	365.99	253.91	295.73	327.96	125.66	107.58	1101.69	6467
2001-02	2218.79	647.96	681.44	413.69	211.39	262.31	283.36	109.85	96.13	1061.17	5986.09
2002-03	2155.45	778.25	820.72	418.51	289.48	258.99	277.95	170.26	108.03	1270.8	6548.44
2003-04	1966.58	898.21	1298.54	552.96	326.95	315.93	290.44	284.33	118.16	1550.89	7602.99
2004-05	2418.67	944.18	1351.06	625.51	327.8	369.78	290.92	335.25	122.53	1868.82	8654.52
2005-06	3039.77	1053.74	1763.38	678.94	359.33	427.89	327.2	406.97	138.45	2330.49	10526.16
2006-07	3441.02	1173.95	1955.38	731.76	435.82	515.66	459.01	457.21	147.47	2860.58	12177.86
2007-08	3590.56	1374.03	2174.81	953.13	488.39	579.23	653.88	532.9	172.56	3591.31	14110.8
2008-09	4052	1501.2	2269.7	1031.05	409.8	615.51	970.8	663.2	202.6	3849.33	15565.19
2009-10	3950.47	1508.54	2187.35	1025.88	390.54	623.92	1016.88	666.83	330.56	4503.68	16204.65
2010-11	5107.52	2065.38	3438.7	1537.98	666.24	866.42	1107.13	944.67	434.12	6760.06	22928.22
2011-12	5100.91	2444.57	3688.98	1380.37	741.96	977.41	691.3	993.67	600.53	7682.2	24301.9
2012-13	5419.6	2764.9	3962.6	1513.89	730.81	1036.6	712.47	1090.02	750.26	9046.21	27027.36
2013-14	5583.62	2917.73	4720.49	1677.67	970.53	1332.38	858.13	1099.63	862.07	10164.75	30187
2014-15	5783.43	3205.45	4705.36	1743.54	975.13	1382.35	840.34	1029.13	915.22	10628.99	31208.94
2015-16	6220.65	3809.7	4988.08	1852.16	1015.33	1385.67	845.92	1112.88	1079.55	11947.24	34257.18
2016-17	5846.64	3569.26	5475.73	1892.55	918.85	1462.95	1045.69	1079.19	1012.98	12352.06	34655.9
2017-18	5983.31	3989.12	5890.72	2004.97	877.9	1559.92	1205.37	1118.72	1131.9	12906.24	36668.17
2018-19	6876.29	4169.31	6173.16	2217.56	946.93	1643.12	1278.69	1339.8	1365.74	14524.44	40535.04
2019-20	5832.39	3453.88	5099.19	1703.58	723.43	1282.81	1098.68	1000.49	1200.78	12278.86	33674.09
2020-21	6974.01	3751.27	5953.51	1962.14	704.98	1308.62	1277.44	1164.01	1183.64	14478.69	38758.31
2021-22	10417.72	4828.08	7590.97	2711.06	900.03	1702.29	1775.01	1522.96	1353.85	19280.69	52082.66
2022-23*	6439.77	3547.55	4906.13	2107.64	644.08	1627.79	1421.81	1101.56	1285.71	13995.64	37077.68

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, NBR ***** Up to February 2023.

Note: Data from FY2013-14 is based on custom records.

Appendix-51.1: Value of Imports by Major Commodities (FY2005-06 to FY2011-12)

(In million US$)

Commodity	2005 -06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
a) Major primary goods	1854	**2069**	**3455**	**2916**	**2940**	**5626**	**4148**
Rice	117	180	874	239	75	830	288
Wheat	301	401	537	643	761	1081	613
Oilseeds	90	106	136	159	130	103	177
Crude petroleum	604	524	695	584	535	923	987
Raw cotton	742	858	1213	1291	1439	2689	2083
b) Major intermediate goods	**3002**	**3569**	**4844**	**5035**	**4957**	**7511**	**9263**
Edible oil	473	583	1006	865	1050	1067	1644
Petroleum products	1400	1709	2058	1997	2021	3186	3922
Fertilizer	342	357	632	955	717	1241	1381
Clinker	210	240	347	314	333	446	504
Staple fibre	76	97	110	112	118	180	428
Yarn	501	582	691	792	718	1391	1384
c) Capital machinery	**1539**	**1929**	**1664**	**1420**	**1595**	**2325**	**2005**
d) **Other goods**	**8351**	**9590**	**11666**	**13136**	**14246**	**18196**	**20099**
Total imports (a+b+c+d)	**14746**	**17157**	**21629**	**22507**	**23738**	**33658**	**35516**

Source: Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR).
Note: 1) Data from FY2007-08 to FY2011-12 is based on banking records.

Appendix-51.2: Value of Imports by Major Commodities (FY2012-13 to FY2022-23)

(In million US$)

Commodity	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
e) **Major primary goods**	**4075**	**5327**	**4477**	**4227**	**4725**	**7270**	**5846**	**6548**	**9889**	**9695**	**6476**
Rice	30	347	508	113	89	1605	115	22	851	427	537
Wheat	696	1118	983	949	1197	1494	1437	1651	1830	2135	1239
Oilseeds	242	508	374	534	432	571	796	1183	1406	1758	829
Crude petroleum	1102	929	316	386	478	365	416	731	2616	936	677
Raw cotton	2005	2425	2296	2245	2529	3235	3082	2961	3186	4439	3194
f) **Major intermediate goods**	**8529**	**9475**	**7906**	**8403**	**8894**	**10818**	**12185**	**11145**	**14179**	**22378**	**13643**
Edible oil	1402	1761	924	1450	1626	1863	1656	1617	1926	2893	2056
Petroleum products	3642	4070	2076	2275	2898	3652	4562	4627	6369	7057	3748
Fertilizer	1188	1026	1339	1117	737	1006	1301	1035	1360	4391	4189
Clinker	487	619	638	574	644	766	993	879	1048	1223	772
Staple fibre	454	493	1078	1018	1017	1180	1228	1086	1040	1569	1009
Yarn	1356	1506	1851	1969	1972	2351	2445	1901	2436	5245	1869
g) **Capital machinery**	**1835**	**2332**	**3321**	**3556**	**3817**	**5462**	**5413**	**3581**	**3825**	**5463**	**3365**
h) **Other goods**	**19645**	**23598**	**25000**	**26936**	**29569**	**35315**	**36471**	**33511**	**37702**	**51626**	**29229**
Total imports (a+b+c+d)	**34084**	**40732**	**40704**	**43122**	**47005**	**58865**	**59915**	**54785**	**65595**	**89162**	**52713**

Source: Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR), * Up to February 2023.
Note: 1) Data from FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 is based on banking records and data for FY2014-15 is based on custom records.

Appendix 52: Countrywise Import

(In million US$)

FY	India	China	Singapore	Japan	Hongkong	Taiwan	S. Korea	USA	Malaysia	Others	Total
1988-89	104	110	186	445	116	-	103	325	50	1936	3375
1989-90	145	132	323	475	157	-	126	208	41	2152	3759
1990-91	181	133	334	336	184	-	165	181	32	1964	3510
1991-92	231	149	275	286	247	-	181	230	42	1885	3526
1992-93	342	248	211	365	299	-	258	207	53	2088	4071
1993-94	414	223	200	498	331	-	284	202	57	1982	4191
1994-95	689	420	275	587	399	118	340	274	41	2691	5834
1995-96	1100	707	343	695	390	216	366	330	69	2715	6931
1996-97	922	575	297	647	409	300	360	302	197	3143	7152
1997-98	934	593	321	483	443	353	381	311	172	3529	7520
1998-99	1235	560	553	494	452	361	287	301	131	3632	8006
1999-00	833	568	701	685	455	386	319	325	108	3994	8374
2000-01	1184	709	824	846	478	412	411	248	148	4075	9335
2001-02	1019	878	871	655	441	312	346	261	145	3612	8540
2002-03	1358	938	1000	605	433	328	333	223	169	4271	9658
2003-04	1602	1198	911	552	433	377	420	226	255	4929	10903
2004-05	2030	1642	888	559	565	439	426	329	276	5993	13147
2005-06	1868	2079	849	651	626	473	489	345	332	7034	14746
2006-07	2268	2571	1035	690	747	473	553	380	334	8106	17157
2007-08	3393	3137	1273	832	821	478	620	490	451	10134	21629
2008-09	2864	3452	1768	1015	851	498	864	461	703	10031	22507
2009-10	3214	3819	1550	1046	788	542	839	469	1232	10239	23738
2010-11	4569	5918	1294	1308	777	731	1124	677	1760	15500	33658
2011-12	4743	6440	1710	1455	703	792	1544	709	1406	16014	35516
2012-13	4777	6328	1422	1180	612	733	1296	538	1903	15295	34084
2013-14	5985	7550	2407	1291	762	897	1182	792	2084	17782	40732
2014-15	5588	11268	2894	1816	881	1060	1417	880	1361	13539	40704
2015-16	5722	12582	1203	2075	827	1004	1417	1134	1184	15974	43122
2016-17	6336	13292	2113	2031	726	990	1483	1358	1040	17636	47005
2017-18	8941	15937	2255	2422	676	1129	1907	2160	1342	22096	58865
2018-19	8242	17265	2274	2254	614	1175	1618	2370	1520	22583	59915
2019-20	6663	14360	1883	2092	382	1084	1525	2839	1623	22334	54785
2020-21	10334	16974	2436	2468	275	971	1436	2398	1801	26502	65595
2021-22	15179	24255	3066	3402	334	1466	2006	3193	2966	33295	89162
2022-23*	6576	14381	1623	1858	187	861	1054	1753	1693	22727	52713

Source: Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR), * Revised, **Up to February 2023.

Note: Data from FY2007-08 to FY2013-14 is based on banking records and data for FY2014-15 is based on custom records.

Appendix-53: Overseas Employment and Remittances

FY	Number of expatriates ('000')	Remittances	
		Million US$	Crore Tk.
1975-76	-	10	15
1976-77	14	49	75
1977-78	18	101	154
1978-79	25	122	189
1979-80	27	237	378
1980-81	38	381	620
1981-82	66	418	840
1982-83	64	619	1474
1983-84	52	591	1473
1984-85	69	442	1148
1985-86	78	649	1940
1986-87	61	697	2135
1987-88	74	737	2304
1988-89	87	771	2477
1989-90	110	758	2495
1990-91	97	764	2726
1991-92	185	848	3242
1992-93	238	947	3710
1993-94	192	1089	4355
1994-95	200	1198	4814
1995-96	181	1217	4978
1996-97	228	1475	6304
1997-98	243	1525	6951
1998-99	270	1706	8213
1999-00	248	1949	9825
2000-01	213	1882	10266
2001-02	195	2501	14377
2002-03	251	3062	17730
2003-04	277	3372	19870
2004-05	250	3848	23647
2005-06	291	4802	32275
2006-07	564	5978	41299
2007-08	981	7915	54295
2008-09	650	9689	66676
2009-10	427	10987	76110
2010-11	439	11650	82993
2011-12	691	12843	101883
2012-13	441	14461	115646
2013-14	409	14228	110582
2014-15	461	15317	118982
2015-16	685	14931	116857
2016-17	905	12769	101099
2017-18	880	14982	123156
2018-19	693	16419	138007
2019-20	530	18205	154353
2020-21	280	24778	210131
2021-22	576	13439	114891
2022-23*	734	14013	13617**5**

Source: BMET and Bangladesh Bank. ***** Up to February 2023.

Appendix-54: Country wise Remittances

(In million US$)

Country	KSA	UAE	Qatar	Oman	Bahrain	Kuwait	USA	UK	Malaysia	Singapore	Others	Total
1980-81	83.88	65.59	13.67	5.91	-	19.09	32.99	104.9	-	-	53.89	381.18
1981-82	120.91	55.49	15.98	10.36	-	22.97	31.86	69.27	-	-	89.15	418.47
1982-83	199.72	78.68	28.99	12.65	-	44.94	39.52	84.55	-	4.04	122.71	619.48
1983-84	215.1	59.8	30.2	24.1	-	50.5	36.8	70.6	-	6.6	88.8	590.6
1984-85	153.7	42.1	22.1	27.5	-	37.6	32.4	50.9	-	3.4	65.1	441.6
1985-86	180.4	54	22.3	54.1	-	62.3	38.7	77.6	-	2.4	147.41	648.61
1986-87	216.3	60.9	38.4	53.4	-	101.3	43.2	92.8	-	2.6	77.25	697.45
1986-87	216.66	63.03	38.43	53.33	-	101.38	43.27	93.01	-	-	88.34	697.45
1987-88	226.46	62.36	45.7	51.92	-	96.37	61.44	88.39	-	2.11	90.29	737.43
1988-89	219.39	61.23	44.84	45.31	-	96.41	83.96	67.39	-	2.09	136.96	770.82
1989-90	226.19	55.16	40.27	40.55	-	89.22	82.38	58.4	-	2.28	149.45	758.2
1990-91	264.9	78.13	59.5	49.69	-	9.01	60.15	68.83	-	2.16	155.18	764.04
1991-92	315.68	79.56	48.07	60.55	-	66.9	55.43	57.15	-	1.52	142.91	847.97
1992-93	398.42	80.22	53.83	60.08	-	124.09	68.06	48.44	4.22	2.53	81.75	944
1993-94	441.14	88.1	56.16	73.03	-	185.17	78.68	48.49	10.19	2.32	78.21	1088.79
1994-95	476.87	81.34	72.18	81.27	-	174.72	102.23	47.02	50.02	3.03	75.24	1197.63
1995-96	498.2	83.7	53.28	81.71	-	174.27	115.36	41.28	74.43	3.99	60.76	1217.06
1996-97	587.15	89.64	53.16	94.45	-	211.49	157.39	56.2	94.51	6.66	93.23	1475.4
1997-98	589.29	106.86	57.81	87.61	-	213.15	203.13	65.8	78.09	7.69	83.57	1525.42
1998-99	685.49	125.34	63.94	91.93	38.9	230.22	239.43	54.04	67.52	13.07	95.82	1705.74
1999-00	916.01	129.86	63.73	93.01	41.8	245.01	241.3	71.79	54.04	11.63	81.14	1949.32
2000-01	919.61	144.28	63.44	83.66	44.1	247.39	225.62	55.7	30.6	7.84	59.91	1882.1
2001-02	1147.95	233.49	90.6	103.27	54.1	285.75	356.24	103.31	46.85	14.26	65.29	2501.13
2002-03	1254.31	327.4	113.55	114.06	63.7	338.59	458.05	220.22	41.4	31.06	99.61	3061.97
2003-04	1386.03	373.46	113.94	118.53	61.1	361.24	467.81	297.54	37.06	32.37	123.18	3371.97
2004-05	1510.45	442.24	136.41	131.32	67.2	406.8	557.31	375.77	25.51	47.69	147.6	3848.29
2005-06	1696.96	561.44	175.64	165.25	67.3	494.39	760.69	555.71	20.82	64.84	238.81	4801.88
2006-07	1734.7	804.84	233.17	196.47	80	680.7	930.33	886.9	11.84	80.24	339.32	5978.47
2007-08	2324.2	1135.1	289.8	220.6	138.2	863.7	1380.1	896.1	92.44	130.1	444.5	7914.8
2008-09	2859.09	1754.92	343.36	290.06	157.4	970.75	1575.22	789.65	282.2	165.13	501.33	9689.16
2009-10	3427.1	1890.3	360.9	349.1	170.1	1019.2	1451.9	827.5	587.1	193.5	710.7	10987.4
2010-11	3290	2002.6	319.4	334.3	185.9	1075.8	1848.5	889.6	703.7	202.3	798.2	11650.3
2011-12	3684.4	2404.7	335.3	400.9	298.5	1190.1	1498.5	987.5	847.5	311.5	884.5	12843.4
2012-13	3829.5	2829.4	286.9	610.1	361.7	1186.9	1859.8	991.6	997.4	498.8	1006.7	14461.2
2013-14	3119.6	2684.9	257.5	701.1	459.4	1106.9	2323.3	901.2	1064.7	429.1	1180.3	14228
2014-15	3345.2	2823.8	310.2	915.3	554.3	1077.8	2380.2	812.3	1381.5	443.4	1272.9	15316.9
2015-16	2955.6	2711.7	435.6	909.7	490	1040	2424.3	863.3	1337.1	387.2	1376.6	14931.1
2016-17	2267.2	2093.5	576	897.7	437.1	1033.3	1688.9	808.2	1103.6	300.9	1563.1	12769.5
2017-18	2591.6	2430	844.1	958.2	541.6	1199.7	1997.5	1106	1107.2	330.2	1875.6	14981.7
2018-19	3110.4	2540.4	1023.9	1066.1	470.1	1463.4	1842.9	1175.6	1197.6	368.3	2160.9	16419.6
2019-20	4015.2	2472.6	1019.6	1240.5	437.2	1372.2	2403.4	1364.9	1231.3	457.4	2190.7	18205
2020-21	5721.4	2440	1450.2	1535.6	577.7	1886.5	3461.7	2023.6	2002.4	624.9	3053.7	24777.7
2021-22	4542.0	2071.9	1346.5	897.4	566.6	1689.6	3438.4	2039.2	1021.9	385.2	3033.1	21031.7
2022-23*	2480.1	1896.5	948.7	438.6	319.1	1019.3	2497.2	1248.3	732.3	252.2	2181.1	14013.4

Source: BMET and Bangladesh Bank, *****Up to February 2023.

Appendix-55.1: Balance of Payments (FY2002-03 to FY2009-10)

(In million US$)

Transactions	**2002-03**	**2003-04**	**2004-05**	**2005-06**	**2006-07**	**2007-08**	**2008-09**	**2009-10**
Trade Balance	**-2215**	**-2319**	**-3297**	**-2889**	**-3458**	**-5330**	**-4710**	**-5152**
Export, fob.(including EPZ)	6492	7521	8573	10412	12053	14151	15581	16236
Import, fob.(including EPZ)	8707	9840	11870	13301	15511	19481	20291	21388
Services	**-691**	**-874**	**-870**	**-1023**	**-1261**	**-1525**	**-1616**	**-1240**
Receipts	887	924	1177	1340	1484	1891	1832	2471
Payments	1578	1798	2047	2363	2745	3416	3448	3711
Income	**-358**	**-374**	**-680**	**-702**	**-883**	**-994**	**-1484**	**-1484**
Receipts	64	63	116	136	245	217	95	52
Payments	-422	-437	-796	-838	-1128	-1211	-1579	-1536
Of which: Official interest payments	167	175	203	204	212	234	238	215
Current transfers	**3440**	**3743**	**4290**	**5438**	**6554**	**8529**	**10226**	**11613**
Official	82	61	37	125	97	127	72	125
Private	3358	3682	4253	5313	6457	8402	10154	11488
Of which: workers' remittances	3062	3372	3848	4802	5979	7915	9689	10987
Current account balance	**176**	**176**	**-557**	**824**	**952**	**680**	**2416**	**3724**
Capital account	**428**	**196**	**163**	**375**	**490**	**576**	**451**	**488**
Capital transfers	428	196	163	375	490	576	451	488
Financial account	**413**	**78**	**760**	**-141**	**721**	**-457**	**-825**	**-638**
Foreign Direct Investment (net)	376	385	776	743	760	748	961	913
Portfolio investments	2	6	0	32	106	47	-159	-117
Other investments	35	-313	-16	-916	-145	-1252	-1627	-1434
Medium and long-term	918	544	940	1124	1037	1338	1204	1604
borrowings(MLT)	-452	-397	-449	-488	-525	-580	-641	-687
MLT amortization Payments	-20	-41	-46	-37	-29	-6	-70	-156
Other long-term loan (net)	142	13	241	-256	493	-160	-169	67
Other short-term loan (net)	-125	-125	-182	-495	-524	-603	-650	-902
Other Assets	-499	-321	-320	-898	-470	-1108	-1277	-1045
Trade Credit(net)	71	14	-200	235	-127	-133	-24	-315
Commercial Bank	217	86	-91	31	-98	-146	-129	-410
Assets	-146	-72	-109	204	-29	13	105	95
Liabilities	**-202**	**-279**	**-299**	**-720**	**-670**	**-468**	**16**	**-722**
Errors and omissions								
	815	**171**	**67**	**338**	**1493**	**331**	**2058**	**2865**
Overall balance								
	-815	**-171**	**-67**	**-338**	**-1493**	**-331**	**-2058**	**-2865**
Reserve Assets	-815	-171	-67	-338	-1493	-331	-2058	-2865
Bangladesh Bank	-887	-235	-225	-554	-1593	-799	-1883	-3616
Assets	72	64	158	216	100	468	-175	751
Liabilities								

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Appendix-55.2: Balance of Payments (FY2010-11 to FY 2022-23)

(In million US$)

Transactions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
Trade balance	-9935	-9320	7009-	6794-	-6965	-6460	-9472	-18178	-15835	-18569	-23778	-33250	-13828
Export f.o.b (including EPZ)	22592	23989	26567	29777	30697	33441	34019	36285	39604	32121	36903	49245	34966
Import f.o.b (including EPZ)	32527	33309	33576	36571	37662	39901	43491	54463	55439	50690	60681	82495	48794
Services	-2612	-3001	3162-	4099-	-3186	-2708	-3288	-4201	-3176	-2578	-3002	-3955	-2557
Credit	2573	2694	2830	3115	3084	3523	3621	4540	7154	6716	7439	9925	5838
Debit	5185	5695	5992	7214	6270	6231	6909	8741	10330	9294	10441	13880	8395
Primary income	-1454	-1549	2369-	-2635	-2252	-1915	-1870	-2641	-2382	-3070	-3172	-3152	-2451
Credit	124	193	120	131	76	74	82	146	177	174	217	345	290
Debit	1578	1742	2489	2766	2328	1989	1952	2787	2559	3244	3389	3497	2741
Of which : Official interest payments	345	373	476	427	366	382	384	597	758	960	909	942	855
Secondary income	12315	13423	14928	14934	15895	15345	13299	15453	16903	18782	25377	21718	14449
Official transfers	103	106	97	83	75	67	59	51	41	19	33	16	40
Private transfers	12212	13317	14831	14851	15820	15278	13240	15402	16862	18763	25344	21702	14409
Of which: workers' remittances	11513	12735	14338	14116	15170	14717	12769	14982	16420	18205	24778	21032	14013
Current account balance	-1686	-447	2388	1406	3492	4262	-1331	-9567	-4490	-5435	-4575	- 18639	-4387
Capital account	642	482	629	598	496	464	400	331	239	256	458	181	203
Capital transfers	642	482	629	598	496	464	400	331	239	256	458	181	203
Financial account	651	1436	2863	2855	1267	944	4247	9011	5130	8654	14067	13775	-1537
Foreign direct investment (net)	-	-	-	-	2525	2502	3038	3290	4946	3233	3387	4636	3504
Of whch: FDI net inflows	775	1191	1726	1432	1172	1285	1653	1778	2628	1271	1355	1827	1535
Portfolio investment	109	240	368	937	379	139	457	349	171	44	-269	-158	-43
Other investment	-233	5	769	444	-284	-480	2137	6884	2331	7339	12007	12106	-3029
MLT loans (excluding suppliers credit)	1032	1539	2085	2404	2472	3033	3218	5987	6263	6996	6726	9811	4633
MLT amortization payments	739	789	906	1018	910	849	895	1113	1202	1257	1417	1527	1007
Other long term loans (net)	-101	79	150-	477	-35	-110	-153	141	302	499	1684	1443	45
Other short term loans (net)	531	242	100-	-838	-105	-435	1030	1508	272	1142	2064	3114	-1175
Other assets	-661	0	0	0	0	0	0	1947	0	-616	1741		
Trade credit (net)	135-	-1118	-250	-340	-2508	-2101	-1185	-1270	-3493	236	3498	-1920	-3002
Commercial Bank	-160	52	90	-241	802	-18	122	1631	189	-277	-548	791	708
Assets	452	443	396	898	86	347	178	-50	367	-234	391	791	708
Liabilities	292	495	486	657	888	329	300	1581	556	-511	-157	1976	-1815
Errors and omissions	-263	-977	752-	666	-882	-634	-147	-632	-700	-306	-676	-697	-2228
Overall balance	-656	494	5128	5483	4373	5036	3169	-857	179	3169	9274	-5380	-7949
Reserve assets	656	-494	5128-	-5483	-4373	-5036	-3169	857	-179	-3169	-9274	5380	7949
Bangladesh Bank	656	-494	5128-	-5483	-4373	-5036	-3169	857	-179	-3169	-9274	5380	7949
Assets	-481	293	5196	5933	4249	5322	3208	-633	-155	3250	9924	-3711	-8472
Liabilit	175	-201	68	450	-124	286	39	224	-334	81	650	1669	-523

Source: Bangladesh Bank. July-Feb. 2023

Note: 1)Disinvestment, repayments of loans & loss have been deducted as per BPM6 and it includes in financial account calculation instead of gross FDI from FY 2014-15.

2) Classification are given according to BPM-6 manual: Exports and Imports both are compiled on the basis of Shipment data.

Appendix-56: Foreign Exchange Reserves

FY (June balance)	Million US$
1982-83	358
1983-84	540
1984-85	395
1985-86	476
1986-87	715
1987-88	856
1988-89	913
1989-90	520
1990-91	880
1991-92	1608
1992-93	2121
1993-94	2765
1994-95	3070
1995-96	2039
1996-97	1719
1997-98	1739
1998-99	1523
1999-00	1602
2000-01	1307
2001-02	1583
2002-03	2470
2003-04	2705
2004-05	2930
2005-06	3484
2006-07	5077
2007-08	6149
2008-09	7471
2009-10	10750
2010-11	10912
2011-12	10364
2012-13	15315
2013-14	21508
2014-15	25020
2015-16	30176
2016-17	33493
2017-18	32943
2018-19	32717
2019-20	36037
2019-20	36037
2020-21	46391
2021-22	41827
2022-23*	32267

Source: Bangladesh Bank. July-Feb.-2023 .

Appendix-57: Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Economic Assistance

(In million US$)

FY	Commitment			Disbursement		
	Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
1973-74	106.758	448.31	555.068	218.562	242.675	461.237
1974-75	345.223	921.467	1266.69	374.84	526.209	901.049
1975-76	380.551	578.33	958.881	233.811	566.719	800.53
1976-77	400.51	326.471	726.981	255.501	279.211	534.712
1977-78	433.195	714.679	1147.874	392.868	440.991	833.859
1978-79	936.011	824.228	1760.239	501.839	528.21	1030.049
1979-80	485.023	668.234	1153.257	650.559	572.502	1223.061
1980-81	549.996	1009.241	1559.237	593.677	552.768	1146.445
1981-82	805.563	1117.286	1922.849	653.819	585.812	1239.631
1982-83	836.626	685.906	1522.532	587.503	589.88	1177.383
1983-84	858.448	836.539	1694.987	733.734	534.665	1268.399
1984-85	874.999	1105.873	1980.872	703.333	566.113	1269.446
1985-86	873.593	787.852	1661.445	545.589	760.339	1305.928
1986-87	893.715	709.542	1603.257	661.592	933.568	1595.16
1987-88	880.852	648.926	1529.778	823.776	816.604	1640.38
1988-89	661.152	1212.318	1873.47	672.956	995.522	1668.478
1989-90	884.706	1290.36	2175.066	765.884	1043.675	1809.559
1990-91	485.064	885.28	1370.344	831.463	901.112	1732.575
1991-92	1140.428	775.182	1915.61	817.25	794.218	1611.468
1992-93	734.548	540	1274.548	818.25	856.758	1675.008
1993-94	463.85	1946.334	2410.184	710.091	848.552	1558.643
1994-95	860.905	751.307	1612.212	890.121	848.97	1739.091
1995-96	863.84	415.735	1279.575	677.489	766.261	1443.75
1996-97	842.25	818.867	1661.117	736.069	745.161	1481.23
1997-98	584.569	1206.146	1790.715	502.842	748.531	1251.373
1998-99	861.879	1786.637	2648.516	669.345	866.711	1536.056
1999-00	619.248	855.779	1475.027	726.079	861.869	1587.948
2000-01	937.729	1115.111	2052.84	504.147	864.657	1368.804
2001-02	401.769	476.975	878.744	478.806	963.428	1442.234
2002-03	383.298	1309.273	1692.571	510.147	1074.875	1585.022
2003-04	886.778	1036.302	1923.08	338.452	694.98	1033.432
2004-05	302.917	1277.79	1580.707	244.229	1244.218	1488.447
2005-06	628.381	1158.979	1787.36	500.543	1067.093	1567.636
2006-07	728.493	1527.635	2256.128	590.171	1040.404	1630.575
2007-08	961.881	1880.563	2842.444	658.115	1403.399	2061.514
2008-09	423.257	2021.06	2444.317	657.805	1189.5	1847.305
2009-10	555.147	2428.53	2983.677	639.171	1588.603	2227.774
2010-11	830.46	5138.166	5968.626	745.1	1031.642	1776.742
2011-12	1441.375	3323.15	4764.525	587.996	1538.482	2126.478
2012-13	554.53	5300.077	5854.607	726.274	2084.726	2811
2013-14	497.817	5346.4	5844.217	680.729	2403.659	3084.388
2014-15	493.656	4764.809	5258.465	570.825	2472.247	3043.072
2015-16	544.918	6503.157	7048.075	530.555	3033.031	3563.586
2016-17	404.528	17557.322	17961.85	459.35	3217.941	3677.291
2017-18	705.107	14269.816	14974.92	382.422	5986.953	6369.375
2018-19	1571.893	8334.968	9906.861	279.703	6262.871	6542.574
2019-20	583.962	9213.912	9797.874	307.677	7074.047	7381.724
2020-21	700.62	8741.75	9442.37	508.88	7448.68	7957.75
2021-22	2381	7792	10173	674.77	10294.52	10969.29
2022-23*	248.92	1534.36	1783.28	243.29	4633.23	4876.52

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance. *Up to February 2023

Appendix-58: Foreign Debt Service Payment

(In million US$)

FY	Medium and long-term debt service payments			Export earnings	Total foreign exchange earnings*	Total DS as % of total export earnings	Total DSL as % of total foreign exchange earnings
	Interest	Principal	Total				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1975-76	20	36	56	381	474	14.6	11.7
1976-77	28	22	50	417	548	11.2	9.1
1977-78	31	34	65	494	704	13.2	9.2
1978-79	39	50	89	619	898	14.4	9.9
1979-80	42	66	108	726	1228	14.9	8.8
1980-81	41	44	85	710	1364	12.0	6.3
1981-82	47	45	92	626	1285	14.6	7.1
1982-83	51	85	136	687	1533	19.8	8.9
1983-84	58	71	129	811	1686	15.8	7.6
1984-85	64	106	170	934	1661	18.2	10.2
1985-86	73	111	184	819	1634	22.4	11.2
1986-87	81	152	233	1074	2032	21.7	11.3
1987-88	123	166	289	1231	2278	24.4	12.6
1988-89	123	170	293	1292	2453	22.8	11.7
1989-90	116	186	302	1524	2731	19.8	10.9
1990-91	120	197	317	1718	2942	19.4	11.0
1991-92	127	210	337	2994	3406	16.9	9.8
1992-93	135	239	374	2383	3944	15.7	9.5
1993-94	139	263	405	2534	4293	17.2	10.4
1994-95	154	314	468	3473	5490	13.5	8.5
1995-96	152	316	468	3882	5908	12.1	7.9
1996-97	147	316	463	4427	6647	10.5	7.0
1997-98	137	307	444	5172	7495	8.6	5.9
1998-99	166	373	539	5324	7737	10.1	7.0
1999-00	172	447	619	5762	8560	10.7	7.2
2000-01	159	438	597	6476	9117	9.2	6.5
2001-02	151	435	586	5986	9295	9.8	6.3
2002-03	156	452	608	6548	10497	9.28	5.8
2003-04	165	423	588	7603	11899	7.73	4.94
2004-05	185	434	619	8655	13680	7.2	4.5
2005-06	176	502	678	10526	16624	6.4	4.1
2006-07	182	540	722	12178	19641	5.9	3.7
2007-08	185	586	770	14111	21404	5.5	3.6
2008-09	200	656	855	15565	27086	5.5	3.2
2009-10	190	686	876	16205	29670	5.4	3
2010-11	200	729	929	22928	37144	4.1	2.5
2011-12	197	770	967	24288	39815	4	2.4
2012-13	196	895	1091	27018	44186	4	2.5
2013-14	206	1088	1294	29765	46945	4.28	2.75
2014-15	188	909	1097	30768	49102	3.51	2.24
2015-16	202	849	1051	-	-	-	-
2016-17	229	894	1123	-	-	-	-
2017-18	229	1110	1409	-	-	-	-
2018-19	391	1202	1593		-		
2019-20	477	1257	1734	-	-	-	-
2020-21	496	1419	1915	-	-	-	-
2021-22	491	1527	2018				
2022-23*	403	1021	1424				

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance, * Up to February 2023

Note: Total foreign exchange earnings = commodity export earnings + workers remittances + invisible receipts

Appendix-59: External Debt Outstanding

(In million US$)

FY	Disbursement**	Debt service payment***			Debt outstanding at the end of each FY
		Principal	Interest	Total	
1973-74	243	9	9	18	501
1974-75	526	58	13	71	974
1975-76	567	36	20	56	1577
1976-77	279	22	28	50	1828
1977-78	442	34	31	65	2783
1978-79	528	50	39	89	3193
1979-80	573	66	42	108	3400
1980-81	554	44	41	85	4383
1981-82	586	45	47	92	4959
1982-83	590	85	51	136	5452
1983-84	535	71	58	129	5941
1984-85	569	106	64	170	6281
1985-86	760	111	73	184	7438
1986-87	934	152	81	233	8364
1987-88	817	166	123	289	9473
1988-89	996	170	124	294	9879
1989-90	1044	186	116	302	10609
1990-91	901	197	120	317	12714
1991-92	794	210	127	337	13330
1992-93	857	239	135	374	13615
1993-94	849	263	139	402	15373
1994-95	849	314	154	468	16767
1995-96	766	316	153	469	15166
1996-97	745	316	147	463	15025
1997-98	748	307	137	444	14033
1998-99	867	373	166	539	14843
1999-00	862	447	172	619	16211
2000-01	865	438	159	597	15074
2001-02	963	435	151	586	16276
2002-03	1075	452	156	608	17411
2003-04	695	423	165	588	18511
2004-05	1257	434	183	655	19286
2005-06	1067	502	176	678	19420
2006-07	1040	540	182	722	20713
2007-08	1403	586	184	770	20265
2008-09	1190	655	199	855	20859
2009-10	1589	686	190	876	20336
2010-11	1032	729	200	929	22086
2011-12	1538	770	197	967	22095
2012-13	2085	895	196	1091	22381
2013-14	2404	1089	206	1294	24388
2014-15	2472	909	188	1097	23901
2015-16	3033	848	202	1050	26306
2016-17	3218	894	229	1123	28337
2017-18	5987	1110	299	1409	33512
2018-19	6263	1202	391	1593	38475
2019-20	7074	1257	477	1734	44095
2020-21	7449	1419	496	1915	50879
2021-22	10295	1527	491	2018	55602
2022-23*	4633	1021	403	1424	59214

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance, * Up to February 2023
Note: ** Only loan, *** excluding short-term loans like IMF borrowing, food loan, Biman, import of oil.

Appendix 60.1: Foreign Assistance by Source

(In million US$)

Country/Agency	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
IDA	635.33	680.10	795.84	507.52	397.48	553.14	620.84
Japan	31.05	31.62	88.74	103.04	78.96	121.34	247.59
ADB	264.56	342.46	448.32	618.56	1086.75	486.85	460.78
USA	3.95	61.91	14.57	-	-	-	-
UN Organization*	111.15	76.15	177.94	14.38	211.74	162.3	142.11
Canada	62.04	17.7	41.75	19.25	13.66	31.14	4.64
Germany/Kfw/Giz	15.29	19.71	29.79	63.62	70.39	46.23	43.02
UK	156.80	69.37	127.62	132.15	124.33	102.81	106.77
EC-EU	72.65	66.38	70.20	32.64	83.01	18.4	15.96
Netherlands	12.61	23.88	5.41	11.01	1.21	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	2.33	0.35
Sweden	1.79	57.42	42.44	24.77	9.30	11.71	33.77
Norway	10.79	46.45	-	-	-	-	-
Denmark	14.28	50.00	32.80	81.89	30.11	33.06	45.44
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNICEF	18.09	29.78	52.01	78.00	-	54.31	59.04
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.91
Australia	10.56	-	6.45	-	-	-	-
IDB	25.08	22.64	10.76	21.21	25.76	17.19	17.18
IFAD	-	-	-	12.099	20.39	21.55	43.50
Kuwait	-	-	-	32.378	12.35	10.22	13.23
OPEC	-	-	-	2.291	5.222	10.86	23.05
South Korea	-	-	-	4.53	20.07	74.6	60.13
NDF	-	-	-	-	3.10	3.56	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other’s**	121.62	35.01	116.91	12.453	-	19.12	176.12
Total	**1567.64**	**1630.58**	**2061.51**	**1847.31**	**2227.77**	**1777.16**	**2136.47**

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance.
Note: *excluding UNICEF; **includes NDF,USA,UAE, Abu Dhabi, Australia, France, AFD, Italy, Nederland, Norway and Turkey (TIKA).

Appendix 60.2: Foreign Assistance by Source

(In million US$)

Country/ Agency	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23*
IDA	769.63	936.05	977.89	1157.90	1399.66	1422.65	2030.93	1509.93	1640.69	1739.69	748.5
Japan	348.58	450.78	366.46	553.06	645.71	1544.46	1195.65	1692.91	1945.44	2314.77	1150.7
ADB	752.05	464.68	715.76	813.76	757.11	896.39	1255.02	1706.94	1309.02	2628.66	725.58
USA	0.00	0.46	1.53	0.00	3.00	1.24	4.88	-	-	143.76	66.65
UN Organization**	171.49	26.63	144.76	128.95	103.21	169.96	67.82	98.46	107.04	244.84	54.29
Canada	3.52	16.28	13.28	20.51	8.63	8.42	0	-	-	-	-
Germany/ Kfw/Giz	68.71	35.34	30.08	60.82	44.81	31.93	14.63	24.06	61.35	20.44	35
UK	108.95	116.02	79.30	65.44	21.86	31.43	0	-	-	1.84	0.5
EC-EU	51.73	51.12	29.74	3.74	43.38	0.00	0	50.64	181.25	15.57	17.72
EIB									40.19	11.16	14.61
Netherlands	4.60	6.96	0.93	2.71	12.53	0.00	0	-	0.00	-	-
Saudi Arabia	3.42	6.42	9.76	28.76	29.93	18.24	26.81	6.27	9.11	16.41	-
Sweden	11.26	23.97	10.15	0.007	0.00	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
Norway	0.00	4.6	2.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
Denmark	41.42	62.67	29.53	24.16	14.94	15.18	0	-	13.79	6.95	1.6
France	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	12.32	68.37	18.44	32.43	141.62	158.35	74.46
UNICEF	66.66	16.88	39.16	38.95	46.77	79.59	76.48	61.55	43.21	34.76	-
India	175.32	123.37	94.00	84.79	80.23	46.92	137.86	136.38	142.46	327.87	183.53
Australia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.85	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
IDB	2.82	76.94	132.92	100.49	39.83	32.96	33.33	39.87	104.54	100.64	43.67
IFAD	17.09	14.28	42.29	51.89	49.08	21.98	27.88	25.01	40.79	57.51	12.32
Kuwait	10.65	9.35	7.22	16.62	32.01	18.58	27.68	9.74	36.54	19.66	10.73
OPEC	6.31	6.65	10.61	25.90	29.95	15.79	34.56	20.92	54.31	119.23	8.02
South Korea	37.841	35.54	55.73	33.23	31.01	6.19	57.61	79.18	118.25	190.3	34.74
NDF	0.00	4.6	2.84	0.70	0.08	0.00	0	-	-	-	-
China	77.04	472.71	121.23	115.73	36.39	988.66	515.09	408.87	244.53	989.53	615.18
Russia	0.00	0.00	113.91	202.69	92.41	832.82	903.86	854.78	1029.55	1434.06	747.2
Other’s***	61.84	126.69	13.83	29.44	137.47	33.79	114.04	623.78	693.68	393.29	-
Total	**2811.00**	**3084.39**	**3043.07**	**3563.59**	**3677.29**	**6290.75**	**6542.57**	**7381.72**	**7957.55**	**10969.29**	**4876.52**

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance, * Up to February 2023
Note: **excluding UNICEF; ***includes NDF,USA,UAE, Abu Dhabi, Australia, France, AFD, Italy, Nederland, Norway and Turkey (TIKA).

Appendix 61.1: Foreign Assistance Disbursement by Economic Sector

(In million US$)

Sector	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Agriculture	52.3	69.4	35.8	30.1	83.5	65.2	49.6
Rural Development & Institution	47.1	38.4	57.4	57.0	93.4	42.0	41.5
Water Resources	89.1	71.9	67.8	74.1	52.4	57.5	63.5
Industries	61.6	14.8	8.2	19.1	1.9	23.4	81.6
Power	162.4	233.4	355.9	234.2	191.8	275.7	398.5
Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources	14.5	32.9	17.5	19.1	101.9	20.9	27.3
Transport	76.0	83.7	119.6	150.7	103.9	103.3	114.3
Communication	0.0	0.0	8.4	4.4	11.1	13.5	86.4
Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	118.2	95.6	81.3	98.0	116.7	97.0	245.4
Education & Religion	316.7	364.6	217.0	220.6	254.3	243.7	279.8
Sports & Culture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health, Population & Family Welfare	173.9	249.5	193.9	172.9	176.2	224.5	274.1
Mass Media	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev.	13.1	3.8	20.5	7.1	20.7	15.0	50.8
Public Administration	344.4	312.5	767.3	707.5	926.6	540.2	344.5
Science & Technology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour & Manpower	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**1470.4**	**1570.7**	**1950.7**	**1794.9**	**2134.4**	**1721.8**	**2057.2**

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance.

Appendix 61.2: Foreign Assistance Disbursement by Economic Sector

(In million US$)

Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
Agriculture	73.3	122.7	215	227.27	210.22	171.4	228.1	222.46	356	338.7
Rural Development & Institution	58.8	49.1	49.9	65.84	241.22	202.6	402	310.7	344	405.5
Environment, Climate change and Water Resources	73.2	96.6	90	121.35	63.67	65.7	128.4	83.51	79.1	99.3
Industries	128.7	321.3	82	27.79	37.34	45.3	73.5	149.8	106.9	262.3
Power	556.1	498.9	629	973.09	602.73	1396.9	1009.5	1212.88	2214.3	3063.4
Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources	54.3	69.8	18.1	38.44	75.03	80.9	203.3	209.85	135.4	
Transport	238.7	431.2	282.1	410.14	647.14	1810.8	1097.8	1708.26	1904.6	2075.7
Communication	57	113.3	96.1	71.02	4.89	8.5	54.5	98.03	49.9	
Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing	141.4	187	301.1	338.1	431.2	496.8	526.6	524.82	457.6	360.3
Education & Religion	417.2	352.9	375.1	474.92	468.93	433.2	672.36	268.86	210.1	260.7
Sports & Culture	0	0	0	--	1.12	1.1	0.1	0.07	0	0
Health, Population & Family Welfare	224	242.7	177.4	206.15	252.51	202.7	173.6	162.72	291.9	1748.7
Mass Media	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	-	72.6	305.4
Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev.	60.9	92.4	66.6	144.34	230.15	210.8	303.1	63.36	294.3	81.5
Public Administration	676.3	468.7	622.5	398.82	274.02	266.7	569.6	1449.89	1295.7	1882.6
Science & Technology	0	0	0	29.05	103.54	954.7	1072.9	886.37	16.9	26.2
Labour & Manpower	0	0	0.6	5.41	4.77	7.8	4.6	29.31	111.6	
Disipline and wel protected										39.9
Total	**2760.8**	**3046.8**	**3005.5**	**3531.72**	**3648.47**	**6355.9**	**6519.96**	**7380.89**	**7940.9**	**10950.2**

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance.

Appendix 62: Size, Actual Expenditure and Growth Rate of GDP of Five Year Past Plan

(Respective Base Year Price)

(In million Tk.)

Plan	Size of the Plan			Estimated Actual Expenditure (As % of Plan Size)			Growth Rate Target (%)	Achieved Growth Rate (%)
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private		
1st Five Year Plan	44,550	39,520	5,030	20,740 (46.55)	16,350 (41.37)	4,390 (87.28)	5.50	4.00
Two- Year Plan	38,680	32,610	6,000	33,590 (87.00)	24,020 (73.66)	9,570 (159.50)	5.60	3.50
2nd Five Year Plan	172,000	111,000	61,000	152,970 (88.94)	103,280 (93.05)	49,690 (81.46)	5.40	3.80
3rd Five Year Plan	386,000	250,000	136,000	270,110 (69.98)	171,290 (68.52)	98,802 (72.66)	5.40	3.80
4th Five Year Plan	620,000	347,000	273,000	598,480 (96.53)	274,083 (78.99)	324,397 (118.83)	5.00	4.15
5th Five Year Plan	1959,521	858,939	1100,582	1373,639 (70.10)	635,368 (73.97)	378,271 (67.08)	7.00	5.21
6th Five Year Plan	**17633,657**	**3874,616**	**13759,040**	**17115,829 (97.06)**	**3799,576 (98.06)**	**13316,253 (96.78)**	**7.3**	**6.35**
7th Five Year Plan	**3102,800**	**7252,300**	**2,46,50,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7.4**	**7.13**
8th Five Year Plan	**63600,000**	**16100,000**	**47500,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.51**	

Source: General Economics Division, Planning Commission and BBS.
* Growth of fiscal year 2018-19.

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