

**BANGLADESH
ECONOMIC REVIEW
2020**

**Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
October 2020
www.mof.gov.bd**

Printed by
Bangladesh Government Press
Tejgaon, Dhaka 1208.

Preface

1. 'Bangladesh Economic Review' is a regular publication of the government. The review focuses on trends of the macro economy, various policies and strategies adopted by the government and sector-based development and progress of the economy. The review is placed before the parliament every year during the budget session along with other budget documents. As a result of the changed situation due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, there has been some delay in publishing 'Bangladesh Economic Review 2020'.

2. Over the past decade, Bangladesh's economy has stood on a strong footing. During this time, economic growth has increased on an average of 6.6 percent and crossed 8.0 percent in FY2018-19. This sustained achievement of Bangladesh's GDP growth has been praised worldwide. The coronavirus, which has emerged as a global pandemic, poses a major risk to the global economy. Its effects are already being observed in Bangladesh economy. There has been a negative growth in import and export trade in FY2019-20. However, the growth of remittance flow has been positive with 10.87 percent growth during the fiscal year. In addition, the current account deficit has narrowed during FY2019-20. Moreover, the surplus of the overall balance of the BOP significantly increased the foreign exchange reserves and as on 30 June 2020, it stood at US\$ 36 billion. It has grown to a record US\$ 40 billion in recent times. The exchange rate of Taka, especially the exchange rate of Taka with the US dollar, was stable. Inflation was also under control during this fiscal year due to good production in the agricultural sector and maintaining uninterrupted supply of commodities.

3. The adverse effects of the pandemic are expected to exceed the 2008-2009 global financial recession. The Hon'ble Prime Minister announced an incentive package of about 1.2 lakh crore taka to address the global crisis and keep the country's economy moving and bring it back on track. The incentive package announced is 4.3 percent of GDP. Some of the notable activities of this package are - to provide special funds for export oriented industries, provide working capital to affected industries and services sector enterprises and micro (including cottage industries), small and medium enterprises, increase the benefits of Export Development Fund, increase the coverage of social safety net, direct cash transfer to targeted people and creation of various funds for the agricultural sector. In addition to financial incentives, various measures have been taken to reduce import duty on COVID-19 related health and medical products and provide policy assistance to increase liquidity in the banking sector. Through implementation of this attractive and timely stimulus package, the government has been able to play a highly effective role in employment creation and safeguarding employment, stimulating domestic demand and keeping economic activities moving. As a result, the trend in the Bangladesh economy has started a turnaround towards the high growth trajectory.

4. The budget for FY2020-21 has been prepared keeping in view the strategies to meet the immediate needs that have arisen in the health sector of the country due to the impact of COVID-19 and to recover the losses that will be incurred in various sectors of the economy. To address the impact of COVID-19, funds have been allocated in the

budget to meet the targets of each ministry and department. Revenue is being increased through the implementation of planned activities in tax management. Initiatives have been taken to further automate and digitize income tax, value added tax and customs departments to bring transparency in tax management. Online IT based value added tax system has already been introduced. As a result, traders will be able to pay VAT from home. Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFD) in business establishments to make VAT collection easy, transparent and hassle free.

5. The size of the budget and the Annual Development Program are gradually increasing. The size of the revised budget for FY2018-19 was Tk. 4,42,251 crore which increased by 13.4 percent to Tk. 5,01,577 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, the allocation for the revised ADP also increased by 15.5 percent to Tk. 1,92,921 crore in FY2019-20. The public financial management system has been updated to an international standard through the introduction of new Budget and Accounting Classification System (BACS).

6. The monetary policy is being implemented to keep inflation at a tolerable level. To maintain liquidity flow in the banking sector, the policy interest rate, intervention of Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) has been reduced more than once. Initiatives have already been taken to rationalise the interest/profit rate of loans/investments in order to create an industry and business friendly environment. The Economist recently published a list of 66 emerging economies based on various financial sector indicators such as government debt-to-GDP ratio, foreign debt, debt expenditure and reserves. Bangladesh ranks ninth in the list.

7. Apart from economic development, Bangladesh has also made significant progress in the social sector. Bangladesh has been able to achieve the targets ahead of schedule related to hunger, poverty and health in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations. The government is working relentlessly to tackle the Coronavirus pandemic, implement pledges made under the *Awami League's* Election Manifesto of 2018, the 7th Five Year Plan (2015-2020), 2nd Perspective Plan (2021-2041) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Preparation of the 8th Five Year Plan (2021-2025) is at the final stage.

8. I extend my appreciation to all officials of the Economic Adviser Wing of the Finance Division for their untiring efforts in preparing and publishing the document. In addition, I extend my sincere thanks to all the concerned ministries/divisions/agencies for their assistance in the preparation of the document by providing all the necessary information and data. I hope that the review will meet the expectations of researchers, planners, students and readers interested in the dynamics and progress of the country's economy.



A H M Mustafa Kamal FCA, MP
Minister
Ministry of Finance

Introduction

The ‘Bangladesh Economic Review’ is an annual publication of the government. It contains the overall macroeconomic scenario of the country and the up to date progress in socio-economic sectors. The review is placed before the Parliament during the budget session along with other budget documents. The publication of this year's Bangladesh Economic Review 2020 has been delayed due to the difficulty in collecting data from different government offices as a result of the long-running general holiday in response to the coronavirus pandemic.

2. The review consists of 15 chapters in 3 parts. The macroeconomic situation of the country is described in detail in the first part. This includes gross domestic production; consumption, savings and investment; prices, wages and employment; fiscal and monetary management and external sector in details. A detailed discussion of various sector-based issues is made in the second part. The productive sectors of the economy for instance agriculture, industry, power and energy, transport and communications have been described in this section. Discussion on state owned enterprises have also been included here. The last part details various initiatives and activities of the government on human resource development, poverty alleviation, private sector development and environment development and climate change as priority sectors. In addition, the review has 62 statistical appendices which make the review more informative.

3. Considering the fact that the review has been drafted amidst various difficulties during COVID-19, it may contain some errors. All are requested to provide opinions/advices in order to correct the unwilling and unexpected errors and to improve the standard of the review. I hope that the review will be considered as an important and informative document for countless readers, researchers, policy makers and students.

4. Finally, I want to express my deep gratitude to all officials of the Economic Adviser’s Wing of the Finance Division for their sincere endeavours to publish this document. I thank all concerned ministries/divisions/agencies for providing valuable data and information that has made this publication more comprehensive and informative.



Abdur Rouf Talukder
Senior Secretary
Finance Division

CONTENTS

| Chapter No. | Page No. | Chapter |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | Preface |
| | | Introduction |
| | ix-xii | List of Tables |
| | xiii | List of Figures |
| | xiv | List of Boxes |
| | xv-xviii | List of Statistical Appendices |
| | xix-xxxii | List of Abbreviations and Acronyms |
| | xxxiii-xxxiv | Socio-Economic Indicators of Bangladesh |
| | xxxv-xliv | Executive Summary |
| | | Macro Section |
| 1. | 1-14 | Macroeconomic Situation |
| 2. | 15-24 | GDP, Savings and Investment |
| 3. | 25-40 | Prices, Wages and Employment |
| 4. | 41-60 | Fiscal Policy and Fiscal Management |
| 5. | 61-82 | Monetary Management and Financial Market Development |
| 6. | 83-96 | External Sector |
| | | Sectoral Section |
| 7. | 97-112 | Agriculture |
| 8. | 113-144 | Industry |
| 9. | 145-150 | State Owned Enterprises |
| 10. | 151-170 | Power and Energy |
| 11. | 171-206 | Transport and Communication |
| | | Thrust Area Section |
| 12. | 207-230 | Human Resource Development |
| 13. | 231-256 | Poverty Alleviation |
| 14. | 257-274 | Private Sector Development |
| 15. | 275-286 | Environment, Climate Change and Development |
| 16. | 287-384 | Statistical Appendices |
| | | Contributors |

LIST OF TABLES

| Table | Title | Page |
|-------|---|------|
| 1.1 | Overview of the World Output Growth Projections | 02 |
| 1.2 | Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework, FY2016-17 to FY2022-23 : Key Indicators | 14 |
| 2.1 | GDP, GNI, Per Capita GDP and GNI at Current Market Prices | 16 |
| 2.2 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Market Prices | 16 |
| 2.3 | Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2015-06) | 17 |
| 2.4 | Sectoral Share of GDP at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2015-06) | 20 |
| 2.5 | Trend of Structural Transformation of Broad Sectoral Shares in GDP and Growth Rate at Constant Prices | 21 |
| 2.6 | Expenditure Based Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices | 22 |
| 2.7 | Consumption, Savings and Investment (As percent of GDP)(Base Year:2005-06) | 22 |
| 3.1 | Consumer Price Index and Inflation (Base year 2005-06) | 26 |
| 3.2 | Monthly Rate of Inflation (Point to point) during FY2018-19 (Base Year 2005-06=100) | 27 |
| 3.3 | Wage Rate Index and Growth Rate (Base year 2010-11=100) | 27 |
| 3.4 | Share of Employed Labour Force Above 15 years by Sector | 28 |
| 3.5 | Number of Expatriate Employees and Amount of Remittance | 32 |
| 3.6 | Remittance as Percent of GDP and Export Earnings | 33 |
| 3.7 | Number of Expatriates Classified by Skill | 34 |
| 3.8 | Number of Expatriate Bangladeshi Workers by Country | 35 |
| 3.9 | Country wise Remittances | 37 |
| 4.1 | Revenue Receipts | 41 |
| 4.2 | Item wise Revenue Collection | 49 |
| 4.3 | Public Expenditure | 50 |
| 4.4 | ADP Allocation, RADP Allocation and Expenditure | 51 |
| 4.5 | Sector wise Allocation of ADP | 52 |
| 4.6 | Domestic Resources in Financing ADP | 54 |
| 4.7 | Overall Budget Balance and Financing | 55 |
| 4.8 | Government Borrowing (net) from Domestic Sources | 56 |
| 4.9 | Flow of External Resources | 58 |
| 4.10 | Budget at a Glance | 60 |
| 5.1 | Growth Trends of Monetary Aggregates (Year-on-Year Growth) | 63 |
| 5.2 | Movement and Growth of the Components of M2 and Domestic Credit | 64 |
| 5.3 | Components of Reserve Money and their Changes | 66 |
| 5.4 | Sources of Reserve Money and their Changes | 66 |
| 5.5 | Income Velocity of Money | 67 |
| 5.6 | Structure of the Banking System in Bangladesh | 69 |
| 5.7 | Securities Trading Information in Dhaka Stock Exchange | 79 |
| 5.8 | Securities Trading Information in Chattogram Stock Exchange | 88 |
| 6.1 | World Trade Volume (Percent Change) | 84 |
| 6.2 | Balance of Payments | 85 |
| 6.3 | Commodity-wise share of Export Earnings and Growth of Export Earnings | 85 |
| 6.4 | Country-wise Export Earnings | 86 |
| 6.5 | Commodity-wise Import Payment | 87 |
| 6.6 | Country-wise Import Payments | 87 |
| 6.7 | Weighted Average Exchange Rate (Taka per USD) | 88 |
| 6.8 | Foreign Exchange Position | 88 |
| 6.9 | Tariff Structure from FY2000-01 to FY2019-20 | 91 |

| Table | Title | Page |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 6.10 | MFN Unweighted Import Average | 92 |
| 7.1 | Food Grains Production | 99 |
| 7.2 | Seed Production and Distribution | 101 |
| 7.3 | Use of Chemical Fertiliser | 101 |
| 7.4 | Area Under Irrigation | 103 |
| 7.5 | Year-wise Disbursement and Recovery of Agricultural Credit | 104 |
| 7.6 | Fish Production Trends in Different Resources | 106 |
| 7.7 | Production Statistics of Carp Spawn/ Fingerlings from Hatcheries | 107 |
| 7.8 | Number of Livestock and Poultry Population in Bangladesh. | 109 |
| 7.9 | Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs | 110 |
| 8.1 | Volume and Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector (At constant prices of 2005-06) | 113 |
| 8.2 | Quantum Index of Production for Medium to Large Scale Manufacturing Industries (Base 2005-06) | 114 |
| 8.3 | Disbursement of SME credit by Banks and NBFIs | 115 |
| 8.4 | Summary Information of SME Refinance Schemes | 116 |
| 8.4.A | Refinancing to SMEs under Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme | 117 |
| 8.4.B | Summary Information on SME Refinancing from New Entrepreneurs Fund | 118 |
| 8.4.C | Summary Information on SME Refinancing from Islamic <i>Shariah</i> based Refinance Fund | 118 |
| 8.4.D | Summary Information on SME refinancing from IDA (EGBMP) Fund | 119 |
| 8.4.E | Summary Information on SME refinancing from SMESDP Fund | 120 |
| 8.4.F | Summary Information on SME refinancing from SMEDP Fund | 120 |
| 8.5 | Investment, Production and Employment of BSCIC Industrial Estates | 123 |
| 8.6 | Yearly Investment, Production and Employment of BSCIC Industrial Estates | 123 |
| 8.7 | Delivery of Services of BSCIC | 124 |
| 8.8 | The Production, Demand, Sales and Import Statistics of Urea Fertiliser | 125 |
| 8.9 | Net Profit/Loss of BSEC Enterprises | 127 |
| 8.10 | Statement of Revenue Deposited by BSEC. | 127 |
| 8.11 | The amount of Revenue Deposited in the Government Treasury in the last 10 years | 129 |
| 8.12 | year- wise yarn production | 130 |
| 8.13 | Production of Disease Free Laying (DFLs) Cocoon, Silk Yarn and Microcredit Disbursement | 132 |
| 8.14 | Zone wise Statistics of Industries Investment Export and Employment of EPZs | 135 |
| 8.15 | Product wise Enterprises Investment and Employment in EPZs | 135 |
| 8.16 | EPZ wise Investment and Export | 136 |
| 8.17 | Export of Drugs and Raw Materials | 138 |
| 8.18 | Disbursement and Recovery of Industrial Loans | 144 |
| 9.1 | Non-Financial Public Enterprises | 145 |
| 9.2 | Growth Rate of Revenue, Value Addition and Production Income of Non-Financial SOEs | 147 |
| 9.3 | Government Grant/Subsidy | 148 |
| 9.4 | Profit Earned by the SOEs | 149 |
| 10.1 | Installed Capacity and Maximum Generation | 153 |
| 10.2 | Fuel Consumption by Public Sector Power Plants | 154 |
| 10.3 | Power Sector Development and Future Plan | 154 |
| 10.4 | Power Generation Projects(Under construction) | 154 |
| 10.5 | Transmission System and Substation Infrastructure by PGCB | 155 |
| 10.6 | Year-wise System Loss Statistics | 157 |
| 10.7 | Year wise Accounts Receivable | 157 |
| 10.8 | Installation of Prepaid Meters | 158 |
| 10.9 | Physical Target and Achievement of BREB | 158 |

| Table | Title | Page |
|--------------|--|-------------|
| 10.10 | Status of Gas Production and Reserve | 162 |
| 10.11 | Production of Natural Gas and its Consumption by Sector | 163 |
| 10.12 | Sector wise Average Gas Demand Forecast (From 2019-2030) | 164 |
| 10.13 | Import of Crude Oil | 165 |
| 10.14 | Import of Refined Petroleum Products | 166 |
| 10.15 | Amount of Subsidy Given to BPC by the Government | 166 |
| 11.1 | Various Categories of Roads under Roads and Highways Department | 172 |
| 11.2 | Achievement in Transport Infrastructure Development under LGED | 174 |
| 11.3 | Revenue Target and Collection of BRTA | 175 |
| 11.4 | Revenue Target and Collection of BRTC | 176 |
| 11.5 | Time Bound Action Plan, 2030 of DMTCL | 178 |
| 11.6 | Description of the toll Collected from Bangabandhu Bridge | 180 |
| 11.7 | Overall Performance of Bangladesh Railway | 184 |
| 11.8 | Income and Expenditure of BIWTA | 185 |
| 11.9 | Development and Maintenance Works of BIWTA | 185 |
| 11.10 | Income and Expenditure Statement of BIWTC | 186 |
| 11.11 | Income and Expenditure of CPA | 187 |
| 11.12 | Income, Expenditure and Profit/Loss of <i>Mongla</i> Port | 188 |
| 11.13 | Income and Expenditure of Bangladesh Land Port Authority | 190 |
| 11.14 | Income and Expenditure of the Department of Shipping | 191 |
| 11.15 | Statement of income-Expenditure and Profit-Loss of BSC | 192 |
| 11.16 | Financial Position of CAAB | 194 |
| 11.17 | Income and Expenditure of <i>Biman</i> | 194 |
| 11.18 | Subscriber Number, Growth and Tele Density of Mobile and Fixed Phone | 195 |
| 11.19 | Number of Subscribers of Different Mobile Operators (Up to January 2019) | 195 |
| 11.20 | Year wise Income and Expenditure of BTCL | 196 |
| 11.21 | Income and Expenditure of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited | 197 |
| 12.1 | HDI Position of Bangladesh | 208 |
| 12.2 | Allocation (Operating and Development) of Selected Ministries | 209 |
| 12.3 | Boys- Girls Enrolment at Primary Level | 210 |
| 12.4 | Year wise Dropout Rate at Primary Level | 210 |
| 12.5 | Recent Trends in Health Indicators | 217 |
| 12.6 | Vaccination under EPI Program | 218 |
| 12.7 | Nutrition Status of Bangladesh | 220 |
| 13.1 | Trend of Income Poverty | 232 |
| 13.2 | Monthly Household Nominal Income, Expenditure and Consumption Expenditure by Residence | 233 |
| 13.3 | Percentage Distribution of Income Accruing to Households in Groups (Deciles) at National Level and Gini Co-Efficient | 234 |
| 13.4 | Decile Distribution of Consumption by Residence HIES 2016 and 2010 | 235 |
| 13.5 | Division wise Incidence of Poverty (HCR) by CBN Method (in percentage) | 235 |
| 13.6 | Projection of Poverty Alleviation during 7 th Five Year Plan | 236 |
| 13.7 | Allocation Pattern of Social-Safety-net Programs and Social Empowerment | 238 |
| 13.8 | Disbursement of Loan by <i>Karmasangsthan</i> Bank | 248 |
| 13.9 | Status of Micro-Credit Programs of Major NGO | 252 |
| 13.10 | Microcredit Programs of <i>Grameen</i> Bank | 253 |
| 13.11 | Status of Micro-Credit disbursement of SOCBs and Public Specialised Band | 253 |
| 13.12 | Microcredit Programs of other commercial and Specialized Banks | 254 |
| 13.13 | Status of Microcredit of different Ministry/Division/Department | 255 |

| Table | Title | Page |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 14.1 | FDI Inflow to Bangladesh by Components | 259 |
| 14.2 | Private Investment Proposals Registered with BIDA | 260 |
| 14.3 | Sector wise Distribution of Local Investment Projects | 261 |
| 14.4 | Registration of Foreign and Joint Venture Investment Projects | 262 |
| 14.5 | Sources of the Foreign and Joint Ventures Projects | 263 |
| 14.6 | Foreign Loan Approval from 2009-10 to 2018-19 (July-February) | 265 |
| 14.7 | Recent trend in Approval of Branch, Liaison and Representative Office (New and Extension) | 266 |
| 14.8 | List of PPP Funded Projects | 268 |
| 14.9 | Premium Income from Non Life Insurance Sector | 273 |
| 14.10 | Premium Income from Life Insurance Sector | 274 |
| 15.1 | Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Top 10 Countries | 276 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| Figure | Title | Page |
|---------|---|------|
| 2.1 | Broad Sectoral GDP Growth at Constant Prices | 18 |
| 2.2 | Share of three Major Sectors in the last more than three Decades at constant prices | 21 |
| 2.3 | Trend of Investment, Domestic Savings and National Savings as percent of GDP | 23 |
| 3.1 | Rate of Inflation at National Level | 26 |
| 3.2 | Manpower Export and Remittance Inflow | 33 |
| 3.3 | Remittances as percent of GDP and Export Earnings | 34 |
| 3.4 (a) | Category wise Migration: 2009 | 35 |
| 3.4 (b) | Category wise Migration: 2018 | 35 |
| 3.5 (a) | Overseas Employment by Country in 2009 | 36 |
| 3.5 (b) | Overseas Employment by Country in 2018 | 36 |
| 3.6 (a) | Country wise remittance inflow in FY2008-09 | 37 |
| 3.6 (b) | Country wise remittance inflow in FY2017-18 | 37 |
| 4.1 | Revenue Receipts (2018-19) | 42 |
| 4.2 | Comparative Statement of Item wise Revenue Collection (%) | 49 |
| 4.3 | Public Expenditure | 50 |
| 4.4 | Sector wise allocation of ADP | 53 |
| 4.5 | Overall Budget Balance and Financing | 56 |
| 4.6 | Government Borrowing from Domestic Sources | 57 |
| 4.7 | Flow of External Resources | 58 |
| 5.1 | Composition of Broad Money (Year-on-Year Percentage Changes) | 64 |
| 5.2 | Percentage Share of the Components of Broad Money | 65 |
| 5.3 | Movement of M ₂ as percentage of GDP | 68 |
| 5.4 | Weighted Average Lending and Deposit Interest Rates | 68 |
| 5.5 | DSE Market Capitalisation and Indices | 80 |
| 5.6 | CSE Market Capitalisation and All Share Price Index | 81 |
| 6.1 | Trade Balance and Current Account Balance | 84 |
| 6.2 | Yearly Weighted Average Exchange Rate | 88 |
| 6.3 | Foreign Exchange Reserve | 88 |
| 9.1 | Financial Performance of SoEs | 150 |
| 10.1 | Installed Capacity (By Fuel Type) | 152 |
| 10.2 | Installed Capacity (By Sector) | 152 |
| 10.3 | Energy Generation (National) by Fuel | 153 |
| 10.4 | Energy Generation (National) by Sector | 153 |
| 10.5 | Power Import and Agency wise Distribution (2018-19) | 156 |
| 10.6 | Power Import and Agency wise Distribution (2019-20) | 156 |
| 10.7 | Year wise System Loss Statistics | 157 |
| 10.8 | Year wise Accounts Receivable | 157 |
| 10.9 | Category-Wise Gas Consumption FY-2016-17 | 164 |
| 10.10 | Category-Wise Gas Consumption FY-2017-18 (Up to Dec) | 164 |
| 12.1 | Trend of Government Allocation in the social Sector of Selected Ministries | 208 |
| 14.1 | Trend in FDI Inflow in Bangladesh (In million US\$) | 259 |
| 14.2 | Trend in Capital Machinery Import (In million US\$) | 260 |
| 14.3 | Sector wise Local Investment Projects Registered with BIDA in FY2018-19 | 261 |
| 14.4 | Sector-wise Distribution of Foreign and Joint Venture Projects in FY2018-19 | 262 |
| 14.5 | Employment Opportunities by the BIDA-Registered Project | 265 |

LIST OF BOXES

| Box | Title | Page |
|------------|--|-------------|
| 4.1 | Measures taken under Tax System for FY2019-20 | 42 |
| 4.2 | Important steps taken for Reform of VAT law and Rules | 46 |
| 4.3 | Measures under Customs duty Tax System in FY2017-18 | 47 |
| 4.4 | Stimulus Package to address COVID-19 and Economic Recovery | 49 |
| 5.1 | Implementation of Basel III | 78 |

LIST OF STATISTICAL APPENDICES

| Appendix | Title | Page |
|----------|--|------|
| 1.1 | Macroeconomic Indicator: 2005-06 to 2011-12 | 287 |
| 1.2 | Macroeconomic Indicator: 2012-13 to 2019-20 | 288 |
| 1.3 | Macroeconomic Indicator as Percent of GDP: 2005-06 to 2010-11 | 289 |
| 1.4 | Macroeconomic Indicator as Percent of GDP: 2011-12 to 2018-19 | 290 |
| 2.1 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices | 291 |
| 2.2 | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices | 292 |
| 3.1 | Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06) | 293 |
| 3.2 | Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06) | 294 |
| 4.1 | Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at constant prices (Base Year: 2005-06) | 295 |
| 4.2 | Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at constant prices (Base Year: 2005-06) | 296 |
| 5.1 | Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06) | 297 |
| 5.2 | Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06) | 298 |
| 6.1 | Consumer Price Indices and Inflation (National) (Base Year: 1995-96=100) | 299 |
| 6.2 | Consumer Price Indices (All Urban) (Base Year: 1995-96=100) | 299 |
| 6.3 | Consumer Price Indices (All Rural) (Base Year: 1995-96=100) | 299 |
| 7.1 | Consumer Price Indices (National) (Base Year: 2005-06=100) | 300 |
| 7.2 | Consumer Price Indices (All Urban) (Base Year: 2005-06=100) | 300 |
| 7.3 | Consumer Price Indices (All Rural) (Base Year: 2005-06=100) | 301 |
| 8 | Consumer Price Indices (CPI) for Middle Class Families of Dhaka City (Base year: 1973-74=100) | 301 |
| 9 | Wholesale Price Indices of Agricultural and Industrial Products | 302 |
| 10 | Cost of Living Index of Industrial Workers of Narayanganj, Chattogram and Khulna (Base: 1973-74=100) | 302 |
| 11.1 | Wage Rate Indices by Major Sectors (Base: 1969-70=100) | 303 |
| 11.2 | Wage Rate Indices and Growth Rate (Base: 2010-11=100) | 303 |
| 12.1 | Production of Major Agricultural Crops and Acreage | 304 |
| 12.2 | Production of Major Agricultural Crops and Acreage | 305 |
| 13.1 | Area Under Irrigation (FY2004-05 to FY 2010-11) | 306 |
| 13.2 | Area Under Irrigation (FY20011-12 to FY 2019-20) | 306 |
| 14.1 | Use of Chemical Fertiliser (FY2004-05 to FY 2010-11) | 307 |
| 14.2 | Use of Chemical Fertiliser (FY20011-12 to FY 2019-20) | 307 |
| 15 | Import of Food Grains (FY1985-86 to FY 2019-20) | 308 |
| 16 | Year wise Disbursement and Recovery of Industrial Credit | 309 |
| 17 | Agricultural Credit Disbursement, Recovery and Outstanding | 310 |
| 18.1 | Quantum Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2005-06=100) | 311 |
| 18.2 | Quantum Index of Industrial Production (Base: 2005-06=100) | 312 |
| 19.1 | Production of Major Industrial Goods | 313 |
| 19.2 | Production of Major Industrial Goods | 314 |
| 20.1 | Production of State-owned Enterprises and their Financial Performance | 315 |
| 20.2 | Production of State-owned Enterprises and their Financial Performance | 316 |
| 21.1 | Net Profit/Loss of State-owned Enterprises | 317 |
| 21.2 | Net Profit/Loss of State-owned Enterprises | 318 |

| Appendix | Title | Page |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 22.1 | Dividend Contribution of State-owned Enterprises to National Exchequer | 319 |
| 22.2 | Dividend Contribution of State-owned Enterprises to National Exchequer | 320 |
| 23 | Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) outstanding position at a glance on 30 June 2018 | 321 |
| 24 | Amount of Outstanding and Classified Loans for SOEs (As on 31 January 2019) | 324 |
| 25 | Installed Capacity and Maximum Generation | 325 |
| 26 | Production of Natural Gas and its Consumption by Sector | 326 |
| 27 | Route Kilometerage, Number of Engines and Coaches of Bangladesh Railway | 327 |
| 28 | Passenger and Freight Carried by Bangladesh Railway | 328 |
| 29 | Different Types of Roads under Roads & Highways Department | 329 |
| 30.1 | Number of Primary Schools, Student Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Govt. Primary Schools | 330 |
| 30.2 | Number of Primary Schools, Student Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Govt. Primary Schools | 330 |
| 31.1 (a) | Number of Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institution | 331 |
| 31.1 (b) | Number of Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institution | 332 |
| 31.2 (a) | Number of Student at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions | 333 |
| 31.2 (b) | Number of Teachers at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions | 334 |
| 31.3 (a) | Number of Student at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions | 335 |
| 31.3 (b) | Number of Student at Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and Vocational and Religious Education Institutions | 336 |
| 32.1 | Number of Educational Institutions at Higher Education Level | 337 |
| 32.2(a) | Number of Teachers at Higher Education Level Institutions | 338 |
| 32.2(b) | Number of Teachers at Higher Education Level Institutions | 339 |
| 32.3(a) | Number of Students at Higher Education Level Institutions | 340 |
| 32.3(b) | Number of Students at Higher Education Level Institutions | 341 |
| 33 | Number of Government Hospitals, Dispensaries, Doctors, Nurses and Beds | 342 |
| 34 | Demographic Statistics | 343 |
| 35.1 | Revenue Budget (Revenue Receipts: 1987-88 to 1996-97) | 344 |
| 35.2 | Revenue Budget (Revenue Receipts: 1997-98 to 2004-05) | 345 |
| 35.3 | Revenue Budget (Revenue Receipts: 2005-06 to 2011-12) | 346 |
| 35.4 | Revenue Budget (Revenue Receipts: 2012-13 to 2019-20) | 347 |
| 35.5 | Revenue Budget (Revenue Expenditure: 1987-88 to 1996-97) | 348 |
| 35.6 | Revenue Budget (Non-development Expenditure: 1997-98 to 2004-05) | 349 |
| 35.7 | Revenue Budget (Non-development Expenditure: 2005-06 to 2011-12) | 350 |
| 35.8 | Revenue Budget (Non-development Expenditure: 2012-13 to 2019-20) | 351 |
| 36 | Revised Annual Development Program (Allocation and Expenditure) | 352 |
| 37.1 | Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY1998-99 to FY2004-05) | 353 |
| 37.2 | Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY2005-06 to FY2012-13) | 353 |
| 37.3 | Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY2013-14 to FY2019-20) | 354 |
| 38.1 | Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY1998-99 to FY2004-05) | 354 |
| 38.2 | Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY2005-06 to FY2010-11) | 355 |
| 38.3 | Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY2011-12 to FY2018-19) | 355 |

| Appendix | Title | Page |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 39.1 | Economic Classification of Revenue Expenditure (1989-90 to 1996-97) | 356 |
| 39.2 | Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure (1997-98 to 2002-03) | 357 |
| 39.3 | Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure (2003-04 to 2010-11) | 358 |
| 39.4 | Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure (2011-12 to 2019-20) | 359 |
| 40 | Money Supply and its Components | 360 |
| 41.1 | Bank Advances Classified by Economic Purposes (June 2005 to June 2012) | 361 |
| 41.2 | Bank Advances Classified by Economic Purposes (June 2013 to December 2018) | 361 |
| 42.1 | Bank Advances Classified by Sectors (June 2005 to June 2012) | 362 |
| 42.2 | Bank Advances Classified by Sectors (June 2012 to December 2019) | 362 |
| 43 | Domestic Credit through Banking System | 363 |
| 44.1 | Bank Deposits | 364 |
| 44.2 | Bank Deposits | 365 |
| 45 | Monetary Survey | 366 |
| 46 | Terms of Trade | 367 |
| 47 | Average Nominal Exchange Rate | 367 |
| 48.1 | Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 1994-95=100 (11 Currency Basket) | 368 |
| 48.2 | Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 2000-01=100 (8 Currency Basket) | 368 |
| 48.3 | Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 2000-01=100 (10 Currency Basket) | 368 |
| 48.4 | Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 2014-15=100 (15 Currency Basket) | 368 |
| 48.5 | Real Effective Exchange Rate-REER Index, 2015-16=100 (15 Currency Basket) | 368 |
| 49.1 | Value of Exports by Major Commodities | 369 |
| 49.2 | Value of Exports by Major Commodities | 370 |
| 50 | Country wise Export | 371 |
| 51.1 | Value of Imports by Major Commodities (FY2005-06 to FY2011-12) | 372 |
| 51.2 | Value of Imports by Major Commodities (FY2012-13 to FY2019-20) | 372 |
| 52 | Country wise Import | 373 |
| 53 | Overseas Employment and Remittances | 374 |
| 54 | Country wise Remittances | 375 |
| 55.1 | Balance of Payments (FY2002-03 to FY2009-10) | 376 |
| 55.2 | Balance of Payments (FY2010-11 to FY2019-20) | 377 |
| 56 | Foreign Exchange Reserves | 378 |
| 57 | Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Economic Assistance | 378 |
| 58 | Foreign Debt Service Payment | 379 |
| 59 | External Debt Outstanding | 380 |
| 60.1 | Foreign Assistance by Source | 381 |
| 60.2 | Foreign Assistance by Source | 382 |
| 61.1 | Foreign Assistance Disbursement by Economic Sector | 383 |
| 61.2 | Foreign Assistance Disbursement by Economic Sector | 383 |
| 62 | Size, Actual Expenditure and Growth Rate of GDP of Past Plan (Respective Base Year Price) | 384 |

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 Institute |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| BREN | Bangladesh Research and Education Network. |
| BGMEA | Bangladesh Garments Manufactures and Exporters Association |
| BHB | Bangladesh Handloom Board |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| CC | Community Clinic |
| CCA | Controller of Certifying Authority |
| CCCP | Community Climate Change Program |
| CCPP | Combina 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 Myanmar 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| JBC | Jiban Bima Corporation |
| JCM | Joint Credit Mechanism |
| 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 | Least 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 Welfare |
| 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 Neuro-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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| PFI | 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 | Point of Sale |
| PPE | Pre-Primary Education |
| PPA | Public Procurement Act |
| PPA | Payra Port Authority |
| PPCR | Pilot Program for Climate Resilience |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PSMP | Power System Master Plan |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 | United 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 |
| 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 ^o 34' & 26 ^o 38' North Latitude 88 ^o 01' & 92 ^o 41' East Longitude |
| Area (Sq. Km) | 1,47,570 |
| | Standard Time GMT+6 Hours |

Vital Statistics

General Vital Statistics

| | |
|---|--------|
| Population (In Million) | |
| Population Census 2001 | 130.0 |
| Population Census 2011 | 151.7 |
| Estimated 2018 | 163.7 |
| Estimated 2019 | 166.50 |
| Population Growth Rate (Percentage), 2019 | 1.37 |
| Male-Female Ratio, 2019 | 100.2 |
| Population Density/Sq. Km, 2019 | 1125 |

Basic Vital Statistics

| | |
|---|------|
| Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000 Population), 2019 | 18.1 |
| Crude Death Rate (Per 1000 Population), 2019 | 4.9 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (Per Thousand Live Birth), (Below 1 Year of Age), 2019 | 21 |
| Total Fertility Rate Per Women (15-49), 2019 | 2.04 |
| Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%), 2019 | 63.4 |
| Life Expectancy (yrs), 2019 | |
| Both Sex | 72.6 |
| Male | 71.1 |
| Female | 74.2 |
| Mean Age (yrs) at First Marriage, 2019 | |
| Male | 24.2 |
| Female | 18.5 |

Health and Social Services

| | |
|---|----------|
| Persons Per Registered Physician, 2018 | 1 : 1724 |
| Improved Drinking Water Coverage (%), 2019 (tube-well) | 98.1 |
| Improved Sanitation facility (%), 2019 | 81.5 |
| Literacy Rate of Population 7 +yrs (%), 2019 | 74.4 |
| Male | 76.5 |
| Female | 72.3 |

Poverty Situation (Estimated), 2018-19

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| Incidence of Poverty (%) | 20.5 |
| Incidence of Extreme Poverty (%) | 10.5 |

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2019-20 (Prov.)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| GDP at Current Price (In Cr. Tk.) | 27,96,378 |
| GDP at Constant Price (In Cr. Tk.) | 11,63,740 |
| GDP Growth at Constant Price (%) | 5.24 |
| Per Capita National Income (In Tk.) | 1,74,888 |
| Per Capita National Income (In US\$) | 2,064 |
| Per Capita GDP (In Tk.) | 1,66,888 |
| Per Capita GDP (In US\$) | 1,970 |

Savings and Investment (Percentage of GDP) 2019-20 (Prov.)

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Domestic savings | 25.31 |
| National savings | 30.11 |
| Total investment | 31.75 |
| Public | 8.12 |
| Private | 23.63 |

Balance of Payments, 2019-20 (In Million US\$)

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Export Earning , fob | 32,830 |
| Import Payments, fob | 50,691 |
| Current Account Balance | (-)-4,849 |
| Overall Balance | 3,655 |
| Workers' Remittances | 18,205 |
| Foreign Exchange Reserves (30 June 2020) | 36,037 |

Budget 2019-20 (Revised)

| | |
|---|----------|
| Total Revenue (In Crore Taka) | 3,48,069 |
| Total Expenditure (In Crore Taka) | 5,01,577 |
| Total Revenue (As Percentage of GDP) | 12.41 |
| Total Expenditure (As Percentage of GDP) | 17.88 |
| Budget Deficit (Including Foreign Grants, % GDP) | 5.3 |
| Budget Deficit (Excluding Foreign Grants, % GDP) | 5.5 |

Labour Force and Employment**Labour Force Survey, 2016-17**

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Total Labour Force (15 +yrs), (Crore) | 6.35 |
| Male | 4.35 |
| Female | 2.00 |

Percentage of Total Labour Force by Broad Sectors

| | |
|--------------------|------|
| Agriculture Sector | 40.6 |
| Industry Service | 20.4 |
| Service | 39 |

Transportation (Km.), Up to February, 2020

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| National Highway | 3,906 |
| Regional Highway | 4,767 |
| Feeder Road/Zila Road | 13,423 |
| Total Road | 22,096 |
| Railway 2018-19 | 2,956 |

Exchange Rate Average (2019-20)

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| Taka/US\$ | 84.60 |
|-----------|-------|

Inflation (%) Average

| | |
|---------|------|
| 2019-20 | 5.65 |
|---------|------|

Financial Statistics Year (Up to February, 2020)

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Total Number of Commercial Banks | 60 |
| State Owned Bank | 6 |
| Specialised Bank | 3 |
| Local Private Bank | 42 |
| Foreign Bank | 9 |
| Non-Bank Financial Institution | 34 |

Money Supply (In crore Tk.) (End June 2020)

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Narrow Money (M ₁) | 3,28,264 |
| Reserve Money | 2,84,483 |
| Broad Money (M ₂) | 13,73,735 |

Capital Market (Share Price Index, as on June 2020)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| DSE Broad Index (Base=100) | 3,989.1 |
| Chattogram Stock Exchange (Base=1000) | 11,332.6 |

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 coronavirus (COVID-19), which has emerged as a global pandemic, poses a major risk to the global economy. Protecting lives and allowing health care systems to cope with have required quarantine, isolation, lockdown etc. which in turn have severely limited economic activity. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is anticipated to contract in a much worse way than during the 2008-2009 financial crises. In the World Economic Outlook (WEO) October 2020, International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected that the global economic growth would contract sharply by 4.4 percent in 2020 downgrading from -3.0 percent projection made in April 2020, WEO.

According to IMF, the baseline scenario, which assumes that social distancing will continue into 2021 but will fade over time as vaccine coverage will expand everywhere by the end of 2022. The global economy is projected to grow by 5.2 percent in 2021 as the economic activity normalises, helped by policy support.

In advanced economies, growth is expected to slow to - 6.1 percent in 2020. The rapid and widespread growth of COVID-19 and the consequent stagnation of economic activity have led to a slowdown in economic growth. Among emerging markets and developing economies, all countries face a health crisis, severe external demand shock, tightening in global financial conditions, and a plunge in commodity prices, which will have a severe impact on economic activity in commodity

exporters. In addition, oil exporting countries will face problems as the falling of oil prices.

Overall, the group of emerging market and developing economies, growth is forecast at -3.3 percent in 2020, 2.1 percentage points weaker than in the projection made by April 2020 WEO. Prospects for China are much stronger than for most other countries in this group, with the economy projected to grow by about 8.2 percent in 2021. Activity normalised faster than expected after most of the country reopened in early April, and second quarter GDP registered a positive surprise on the back of strong policy support and resilient exports.

Turning the global economy around in 2021 depends on how quickly the pandemic can be brought under control and build consumer and investor confidence. To this end, countries are implementing various financial and stimulus programmes to revive the world economy by improving the health system and by providing public health services.

Macroeconomic Situation: Bangladesh, 2019-20

Economic growth slowed to 5.24 percent in FY2019-20, according to the provisional estimates of BBS, which is the lowest since FY2008-09. As per final estimate GDP growth was 8.15 percent in FY2018-19.

According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the growth of agriculture sector has slowed to 3.11 percent in FY2019-20, from 3.92 percent in FY2018-19. During the same period, industry sector grew by 6.48 percent,

which was 12.67 percent in the previous fiscal year. The service sector grew by 5.32 percent in FY2019-20 compared to 6.78 percent in the previous fiscal year. The contribution of agricultural, industry and service sectors reached at 13.35 percent, 35.36 percent and 51.30 percent respectively in FY2019-20 against 13.65 percent, 35.00 percent and 51.35 percent respectively in the previous fiscal year.

Per capita GDP and per capita national income stood respectively at US\$ 1,970 and US\$ 2,064 in FY2019-20, up by US\$ 142 and US\$ 155 from the previous fiscal year. During FY2019-20, domestic savings increased to 25.31 percent of GDP, which was 25.02 percent in the previous fiscal year. Likewise, national savings as percent of GDP increased to 30.11 percent in FY2019-20 from 29.50 percent of the previous fiscal year.

The gross investment stood at 31.75 percent of GDP in FY2019-20, which was 31.57 percent of GDP in the previous fiscal year. Of this, public investment and private investment accounted for 8.12 percent and 23.63 percent of GDP, respectively, up from 8.03 percent and 23.54 percent of GDP in the previous fiscal year.

In FY2019-20, the inflation rate stood at 5.65 percent, which is slightly higher than the target (5.50%). In this case, food inflation increased to 5.56 percent and non-food inflation stood at 5.85 percent. The Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has slowed global economic activity and reduced inflation globally. However, the pandemic could ignite world food production and cause disruption in supply

chain. Therefore, food inflation is likely to increase in the coming months.

The revenue mobilisation target was set at Tk. 3,48,069 crore (12.41% of GDP) in FY2019-20. Of them, revenue receipt from NBR sources was marked at Tk. 3,00,500 crore (10.71% of GDP), tax revenue from non-NBR sources at Tk.12,567 crore (0.45% of GDP) and non-tax revenue at Tk. 35,002 crore (1.25% of GDP).

As per provisional data of *Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS++)*, total revenue mobilisation stood at Tk. 2,62,813 crore, which is 4.34 percent higher than the revenue of mobilisation of previous fiscal year, achieving 75.51 percent of the target. Tax revenues received from NBR sources was Tk. 2,14,848 crore achieving 71.50 percent of the target. Tax revenue receipt from non-NBR source during the period was Tk. 5,944 crore achieving 61.91 percent of the target. On the other hand, revenue mobilisation from non-tax sources stood at Tk. 42,022 crore achieving 120.06 percent of the target. Non-tax revenue increased sharply as per the decision to deposit surplus money of autonomous, semi-autonomous, state-owned and public non-financial corporation to government treasury.

According to the revised budget, the total expenditure target for FY2019-20 has been set at Tk. 5,01,577 crore, which is 17.88 percent of GDP. Of this, operating expenditure is Tk. 2,95,280 crore (10.52% of GDP) and development expenditure is Tk. 2,02,349 crore (7.21% of GDP). Annual Development Programme (ADP) allocation is Tk. 1,92,921 crore (6.88% of GDP) of the total development budget.

As per the provisional estimates of *iBAS++*, the total expenditure in FY2019-20 was Tk. 3,98,490 crore, of which operating expenditure was Tk. 2,40,255 crore and development expenditure was Tk. 1,48,330 crore. The operating and development expenditures are 87.40 percent and 73.30 percent of the target respectively. As per the IMED sources, ADP expenditure in FY2019-20 was Tk. 1,61,857 crore achieving 80.45 percent of revised ADP target. In the revised budget of FY2019-20, budget deficit has been estimated at Tk. 1,53,508 crore which is 5.5 percent of GDP. As per *iBAS++* provisional estimate the budget deficit excluding grants stood at Tk. 1,35,677 crore, which is 4.8 percent of GDP.

The monetary programme is based on the 8.2 percent real GDP growth and 5.5 percent CPI inflation ceiling targets declared for FY2019-20 in the national budget. Bangladesh Bank's annual monetary programme made adequate room for money and credit growth for attaining the targeted nominal GDP growth.

With a view to ensuring the adequate liquidity in the financial system to tackle the impending financial crisis stemming from outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh Bank reduced the repo rate from 6 percent to 5.25 percent. The Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) was initially reduced from 5 percent to 4.5 percent (daily-basis) and from 5.5 percent to 5 percent (bi-weekly basis), with a further reduction to 4 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively, from 15 April 2020. Bangladesh Bank has also raised the advance-deposit ratio (ADR) and investment-deposit ratio (IDR) by 2 percent to 87 percent and 92 percent respectively to

facilitate credit to the private sector and improve liquidity in the banking system.

The year-on-year growth of broad money at the end of June 2020 stood at 12.64 percent, which is slightly higher than the target (12.50). At the end of FY2019-20, the growth of private sector credit stood at 8.61 percent, compared to 11.32 percent in the previous fiscal year. The net credit to the government increased by 55.51 percent at the end of June, 2020 compared to 19.37 percent increase in same period of previous fiscal year. Initiatives have been taken to rationalise the interest/profit rate of loans/investments with a view to creating an industry and business friendly environment for the industrial, business and service organisations. Bangladesh Bank issued a circular on fixing the interest rate on loans at a maximum of 9 percent (except credit card).

World trade has slowed since the beginning of 2020 due to trade disputes between the United States and China, falling oil prices and declining revenue in the oil producing countries. The economic activities came to stagnant due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which also affected country's foreign trade. Total export earnings in FY2019-20 stood at US\$ 33,674.09 million, down 16.93 percent from the previous fiscal year. Similarly, imports in FY2019-20 stood at US\$ 54,784.70 million, down 8.56 percent over the previous fiscal year. The export sector is expected to rebound once the Corona crisis is resolved. The government has taken several steps as an incentive in the export sector. The size of the Export Development Fund (EDF) has already been increased from

US\$ 350 million to US\$ 500 million and interest rate has been reduced to 2 percent.

In the first nine months of FY2019-20 (July-March, 2020), the country's manpower exports stood at 5.31 lakh people, which is 2.73 percent more than the same period of the previous fiscal year. From April 2020 to June 2020, manpower exports were virtually closed. In FY2019-20, remittance inflows stood at US\$ 18,205.01 million, an increase of 10.87 percent over the previous fiscal year due to introduction of 2 percent incentives on remittances sent by NRBS.

During this period, the current account balance decreased as remittance flows increased. The current account deficit stood at US\$ 4,849 million, compared to US\$ 5,102 million in the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, due to increase inflow in capital and financial account, the overall balance of payments increased from US\$ 179 million in FY2018-19 to US\$ 3,655 million in FY2019-20.

The surplus in the overall balance helped maintain the foreign exchange reserve up. On 30 June 2020, the foreign exchange reserves reached US\$ 36.04 billion which was US\$ 32.72 billion 30 June 2019. On October 8, 2020, our foreign exchange reserve reached the record level of US\$ 40 billion. In FY2019-20, the exchange rate of Taka against US\$ remained stable.

To keep the country's economy afloat in the face of the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic, extra spending on healthcare, emergency humanitarian assistance has been made. The government has already announced a stimulus package of about 1.2 lakh crore taka for economic recovery. Some of the

notable activities of this package are: create special funds for export oriented industries; provide working capital facilities to the affected industry and service sector organisations; provide working capital facilities to small (including cottage industries) and medium industrial enterprises; increase the benefits of the Export Development Fund; increase coverage of social security; direct cash transfer to the targeted people, formulate various funds for the agricultural sector. As well as financial incentives, various activities including policy support such as reduction of import duty on COVID-19 related products, policy support to increase liquidity in the banking sector has been provided. As a result of these actions taken by the government, the economy is expected to turn around.

Sector-wise Economic Progress

Agriculture

The global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has affected the agriculture sector in Bangladesh too. Ensuring food and nutrition security for the large population in Bangladesh and protecting the lives and livelihoods of farmers, farm labourers and relevant others engaged in the agriculture sector are the main challenges faced currently by the agricultural sector given the forecast of imminent famine in the post Corona world. In order to increase productivity in response to the effects of Coronavirus, subsidies on agricultural inputs have been increased, agricultural inputs have been made available and the scope of agricultural credit has been expended. Considering the significance of increased

productivity of agricultural products, an amount of Tk. 9,000 crore was allocated in the budget of FY2019-20 and Tk. 9,500 crore in FY2020-21 to provide subsidy on fertiliser and other agricultural inputs.

In FY2019-20, the target of food grains production was around 454.04 lakh metric tonnes (MT) which was 415.74 lakh MT in FY2018-19. During the period, public food grains procurement has been set at 22.69 lakh MT. In FY2019-20, the food grain import was 5.03 lakh MT. Out of the budget, a total of 3.84 lakh MT food grains was imported up to February 2020. On the other hand, a total of 46.21 lakh MT food grains (0.04 lakh MT rice and 46.17 lakh MT wheat) were imported through the private sector up to February 2020. In FY2019-20, the government food grains distribution budget has been revised and set at 32.17 lakh MT.

In FY2018-19 fish production was 43.84 lakh MT from inland water resources and sea resources whereas the target for FY2019-20 is 44.85 lakh MT. In FY2019-20, (up to February) 1.08 crore doses of livestock vaccine and 17.38 crore doses of poultry vaccines were produced.

Industry

Considering industrialisation or industrial sector as the most important sector, 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. In order to

implement these goals and objectives, proper strategies are outlined in the industrial policy.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are considered as a potential sector for solving unemployment problem through new employment generation. Total outstanding loan in SME sector at the end of 2019 is Tk. 2,19,293.97 crore. In 2019, Banks and NBFIs altogether have disbursed an amount of Tk. 1,67,970.67 crore against 774,122 SMEs. On the other hand, 56,706 women led SME enterprises received financing of Tk. 6,108.99 crore in 2019.

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. As on February, 2020, 474 enterprises are in operation and 83 enterprises are under construction. As on February, 2020, the amount of cumulative investment in the EPZs is US\$ 5,226.40 million. Up to February, 2020, a total of 5,01,355 Bangladeshi nationals have been employed in the enterprises in the EPZs, out of which 66 percent are female.

State-Owned Enterprises

During FY2018-19, the total operating revenue of all existing SOEs was Tk. 1,79,630.64 crore which increased from Tk. 1,74,361.14 in FY2017-18. However, factoring into the production cost, the amount of value addition was reduced to Tk. 18,076.99 crore during FY2018-19 which was Tk. 19,375.24 crore in FY2017-18. According to revised estimates in FY2019-20 (up to 14 June 2020), the SOEs made a net profit of Tk. 7,519.31 crore. On the other

hand, the SOEs that earned profit contributed Tk. 1,413.37 crore to the national exchequer during the same period.

According to estimates by Finance Division, the total Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) stood at Tk. 1,33,396.54 crore up to June 2019 in FY2018-19. Up to January 2020, outstanding state owned commercial bank loan against 30 SOEs stood at Tk. 39,342.79 crore. Out of this, the classified loan stood at Tk. 88.15 crore. Though the operating profit on total assets of SOEs was 1.58 percent in FY2014-15, in FY2018-19 this profit reached to 0.68 percent. The net profit on operating revenue was 5.94 percent in FY2018-19. The rate of dividend on equity decreased to 0.75 percent in FY2018-19 compared to 2.39 percent in FY2014-15. Considering the turnover of assets, the efficiency of resource utilisation during FY2018-19 has been reduced compared to the level of efficiency in the previous fiscal years.

Power and Energy

At present, 96 percent of the population in Bangladesh have access to electricity. During FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), total installed electricity generation capacity stood at 19,630 MW which was 22,787 MW including captive and renewable energy. Till date, the maximum generation was 12,893 MW (29 May 2019). Total net electricity production was 70,533 million kilowatt-hours (kWh) in FY2018-19 and in the first seven months of FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) total net electricity production stood at 41,848 million kWh. Out of total net generation, 52.34 percent power was generated by the public sector, 37.92 percent

power from the private sector and 9.74 percent from power import. In addition, the total system loss of transmission and distribution of electricity has substantially declined to 10.03 percent in FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) from 15.73 percent in FY2009-10. At present, the total distribution line is 5.60 lakh kilometer and total consumer is 3.64 crore. According to Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2016, the government has set a target to increase installed electricity generation capacity to 24,000 MW by 2021, 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041.

Natural gas met almost 71 percent of the country's total commercial use of energy. A total of 27 gas fields have been discovered from which about 17.37 trillion cubic feet gas has been produced cumulatively (up to December 2019) leaving 10.63 trillion cubic feet of recoverable gas. Besides, the country has about 13.27 lakh metric tonnes of reserve fuel oil. In order to meet the growing demands for natural gas and fuel oil and to secure energy supply of the country in the long term, the highest emphasis is given on the diversification of energy sources, particularly on the efficient and optimum use of energy.

Transport and Communication

Regional and international transport networking with Bangladesh as well as other communication system development is very crucial for the development of the country. The total length of road in the country is 22,096 km as of February 2020 of current fiscal year. Padma Bridge, Metro-rail, BRT, Dhaka Elevated Express way and some other mega-projects are being implemented.

To operate Railway as an environment-friendly, safe, affordable and dependable means of transport various development programmes have been undertaken and implemented. At present, the total length of railway is 2,955.53 km. Several measures have already been undertaken for the 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. Growth of container handling at *Chattogram* port is 12.38 percent.

As the national flagship carrier *Biman* Bangladesh Airlines Limited is operating 7 national and 15 international flights in different routes. In FY2018-19, the total number of mobile phone subscribers was 16.60 crore in January 2020. Keeping consistency with the targets of SDG declared by United Nations and the 7th Five Year Plan, the government has undertaken various initiatives to expand information technology.

Human Resource Development

The government has included HRD as one of the main goals of its development agenda along with the economic growth. To achieve this goal the government of Bangladesh has allocated 23.67 percent of budget in FY2019-20 to the HRD related sectors, such as education and technology, health and family welfare, women and children, social welfare, youth and sports development, culture, labour and employment etc. Due to

the government's policy for recruiting 60 percent female teachers in the government primary schools, the number of female teachers has been increased from 21.09 percent in 1991 to 64.52 percent in 2020.

Bangladesh has achieved much progress in the health sector, prior to the stipulated time due to the undertaking of many priority based programmes in health, nutrition and population sector. Both fertility and mortality rates have come down. Remarkable progress has been made in reducing child and maternal mortality and in increasing average life expectancy. Malnutrition has also been reduced significantly. At present, Bangladesh is working hard to achieve health sector related goals and targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Effort has been made to prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) as well as to provide health care to infected people. In order to ensure the desired development of women and ensure their participation in the national development activities the government has legislated several law and rules. Moreover, two national action plans have been prepared to implement National Women Development Policy, and protect from violence against women and children. As a result of implementation of various development programmes, Bangladesh is gradually improving in the Human Development Index (HDI). According to the 'Human Development Report-2019' the position of Bangladesh has move upwards to 135.

Poverty Alleviation

Bangladesh has achieved an outstanding development in poverty alleviation during the last decade because of successive nonstop endeavors of the government. According to Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), the poverty rate declined to 23.3 percent in 2016 from 40 percent in 2005. The incidence of poverty was reduced to 20.5 percent in FY2018-19.

In order to attain the desired target of poverty alleviation, the government provides special priority in social safety net programs. For this reason, the scope and allocation of social safety-net programs are being extended every year. Bangladesh follows the life cycle approach of social safety-net programme with a view to bringing efficiency and effectiveness. For this purpose, Bangladesh has already formulated ‘National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)’. A total of Tk. 74,367 crore has been allocated against social safety net programmes in the FY2019-20 national budget.

The government has been implementing some general safety net programs such as ensuring food security, distribution of free food, food for work and test relief and so on. Apart from, the government has also implementing some special projects for instance ‘*Aktee Bari Aktee Khamar*’ (One House One Farm), ‘*Ashrayan*’, ‘*Grihayan*,’ ‘*Ghore Phera*’ in order to make a hunger and poverty free country. In addition, the government offers allowances for widows, destitute women, old aged people disabled people and so on. The *Palli Sanchoy* Bank (Rural Savings Bank) has already been

established with a view to encouraging rural savings and its utilisation.

Private Sector Development

Along with the government, the private sector has been playing an important role in the expansion of industry, expansion of the export sector and creation of employment. The government is working for the overall development of investment environment for the purpose of increasing domestic and foreign investment which relates to development activities. Now, the government is implementing different development projects under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model along with individual projects under government and private sector. In FY2018-19 investment proposals for 1,368 private projects amounted to Tk. 1,14,095 crore. On the other hand, in the first eight months of the FY2019-20 (till February 2020), proposals stood at Tk. 92,759.00 crore for 764 private projects. In 2019 (January-December), total foreign investment inflows stood at US\$ 2,873.9 million, compared to US\$ 3,613.3 million in 2018. In the first seven months of FY2019-20 (up to January 2020), a total of 41,848 million kilowatt-hours of electricity was produced, out of which 37.92 percent had been generated by the private sector.

Environment, Climate Change and Development

A number of policies and development plans have been adopted and are being implemented to encounter environmental hazards and ensure a pollution-free eco-friendly environment. The government is implementing ‘Vision 2021’ incorporating environmental development as one of the

most important goals. Furthermore, a detailed work plan has been formulated 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. For this reason, 'Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)' has been formed with national resources. Moreover, the government has enacted 'Climate Change Trust Fund Act, 2010' and 'Climate Change Trust Fund Guidelines' for better

management of BCCTF. Apart from this, 'Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)' has also been formed with the assistance of Development Partners. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has also undertaken different awareness-building programmes and restructuring activities for environmental conservation along with ozone layer protection and pollution control. Besides, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is also implementing various programmes in order to tackle eventualities emanating from natural disasters.

MACROECONOMIC SITUATION

Over the past decade Bangladesh's economic growth has steadily increased from 6 percent to 8 percent. The global novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has adversely affected the economy of Bangladesh. According to the provisional estimates of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), GDP growth in FY2019-20 stood at 5.24 percent, compared to 8.15 percent in the previous fiscal year. Growth in export and import in FY2019-20 is negative. However, remittance inflows grew by 10.87 percent has reduced the current account deficit compared to the previous fiscal year. At the same time, the increase in capital and financial account inflows has led to a surplus in the overall balance of payments. As a result, the foreign exchange reserves have increased significantly. As of June 30, 2020 the foreign exchange reserve stood at US\$ 36.04 billion, the highest ever. During this period, a marginal depreciation in exchange rate of Taka with the US dollar is being observed. To keep the country's economy afloat in the face of the ongoing Coronavirus pandemic, extra spending on healthcare, emergency humanitarian assistance has been materialised. The government has already announced a financial package of about Tk. 1.2 lakh crore for economic recovery. Some of the notable activities of this package are: create special funds for export oriented industries; provide working capital facilities to the affected industry and service sector organisations; provide working capital facilities to small (including cottage industries) and medium industrial enterprises; increase the benefits of the Export Development Fund; increase coverage of social security; direct cash transfer to targeted people, formulate various funds for the agricultural sector. As well as financial incentives, various activities including policy support such as reduction of import duty on COVID-19 related products, policy support to increase liquidity in the banking sector has been provided. As a result of these actions taken by the government, the economy is expected to turn around.

Global Economy

The coronavirus (COVID-19), which has emerged as a global pandemic, poses a major risk to the global economy. Protecting lives and allowing health care systems to cope with have required quarantine, isolation, lockdown etc. which in turn have severely limited economic activity. As a result of the pandemic, the global economy is anticipated to contract in a much worse way than during the 2008-2009 financial crises. In the World Economic Outlook (WEO) October 2020, International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected

that the global economic growth would contract sharply by 4.4 percent in 2020 downgrading from -3.0 percent projection made in April 2020, WEO.

According to IMF, the baseline scenario, which assumes that social distancing will continue into 2021 but will fade over time as vaccine coverage will expand everywhere by the end of 2022. The global economy is projected to grow by 5.2 percent in 2021 as the economic activity normalises, helped by policy support.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

In advanced economies, growth is expected to slow to -5.8 percent in 2020. The rapid and widespread impact of COVID-19 and the consequent stagnation of economic activity have led to a slowdown in growth. The economic growth of almost all countries of advanced economies will be negative, most notably: the United States (-4.3%), Germany (-6.0%), France (-9.8%), Italy (-10.6%), and Spain (-12.8%), Japan (-5.3%) and the United Kingdom (-9.8%). In parts of Europe, the outbreak has been as severe as in China's Hubei province. Although essential to contain the virus, lockdowns and restrictions on mobility are extracting a sizable toll on economic activity. Huge population has become unemployed. Adverse confidence effects are likely to further weigh on economic prospects.

Among emerging markets and developing economies, all countries face a health crisis, severe external demand shock: tightening in global financial conditions, and a plunge in commodity prices, which will have a severe impact on economic activity in commodity exporters. In addition, oil exporting countries will face problems as the falling of oil prices. Average petroleum spot prices per barrel are projected at US\$ 41 in 2020 and US\$ 43.8 in 2021, higher than in the April and June forecasts. Oil futures curves indicate that prices are expected to rise thereafter toward US\$ 48, some 25 percent below the 2019 average. Nonfuel commodity prices are expected to rise faster than assumed in April and June.

Overall, the group of emerging market and developing economies, growth is forecast at -3.3 percent in 2020, 2.1 percentage points

weaker than in the projection made by April 2020 WEO. Prospects for China are much stronger than for most other countries in this group, with the economy projected to grow by about 8.2 percent in 2021. Activity normalised faster than expected after most of the country reopened in early April, and second quarter GDP registered a positive surprise on the back of strong policy support and resilient exports. All emerging market and developing economy regions are expected to contract this year, including notably emerging Asia, where large economies, such as India and Indonesia, continue to try to bring the pandemic under control. Table 1.1 highlights the growth scenario of the world.

Table 1.1: Overview of World Output Growth Projections

(Percent Changes)

| Economic Area | Projection Outlook, October, 2020 | | | Difference from Outlook, April, 2020 | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
| | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2020 | 2021 |
| World Output | 2.8 | -4.4 | 5.2 | -1.1 | -0.5 |
| Advanced Economies | 1.7 | -5.8 | 3.9 | 0.3 | -0.6 |
| USA | 2.2 | -4.3 | 3.1 | 1.6 | -1.6 |
| Euro Area | 1.3 | -8.3 | 5.2 | -0.8 | 0.5 |
| Germany | 0.6 | -6.0 | 4.2 | 1.0 | -1.0 |
| France | 1.5 | -9.8 | 6.0 | -2.6 | 1.5 |
| Japan | 0.7 | -5.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | -0.7 |
| Emerging Market and Developing Economics | 3.7 | -3.3 | 6.0 | -2.1 | -0.5 |
| Emerging and Developing Asia | 5.5 | -1.7 | 8.0 | -2.7 | -1.0 |
| China | 6.1 | 1.9 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| India | 4.2 | -10.3 | 8.8 | -12.2 | 1.4 |
| ASEAN-5 | 4.9 | -3.4 | 6.2 | -2.8 | -1.5 |

Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2020

Note: ASEAN-5: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

A combination of factors: continuing spread of the pandemic and overwhelmed health care

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

systems, greater importance of severely affected sectors, such as tourism; and greater dependence on external finance, including remittances. Turning the global economy around in 2021 depends on how quickly the pandemic can be brought under control and build consumer and investor confidence can be built. To this end, countries are implementing various financial and stimulus programmes to revive the world economy by improving the health system and providing public health services.

Macroeconomic Situation: Bangladesh, 2019-20

Economic Growth

Economic growth slowed to 5.24 percent in FY2019-20 (July, 2019 to June, 2020), according to the provisional estimates of BBS, which is the lowest since FY2008-09. Following the trend of achieving economic growth, the growth exceeded 6 percent in FY2010-11, 7 percent in FY2015-16 and 8 percent in FY2018-19. Although the economic situation of the country was normal in the first eight months of FY2019-20, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a huge negative impact on the economy of Bangladesh since March, 2020.

Per capita GDP and GNI

According to the provisional estimate, the volume of GDP at current market prices reached Tk. 27,96,378 crore in FY2019-20, which was Tk. 25,42,483 crore in FY2018-19. In nominal term GDP growth is 9.99 percent. As per the final estimate, per capita GDP in FY2018-19 was US\$ 1,828 up by US\$ 153 from the previous fiscal year.

Likewise, per capita national income increased to US\$ 1,909 in FY2018-19, up by US\$ 158 from FY2017-18. The per capita GDP stands US\$ 1,970 in FY2019-20, up by US\$ 142 from the previous fiscal year, while the per capita national income stood at US\$ 2,064, up by US\$ 155 in the previous fiscal year.

Sectoral Growth

According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the growth of agriculture sector has slowed to 3.11 percent in the FY2019-20, from 3.92 percent in FY2018-19. During the same period, industry sector grew by 6.48 percent, which was 12.68 percent in the previous fiscal year. The service sector grew by 5.32 percent in FY2019-20 compared to 6.78 percent in the previous fiscal year.

Within the broad agriculture sector, the growth rate of agriculture and forestry sector decelerated from 3.15 percent to 2.08 percent in FY2019-20. In addition, growth in fishing sector slowed slightly to 6.10 percent from 6.21 percent of previous fiscal year. The contribution of the broad agricultural sector to the GDP stood at 13.35 percent in FY2019-20 against 13.65 percent in the previous fiscal year.

Of the 4 sectors of the broad industrial sector, growth in the manufacturing (large and medium scale and small scale) has slowed down significantly. According to provisional estimate, the growth of large and medium enterprises and small scale industries in GDP stood at 5.47 and 7.78 percent respectively in FY2019-20, compared to 14.84 percent and 10.95 percent in the previous fiscal year. The growth of the construction sector stood at

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

9.06 percent as compared to 10.25 percent over the previous fiscal year. Overall, the contribution of the broad industry sector stood at 35.36 percent in FY2019-20, as compared to 35.00 percent in the previous fiscal year.

Among the broad service sector, wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; financial intermediations; real estate and renting and business activities; health and social works etc. have decelerated significantly (about 1 to 3.1 percent) compared to FY2018-19. The contribution of broad service sector to the GDP stood at 51.30 percent in FY2019-20, which was 51.35 percent in the previous fiscal year.

Consumption Expenditure

Over more than a decade, consumption as domestic demand has been around 74-81 percent of GDP. In FY2007-08, consumption expenditure was 80.8 percent of GDP, of which government expenditure was 5.2 percent and private sector expenditure was 75.6 percent. This rate has been declining since the following year and in FY2018-19, consumption stood at 74.98 percent of GDP. Consumption for FY2019-20 has been estimated to 74.69 percent of GDP.

Savings and Investment

During FY2019-20, domestic savings increased to 25.31 percent of GDP, which was 25.02 percent in the previous year. Likewise, national savings as percent of GDP increased to 30.11 percent in FY2019-20 percent from 29.50 percent of the previous fiscal year. The investment has slowed down to 10.63 percent in FY2019-20 as compared to 14.19 percent

in the previous fiscal year, due to the slight stagnation in the economy in the last four months of the fiscal year caused by COVID-19 pandemic. However, both public and private investment as a percentage of GDP has accelerated slightly compared to the previous fiscal year. Gross investment stood at 31.75 percent in FY2019-20, which was 31.57 percent of the previous fiscal year. Of this, public investment and private investment accounted for 8.12 percent and 23.63 percent of GDP, respectively, up from 8.03 percent of GDP and 23.54 percent of GDP in the previous fiscal year, respectively.

Inflation

In FY2018-19, the average CPI inflation was 5.48 percent, remained within the target (5.50%) and 0.30 percent lower than the previous fiscal year. Food inflation for FY2018-19 decreased to 5.51 percent from 7.13 percent in FY2017-18, while non-food inflation increased to 5.43 percent from 3.73 percent of previous fiscal year.

In FY2019-20, the inflation rate stood at 5.65 percent, which is slightly higher than the target (5.50%). In this case, food inflation increased to 5.56 percent and non-food inflation stood at 5.85 percent. The Coronavirus (COVID-19) has slowed global economic activity and reduced inflation globally. However, the pandemic could ignite world food production and disruption of supply chain. Therefore, food inflation is likely to increase in the coming months.

Revenue Mobilisation

The revenue mobilisation target was set at Tk. 3,48,069 crore (12.41% of GDP) in FY2019-20. Of them, revenue receipt from NBR

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

sources was marked at Tk. 3,00,500 crore (10.71% of GDP), tax revenue from non-NBR sources at Tk. 12,567 crore (0.45% of GDP) and non-tax revenue at Tk. 35,002 crore (1.25% of GDP).

As per provisional data of *Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS++)*, total revenue mobilisation stood at Tk. 2,62,813 crore, which is 4.34 percent higher than the revenue mobilisation of previous fiscal year, achieving 75.51 percent of the target.

Tax revenues received from NBR sources was Tk. 2,14,848 crore or 1.73 percent lower than the previous fiscal year achieving 71.50 percent of revised target. Revenue on taxes from income and profit witnessed the growth at 11.97 percent compared to the previous fiscal year. The Value Added Tax (VAT), import duty and supplementary duties (SD) are contracted to 5.98 percent, 2.31 percent and 15.35 percent respectively compared to the previous fiscal year.

Tax revenue receipt from non-NBR sources during the period was Tk. 5,944 crore, which is 19.04 percent lower the revenue earning of previous fiscal year achieving 61.91 percent of the revised budget target. On the other hand, revenue mobilisation from non-tax sources stood at Tk. 42,022 crore, up by 62.11 percent over the of previous fiscal year achieving 120.06 percent of the revised budget target. Non-tax revenue increased sharply as per the decision to deposit surplus money of autonomous, semi-autonomous, state-owned and public non-financial corporation to government treasury.

In order to augment revenue mobilisation as well as to create a comfortable trade

environment along with transparency and accountability, NBR has been implementing a wide range of reform initiatives. Included among are:

- The VAT Act and its rules have been simplified for automated and transparent environment
- Online VAT registration has been compulsory and software has been prepared to provide online submission.
- Using Electronic Cash Register/Point of Sale (ECR/POS) software has been compulsory replaced with Electronic Fiscal Device (EFD) and such machines have been installed in 100 business installations on a pilot basis.
- Software is mandatory for companies with annual turnover of more than Tk. 5 crore.

Government Expenditure

According to the revised budget, the total expenditure target for FY2019-20 has been set at Tk. 5,01,577 crore, which is 17.88 percent of GDP. Of this, operating expenditure is Tk. 2,95,280 crore (10.52% of GDP), food account is Tk. 654 crore, loans and advances are Tk. 3,298 crore and development expenditure is Tk. 2,02,349 crore (7.21% of GDP). Annual Development Plan (ADP) allocation is Tk. 1,92,921 crore (6.88% of GDP) of the development budget.

As per the provisional estimates of *iBAS ++*, the total expenditure in FY2019-20 was Tk. 3,98,490 crore, of which operating expenditure was Tk. 2,40,255 crore and development expenditure was Tk. 1,48,330 crore. The operating and development expenditures are 87.40 percent and 73.30

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

percent of the target respectively. As per the IMED sources, ADP expenditure in FY2019-20 was Tk. 1,61,857 crore, achieving 80.45 percent of revised ADP target.

A new Budget and Accounting Classification System (BACS) has been introduced from FY2018-19 with a view to upgrading government financial management to an international standard. In addition to civil administration, defense and railway budget and accounting process have been brought under the iBAS ++ software developed by local experts. In order to make this system more dynamic, activities will be undertaken for consolidation and integration among them. To simplify the development project fund release process, project directors have been given the full authority in FY2019-20 to utilise project fund without seeking approval from any authority.

Budget Balance and Financing

In the revised budget of FY2019-20, budget deficit has been estimated at Tk. 1,53,508 crore which is 5.47 percent of GDP. Of this deficit, Tk. 52,709 crore (1.88% of GDP) will be financed from external sources (including foreign grant) and Tk. 97,345 crore (3.47% of GDP) will be backed by domestic sources. To finance the deficit in the domestic sector, there is a plan to get Tk. 82,421 crore from the bank system and the remaining Tk. 14,924 crore from the non-bank sector. As per iBAS++ provisional estimate the budget deficit excluding grants stand at Tk. 1,35,677 crore, which is 4.8 percent of GDP.

Prioritise the Allocation of Revised ADP, 2019-20.

All the ministries/divisions will identify the ongoing projects of the revised Annual Development Programme for FY2019-20 into three groups with a view to allocating additional funds to the priority sectors of the government to address the situation caused by the outbreak of novel coronavirus. These are: 'High Priority', 'Medium Priority' and 'Low Priority' projects. Implementation of high priority projects will continue. In the case of medium priority projects, money will be spent in all the items of the project in which it is inevitable to use the money. Lower priority projects will need prior consent from Finance Division in the case of expenditures. However, projects of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Ministry of Agriculture will be excluded.

Stimulus Packages

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 program with short, medium, and long-term targets. This program has four main strategic aspects.

- The first strategy is to increase government spending. In this respect, priority will be given to creating jobs and discouraging luxury spending.
- The second strategy is to provide low-interest credit facilities through the banking system to industries and business enterprises to revive economic activities and increase the competitiveness of entrepreneurs at home and abroad.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- The third strategy is to increase the scope of the government's social security programmes to protect the ultra-poor and the low-income groups that have suddenly become unemployed as well as the people engaged in informal sectors.
- The fourth and last strategy is to increase money supply in the market. However, this strategy is being implemented with utmost caution so that the negative effects of inflation can be controlled.

The government has already announced a fiscal and stimulus package of Tk. 1, 20, 953 crore, which is 4.3 percent of GDP, to facilitate additional expenditure in the healthcare sector, emergency humanitarian assistance, and the overall economic recovery program. Some of the key features of the program is highlighted below:

- A fund of Tk. 5,000 crore was provided for the purpose of ensuring continuation of payments of salaries and allowances of the workers of export-oriented industries at a service charge of only 2 percent. This initiative helped protect jobs of a large number of workers in this sector.
- The working capital loan facility of Tk. 33,000 crore is being given at an interest rate of 9 percent to the affected industries and service sector companies to continue their business operation. Of this 9 percent, 4.5 percent will be paid by the borrowers and the remaining 4.5 percent by the government. As a result, large industrial and service sectors have been able to continue their business activities during COVID-19.
- The working capital loan facility of Tk. 20,000 crore is being given at an interest

rate of 9 percent to the affected micro, small and medium enterprises including the cottage industries to continue their business operation. Of this 9 percent, 5 percent will be paid by the government as subsidy and the remaining 4 percent by the borrowers. As a result, micro, small and medium enterprises including the cottage industries and service sector have been able to continue their business activities during COVID-19.

- The government has increased facilities under the Export Development Fund (EDF) and Pre-Shipment Credit Refinance Scheme of Bangladesh Bank.
- A total of 5 lakh metric tonnes of rice and 1 lakh metric tonnes of wheat have been distributed free of cost across the country as humanitarian aid for the poor people who have suddenly become jobless due to the coronavirus outbreak. Again, rice is being sold among the low-income people at Tk. 10 per kg. As a result of all these measures, marginalised people did not face any food shortage and the chances of their falling below the poverty line were reduced.
- Initiatives have been taken to increase the coverage of social safety net programmes to protect the ultra-poor in the country from being jobless and prevent their loss of income due to the coronavirus outbreak. An amount of Tk. 2,500 in cash each is being disbursed directly to 50 lakh selected beneficiary families from the treasury to their bank or mobile accounts across the country.
- Under the social safety net programmes, the coverage of old age allowances and

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

the widow and divorcee women allowances in 100-ultra-poor *Upazilas* has been increased to cent percent. As a result, the total number of beneficiaries under these two allowances, including that under the disability allowance, has been increased by a total of 11 lakh, and their livelihood has become easier during the COVID-19 outbreak.

- Initiatives have been taken to build houses for all the homeless people on the occasion of the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. As a result, the poor will no longer have to be homeless.
- Of the activities undertaken to recover the economy in the aftermath of the coronavirus outbreak, the most prioritised one is to ensure continuation of agricultural production. To ensure food security for the people of the country, several important initiatives have been taken to maintain agricultural production at the usual level. In order to ensure that the farmers get fair price of their produce (paddy) and keep the price of rice stable in the market, the target of procuring rice in the current *Irri-Boro* season has been expanded by 2 lakh metric tons. An amount of Tk. 3,200 crore are being allocated as an incentive to promote farm mechanisation. The amount of agricultural subsidy has been increased to Tk. 9,500 crore. An agricultural refinance scheme of Tk. 5,000 crore is being formulated to ensure easy loans of affected farmers. In addition, a refinancing scheme of Tk. 3,000 crore has been created for low-income professional

farmers/ small traders. All these initiatives will be helpful for agriculture in the country and will assist our farmers.

- Allocation has been made to *Karmasangsthan* Bank, *Prabasikallyan* Bank, *Palli Sanchay* Bank and *Palli Karmasahayak* Foundation for the purpose of providing loans at a low interest rate to expatriate workers, trained youth and unemployed youth for starting business and self-employment. For this purpose, the government will provide a capital of Tk. 500 crore to each of these four institutions so that they can disburse low-interest loans to suitable entrepreneurs under specific programs. As a result, self-employment opportunities have been created for poor rural farmers, expatriate workers, trained youth and unemployed youth in the agriculture sector and in agro-related production and services, small business, small and cottage industries, etc.
- The interest collection against disbursed loans by all commercial banks for the month of April and May has been postponed.
- To encourage banks to disburse loans to micro, cottage and small enterprises, Bangladesh Bank has introduced a credit risk guarantee scheme of Tk. 2000 crore.

Monetary Policy and Monetary Management

The monetary policy stance and monetary programme for FY2019-20 have been drawn up with dual objective of maintaining price stability and supporting economic growth in the tune with government's strategies and goals for sustainable growth. Monetary policy

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

remained accommodative during FY2019-20. The monetary programme is based on the 8.2 percent real GDP growth and 5.5 percent CPI inflation ceiling targets declared for FY2019-20 in the national budget. Bangladesh Bank's annual monetary programme made adequate room for money and credit growth for attaining the targeted nominal GDP growth.

With a view to ensure the adequate liquidity in the financial system to tackle the impending financial crisis stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh Bank reduced the repo rate from 6 percent to 5.75 percent effective from 24 March 2020. The repo rate was further reduced to 5.25 percent effective from 12 April 2020. The CRR was initially reduced from 5 percent to 4.5 percent (daily-basis) and from 5.5 percent to 5 percent (bi-weekly basis), with a further reduction to 3.5 percent and 4 percent, respectively, from 15 April 2020. Bangladesh Bank has also raised the advance-deposit ratio (ADR) and investment-deposit ratio (IDR) by 2 percent to 87 percent and 92 percent respectively to facilitate credit to the private sector and improve liquidity in the banking system.

Money and Credit

The projected growth of monetary aggregate and credit programme set for FY2019-20 (end June, 2020) are: broad money (M2) at 12.5 percent, reserve money (RM) at 12.0 percent, domestic credit 15.9 percent and credit to private sector 14.8 percent.

Broad money growth accelerated in FY2018-19 from 9.24 percent a year earlier to 9.88 percent, but fall short of the FY2018-19 monetary programme target of 12 percent.

The year-on-year growth of broad money at the end of June 2020 stood at 12.64 percent, which is slightly higher than the target. At the same period, reserve money has grown by 15.56 percent, which is 3.56 percent than the target. This growth is mainly due to the net domestic assets (NDA). At the end of June 2020, the growth of NFA and NDA are 14.82 percent and 48.30 percent respectively.

At the end of FY2018-19, the domestic credit increased by 12.26 percent as against 14.70 percent in the previous fiscal year. At the end of FY2019-20, domestic credit increased by 13.58 percent, which is slightly higher than the growth rate of the previous fiscal year (12.26%). At the end of FY2019-20, the growth of private sector credit stood at 8.61 percent, compared to 11.32 percent in the previous fiscal year. The net credit to the government increased by 55.51 percent at the end of June, 2020 compared to 19.37 percent increase in same period of previous fiscal year.

Interest Rate

Initiatives have been taken to rationalise the interest/profit rate of loans/investments with a view to creating an industry and business friendly environment for the industrial, business and service organisations. Bangladesh Bank issued a circular on 24 February 2020 fixing the interest rate on loans at a maximum of 9 percent (except credit card) which was to be effective from 1 April 2020. As part of this, the interest rate on deposits is being implemented at 6 percent from February 2020.

The weighted average lending rate of commercial banks was 9.95 percent at the end

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

of June 2018, decreased to 9.58 percent at end of June 2019 and further decreased significantly to 7.95 percent. On the other hand, the deposit rate was 5.50 percent at the end of June 2018 which decreased slightly to 5.43 percent at the end of June 2019 and further decreased to 5.06 percent at the end of June 2020. The weighted average interest rate spread on loans and deposits has come down from 4.15 percent at the end of June 2019 to 2.89 percent at the end of June 2020.

Capital Market

Volatility has been observed in the price index of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) since the beginning of FY2019-20. In addition, trading was closed in April and May 2020 due to the novel Coronavirus pandemic. The DSE Broad Index (DSEx) decreased by 26.42 percent from 5,421.62 points at the end of June 2019 to 3,989.09 points at the end of June 2020. The number of listed securities (including mutual funds and debenture) of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) stood at 589 in June 2020. Total market capitalisation of all listed securities was Tk. 3,99,816.40 crore in June 2019, which decreased to Tk. 3,11,967.00 crore in June 2020, representing an increase of to 21.97 percent.

Chattogram Stock Exchange (CSE) All Share Price Index declined by 31.87 percent from 13,332.56 points at the end of June 2020 from 16,634.21 in June 2019. The number of listed securities (including mutual funds and bonds) of CSE is 324 in June 2020. Market capitalisation of CSE at the end of June 2020 stood at Tk. 2,44,756.71 crore, which was 25.68 percent lower than the market capitalisation of Tk. 3,29,330.28 at the end of

FY2018-19. Various initiatives have been taken by the government to maintain the stability of the capital market. In order to achieve the long term goal of sustainable development of the capital market by providing liquidity, a special fund of Tk. 200 crore has been set up for each bank to invest in the capital market and its investment policy has also been formulated.

Export

World trade has slowed since the beginning of 2020 due to trade disputes between the United States and China, falling oil prices and declining revenue in the oil producing countries. The economic activities came to stagnant due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which also affected country's foreign trade.

The total export earnings for FY2018-19 stood at US\$ 40,535.04 million, which is 10.55 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. Total export earnings in FY201-20 stood at US\$ 33,674.09 million, down 16.93 percent from the previous fiscal year. On month-to-month basis, export growth in March 2020 declined by 18.21 percent over the same month of the previous fiscal year due to the coronavirus outbreak. Export earnings fell 82.86 percent to US\$ 520.01 million in April 2020. However, the situations has been improving since May 21020. In June 2020, export earnings declined by only 2.50 percent compared to the same month of the previous fiscal year.

Some of the products that have been able to sustain growth during this period are: frozen fish (17.99%), pharmaceuticals (4.49%), handicraft (2.86%), raw jute and jute products (8.10%). On the other hand, growth in the

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

readymade garments sector slowed to 18.12 percent.

Even though exports are expected to decline further in the coming months due to the global pandemic, hopefully, many foreign buyers have postponed their purchases but have not canceled them. As a result, the export sector is expected to rebound once the Corona crisis is resolved. The government has taken several steps as an incentive in the export sector. The size of the Export Development Fund (EDF) has already been increased from US\$ 350 million to US\$ 500 million and interest rates have been fixed at 2 percent.

Import

The total import payment (C&F) for FY2018-19 stood at 59,914.70 million, up 1.78 percent from the previous fiscal year. Imports in FY2019-20 stood at US\$ 54,784.70 million, down 8.56 percent over the previous fiscal year. Of this, imports of food grains and consumer goods increased by 7.76 percent and 5.38 percent, respectively, while imports of intermediate commodities and capital goods declined by 5.05 percent and 23.92 percent respectively.

Overseas Employment and Remittance

Adverse condition in the overseas employments is prevailing due to the global epidemic. The continued fall of fuel price has also limited economic activity in the oil producing Middle East countries. The total manpower export in FY2018-19 was 6.93 lakh, which is 21.26 percent less than the previous fiscal year. In the first nine months of FY2019-20 (July-March, 2020), the country's labor force exports stood at 5.31

lakh people, which is 2.73 percent more than the same period of the previous fiscal year. From April 2020 to June 2020, manpower exports were virtually closed.

In FY2018-19, remittance inflows increased by 9.60 percent over the previous fiscal year to US\$ 16,419.63 million. In FY2019-20, remittance inflows stood at US\$ 18,205.01 million, an increase of 10.87 percent over the previous fiscal year. The lion's share of remittances comes from Middle Eastern countries. In this regard, during FY2019-20, Saudi Arabia (22.06%), the United Arab Emirates (13.58%) and the United States (13.21%) topped the list. In this regard, remittance from United States has shown a significant growth.

Balance of Payments (BoP)

The trade deficit widened significantly to US\$ 17,861 million in FY 2019-20 from US\$ 15,835 million in the previous fiscal year. During this period, the current account balance decreases as remittance flows increase. The current account deficit stood at US\$ 4,849 million, compared to US\$ 5,102 million in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

On the other hand, capital and financial account inflow increased US\$ 7,914 million in FY2019-20 from 6,146 million a year earlier. As a result, the overall balance of payments increased from US\$ 179 million in FY2018-19 to US\$ 3,655 million in FY2019-20.

Foreign Exchange Reserve

The surplus in the overall balance helped to maintain the foreign exchange reserve up. On

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

30 June 2020, the foreign exchange reserves reached US\$ 36.04 billion. On 30 June 2019, the foreign exchange reserve was US\$ 32.72 billion. It is noteworthy that remittances has recently gone up to a record US\$ 40 billion.

Exchange Rate

In FY2018-19, the weighted average exchange rate of the taka against the US dollar depreciated by 2.35 percent compared to the previous fiscal year and stood at Tk. 84.03. In FY2019-20, the interbank weighted average exchange rate of taka against US\$ depreciated by 0.9 percent and stood at 84.60.

Short and Medium Term Prospect of Bangladesh Economy

The Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework (MTMF), 2020-21 to 2022-23, has been formulated taking into account the recent dynamics of the global economy and the impacts on the domestic sector. The global economy is at great risk due to COVID-19, the impact of which is expected to be even greater than the 2008-09 recession.

Countries are implementing incentive packages to address the unintended effects of the coronavirus on global growth and commodity markets. The Government of Bangladesh has also announced various policy assistance including incentives to deal with the situation and overcome it.

The projections in the MTMF have been formulated based on the following assumptions.

- The effects of COVID-19 will be brought under control in the second half of 2020.
- As in previous fiscal years, the main driving force for growth in supply side

will be the service and industry sectors and government investment and consumption expenditure in terms of demand side.

- Due to the Coronavirus situation, export earnings and remittance inflows may decline in the coming months.
- Lockdown could disrupt ongoing development activities in the power, energy, communications and transport sectors, which could hamper high growth.
- The resilience of economy as well as the massive incentive measures taken by the government to address the economic impact of the Coronavirus outbreak will help to address that impact effectively.
- The current growth trend in the agriculture sector will continue as a result of incentives for 5 percent interest subsidy in agriculture, ensuring timely supply of agricultural inputs, various activities for harvesting in the agricultural sector such as: low interest loans and subsidy in mechanisation agricultural input.

In the MTMF, GDP growth has been projected to increase from 5.2 percent in FY2019-20 to 8.2 percent in FY2020-21. Investment is expected to be between 33-36 percent of GDP in the next three fiscal years. Of this, investment in the public sector will be between 8-9 percent of GDP and investment in the private sector will be between 25-28 percent.

In the MTMF the projected revenue mobilisation for FY2020-21 could reach 11.9 percent of GDP to 12.2 percent of GDP in FY2022-23. The revised budget for FY2019-20 has set a target of 17.9 percent of GDP, which will be closer to the next three fiscal

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

years. In FY2019-20, the revised budget deficit will be expected to remain 5.5 percent of GDP. The budget deficit could reach 6.0 percent of GDP in FY2020-21, due to increased government spending aimed at restoring the economy overcoming the effects of COVID-19, which will fall to 5 percent of GDP in the following years.

Inflation is projected at 5.5 percent in the current FY2019-20, which is expected to remain almost the same in the next three fiscal years. The target is to keep the private sector credit flow at 14.8 percent in FY 2019-

20, which is expected to increase gradually to 16.8 percent in FY2022-23.

Growth in remittances is projected at 5.0 percent in FY2019-20, which is projected to be 10-15 percent in the next three fiscal years. The possibility of a return to a strong position in the export sector has been considered in the medium term macroeconomic framework. Besides, there is a domestic demand in the economy of Bangladesh. So it is expected that the development pace of the economy will be continued. Table 1.2 highlights the projection of key macroeconomic indicators during FY2016-17 to FY2022-23.

Table 1.2: Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework: Key Indicators

| Indicators | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Actual | | | Budget | Revised Budget | Projection | | |
| Real Sector | | | | | | | | |
| Real GDP growth (%) | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 5.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| CPI Inflation (%) | 5.4 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.2 |
| Investment (% GDP) | 30.5 | 31.2 | 31.6 | 32.8 | 20.8 | 33.5 | 34.5 | 35.6 |
| Private | 23.1 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 24.2 | 12.7 | 25.3 | 26.6 | 27.7 |
| Public | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 |
| Fiscal Sector (% of GDP) | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | 10.2 | 9.6 | 9.9 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.2 |
| Tax Revenue | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 11.8 | 11.2 | 10.9 | 11.0 | 11.1 |
| Of which NBR Tax Revenue | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.10 | 1.1 |
| Public Expenditure | 13.6 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 17.1 | 17.2 |
| Of which ADP | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Overall Balance | -3.4 | -4.7 | -5.5 | -5.0 | -5.5 | -6.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 |
| Financing | 3.4 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Domestic Financing | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| External Financing (net) | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Money and Credit (Year-on-year % change) | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic Credit | 11.2 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 14.5 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 18.5 | 18.3 |
| Credit to the Private sector | 15.7 | 16.9 | 11.3 | 16.6 | 14.8 | 16.7 | 16.8 | 16.8 |
| Broad Money | 10.9 | 9.2 | 9.9 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| External Sector (% Change) | | | | | | | | |
| Export, f.o.b | 1.2 | 5.8 | 10.5 | 12.0 | -10.0 | 15.0 | 10.8 | 11 |
| Import, f.o.b | 9.0 | 25.2 | 1.8 | 10.0 | -10.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 | 7 |
| Remittance | -14.5 | 17.3 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 15.0 | 10.0 | 10 |
| Current Account Balance (% GDP) | -0.3 | -3.4 | -2.2 | -1.3 | -0.6 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Gross Foreign Exchange Reserves (Billion US\$) | 33.4 | 32.9 | 32.7 | 38.4 | 35.0 | 40.2 | 45.0 | 50.0 |
| Forex. Reserve in the month of Import | 8.0 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.5 |
| Memorandum Item | | | | | | | | |
| GDP at current market prices (Billion Tk.) | 19758 | 22505 | 25425 | 28859 | 28057 | 31718 | 35834 | 40456 |
| Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. | | | | | | | | |

GDP, SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

GDP growth in Bangladesh is accelerating gradually. But the COVID-19 pandemic severely affected the economy. According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the GDP growth stood at 5.24 percent in FY2019-20, which was 8.15 percent in previous fiscal year. Among the 3 broad sectors, growth of agriculture sector increased to 3.11 percent, which was 3.92 percent in previous fiscal year. According to the provisional data, growth of broad industry sector increased to 6.48 percent in FY2019-20; which was 12.67 percent in preceding fiscal year. Growth of broad service sector moderated to 5.32 percent in FY2019-20 from 6.78 percent in FY2018-19. According to the provisional data sectoral share of broad agriculture, industry and service stood at 12.35 percent, 35.36 percent and 51.30 percent respectively; which were 13.65 percent, 35.00 percent and 51.35 percent respectively in previous fiscal year. In demand side, the consumption expenditure stood at 74.69 percent in FY2019-20. Gross domestic savings increased to 25.31 percent of GDP in FY2019-20, from 25.02 percent a year earlier. However, national savings as percent of GDP increased to 30.11 percent in FY2019-20 from 29.50 percent in FY2018-19. On the other hand, investment-GDP ratio increased to 31.75 percent in FY2019-20, from 31.57 percent in previous fiscal year.

Economic Growth

Bangladesh has achieved GDP growth at more than 6 percent on an average during the last decade. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the GDP growth in FY2015-16, FY2016-17 and FY2017-18 stood at 7.11 percent, 7.28 percent and 7.86 percent. In FY2018-19 the GDP growth stood at 8.15 percent. As per provisional estimate of BBS, the GDP growth is 5.24 percent in FY2019-20 which is the lowest since FY2008-09, this situation has been created mainly because of the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

According to the provisional data of BBS, GDP at current market prices is Tk. 2,79,63782 crore in FY2019-20, up by 9.99 percent of the previous fiscal year.

The per capita GDP increased to Tk. 1,66,888 in FY2019-20 which was Tk. 1,53,578 in previous fiscal year. On the other hand, per capita national income in FY2019-20 stood at Tk. 1,74,888 up from Tk. 1,60,440 in the previous fiscal year. In US dollar, per capita GNI and GDP stood at US\$ 2,064 and US\$ 1,970 respectively in FY2019-20 compared to US\$ 1,909 and US\$ 1,828 respectively in FY2018-19. On the basis of Purchasing Power Parity (PPP), calculated by UNDP, the per capita GNI stood at US\$ 4,057. GDP, GNI, per capita GDP and national income during the period from FY2011-12. to FY2019-20 are shown in Table 2.1 and sector-wise GDP at current market prices are shown in Table 2.2.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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

| Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| GDP (In Crore Tk.) | 1055204 | 1198923 | 1343674 | 1515802 | 1732864 | 1975815 | 2250479 | 2542483 | 2796378 |
| GNI (In Crore Tk.) | 1144506 | 1295352 | 1433224 | 1614204 | 1832675 | 2060716 | 2353108 | 2656092 | 2930426 |
| Population (In Crore) | 15.16 | 15.37 | 15.58 | 15.79 | 15.99 | 16.18 | 16.37 | 16.56 | 16.76 |
| Per Capita GDP (In Tk.) | 69614 | 78009 | 86266 | 96004 | 108378 | 122152 | 137518 | 15358 | 166888 |
| Per Capita GNI (In Tk.) | 75505 | 84283 | 92015 | 102236 | 114621 | 127401 | 143789 | 16044 | 174888 |
| Per Capita GDP (InUS\$) | 880 | 976 | 1110 | 1236 | 1385 | 1544 | 1675 | 1828 | 1970 |
| Per Capita GNI (In US\$) | 955 | 1054 | 1184 | 1316 | 1465 | 1610 | 1751 | 1909 | 2064 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional

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

(In Crore Taka)

| Sector/Sub-sector | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Agriculture and | 138879 | 148758 | 163968 | 176500 | 190315 | 205398 | 227353 | 248119 | 265182 |
| a) Crops & | 100899 | 106794 | 117903 | 126121 | 134322 | 143704 | 159171 | 172330 | 183019 |
| b) Animal | 22999 | 25359 | 27667 | 29885 | 33165 | 36026 | 39625 | 43215 | 46673 |
| c) Forest and | 14981 | 16605 | 18398 | 20494 | 22827 | 25668 | 28557 | 32574 | 35490 |
| 2. Fishing | 31827 | 36995 | 42308 | 47581 | 53076 | 59627 | 66882 | 74275 | 82457 |
| 3. Mining and | 16650 | 19461 | 21080 | 23876 | 28578 | 34127 | 38884 | 43964 | 47335 |
| a) Natural gas and | 7366 | 7953 | 8156 | 9188 | 10706 | 12003 | 13300 | 14039 | 13974 |
| b) Other mining & | 9284 | 11508 | 12924 | 14688 | 17872 | 22124 | 25584 | 29925 | 33361 |
| 4. Manufacturing | 167927 | 197127 | 223221 | 254483 | 295111 | 341829 | 404144 | 481359 | 525269 |
| a) Large & medium | 134397 | 158448 | 180382 | 205992 | 240164 | 279217 | 332594 | 396176 | 429853 |
| b) Small scale | 33530 | 38679 | 42839 | 48491 | 54947 | 62612 | 71551 | 85183 | 95416 |
| 5. Electricity, Gas | 14189 | 16381 | 18401 | 19868 | 23829 | 26244 | 29336 | 32087 | 34318 |
| a) Electricity | 10189 | 12168 | 13834 | 15061 | 18447 | 20370 | 22728 | 25216 | 27017 |
| b) Gas | 3300 | 3448 | 3676 | 3787 | 4279 | 4579 | 5196 | 5255 | 5528 |
| c) Water | 701 | 766 | 891 | 1020 | 1103 | 1295 | 1412 | 1616 | 1774 |
| 6. Construction | 68304 | 82432 | 90834 | 108484 | 126353 | 146107 | 169855 | 196403 | 224167 |
| 7. Wholesale and | 137396 | 154579 | 172575 | 192585 | 214257 | 243958 | 279823 | 322722 | 360284 |
| 8. Hotel and | 9755 | 11263 | 13035 | 14928 | 17058 | 19318 | 22123 | 25234 | 28449 |
| Restaurants | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. Transport, Storage & | 112702 | 124281 | 134317 | 150025 | 169145 | 187076 | 204630 | 226025 | 248768 |
| a) Land transport | 83345 | 92183 | 99311 | 112096 | 127895 | 142808 | 157038 | 174624 | 193834 |
| b) Water transport | 7089 | 7649 | 8064 | 8967 | 10207 | 10996 | 11698 | 12461 | 13253 |
| c) Air transport | 1022 | 1047 | 1116 | 1269 | 1352 | 1399 | 1476 | 1585 | 1688 |
| d) Support | 5391 | 6001 | 6672 | 7427 | 8031 | 8707 | 9706 | 10650 | 11571 |
| e) Post and Tele communications | 15854 | 17400 | 19154 | 20267 | 21681 | 23166 | 24713 | 26705 | 28422 |
| 10. Financial | 36316 | 42237 | 48563 | 55761 | 63601 | 73205 | 83728 | 94202 | 101130 |
| a) Monetary intermediation | 29351 | 34727 | 40390 | 46644 | 53790 | 62389 | 71754 | 81106 | 86849 |
| b) Insurance | 4584 | 4920 | 5364 | 5938 | 6327 | 6808 | 7341 | 8113 | 8675 |
| c) Other financial | 2381 | 2590 | 2810 | 3180 | 3485 | 4008 | 4633 | 4983 | 5607 |
| 11. Real Estate, Renting and | 68715 | 78820 | 91229 | 106061 | 123740 | 144539 | 166419 | 190487 | 212498 |
| 12. Public Administration | 33499 | 37678 | 44728 | 50674 | 66711 | 78441 | 90228 | 98957 | 111799 |
| 13. Education | 25048 | 28429 | 32767 | 37624 | 46512 | 56856 | 64478 | 73091 | 81894 |
| 14. Health and | 20133 | 23868 | 26924 | 30135 | 34758 | 38987 | 44064 | 52006 | 58774 |
| 15. Community, Social and | 117293 | 138952 | 156552 | 176402 | 194248 | 214213 | 236378 | 260961 | 287827 |
| Tax less subsidy | 56569 | 57662 | 63174 | 70815 | 85552 | 105892 | 2128324 | 122592 | 126228 |
| GDP at current | 1055204 | 1198923 | 1343674 | 1515802 | 1732864 | 1975815 | 2250479 | 2542483 | 2796378 |
| Growth rate | 15.22 | 13.62 | 12.07 | 12.81 | 14.32 | 14.02 | 13.90 | 12.98 | 9.99 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional

Growth of GDP by Sectors

Production based estimate of GDP encompasses 3 broad sectors which are agriculture, industry and service. Moreover, overall GDP consists of 15 sectors. Among these 15 sectors, 6 sectors are divided into different sub 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. The growth rates of GDP by sectors at constant prices have been shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.1.

Table 2.3: Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices

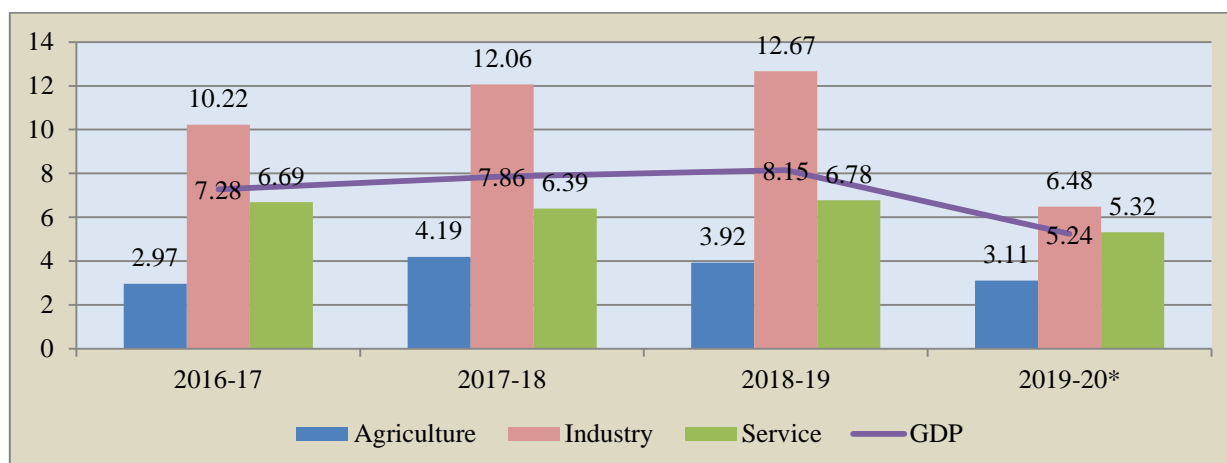
(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In Percentage)

| Sector/Sub-sector | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.Agriculture and Forestry | 2.41 | 1.47 | 3.81 | 2.45 | 1.79 | 1.96 | 3.47 | 3.15 | 2.08 |
| a.Crops & horticulture | 1.75 | 0.59 | 3.78 | 1.83 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 3.06 | 1.96 | 0.89 |
| b.Animal Farming | 2.68 | 2.74 | 2.83 | 3.08 | 3.19 | 3.31 | 3.40 | 3.54 | 3.04 |
| c.Forest and related services | 5.96 | 5.04 | 5.01 | 5.08 | 5.12 | 5.60 | 5.51 | 8.34 | 6.36 |
| 2.Fishing | 5.32 | 6.18 | 6.36 | 6.38 | 6.11 | 6.23 | 6.37 | 6.21 | 6.10 |
| 3.Mining and Quarrying | 6.93 | 9.35 | 4.68 | 9.60 | 12.84 | 8.89 | 7.00 | 5.88 | 4.38 |
| a.Natural gas and crude petroleum | 3.78 | 7.55 | 2.47 | 8.73 | 11.77 | 0.34 | 2.25 | -0.79 | -0.51 |
| b.Other mining & coal | 12.58 | 12.34 | 8.20 | 10.90 | 14.42 | 21.19 | 12.66 | 13.08 | 9.01 |
| 4.Manufacturing | 9.96 | 10.31 | 8.77 | 10.31 | 11.69 | 10.97 | 13.40 | 14.20 | 5.84 |
| a.Large & medium scale | 10.76 | 10.65 | 9.32 | 10.70 | 12.26 | 11.20 | 14.26 | 14.84 | 5.47 |
| b.Small scale | 6.58 | 8.81 | 6.33 | 8.54 | 9.06 | 9.82 | 9.25 | 10.95 | 7.78 |
| 5.Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | 10.58 | 8.99 | 4.54 | 6.22 | 13.33 | 8.46 | 9.19 | 9.58 | 6.16 |
| a.,Electricity | 10.97 | 9.69 | 1.69 | 6.09 | 14.20 | 9.22 | 10.19 | 10.33 | 6.55 |
| b.Gas | 7.45 | 5.91 | 10.93 | 5.16 | 9.91 | 0.28 | 2.20 | 0.57 | 1.15 |
| c.Water | 10.91 | 4.75 | 8.08 | 9.62 | 7.40 | 11.09 | 5.66 | 11.57 | 7.01 |
| 6.Construction | 8.42 | 8.04 | 8.08 | 8.60 | 8.56 | 8.77 | 9.92 | 10.25 | 9.06 |
| 7.Wholesale and Retail Trade | 6.70 | 6.18 | 6.73 | 6.35 | 6.50 | 7.37 | 7.45 | 8.14 | 5.02 |
| 8.Hotel and Restaurants | 6.39 | 6.49 | 6.70 | 6.83 | 6.98 | 7.13 | 7.28 | 7.57 | 6.46 |
| 9.Transport, Storage & Communication | 9.15 | 6.27 | 6.05 | 5.96 | 6.08 | 6.76 | 6.58 | 7.19 | 6.19 |
| a.Land Transport | 6.83 | 5.91 | 5.56 | 6.18 | 6.28 | 7.06 | 6.72 | 7.06 | 6.43 |
| b.Water transport | 3.10 | 3.21 | 3.15 | 3.62 | 3.20 | 4.10 | 3.50 | 3.63 | 3.42 |
| c.Air transport | 5.76 | -1.64 | 0.61 | 8.71 | 1.48 | 2.79 | 2.74 | 6.37 | 4.61 |
| d.Support transport services, storage | 17.60 | 3.36 | 2.59 | 5.37 | 5.19 | 6.40 | 9.58 | 8.94 | 6.88 |
| e.Post and Tele communications | 16.92 | 9.67 | 9.56 | 6.11 | 6.81 | 6.98 | 6.53 | 8.12 | 6.16 |
| 10.Financial Intermediations | 14.76 | 9.11 | 7.27 | 7.78 | 7.74 | 9.12 | 7.90 | 7.38 | 4.46 |
| a.Monetary intermediation (Banks) | 17.61 | 10.87 | 8.33 | 8.49 | 8.85 | 9.95 | 8.51 | 7.38 | 4.19 |
| b.Insurance | 4.41 | 0.61 | 1.55 | 3.95 | 0.54 | 2.05 | 1.63 | 4.96 | 4.05 |
| c.Other financial auxiliaries | 2.33 | 3.14 | 3.63 | 4.68 | 4.54 | 9.06 | 9.05 | 11.55 | 9.48 |
| 11.Real Estate, Renting and Business | 3.92 | 4.04 | 4.25 | 4.40 | 4.47 | 4.80 | 4.98 | 5.23 | 4.85 |
| 12.Public Administration and Defence | 7.53 | 6.53 | 6.89 | 9.82 | 11.43 | 9.15 | 8.47 | 6.40 | 6.02 |
| 13.Education | 7.75 | 6.30 | 7.26 | 8.01 | 11.71 | 11.35 | 7.01 | 7.66 | 6.19 |
| 14.Health and Social Works | 3.81 | 4.76 | 5.06 | 5.18 | 7.54 | 7.63 | 7.02 | 11.79 | 9.96 |
| 15.Community, Social and Personal | 3.25 | 3.25 | 3.27 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.62 | 3.65 | 3.72 | 3.61 |
| At Constant Price GDP Growth Rate | 6.52 | 6.01 | 6.06 | 6.55 | 7.11 | 7.28 | 7.86 | 8.15 | 5.24 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional

Figure 2.1: Broad Sectoral GDP Growth at Constant Prices



*Provisional

Agriculture Sector

At constant prices growth of agriculture and forestry sector under broad agriculture sector stood at 2.08 percent in FY2019-20, which was 3.15 percent in previous fiscal year. The growth of the three subsectors of agriculture and forestry sector i.e. crops and horticulture; animal farming; forest and related services reached 0.89 percent, 3.04 percent and 6.36 percent respectively in FY2019-20, which were 1.96 percent, 3.54 percent and 8.34 percent respectively in previous fiscal year.

The food-grain production target (rice, wheat and maize) in FY2019-20 has been set at 454.04 lakh metric tonnes (MT), which was 425.74 lakh MT in previous fiscal year. Rice production target in FY2019-20 is 389.50 (Aus 30.12 Aman 155.02, Boro 204.36) lakh MT. Besides, wheat production and maize production target in FY2019-20 has been set at 12.46 lakh MT and 52.08 lakh MT. According to the estimate of the Department of Fisheries (DoF), the total fish production in FY2019-20 is expected to be 44.85 lakh MT (inland fish production 38.07 lakh MT and

marine fish production 6.78 lakh MT), which was 43.84 lakh MT (inland fish production 37.24 lakh MT and marine fish production 6.60 lakh MT) in previous fiscal year.

Industry Sector

Among the 4 sectors of broad industry sector, the growth rate of mining and quarrying and construction sector moderated to 4.38 percent and 9.06 percent respectively in FY2019-20 from 5.88 percent 12.25 percent respectively from the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, growth rate of ‘manufacturing’ and electricity, gas and water supply’ has slowed down significantly compared to the previous fiscal year. Growth in natural gas and crude petroleum sub-sector was (-) 0.51percent in FY2019-20, from (-) 0.79 percent in previous fiscal year. In addition, growth of other mining and coal sub-sector declined to 9.01 percent, from 13.08 percent in previous fiscal year. Similarly, growth of large and medium scale manufacturing sub-sector slowed down to 5.47 percent from 14.84 percent of previous fiscal; year. Likewise, growth of small scale manufacturing sub-sectors

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

decelerated to 7.78 percent from 10.95 percent of previous fiscal year. Moreover, growth of 3 sub-sectors i.e. electricity, gas and water supply were decreased to 6.55 percent, 1.15 percent and 7.01 percent respectively in FY2019-20; which were 10.33 percent, 0.57 percent and 11.57 percent respectively in the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, growth in construction sector slightly decreased to 9.06 percent in FY2019-20 from 10.25 percent in the previous fiscal year.

According to the 'Quantum Index of Industrial Production (QIIP)' (Base Year: 2005-06), Index of Industrial Production of 'large and medium scale manufacturing' sub-sector in the first nine months (July-March 2020) of current FY2019-20 stood at 414.96, increasing by 5.95 percent from 391.64 during the same period in the previous fiscal year.

Service Sector

According to the provisional data, growth in broad service sector decreased to 5.32 in FY2019-20 compared to 6.78 percent in previous fiscal year. The output of the 'wholesale and retail trade', 'hotel and restaurants' and 'transport, storage and communication' sector under broad service sector registered growth to 5.02 percent, 6.46 percent and 6.19 percent respectively in FY2019-20; which were 8.14 percent, 7.57 percent and 7.19 percent respectively in the preceding fiscal year. The growth of 'real estate, renting and business activities' and 'community, social and personal services' sector decreased to 4.85 percent in FY2019-20 from 5.23 in the previous fiscal year.

However, the growth of 'public administration and defense', 'education', 'health and social works' and 'community, social and personal services' sectors slightly reduced compared to the growth in previous fiscal year.

Sectoral Shares in GDP at Constant Prices

Table 2.4 shows the sectoral share of GDP at constant prices during FY2011-12 to FY2019-20. According to data, the share of the agriculture and forestry sector in GDP at constant prices stood at 9.83 percent in FY2019-20, from 10.15 percent in FY2018-19. The sectoral share of 3 sub-sectors i.e. 'crops and horticulture', 'animal farming' and 'forest and related services' under agriculture and forestry sector decreased to some extent in FY2019-20 from preceding fiscal year. Moreover, share of GDP in fishing sector increased to 3.52 percent in FY2019-20 from 3.49 percent in FY2018-19. The contribution of broad agriculture sector of GDP was 13.35 percent in FY2019-20, which was 13.65 percent in previous fiscal year.

During FY2019-20, within the broad industry sector, contribution of 'mining and quarrying' sector slightly decreased to 1.72 percent from 1.74 percent in FY2018-19. Similarly, contribution of 'manufacturing', 'electricity, gas and water supply' and 'construction' sectors expanded to 24.18 percent, 1.57 percent and 7.89 percent of GDP respectively in FY2019-20 compared to the previous fiscal year. The share of broad industry sector reached 35.36 percent in FY2019-20 from 35.00 percent in FY2018-19.

In FY2019-20, the share of broad service sector in GDP stood at 51.30 percent, from

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

51.35 percent in previous year. Within the broad service sector, the contribution of wholesale and retail trade sector (13.87%) was the highest. Also transport, storage and communication sector was second highest (11.09%). Next positions are community,

social and personal services (8.01%); real estate, renting and business activities (6.09%); public administration and defense (3.67%); financial intermediations (3.39%); education (2.46%); health and social works (1.97%) and hotel and restaurants (0.75%).

Table 2.4: Sectoral Share of GDP at Constant Prices

(Base Year: 2005-06)

(In percentage)

| Sector/Sub-sector | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Agriculture And Forestry | 13.70 | 13.09 | 12.81 | 12.32 | 11.70 | 11.12 | 10.67 | 10.15 | 9.83 |
| a) Crops & horticulture | 10.01 | 9.49 | 9.28 | 8.87 | 8.35 | 7.86 | 7.51 | 7.06 | 6.76 |
| b) Animal Farmings | 1.90 | 1.84 | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.60 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.43 |
| c) Forest and related services | 1.78 | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.66 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.64 |
| 2. Fishing | 3.68 | 3.68 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.65 | 3.61 | 3.56 | 3.49 | 3.52 |
| 3. Mining And Quarrying | 1.61 | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.74 | 1.72 |
| a) Natural gas and crude petroleum | 1.00 | 1.01 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.85 | 0.80 |
| b) Other mining & coal | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.92 |
| 4. Manufacturing | 18.28 | 19.00 | 19.47 | 20.16 | 21.01 | 21.74 | 22.85 | 24.08 | 24.18 |
| a) Large & medium scale | 14.86 | 15.49 | 15.95 | 16.58 | 17.37 | 18.01 | 19.07 | 20.21 | 20.22 |
| b) Small scale | 3.42 | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.58 | 3.64 | 3.73 | 3.78 | 3.87 | 3.96 |
| 5. Electricity, Gas And Water Supply | 1.41 | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.57 |
| a) Electricity | 1.17 | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.35 |
| b) Gas | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| c) Water | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| 6. Construction | 6.78 | 6.90 | 7.03 | 7.16 | 7.26 | 7.36 | 7.50 | 7.63 | 7.89 |
| 7. Wholesale And Retail Trade | 14.02 | 14.03 | 14.10 | 14.08 | 13.99 | 14.01 | 13.95 | 13.92 | 13.87 |
| 8. Hotel And Restaurants | 0.74 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.75 |
| 9. Transport, Storage & Communication | 11.49 | 11.50 | 11.49 | 11.43 | 11.31 | 11.26 | 11.13 | 11.01 | 11.09 |
| a) Land Transport | 7.32 | 7.31 | 7.27 | 7.24 | 7.18 | 7.17 | 7.09 | 7.01 | 7.07 |
| b) Water transport | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.67 |
| c) Air transport | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| d) Support transport services, storage | 0.69 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.65 |
| e) Post and Tele communications | 2.48 | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.65 | 2.61 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.59 |
| 10. Financial Intermediations | 3.21 | 3.30 | 3.34 | 3.38 | 3.39 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.42 | 3.39 |
| a) Monetary intermediation (Banks) | 2.62 | 2.73 | 2.79 | 2.84 | 2.88 | 2.96 | 2.97 | 2.95 | 2.91 |
| b) Insurance | 0.41 | 0.39 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| c) Other financial auxiliaries | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.19 |
| 11. Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | 7.22 | 7.07 | 6.95 | 6.81 | 6.64 | 6.49 | 6.31 | 6.13 | 6.09 |
| 12. Public Administration and Defence | 3.35 | 3.36 | 3.39 | 3.49 | 3.63 | 3.70 | 3.71 | 3.65 | 3.67 |
| 13. Education | 2.23 | 2.24 | 2.26 | 2.29 | 2.39 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.46 |
| 14. Health and Social Works | 1.90 | 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.89 | 1.97 |
| 15. Community, Social and Personal Services | 10.38 | 10.09 | 9.82 | 9.52 | 9.18 | 8.87 | 8.52 | 8.15 | 8.01 |
| Total | 100.00 | 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 FY2019-

20. Figure 2.2 shows that contribution of service sector was nearly 50 percent of GDP before FY2005-06. Contribution of this sector rose at 55.59 percent in FY2005-06. In recent time this contribution is near about 51.3 percent.

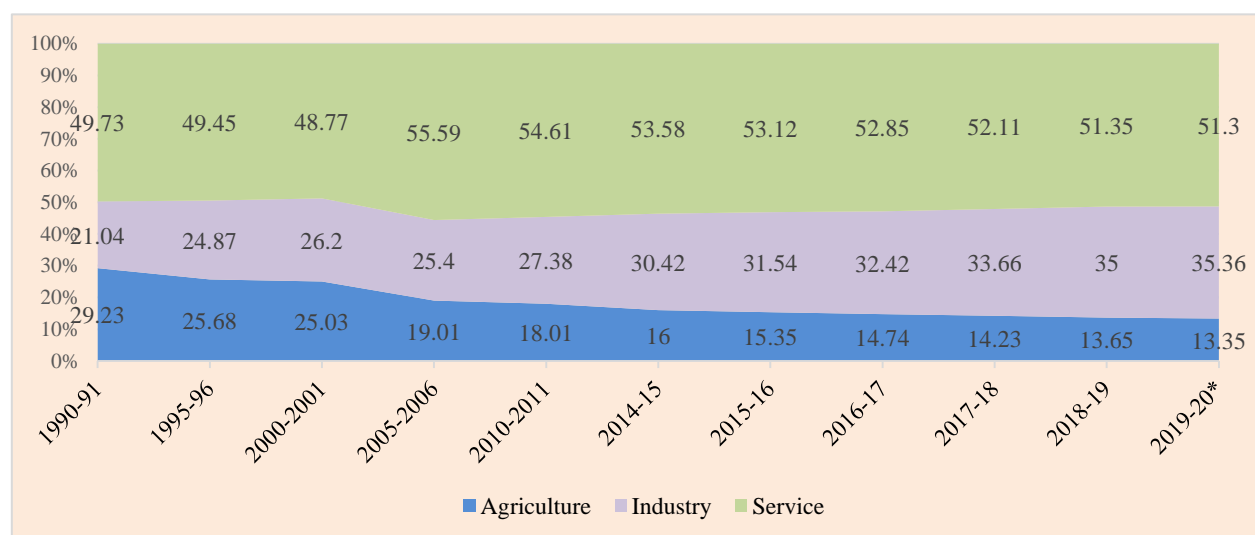
Table 2.5: Trend of Structural Transformation of Broad Sectoral Shares in GDP and Growth Rate at Constant Prices

| Share (in percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Sector | 1985-86 | 1990-91 | 1995-96 | 2000-01 | 2005-06 | 2010-11 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
| Agriculture | 31.15 | 29.23 | 25.68 | 25.03 | 19.01 | 18.01 | 16.50 | 16.00 | 15.35 | 14.74 | 14.23 | 13.65 | 13.35 |
| Industry | 19.13 | 21.04 | 24.87 | 26.20 | 25.40 | 27.38 | 29.55 | 30.42 | 31.54 | 32.42 | 33.66 | 35.00 | 35.36 |
| Service | 49.73 | 49.73 | 49.45 | 48.77 | 55.59 | 54.61 | 53.15 | 53.58 | 53.12 | 52.85 | 52.11 | 51.35 | 51.30 |
| 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 |
| Average growth rate (in percent) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 3.31 | 2.23 | 3.10 | 3.14 | 5.50 | 4.46 | 4.37 | 3.33 | 2.79 | 2.97 | 4.19 | 3.92 | 3.11 |
| Industry | 6.72 | 4.57 | 6.98 | 7.45 | 9.80 | 9.02 | 8.16 | 9.67 | 11.09 | 10.22 | 12.06 | 12.67 | 6.48 |
| Service | 4.10 | 3.28 | 3.96 | 5.53 | 6.60 | 6.22 | 5.62 | 5.80 | 6.25 | 6.69 | 6.39 | 6.78 | 5.32 |
| GDP (At producer prices) | 3.34 | 3.24 | 4.47 | 5.41 | 7.18 | 6.64 | 6.15 | 6.54 | 7.11 | 7.28 | 7.86 | 8.15 | 5.24 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional

Note: up to FY2000-01, data used based on FY1995-96 and others are based on 2005-06.

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 and expenditure is presented in Table 2.6 and Table 2.7. According to the provisional data on the expenditure side, consumption decreased from 74.98 percent of GDP in FY2018-19 to 74.69 percent in FY2019-20.

On the other hand, domestic saving increased to 25.31 percent of GDP in FY2019-20; which was 25.02 percent in preceding fiscal year. Moreover national saving also increased to 30.11 percent in FY2019-20 from 29.50 percent in FY2018-19.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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

(In crore Taka.)

| Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Domestic Demand [(2)+(3)] | 1129475 | 1275097 | 1430851 | 1617789 | 1813872 | 2078186 | 2439522 | 2708936 | 2976660 |
| 2. Consumption | 831250 | 934727 | 1046858 | 1179924 | 1300034 | 1475356 | 1736587 | 1906266 | 2088672 |
| i. Public | 53175 | 61339 | 71719 | 81918 | 102109 | 118467 | 143056 | 159441 | 174509 |
| ii. Private | 778075 | 873389 | 975139 | 1098006 | 1197925 | 1356889 | 1593531 | 1746825 | 1914164 |
| 3. Investment | 298225 | 340370 | 383994 | 437865 | 513839 | 602830 | 702936 | 802670 | 887988 |
| i. Public | 60802 | 79621 | 87991 | 103393 | 115492 | 146472 | 179417 | 204087 | 227151 |
| ii. Private | 237423 | 260749 | 296003 | 334472 | 398347 | 456358 | 523518 | 598586 | 660837 |
| 4. Net Export | -82177 | -86570 | -87806 | -112361 | -80663 | -103370 | -194508 | -155417 | -167808 |
| 5. Gross Domestic Expenditure | 1047299 | 1188527 | 1343045 | 1505428 | 1733210 | 1974816 | 2245014 | 2553519 | 2808852 |
| 6. Gross Domestic Product | 1055204 | 1198923 | 1343674 | 1515802 | 1732864 | 1975815 | 2250479 | 2542483 | 2796378 |
| 7. Statistical Discrepancy | 7905 | 10396 | 6292 | 10375 | -346 | 1000 | 5465 | -11036 | -12474 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional

Gross investment as percent of GDP accelerated in FY2019-20 compared to earlier year. Similarly, both public and private investment increased in FY2019-20 from previous fiscal year. The total investment rose to 31.75 percent in FY2019-20, which was 31.57 percent in FY2018-19. Public sector and private sector investment increased to

8.12 percent and 23.63 percent of GDP respectively in FY2019-20; which were 8.03 percent and 23.54 percent of GDP respectively in preceding fiscal year. In absolute term, amount of investment stood at Tk. 887988 crore in FY2019-20, increasing by 10.63 percent from Tk. 802669 crore in the previous fiscal year.

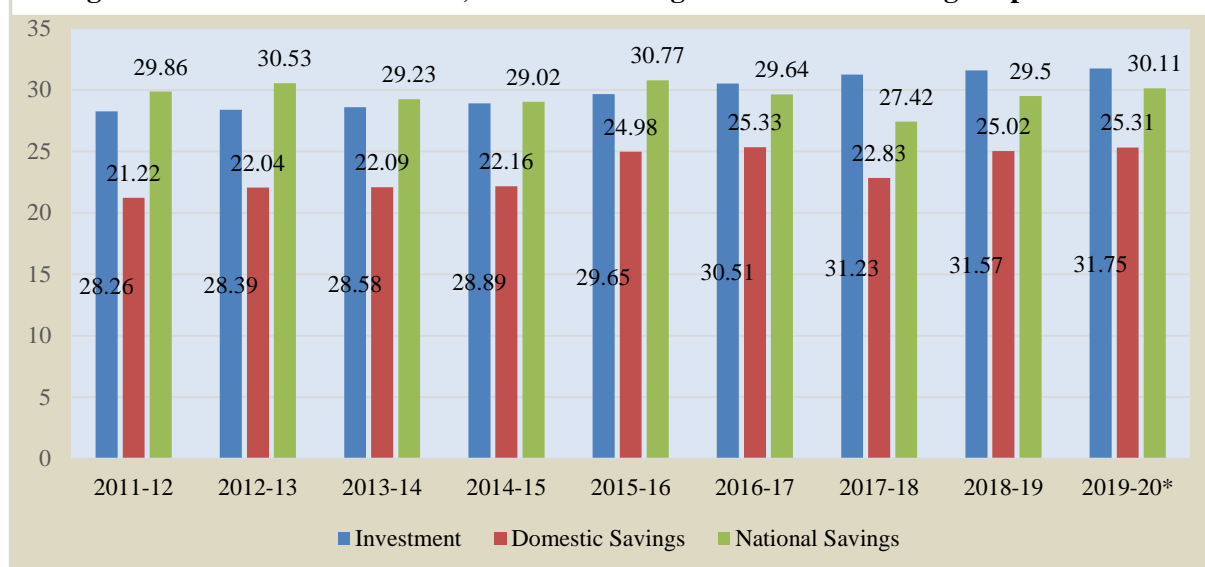
Table: 2.7: Consumption, Savings and Investment (As percent of GDP)

(Base Year: 2005-06)

| Item | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Consumption | 78.78 | 77.96 | 77.91 | 77.84 | 75.02 | 74.67 | 77.17 | 74.98 | 74.69 |
| i. Public | 5.04 | 5.12 | 5.34 | 5.40 | 5.89 | 6.00 | 6.36 | 6.27 | 6.24 |
| ii. Private | 73.74 | 72.85 | 72.57 | 72.44 | 69.13 | 68.67 | 70.81 | 68.71 | 68.45 |
| 2. Investment | 28.26 | 28.39 | 28.58 | 28.89 | 29.65 | 30.51 | 31.23 | 31.57 | 31.75 |
| i. Public | 5.76 | 6.64 | 6.55 | 6.82 | 6.66 | 7.41 | 7.97 | 8.03 | 8.12 |
| ii. Private | 22.50 | 21.75 | 22.03 | 22.07 | 22.99 | 23.10 | 23.26 | 23.54 | 23.63 |
| 3. Domestic Savings | 21.22 | 22.04 | 22.09 | 22.16 | 24.98 | 25.33 | 22.83 | 25.02 | 25.31 |
| 4. National Savings | 29.86 | 30.53 | 29.23 | 29.02 | 30.77 | 29.64 | 27.42 | 29.50 | 30.11 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) *Provisional

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



*Provisional

In order to increase domestic and foreign investment, the government of Bangladesh is formulating investment friendly policies, acts and laws. Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) has taken an initiative to create employment of around 1 crore people by establishing 100 Economic Zones (EZs) throughout the country by 2030. ‘One Stop Act, 2018’ has been passed in the Parliament for simplifying the business and providing fast and hassle free services to the investors. Under this act, investors have been mandated to have necessary services from the same office. Moreover, it is expected that the investment in the country will be increased and GDP growth will be accelerated as some comprehensive plans and programmes under Annual Development Programme (ADP) and Public Private Partnership (PPP) on structural development, rapid electrification, energy diversification, developed communication system and communication technology have been undertaken.

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) is relentlessly working with new initiatives to attain overall economic growth through encouraging local and foreign investment in private sector, providing facilities and assistance to establish industries and providing administrative coordination and better service to utilize government industries and commercial institutions and unutilized land and establishments into more suitable economic activities. BIDA is working to improve the ratings of Bangladesh which is currently 168th out of the 190 economies mentioned in the ‘Ease of Doing Business-2020’ report. The full international standard online One Stop Service was launched on February 2019 in pilot basis. Currently 21 on-line based business processes are being offered through this one stop service portal. A new horizon for the investment environment is going to be opened by full-fledged One Stop Service.

PRICES, WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate in FY2019-20 was 5.65 percent at national level, which was 5.48 percent in the previous fiscal year. It may be mentioned that the average inflation rate in the country is set at 5.50 percent in the FY2019-20. Bangladesh Bank has adopted a prudent monetary policy to control inflation and accelerate GDP growth. According to the last Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) 2016-17 conducted by BBS, the number of economically active population (above 15 years) in the country is 6.35 crore (male 4.35 crore and female 2.00 crore), out of which, a labour force of 6.08 crore is engaged in a number of professions. According to the survey, total labour force employed in agriculture stood at 40.60 percent which is 2.10 percentage points less compared to the previous Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2015-16. On the other hand, the total workforce employed in the services sector increased by 2.10 percentage points to 39.0 percent. According to the Bangladesh Wage Rate Index (Base Year 2010-11), the Nominal Wage Rate Index has increased from FY2013-14 to FY2019-20. Overseas employment and remittances from expatriates are contributing immensely to the country's economic development, including increasing employment in the country, as well as reducing unemployment, poverty alleviation, and increasing foreign exchange reserves. In the last FY2018-19, a total of 6.93 lakh people went abroad with employment. As many as 4.78 lakh workers have gone abroad till July-February of FY2019-20. In the FY2019-20, expatriate workers sent a total of US\$ 18,205.01 million in remittance, which is 10.87 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. The Coronavirus pandemic has caused a multi-dimensional crisis in Bangladesh's manpower export sector due to lockdowns and stagnation around the world. Various steps have been taken to keep the remittance flow smooth. The government is incentivising remittances at the rate of 2 percent to reduce the increased cost of sending remittances legally and to encourage remittances through legal channels. An incentive of Tk. 5,000 crore has been provided to save workers of the export oriented industries from the economic impact of Coronavirus infection. This money is being spent to pay the wages of the export-oriented workers.

Consumer Price Index and Inflation

As the country's national statistics agency, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) formulates the National Consumer Price Index (CPI). CPI is calculated by using food and non-food commodities basket and services consumed by the consumers in their day-to-day life. CPI is published counting 2005-06 as the base year. The commodities and their weights, used for the computation of

the index, are determined based on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). All rural and urban price indices are compiled using the lists of consumer goods of rural and urban households based on the survey and finally, the national price index is calculated by combining the weighted average of consumption expenditures of the two areas. All indices are computed separately in food and non-food groups which are again divided into a number of sub

groups. Consumer Price Index and inflation during FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 are shown in Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1.

Table 3.1: 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 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| General index | 156.59 | 170.19 | 181.73 | 195.08 | 207.58 | 219.86 | 231.82 | 245.22 | 258.65 | 273.26 |
| Inflation | (10.91) | (8.69) | (6.78) | (7.35) | (6.41) | (5.92) | (5.44) | (5.78) | (5.48) | (5.65) |
| Food index | 170.48 | 183.65 | 193.24 | 209.79 | 223.80 | 234.77 | 248.90 | 266.64 | 281.33 | 296.96 |
| Inflation | (14.11) | (7.72) | (5.22) | (8.56) | (6.68) | (4.90) | (6.02) | (7.13) | (5.51) | (5.56) |
| Non-food index | 138.77 | 152.94 | 166.97 | 176.23 | 186.79 | 200.66 | 209.92 | 217.76 | 229.58 | 243.00 |
| Inflation | (6.21) | (10.21) | (9.17) | (5.55) | (5.99) | (7.43) | (4.61) | (3.74) | (5.43) | (5.85) |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS).

Figure 3.1: Rate of Inflation at National Level

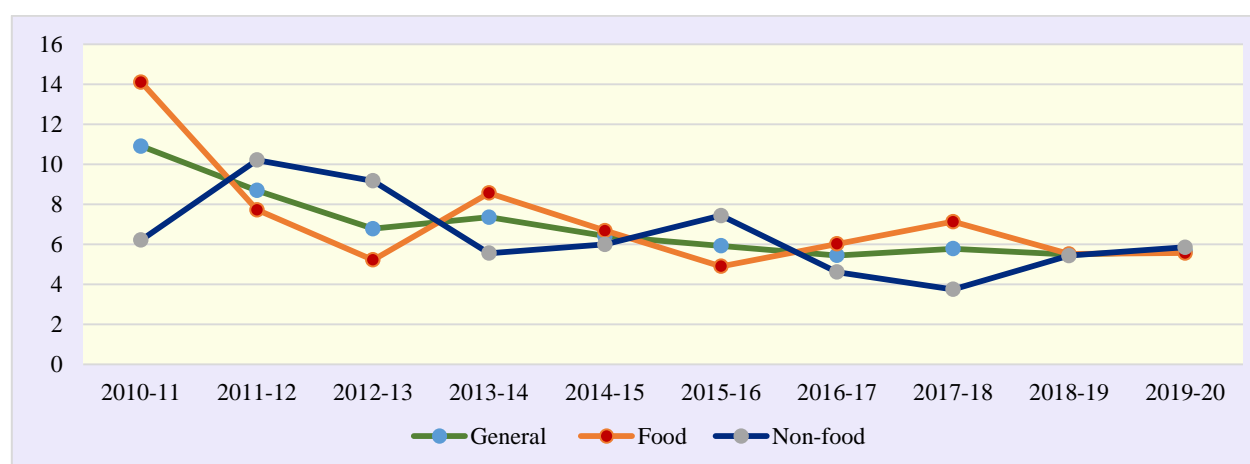


Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1 show that during the last 10 years, national level of inflation stood highest in FY2010-11 at 10.91 percent and lowest in FY2016-17 at 5.44 percent. Inflation rate stood at 5.65 percent in FY2019-20, which was 5.48 percent in FY2018-19. In the FY2019-20, the rate of food inflation was 5.56 percent and non-food inflation was 5.85 percent.

Table 3.2 shows that general inflation at the national level was 5.62 percent in July 2019, which rose to 6.05 percent in November 2019 as a result of rising food inflation. Against the backdrop of the outbreak of the

Coronavirus pandemic, the government has taken necessary steps, including keeping the supply chain intact and seamless, to alleviate the pressure of inflation by keeping the prices of daily necessities within the purchasing power of the people. In this context, a prudent monetary policy has been adopted that is conducive to growth and employment, inclusive, environmentally and investment-friendly. As a result, general inflation eased somewhat from December to May 2020. However, the country's overall inflation stood at 6.02 percent in June 2020, which was 0.67 percentage point higher than May 2020. The

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

main reason for this is the sudden increase in food inflation due to floods. From July 2019 to June 2020, the average inflation rate stood at 5.65 percent. During this period, food inflation increased from 5.42 percent in July 2019 to 6.54 percent in June 2020. At the

same time, non-food inflation eased to 5.22 percent in June 2020 from 5.94 percent in July 2019. The monthly inflation rate for FY2019-20 calculated on a point-to-point basis is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Monthly Rate of inflation Point to Point during FY2018-19

(Base Year 2005-06=100)

| Level | Type of Inflation | 2018-19 | July 2019 | Aug 2019 | Sep 2019 | Oct 2019 | Nov 2019 | Dec 2019 | Jan 2020 | Feb 2020 | Mar 2020 | April 2020 | May 2020 | June 2020 | Average (FY2019-20) |
|----------|-------------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| National | General | 5.48 | 5.62 | 5.49 | 5.54 | 5.47 | 6.05 | 5.75 | 5.57 | 5.46 | 5.48 | 5.96 | 5.35 | 6.02 | 5.65 |
| | Food | 5.51 | 5.42 | 5.27 | 5.30 | 5.49 | 6.41 | 5.88 | 5.12 | 4.97 | 4.87 | 5.91 | 5.09 | 6.54 | 5.56 |
| | Non-food | 5.43 | 5.94 | 5.82 | 5.92 | 5.45 | 5.47 | 5.55 | 6.30 | 6.23 | 6.45 | 6.04 | 5.75 | 5.22 | 5.85 |
| Rural | General | 5.15 | 5.49 | 5.34 | 5.41 | 5.36 | 6.01 | 5.76 | 5.52 | 5.44 | 5.47 | 6.08 | 5.65 | 6.02 | 5.63 |
| | Food | 5.27 | 5.60 | 5.38 | 5.40 | 5.56 | 6.54 | 6.12 | 5.16 | 5.09 | 5.06 | 6.17 | 5.61 | 6.47 | 5.68 |
| | Non-food | 4.93 | 5.27 | 5.25 | 5.42 | 4.96 | 4.99 | 5.07 | 6.22 | 6.12 | 6.27 | 5.92 | 5.73 | 5.18 | 5.53 |
| Urban | General | 6.07 | 5.88 | 5.75 | 5.80 | 5.67 | 6.12 | 5.73 | 5.67 | 5.48 | 5.49 | 5.73 | 4.81 | 6.03 | 5.68 |
| | Food | 6.04 | 5.03 | 5.02 | 5.10 | 5.31 | 6.11 | 5.34 | 5.03 | 4.70 | 4.44 | 5.33 | 3.94 | 6.72 | 5.17 |
| | Non-food | 6.10 | 6.84 | 6.60 | 6.61 | 6.09 | 6.13 | 6.19 | 6.41 | 6.36 | 6.69 | 6.20 | 5.79 | 5.27 | 6.26 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

Wages Rate Index

Previously BBS had been constructing Wage Rate Index (WRI) using FY1969-70 as the base year since 1974. Meanwhile,

constructing WRI using base year FY2010-11 has been initiated. The WRI from FY2013-14 to FY2019-20, calculated with the new base year, is presented in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: 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 | 149.23 | 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 | 168.28 | 175.33 | 6.35 | 6.48 | 5.99 | 6.41 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

It is observed from the above table that Nominal Wage Rate Index (NWRI) has been increased by an average of about 6.0 percent from FY2013-14 to FY2019-20. The index for the FY2019-20 fiscal year has declined slightly to 6.35 percent compared to the previous fiscal year.

The sector-wise analysis shows that the growth rate of sector-based wages declined to 5.99 percent and 6.41 percent respectively in the industrial and services sectors in FY2019-20 compared to the previous fiscal year. However, the agricultural wage index rose to 6.48 percent.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Labour Force and Employment

BBS conducts the Labour Force Survey (LFS) to assess the overall situation of employment. According to the latest survey in FY2016-17, the number of economically active population above 15 years is 6.35 crore. Out of this, male 4.35 crore and female 2 crore. As many as 6.08 crore people are engaged in a number of professions. Agriculture employed 40.6 percent of the employed person, followed by service at 39.0 percent with the smallest proportion in the industry sector at 20.4 percent.

According to the LFS 2016-17, the largest share of the employed population 44.3

percent worked as own-account workers, followed by 39.1 percent as employees and 11.5 percent contributing as family workers. Between the sexes by largest share, there were more males in all categories except among contributing family workers, where there were more than three times employed females (53 lakh) than employed males (17 lakh). 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 3.4.

Table 3.4: 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 | 47.33 | 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.

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 and amendment of labour Laws in line with changed situation, formulation and implementation of National Labour Policy, generation of employment and

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

skilled manpower, and fixation of minimum wages. Moreover, the Ministry of Labour and Employment leads to 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 FY2018-19, a total of 43,401 inspections were completed in the factories and establishments and a total of 21,085 inspections were completed till December of FY2019-20.
- **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 FY2018-19, DIFE received a total of 2,755 complaints and a total of 2,604 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. Inspectors identify the violation of labour law and rules during their inspection and give a deadline to resolve it. If factory authorities do not address the problems properly, DIFE files cases in labour courts against concerned factories. In FY2018-19, a total of 1,429 cases were filed.

- **Ensuring Maternity Welfare Benefits:** According to the labour law, DIFE ensures maternity benefits for female workers in the factories and establishments. In FY2018-19 maternal welfare benefits have been ensured for a total of 10,812 workers. For this, the amount of financial benefit provided to the workers by the employer is Tk.27.61 crore. In FY2019-20 maternal welfare benefits have been ensured for a total of 4,967 workers till December and the amount of financial benefits provided to the workers by the employer is Tk.16.17 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 FY2018-19, DIFE set up 512 child care centres and a total of 196 children's rooms till December of FY2019-20.
- **Issuance and Renewal of License:** Issuance and renewal of the license of the factories and establishments are one of the

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

most cardinal functions of DIFE. In FY2018-19, DIFE issued incenses to 13,237 factories and renewed 25,227 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 2,106 factories and establishments in FY2018-19.
- **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. Steps are taken to provide compensation to the victims after reviewing the investigation report of accident. DIFE arranged to give Tk. 71.06 lakh to the 103 injured and 121 dead workers or their families in FY2018-19.
- **Formation of Safety Committee:** Safety committee formation activities are going on to ensure safe working conditions in the factory. DIFE formed 1,198 safety committees in different factories and establishments in the FY2018-19. As of December 2020, a total of 3,435 safety committee 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.
- **Remediation of Factories:** Remediation Coordination Cell (RCC) was launched on 14 May 2017 under the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments. Meanwhile, the manpower and the capacity of the RCC has been increased. The Bangladesh Government and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have jointly hired more than 100 engineers to ensure a safe working environment, including structural safety, electrical safety and fire safety of the factory building. Currently, renovation of the defective garment factories is underway through RCC.
- **National Occupational Health and Safety Research and Training Institute:** The National Occupational Health and Safety Research and Training Institute (NOHSRTI) is under construction under DIFE. This institute will conduct research

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

and training on occupational health and safety issues. Construction work for this institute is expected to be completed by June 2021.

- **Helpline for Workers:** DIFE introduced a toll-free helpline service for workers. Workers of factories, shops and establishments across the country can call through the helpline (16357) for free on the workplace, wages and labour related issues. The new helpline was officially launched on 31 January 2019.
- **Occupational Health and Safety Good Practice Award:** The Ministry of Labour and Employment has introduced the 'Occupational Health and Safety Good Practice Award' to promote occupational health and safety at all workplaces across the country. The award was given to 10 factories on the National Occupational Safety and Health Day-2018 and 24 factories on OSH Day 2019. In 2020, the award will be given as 'Bangabandhu Green Factory Award' to offer tribute to the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and to commemorate the Mujib year.
- **Capacity Build-up Human Resource Development:** To accelerate the compatibility and capability of employers and workers representatives including officials of Labour administration, knowledge-based training has been provided to 14,330 persons through 4 IRI (Dhaka, Chattogram, Rajshahi and Khulna) and 32 labour welfare centers during the period of January 2019 to February 2020.
- **Women Development and Training:** The construction work of 2 dormitories having 920 seats in *Kalurghat*, Chattogram and 610 seats in *Bandor Narayanganj* has been running to introduce safe secure housing facilities for female workers in garments and other industries.
- **Innovative and Digital Activities:** More over to make the services more easy and 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 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.
- **Reform Activities for Labour Welfare:** Primary health service with free medication family planning and recreational services are being provided to the labourers and their family members through 32 labour welfare centers under the Department of Labour across the country. In the FY2019-20 (July-February) health services have been provided to 50,998 labourers and their family members and family planning services to total 28,977 labourers and their family members as well. Besides, in the same fiscal year recreation services

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

have been provided to 95,177 labourers and their family members.

- **Incentives Announced for Workers:** An incentive of Tk. 5,000 crore has been announced to save workers from economic injury due to Coronavirus infection. This money will be spent to pay the wages of the export-oriented workers. Workers in the ready-made garment industry, the main source of export earnings in Bangladesh, will benefit from this package.

Overseas Employment and Remittances

Overseas employment and remittances are making a significant contribution to the country's economic development, including increasing employment in the country, as well as eliminating the problem of unemployment, alleviating poverty and increasing foreign exchange reserves. The 'Probasi Kollyan Bank' is gradually increasing its activities for the welfare of expatriates, including providing financial assistance (loans) for foreign employment and export of labor force

and expanding investment facilities for expatriate Bangladeshis in the country. To develop skill manpower according to the demand of international labour market, The National skills Development Authority (NSDA) has been created under the Prime Minister's office and initiatives have been taken to activate the NSDA.

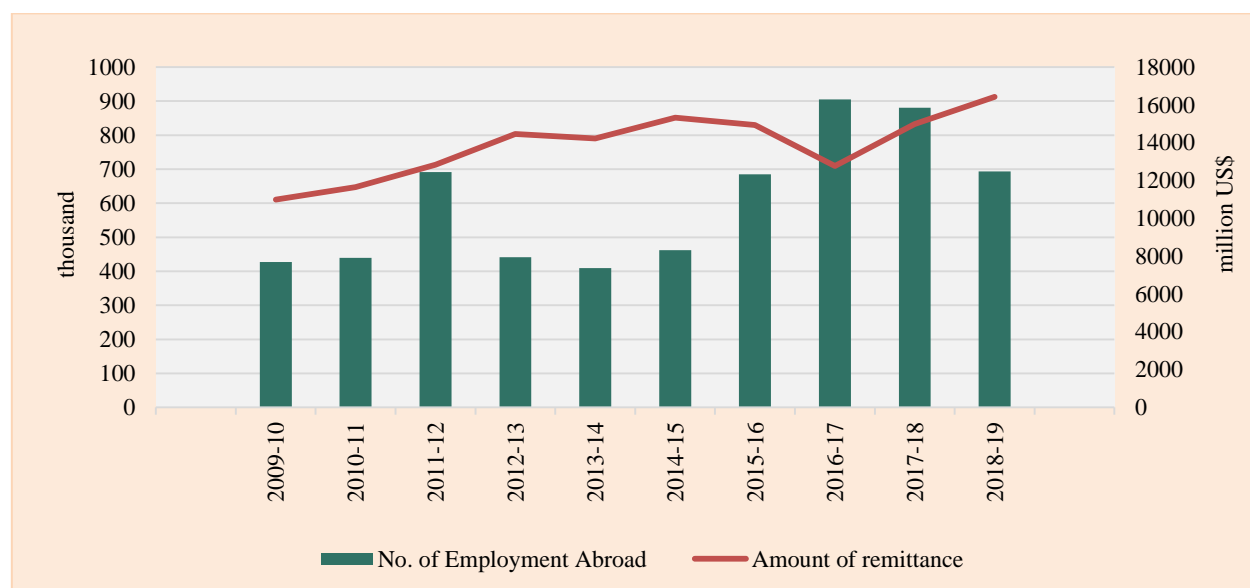
Despite the decline in Bangladesh's labour export and the return of a large number of expatriate workers due to the outbreak of COVID-19, remittances have increased in FY2019-20. In FY2018-19, the manpower export of Bangladesh was 6.93 lakh which is 21.07 percent lower than the previous fiscal year. But Bangladesh earned remittances of US\$ 16,419.63 million in FY2018-19 which was 9.60 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. In FY2019-20 Bangladesh earned remittances of US\$ 18,205.01 million which was 10.87 percent higher than remittance inflows in FY2018-19. Year-wise data of inward remittances sent by Bangladeshi expatriates is shown in Table 3.5 and Figure 3.2.

Table 3.5: Number of Expatriate Employees and Amount of Remittance

| FY | No. of Employment Abroad'000 | Amount of remittance | | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | | In Million US\$ | Percentage Change % | Tk. In Crore | Percentage Change % |
| 2009-10 | 427 | 10987.40 | 13.40 | 76109.60 | 14.15 |
| 2010-11 | 439 | 11650.32 | 6.03 | 82992.90 | 9.04 |
| 2011-12 | 691 | 12843.40 | 10.24 | 101882.78 | 22.76 |
| 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 | 478* | 18205.01 | 10.87 | 154352.00 | 11.84 |

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

Figure 3.2 Manpower Export and Remittance Inflow



Source: BMET, Bangladesh Bank.

The remittance sent by Bangladeshi expatriates was 9.05 percent of GDP and 50.82 percent of total export earnings during FY2010-11. But this ratios had declined and stood at 5.11 percent of GDP and 36.85 percent of total export earnings respectively in FY2016-17. In the FY2019-20, the ratios of remittances to GDP and remittances to export earning has increased as compared to the previous financial year.

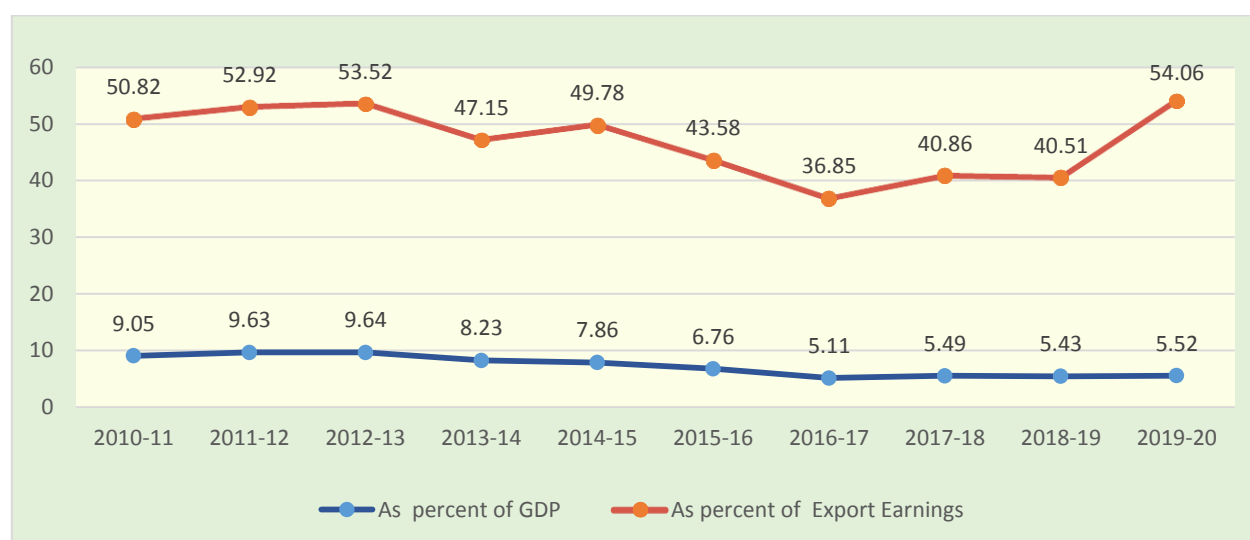
In FY2019-20, remittances accounted for about 5.52 percent of GDP and 54.06 percent of total exports which was 5.43 percent of GDP and 40.51 percent of total export earnings respectively in FY2018-19. Remittances as percent of GDP and as percent of total export earnings are shown in Table 3.6 and Figure 3.3.

Table 3.6: Remittance as Percent of GDP and Export Earnings

| FY | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| As percent of GDP | 9.05 | 9.63 | 9.64 | 8.23 | 7.86 | 6.76 | 5.11 | 5.49 | 5.43 | 5.52 |
| As percent of Export Earnings | 50.82 | 52.92 | 53.52 | 47.15 | 49.78 | 43.58 | 36.85 | 40.86 | 40.51 | 54.06 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, BBS and EPB

Figure 3.3: Remittances as percent of GDP and Export Earnings



Expatriates Classified by Skills

Analysing the statistics of the Bangladesh of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) from 2009 to 2019, it is observed that around 44.2 percent of overseas workers are less-skilled. The number of expatriates classified by skills is presented in Table 3.7. From the Table, it is observed that the share

of skills workers is increased at a significant rate in recent times but declined in 2018 and 2019. Share of professional workers has also increased notably in 2016 and 2017 but decreased in 2018 and 2019. The share of less skilled workers decreased. However, semi-skilled workers have increased slightly in 2019.

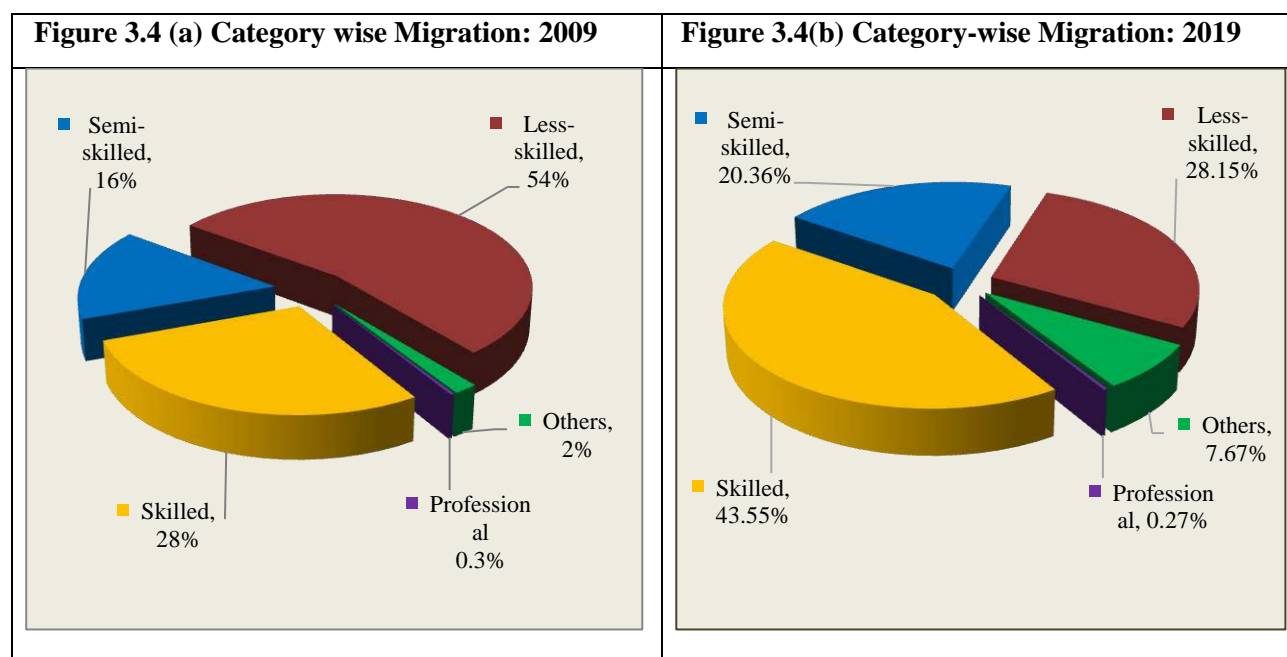
Table 3.7: Number of Expatriates Classified by Skill

| Calendar Year | Professional | Skilled | Semi-skilled | Less-skilled | Others | Total |
|---------------|--------------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------|---------|
| 2009 | 1426 | 134265 | 74604 | 255070 | 8485 | 475278 |
| 2010 | 387 | 90621 | 12469 | 287225 | 7560 | 390702 |
| 2011 | 1192 | 229149 | 28729 | 308992 | 7440 | 568062 |
| 2012 | 812 | 209368 | 20498 | 377120 | 9509 | 607798 |
| 2013 | 689 | 133754 | 62528 | 212282 | 9224 | 409253 |
| 2014 | 1730 | 148766 | 70095 | 193403 | 11690 | 425684 |
| 2015 | 1828 | 214328 | 91099 | 243929 | 4697 | 555881 |
| 2016 | 4638 | 318851 | 119946 | 303706 | 10590 | 757731 |
| 2017 | 4507 | 434344 | 155569 | 401796 | 12302 | 1008518 |
| 2018 | 2673 | 317528 | 117734 | 283002 | 13244 | 734181 |
| 2019 | 1914 | 304921 | 142536 | 197102 | 53686 | 700159 |

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training.

Table 3.7 and Figure 3.4 (a) and 3.4 (b) show that in 2009, the share of skilled and professional expatriates was about 28.25

percent and 0.30 percent respectively of the total manpower export, which increased to 43.55 percent and 0.27 percent in 2019.



Source: BMET, MoEWOE, Bangladesh Bank.

Country wise Manpower Export and Remittances

Most of the Bangladeshi expatriates are working in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Malaysia, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Singapore.

Besides, they are working in Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, UK, USA, Italy and other countries. The number of Bangladeshi expatriates by country since 2009 is shown in Table 3.8 and Figure 3.5(a) and 3.5(b).

Table 3.8 Number of Expatriate Bangladeshi Workers by Country

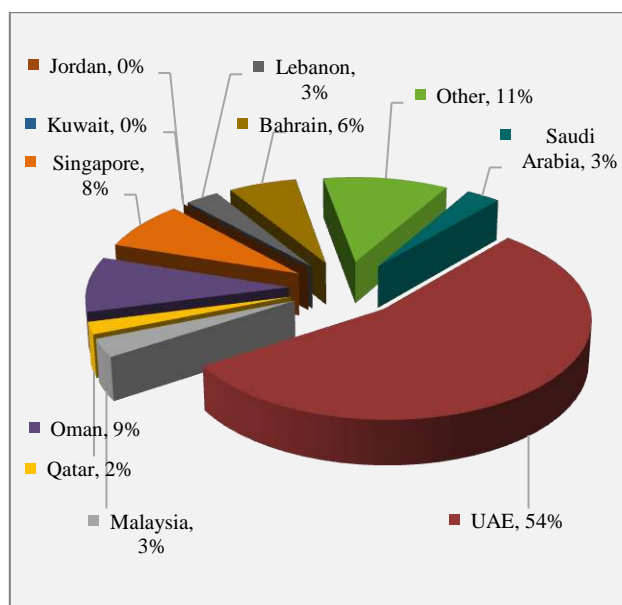
| Calendar Year | Saudi Arabia | UAE | Malaysia | Qatar | Oman | Singapore | Kuwait | Jordan | Lebanon | Bahrain | Other | Total |
|---------------|--------------|--------|----------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| 2009 | 14666 | 258348 | 12402 | 11672 | 41704 | 39581 | 10 | 1691 | 13941 | 28426 | 52837 | 475278 |
| 2010 | 7069 | 203308 | 919 | 12085 | 42641 | 39053 | 48 | 2235 | 17208 | 21824 | 44312 | 390702 |
| 2011 | 15039 | 282739 | 742 | 13111 | 135265 | 48667 | 29 | 4387 | 19166 | 13996 | 34952 | 568062 |
| 2012 | 21232 | 215452 | 804 | 28801 | 180326 | 58657 | 2 | 11726 | 14864 | 21777 | 61836 | 607789 |
| 2013 | 12654 | 14241 | 3853 | 57584 | 134028 | 60057 | 6 | 21383 | 15098 | 25155 | 65194 | 409253 |
| 2014 | 10657 | 24232 | 5134 | 87575 | 105748 | 54750 | 3094 | 20338 | 16640 | 23378 | 74001 | 425684 |
| 2015 | 58270 | 25271 | 30483 | 123965 | 129859 | 55523 | 17472 | 22093 | 19113 | 20720 | 53132 | 555881 |
| 2016 | 143913 | 8131 | 40126 | 120382 | 188247 | 54730 | 39188 | 23017 | 15095 | 72167 | 52735 | 757731 |
| 2017 | 551308 | 4135 | 99787 | 82012 | 89074 | 40401 | 49604 | 20449 | 8327 | 19318 | 44110 | 1008525 |
| 2018 | 257317 | 3235 | 175927 | 76560 | 72504 | 41393 | 27637 | 9724 | 5991 | 731 | 63082 | 734181 |
| 2019 | 399000 | 3318 | 545 | 50292 | 72654 | 49829 | 12299 | 20347 | 4863 | 133 | 86879 | 700159 |
| 2020* | 133997 | 853 | 121 | 3503 | 17398 | 9418 | 1743 | 3068 | 479 | - | 10638 | 181218 |

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training. *up to May 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

The overseas labour market of Bangladesh is continuously changing. In last decades manpower export shows a significant change. In 2009, 54 percent of total overseas employment was in United Arab Emirates (UAE) which decrease to 0.47 percent in 2019. On the other hand, manpower exports to Saudi Arabia in 2009 were only 3 percent of the total manpower exports, but in 2017 it increased to 55 percent. However, in 2018 it decreased to 35 percent but in 2019 it increased to 57 percent. Bahrain exported 6

Figure 3.5 (a): Overseas Employment by Countries in 2009

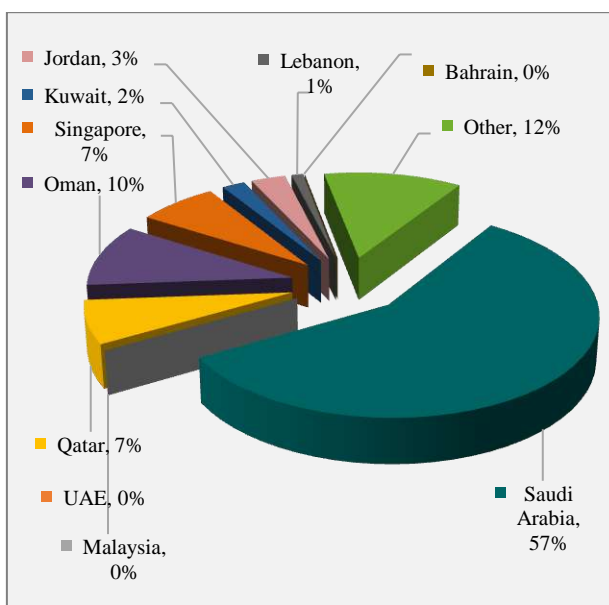


Source: BMET, MoEWOE, Bangladesh Bank.

The major share of remittance come from the Middle-East countries. Of which the highest amount of remittance has been received from Saudi Arabia.; Followed by the UAE and the United States. In the FY2019-20, the highest amount of remittances was received from Saudi Arabia (22.05%) among the Middle Eastern countries. It is followed by the UAE

percent of its manpower in 2009, but in 2019 it declined to almost zero percent. Manpower exports to Oman increased in 2019 compared to 2009, while manpower exports to Singapore declined to 7 percent in 2019 compared to 2009, respectively. The number of female migrant workers went up from 22,224 in 2009 to 1,21,925 in 2017, the highest in any previous year. In 2019, the number of female migrants was 1,04,786 which is about 14.97 percent of the total labour migration.

Figure 3.5 (b): Overseas Employment by Countries in 2019



(13.58%), Kuwait (7.54%) and Oman (6.76%). The USA (13.20%) tops the list of Western and European countries, followed by the UK (7.50%). Remittance inflows from Malaysia, Singapore, and several other countries have increased in recent times. Country-wise remittances sent by Bangladeshi expatriates from FY2009-10 to FY2019-20 are shown in Table 3.9 and Figure 3.6(a) and 3.6(b).

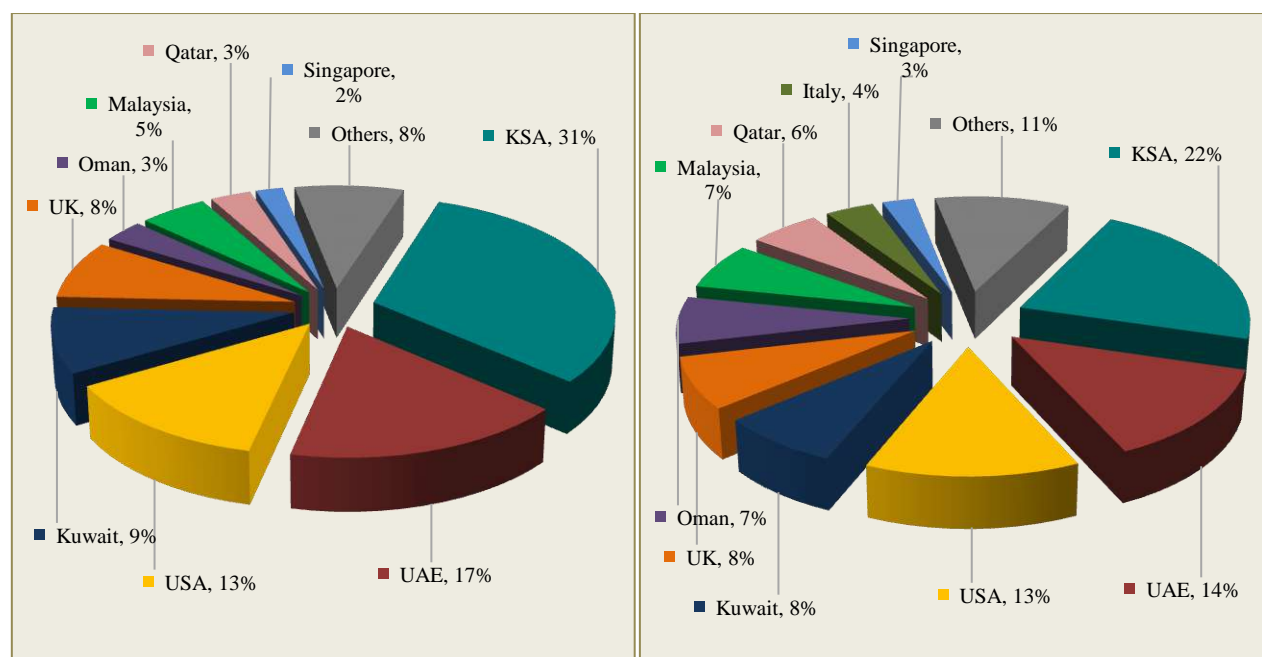
Table 3.9: Country wise Remittances

(In million US\$)

| FY | KSA | UAE | USA | Kuwait | UK | Oman | Malaysia | Qatar | Italy | Singapore | Others | Total |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 2009-10 | 3427.05 | 1890.31 | 1451.89 | 1019.18 | 827.51 | 349.08 | 587.09 | 360.11 | - | 193.5 | 881.68 | 10987.4 |
| 2010-11 | 3290 | 2002.6 | 1848.51 | 1075.8 | 889.6 | 334.3 | 703.7 | 319.4 | - | 202.3 | 984.09 | 11650.3 |
| 2011-12 | 3684.37 | 2404.78 | 1498.45 | 1190.13 | 987.45 | 400.93 | 847.49 | 335.25 | - | 311.5 | 1183.05 | 12843.4 |
| 2012-13 | 3829.5 | 2829.4 | 1859.8 | 1186.9 | 991.6 | 610.1 | 997.4 | 286.9 | - | 498.8 | 1370.7 | 14461.1 |
| 2013-14 | 3118.9 | 2684.9 | 2323.3 | 1106.9 | 901.3 | 701.1 | 1064.7 | 257.5 | - | 429.1 | 1640.6 | 14228.3 |
| 2014-15 | 3345.23 | 2823.77 | 2380.19 | 1077.78 | 812.34 | 915.26 | 1381.53 | 310.15 | 260.16 | 443.4 | 1567.1 | 15316.91 |
| 2015-16 | 2955.55 | 2711.74 | 2424.32 | 1039.95 | 863.28 | 909.65 | 1337.14 | 435.61 | 351.31 | 387.2 | 1515.39 | 14931.14 |
| 2016-17 | 2267.22 | 2093.5 | 1688.9 | 1033.3 | 808.16 | 897.71 | 1103.62 | 576.02 | 510.78 | 301 | 1489.24 | 12769.45 |
| 2017-18 | 2591.58 | 2429.96 | 1997.49 | 1199.70 | 1106.01 | 958.19 | 1107.21 | 844.06 | 662.22 | 330.2 | 1755.07 | 14981.69 |
| 2018-19 | 3110.40 | 2540.41 | 1842.86 | 1463.35 | 1175.63 | 1066.06 | 1197.63 | 1023.91 | 757.88 | 368.3 | 1873.2 | 16419.63 |
| 2019-20 | 4015.16 | 2472.56 | 2403.40 | 1372.24 | 1364.89 | 1240.54 | 1231.30 | 1019.60 | 699.15 | 457.40 | 1928.77 | 18205.01 |

Source: BMET, MoEWOE, Bangladesh Bank.

Figure 3.6 (a): Country wise remittance inflow in FY2009-10 **Figure 3.6 (b): Country wise remittance inflow in FY2019-20**



Source: BMET, MoEWOE, Bangladesh Bank.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Steps Taken to Boost up Foreign Employment and Remittances

The Coronavirus pandemic has caused a multi-dimensional crisis in Bangladesh's manpower export sector due to lockdowns and stagnation around the world. The government is working to ensure the overall welfare for expatriates, to create new labor markets through diplomatic efforts and to create skilled manpower through training in line with the needs of those markets. The following steps have been undertaken in order to enhance both foreign employment and remittances:

a) Expansion of Labour Market

The Middle-East is one of the principal destinations of manpower export from Bangladesh. The government has taken initiatives to contain the existing labour markets and explore new destinations for Bangladeshi workers in different regions of the world. Recently overseas employments have extended to new European countries such as Croatia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Poland and Romania. Signing of MoU/BLA with such as Japan, Cambodia and Seychelles has opened significant outflow of workers in these markets in the last one year. Special initiatives on skill and language-based training facilities have enhanced skilled worker's migration. The government has emphasized on safe and orderly migration. Besides, a market research has been done on 53 potential countries. Another research has been organized targeting the markets of Tajikistan, Guyana and Kenya in FY2019-20. These surveys

would contribute to the expansion of worldwide Bangladeshi labour market.

b) Control of Immigration Cost

The government is trying to keep the migration cost at a minimum level. Some of these initiatives are mentioned below:

- Bangladesh Overseas Employment and Services Ltd (BOESL) is engaged in sending manpower to South Korea at the minimum migration cost. The government has also fixed Country specific maximum migration cost.
- A strong database has been developed in BMET for aspirant migrant workers. If arrangements are made to recruit workers from this database, activities of fraudulent middlemen would curb and migration cost would be minimal.
- Since demand and salary of skilled workers are high in overseas employment and their migration cost is low, government has taken initiatives to address this through establishing new technical training centres and training more skilled workers.
- Earlier, all migration related services were provided solely from Dhaka and aspirant migrant workers would have to come to Dhaka. This contributed to high migration cost. The ministry has decentralised this service to district level and migration cost has gone down considerably.
- Female workers are being employed in Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan without zero migration cost. Mandatory one-month house-keeping course has been introduced for female migrant workers.

c) Training and Skill Development

As demand of skilled labour is higher than unskilled labour in different countries, the government gives emphasis on the training for the workers who are seeking job in abroad. Regular training is being provided through 6 Institutes of Marine Technology and 64 Technical Training Centres. In 2019, training has been provided to 5,83,764 employees in 55 job-oriented trades at the training centres mentioned. Taking into consideration the importance of skill training, the government has targeted to establish at least one vocational training centre in every upazilla. Establishment of 41 centres is ongoing. Another project to establish 60 TTC's is under approval process. 357 trainers of the training centres under BMET were trained in abroad to upgrade the standard of technical training to international level of this centres. They are now delivering training following City and Guilds (UK) Curriculum. Training arrangements have been launched in partnership with Saudi Arabia and Hong Kong so that female workers are trained and employed directly in overseas employment.

d) Digitisation of Emigration Process

To reduce the fraudulent activities of the recruiting agencies and brokers, a database of migrant workers with digitised fingerprints has been developed. Emigration clearance is being provided with a smart card by using database network. The hassles of the aspirant migrant workers and deception have been reduced at the airports due to workers' information recorded in the smart card.

Besides this, to make easier service for foreign job seeking workers pre-departure and finger print training program has been decentralised. Workers selection is going through online registration, safe migration is ensured with this process as well as regional balance is also ensured. Besides, transparency and accountability are ensured through the application of modern technology to digitalization of the emigration process which reduces the risk of intermediary brokers in the remittance process overseas. It has been possible to bring greater mobility and transparency than ever before and to reduce immigration costs.

e) New Law, Rules and Policies for Migration Governance

To ensure transparency and accountability in migration governance, government has adopted Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy, 2016 and enacted Overseas Employment and Migrant Act, 2013. To implement the Overseas employment and Migrant Act, 2013, several rules and regulations are also initiated. Overseas Employment and Migration Management Rule, 2017, Overseas Employment and Migration (Recruiting Agent License and Conduct) Rule, 2019 and Overseas Employment and Migration (Recruiting Agent Classification) Rule, 2020 are few of them. As per direction of the National Steering Committee on Overseas Employment and Expatriates' Welfare, the government has introduced compulsory insurance program for the migrant workers.

FISCAL POLICY AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

A balanced fiscal policy plays significant role in macroeconomic stability to create investment friendly environment, poverty reduction and human resource development. The government is conscious to maintain the budget deficit within 5 percent of GDP, but due to COVID-19 pandemic budget deficit across 5 percent of GDP in FY2019-20 revised budget. The trend of revenue mobilisation shows that the revenue-GDP ratio is on the rise, albeit the pace of growth is not at expected level. In FY2018-19, the total revenue mobilisation by NBR stood at Tk. 2,23,892.42 crore which was 76 percent of revised target (Tk. 2,96,201.00 crore). In FY2019-20 the collection of revenue is stood at Tk. 2,18,408.95 crore which is 73 percent of revised target (Tk. 3,00,500.00 crore and 2.45 percent lower than that of previous fiscal year. The government expenditure as percentage of GDP has been decrease to 17.87 percent in FY2019-20 from 18.30 percent in FY2018-19. The utilisation of RADP stood at 95 percent in FY2018-19 and 80 percent of FY2019-20 (up to June 2020). Currently, the larger portion of ADP is financed from domestic sources. Aid flow witnessed slightly decreased in February 2020 in FY2019-20 than same month of previous fiscal year.

To create the congenial environment for achieving faster economic growth and maintaining macroeconomic stability of the country as well as making a balance between revenue collection and expenditure is the objective of a fiscal policy. The fiscal policy includes the strategic mechanism of the government meeting spending priorities with available resources. To modernise the revenue management reform is a continuous process. These reforms have a direct bearing on maintaining macroeconomic stability of

the country, achieving faster economic growth, to create investment friendly environment, poverty reduction and human resource development.

Government Revenues

Tax is the principal source of government revenue. The rest of the revenue comes from non-tax sources like fees, charges, tolls etc. The trend of revenue mobilisation and revenue-GDP ratio last nine years are presented in Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1.

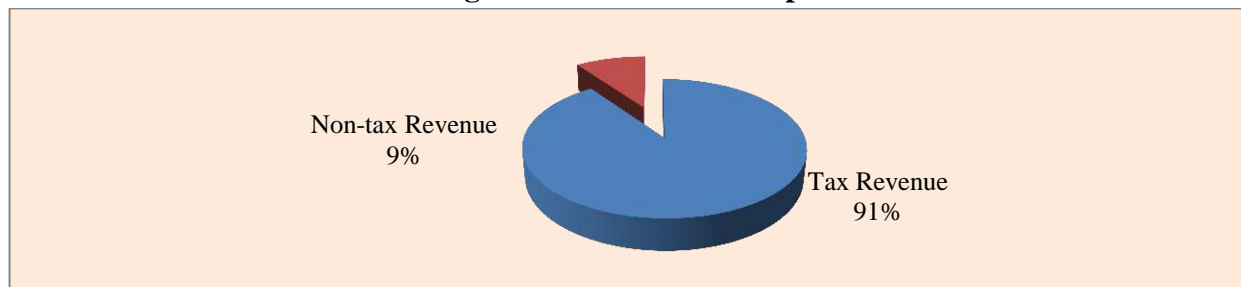
Table 4.1: Revenue Receipts

(In Crore Tk.)

| Particulars | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total Revenue | 114885 | 139670 | 156671 | 163371 | 177400 | 201210 | 259454 | 316599 | 348069 |
| Tax Revenue | 94754 | 116824 | 130178 | 140676 | 155400 | 178075 | 232202 | 289599 | 313068 |
| Non-tax Revenue | 22279 | 22846 | 26493 | 22695 | 22000 | 23135 | 27252 | 27000 | 35001 |
| As percent of GDP(Base Year 2005-06) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | 10.89 | 11.65 | 11.66 | 10.78 | 10.26 | 10.16 | 11.60 | 12.48 | 12.40 |
| Tax Revenue | 8.98 | 9.74 | 9.69 | 9.28 | 8.98 | 9.00 | 10.39 | 11.42 | 11.16 |
| Non-tax Revenue | 1.91 | 1.91 | 1.97 | 1.50 | 1.28 | 1.16 | 1.29 | 1.06 | 1.31 |

Source: Budget in Brief, Finance Division. Figures are based on revised budget.

Figure 4.1: Revenue Receipts



Source: Budget in Brief, Finance Division. Figures are based on revised budget.

The tax-GDP ratio is one of the recognised criteria for judging the level of development of a country. In FY2011-12, revenue-GDP ratio was 10.89 percent, which rose to 11.66 percent in FY2013-14. But there was decreasing trends in FY2014-15, 2015-16 and FY2016-17. Again increasing trends is shown from FY2017-18 and rose to 13.09 percent in FY2019-20. Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 shows that the lion share (more than 90%) of revenue comes from tax revenue which consists of mainly two types of tax such as

direct tax and indirect tax. Rest of the revenue is collected from different non-tax sources.

Revenue Management

Formulation of tax policy and its implementation are performed by the National Board of Revenue (NBR) under the Internal Resource Division. The major steps taken by the government during FY2019-20 for enhancing collection of direct and indirect taxes with a view to achieving the social and economic goals at a faster pace are shown in the Box 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

Box 4.1: Measures taken under Tax System for FY2019-20

- Reform in direct tax act was taken based on seven policy philosophies for first time in FY2016-17:
 - (1) Fiscal adequacy, (2) Equity and fairness, (3) Facilitating business and growth, (4) Social responsibility
 - (5) Increasing tax compliance and combating tax evasion n, (6) Adopting international best practices and
 - (7) Simplification of tax system and increasing the effective use of tax laws.

The policy reforms have earned following significant achievements:

- (a) Introduction of the return submission deadline termed as 'Tax Day' (30 November). This has been introduced in light of international good practice. With the introduction of Tax Day, most taxpayers filed their returns within the Tax Day;
- (b) The number of filing of return in the assessment year 2018-19 was 16.36 lakh. It has passed 21.96 lakh in the assessment year 2019-20, growth rate is 12.24 percent.
- (c) The growth of tax collection was 10.07 percent higher in FY2019-20 than that of in the FY2018-19.

To consolidate the reforms initiated in the previous year and to achieve the target of collecting more than 50 percent of NBR revenue by means of income tax, in addition to seven policy philosophies adopted in FY2016-17, five more areas have been covered in the policy reforms of FY2018-19:

- (1) Policy consistency and stability, (2) Attaining SDG, Ease of doing business ,(4) Environment and (5) Clarity of Acts, and rules, regulations relevant to tax.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

The changes adopted on the basis of above described policy guidelines for the FY2019-20

➤ **Equity and Equality:**

- *In order to facilitate expansion of the tax base without increasing the tax rate and tax burden on the existing taxpayers, the rate of minimum tax applicable for different localities as well as rate of tax applicable for different types of taxpayers (including company taxpayers) on varying slabs of income has been kept unchanged.*
- *Through a change enacted by the Finance Act, 2019, advance tax will be applicable only to taxpayers whose last assessed income exceeds taka 6 lac.*

➤ **Applicability of Surcharge on Individual Taxpayers:**

- *The minimum surcharge applicable on an individual's net asset has been revised in the following way:
For net asset not exceeding Tk. 10.00 crore: Tk.3,000/-;
For net asset exceeding Tk. 10.00 crore: Tk.5,000/-;*
- *Individual taxpayers engaged in the production of cigarettes, bidi, chewing tobacco etc. and having net asset exceeding Tk.3.00 crore will pay both the surcharge applicable on the net asset as well as an additional surcharge at the rate of 2.5% on the income exclusively derived from tobacco business, subject to the fulfillment of certain other criteria.*

➤ **Initiatives to Facilitate Economic Growth and Business Development:**

- *Source tax on export value has been reduced from 1% to 0.25% to facilitate economic growth and employment generation.*
- *Source tax on export cash subsidy has been reduced from 10% to 5% to facilitate economic growth.*
- *Income from multipurpose containers plying on inland waters has been brought under the purview of presumptive tax.*
- *An individual's tax-free ceiling for receiving dividend from company/companies listed in the Stock Exchange has been increased to Tk. 50,000.*
- *The tax holiday facility granted to manufacturers of rice bran oil (for different periods depending on the locality of their operation) until June 30, 2019 has been extended until June 30, 2024 through the Finance Act, 2019.*
- *Taxed dividend distributed both by resident and non-resident companies will remain out of the purview of taxation.*
- *Any taxpayer, being owner of a small or cottage industry situated in a lessor a least developed area of the country and engaged in producing of goods, will enjoy a reduced tax rate of 5% and 10% (depending on income amount) on income solely deriving from such business.*

➤ **Social Responsibility:**

- *Any income generating from fund of a trust, to be utilized for religious or charitable purposes and portion of which is kept deposited in a state-owned bank (at least 50%) and the residual amount in any other scheduled bank of the country, will be treated as tax exempted income.*
- *Income of educational or training institutions run for persons with special abilities is treated as tax exempted income.*
- *Any organisation reserving at least 10% of its employment for people with special abilities will be entitled to, except for in the case of minimum taxes, a rebate at the rate of 5% on taxes payable.*

➤ **Incentive for Small and Medium Entrepreneurs:**

- *Tax exemption facility granted to proceeds from export of handicrafts has been extended until June 30, 2024.*
- *The tax-exempted annual turnover ceiling of Tk. 36 lakh for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) has been increased to Tk. 50 lakh through Finance Act 2019.*

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

➤ **Protecting the Environment:**

- Issues like controlling environmental pollution and maintaining ecological balance have been given due attention in the Finance Act 2019. As such, companies in the RMG sector having green building certification will enjoy a reduced tax rate of 10 percent on its income.

➤ **Expanding the Tax Net:**

- Necessary amendments have been enacted to ensure right to taxing income of foreign companies engaged in virtual transactions and online business.
- Amendments have been brought about in the provisions of investment rebate through Finance Act 2019.
- Two new services, courier and packing and shifting services, are brought under the purview of deduction of tax at source.
- Tax on base value of wheeling charge for power transmission/distribution has been introduced through Finance Act 2019.
- At the time of submission of application seeking permission to set up a brick field or for renewing license of an existing one to the concerned authority, attaching proof of advance tax along with the name and location of the brick field has been made a mandatory provision.
- In case of engaging into payment of earnest money, concluding a power of attorney or registering a sales deed with a view to buying or transferring of a piece of land, building or apartment situated in city corporation, district headquarters, pourshava, cantonment board and the worth of the property under sale or transfer exceeds Tk. 1.00 lakh, the onus of producing TIN now mandatorily lie both on the buyer and the seller amending the previous provision that only the buyer need to have TIN.
- Producing TIN has been made a mandatory provision at the time of applying for both commercial or residential electricity connection in areas that fall under the territorial jurisdiction of a city corporation and cantonment board.
- The provision of having TIN has been made mandatory for any NGO registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau or any micro credit disbursement agency having license from the Micro Credit Regulatory Authority at the time of releasing fund or donation from the concerned authorities.

➤ **Compliance:**

- Returns of institutional taxpayers not submitting statement of salary and allowances of their employees, statement of tax deducted at source and also information regarding tax return submission of employees having taxable income will be brought under the purview of auditing.
- Provisions have been incorporated to expand the purview of imposition of penalty and to optimize the amount of penalty in case of failure to comply with the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance.
- Return form for company taxpayers has been partially amended to include the provision to submit statement of international transaction. Using this amended return form has been made mandatory from assessment year 2019-20.

➤ **Streamlining the Share Market:**

- Following the provisions enacted in the Finance Act 2019, companies listed in the stock exchange must distribute cash dividend at least equivalent to the amount of stock dividend declared by the company.
- According to the provision brought about through Finance Act 2019, any company listed with the stock-exchange will be able to reserve maximum 70 percent of its net profit after tax as retained earnings, fund, reserve or surplus and must distribute at least 30 percent of its net profit after tax as dividend (in the form of stock and cash, as per section 16F) among the shareholders.
- Any individual receiving dividend from company/companies listed in the Stock Exchange will enjoy a tax-exempted ceiling of Tk. 50,000.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

➤ **Providing Incentives to the Real Estate Sector:**

- Under the provisions of the Finance Act 2019, the per square meter rate depending on various geographical locations applicable for both residential and commercial building and apartment has been fixed at a considerably reduced amount.

➤ **Providing Incentives to the Film Industry:**

- The tax-exemption period granted on income generating from cinema hall or Cineplex starting commercial operation within June 30, 2019 depending on its geographical locations has been extended until June 30, 2024 through Finance Act 2019.

➤ **Facilitating Setting up of New Industries:**

- No question will be raised on investment of undisclosed sources made in a high-tech park or in any economic zone between July 01, 2019 to June 30, 2024, provided tax at the rate of 10 percent has been paid on such undisclosed sources.
- Changes have been brought about in the timeline for submitting application to avail and scope and conditions for qualifying for tax holiday for certain businesses. According to the amended provisions, certain businesses will have to be fully set up in Bangladesh between July 01, 2019 and June 30, 2024 and will also have to fulfill all other given conditions, to be able to qualify for granting tax holiday for different periods.
- A new section (46CC) has been included through Finance Act 2019 to bring about changes in the timeline for submitting application for and the scope and conditions to qualify for getting tax holiday for income generating from certain type of physical infrastructures. According to the amended provisions, certain type of physical infrastructures will have to be fully set up in Bangladesh between July 01, 2019 and June 30, 2024 and will also have to fulfill all other given conditions, to be able to qualify for granting tax holiday for different periods.

➤ **Expanding the scope/gamut of tax deducting authority**

- Associations of Persons and Micro Credit Organizations have been inducted as tax deducting authorities through Finance Act 2019.
- According to the amended and expanded provisions enacted through Finance Act 2019, all specified persons as mentioned in section 52(2) of the Income Tax Ordinance 1984, instead of the previous provision of only company, NGO, university, medical, dental and engineering college, by virtue of being inducted as a deducting authority, shall deduct tax at the time of making any payment as bill for renting or using a convention hall, conference center, room or hall, hotel, community center or restaurant.
- According to the amended and expanded provisions enacted through Finance Act 2019, all specified persons as mentioned in section 52(2) of the Income Tax Ordinance 1984, instead of the previous provision of only the government or any authority, company, co-operative bank, NGO, university, medical, dental, engineering or any other college, school, hospital, clinic or diagnostic center, by virtue of being inducted as a deducting authority, shall deduct tax at the time of making any payment as bill for rent and hotel accommodation.
- According to the amended and expanded provisions enacted through Finance Act 2019, all specified persons as mentioned in section 52(2) of the Income Tax Ordinance 1984, instead of the previous provision of only the government or any authority, company, co-operative bank, NGO, university, medical or dental college, by virtue of being inducted as a deducting authority, shall deduct tax at the time of making any payment as bill for rent of any vacant land, plant or machinery.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Box 4.2 Important steps taken for Reform of VAT law and Rules in FY2019-20:

Value Added Tax (VAT) is one of the important sources among the revenue earning sources in Bangladesh. The revenue earning target from VAT in FY2019-20 is estimated Tk. 1,09,846.00 corer. To achieve this target VAT Act, 1991, VAT Rules, 1991 and gazettes and orders issued under these act and rules was updated.

➤ Reform of VAT Law and Rules:

- The Value Added Tax Act and its rules have been simplified for Automated and Transparent Environment ;
- Online VAT registration has been compulsory and software has been prepared to provide online submissions. It will be possible to create a comfortable trade environment along with transparency and accountability
- Using Electronic Cash Register/Point of Sale (ECR/POS) software has been compulsory replaced with Electronic Fiscal Device (EED) in big resorts, hotels and other institutions. EFD machines have already been installed at 100 business installations (80 in Dhaka and 20 in Chattogram) as a pilot program.
- Using of Fiscal Device is compulsory if the turnover is up to Tk. 80.00 lakh to Tk. 5.00 crore, but above that introducing of online system is compulsory.

a) VAT exemption facilities extended to the following goods and services:

- a) VAT, SD and ATV exemption facility has been granted against the LNG (at the import stage);
- b) Exemption for Locally produced mobile phone (at the import and manufacturing stage);
- c) Exemption for Locally produced motorcycle and motorcycle parts (at the import and manufacturing stage);
- d) Exemption for Locally produced and supply of agricultural machinery, like: power ripper, power tiller operated cedar, combined harvester, low-lift pump, rotary tiller, etc.(at manufacturing and supply stage);
- e) Exemption of VAT on the show room rented by a female entrepreneur (at service stage);

➤ Restructuring of the Supplementary Duty (SD) rate for some goods:

| Title Code | No./H.S. | Description | Existing SD Rate (%) | Revised SD Rate (%) |
|------------|-----------|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| 21.05 | H.S. Code | Ice cream | 0 | 5 |
| S058.00 | | Helicopter Services | 20 | 25 |
| S044.00 | | Service charges to provide services like certification of registrations, route permit ,fitness, ownership and renewal of certificates for transport(except passenger bus, trucks, laury, ambulance, school bus etc.), provided by Bangladesh Road Transport Authority(BRTA). | 0 | 10 |
| S012.00 | | Services Provided through the use of SIM/RIM card on mobile phones | 5 | 10 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

➤ **Increase of value and duty rate for tobacco products considering the health risk it imposes on people:**

(a) Cigarette

| <i>past price(for 10 sticks) in Tk</i> | <i>past total tax incidence (%)</i> | <i>present price(for 10 sticks) in Tk</i> | <i>present total tax inci- dence (%)</i> |
|---|---|--|--|
| 35.00 and above | 55 | 37.00 and above | 55 |
| 48.00 and above | 65 | 63.00 and above | 65 |
| 75.00 and above | 65 | 93.00 and above | 65 |
| 105 and above | 65 | 123.00 and above | 65 |

(b) Bidi

| <i>Description of Goods</i> | <i>Sticks (Per Pack)</i> | <i>Tariff Value (2018-19) (Tk.)</i> | <i>Present Tariff Value (2019-20) (Tk.)</i> | <i>Supplementary Duty Rate (2018-19) (%)</i> | <i>Supplementary Duty Rate (2019-20) (%)</i> |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| <i>handmade Bidi without help of machine (without filter)</i> | 8 | 4.00 | 4.48 | 30 | 30 |
| | 12 | 6.00 | 6.72 | 30 | 30 |
| | 25 | 12.50 | 14.00 | 30 | 30 |
| <i>handmade Bidi without help of machine (with filter)</i> | 10 | 7.50 | 8.50 | 35 | 40 |
| | 20 | 15.00 | 17.00 | 35 | 40 |

b) Activities taken for the development and expansion of information technology::

- Exemption on computer & computer parts, Computer Modem, Software (in production and Trading stage);
- VAT Rate reduced against 'Internet Service Provider' from 15% to 5%.

➤ **Changes brought in some other cases:**

- VAT exemption facilities for the Local API Industries;
- VAT exemption facilities for the Local polystyrene staple fiber industries;
- VAT exemption facilities for the Local refrigerator, freezer and air-conditioner manufacturing industries have been extended up to 30th June, 2021;
- Exemption facility has been rationalized Local automobiles industries for production of car manufactured in the country.

Box 4.3 Measures under Customs duty System in FY2019-20

- Existing six tiers/slabs of import duty (CD) like 0%, 1%, 5%, 10%, 15% & 25% is unchanged in FY2019-20.
- Existing Supplementary Duty (SD) at 11 (eleven) tiers like 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 100%, 150%, 200%, 250%, 350%, 500% is kept unchanged.
- The concessionary rate of duty on agricultural machinery and parts imports has been continued. To facilitate the sustainable development and development of the fisheries, poultry and dairy sectors, concessions have been provided to new materials and machinery by continuing the concession benefits provided in the past for the import of foodstuffs and various materials in the sector.
- In order to protect domestic dairy and dairy farms, the existing customs duty on milk powder has been increased from 5% to 10% and minimum assessable value has been introduced.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- *Specific rate of Customs Duty has been increased on imported raw sugar from Tk. 2,000 to Tk. 3,000 and on refined sugar from Tk. 4,500 to Tk. 6,000.*
- *Concession facility has been provided in several other raw materials used by the pharmaceutical industry, including several ingredients for making cancer drugs; Regulatory duty reduced from 25% to 15% on.*
- *The main raw material of the domestic rice bran oil mills is rice bran. Export duty on rice bran has been increased from 10% to 25% to discourage the export. Also, 10% export duty on unmanufactured tobacco, Tobacco refuse, has been withdrawn. In order to encourage the export of environmentally friendly building bricks, the export duty on the product has been reduced from 25% to 15%; on life saving medical gas producing raw material liquid Oxygen, Nitrogen, Argon and Carbon Dioxide.*
- *Concessions have been provided in the import of important raw materials used in locally manufactured lift and compressors. In order to protect local refrigerators and air-conditioning industries, tariffs have been reduced on the import of certain raw materials used in the sector.*
- *To provide protection on locally manufactured Gypsum Board and Particle Board industry, 10 % supplementary duty has been introduced on import of gypsum board and sheet and the existing supplementary duty on party board has been increased from 10% to 20%.*
- *To facilitate the production of footwear locally, concessions have been provided in the import of 5 important raw materials required for the manufacture of footwear.*
- *Imports duty on electric fans and water pumps with a capacity of less than 750 watt has been increased to protect domestic industries.*
- *Import duty on Duplex boards / card boards / Swedish boards / folding box boards etc. have been reduced from 25% to 15%.*
- *Regulatory duty on 16`` rim size rubber tube used in light vehicles like LCV tires, motorcycle tires and CNG taxi has been increased from 3% to 5% to protect the domestic tire tube manufacturing industries.*
- *Import duty on smart phones has been increased to 25%.*
- *The existing customs duty on lighting arrester has been reduced from 10% to 5%.*
- *Preparation of a modern and up to date Customs Act, 2020 in Bangla language instead of the Customs Act, 1969 is ongoing.*

Revenue Mobilisation Programs

The target for the NBR taxes for FY2019-20 was set at Tk. 3,25,600.00 crore. But the revised target is set at Tk .3,00,500.00 crore. According to NBR statistics, against the targets, revenue collection up to June 2020 stood at Tk. 2,18,604.50 crore (73 percent of revised target). Growth of revenue collection was 2.36 percent lower during same month of previous fiscal year. In FY2018-19 revenue mobilisation was Tk. 2,23,893.42 crore which was 80 percent of the revised target. Analysis

of revenue collection for FY2018-19 by categories shows that indirect taxes including import duty and VAT generate most revenues as a single category. However, income tax is also predominant in the overall revenue collection. In FY2019-20 (up to May 2020) VAT also generates most revenues as a single category (79% of target) and import duty was the second (70% of target) position. Item-wise tax collection from FY2014-15 to FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) is presented in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2.

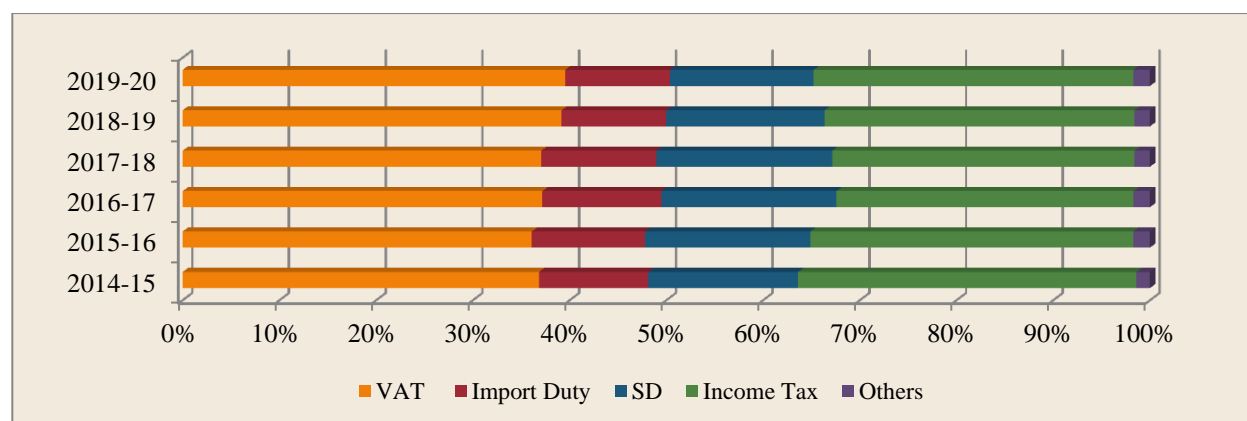
Table 4.2: Item wise Revenue Collection

(In Crore Taka)

| Items of Revenue Collection | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Import Duty | 15349.85 | 18016.58 | 21069.19 | 24502.12 | 24277.40 | 23643.58 |
| VAT (at import level) | 17690.47 | 20583.86 | 25561.09 | 29367.76 | 31398.55 | 29932.28 |
| Supplementary Duty (import level) | 5252.42 | 6560.20 | 7628.89 | 7912.23 | 7664.04 | 6975.3 |
| Export Duty | 40.63 | 32.75 | 22.70 | 35.77 | 42.17 | 1.08 |
| Sub Total: | 38333.37 | 45193.39 | 54281.87 | 61817.88 | 63382.16 | 60552.24 |
| Excise Duty | 960.38 | 1582.03 | 1790.51 | 2080.34 | 2373.33 | 2279.48 |
| VAT (Local) | 32290.13 | 34862.82 | 38287.76 | 47171.80 | 56323.20 | 56458.17 |
| Supplementary Duty (Local) | 15758.31 | 19630.96 | 23481.70 | 29639.15 | 28891.02 | 25471.34 |
| Turn Over Tax | 4.71 | 4.85 | 2.45 | 2.89 | 2.47 | 1.16 |
| Others (Local) | - | - | - | - | 20.52 | 642.35 |
| Sub Total: | 49013.53 | 56080.66 | 63562.42 | 78894.18 | 87610.36 | 84852.5 |
| (A) Total of Indirect Tax | 87346.90 | 101274.05 | 117844.29 | 140712.06 | 150992.52 | 145404.74 |
| Income Tax | 47477.40 | 51328.92 | 52754.93 | 64548.26 | 71795.50 | 72179.79 |
| Travel taxes and duties | 876.40 | 1018.37 | 1057.22 | 1146.93 | - | 824.42 |
| (B) Total of Direct Tax | 48353.80 | 52347.30 | 53812.15 | 65695.19 | 72899.90 | 73004.21 |
| Grand Total (A+B) | 135700.70 | 153621.34 | 171656.44 | 206407.25 | 223892.42 | 218408.95 |
| Share of Indirect Tax (%) | 64.37 | 65.93 | 68.65 | 68.17 | 67.44 | 66.57 |
| Share of Direct Tax (%) | 35.63 | 34.07 | 31.35 | 31.83 | 32.56 | 33.43 |

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR).

Figure 4.2: Comparative Statement of Item wise Revenue Collection (%)



Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR).

Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 shows that Income Tax and Value Added Tax (VAT) plays significant role in revenue mobilisation. The share of VAT is in highest position and 39.55 percent of revenue collection of NBR tax in current fiscal year. In last few years share of VAT was 36-40 percent. The share of income

tax is the second highest position. Revenue earning from income tax was 35 percent in FY2014-15, which reduced to 32 percent in FY2018-19. In FY2019-20 the percent stood at 33.05. Though there is an increasing trend in amount of income tax collection but 64-70 percent of revenue is coming from indirect source.

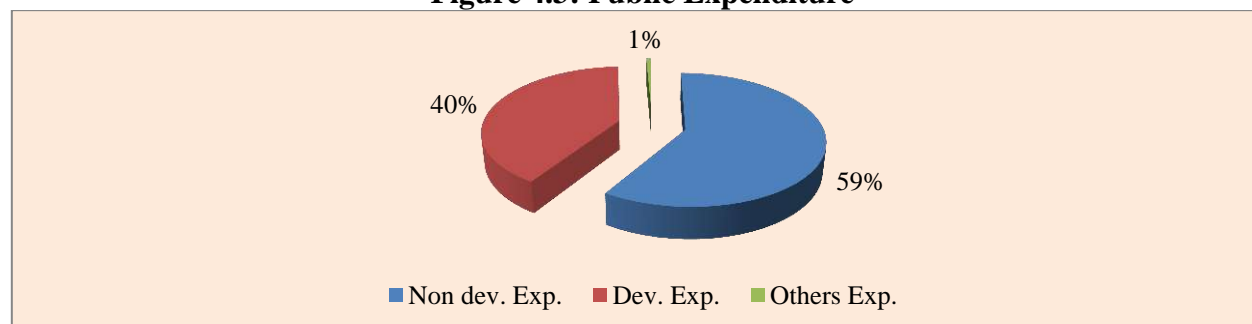
Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Public Expenditure

Public expenditure management is an integral part of fiscal management. Total public expenditure including non-development,

development and other expenditure in respect of expenditure-GDP ratios from FY2014-15 to FY2019-20 are presented in Figure 4.3 and Table 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Public Expenditure



Source: Budget in Brief, Finance Division, M/O Finance.

Note: Based on Revised Budget of FY2019-20.

Table 4.3: Public Expenditure

| Particulars | (In Crore Taka) | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| (a) Recurrent expenditure | 149399 | 156592 | 175849 | 210578 | 266926 | 310262 |
| (b) Development expenditure | 80476 | 81407 | 88090 | 153688 | 173449 | 211683 |
| (c) Other expenditure | 9793 | 217 | 5560 | 7229 | 2166 | 1245 |
| Total Public Expenditure (a+b+c) | 239668 | 264564 | 269499 | 371495 | 442541 | 523190 |
| As percent of GDP | | | | | | |
| (a) Recurrent expenditure | 10.04 | 9.86 | 9.46 | 8.86 | 9.10 | 10.75 |
| (b) Development expenditure | 4.85 | 5.31 | 5.54 | 4.33 | 6.87 | 7.03 |
| (c) Other expenditure | 1.20 | 0.65 | 0.29 | 0.18 | 0.32 | 0.04 |
| Total Public Expenditure | 16.12 | 15.81 | 15.30 | 13.56 | 16.61 | 18.12 |

Source: Budget in Brief, Finance Division, M/O Finance.

Note: Data are based on revised budget. 'Development Expenditure' includes ADP, Non-ADP, FFW and Projects and Development Program under Revenue Budget, 'Other Expenditure' includes net outlay for food account operation, loans and advances.

In FY2019-20 considering the responses and initiatives to fight 'COVID-19' pandemic Government has set priority areas of different sectors and allocation of resources. Government's development priorities continue towards providing fiscal stimulus to overcome the losses caused by 'COVID-19'. In the FY2019-20 revised budget, allocation has been increased or additional allocation has been made to the sectors which have

been directly involved with the response to 'COVID-19' such as health, agriculture, social welfare, food, disaster management, employment generation etc. Allocation to these sectors on priority basis will be continued in the FY2020-21. In order to recover the economy from the massive slowdowns of economic activities due to general holiday since March 2020, government has announced 21 stimulus

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

package accounting Tk. 1,12,633 crore. Total amount allocated for stimulus package is about 4.03 percent of GDP. These 21 packages have been announced as financial support in the form of low interest loans, food security, social protection, special allowances, incentives etc. The packages are shown in Box 4.4.

Annual Development Program (ADP)

For poverty elevation and to increase the socio-economic development government implements the Annual Development Program (ADP) as a short term development planning. Although the ADP's absolute size has been increasing along with the number of projects, there has been a marked improvement in the ADP implementation.

In FY2019-20 the total size of the Revised ADP (RADP) (including self-financed projects of autonomous bodies), is Tk. 2,01,198.56 crore (GoB Tk. 1,35,333.5 crore and project aid Tk. 65,865.00 crore). A total of 1,851 projects are included in the Revised ADP, where 1,601 are investment projects, 146 are Technical Assistance Projects, 1 is funded by JDCF and 103 projects are financed by autonomous bodies and corporation. Excluding the self-financed projects of autonomous bodies, there were 1,805 projects in FY2018-19 and the number stood at 1,748 in FY2019-20. The implementation status of ADP/RADP from FY2014-15 to FY2019-20 is presented 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 |
| 2019-20* | 1475 | 202721 | 130921 | 71800 | 1748 | 192921 | 130921 | 62000 | 155698 (80%) | 108172 (83%) | 47526 (77%) |
| 2018-19 | 1511 | 173000 | 113000 | 60000 | 1785 | 167000 | 116000 | 51000 | 158269 (95%) | 111165 (96%) | 47104 (92%) |
| 2017-18 | 1308 | 164085 | 96331 | 57000 | 1551 | 148381 | 96331 | 52050 | 141492 (95%) | 89155 (93%) | 52337 (100.55%) |
| 2016-17 | 1123 | 110700 | 70700 | 40000 | 1415 | 110700 | 77700 | 33000 | 100840 (91%) | 72410 (93) | 28430 (86%) |
| 2015-16 | 999 | 97000 | 62500 | 34500 | 1315 | 91000 | 61840 | 29160 | 83581 (92%) | 58357 (94%) | 25224 (86%) |
| 2014-15 | 1034 | 80315 | 52615 | 27770 | 1204 | 75000 | 50100 | 24900 | 68524 (91%) | 46080 (92%) | 22444 (90%) |

Source: Programming Division, Planning Commission; IMED, Ministry of Planning.

Note: Excluding own funded projects. *Up to June 2020

In FY2014-15, RADP allocation was Tk. 75,000 crore which increased to Tk. 1,92,921.00 crore in FY2019-20. The utilisation rate of the RADP allocation was 95 percent in FY2018-19. Implementation of

RADP in FY2019-20, up to June 2020 is 80 percent.

Composition of Annual Development Programme (ADP) by Major Sectors

The analysis of the sectorial composition of the ADP shows that the policy to create

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

favourable environment to increase in the investments for creating infrastructures needed for gross production has been upheld through increasing allocation in power, energy and transport sectors. Similarly the increasing trend in allocations and utilisation

rate for the socio economic infrastructure sectors in the ADP indicate relevance to the government's sectorial policies and strategies.

Table 4.5 and Figure 4.4 show the revised allocations for the sectors in the RADP.

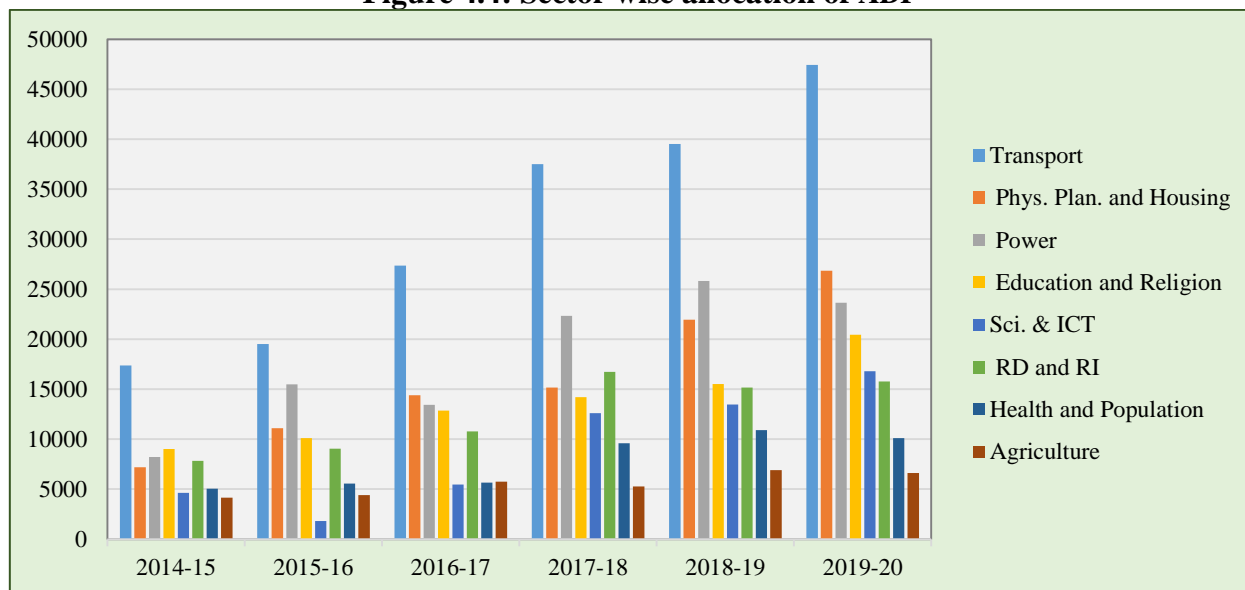
Table 4.5: Sector Wise Allocation of ADP

(In crore Tk.)

| FY Sector | 2014-15 | | 2015-16 | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Allocation | % | Allocation | % | Allocation | % | Allocation | % | Allocation | % | Allocation | % |
| 1. Agriculture | 4147.23 | 5.33 | 4410.05 | 4.85 | 5741.60 | 5.19 | 5283.52 | 3.56 | 6918.24 | 3.92 | 6623.53 | 3.43 |
| 2. RD and RI | 7840.09 | 10.07 | 9046.13 | 9.84 | 10761.43 | 9.72 | 16722.00 | 11.27 | 15154.25 | 8.58 | 15777.91 | 8.18 |
| 3. Water Resources | 2035.92 | 2.62 | 2609.49 | 2.87 | 3342.11 | 3.02 | 4147.31 | 2.80 | 5000.87 | 2.83 | 6552.79 | 3.40 |
| 4. Industry | 1863.00 | 2.39 | 1711.35 | 1.88 | 974.12 | 0.88 | 1563.55 | 1.05 | 2176.01 | 1.23 | 3238.10 | 1.68 |
| 5. Power | 8223.71 | 10.56 | 15478.21 | 17.01 | 13447.57 | 12.15 | 22340.32 | 15.6 | 25819.17 | 14.62 | 23631.78 | 12.25 |
| 6. Gas, Oil and Natural Resource. | 2209.33 | 1.38 | 1068.17 | 1.17 | 1067.87 | 0.96 | 1346.48 | 0.91 | 5737.06 | 3.25 | 2417.07 | 1.25 |
| 7. Transport | 17361.9 | 22.30 | 19512.13 | 21.11 | 27360.23 | 24.72 | 37513.22 | 25.28 | 39531.17 | 22.38 | 47431.92 | 24.59 |
| 8. Communi- cation | 1003.58 | 1.29 | 1434.82 | 1.58 | 1915.79 | 1.73 | 937.44 | 0.63 | 2221.01 | 1.26 | 1739.64 | 0.90 |
| 9. Phys. Plan. and Housing | 7194.27 | 9.24 | 11092.38 | 12.19 | 14391.17 | 13.00 | 15146.83 | 10.21 | 21956.51 | 12.43 | 26839.25 | 13.91 |
| 10. Education and Religion | 9026.65 | 11.6 | 10101.74 | 11.10 | 12845.97 | 11.60 | 14186.56 | 9.56 | 15510.84 | 8.78 | 20429.53 | 10.59 |
| 11. Sports and Culture | 166.92 | 0.21 | 261.00 | 0.29 | 214.19 | 0.28 | 318.61 | 0.21 | 653.66 | 0.37 | 587.93 | 0.30 |
| 12. Health and Population | 5041.61 | 6.48 | 5556.47 | 6.11 | 5655.33 | 5.11 | 9607.51 | 6.47 | 10902.07 | 6.17 | 10108.49 | 5.24 |
| 13. Mass Com. | 109.95 | 0.13 | 117.98 | 0.13 | 176.00 | 0.16 | 219.65 | 0.15 | 250.39 | 0.14 | 171.25 | 0.09 |
| 14. Social WF, WA and Y Dev. | 409.04 | 0.53 | 424.48 | 0.47 | 347.19 | 0.31 | 431.86 | 0.29 | 649.71 | 0.37 | 798.06 | 0.41 |
| 15. Public Administration | 1703.35 | 2.19 | 2327.43 | 2.56 | 2361.38 | 2.12 | 2118.91 | 1.43 | 4974.07 | 2.82 | 5137.49 | 2.66 |
| 16. SICT | 4628.82 | 5.95 | 1808.38 | 1.99 | 5472.04 | 4.94 | 12593.18 | 8.49 | 13453.63 | 7.62 | 16790.43 | 8.70 |
| 17. Labour and Employment | 511.10 | 0.66 | 421.29 | 0.46 | 450.77 | 0.41 | 356.25 | 0.24 | 464.30 | 0.26 | 544.27 | 0.27 |
| Block/Others | 2650.43 | 3.40 | 3918.50 | 4.31 | 4092.07 | 3.70 | 3547.80 | 2.39 | 5246.75 | 3.14 | 4101.56 | 2.13 |
| Grand Total | 75000 | 100 | 91000 | 100 | 110700 | 100 | 148381 | 100 | 167000 | 100 | 192921 | 100 |

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

Figure 4.4: Sector wise allocation of ADP



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

Table 4.5 shows that maximum importance has been given to transport, physical infrastructure, water supply and housing, energy, education and religion, rural development science and information technology (SICT), health, nutrition and family planning and agriculture sectors in ADP allocations. The highest amount has been allocated to the transport sector during the last six fiscal years. *Padma* Multipurpose bridge construction is a national priority, so the increase of allocation for the *Padma* Multipurpose Bridge project and *Padma* Bridge Rail Connectivity project. These projects allocated Tk. 4,015.00 crore and Tk. 3,297.40 crore respectively. The third important project ‘Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development’ project was allocated Tk. 4,326.73 crore. These allocations made the transport sector the highest (Tk. 47,431.92 crore) recipient of ADP allocation in FY2019-20 as well, which is 24.59 percent of the total outlay. The Physical infrastructure, water

supply and housing sector got 13.91 percent allocation of RADP in FY2019-20 which is the second highest allocation.

For the significant ‘*Matarbari* Ultra Super Critical Coal Fired Power’ project which allocated Tk. 3,225.50 crore in FY2019-20 power sector also continues the trend of increasing allocation and a total sectorial allocation made Tk. 23, 631.78 crore which is 12.25 percent of RADP. Education and Religion sector allocated 10.59 percent of ADP. Another mega project ‘*Ruppur* Nuclear Power Plant’ is implementing under Ministry of Science and Technology which is the highest allocated project in RADP i.e. Tk. 14,980.07 crore. So the SICT sector gets 8.40 percent of total ADP. To emerging the rural economy and to create more employment, rural development and Rural Institutions sector allocated 8.18 percent of RADP in FY2019-20.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Domestic Resources for ADP

Domestic resources contribution towards financing of ADP shows an ups and downs trend during FY2014-15 to FY2019-20. The average contribution of domestic resources towards ADP stood at around 65 percent. Contribution of domestic resources increasing in ADP is a indicator of positive progress.

Table 4.6 shows the financing of revised ADP from domestic sources during last few years.

The contribution of domestic resources to ADP was 66.80 percent in FY2014-15. It increased in next year but decreased to 55.86 percent in FY2016-17. Again the percentage of domestic resources started to increase and stood at 69.46 percent in FY2018-19. In FY2019-20 the share is 67.86 percent.

Table 4.6: Domestic Resources in Financing ADP

| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| ADP | 75000 | 91000 | 110700 | 148381 | 167000 | 192921 |
| Total Domestic Resource | 50100 | 61840 | 77700 | 96331 | 116000 | 130921 |
| Domestic Resource as % of ADP | 66.80 | 67.95 | 55.86 | 64.92 | 69.46 | 67.86 |

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

Steps Taken to Accelerate ADP Implementation

Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED) plays an active role in socio-economic development of the country through implementation monitoring of ongoing projects, evaluation of completed projects, reviews progress of ongoing projects implemented under Annual Development Programme (ADP) and ensuring transparency, accountability as well as efficiency in public procurement. In FY2018-19 IMED monitored implementation of 1,204 ongoing projects, evaluated 181 completed projects, closely monitored 24 selected ongoing projects and impact evaluation was done for 23 selected completed projects. The numbers for these activities was respectively 642, 146, 48 and 24 up to January 2020 in FY2019-20. After establishment of Project Management Information System (PMIS) 1,500 officials was trained in this system who are related to

project implementation. 1,000 project officials are targeted for PMIS training in FY2019-20 for 180 ADP projects. Total 783 projects sent information to PMIS software.

With a view to expediting the implementation of ADP and ensuring transparency, accountability as well as efficiency in public procurement Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU) was established under IMED in 2002. At the initial stage of the establishment, Public Procurement Regulation 2003 was enacted for performing procurement activities. Then Public Procurement Act (PPA) 2006 and Public Procurement Rules 2008 also enacted. For ensuring value for money as well as equal treatment in public procurement, on the basis of these act and rules National e-GP web portal (e-GP) was introduced as a centralised online procurement system in Bangladesh in 2011. CPTU also provides 24/7 help desk support

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

service to tenderer and procuring entity as well.

In the meantime, up to January 2020, out of 1,362 organisations 1,327 organisations are registered in the system. At the same time, 72,139 procuring entities/procuring institutions registered in e-GP system. Number of 3,66,246 tender invited and 2,17,467 work order done through e-GP. 5,303 branches of 46 banks already linked to e-GP system. A total 16,427 officers from different procuring entities including banks have received training on e-tendering. Besides, 27,329 officers trained on public procurement.

To bring CPTU under a legal framework and to ensure more transparency, speediness in

government procurement and to reorganise the CPTU to ‘Bangladesh Public Procurement Authority (BPA)’ ‘Bangladesh Public Procurement Authority Act, 2019 and Public Procurement (Amendment) Act, 2019 is under process for approval.

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 FY2019-20, due to ‘COVID-19’ pandemic budget deficit across 5 percent of GDP. Table 4.7 and Figure 4.5 shows the data of overall budget balance and financing of last few years:

Table 4.7: Overall Budget Balance and Financing*

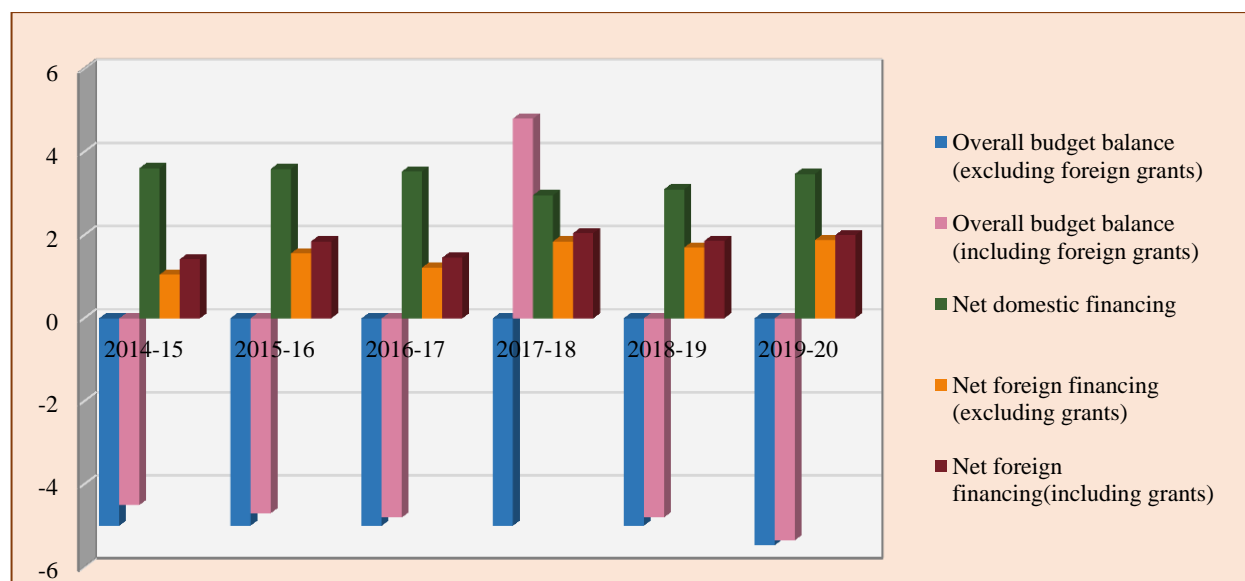
(As Percent of GDP)

| Budget Balance/ financing | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Overall budget balance (excluding foreign grants) | -5.00 | -5.00 | -5.00 | -5.00 | -5.00 | -5.47 |
| Overall budget balance (including foreign grants) | -4.50 | -4.70 | -4.80 | 4.80 | -4.80 | -5.35 |
| Net domestic financing | 3.61 | 3.59 | 3.53 | 2.96 | 3.10 | 3.47 |
| Net foreign financing (excluding grants) | 1.05 | 1.56 | 1.22 | 1.85 | 1.70 | 1.88 |
| Net foreign financing(including grants) | 1.42 | 1.85 | 1.46 | 2.05 | 1.86 | 2.00 |

Source: Finance Division, M/O Finance and BBS. (Various issues of the Budget in Brief). Base year of GDP 2005-06.

* According to the iBAS⁺⁺, according to actual outturn, from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 the overall budget deficit excluding grants stood at 4.1, 3.91, 4.08, 4.68 and 5.50 percent of GDP respectively.

Figure 4.5: Overall Budget Balance and Financing



Public Debt Management

The government borrows both from domestic and external sources and increased investment to meet the budget deficit caused by the social welfare expenditure, unexpected expenditure in emergencies, development planning expenditure. The government borrowed Tk. 19,792.50 crore from banking system in FY2018-19. Besides,

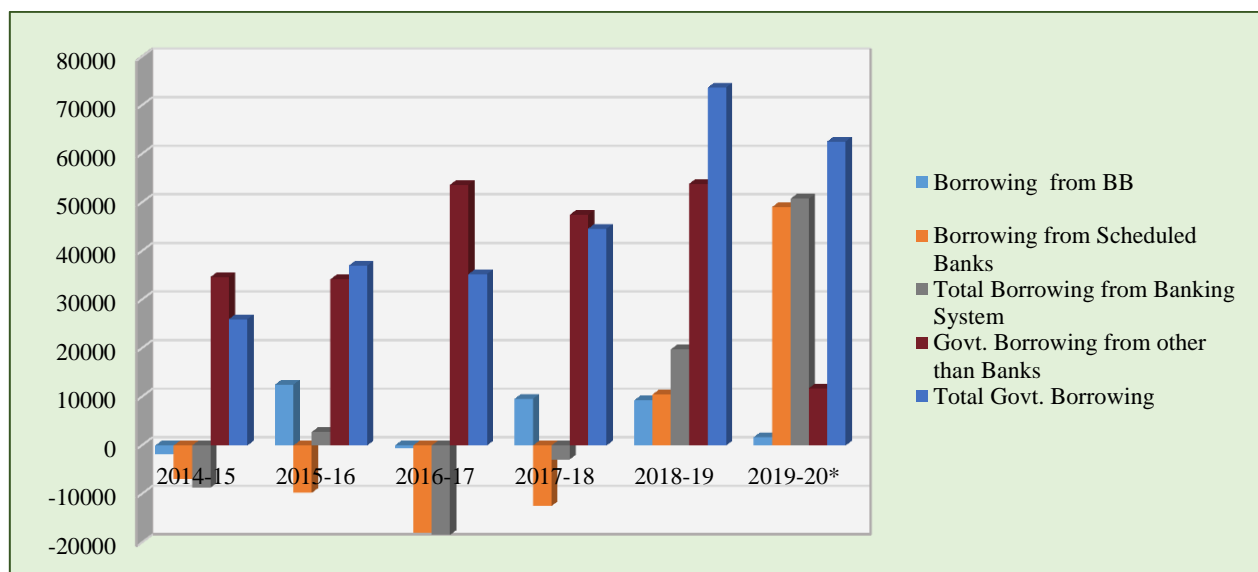
the government borrowed Tk. 53,900.20 crore from non-bank sources at same fiscal year. Therefore, the total government borrowing (net) from the domestic sources stood at Tk. 73,692.70 crore in FY2018-19 which was 2.9 percent of the GDP. Sector-wise government borrowing from domestic sources during FY2014-15 to FY2019-20 are presented in Table 4.8 and in Figure 4.6.

Table 4.8: Government Borrowing (net) from Domestic Sources

| 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 from banking System | | | |
| 2014-15 | -1821.9 | -6839.4 | -8661.4 | 34680.3 | 26019.0 | 1.7 |
| 2015-16 | 12548.7 | -9733.9 | 2814.8 | 34206.0 | 37020.8 | 2.0 |
| 2016-17 | -520.2 | -17884.8 | -18405.0 | 53689.2 | 35284.2 | 1.8 |
| 2017-18 | 9619.3 | -12485.7 | -2866.4 | 47490.7 | 44624.3 | 2.0 |
| 2018-19 | 9293.0 | 10499.50 | 19792.50 | 53900.20 | 73692.70 | 2.9 |
| 2019-20* | 1722.20 | 49080.00 | 50802.6 | 11791.10 | 62593.70 | - |

Sources: National Savings Directorate (NSD) and Bangladesh Bank (BB),* up to January 2020.

Figure 4.6: Government Borrowing (net) from Domestic Sources



Sources: National Savings Directorate (NSD) and Bangladesh Bank (BB),* up to January 2020.

Government Borrowing from External Sources

The budget of recent years shows a trend of steady decline of dependence on external assistance achieving the target to become Bangladesh a middle income country within 2021. But the amount of external resource is increasing. The principal and interest repayment for received loans by Bangladesh is also gradually increasing.

In FY2018-19 disbursement and the commitment of external assistance has been recorded the highest and the 3rd highest respective since independence. Table 4.9 illustrates that there has been a significant increase of resources flow both in terms of aid mobilization and aid utilization. In FY 2018-19, the

disbursement amount for the Second time has surpassed the landmark of US\$ 6.54 billion and while the commitment amount has ranked to a 3rd position (US\$ 9.91 billion). Compared to FY2017-18, the commitment of FY 2018-19 decreased by 33.44 percent and the disbursement of FY2018-19 has increased 2.72 percent. On the other hand, total debt servicing expenditure of FY2018-19 has increased by US\$ 184.00 million compared to last FY 2017-18. As a result, net external assistance flow in FY2018-19 has decreased by 0.22 percent compared to the previous FY2017-18.

Table 4.9 and Figure 4.7 show the government borrowing from external sources and its repayment during FY2014-15 to FY2019-20.

Table 4.9: Flow of External Resources

(In million US\$)

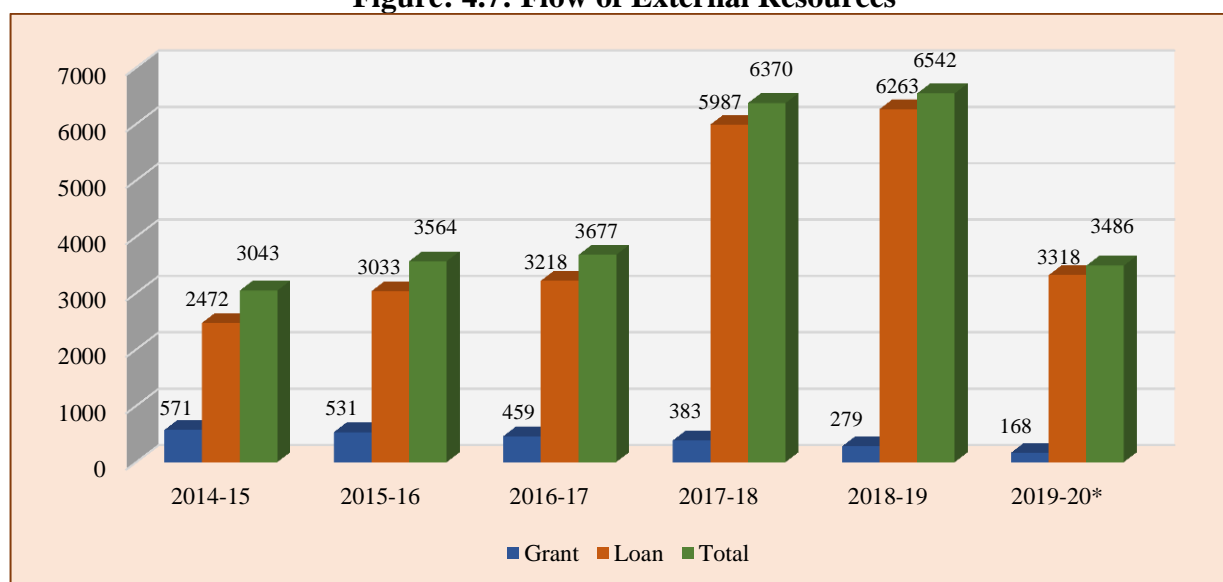
| Fiscal Year | External Aid | | | Principal and Interest Payment | | | Net Foreign Aid Flow | |
|-------------|--------------|------|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Grant | Loan | Total | Interest | Principal | Sub-Total | After Principal Payment | After Principal and Interest Payment |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4=2+3 | 5 | 6 | 7=5+6 | 8=4-6 | 9=4-7 |
| 2014-15 | 571 | 2472 | 3043 | 188 | 909 | 1097 | 2134 | 1946 |
| 2015-16 | 531 | 3033 | 3564 | 202 | 849 | 1051 | 2715 | 2513 |
| 2016-17 | 459 | 3218 | 3677 | 229 | 894 | 1123 | 2783 | 2554 |
| 2017-18 | 383 | 5987 | 6370 | 299 | 1110 | 1409 | 5260 | 4961 |
| 2018-19 | 279 | 6263 | 6542 | 391 | 1202 | 1593 | 5340 | 4949 |
| 2019-20* | 168 | 3318 | 3486 | 283 | 817 | 1100 | 2669 | 2386 |

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance *February 2020

Considering the amount of received external resources in current FY2018-19 up to

February 2020, net supply of foreign aid may be increase at the end of this fiscal year

Figure: 4.7: Flow of External Resources



Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance *provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Box 4.4: Stimulus Package to address COVID-19 and Economic Recovery

| S. L | Name of the package | Allocation (in crore Tk.) |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1 | Special Fund for salary support to workers of export-oriented manufacturing industries including ready-made garments | 5,000 |
| 2 | Providing low interest working capital loans to affected industries and service sector enterprises to ensure their business continuation | 40,000 |
| 3 | Providing low interest working capital loans to micro, cottage, small and medium enterprises including cottage industries | 20,000 |
| 4 | Expanding the Export Development Fund (EDF) to US\$ 5 billion from US\$ 3.5 billion and setting its interest rate to only 2 percent to enhance the facility to import raw materials under back-to-back letter of credit | 12,750 |
| 5 | Introducing Pre-Shipment Credit Refinance Scheme to enhance the capacity of exporters | 5,000 |
| 6 | Providing special honorarium equivalent to two months' basic salary to the doctors, nurses, medical workers engaged in serving corona patients | 100 |
| 7 | Providing appropriate compensation to doctors, nurses and health workers engaged in serving corona patients as well as to employees of field administration, law enforcement agencies, armed forces and other directly involved government employees engaged in implementing instructions of the government in case of coronavirus infection, or providing appropriate compensation to their families in case of death | 750 |
| 8 | Free distribution of 5 lakh metric tons of rice and 1 lakh metric tons of wheat to the poor who have suddenly become jobless due to the coronavirus outbreak | 2,500 |
| 9 | Selling rice at 10 taka per kg under the Open Market Sale (OMS) among low-income people badly affected by the coronavirus outbreak | 770 |
| 10 | Providing direct cash transfer of Tk. 2,500 each to 50 lakh beneficiary families across the country to protect the ultra-poor who have become jobless and lost their income due to the outbreak of coronavirus | 1,258 |
| 11 | Increasing the number of beneficiaries of old age allowance, widow and divorcee allowance and disability allowance by a total of 11 lakh to protect the poor from the adverse effects of coronavirus | 815 |
| 12 | Allocating fund for the construction of home for homeless people affected by the coronavirus | 2,130 |
| 13 | Increasing the target for procurement and distribution of paddy by 2 lakh metric tons to ensure fair price of paddy and keep the price of rice stable in the market in the aftermath of the coronavirus outbreak. | 860 |
| 14 | Providing support for farm mechanization | 3,220 |
| 15 | Enhancing the amount of agricultural subsidy | 9,500 |
| 16 | Establishing an Agriculture Refinance Scheme to ensure easy loans for farmers | 5,000 |
| 17 | Establishing a refinance scheme for low income professionals, farmers, and small traders | 3,000 |
| 18 | Providing low interest loans to rural poor farmers, expatriate migrant workers and trained youth and unemployed youth for establishing business and self-employment in agriculture and agro-related production and services, small business, small and cottage industries | 2,000 |
| 19 | Providing subsidy for partial remission of commercial bank's suspended interest of April and May of 2020 | 2,000 |
| 20 | Credit guarantee scheme for the SME sector | 2,000 |
| 21 | Social safety net program for the hapless workers in the RMG, leather goods and footwear industries | 1,500 |
| Total (In Taka) | | 1,20,153 crore |
| Total (in US\$) | | 14,014 million |
| As % of GDP | | 4.30 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Table 4.10: Budget at a Glance

(In Crore Taka)

| Description | Revised Budget 2019-20 | Budget 2019-20 | Actual 2018-19 |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Revenue Receipts: | | | |
| Revenues | 3,48,069 | 3,77,810 | 2,51,879 |
| Tax Revenue | 3,13,068 | 340,100 | 2,25,957 |
| NBR-Tax Revenue | 3,00,500 | 3,25,600 | 2,18,616 |
| Non-NBR Tax Revenue | 12,567 | 14,500 | 7,342 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 35,001 | 37,710 | 25,921 |
| Foreign Grants | 3,454 | 4,168 | 1,677 |
| Total Receipts: | 3,51,523 | 3,81,978 | 2,53,556 |
| Expenditure: | | | |
| Non-Development Expenditure | 2,95,280 | 3,10,262 | 2,38,110 |
| Non-Development Revenue Expenditure | 2,74,907 | 2,77,934 | 2,17,807 |
| Domestic Interest | 52,796 | 52,797 | 46,015 |
| Foreign Interest | 4,868 | 4,273 | 3,446 |
| Non-Development Capital Expenditure | 20,373 | 32,328 | 20,302 |
| Food Account Operation | 654 | 308 | 4,233 |
| Loans and Advances (Net) | 3,294 | 937 | -1,708 |
| Development Expenditure | 2,02,349 | 2,11,683 | 1,51,055 |
| Development Programmes financed from Non-Development Budget | 1,833 | 1,463 | 184 |
| Non-ADP Projects | 4,846 | 5,315 | 2,795 |
| Annual Development Programme (ADP) | 1,92,921 | 2,02,721 | 1,47,287 |
| Non-ADP FFW and Transfer | 2,748 | 2,184 | 789 |
| Total Expenditure: | 5,01,577 | 5,23,190 | 3,91,690 |
| Deficit: | | | |
| Overall Deficit (including Grants) | -1,50,054 | -1,41,212 | -1,38,134 |
| Deficit in Percent of GDP | -5.3 | -4.8 | -5.4 |
| Overall Deficit (Excluding Grants) | -1,53,508 | -1,45,380 | -1,39,811 |
| Deficit in Percent of GDP | -5.5 | -5.0 | -5.5 |
| Financing: | | | |
| Foreign Borrowing-Net | 52,709 | 63,848 | 31,289 |
| Foreign Borrowing | 63,659 | 75,390 | 44,790 |
| Amortization | -10,950 | -11,542 | -13,501 |
| Domestic Borrowing | 97,345 | 77,363 | 1,06,845 |
| Borrowing from Banking System (Net) | 82,421 | 47,364 | 29,479 |
| Long-Term Debt (Net) | 59,986 | 28,094 | 34,587 |
| Short-Term Debt (Net) | 22,435 | 19,270 | 21,129 |
| Non-Bank Borrowing (Net) | 14,924 | 30,000 | 72,258 |
| National Saving Schemes (Net) | 11,924 | 27,000 | 50,357 |
| Others | 3,000 | 3,000 | 21,900 |
| Total Financing: | 1,50,054 | 1,41,212 | 1,38,134 |
| Memorandum Item: GDP | 28,05,700 | 28,85,872 | 25,36,177 |

Source: iBAS++ data, Finance Division, (Base year 2005-06).

MONETARY MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The monetary policy pursued during FY2019-20 aimed at attaining expected economic growth and limiting inflation within tolerable level through emphasis on inclusive investment and employment supportive and environment-friendly green initiatives. The monetary policy strategy for FY2019-20 was targeted to maintain an annual average inflation rate below 5.5 percent. To keep inflation within desired level the Monetary Policy Statement (MPS) for FY2019-20 set targets for broad money and reserve money growth at 13.0 percent and 12.0 percent respectively. However, at the end of February 2020, broad money and reserve money growth stood at 12.57 percent and 10.69 percent against 10.37 percent and 7.69 percent increase in the same month of the previous fiscal year respectively. At the end of February 2020, the growth of internal debt and private sector credit growth stood at 15.18 percent and 9.13 percent respectively, against 13.64 percent and 12.54 percent at the same time of the previous year respectively. On the other hand, the interest rate spread slightly decreased to 4.09 percent at the end of February 2020 from 4.15 percent of February 2019 despite the continuous rise in deposit rate and the continuous reduction in lending rate. Though the volume of the broad money is increasing gradually in the ratio of GDP over the past few years, it slightly decreased to 47.97 percent in FY2018-19 and stood at 49.10 percent at the end of FY2019-20. Besides emphasising on financial inclusion a broad range of activities to bring a large number of financially excluded people under the umbrella of conventional financial services have been undertaken by the government. In the FY2019-20, both stock markets (Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chattogram Stock Exchange) noticed some unrest due to which overall both the price index and market capitalisation decreased. For ensuring stable and smooth operation of the capital market and restoring the confidence of general investors several restructuring activities were carried out during this period.

Monetary Policy and Monetary Management

Monetary policy stance and monetary program for FY2019-20 have been drawn up with dual objectives of attaining price and macro-financial stability along with supporting domestic demand to promote economic growth, in tune with government's sustainable development agenda. Likewise previous years, Bangladesh Bank (BB) gives emphasis on monitoring both magnitude and

direction of credit flows to diverse sectors and subsectors of the economy and continues promotion and support for inclusive and adequate credit flows to under-served sectors/niches promising for job creation in productive pursuits. Prioritising of green transition of output practices for environmental sustainability will be continued.

Monetary policy stance and monetary program for FY2019-20 have been

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

formulated with the aim of attaining GDP growth rate at 8.20 percent and keeping CPI inflation within the target ceiling of 5.5 percent. Supported by buoyant domestic demand, investment and consumption activities gross domestic product (GDP) grew robustly at 8.15 percent in FY2018-19 against the targeted level of 7.80 percent. Due to a downside risk emanating from negative growth in exports along with slowdown in global economic activities due to ongoing trade conflict and recent political tension in the Middle East. Moreover, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic along with hindrance of country's overall economic situation resulting from the long-term public holiday, GDP target for FY2019-20 was not possible to achieve.

For FY2019-20, broad money (M2), reserve money (RM) and net domestic assets (NDA) have been projected to annually increase by 13.0, 12.0 and 15.5 percent respectively; while, based on the projections of BOP outcomes, net foreign assets (NFA) has been projected to increase only 4.2 percent. Most of the key monetary and credit aggregates remained within the programmed paths during July-February 2020 period. Broad money growth stood at 12.6 percent in February 2020 over February 2019 against the programmed level of 13.0 percent, while NFA constituted 4.5 percent growth. NDA grew robustly due to strong credit growth in public sector including government, though private sector credit growth remained moderate at 9.13 percent. An unusually high government borrowing from the banking system due to slow growth in NBR tax revenue collection and decrease in

government borrowing through national saving certificates (NSCs) can be attributed to robust growth in net credit to government sector. It may be noted that net credit to government sector grew by 74.55 percent in February 2020 over February 2019. Despite having strong growth in net credit to government sector, NDA growth (15.0%) remained below the program path (15.5%) due to moderate growth in credit to private sector emerged from lackluster scenario of exports and imports along with the cautiousness of banks to reduce bad loans and to discourage loans to unproductive sectors. In spite of having negative growth in exports, actual NFA growth (4.5% in February 2020) outpaced the program path (4.2%) due to strong inflow in remittances.

Despite moderate credit demand, weighted average lending and deposit rates followed the upward trend in the first half of FY2019-20 due mainly to strong credit demand in government sector. Available information suggest that, weighted average lending and deposit rates stood at 9.62 and 5.53 percent respectively in February 2020 which were 9.58 and 5.43 percent respectively in June 2019.

To protect the economy from the recent outbreak of COVID-19, Bangladesh Bank has reduced the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by a total of 150 basis points in two phases to 4.0 percent. In addition, the repo rate was reduced by 75 basis points and re-fixed at 5.25 percent on April 12, 2020 and for conventional banks and Islamic banks, the Advance-Deposit Ratio (ADR) and Investment-Deposit Ratio (IDR) were

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

increased by 2 percent and re-fixed at 87 percent and 92 percent respectively on April 15, 2020. As a result of these measures, the economic situation has improved by increasing the money supply in the market.

Money and Credit Situation.

Growth Trends of Monetary Aggregates

At the end of February of FY2019-20, the year-on-year reserve money, broad money

(M2) and narrow money (M1) have increased compared to the same period of the last fiscal year. However, due to significant increase in the government sector credit the year-on-year growth of M2 increased in February, 2020 compared to February, 2019. Table 5.1 shows the growth trends of monetary aggregate since FY2013-14.

Table 5.1: Growth Trends of Monetary Aggregates

(Year-on-year growth)

| Indicator | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Feb'19 | Feb'20 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Narrow Money (M1) | 14.60 | 13.53 | 32.10 | 13.01 | 6.17 | 7.22 | 11.40 | 9.89 |
| Broad Money (M2) | 16.09 | 12.42 | 16.35 | 10.88 | 9.24 | 9.88 | 10.37 | 12.57 |
| Reserve Money (RM) | 15.46 | 14.33 | 30.12 | 16.28 | 4.04 | 5.32 | 7.69 | 10.69 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

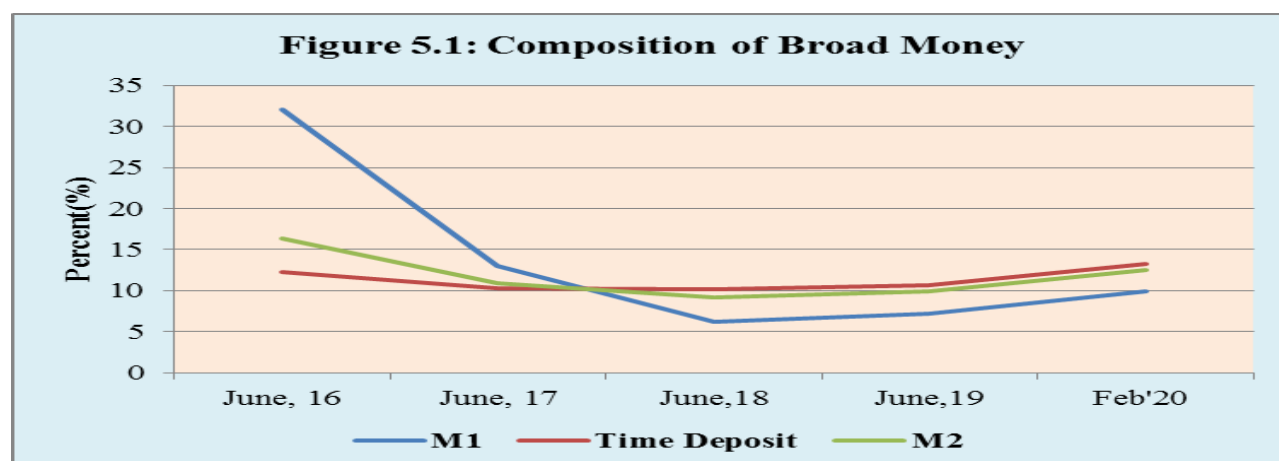
Narrow Money (M1)

Narrow money (M₁) increased by 7.22 percent during FY2018-19, which is higher than 6.17 percent growth in FY2017-18. Up to February 2020 of FY2019-20, M1 increased by 9.89 percent, which is lower than 11.40 percent growth 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 10.86 percent and 8.55 percent respectively up to February 2020, which were 13.73 percent and 8.35 percent respectively in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Broad Money (M2)

Broad money (M2) increased by 9.88 percent to Tk. 12,19,611.5 crore in FY2018-19 as compare to Tk. 11,09,981.0 crore of FY2017-18. Year-on-year growth of M2 stood at 12.57 percent up to February 2020, which is higher than 10.37 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Time deposit increased (year-on-year) by 13.32 percent at the end of February 2020, which is higher than 10.08 percent growth 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.



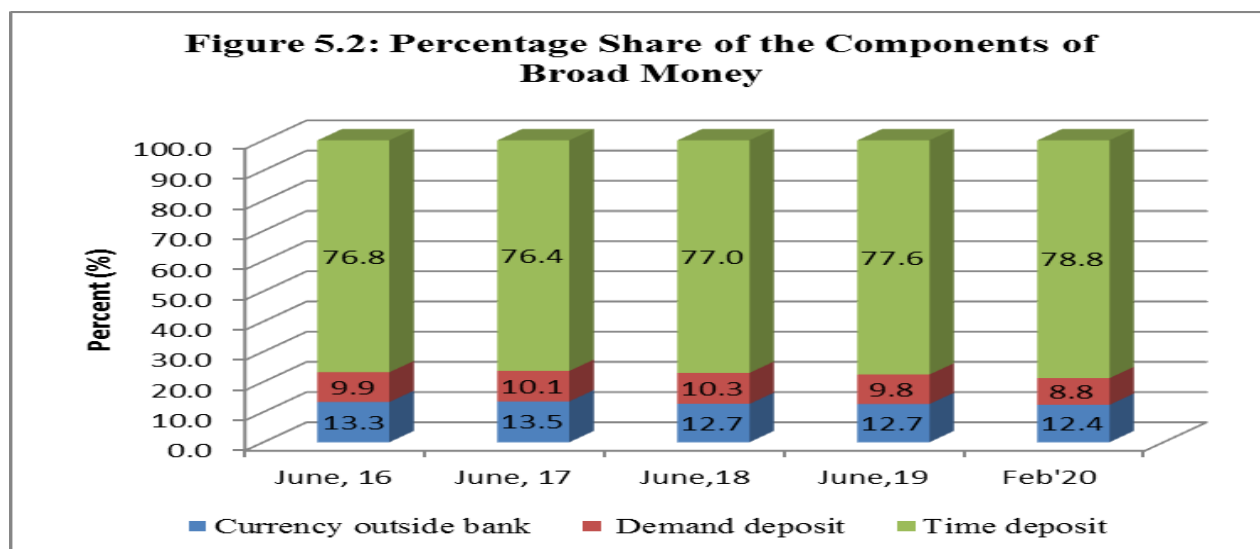
Source: Bangladesh Bank.

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

| Indicators | June, 2016 | June, 2017 | June, 2018 | June, 2019 | February, 2019 | February, 2020 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|----------------|
| End period stock (In crore Taka) | | | | | | |
| 1. Net foreign assets of the banking system | 233135.6 | 266697.0 | 264674.4 | 272399.5 | 265441.4 | 277486.5 |
| 2. Net domestic assets of the banking system | 683242.3 | 749379.1 | 845306.6 | 947212.0 | 895131.4 | 1029010.2 |
| a. Domestic credit | 801280.1 | 890670.2 | 1021626.6 | 1146884.7 | 1086263.1 | 1251174.6 |
| a.1. Government sector (net) ¹ | 114219.6 | 97333.5 | 94895.1 | 113273.4 | 92046.0 | 162241.6 |
| a.2. Public sector (other) ¹ | 16051.1 | 17280.2 | 19200.0 | 23355.6 | 23868.4 | 30033.6 |
| a.3. Private sector ¹ | 671009.4 | 776056.5 | 907531.5 | 1010255.7 | 970348.7 | 1058899.4 |
| b. Other assets (net) | -118037.8 | -141291.1 | -176320.0 | -199672.7 | -191131.7 | -222164.4 |
| 3. Narrow money | 212430.7 | 240078.5 | 254893.7 | 273293.4 | 252373.9 | 277333.7 |
| a. Currency notes and coins with the public | 122074.5 | 137531.8 | 140917.5 | 154287 | 145963 | 161820.5 |
| b. Demand deposit ² | 90356.2 | 102546.7 | 113976.2 | 119006.4 | 106410.9 | 115513.2 |
| 4. Time deposit | 703947.2 | 775997.6 | 855087.3 | 946318.1 | 908198.9 | 1029163.0 |
| 5. Broad money [(1)+(2)] or [(3)+(4)] | 916377.9 | 1016076.1 | 1109981.0 | 1219611.5 | 1160572.8 | 1306496.7 |
| Year-on-year percentage change | | | | | | |
| 1. Net foreign assets of the banking system | 23.20 | 14.40 | -0.76 | 2.92 | 1.18 | 4.54 |
| 2. Net domestic assets of the banking system | 14.18 | 9.68 | 12.80 | 12.06 | 13.42 | 14.96 |
| a. Domestic credit | 14.22 | 11.16 | 14.70 | 12.26 | 13.64 | 15.18 |
| a.1. Government sector (net) | 3.59 | -14.78 | -2.51 | 19.37 | 22.61 | 76.26 |
| a.2. Public sector (other) | -3.71 | 7.66 | 11.11 | 21.64 | 28.61 | 25.83 |
| a.3. Private sector | 16.78 | 15.66 | 16.94 | 11.32 | 12.54 | 9.13 |
| b. Other assets (net) | 14.44 | 19.70 | 24.79 | 13.24 | 14.68 | 16.24 |
| 3. Narrow money | 32.10 | 13.01 | 6.17 | 7.22 | 11.40 | 9.89 |
| a. Currency notes and coins with the public | 38.81 | 12.66 | 2.46 | 9.49 | 13.73 | 10.86 |
| b. Demand deposit | 23.99 | 13.49 | 11.15 | 4.41 | 8.35 | 8.55 |
| 4. Time deposit | 12.31 | 10.24 | 10.19 | 10.67 | 10.08 | 13.32 |
| 5. Broad money | 16.35 | 10.88 | 9.24 | 9.88 | 10.37 | 12.57 |

Note: ¹ including accrued interest, ² including deposits of other financial institutions and government agencies

Source: Bangladesh Bank.



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Domestic Credit

The growth of domestic credit stood at 12.26 percent in FY2018-19 compared to 14.70 percent in FY2017-18. Domestic credit increased (year-on-year) by 15.18 percent up to February 2020 of FY2019-20, which is higher than 13.64 percent growth in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Of which private sector credit growth stood at 9.13 percent at the end of February 2020 against 12.54 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. The net credit to the government increased significantly by 76.26 percent at the end of February 2020 compared to 22.61 percent increase in same period of the previous year. At the end of February 2020, the share of government (excluding others public sector) and private sector credit to total domestic credit stood at 12.97 percent and 84.63 percent respectively.

Reserve Money

Reserve money stood at Tk. 2,46,187.7 crore at the end of FY2018-19, which was Tk.

2,33,743.0 in FY2017-18. Reserve money growth stood at 5.32 percent in FY2018-19 compared to 4.04 percent of the previous fiscal year. In FY2019-20, reserve money increased by 10.69 percent up to February 2020 compared to 7.69 percent increase in the same period of the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, net foreign assets of BB increased by 1.45 percent at the end of FY2018-19 compared to the 0.59 percent at the end of previous fiscal year. In FY2019-20, net foreign assets of BB increased by 4.00 percent up to February 2020 compared to the 1.28 percent decrease 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

(in crore Taka)

| Particular | End Period | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | June, 2016 | June, 2017 | June, 2018 | June, 2019 | February, 2019 | February, 2020 |
| 1. Currency issued | 132304.9 | 151265.2 | 154940.5 | 170387.1 | 158935.6 | 175222.6 |
| 2. Balances of scheduled banks with BB | 60299.0 | 72732.7 | 78043.4 | 75012.1 | 67134.0 | 74986.5 |
| 3. Reserves of other financial institutions with the BB | 597.1 | 661.5 | 759.1 | 788.5 | 673.0 | 779.5 |
| 4. Reserve Money [(1)+(2)+(3)] | 193201.0 | 224659.4 | 233743.0 | 246187.7 | 226742.6 | 250988.6 |
| Percentage Change (Year-on-year) | | | | | | |
| 1. Currency issued | 34.79 | 14.33 | 2.43 | 9.97 | 12.62 | 10.25 |
| 2. Balances of scheduled banks with BB | 20.99 | 20.62 | 7.30 | -3.88 | -2.25 | 11.70 |
| 3. Reserves of other financial institutions with the BB | 22.06 | 10.79 | 14.75 | 3.87 | -10.07 | 15.82 |
| 4. Reserve Money | 30.12 | 16.28 | 4.04 | 5.32 | 7.69 | 10.69 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 5.4: Sources of Reserve Money and their Changes

(In crore Taka)

| Particular | End Period | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | June, 2016 | June, 2017 | June, 2018 | June, 2019 | February, 2019 | February, 2020 |
| 1. Net foreign assets of BB | 218889.4 | 252027.0 | 253509.8 | 257195.4 | 250320.8 | 260343.4 |
| 2. Net domestic assets of BB | -25688.4 | -27367.6 | -19766.8 | -11007.7 | -23578.2 | -9354.8 |
| a. Domestic credit | 26380.5 | 25166.5 | 35668.7 | 43745.8 | 26807.3 | 48223.6 |
| a.1. Claims on Government sector (net) | 13373.7 | 12977.7 | 22572.2 | 31189.0 | 13370.8 | 26329.1 |
| a.2. Claims on other public sector | 2015.5 | 2157.8 | 2367.8 | 2380.4 | 2352.6 | 2574.9 |
| a.3. BB's claims on DMBs | 6024.4 | 5054.4 | 5582.5 | 5386.9 | 6300.3 | 14440.3 |
| a.4. BB's claims on NBDCs | 4966.9 | 4976.6 | 5146.2 | 4789.5 | 4783.6 | 4879.3 |
| b. Other assets (net) | -52068.9 | -52534.1 | -55435.5 | -54753.5 | -50385.5 | -57578.4 |
| 3. Reserve Money [(1)+(2)] | 193201.0 | 224659.4 | 233743.0 | 246187.7 | 226742.6 | 250988.6 |
| Percentage Change (Year-on-year) | | | | | | |
| 1. Net foreign assets of BB | 23.39 | 15.14 | 0.59 | 1.45 | -1.28 | 4.00 |
| 2. Net domestic assets of BB | -11.15 | 6.54 | -27.77 | -44.31 | -51.82 | -60.32 |
| a. Domestic credit | 98.71 | -4.60 | 41.73 | 22.64 | 136.43 | 79.89 |
| a.1. Claims on Government sector (net) | 1550.06 | -2.96 | 73.93 | 38.17 | 88.90 | 96.91 |
| a.2. Claims on other public sector | -6.72 | 7.06 | 9.73 | 0.53 | 6.40 | 9.45 |
| a.3. BB's claims on DMBs | 6.45 | -16.10 | 10.45 | -3.50 | 26.20 | 129.20 |
| a.4. BB's claims on NBDCs | 6.92 | 0.20 | 3.41 | -6.93 | -2.79 | 2.00 |
| b. Other assets (net) | 23.42 | 0.89 | 5.52 | -1.23 | -16.41 | 14.28 |
| 3. Reserve Money | 30.12 | 16.28 | 4.04 | 5.32 | 7.69 | 10.69 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

On the other hand, claims on government sector (net) increased by Tk. 8,616.8 crore to Tk. 31,189.0 crore in FY2018-19 compared to Tk. 22,572.2 crore in FY2017-18. Claims

on deposit money banks (DMBs) decreased by Tk. 195.6 to Tk. 5,386.9 crore in FY2018-19 compared to Tk. 5,582.5 crore in FY2017-18. In FY2018-19, claims on government sector

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

(net) increased by Tk. 12,958.3 crore to Tk. 26,329.1 crore at the end of February 2020 compared to Tk. 13,370.8 crore at the same period of the previous fiscal year. At the same period, Claims on deposit money banks (DMBs) increased by Tk. 8,140.0 crore to Tk. 14,440.3 crore compared to Tk. 6,300.3 crore in the same period of the previous fiscal year and claims on other public sector increased by Tk. 222.3 crore to Tk. 2,574.9 crore compared to Tk. 2,352.6 crore in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

Money Multiplier

Money multiplier increased to 4.954 in FY2018-19 as compared to 4.749 of FY2017-18 due to higher growth of broad money compared to reserve money. During FY2019-

20, money multiplier, ratios of money multiplier as reserve-deposit ratio and currency-deposit ratio stood at 5.205, 0.787 and 0.141 respectively at the end of February 2020.

Income Velocity of Money

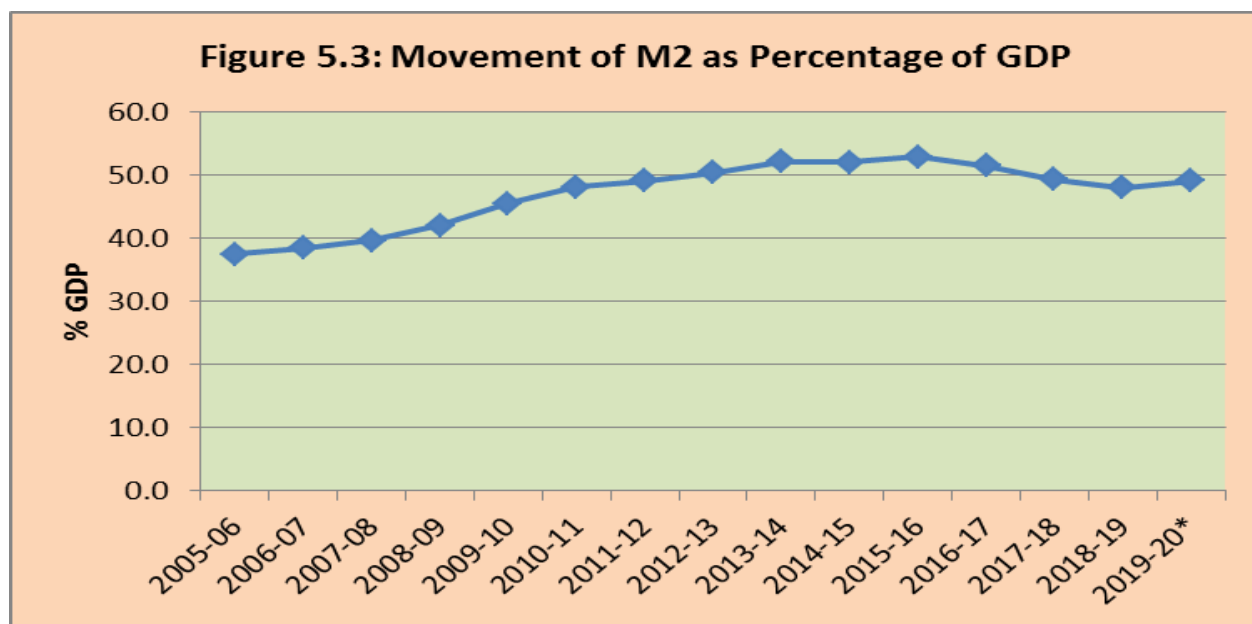
Income velocity of money stood at 2.04 in FY 2019-20 which was 2.08 in FY2018-19, Broad money as percent of GDP was 47.97 percent in FY2018-19 which increased to 49.10 percent in FY2019-20. The trends of income velocity of money and broad money as a percent of GDP from FY2005-06 to FY2019-20 have been shown in Table 5.5. The Movement of broad money as a percent of GDP has been shown in Figure 5.3.

Table 5.5: Income Velocity of Money

| 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) |
|----------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2005-06 | 4823.40 | 1806.74 | 37.46 | 2.67 |
| 2006-07 | 5498.00 | 2115.04 | 38.47 | 2.60 |
| 2007-08 | 6286.80 | 2487.95 | 39.57 | 2.53 |
| 2008-09 | 7050.70 | 2965.00 | 42.05 | 2.38 |
| 2009-10 | 7975.40 | 3630.31 | 45.52 | 2.20 |
| 2010-11 | 9158.30 | 4405.20 | 48.10 | 2.08 |
| 2011-12 | 10552.00 | 5171.09 | 49.01 | 2.04 |
| 2012-13 | 11989.20 | 6035.05 | 50.34 | 1.99 |
| 2013-14 | 13436.74 | 7006.23 | 52.14 | 1.92 |
| 2014-15 | 15158.02 | 7876.14 | 51.96 | 1.92 |
| 2015-16 | 17328.64 | 9163.78 | 52.88 | 1.89 |
| 2016-17 | 19758.15 | 10160.80 | 51.43 | 1.94 |
| 2017-18 | 22504.79 | 11099.78 | 49.32 | 2.03 |
| 2018-19 | 25425.0 | 12196.12 | 47.97 | 2.08 |
| 2019-20* | 27963.8 | 13731.14 | 49.10 | 2.04 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank and BBS.

- Provisional

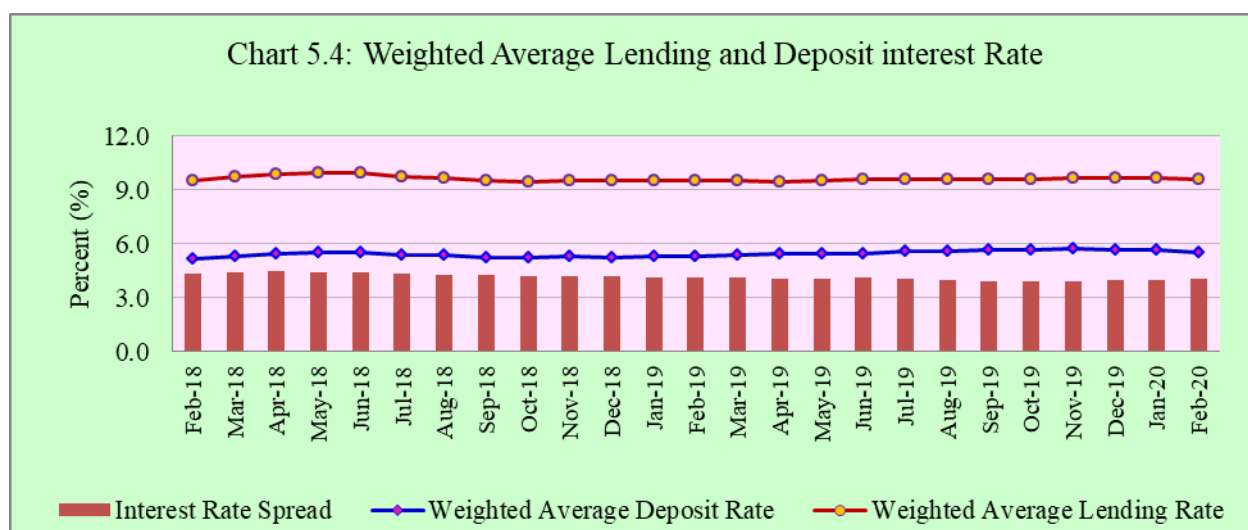


Source: Bangladesh Bank and BBS

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 providing instructions to banks on a regular basis for taking proper initiatives. Besides, banks are advised to limit the difference between

lending and deposit rates or spread within lower single digit except high-risk consumer credit (including credit card) and SME loans. The trends of weighted average lending and deposit rates from February 2019 to February 2020 show that both have slightly increased (Figure 5.4).



Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

The weighted average lending rate of commercial banks increased to 9.62 percent at the end of February 2020 from 9.49 percent of end February 2019. On the other hand, the deposit rate increased to 5.53 percent in February 2020 from 5.34 percent in the same period of previous year. The interest rate spread decreased to 4.09 percent at the end of February 2020 from 4.15 percent of February 2019 as well.

Financial Market Management

The financial market of Bangladesh are comprised of primarily Banks, other Non-Bank Financial Institutions and Capital market, which includes State-owned Commercial Banks (SOCBs), Private Commercial Banks (PCBs), Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs), state-owned Specialised Banks (SBs), Non-bank Financial

Institutions (NBFIs), Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB), House Building Financial Corporation (HBFC) and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC).

Banking Sector

As on February 2020, there are 60 scheduled banks in Bangladesh of which there are 6 state owned commercial banks, 3 specialised banks, 42 local private commercial banks and 9 foreign commercial banks. Apart from these banks, 5 non-scheduled banks such as *Ansar VDP Unnayan Bank*, *Karmasangsthan Bank*, *Grameen Bank*, *Jubilee Bank* and *Palli Shanchay Bank*, are also operating in the banking sector in Bangladesh. As of February 2020, structure of the scheduled bank system by types of banks and as of December 2019, their share in total deposits and assets are shown in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Structure of the Banking System in Bangladesh
(End February 2020)

| Type of Banks | No. of Banks | No. of Branches | | | Percentage of Total Assets* | Percentage of Total Deposit* |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Urban | Rural | Total | | |
| SCBs | 6 | 1755 | 2019 | 3774 | 24.50 | 24.77 |
| SBs | 3 | 278 | 1205 | 1483 | 2.19 | 2.49 |
| PCBs | 42 | 3352 | 1909 | 5261 | 67.79 | 68.22 |
| FCBs | 9 | 65 | 0 | 65 | 5.51 | 4.52 |
| Total | 60 | 5450 | 5133 | 10583 | 100 | 100 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, *=end of December 2019.

In Bangladesh, 60 scheduled banks are performing their banking business with 10,583 branches as on February 2020. Of these total bank branches, the number of rural and urban branches are 5133 (48.5%) and 5450 (51.5%) respectively. According to the Bank group and region-wise bank branches, the number of rural and urban branches of

SCBs are 2,019 (53.5%) and 1,755 (46.5%), in case of local PCBs the number of rural and urban branches are 1,909 (36.3%) and 3,352 (63.7%), the number of rural and urban branches of SBs are 1,205 (81.3%) and 278 (18.7%) and the branch number of foreign banks' is 65 which is located into Urban areas only. As on December 2019, of all the total

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

assets of banking system, 67.79 percent and 24.5 percent are included to the PCBs and SCBs respectively. As of December 2019, of the total deposits of the banking system, 68.22 percent and 24.77 percent are included into the PCBs and SCBs respectively.

Non-bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)

Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) are playing a significant role in providing funding in different sectors like industrial, commercial, housing, transportation, and IT sectors of the country. As on February 2020, 34 licensed non-bank financial institutions are working with a wide network through 276 branches in 37 districts of the country. Of all, they are operating 94 branches in Dhaka city along with 182 branches in other 36 districts of the country. As on December, 2019 total paid up capital and reserve of these financial institutions stood at Tk. 11,373.27 crore of which paid up capital was Tk.8,069.33 crore. In this time, total shareholder's equity was 11,840.34 crore, total asset was Tk. 87,152.72 crore, total outstanding loan/lease was Tk. 67,632.27 crore and total classified loan/lease stood at Tk. 6,398.76 crore (9.53 % of total loan/lease). In addition to industrial, commercial and housing sectors the FIs also invest in the capital market which amounted to Tk. 1,841.32 crore by the end of December 2019. To strengthen the Non-Bank Financial Management Structure, to ensure transparency and minimise risk of financial institutions and in order to bring corporate good governance, various measures (e.g. guidelines, circulars & circular letters etc.) have been taken at different times by Bangladesh Bank. As part of these, guidelines on products and services, base rate system,

early warning system, commercial paper, Code of Conduct etc. have been introduced. As the regulator of Financial Institutions, Department of Financial Institutions, Bangladesh Bank have taken different policies in the year 2019. The noteworthy policies are: rescheduling the highest limit of taking loan from call money market, preserving information into the CMMS (Corporate Memory Management System) regarding disciplinary action taken against the punished employee of each institution and necessary direction for using these information, setting of age in case of contractual appointment and determining the age-limit for regular employee/staff, direction to ensure more transparency for taking house/structure rent/lease of Financial Institutions, for the convenience of debtors related to jute industry transferring unpaid loan amount into the blocked accounts, policy related write-off loan/lease/investment etc.

Financial Inclusion

In recent times, 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:

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Bangladesh Bank has issued various circulars from time to time to open bank account (popularly known as Tk. 10 bank account) with a minimum deposit of Tk. 10 to include the under-privileged and financially excluded population in the formal banking services. Bangladesh Bank has also instructed all the banks to operate these accounts without any service charges or any minimum balance requirements. People from various classes and professions such as farmers, hardcore poor, workers of city corporation, shoe & leather, and RMG, physically challenged persons, beneficiary under the social security program and freedom fighters along with other financially excluded groups are included in this category. With the initiatives of Bangladesh Bank the number of these account reached to 2,14,54,370 at the end of January 2020.
- With a view to facilitate the farmers for keeping their Tk. 10 account effective by providing credit under minimum conditions, Bangladesh Bank has created a revolving refinance fund worth of Tk. 200 crore from its own source. Small, marginal, and landless farmers are the main target groups of this refinance scheme. About Tk. 160.51 crore has been disbursed under this scheme up to February 2020.
- 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 this population 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. The number of these accounts and the balance of these accounts stood at 7,647 and Tk. 38.18 lakh respectively up to December 2019.
- With a view to providing a safe, secured, and sound alternative delivery channel for banking services to the non-privileged, underserved population especially from geographically remote location, BB has introduced Agent Banking in June 2014. Through Agent Banking, it becomes easy to provide affordable banking services for the non-privileged, underserved and poor segment of population especially from geographically remote location. As of December 2018, 21 Banks have received approval from BB to provide agent banking services whereas 19 banks out of them have started operation. As of December 2019, 24 Banks have received approval from BB to provide agent banking services whereas 21 banks out of them have started their operations. Up to December 2019, agent banking services have been provided through 52,68,496 bank accounts opened by 11,320 outlets of 7,856 agents of that 21 banks.
- In order to create a dynamic, interactive, and online database for the remittance senders, BB has taken an initiative to collect the information of Non-Resident Bangladeshis (NRBs). Any NRB can open

an account in this database through Bangladesh Bank website and upload his/her information. This database will play as a communication platform for Bangladesh Bank and NRBs as well. For Bangladesh Bank, this database helps to promote and uphold investment information arranged for NRBs by government, to create awareness on proper remittance channel and method, important financial or economic moves of government in which NRBs can participate. They can submit complaint, query or feedback through this database. They also use this database to link between themselves and search other NRBs according to country, profession, etc. At present, Bangladesh Bank with other stakeholders is taking initiatives to boost inward remittances through regular banking channel.

- 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.
- Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) is a worldwide network for financial inclusion policy makers to facilitate the access of quality financial services for the poor. More than 100 central banks and regulatory institutions of different countries throughout the world are members of this organisation. Bangladesh Bank is a principal member of AFI since 2009.

School Banking

Bangladesh Bank has introduced School Banking for the students less than 18 years of age with a view to promote savings 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 and financial literacy related video documentaries, presentations, quiz programs and different cultural programs are being arranged through these conferences with a view to disseminating financial literacy. Up to December 2019, 19,92,902 school banking accounts have been opened whereas total amount of Tk.1,625.61 Crore has been deposited in these accounts.

Banking, Monetary and Credit Policy Reforms

Reforms in the Bangladesh Bank

With a view to improve financial market infrastructure, regulatory and oversight capacity of Bangladesh Bank and access to long term financing for manufacturing sector in Bangladesh for ensuring stability and greater resilience of the financial sector, the Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP) is being implemented with the assistance of International Development Association (IDA). The total approved project cost is US\$ 350 million of which IDA will provide US\$ 300 million and Bangladesh Bank will provide US\$ 50 million. The project was commenced on 01 July 2015 and will end on 31 March

2021. Specific objectives of these components are as follows:

1. Strengthening Financial Market Infrastructure

This component aims to improve financial IT infrastructure of the country further, especially focusing on: (a) development of Payment and Settlement System to ensure a large scale shift to electronic payments in Bangladesh, specially of the government payments, (b) expanding and modernising Credit Information Bureau (CIB) by including credit information of the Microfinance Sector and increasing reliability of credit reporting system, (c) strengthening the systems of BFIU by integrating with systems of other stakeholders thereby leading to safety and integrity of the financial systems and (d) strengthening the IT governance and IT management of the Bangladesh Bank to lay a robust and secured financial platform for advanced financial market.

2. Strengthening Regulatory and Supervisory Capacity

The project expects to provide technical assistance towards the development and adoption of the comprehensive risk-based integrated approach to banking regulation and supervision, which would include related documentation and training. Currently, Rules based approach is in place to regulate and supervise the banking system. However, the risk-based approach evolves the supervisory process toward one that is more anticipatory. This component will help BB to migrate to a risk-based approach to supervision to discharge its responsibilities to ensure a safe and sound banking system.

3. Supporting Long Term Finance

One of the deficiencies of the current financial market structure is inadequate sources of long term fund to meet the demand of the productive sector of the country. As a result, the financing need for long term investments are met with relatively shorter maturity funds creating maturity mismatch both at banks and investors book. Hence there is a demand for long term financing for the manufacturing sectors for maintaining growth through up-gradation of technology and production lines and improve compliance with the international standards on social and environmental practices. This prime component of the project will provide long term funds, especially in US Dollar, which would be channeled by BB to eligible participating financial institutions (PFIs) based on eligibility criteria for lending. The fund will be available, on demand, to the manufacturing enterprises for procurement of capital machineries, equipment and other needs of the industry for setting up of new firm, expansion and/or up-gradation. The project would extend technical assistance to support PFIs to build appraisal skills (including on assessing safeguards risks) and to funded borrowers. The PFI agreement has been signed with 31 scheduled banks and US\$ 280.04 million has been sanctioned from which US\$ 236.13 million has been disbursed till February 2020. Besides, an Environmental Regulations Compliance Specialist and a Long Term Project Financing Advisor have completed his tenure.

Upon successful implementation of the project, it is expected that the IT

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

infrastructure of the financial market will be strengthened, the regulatory and supervisory capacity of the central bank will migrate to more advanced level and an additional production capacity will be created which will result in increase of real output in the country.

Legal Reforms

To uphold the confidence of the depositors and the shareholders of banks on bank management, Bangladesh Bank (BB) from time to time has emphasised on lessening of various expenses of banks. BB instructs banks on August 20, 2019 to enhance their earnings with competitive interest/charges/fees avoiding unnecessary expenditure. In this regards, to reduce the operating cost, banks have been advised not to purchase expensive vehicles for chairman and CEO of banks and to avoid luxurious decorations at head office and branches.

A high-level Law Amendment Recommendation Committee headed by a Deputy Governor of Bangladesh Bank reviewing concerned banking laws to address the prevailing scenario of default loans of banks and FIs. The committee comprises with the 10 officials from Bangladesh Bank and Financial Institutions Divisions of Ministry of Finance. The Committee has revisited 5 acts, namely, (1) The Bank Companies' Act, 1991, (2) The Money Loan Court Act, 2003, (3) The Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (Proposed `The Finance Companies Act, 2020), (4) The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, and (5) The Insolvency Act, 1997.

Among the five, the four acts (The Bank Companies' Act, 1991, The Money Loan

Court Act, 2003, The Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (Proposed `The Finance Companies Act, 2020), and The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881) have already been reviewed and recommendations are examining at the Ministry of Finance as well as other concerned Ministries. The Insolvency Act, 1997 is under process of incorporating recommendations received at stakeholders meeting holds at Bangladesh Bank. International best practices and good governance in banking have been taken into considerations while reviewing the above acts with a view to uphold the discipline of the financial sector of Bangladesh.

Reforms in State Owned Commercial Banks

Bangladesh Bank has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State Owned Commercial Banks (Except Basic Bank Limited and Bangladesh Development Bank Limited) in FY2019-20 as similar to the previous year. Under the MoU instructions have been given to the SOCBs to ensure efficiency in asset-liability management, reduce the NPLs, ensure cash recovery against NPLs, control the operational expenses, reduce high cost deposit to the desired level, ensure digital banking services as well as to enforce the internal control and compliance system within the banks. To improve asset quality certain conditions have been imposed in current MoU for example, purchasing FDBP (Foreign Documentary Bills Purchase), creating of forced loan/PAD/Demand loan and their rescheduling for long period by the banks. In addition, Bangladesh Bank has also been regularly monitoring the activities of SOCBs in achieving the targets of MoU,

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Compliance of conditions as well as overall implementation status of MoU.

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.

Development of Payment System

To establish a public interest oriented modern and effective payment system in the country and to meet the demands of the financial transactions of the mass, Bangladesh Bank has implemented three interoperable payment platforms for retail payments segment, e.g. Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS), Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN) and National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB) for banked population. In large value payments segment, Bangladesh Real Time Gross Settlement (BD-RTGS) System has been established. At present, the check presented from any part of the country can be settled within 24 hours with BACPS payment

system. Using BEFTN system, presently, a wide range of credit transfers, such as, salary payment, foreign and domestic remittances, social safety net payments, interest and principal payment of *Sanchayapatra*, company dividends, retirement benefits could be settle through EFT credits while at the same time utility bill payments, loan repayments, insurance premiums, corporate to corporate payments could be accommodated in EFT debits. Cardholders can enjoy interoperable ATM or POS transaction from any device throughout the country in real time 24/7 via NPSB. Through BD-RTGS, high value transactions are settled in real time for both bank and customer.

As Alternative Payment Channels in banking sector, 14 banks and a subsidiary of a Bank Company are providing Mobile Financial Services based on mobile technology. Disbursement of inward remittance, transaction through agent/bank branch/atm/mobile operator outlet, utility bill payment, payment of salaries, payment of poor, widows, elderly and freedom fighters, personal transactions, micro credit distribution, insurance premium have been provided by these service providers. Credit payers are also providing financial services similar to the bank's clients. Under the Mobile Financial Services- the total number of agents stood at 985,914 up to February 2020 and the number of registered clients stood at 8.19 crore out of which the number of active accounts was 2.71 crore. In February 2020, a total amount of Tk. 41.33 thousand crore was transacted through 22.61 crore transactions. The amount of average daily transaction was Tk. 1.43 thousand crore.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Bangladesh Bank has issued licenses as Payment Systems Operator (PSO) to various organizations as Payment Gateway and Payment Aggregator to deal with e-commerce or online shopping, which play a vital role by providing unparalleled services.

Steps taken for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism

- Bangladesh has been nominated as the Co-chair of Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG), an organization representing 41 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, for the period of 2018-2020. As part of the Co-chair's duty, Bangladesh will organize the next annual meeting of APG, which was supposed to be held in Dhaka from 19 to 24 July 2020.
- The 3rd Follow-Up Report of Mutual Evaluation of Bangladesh was published in August 2019. In that Follow-Up Report, APG has upgraded Bangladesh's rating on recommendations 16 (Wire Transfers) and 18 (Internal controls and foreign branches and subsidiaries) from Partially Compliant (PC) to Compliant (C) and on recommendations 09 (Financial institution secrecy laws), 26 (Regulation and supervision of financial institutions) and 34 (Guidance and feedback) from Partially Compliant (PC) to Largely Compliant (LC). According to 3rd Follow-Up Report, out of FATF 40 recommendations, Bangladesh has achieved 08 Compliant, 26 Largely Compliant and 06 Partially Compliant ratings. It is noted that Bangladesh has no Non-Complaint (NC) rating out of FATF 40 recommendations.
- On behalf of Government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) has formulated National Strategy for Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism 2019-2021.
- In order to exchange information to prevent Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing and increase the cooperation between the relevant organizations BFIU has signed MoU with Anti-Corruption Commission, Criminal Investigation Department of Bangladesh Police and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission on 19 October, 2019, 29 December, 2019 and 02 January, 2020 respectively.
- Guidelines for Prevention of Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML) have been issued for scheduled banks in Bangladesh to take effective measures to combat money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation of financing risks in international trade. BFIU circular-24 has been issued for scheduled banks to ensure the formulation and implementation of their guidelines/manuals for managing risk and establishing compliance procedure considering their arena, scope, number of customers, nature of customer, etc. in international trade considering above mentioned guidelines.
- E-KYC guidelines have been issued to simplify the account opening process by banks, insurance companies, non-bank financial institutions, stock dealers and stock brokers, portfolio managers and merchant bankers, securities custodians,

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

property managers and any other institutions operating with the permission of Bangladesh Bank. BFIU circular-25 has been issued to ensure the implementation of the guidelines within December 2020, the timeline stated in the National Strategy for Preventing Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism 2019-2021.

- BFIU has signed 09 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with FIUs of different countries/jurisdictions in FY 2019-20 (till February 2020). Those countries/jurisdictions are- Guatemala, Paraguay, Qatar, Tonga, Latvia, Andorra, Ecuador, Seychelles and Mauritius. BFIU has signed total 77 MoUs with foreign FIUs till February 2020 to exchange information internationally related to ML and TF.
- BFIU has been continuing its effort to increase the capacity and awareness of the officials of banks, other reporting organizations, law enforcement agencies and other relevant regulators and supervisors on combating money laundering and terrorist financing.

Furthermore, BFIU participated in various local conferences/symposia/workshops organised by different organisations.

- BFIU is maintaining liaison and coordination with different international agencies like APG, EGMONT Group, FATF, World Bank, ADB and BIMSTEC to strengthen the international endeavor on combating ML and TF. In FY2019-20, officials of BFIU actively participated in various international conferences /symposia/workshops. As a co-sponsor, BFIU is providing necessary technical assistance to Bhutan FIU and Maldives FIU to get Egmont Group membership. Moreover, experts from BFIU, jointly with APG and ADB, have provided technical assistance in the Mutual Evaluation of Nepal and Pre-Mutual Evaluation of Vietnam, respectively and participated in the country review of the United States of America related to United Nations Convention against Corruption. Furthermore, BFIU has provided IT software to Bhutan FIU and training to Nepal FIU on GoAML software.

Box 5.1: Implementation of Basel III

Basel-III has been introduced in the banking sector of Bangladesh with a view to establishing a robust, risk resilient banking industry as well as aligning with the international best practices. In this context, Bangladesh Bank (BB) issued a comprehensive guideline in December 2014 and declared a road map with an action plan of the phase-in arrangements for the implementation of Basel III. The main objective of Basel-III is to increase stability and risk resilient of the banking sector and give the banks individual and collective strengths to survive in the financial and economic crises situation. Scheduled banks in Bangladesh form a strategy to maintain minimum capital in relation to their risk profile and to maintain it to an adequate level.

Basel III increases the level of capital that banks must hold in addition to increasing the quality of capital. Banks are expected to maintain a minimum capital ratio of 10.00 percent, where 6.00 percent is to be maintained as Tier-1 capital. Under Basel III, banks will have to build up additional Capital Conservation Buffer. Maintenance of capital conservation buffer has started from 0.625 percent in 2016 and ended up at 2.50 percent in 2019. The macro prudential aspects of Basel III are largely enshrined in the capital buffers it is intended to protect the banking sector from periods of excess credit growth.

Banks have been submitting capital adequacy statements following new Basel III accord from March 2015. It is evident that at the end of September 2019, CRAR of the banking industry stood at 11.65 percent while CET1 was 7.93 percent which accomplished Basel III capital adequacy requirements. However, at individual level, 8 and 10 banks out of 58 banks had failed to maintain CET1 and minimum capital requirements, i.e CRAR respectively.

As a step towards implementation of Pillar II of Basel III, BB is working for implementation of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) Bangladesh. Banks evaluate their internal processes and strategies to ensure adequate capital resources covering all material risks through ICAAP reports. BB reviews and evaluates banks' ICAAP and their strategies using information and observations found during Supervisory Review Evaluation Process (SREP) inspection. Based on the findings of ICAAP reports and SREP inspection as on December 2018, a series of bilateral meetings with the banks is going to be started on March 05, 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Capital Market

Notable reforms and amendment of securities laws, rules and regulation done by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) during FY2019-20:

- Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Public Issue) Rules, 2015 was amended on 3 September, 2019.
- Securities and Exchange Commission (Merchant Banker and Portfolio Manager) Rules, 1996 was amended on 23 January, 2020.
- Rules to establish an Alternative Trading Board in order to trading unlisted and delisted companies in the stock exchanges has been approved which will be published in the Bangladesh Gazette very soon.
- As per Order dated 20 June 2019, all issuers or companies except the issuers of listed equity securities have been exempted from taking consent from the Commission for raising capital through

issuance of equity security. The order was published in the Bangladesh gazette on 1st August, 2019.

Market Condition

Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd (DSE)

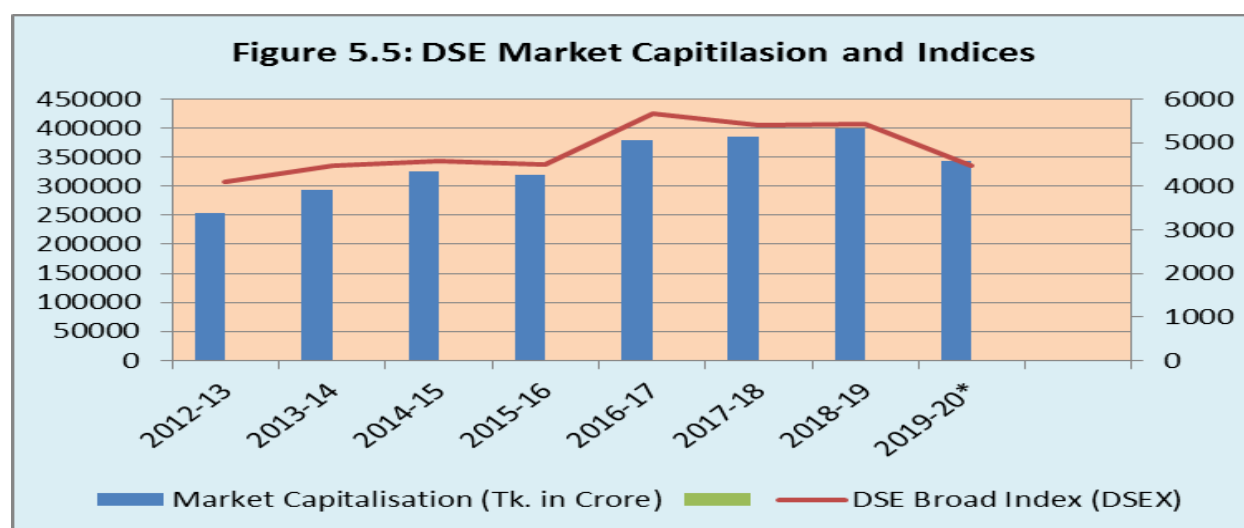
The total number of listed securities has increased from 584 in June 2019 to 589 in February 2020. At the end of February 2020 total issued capital of all listed securities stands at Tk.1,29,743.78 crore, which was Tk. 1,26,857.48 crore in June 2019, registering 2.28 percent growth. Total Market Capitalisation of all listed securities was Tk. 3,99,816.38 Crore in June 2019, which stands at Tk.3,42,983.18 crore in February 2020, representing 14.21 percent decrease.

DSE Broad Index has decreased from 5,421.62 points in June 2019 to 4,480.23 points in February 2019, showing 17.36 percent decline.

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 Capitalization (Tk in crore) | Securities Traded in Value (Tk in crore) | DSE Board Index (DSEX)* |
|-----------------------|--|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 2012-13 | 525 | 15 | 98358.97 | 253024.60 | 85708.97 | 4104.65 |
| 2013-14 | 536 | 13 | 103207.64 | 294320.23 | 112539.84 | 4480.52 |
| 2014-15 | 555 | 16 | 109195.35 | 324730.63 | 112351.95 | 4583.11 |
| 2015-16 | 559 | 11 | 112741.00 | 318574.93 | 107246.07 | 4507.58 |
| 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 | 129743.78 | 342983.18 | 66473.71 | 4480.23 |

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange * end of February 2020



Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange.

Chattogram Stock Exchange (CSE):

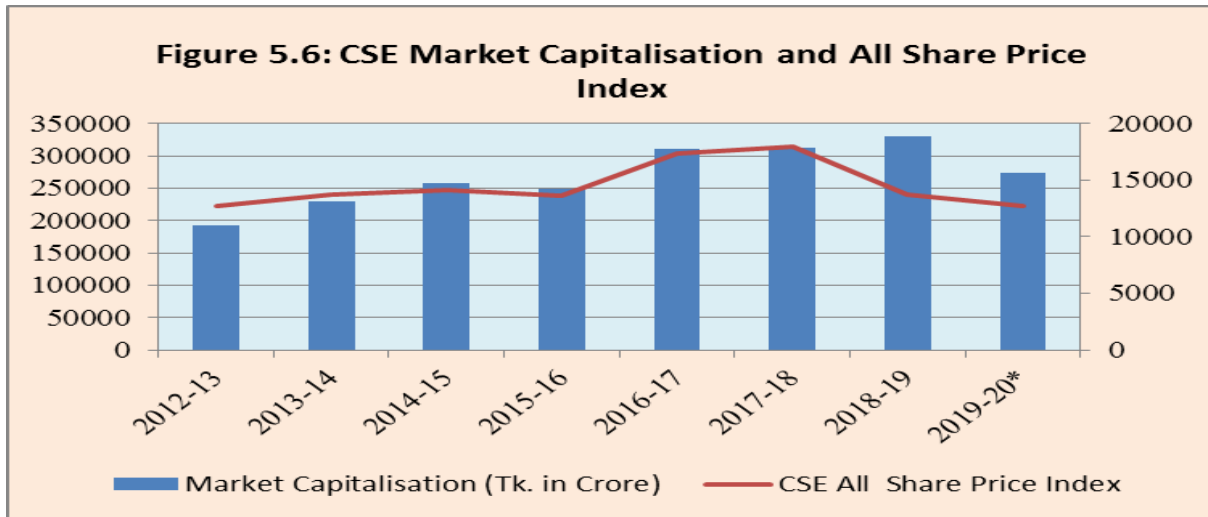
At the end of February 2020, the total number of listed securities in Chattogram Stock Exchange is 331. At 29th February 2020, issued capital of all securities is TK.73,265.75 crore million BDT which was more than 2.77 percent from June 2019.

Towards the end of 29th February 2020, Market Capitalisation of CSE Tk.2,74,110.86 crore which was decreased 16.77 percent from the prewise fiscal year. CSE All Share Price Index was 13,742.96 at the end of 29th February 2020 which was 16,634.21 in the end of June 2019. Details of Securities Turnover are below in the Table 5.8 and Figure 5.6.

Table 5.8: Securities Trading Information of Chattogram Stock Exchange.

| Year | Total number of listed Securities | Number of IPO | Issued Capital (tk. In crore) | Market Capitalization (tk. In crore) | Total Turnover value of All Securities (tk. In crore) |
|----------|-----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2012-13 | 266 | 15 | 42338.09 | 191907 | 10198.52 |
| 2013-14 | 276 | 13 | 47083.97 | 229772.8 | 10218.27 |
| 2014-15 | 292 | 20 | 50130.63 | 257146.4 | 9648.001 |
| 2015-16 | 298 | 11 | 56607.3 | 249684.9 | 7747.16 |
| 2016-17 | 303 | 9 | 60657.21 | 311324.3 | 11807.53 |
| 2017-18 | 312 | 12 | 65405.91 | 312352.2 | 10985.06 |
| 2018-19 | 326 | 16 | 71289.43 | 329330.3 | 8480.013 |
| 2019-20* | 331 | 3 | 73265.76 | 274110.9 | 3868.263 |

Source: CSE * Up to 29th February 2020



Source: Chattogram Stock Exchange * February 2020.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Adverse conditions in world trade have created backlash of Bangladesh's exports. In FY2019-20, both the export earnings and the import expenditure have decreased in comparison to the previous fiscal year. During FY2019-20, the total export earnings decreased by 16.93 percent to US\$ 33,647.21million compared to the previous fiscal year. Commodity-wise growth of export earnings show that, export earnings from raw Jute and jute goods etc. have increased compare to the previous fiscal year. On the other hand, export earnings from readymade garments, petroleum products and leather etc. have decreased during the fiscal year. Similarly, imports fell by 8.56 percent to US\$ 54,784.7million of the same fiscal year. In addition, remittance increased by 10.87 percent to US\$ 18,205 million of FY2019-20. The trade deficit widened as the decline in export earnings was more than the decline in import expenditure. At the same time, high growth in remittance inflows has reduced the current account deficit. Besides, the inflows of other investment of the capital and financial account increased due to inflows of short and long term loans. This leads to a surplus of US\$ 3,655 million in the overall balance. Due to the surplus in the overall balance, the foreign exchange reserve reached in a new height. The foreign exchange reserve stood at US\$ 36.02 billion at the end of 30 June 2020. At this time, the exchange rate is depreciating. The process of reducing import tariff rate of Bangladesh is still continued in FY2019-20 in order to increase the efficiency of the indigenous industries and makes consistency with the process of world-wide tariff reduction.

Global Trade Scenario

Even before the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, there was a slowdown in world trade growth and world trade growth to 1.0 percent in 2019 from 3.8 percent compared to 2018. According to forecasts of IMF World Economic Outlook, October 2020, the growth of world trade in 2020 will sharply decline to -10.4 percent compared to the previous year due to the catastrophic impact of global pandemic COVID-2019 and if the economy recovers in the aftermath of the epidemic, it will increase to 8.3 percent in 2021, subject to proper policy implementation.

According to the Outlook, the growth of import in advanced economies is expected to

reach at -11.5 percent and 7.3 percent in 2020 and 2021 respectively. Likewise, export of the advanced economies is expected to reach at -11.6 percent and 7.0 percent during the same period.

On the other hand, the growth of import in emerging markets and developing economies will decrease at -9.4 percent in 2020 and expected to reach at 11.0 percent in 2021. Likewise, export growth in emerging markets and developing economies will also decrease to -7.7 percent in 2020 and expected to reach at 9.5 percent in 2021. The trend of growth of world trade volume is shown in the Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: World Trade Volume

(Percent Change)

| | Actual | | Projections | |
|--|--------|------|-------------|------|
| | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
| World Trade Volume (Goods and Services) | 3.8 | 1.0 | -10.4 | 8.3 |
| Imports | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.3 | 1.7 | -11.5 | 7.3 |
| Emerging and Developing Economies | 5.1 | -0.6 | -9.4 | 11.0 |
| Exports | | | | |
| Advanced Economies | 3.3 | 1.3 | -11.6 | 7.0 |
| Emerging and Developing Economies | 4.1 | 0.9 | -7.7 | 9.5 |

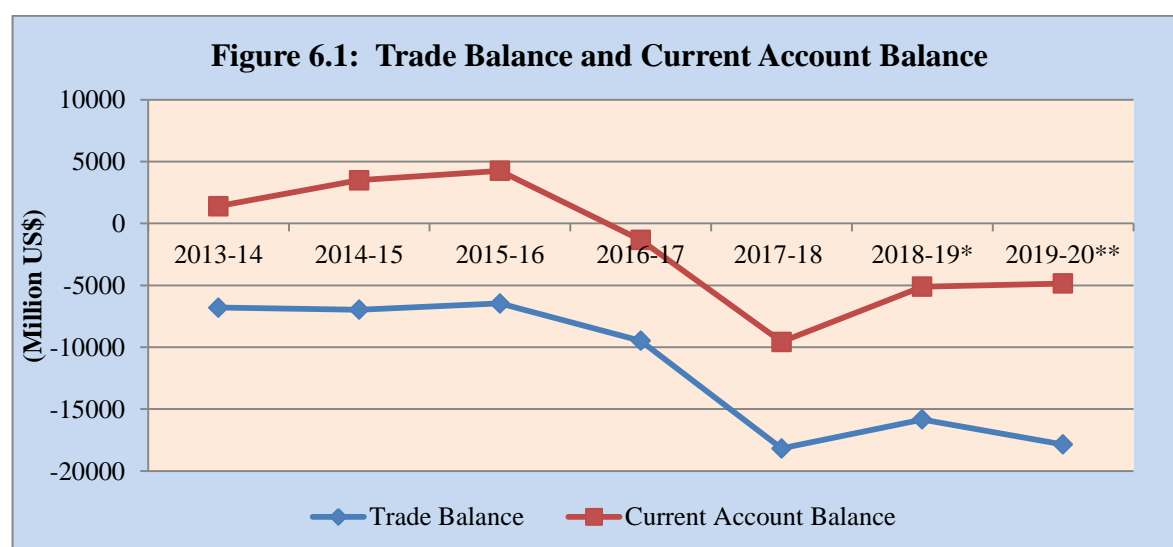
Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2020, IMF

Foreign Trade Scenario of Bangladesh

Balance of Payments

Trade deficit stood at US\$ 17,861 million in FY2019-20 compared to US\$ 15,835 million in FY2018-19. The current account balance showed a deficit of US\$ 4,849 million having of deficit in service and primary income sector. Besides, the inflows of other investment of the capital and financial account increased due to inflows of short and long term loans. This leads to a surplus of

US\$ 3,655 million in the overall balance in FY2019-20 compared to US\$ 179 million in the previous year. The trend of trade and current account balance from FY2013-14 to FY2019-20 has been shown in Figure 6.1 and the overall balance of payments position from FY2013-14 to FY2019-20 has been shown in Table 6.2. Note, detail of the Balance of Payment (BOP) has been shown in Appendix in Appendix 55.



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 6.2: Balance of Payments

(In million US\$)

| Particulars | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19* | 2019-20** |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Trade balance | -6794 | -6965 | -6460 | -9472 | -18178 | -15835 | -17861 |
| Exports f.o.b. (including EPZ) | 29777 | 30697 | 33441 | 34019 | 36285 | 39604 | 23830 |
| Import, f.o.b. (including EPZ) | 36571 | 37662 | 39901 | 43491 | 54463 | 55439 | 50691 |
| Services | -4099 | -3186 | -2708 | -3288 | -4201 | -3177 | -2987 |
| Primary Income | -2635 | -2252 | -1915 | -1870 | -2641 | -2993 | -2776 |
| Secondary Income | 14934 | 15895 | 15345 | 13299 | 15453 | 16903 | 18775 |
| of which workers' remittances | 14116 | 15170 | 14717 | 12769 | 14982 | 16420 | 18205 |
| Current account balance | 1406 | 3492 | 4262 | -1331 | -9567 | -5102 | -4849 |
| Capital account | 598 | 496 | 464 | 400 | 331 | 239 | 256 |
| Financial account | 2855 | 1267 | 944 | 4247 | 9145 | 5907 | 7658 |
| (Foreign Direct Investment (gross inflows)) | - | 2525 | 2502 | 3038 | 3290 | 4946 | 3241 |
| Errors and omission | 624 | -882 | -634 | -147 | -766 | -865 | 590 |
| Overall balance | 5483 | 4373 | 5036 | 3169 | -857 | 179 | 3655 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank * Revised, ** Provisional

Commodity-wise Export Earnings

Country's export earnings stood at US\$33,674 million in FY2019-20, which is 16.93 percent lower than the export earnings of the previous fiscal year. The share of export earnings from ready-made garments (woven) and knitwear stood at 83.0 percent of total export earnings, though this two sectors' growth decreased in FY2019-20, compared to the previous fiscal year. Commodity-wise growth of export

earnings show that, export earnings from raw Jute (15.97%), shoe (1.89%), jute Goods (6.88%) etc. have increased compare to the same period of previous fiscal year. On the other hand, export earnings from petroleum products (88.49%), leather (40.42%) etc. have decreased during the period under report. Commodity-wise share of export earnings in total export earnings and export growth from FY2017-18 to FY2019-20 are shown in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Commodity-wise share of Export Earnings and Growth of Export Earnings

(Million US\$ Dollar)

| Commodities | Export earnings | | | | Percentage of Total Export | | Growth*** |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------|---------|----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| | 2017-18 | 2018-19* | 2019-20** | 2020-21 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | |
| A) Primary Commodities: | 1338 | 1521 | 1318 | 3.65 | 3.75 | 3.91 | -13.34 |
| 1. Raw Jute | 156 | 112 | 130 | 0.43 | 0.28 | 0.39 | 15.97 |
| 2. Tea | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 4 |
| 3. Frozen Food | 508 | 500 | 456 | 1.39 | 1.23 | 1.35 | -8.77 |
| 4. Agricultural Products | 381 | 437 | 472 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 1.4 | 7.98 |
| 5. Other Primary Commodities | 290 | 469 | 257 | 0.79 | 1.16 | 0.76 | -45.2 |
| B) Manufactured Goods: | 35330 | 39014 | 32356 | 96.35 | 96.25 | 96.09 | -17.07 |
| 6. Jute Goods | 870 | 704 | 752 | 2.37 | 1.74 | 2.23 | 6.88 |
| 7. Leather | 183 | 165 | 98 | 0.5 | 0.41 | 0.29 | -40.42 |
| 8. Petroleum Products | 34 | 204 | 23 | 0.09 | 0.5 | 0.07 | -88.49 |
| 9. Ready-made Garments (woven) | 15426 | 17245 | 14041 | 42.07 | 42.54 | 41.7 | -18.58 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 10. Knitwear | 15189 | 16889 | 13908 | 41.42 | 41.67 | 41.3 | -17.65 |
| 11. Chemical Products | 151 | 205 | 199 | 0.41 | 0.51 | 0.59 | -3 |
| 12. Shoe | 241 | 272 | 277 | 0.66 | 0.67 | 0.82 | 1.89 |
| 13. Handicrafts | 17 | 20 | 21 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 2.6 |
| 14. Engineering Products | 356 | 341 | 293 | 0.97 | 0.84 | 0.87 | -14.1 |
| 15. Other mfg. Products | 2863.2 | 2969 | 2743 | 7.81 | 7.32 | 8.15 | -7.61 |
| Grand Total (A+B) | 36668 | 40535 | 33674 | 100 | 100 | 100 | -16.93 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau. * Revised, **Provisional, ***2019-20 Over 2018-19

Country-wise Export Earnings

Country-wise export data shows that USA is the primary destination of our export. In FY2019-20, the USA secured the top position in respect of importing commodities from Bangladesh. Export earnings from USA stood at US\$ 5,832 million in FY2019-20 which is

17.32 percent of country's total export earnings. The major commodities exported to USA are woven garments, knitwear, home textile, cap, frozen food etc. The other major destinations of our exports are Germany (15.14%), UK (10.26%) and France (5.06%). The country-wise export earnings have been shown in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Country-wise Export Earnings

(In million US\$)

| Fiscal Year | USA | UK | Germany | France | Belgium | Italy | Netherlands | Canada | Japan | Others | Total |
|--------------|-------|-------|---------|--------|---------|-------|-------------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| 2008-09 | 4052 | 1501 | 2270 | 1031 | 410 | 616 | 971 | 663 | 203 | 3849 | 15565 |
| 2009-10 | 3950 | 1509 | 2187 | 1026 | 391 | 624 | 1017 | 667 | 331 | 4504 | 16205 |
| 2010-11 | 5108 | 2065 | 3439 | 1538 | 666 | 866 | 1107 | 945 | 434 | 6760 | 22928 |
| 2011-12 | 5101 | 2445 | 3689 | 1380 | 742 | 977 | 691 | 994 | 601 | 7682 | 24302 |
| 2012-13 | 5420 | 2765 | 3963 | 1514 | 731 | 1037 | 712 | 1090 | 750 | 9046 | 27027 |
| 2013-14 | 5584 | 2918 | 4720 | 1678 | 971 | 1332 | 858 | 1100 | 862 | 10164 | 30187 |
| 2014-15 | 5783 | 3205 | 4705 | 1744 | 975 | 1382 | 840 | 1029 | 915 | 10629 | 31209 |
| 2015-16 | 6221 | 3810 | 4988 | 1852 | 1015 | 1386 | 846 | 1113 | 1080 | 11947 | 34257 |
| 2016-17 | 5847 | 3569 | 5476 | 1893 | 919 | 1463 | 1046 | 1079 | 1013 | 12352 | 34656 |
| 2017-18 | 5983 | 3989 | 5891 | 2005 | 878 | 1560 | 1205 | 1119 | 1132 | 12906 | 36668 |
| 2018-19 | 6876 | 4169 | 6173 | 2218 | 947 | 1643 | 1279 | 1340 | 1366 | 14524 | 40535 |
| 2019-20 | 5832 | 3454 | 5099 | 1704 | 723 | 1283 | 1099 | 1000 | 1201 | 12279 | 33674 |
| Share (%)*** | 17.32 | 10.26 | 15.14 | 5.06 | 2.15 | 3.81 | 3.26 | 2.97 | 3.57 | 36.46 | 100 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau.* Revised, ** Provisional
*** Percentage share in total export earnings in FY2019-20

Commodity-wise Import Payments

Country's total import payments (c&f) stood at US\$ 54,785 million in FY2019-20, which is 8.56 percent lower than the import payments of US\$ 59,915 million in the preceding fiscal year. Among them import payment on primary goods decreased by 0.56

percent, while import payment on industrial goods decreased by 8.56 percent in FY2019-20. Commodity-wise import payments from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20 have been shown in Table 6.5.

Table 6.5: Commodity-wise Import Payments

(In million US\$)

| Commodity | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Major Primary Commodities | 4075 | 5327 | 4477 | 4227 | 4725 | 7270 | 5430 | 5815 |
| Rice | 30 | 347 | 508 | 113 | 89 | 1605 | 115 | 22 |
| Wheat | 696 | 1118 | 983 | 949 | 1197 | 1494 | 1437 | 1651 |
| Oil Seeds | 242 | 508 | 374 | 534 | 432 | 571 | 796 | 1183 |
| Crude Petroleum | 1102 | 929 | 316 | 386 | 478 | 365 | 416 | 731 |
| Cotton | 2005 | 2425 | 2296 | 2245 | 2529 | 3235 | 3082 | 2961 |
| 2. Major Industrial Commodities | 8529 | 9475 | 7906 | 8403 | 8894 | 10818 | 12186 | 11144 |
| Edible Oil | 1402 | 1761 | 924 | 1450 | 1626 | 1863 | 1656 | 1617 |
| Petroleum Products | 3642 | 4070 | 2076 | 2275 | 2898 | 3652 | 4562 | 4627 |
| Fertiliser | 1188 | 1026 | 1339 | 1117 | 737 | 1006 | 1301 | 1035 |
| Clinker | 487 | 619 | 638 | 574 | 644 | 766 | 993 | 879 |
| Staple Fiber | 454 | 493 | 1078 | 1018 | 1017 | 1180 | 1228 | 1086 |
| Yarn | 1356 | 1506 | 1851 | 1969 | 1972 | 2351 | 2445 | 1901 |
| 3. Capital Machinery | 1835 | 2332 | 3321 | 3556 | 3817 | 5462 | 4513 | 3581 |
| 4. Others Commodities (including EPZ) | 19645 | 23598 | 25000 | 26936 | 29569 | 35315 | 37786 | 34244 |
| Total (1+2+3+4) | 34084 | 40732 | 40704 | 43122 | 47005 | 58865 | 59915 | 54785 |
| % Change (over the corresponding year) | -4.0 | 19.5 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 9 | 25.2 | 1.78 | -8.56 |

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

Note: Data from FY2012-13 and FY2013-14 are based on banking records and data from FY2014-15 is based on custom records.

Country-wise Import Payments

In terms of value of total imported commodities, China secured the first position for our import up to February of FY2019-20. During this period 26.90 percent of the total imported commodities came from China. India was the second largest source of import (12.93%) while United States of America

held the third position (5.22%). During July-February of 2019-20 fiscal years, a total of US\$ 39,308 million was spent on imports. Country-wise import payments from FY2008-09 to February FY2019-20 have been shown in Table 6.6.

Table 6.6: Country-wise Import Payments

(In million US\$)

| Fiscal Year | India | China | Singapore | Japan | Hong Kong | Taiwan | South Korea | USA | Malaysia | Others | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|--------|-------------|------|----------|--------|-------|
| 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 |
| 2018-19 (July-Feb) | 5515 | 12036 | 1479 | 1469 | 441 | 763 | 1087 | 1735 | 1007 | 15363 | 40895 |
| 2019-20 (July-Feb) | 5082 | 10573 | 1288 | 1492 | 288 | 798 | 1093 | 2050 | 1148 | 15496 | 39308 |
| % share in total import payments in FY2019-20 | 12.93 | 26.90 | 3.28 | 3.80 | 0.73 | 2.03 | 2.78 | 5.22 | 2.92 | 39.42 | 100 |

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR)

Note: Data from FY2008-09 to FY2013-14 is based on banking records and data from FY2014-15 is based on custom records.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

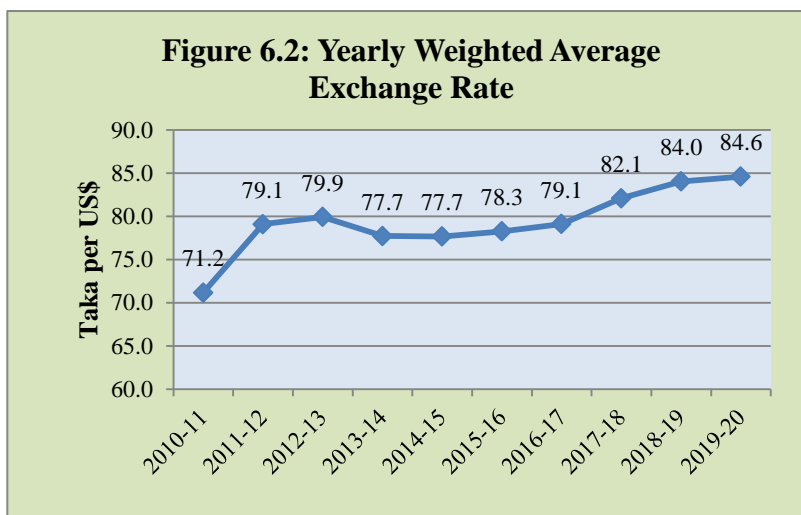
Exchange Rate

Bangladesh observed overall 0.81 percent depreciation of Taka against US dollar in FY2019-20 compare to the FY2018-19. The weighted average inter-bank rate stood at

Taka 84.60 per US\$ in FY2019-20, which was Taka 68.80 per US\$ in FY2008-09. The weighted average of Taka-Dollar exchange rates from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 has been shown in Table 6.7 and Figure 6.2.

| FY | Weighted Average exchange Rate |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 2010-11 | 71.17 |
| 2011-12 | 79.10 |
| 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 | 84.60 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank



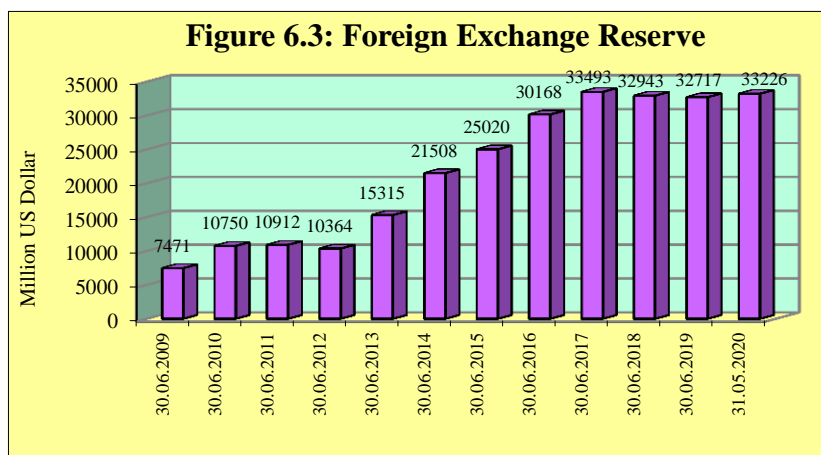
Foreign Exchange Reserve

Bangladesh Bank has maintained stability in retaining foreign exchange reserves. The gross foreign exchange reserves of Bangladesh Bank increased to US\$ 36,016.76 million at the end of 30 June 2020, as compared to US\$ 32,717 million on end of

June, 2019. It is specially noteworthy that in October 2020, foreign exchange reserves have reached the all-time high level of US\$ 40 billion. Table 6.8 and Figure 6.3 show the foreign exchange reserve position at the end of June 2008 to June 2020.

| End period | Amount (In million US\$) |
|------------|--------------------------|
| 30.06.2009 | 7471 |
| 30.06.2010 | 10750 |
| 30.06.2011 | 10912 |
| 30.06.2012 | 10364 |
| 30.06.2013 | 15315 |
| 30.06.2014 | 21508 |
| 30.06.2015 | 25020 |
| 30.06.2016 | 30168 |
| 30.06.2017 | 33493 |
| 30.06.2018 | 32943 |
| 30.06.2019 | 32717 |
| 30.06.2020 | 36017 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank.



Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Summary of major changes in foreign exchange regulations during FY2019-20:

Bangladesh Bank in its ongoing endeavor to further ease the foreign exchange regulations embarked upon the following notable changes during FY2019-20 (up to February, 2020) :

- **Adjustments of bank charges associated with refund transactions:** Bank charges associated with refund transactions are treated as usual charges. To accommodate usual bank charges deducted while on refund transactions, it has been decided to allow such normal bank charges (at actual) to resolve cases of unmatched overdue bill of entry. Authorized Dealers (ADs) are advised to apply to Bangladesh Bank for recording the refund and deducted bank charges information under the menus of ‘Refund’ and ‘Bank Charges’ respectively against the concerned IMP reported earlier to the Online Import Monitoring System (OIMS).
 - **Limit of Export Development Fund to leather goods and footwear industrial sectors:** It has been decided that ADs can borrow fund from EDF against their loans to manufacturer-exporters of leather goods and footwear industrial sectors for input procurement up to maximum single borrower limit of US\$ 20 million.
 - **Transactions from Private Foreign Currency (PFC) Account for trade settlement:** Funds from PFC accounts may be used for payment of admissible imports in terms of Import Policy Order in force. Payment for legitimate services is also admissible, subject to compliance of regulations on taxes deduction. Balances held in this account may also usable for
- payment in advance against import of legitimate goods and services.
- **Enhancement of private travel entitlement of foreign exchange:** It has been decided to enhance private travel entitlement to US\$ 12,000 or equivalent per adult passenger during a calendar year without limiting to regions or countries of travel. Other instructions regarding release of foreign exchange for travel abroad will remain unchanged.
- Repatriation of export proceeds through Online Payment Gateway Service Providers:** It has been decided to enhance the maximum limit per transaction to US\$ 10,000 from US\$ 5,000 to repatriate remittances against small value service exports in non-physical form.- **Cash incentive against Exports for FY2019-20:** Government announced cash incentive favoring 35 items of shipping goods for FY2019-20 to foster the export growth of the country.
- **Export subsidy against export of Consumer Electronics, Electrical Home and Kitchen Appliances:** Government has announced export subsidy against export of Consumer Electronics, Electrical Home and Kitchen Appliances to encourage export trade of the country. Necessary instructions and criteria for receiving the subsidy have been elucidated.
- **Release of foreign exchange for attending seminar, conference, workshop, training etc. abroad:** For the convenience of private sector participants for attending seminar, conference, workshop, training etc. abroad irrespective of countries or regions ADs are allowed to release foreign exchange to them

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

at the scale up to US\$ 350 per diem in case of SAARC countries and Myanmar while US\$ 400 per diem for other countries.

- **Release of foreign exchange for performing *Umrah Hajj*:** Authorised Dealers (ADs) may effect outward remittances, on behalf of *Umrah Hajj* agents licensed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, to official *Umrah Hajj* service agents/providers at Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) against their *Umrah Hajj* packages sold to intending pilgrims for performing *Umrah Hajj*, subject to observance of the several instructions.
- **Relaxation on quarterly repayment for imports under supplier's/buyer's credit:** Bullet repayment will be permissible for import of raw materials by industrial units for their own use under supplier's/buyer's credit regardless of shipment value.
- **Transfer of remunerations to Foreign Currency (FC) accounts in the names of foreign nationals employed in branch offices/liason offices of foreign companies in Bangladesh:** To facilitate payment of remuneration, it has been decided that net income of foreign nationals employed in branch offices/liason offices of foreign companies duly approved by BIDA may be credited to their FC accounts maintained and operated in terms of GFET, 2018 subject to following some instructions.
- **Foreign exchange transactions for IT/Software firms:** It has been decided to enhance the limit of outward remittance to US\$ 40,000 from US\$ 30,000 including international card facility up to US\$ 8,000 for IT/Software firms who are members of BASIS to meet their bonafide business expenses in a calendar year.

- **Release of foreign exchange for private travel and treatment abroad:** As Bangladesh nationals visiting abroad are facing problems for returning home due to travel disruptions arising out of COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh Bank decided to allow ADs to release foreign exchange to the travelers on account of private travel and treatment abroad within the permissible limit of travel and/or medical entitlement in their international cards for the tenure from 29th March 2020 to 30 June 2020.

Tariff Regime

Bangladesh has been following the Most Favored Nation (MFN) tariff rate from FY2000-01 in order to facilitate smooth implementation of the import policy of the government. Tariff structure from FY2000-01 to FY2019-20 has been presented in Table 6.9.

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.

Table 6.9: Tariff Structure from FY2000-01 to FY2019-20

| Fiscal Year | 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 | 4 |
| 2015-16 | 0,1, 2, 5, 10, 25 | 25 | 4 |
| 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 |

Source: NBR Database

At present tariff concession are being provided along with MFN tariff rate in respect of following goods:

- Capital machinery and parts imported by export oriented 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 Firm.

Reduction of Tariff

The process of reducing import tariff rate of Bangladesh started since FY1991-92 is still continued in FY2019-20 in order increase the efficiency of the indigenous industries and makes consistency with the process of world-wide tariff reduction. The Un-weighted import average tariff rate in FY1991-92 was 57.22 percent which decreased at 14.77 percent in FY2019-20. At present, ad-voluerum duties are being imposed on 99.57 percent tariff line. Specific duties are in

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 from FY2004-05 to FY2019-20 is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10: MFN Un-weighted Import Average

| Fiscal Year | MFN Un-weighted average (%) |
|-------------|-----------------------------|
| 2004-05 | 16.53 |
| 2005-06 | 16.39 |
| 2006-07 | 14.87 |
| 2007-08 | 17.26 |
| 2008-09 | 15.12 |
| 2009-10 | 14.97 |
| 2010-11 | 14.85 |
| 2011-12 | 14.83 |
| 2012-13 | 15.10 |
| 2013-14 | 14.44 |
| 2014-15 | 14.44 |
| 2015-16 | 14.37 |
| 2016-17 | 14.61 |
| 2017-18 | 14.56 |
| 2018-19 | 14.60 |
| 2019-20 | 14.77 |

Source: National Board of Revenue (NBR).

World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Bangladesh

WTO cell, under the Ministry of Commerce, primarily is mandated to discharge all functions related to WTO. Implementing WTO rules and regulations, availing the opportunities under the WTO, building trade capacities and protecting interest of the state in international trade regime are important of

those responsibilities. Some remarkable constituents of WTO cell are stated below:

- The WTO is facilitating rule-based multilateral trading system across the world in order to expedite international trade in an easy and rapid manner. Due to the expansion of trade across the nations, the WTO acts as a platform of talks and negotiations where each country has equal rights. Against these backdrops, the WTO cell under the Ministry of Commerce is ordained to coordinate and operate among the different strata of trade entities (both public and private) that fall within the purview of WTO ambit.
- In order to raise awareness among the stakeholders concerned, WTO cell conducts routine workshops/training programs and symposia every year. Multiple workshops/training on TRIPS, SPS, TBT Notification, Trade in Services, Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) and ‘Outcome of 11th WTO Ministerial Conference and way forward for the LDC graduation’ were held.
- To capacitate Bangladesh’s trade regime ‘Strengthening Institutional Capacity and Human Resource Development for Trade Promotion’ project was undertaken supported by TIER-1 of the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF). Moreover, the studies like ‘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 done under TIER-1 project of EIF. Other projects- Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project, Export

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Diversification and Competitiveness Development Project (tier-2), *E- banijjo korbo*, *nijer babsa gorbo* projects are going on. These initiatives will certainly contribute to boost up commerce in Bangladesh.

- Bangladesh played the role of LDC coordinator for fourth term consecutively from 15 February 2015 to 18 February 2016. During the period Bangladesh laid the stone for granting the LDCs an exemption from obligations to implement or enforce patents as well as data protection for pharmaceutical and agro-chemical products until January 2033. Nonetheless, Bangladesh also paved the way for formulating a guideline for preferential Rules of Origin and Service Waiver extension (Preferential Market Access Waiver until 2030). Around 30 developed and developing countries have declared special preferential market access for LDCs in service sectors. Availing these offers will genuinely boost service export of Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh has been trying to get duty free quota free facility (DFQF) from all developed countries. DFQF facility for LDCs has also been promised by developing countries: China, India, South Korea, Chile, and Thailand. All developed countries excluding the USA, Russia and Ireland give 100 percent DFQF facility for LDCs. The European Union, Canada and China have simplified their Rules of Origin for LDCs.

Regional Trade

South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)

The activities of the sensitive lists and trade liberalisation program (TLP) of the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement came into force on 01 July, 2006 has been continuing. Under Trade Liberalisation Programme (TLP) Phase-II, all member states reduced their sensitive list by 20 percent, which has been effected from 01 January 2012. Bangladesh, as an LDC enjoys duty free access to India for all products except 25 items. The number of products under sensitive list of Bangladesh is 1,031 for non LDCs and 1,022 for LDCs. In the special meeting of SAFTA Committee of Expert (COE) held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 4 July 2015 it was proposed by Pakistan, India, Bhutan and Maldives that within 2020 number of products in the sensitive list will be reduced to 100. In this context, Afghanistan proposed to reduce their sensitive list to 235 within 2030. At present, the activities of TLP Phase III are underway for further reduction of the number of items from the sensitive lists of the member countries. Under SAFTA Bangladesh is the second highest exporting country after India. Every member countries of SAFTA have submitted notification with a view removing Para tariff and Non-Tariff barriers within SAFTA region. Concerned COE continues negotiation to remove/reduce such barriers progressively. If such barriers are removed through this negotiation and phase-III be implemented then trade in this region will significantly increase.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

SAARC Agreement on Trade in Service (SATIS)

SAARC Agreement on Trade in Service (SATIS) was signed during the Sixteenth SAARC Summit held in Thimphu on 28-29 April 2010. The offer list and request list of service have been exchanged among the member countries. All the member states have ratified Agreement and exchanged the offer list and request list of service with a view to finalise the schedules of commitments. In the meantime Bangladesh has offered 2 service sectors (telecom and tourism) and submitted its schedules of commitments. Bangladesh has also requested to all the member states to liberalize ten service sectors. Discussion and negotiations among the member states are going on for finalizing the Schedules of Commitments. Bangladesh would be benefitted in the area of investment and trade after implementation of the Agreement. According to the 11th Expert Group meeting held in Islamabad, Pakistan on 5 July 2015 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Bhutan have prepared their primary offer list. All member states except Pakistan have sent their schedule of commitment to the SAARC Secretariat. Successful implementation of this agreement will increase the trade of Bangladesh in service sector.

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 organisation comprised the countries namely Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal

and Bhutan. A Framework Agreement was signed in February 2004 with a view for forming BIMSTEC Free Trade Area. In the Framework Agreement trade in goods, trade in services and investment sectors were included. Although the Agreement trade in goods was almost finalised, discussion on trade in services and investment sectors were going on.

BIMSTEC Trade Negotiating Committee (TNC) has been constituted to conduct negotiations on (1) Agreement on Trade in Goods, (2) Agreement on Trade in Services, (3) Agreement on Investment, (4) Agreement on cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters, (5) Protocol to Amend the Framework Agreement on the BIMSTEC Free Trade Area, (6) Agreement on Dispute Settlement Procedures and Mechanism. The 21st TNC meeting was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 18-19 November 2018. The 21st TNC meeting made significant progress in finalizing the draft texts of three important agreements relating to BIMSTEC FTA, namely Agreement on Trade in Goods, Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters, and Agreement on Dispute Settlement Procedures and Mechanisms. The Meeting also made progress on developing texts of three other agreements relating to Investment, Services and Trade Facilitation.

Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA)

With the initiatives taken by the ESCAP, the seven countries in the Asia-Pacific region namely Bangladesh, India, Laos, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Thailand established Bangkok Agreement in 1975. The objective of the Agreement is to enhance

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

intra-regional trade through the exchange of tariff concessions among member countries. Among the cited members of the APTA, Philippines and Thailand have not yet been ratified the agreement. This agreement has gained a new momentum as a result of China's joining in 2001. After China's joining 3rd round of negotiation started and the agreement was renamed as Asia-Pacific Trade Agreement (APTA). In these trade negotiations, members have exchanged tariff preferences on a notable number of products. In the Ministerial meeting held on the 13 January 2017, the member states were given tariff preference by Bangladesh on 598 products where margin of preference were from 10 to 70 percent and LDC members were given additional preference on 4 products from 20 to 50 percent. Besides, it was also decided in the meeting that Member states will give tariff concession of at least 33 percent. Moreover, it was also discussed that member states will complete Rules of Origin procedures within 1 July 2017.

Trade Preferential System among OIC Countries (TPS-OIC)

Under the Framework Agreement on Trade Preferential System among OIC Countries (TPS-OIC) was signed in 1997 with a view to expanding trade within the OIC countries Bangladesh signed the concerned Rules of Origin (RoO) on 25 February 2011 and ratified it on 23 June 2011. Moreover, Bangladesh has sent offer list of 476 products on February 2012. After signing this agreement, utilising the preference given under the Rules of Origin (30%) as an LDC Bangladesh will be able to increase exports to the other member countries.

Preferential Trade Agreement among D-8 Member States (D-8 PTA)

Eight developing OIC countries reached consensus to form a regional bloc on 15 June 1997 in Istanbul, Turkey aimed at trade and economic cooperation. The regional bloc consists of Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Turkey which is in short known as D-8. A Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) among D-8 Member States was signed on 13 May 2006 and entered into force on 25 August 2011 after ratified by four countries namely Turkey, Malaysia, Iran and Nigeria. Bangladesh has ratified the preferential trade agreement in 2017 agreeing 40 percent value addition criteria. It is mentionable that all the member states including Bangladesh have ratified this agreement except Egypt until 2017. As a result, Bangladesh will be given preference by the ratifying member countries. It is to be mentioned that the 10th D-8 Summit is scheduled to be held on 30 May 2020.

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

As of now Bangladesh did not sign any Free Trade Area Agreement with any country. Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission is conducting feasibility study of forming FTA with other countries in accordance with the FTA Policy Guidelines-2010 approved by the government of Bangladesh. Meanwhile, preliminary negotiation has started between Bangladesh and China to formulate bilateral FTA. Discussion on forming Preferential Trading Arrangements with Indonesia, Bhutan and Nepal has also started. Besides, Bangladesh has examined the possibility of

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

forming bilateral FTAs/PTAs with Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Nigeria, Mali, Macedonia, Mauritius, Jordan, GCC-countries, Thailand and USA.

Bilateral Trade

Till to date Bangladesh has signed more than forty bilateral trade agreements. All these agreement are goodwill trade agreements which did not cover exchange of tariff preference or trade facility. All agreements were signed only for promoting bilateral diplomatic relation. Besides, negotiation with India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Bhutan is in progress to make Bangladesh's bilateral trade more dynamic.

Border Haats

Border *Haats* along the India-Bangladesh Border were established with the intention to contribute to the economic benefits of the border communities, and also to build a much needed mutual trust and higher trade openness. Four Border *Haats* are currently operating at the India-Bangladesh border and six new Border *Haats* are under construction.

Trade and Investment Cooperation Forum Agreement (TICFA)

The Trade and Investment Cooperation Forum Agreement (TICFA) was signed between Bangladesh and United States of America on 25 November 2013 and came into force from 30 January 2014. Signing the TICFA has created an opportunity for discussion between the two countries on a regular basis. The 4th bilateral meeting under TICFA was recently concluded on 15 September 2018 in Washington, D.C.

During discussion Bangladesh mainly focused on implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), bilateral trade, US investment in Bangladesh, expansion of market access for Bangladeshi goods and service to the US market, and implementation of WTO's Bali Ministerial decisions. Furthermore, Bangladesh sought cooperation from the USA trade preferences for Bangladeshi goods, fixing fair prices of Bangladeshi goods, technology transfer, trade related capacity building, digital economy and sustainable graduation of Bangladesh as a developing country. On the other hand, the U.S. side discussed expansion of US export to Bangladesh, particularly cotton and medicine, protection of intellectual property, government procurement and labour issue.

AGRICULTURE

In order to build a hunger and poverty free Bangladesh, the highest priority has been given to the development of agriculture and the welfare of the farmers. In the light of Vision 2021, 7th Five Year Plan, National Agricultural Policy 2018, Sustainable Development Goals, Deltaplan-2100 and other planning documents, the government is making all out efforts for the overall development of the agriculture sector. In FY2019-20, the target of food grains production is around 454.04 lakh metrictonnes (MT) which was 415.74 lakh MT in FY2018-19. In FY2019-20, the revised budget for public food grains procurement has been net at 22.69 lakh MT. In FY2019-20 the revised budget for govt. food grain import was 5.03 lakh MT. On the other hand, in private sector a total of 46.21 lakh MT food grains (0.04 lakh MT rice and 46.17 lakh MT wheat) was imported up to February 2020. In FY2019-20, a total of Tk.15,092.17 crore has been disbursed till February 2020 against the target of Tk.24,124 crore, which is about 62.56 percent of the target. The global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has affected the agriculture sector in Bangladesh too. Ensuring food and nutrition security for the large population of Bangladesh and protecting the lives and livelihoods of farmers, farm labourers and relevant others engaged in the agriculture sector are the main challenges now facing the agricultural sector given the forecast of imminent famine in the post Corona world. 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. Considering the significance of increased productivity of agricultural products, an amount of Tk. 9,000 crore was allocated in budget of FY2019-20 and Tk. 9,500 crore in FY2020-21 to provide subsidy on fertiliser and other agricultural inputs. In FY2018-19 fish production was 43.84 lakh MT from internal water resource and sea whereas the target for FY2019-20 was 44.85 lakh MT. In FY2019-20, (up to February) 1.08 crore doses of livestock vaccine and 17.38 crore doses of poultry vaccines were produced.

Despite significant growth in service and manufacturing sector, the role of agriculture in the economy remains unchanged due to continuous increase in food production and major source of rural employment. The contribution of agriculture sector to the GDP in FY2019-20 is 13.35 percent. According to the Labor Force Survey 2016-17, 40.62 percent of the total labor force of the country is engaged in agriculture. It also makes a significant contribution to the growth of the service sector. In addition, the role of agriculture is undeniable in ensuring food

security for a growing population from the declining arable land as well as the impact of climate change.

Management of Agriculture

Subsistence agriculture is gradually being transformed into commercial agriculture due to the adoption of agro-friendly policies and time worthy initiatives of the government. Bangladesh is now an example to the world in food grain production against decreasing arable land, population growth, flood, drought, salinity induced by climate change

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

and adverse nature. In the light of Vision 2021, 7th Five Year Plan, National Agricultural Policy 2018, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Deltaplan-2100 and other planning documents, the government has been making all-out efforts for the overall development of the agriculture sector with the highest consideration for the development of agriculture and the welfare of the farmers. To meet the food needs of the large population by achieving self-sufficiency in food is the main goal of the government. To attain this goal, the government has given utmost importance to the overall development of the agricultural sector including increasing the production of domestic food grains.

For the overall development of the agricultural sector a number of steps have been undertaken. These include developing modern and stress tolerant varieties, inventing new cropping patterns, discovering water saving irrigation technologies, expanding irrigation areas through use of surface water, following integrated pest management (IPM) system, agricultural mechanisation, transgenic crop production (Genetically Modified Organism) etc. Saline tolerant and short duration crop variety and technology have been invented using nuclear and biotechnology which have extended the coverage of rice cultivation in the vast coastal areas of southern region.

Steps have been taken to expand irrigation facilities and to increase the availability of irrigation equipment, to ensure targeted expansion of agriculture, supply of agricultural inputs at fair prices, to scale up subsidy on agricultural inputs, quality control of agricultural products, to ensure sufficient

storage facility of food grains and fair prices for all agricultural products. National Agriculture Policy 2018 has been formulated emphasizing on the need to increase crop productivity, production and farmer income, crop diversification, production of nutritious safe food, development of marketing system, ensuring food security through profitable agriculture and efficient use of natural resources and development of socio-economic conditions.

The global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has affected the agriculture sector in Bangladesh too. One of the key priorities of the government's action plan for economic recovery in the event of a Coronavirus outbreak is to continue agricultural production. Several important initiatives have been taken to keep agricultural production normal to ensure food security for the people of the country. Combine harvesters and reapers have been allocated on an emergency basis for harvesting paddy in seven districts of the *haor* region, taking into account the movement of workers in the Corona situation and the issue of early floods. To effectively combat the effects of the novel Coronavirus, agricultural subsidies, incentives and support cards for fertilisers, seeds and other agricultural inputs, support for agricultural rehabilitation, special agriculture credit at low interests and easy terms, have been provided. As per the directions of Hon'ble Prime Minister, necessary steps have been taken to increase the production of food in every inch of cultivable land.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 FY2018-19 stood at 421.07 lakh MT, of which *Aus* accounted for 27.75 lakh MT, *Aman* 140.55 lakh MT, *Boro* 195.61 lakh MT and wheat 10.17 lakh MT. In

FY2019-20 total food grains production target is 454.04 lakh MT, of which *Aus* 30.12 lakh MT, *Aman* 155.02 lakh MT, *Boro* 204.36 lakh MT, wheat 12.46 lakh MT and Maize 52.08 lakh MT approximately. Table 7.1 shows the food grains production status during the period from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20.

Table 7.1: Food Grains Production

| Food Grains | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Aus | 21.58 | 23.26 | 23.28 | 22.89 | 21.34 | 27.09 | 27.75 | 30.12 |
| Amon | 128.97 | 130.23 | 131.90 | 134.83 | 136.56 | 139.94 | 140.55 | 155.02 |
| Boro | 187.78 | 190.07 | 191.92 | 189.38 | 180.16 | 195.76 | 195.61 | 204.36 |
| Total Rice | 338.33 | 343.56 | 347.10 | 347.10 | 338.06 | 362.79 | 363.91 | 389.50 |
| Wheat | 12.55 | 13.02 | 13.48 | 13.48 | 13.12 | 10.99 | 10.17 | 12.46 |
| Maize | 21.78 | 25.16 | 23.61 | 27.59 | 35.78 | 38.93 | 46.99 | 52.08 |
| Total | 372.66 | 381.74 | 384.19 | 388.17 | 386.96 | 412.71 | 421.07 | 454.04 |

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

Food Budget

Internal Procurement of Food Grains

In FY2018-19, the revised budget of public food grain procurement was 21.81 lakh MT (21.31 lakh MT rice and 0.50 lakh MT wheat). Out of this targeted amount, 23.74 lakh MT rice was domestically procured from *Boro* and *Aman*. About 0.44 lakh MT wheat was procured from last wheat season. In FY2019-20, the revised budget for public food grains procurement has been set at 22.69 lakh MT (20.74 lakh MT rice and 1.95 lakh MT wheat). Against this target, 13.95 lakh MT rice has been procured from *Boro* and *Aman* up to 29 February 2020.

Food Grains Import

In FY2019-20, the revised budget for govt. food grain import was 5.03 lakh MT (0.02 lakh MT rice and 5.01 lakh MT). Out of the

budget, a total of 3.84 lakh MT food grains (3.84 lakh MT wheat) was imported up to 29 February 2020 including aid. On the other hand, in private sector a total of 46.21 lakh MT food grains (0.04 lakh MT rice and 46.17 lakh MT wheat) was imported during the same period.

Public Food Distribution

Under the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) government distributes food grains to prioritised groups of employees and low-income people through different channels. Under this program, food grains are distributed through monetised channel that includes subsidised distribution program such as-Open Market Sale (OMS), Food friendly program (*Khaddya bandhob Kormosuchi*), Essential Priority (EP), Others Priority (OP), LE program and so on. On the other hand, non-monetised channels are all the social

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

safety net programs like Food for Work (FFW), Test Relief (TR), Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF), Vulnerable Group Development (VGD), Gratuitous Relief (GR) and others.

In FY2018-19, the government had a revised budget of 29.17 lakh MT food grains for distribution and the actual distribution was 25.93 lakh MT (Monetised 13.87 lakh MT and non-Monetised lakh 12.06 MT). In FY2019-20, the government food grains distribution budget has revised and set at 32.17 lakh MT. Against this budget, up to February 2020, total actual distribution was 14.61 lakh MT, where 8.70 lakh MT was in Monetised channels like OMS, food friendly program (*Khaddya bandhob Kormosuchi*), EP, OP, LE, etc. and 5.91 lakh MT in Non-monetised channel such as FFW, TR, VGF, VGD and others.

Food Grain Storage Capacity

The total capacity of godowns and silos in the country stood at 21.72 lakh MT in February 2020 of FY2019-20, which was 21.48 lakh MT in the same period of FY2018-19.

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 has been declared as National Food Safety Day and this day is being observed as National Food Safety Day since 2018. Along with the inception of the implementation of the 'Food Safety Act-2013', the government has also taken steps to increase people's awareness on

food safety and on fundamental concepts of the law.

The government has also taken efforts to increase the capabilities of the key organisations and concerned people so that the law is implemented properly. 'Bangladesh Food Safety Authority' will ensure a smooth collaboration among all the organisations that are concerned with food safety management. The authority is responsible for the overall monitoring of safe food following farm to fork approach, production, processing, storage and marketing of food and food stuff.

Seed Production and Distribution

A number of seed producing organisations and NGOs are performing quality seed distribution activities of hybrid rice, maize and vegetables. Some part of seed is produced, preserved and used privately specially at farmer's level. 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 sectors as per demand. 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 111 contract growers' zones. Likewise, BADC produces and supplies different crop sapling, graft and *gooties* through 9 Horticulture Development Centers and 14 Agro Service Centers. At present number of farmers are 3,98,327 under the 111 contract-growers zones throughout the country, the area of land

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

is 7,41,640 acres. Taking into account the demand for quality seeds in Bangladesh, the target of seeds distribution to the farmers set by BADC was 1.45 lakh MT in FY2019-20.

Seed production and distribution by BADC in the FY2017-18 to FY2019-20 are shown in the table 7.2:

Table 7.2: Seed Production and Distribution

(In metrictonnes)

| Name of the Seed | Achievement in FY2017-18 | | Achievement in FY2018-19 | | Achievement in FY2019-20* | |
|------------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| | Production | Distribution | Production | Distribution | Production | Distribution |
| Rice | 85548 | 87668 | 88141 | 84347.11 | 88443 | 61466 |
| Wheat | 17527 | 18177 | 12007 | 17958.16 | 12890 | 11191 |
| Maize | 20 | 5 | 82 | 13.78 | 160 | 22.5 |
| Potato | 33043 | 31321 | 34992.7 | 31649.26 | 38000 | 29093 |
| Pulses | 2435 | 1888 | 2279.6 | 2128.92 | 2500 | 2039 |
| Oil | 1195 | 1023 | 1636.4 | 1210.30 | 2000 | 1385 |
| Jute | 723 | 223 | 293.3 | 352.39 | 700 | 0 |
| Vegetables | 45 | 73 | 82.8 | 67.72 | 102 | 43.39 |
| Spices | 106 | 105 | 205 | 199.41 | 205 | 178.11 |
| Total | 140642 | 140483 | 139720.6 | 137927 | 145000 | 105418 |

Source: Ministry of Agriculture. * Up to February 2020.

Fertiliser

The expansion of modern agricultural farming practices like use of High Yielding Variety (HYV) together with intensified cultivation is needed to ensure food for all, which leads to an increased demand for fertilisers. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure timely supply of both organic and chemical fertilisers to meet the nutritional demand of these varieties. The use of chemical fertiliser

is increasing with the increased demand for food production in the country. The use of urea fertiliser alone is the highest in the agriculture of the country. In FY2018-19, the total quantity of fertiliser used was 54.22 lakh MT, of which the use of Urea fertiliser is 25.94 lakh MT. In FY2019-20, the total quantity of fertiliser will be used at around 58.84 lakh MT. The year wise use of fertilisers during the period from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20 is shown in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Use of Chemical Fertiliser

(In '000' metric ton)

| FY | Name of Fertiliser | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------|--------|--------|-----|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|---------|
| | Urea | TSP | DAP | SSP | NPKS | MOP | AS | Gypsum | Zinc | Others | Total |
| 2012-13 | 2247.00 | 654.00 | 434.00 | 0 | 25.00 | 571.00 | 8.50 | 40.00 | 24.00 | 19.0 | 4022.50 |
| 2013-14 | 2462.00 | 685.00 | 543.00 | 0 | 27.00 | 577.00 | 3.00 | 126.00 | 42.00 | 0.40 | 4465.40 |
| 2014-15 | 2638.00 | 722.00 | 597.00 | 0 | 27.00 | 640.00 | 6.22 | 122.00 | 39.00 | 0.00 | 4791.22 |
| 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* | 2650.00 | 750.00 | 900.00 | 0 | 70.00 | 850.00 | 10.00 | 400.00 | 133.0 | 121.00 | 5884.00 |

Source: FFM, Ministry of Agriculture. * provisional figure.

Irrigation

Government has given more importance on reducing irrigation cost and maintaining environmental harmony by increasing use of surface water and reducing use of underground water. Rubber dam and Hydraulic Elevator Dam project has 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 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 132 solar pumps and installation of 43 dug well have been installed in different districts of the country. Other

districts are being considered to install solar operated irrigation pumps. In FY2019-20, 18 irrigation projects and 14 irrigation programs are being implemented. By those irrigation projects and programs BADC re-excavate 566 km. canal, construct 779 irrigation infrastructures, 1 rubber dams, 1 hydraulic elevator dams, 594 km. underground water irrigation channel, 3.29 km. surface irrigation channel, 70 deep tubewells rehabilitation, installation of 269 power pumps, electrification in 245 irrigation schemes, installation of 150 solar powered irrigation pumps, 22 km construction of embankments/crop protection dams, installation of 157 nos. underground water level monitoring datalogger, installation of 75 underground water level monitoring tubewell, 6 nos installation of sprinkler irrigation systems, 35 nos drip irrigation system exhibition plots and supplying of 15,600 meter ribbon pipe which will be completed by June 2020.

Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (BMDA) has expanded irrigation in all the districts of Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions. About 5.22 lakh hectares of land has been brought under irrigation in Rabi season by using 16,036 nos. of deep tube-wells. To use surface water for irrigation, the authority has re-excavated 3,098 *khas* ponds, 2,011 km. canal and 749 cross-dam have been constructed over the canal to preserve the water in the channel. As a result, about 97,000 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*

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

and *Atrai* river and transported to the channel through Buried pipe line. About 15,000 hectares of land has been brought under irrigation by using 519 Low Lift Pumps (LLP) beside the channel, river and other water bodies. Area under irrigation continues to grow. The total area under irrigation in

FY2013-14 was 54.02 lakh hectares, which increased to 55.87 lakh hectares in FY2018-19. The target area for irrigation in the FY2019-20 has been set at 55.98 lakh hectares. The irrigated land area during the period from FY2013-14 to FY2019-20 is shown in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Area under Irrigation

(Area in lakh hectare)

| Irrigation method | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (Target)* |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|
| LLP& others | 12.46 | 12.51 | 13.42 | 13.88 | 12.21 | 12.48 | 12.50 |
| Deep tube well | 8.77 | 9.62 | 11.94 | 10.63 | 10.72 | 10.76 | 10.80 |
| Shallow tube well (surface/deep/very deep) | 32.79 | 32.35 | 29.54 | 30.79 | 29.82 | 29.94 | 29.99 |
| Others | - | - | - | 1.97 | 2.82 | 2.69 | 2.69 |
| Total | 54.02 | 54.48 | 54.90 | 55.27 | 55.57 | 55.87 | 55.98 |

Source: BBS, DAE, Ministry of Agriculture. * provisional figure.

Jute Crop Production

Rising 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 nationally and internationally. 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.

The government has enacted 'Compulsory Use of Jute Fiber Packaging Act-2010' and 'Rules for Compulsory Use of Jute Fiber Packaging-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. The market price of

raw jute in the recent years might play key role in growing interest of farmers to increase area and production. Subsequently the production will reach around 68.19 lakh bale from an area of 6.66 lakh hectare in FY2019-20.

Agricultural Credit

Agricultural and rural credits are important in the context of strengthening the efforts for ensuring food security as well as the overall socio-economic development in the country. In this regard agricultural credit program is being implemented through all schedule banks. Extended Agricultural and Rural Credit Policy and Program have been formulated in FY2019-20 by Bangladesh Bank to make disbursement of agricultural and rural credit easier and hassle free. In FY2018-19, Tk. 23,616.25 crore (108.33%) has been disbursed as agricultural and rural credit against target of Tk. 21,800.00 crore through all the scheduled commercial and

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

specialised banks. In FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) Tk. 15,0920.17 crore has been disbursed as agricultural and rural credit which is 62.56 percent of the target.

Table 7.5 shows a summary of agricultural credit disbursement and recovery during the period from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20.

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

(In crore Tk.)

| Fiscal Year | Target | Disbursement | Recovery | Balance |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|----------|
| 2012-13 | 14130.00 | 14667.49 | 14362.29 | 31057.69 |
| 2013-14 | 14595.00 | 16036.81 | 17046.02 | 34632.82 |
| 2014-15 | 15550.00 | 15978.46 | 15406.96 | 32936.80 |
| 2015-16 | 16,400.00 | 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 | 15092.17 | 15508.30 | 43315.86 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank * up to February 2020.

Development projects/program

Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing different development projects/programs in the field of agricultural research and education, agricultural extension, 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. 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.
- 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.
- Enhancement of extension activities to promote modern cultivation method at the farmer's level.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- 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.
- Establishment of seed multiplication farm in *Dashmina*, Patuakahli, pulse and oil seed multiplication farm and seed processing center in *Subarnachar*, Noakhali.
- Modernisation of seed production, processing and distribution system to ensure quality seed supply to farmers.
- Establishment of Community Rural Radio to share information on modern agricultural practices among rural farmers community.
- Establishment of Agriculture Information and Communication Centre (AICC) at union 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).
- Promotion of agriculture and agriculture-based services through mobile operators.
- Implementing project for the 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.
- Extension and popularisation of cultivation of vegetables and spices on floating bed in water logging area.
- Promoting participation of women in agricultural sector to alleviate poverty and create employment opportunities.

Fisheries Sector

Fish Production

Fisheries sector contributes 3.52 percent to national GDP and around one-fourth (26.37%) to the agricultural sector of GDP. Fish and fisheries products contribute 1.39 percent to total export earnings. Considering the contribution of fisheries sector in national economy, government is implementing result oriented specific programs for sustainable fisheries management through innovation and dissemination of environment friendly new fisheries technologies. Development perspective plan has already been prepared to ensure self-sufficiency in food, creation of employment opportunity and mitigation of poverty. Bangladesh achieved self-sufficiency in fish production with a per capita fish consumption of 62.58 g/day against set target of 60 g/day according to FAO report.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018, Bangladesh ranked 3rd in inland open water capture production and 5th in world aquaculture production. If this growth of fish production continues, the fish production in the country is expected to be 45.52 lakh MT. by FY2020-21. The recent long-term public holidays caused by the Coronavirus outbreak has posed a major challenge to fish marketing

due to supply constraints. The government has continued to provide necessary assistance to address this crisis. The government will take necessary initiatives so that the fisheries sector can return to its previous continuity in the future. Table 7.6 shows the trend of fish production during the period from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20.

Table 7.6: Fish Production Trends in Different Resources

(In lakh metrictonnes)

| Sector | Area (Lakh ha) | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* (Projected) |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Inland | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Capture | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) River & Estuaries | 8.54 | 1.47 | 1.67 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 2.72 | 3.21 | 3.25 | 3.38 |
| (ii) Sundarban | 1.78 | 0.16 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| (iii) Beel | 1.14 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| (iv) Kaptai lake | 0.69 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 0.10 |
| (v) Flood plain | 26.93 | 6.86 | 7.13 | 7.30 | 7.48 | 7.66 | 7.69 | 7.82 | 7.84 |
| Sub-Total (Open Water) | 39.08 | 9.61 | 10.0 | 10.24 | 10.5 | 11.64 | 12.17 | 12.36 | 12.50 |
| (b) Culture | | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Pond | 3.77 | 14.47 | 15.26 | 16.13 | 17.20 | 18.33 | 19.00 | 19.75 | 20.29 |
| (ii) Baors | 0.055 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 2.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.1 | 0.12 |
| (iii) Seasonal cultured water bodies | 1.33 | 2.01 | 1.93 | 2.01 | 0.08 | 2.16 | 2.16 | 2.17 | 2.18 |
| (iv) Shrimp/Prawn farms | 2.756 | 2.06 | 2.17 | 2.24 | 2.40 | 2.47 | 2.54 | 2.58 | 2.7 |
| (iv) Pen culture | 0.833 | - | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| (iv) Cage culture | 0.001 | - | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| (v) Crab | | | | | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Sub-Total (Culture) | 8.745 | 18.60 | 19.57 | 20.60 | 22.04 | 23.33 | 24.05 | 24.88 | 25.57 |
| Total (Inland) | 47.825 | 28.21 | 29.53 | 30.84 | 32.52 | 34.97 | 36.22 | 37.24 | 38.07 |
| 2. Marine Fisheries | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Industrial | | 0.73 | 0.77 | 0.85 | 1.05 | 1.08 | 1.2 | 1.07 | 1.24 |
| (b) Artisanal | | 5.16 | 5.18 | 5.15 | 5.21 | 5.29 | 5.35 | 5.53 | 5.54 |
| Total (Marine) | - | 5.89 | 5.95 | 6.00 | 6.26 | 6.37 | 6.55 | 6.60 | 6.78 |
| Country Total | 47.825 | 34.10 | 35.48 | 36.84 | 38.78 | 41.34 | 42.77 | 43.84 | 44.85 |

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

Production of Fish Spawn and Fish Fry

Hatchery produced seed/fry provide about hundred percent of total demand in aquaculture. But the availability of quality fish fry is quite difficult due to inbreeding problem in hatcheries. For that DoF has promulgated Fish Hatchery Act, 2010 for the

production of quality spawn and fingerlings by regulating fish hatchery and farms. At present there are 143 government fish farm and 1,038 private farms throughout the country. The production statistics of carp spawn and fingerlings both from public and private sectors are shown in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7: Production Statistics of Carp Spawn/Fingerlings from Hatcheries

| Year | No. of Hatcheries | | Spawn (MT.) | | | No. of Fry/Fingerlings (Crore) | | |
|------|-------------------|---------|-------------|---------|--------|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| | Public | Private | Public | Private | Total | Public | Private | Total |
| 2010 | 120 | 862 | 5.59 | 460.20 | 465.79 | 2.11 | 983.87 | 985.98 |
| 2011 | 125 | 845 | 6.84 | 617.64 | 624.48 | 2.12 | 818.21 | 820.33 |
| 2012 | 125 | 902 | 9.07 | 626.52 | 635.59 | 2.14 | 822.62 | 824.76 |
| 2013 | 134 | 887 | 9.04 | 477.34 | 459.11 | 1.35 | 900.15 | 901.50 |
| 2014 | 136 | 893 | 9.87 | 492.47 | 502.34 | 2.34 | 1028.33 | 1032.61 |
| 2015 | 136 | 857 | 10.46 | 705.19 | 715.65 | 2.59 | 828.02 | 830.61 |
| 2016 | 137 | 899 | 11.18 | 668.20 | 679.38 | 2.78 | 828.47 | 831.25 |
| 2017 | 138 | 872 | 12.49 | 670.09 | 682.58 | 2.52 | 879.12 | 881.64 |
| 2018 | 143 | 985 | 12.06 | 767.16 | 779.22 | 2.77 | 822.36 | 825.13 |
| 2019 | 143 | 1038 | 12.58 | 734.43 | 747.01 | 3.38 | 821.16 | 824.54 |

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

Conservation Program for *Jatka*

About 12 percent of the country's total fish production comes from Hilsa. About 5.0 lakh people are directly involved in Hilsa extraction and 20-25 lakh people are directly or indirectly involved. Hilsa of Bangladesh is the best in taste and smell. Therefore, beyond the borders of the country, Hilsa is also envied abroad. Bangladesh is known as the country of Hilsa producing more than two-thirds of the world's Hilsa. Bangladesh has even got the geographical indication (GI) protection for Hilsha fish. The government is firmly committed to the desired development of these resources. To achieve the increased target of Hilsa production, the government is being implementing a unique coordinated management program to protect

Jatka and brood Hilsa. A comprehensive program has also been executed for the protection of the renewable natural resources ensuring the participation of all stakeholders including local public representatives, DoF officials, local administration, Coast Guard, Bangladesh Navy, fishers and mass people residing the Hilsa rich river system. Regarding this Government has adopted following steps for the protection and conservation of Hilsha fishes:

- Implementation of Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) program to prevent fishermen from starvation during jatka conservation period of November to June.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Distribution of alternative income generating resources to the extreme poor fishermen who are abstained from *Jatka* fishing.
- A part from increasing public awareness to stop *Jatka* fishing, 'The *Jatka* Protection Act' is strictly implemented from November to June.
- Arranging awareness building and fish act implementation program to stop Hilsa fishing, marketing and carrying for 22 days during the peak spawning season to protect Hilsa brood.
- Observing *Jatka* Conservation Week every year to create social movement for protection *jatka* fish.
- To destroy Illegal fishing net 'Special Combing Operation' has been operating every year.

In order to protect *Jatka* and ensure of its desired growth, 6 Hilsha sanctuaries has been designated. Up to February 2020, about 387 mobile courts and 1,554 operations were executed in 13 districts. Through 'Special Combing Operation' 2,267 *Behundi* nets, 716.184 lakh meter current nets and 2,067 other types of nets were confiscated. As well as 17.089 MT *Jatka* and 2.379 MT other fishes are being seized.

Apart from taking all these measures, government has increased the amount of VGF to support the fishermen of coastal areas under the social safety net program. In the FY2019-20, a total of 22,477.04 MT food assistance provided to 2,80,963 *Jatka* families for 2 months to February-March, 2020. As a result of *Jatka* conservation,

sanctuary management and implementation of Hilsa breeding protection activities, Hilsa production has increased at a significant rate.

Management of Marine Fisheries Resources

Bangladesh is one of the leading fish producing country in the world. Bangladesh won the maritime boundary of 1,18,813 sq. km. by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Seas (ITLOS). Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has already taken different Pragmatic initiatives like framing short term, mid-term and long term 'Action Plans' to ensure conservation, sustainable development and harnessing the potentials of the marine resources. Bangladesh is considered a pilot country in implementing Blue Economy concept. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock has already taken different pragmatic initiatives like short term, midterm and long term 'Action Plan' to ensure conservation sustainable development and harness the potentials of the marine resources. On the basis of the formulated 'Action Plan', different initiatives have been taken by DoF.

The government is implementing special measures to tap the immense potential of marine fisheries extraction in Bangladesh and use it for the development of the country. Further, acts and rules have been framed by the government to ensure proper use and monitoring of the extraction of marine fisheries resources. The 'Marine Fisheries Bill-2020' has already been placed before the august National Parliament for enactment. Fishermen in Bangladesh have

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

long been fishing in the shallow waters of the sea. But catching fishes in the deep sea could not be started. There is a huge potential of untapped fish resources, including tunas, in the deep sea. The government has taken a project to procure ships suitable for extraction of fish resources from the deep sea. The government will also patronise the capacity building in the private sector in tapping deep sea fish resources.

Export of Fish and Fisheries Products

Fish and fishery products are one of the major export commodities of Bangladesh. Mainly *Galda, Bagda, Harina* and other species of shrimp, freshwater fishes like carps viz *Rui, Catla, Mrigal* etc, catfishes like *Ayr, Boal, Pabda* etc, climbing perch, *Kuchia* etc, marine fishes like sea bass, *Datina, Pomfret* etc, *Cuttle* fish, Crab are exported from Bangladesh. Besides these dry fish, shark fin, fish scale and shrimp shell are also exported. Bangladeshi fish and fishery products are exported to more than 50 countries including European Union (EU), USA, Japan, Russia, China etc. EU countries are the major importers of Bangladeshi fish and fishery products.

About 70 percent of fish products exported from Bangladesh are value added in the form of IQF, cooked and fillet. In FY2019-

20 (up to January 2020) Bangladesh earned Tk.2,874.26 crore by exporting 49,529.40 MT fish and fishery products.

Livestock

The contribution of the animal farming sector to GDP at constant price is 1.43 percent in FY2019-20. Though the share of the animal farming sub-sector in GDP is small, it makes immense contribution towards meeting the requirements of daily essential animal protein. A number of initiatives have been taken by the government for livestock development. The most important ones include: breed up gradation through artificial insemination using superior quality frozen and liquid semen, production and distribution of vaccine for poultry and livestock, supply of duckling and chicks at a cheaper price, increased production of liquid and frozen semen for developing the number of variety, prevention and control of anthrax, foot and mouth diseases and avian influenza.

The number of livestock and poultry rose to 557.98 lakh and 3,532.23 lakh respectively in FY2019-20 up to February 2020. Table 7.8 shows the livestock and poultry population of the country over the past few years.

Table 7.8: Number of Livestock and Poultry Population in Bangladesh.

| Livestock/ Poultry | (Number in Lakh) | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
| Cattle | 233.41 | 234.88 | 236.36 | 237.85 | 239.35 | 240.86 | 242.38 | 243.39 |
| Buffalo | 14.50 | 14.57 | 14.64 | 14.71 | 14.78 | 14.85 | 14.92 | 14.97 |
| Goat | 252.76 | 254.39 | 256.02 | 257.66 | 259.31 | 261.00 | 262.67 | 263.79 |
| Sheep | 31.43 | 32.06 | 32.70 | 33.35 | 34.01 | 34.68 | 35.37 | 35.83 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| Livestock/ Poultry | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Total livestock | 532.11 | 535.90 | 539.72 | 543.57 | 647.45 | 551.39 | 555.34 | 557.98 |
| Chicken | 2490.10 | 2553.11 | 2617.70 | 2683.93 | 2751.83 | 2821.45 | 2892.83 | 2941.62 |
| Duck | 472.53 | 488.61 | 505.22 | 522.40 | 540.16 | 558.53 | 577.52 | 590.61 |
| Total Poultry | 2962.64 | 3041.72 | 3122.93 | 3206.33 | 3292.00 | 3379.98 | 3470.35 | 3532.23 |

Source: DLS, MoFL,*Up to February 2020.

The production of animal protein like milk, meat (beef, mutton and chicken) and egg has been increasing over the past several years. As a result, per capita availability of milk, meat and egg rose to 165.07 ml/day, 124.99 gm/day and 103.89 nos/year respectively in FY2018-19. However, due to prolonged public holidays due to the coronavirus outbreak, there have been enormous

difficulties in the poultry and dairy sector, especially in the marketing for eggs and milk products, and the government has taken necessary steps, and is continuing to provide required assistance to help the sector overcome those difficulties. The production statistics of milk, meat and eggs during the period from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20 are summarised in Table 7.9.

Table 7.9: Production of Milk, Meat and Eggs

| Product | Unit | Production | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
| Milk | Lakh Ton | 50.67 | 60.90 | 69.69 | 72.75 | 92.83 | 94.06 | 99.23 | 69.56 |
| Meat | Lakh Ton | 36.20 | 45.20 | 58.62 | 61.52 | 71.54 | 72.60 | 75.14 | 51.47 |
| Eggs | Lakh | 76173 | 101680 | 109952 | 119124 | 149331 | 155200 | 171100 | 116635 |

Source: Department of Livestock Services, ministry of Livestock and Fisheries,*Up to February 2020.

Artificial Insemination of Cattle

Artificial Insemination is an important tool to increase production and productivity of domestic animal. Semen is collected from the bulls reared in the Central Cattle Breeding Station at Savar Cattle Breeding Station and other District Artificial Insemination (AI) Centers and processed as liquid and frozen semen to run the Artificial Insemination Extension Program. A total of 4,464 AI sub-centers/points are in operation to run the program. In FY2019-20, (up to February

2020) 31.70 lakh doses of quality semen were produced and 28.30 lakh doses semen were used for insemination in cows and giving birth to 9.48 lakh cross breed calves.

Vaccination and Treatment

The government has been producing 17 different types of livestock and poultry vaccines to immune livestock and poultry population to prevent diseases. In FY2019-20, (up to February 2020) 1.08 crore doses Livestock vaccine and 17.38 crore doses of

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

poultry vaccines were produced. To strengthening vaccine production activities 'Vaccine production technology modernization and expansion of research work' project is going on. Moreover, to prevent trans-boundary diseases 24 animal quarantine stations are working at different river port, land port and airport.

Infrastructural Development

For providing one stop service to the farmers, 85 new ULDC building were established through 'Upazila Livestock Development Center (ULDC) Establishment' project. On the other hand, for increasing day old duckling production, 14 new duck hatchery were established through 'Regional Duck Breeding Farms Establishment' project. With a view to creating more veterinary graduates, a veterinary college was established at Sirajgong district through 'Sirajgong Govt. Veterinary College Establishment' project, which starts academic session in 2019-20 education years. Moreover, for creating diploma graduate in livestock sector, Gaibandha and Brahmanbaria livestock diploma institute were established through 'Establishment of Institute of Livestock Science and Technology' project, which runs academic session. Through this project another 3 diploma institute establishment at Gopalganj, Khulna and Netrokona district is going on. Besides, a national livestock and poultry training institute were established at Gopalganj district through 'Establishment of National Institute of Livestock and Poultry Management and Disease Diagnostic Laboratory' project for providing training and disease diagnostic facilities to the farmers. Moreover, with a view to increase

sheep farming in Bangladesh 3 demonstration sheep farm were established at Rajshahi, Bagerhat and Bogura district through 'Conservation and Improvement of Native Sheep through Community Farming and Commercial Farming' project which are now in function. For more semen production, establishment of 2 bull station cum A.I lab at Chattogram and Faridpur district and 5 bull calf rearing unit cum mini A.I lab at Bogura, Sylhet, Khulna, Rangpur and Barisal district is going on through 'Artificial Insemination Activities Extension and Embryo Transfer Technology Implementation' project. Moreover, establishment of a national livestock quality control laboratory at Savar, Dhaka is going on through 'Establishment of Quality Control Laboratory for Livestock Inputs and its Food Products' project for quality control of livestock product and by products. With a view to eradicate PPR disease from Bangladesh and control of FMD in selected 4 districts, a project named 'Eradication of PPR disease and control of FMD project' is implementing at project area.

Export of Meat and Livestock Products

Livestock sector has been earning foreign exchange by exporting meat and livestock products to USA, UAE, China, Kuwait, Canada, Vietnam, Malaysia, India and Maldives. In FY2018-19, 72.86 metrictonnes meat, 36.22 metrictonnes bull stick, 1,380 metrictonnes beef bone chips, 103 metrictonnes tail hair of cattle, 19.37 metrictonnes sweet products (sweet, curd and roshmalai), 69.22 metrictonnes duck feather, 16 metrictonnes animal feed and 63 metrictonnes bone gelatin were exported from Bangladesh which earned about Tk. 30.64

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

crore. Besides, livestock sector also earned about Tk. 200 crore foreign exchange by exporting livestock products as omasum, abomasum, intestine, cattle horn and bone through Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) during FY2018-19. By February 2020 in FY2019-20, 45.05 metrictonnes meat, 51.62 metrictonnes bull stick, 547 metrictonnes beef bone chips, 13 metrictonnes tail hair of cattle, 36.13 metrictonnes sweet products, 104.66 metrictonnes duck feather, 660 metrictonnes animal and poultry feed, 150 metrictonnes bone gelatin and 183 metrictonnes cattle/buffalo horn were exported from Bangladesh which earned about Tk.18.09 crore. Government provided 10-20 percent cash incentive on exporting these livestock products.

Budget Allocation for Agriculture Sector

In FY2019-20, the total budget allocation for agricultural sector (Ministry of Agricultural, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and sector Ministry of Food) stood at Tk. 21,484 crore (Tk. 17,030 crore for operating and Tk. 4,454 crore for development), which is 4.11 percent of the total budget allocation. Considering the increase of agriculture production and to provide subsidy to the farmers for fertiliser and other agriculture inputs an amount of Tk. 9,000.00 crore was allocated in budget of FY2019-20. Up to February 2020, Tk. 3,399.88 crore has

released to provide subsidy on fertilisers and other Agriculture Inputs. Furthermore, an amount of Tk. 120.00 crore was allocated for agricultural rehabilitation programs and an amount of Tk. 130.00 crore was allocated for seed production activities.

The government has taken several important initiatives to ensure food security and keep agricultural production normal in the country after the Coronavirus (COVID-19). In FY2020-21, the total budget allocation for agricultural sector (Ministry of Agricultural, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and Ministry of Food) stood at Tk.24,108 crore, which is Tk. 2,624 crore more than the previous fiscal year and 4.24 percent of the total budget allocation. Subsidies to the agricultural sector have been increased to Tk. 9,500 crore and Tk. 200 crore has been provided for agricultural mechanisation. The government is setting up an agricultural refinance scheme worth Tk. 5,000 crore to facilitate farmers to get loans. In addition, a refinancing scheme of Tk. 3,000 crore has been announced for low-income farmers/small traders. In FY2020-21, the government will provide agricultural inputs to 2,08,13,477 cardholders. As in previous years, sales price for chemical fertilisers will be kept unchanged in the next fiscal year irrespective of their import costs, and incentives to the agriculture sector will continue.

INDUSTRY

The contribution of Industry Sector to GDP is progressively increasing in Bangladesh. According to BBS, the contribution of the broad industry sector to GDP has been estimated at 35.36 percent in FY2019-20 which was 35.00 percent in FY2018-19. In fact the government is persistently taking comprehensive measures for developing and flourishing of all industrial sectors of the country such as manufacturing industry and fuel industry for energy security, agriculture and forestry, mineral extraction and processing industry, tourism and service industry, construction industry and ICT based industry. In order to accelerate the pace of industrialisation of the country the government announced the 'National Industrial Policy-2016'. The importance and underlying objectives of the Industrial Policy 2016 include sustainable and inclusive industrial growth through generation of productive employment to create new entrepreneurs, mainstreaming women in the industrialisation process and international market linkage. The government is continuing its efforts to achieve this goal by providing loans and other ancillary supports through banks and other financial institutions. As a result the volume of both distribution and recovery of industrial loan are on the increase. The EPZs are playing special role in the process of promoting rapid industrialisation and attracting foreign direct investment.

According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) estimates, the contribution of the broad industry sector to GDP stood at 35.00 percent in FY2018-19 which increased to 35.36 percent in FY2019-20. Among the fifteen sectors of GDP, the broad industry sector includes four sectors namely mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity gas and water supply and construction. The

contribution of the manufacturing sector is the highest in GDP. In FY2018-19 the contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP was 24.08 percent which increased to 24.18 percent in FY2019-20. The volume and growth performance of the manufacturing sector from FY2011-12 to FY2019-20 is shown in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1: Volume and Growth Rate of Manufacturing Sector

| Type of Industry | (At constant prices of 2005-06) | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
| Small and Cottage | 22569.1 (6.58) | 24557.9 (8.81) | 26113.1 (6.33) | 28342.6 (8.54) | 30909.4 (9.06) | 33945.8 (11.20) | 37086.4 (9.25) | 41148.0 (10.95) | 44347.6 (7.78) |
| Medium-Large | 97998.3 (10.76) | 108436.2 (10.65) | 118540.3 (9.32) | 131225.4 (10.70) | 147313.5 (12.26) | 163819.5 (9.82) | 187183.7 (14.26) | 214969.9 (14.84) | 226719.6 (5.47) |
| Total | 120567.4 (9.96) | 132994.1 (10.31) | 144653.4 (8.77) | 159568.0 (10.31) | 178222.8 (11.69) | 197765.3 (10.97) | 224270.1 (13.40) | 256117.9 (14.20) | 271067.2 (5.84) |

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

National Industrial Policy 2016

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. In order to implement these goals and objectives, proper strategies are outlined in the industrial policy. The necessary initiatives have been taken in consultation with the concerned Ministries and other beneficiaries in the integrated initiatives in the implementation of the industrial policy and in the protection of consumer interest. 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 emphasize on heavy industry and few selected service sectors. Short, medium and long-term activities will be taken to achieve the targets of National Industrial Policy 2016.

For planned industrial development in the country and to realise a sustainable industrial growth in relation to continuous technology

related innovation, followings new issues have been included in the National Industrial policy 2016: For example, creating high priority sector, defining various sectors (handicrafts, creative industry, high priority industry); (protection of intellectual property rights, management of industrial pollution, creation of effective skill development programme, provision of pragmatic policy and strategic benefit to develop a strong private sector). For the effective implementation of this Policy, a time bound Action Plan has been incorporated in the Industrial Policy 2016.

Practical, implementable and theoretical knowledge and experiences of the experts and stakeholders of the industry sectors have been reflected in the Industrial Policy 2016. It is expected, with implementation of this policy, industrial sector would be revitalised by bringing noticeable advancement of the country as a whole.

Quantum Index of Production of Manufacturing Industries

QIIP (2005-06=100) representing medium to large-scale industries. In FY2019-20 up to March 2020, the QIIP average index stood at 396.85. Table 8.2 shows the index during FY2012-13 to FY2019-20.

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

| Fiscal Year | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Medium to Large Scale Industries | 195.19 | 213.22 | 236.11 | 267.88 | 297.89 | 342.47 | 392.82 | 396.85 |
| Percentage change | 11.59 | 9.24 | 10.74 | 13.46 | 11.20 | 14.97 | 14.70 | 1.61 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics *up to March 2020 *(compared to the same period of previous fiscal year).

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 diminish gender discrimination, Bangladesh Bank has been continuing its refinancing facilities in the year 2019 for Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) against their financing to SMEs. In this regard, Refinancing Scheme for Agro-based Product Processing Industry in Rural Area; Refinancing Scheme for Small Enterprise; Refinancing Fund for New Entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro and Small Industry; Refinancing Fund against Islamic *Shariah*-based Financing; Revolving Fund Account of JICA assisted Financial Sector Project for the Development of SME (FSPDSME) Fund and JICA assisted Urban Building Safety Project (UBSP) have been active. Besides, to

encourage banks to provide loans to micro, cottage and small enterprises, Bangladesh bank has initiated a credit guarantee scheme of Tk. 2,000 crore. Banks and NBFIs have come forward for financing and development of SMEs sector under close monitoring and supervision of Bangladesh Bank. Total outstanding loan in SME sector at the end of 2019 is Tk.2,19,293.97. In 2019, Banks and NBFIs altogether have disbursed an amount of Tk.1,67,970.67 crore against 774,122 SMEs. On the other hand, 56,706 women led SME enterprises received financing of Tk. 6,108.99 crore in 2019.

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 now considered as yardstick for approval of opening new branches and a criterion to determine CAMELS ratings of banks. In 2019, Banks and NBFIs altogether disbursed Tk.1,67,970.67 crore to 5,12,539 SMEs which was 94.95 percent of 2019's annual target of Tk.1,76,902.00 crore. Table-8.3 reveals the disbursement of category-wise SME credit from the year 2010 to 2019.

Table 8.3: Disbursement of SME credit by Banks and NBFIs

| 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 | 2224.01 | 118 |
| 2013 | 74186.87 | 56703.72 | 24016.64 | 4602.89 | 85323.25 | 3351.17 | 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 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| Period | Target | Actual Disbursement | | | | Women Ent. | Achieve-ment Trading% |
|--------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | Trading | Manufacturing | Service | Total | | |
| 2018 | 161031.89 | 66936.21 | 55739.61 | 36834.25 | 159510.07 | 5517.09 | 99.05 |
| 2019 | 176902.00 | 72522.37 | 58715.31 | 36723.99 | 167970.67 | 6108.99 | 94.95 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

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 schemes of Bangladesh Bank. Presently, Bangladesh Bank with the help of

development partner JICA is implementation a total of six pre-finance/refinance schemes in the SME sector. The overall status of these funds as on February 2020 has been presented in Table-8.4.

Table 8.4: Summary Information on SME Refinance Schemes

| SL. No | Name of the Fund | Amount of Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | Financed Enterprises |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Refinance Scheme for Agro-based Industries in Rural Areas | 1837.27 | 2657 |
| 2 | Small Ent. Refinance Scheme: | 4111.37 | 37764 |
| | i) Small enterprise Refinance Scheme | 3887.30 | 36014 |
| | iii) Small enterprise Refinance Scheme-Extension 2014 | 224.07 | 1750 |
| 3 | New Ent. Refinance Fund for CMSEs | 21.57 | 392 |
| 4 | Islamic <i>Shariah</i> -based Refinance Fund | 570.24 | 793 |
| 5 | JICA FSPDSME | 920.88 | 1170 |
| 6 | JICA UBSP | 36.55 | 5 |
| 7 | IDA Fund (EGBMP) | 312.61 | 3160 |
| 8 | SMESDP (ADB-1) | 334.94 | 3264 |
| 9 | SMEDP (ADB-2) | 746.95 | 13645 |
| | Grand Total | 8892.37 | 62850 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank (Upto February 2020)

A total amount of Tk. 8,892.37 crore has been provided to different Banks and NBFIs under different refinance/pre-finance schemes up to February 2020 against 62,850 enterprises. These refinancing facilities have been helping for benefitting SMEs to expand their business; and thereby, creating new employment opportunities. Details of BB's refinancing facilities to Banks and NBFIs for promoting SMEs are outlined below:

1. Refinance Scheme for Agro-based Product Processing Industries in Rural Area

To boost up agro-based product-processing industries in the areas outside divisional headquarters, Bangladesh Bank launched a scheme of Tk. 100 crore in 2001 and responding to the huge demand of this fund, the size of the fund was increased to Tk. 200 crore in 2012, Tk. 400 crore in 2013, Tk. 450 crore in 2015 and last was increased to Tk.700 crore in 2018. Under this fund, refinancing facilities are being provided to

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

beneficiary at 9 percent interest rate. An amount of Tk. 1,837.27 crore has been disbursed under this scheme till the end of February 2020 against 2,657 enterprises on revolving basis (Table-8.4)

2. Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme

Bangladesh Bank introduced a refinancing scheme named Small Enterprise Fund of Tk.100 crore out of its own fund for supporting the development of small enterprises in the country back in 2004. Later, to meet up the increasing demand from end borrower

especially the fund size has been increased to Tk. 850 crore. Under this programme women entrepreneurs may get loan at simple condition and low interest (bank rate+4%) for the betterment and organised industrialisation process in the country. Refinancing facilities up to 100 percent under this scheme were provided to 33 Banks and 24 NBFIs who are in agreement against their financing to the small and women entrepreneurs. Up to February 2020, Tk. 41,11.37 crore has been refinanced under this fund among 37,764 enterprises (Table-8.4 A).

Table 8.4 A: Refinancing to SMEs under Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme

| Sl. No. | Name of the Fund | Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | | | | No. of Beneficiary (sector wise) | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Working Capital | Mid Term Loan | Long Term Loan | Total Loan | Industry | Trade | Service | Total |
| A. Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bank | 817.66 | 1067.92 | 356.48 | 2242.06 | 7,623 | 12,983 | 3,319 | 23,925 |
| 2 | FIs | 106.42 | 1076.73 | 462.09 | 1645.24 | 4,913 | 5,027 | 2,149 | 12089 |
| Sub-Total | | 924.08 | 2,144.65 | 818.57 | 3887.3 | 12,536 | 18,010 | 5,468 | 36,014 |
| B. Small Enterprise Refinance Scheme (Extension-2014) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bank | 50.7 | 37.2 | 23.48 | 111.38 | 242 | 719 | 109 | 1,070 |
| 2 | FIs | 4.98 | 73.88 | 33.83 | 112.69 | 251 | 341 | 88 | 680 |
| Sub-Total | | 55.68 | 111.08 | 57.31 | 224.07 | 493 | 1,060 | 197 | 1,750 |
| Grand Total | | 979.76 | 2,255.73 | 875.88 | 4,111.37 | 13,029 | 19,070 | 5,665 | 37,764 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank. (Upto February 2020)

3. Refinance Scheme for New Entrepreneurs' in Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprise

In order to provide start-up capital to new cottage, micro and small enterprises, Bangladesh Bank has created a new worth of Tk. 100 crore from its own source. Under this fund, the prospective entrepreneurs selected and trained by recognised public and private

training providers and can get up to Tk. 2.5 million SME credit with collateral security and up to Tk. 1 million SME credit without collateral security at maximum 9 percent interest rate. As of February 2020, a total of 392 new entrepreneurs have been refinanced worth Tk. 21.57 crore from this scheme (Table 8.4 B).

Table-8.4 B: Summary Information on SME Refinancing from New Entrepreneurs Fund

| Sl. No. | Banks/FIS | Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | | | | No. of Beneficiary (sector wise) | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------|------------|------------|
| | | Working Capital | Mid Term Loan | Long Term Loan | Total Loan | Industry | Trade | Service | Total Loan |
| 1 | Banks | 0.16 | 1.70 | 1.13 | 2.99 | 45 | 9 | 91 | 145 |
| 2 | FIs | 0.20 | 17.93 | 0.45 | 18.58 | 161 | 0 | 86 | 247 |
| | Total | 0.36 | 19.63 | 1.58 | 21.57 | 206 | 9 | 177 | 392 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

4. Islamic *Shariah* Based Refinance Scheme

With the objective of increasing the involvement of Islamic Banks and NBFIs in financing SMEs, a special refinance fund under Islamic *Shariah* mode has been created in Bangladesh Bank. Under this fund, Islamic Banks and NBFIs will get refinance against

their financing to Agro-based Industries, Small Enterprises (including women led SMEs) and New entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro and Small Enterprise Sector. At the end of February 2020, Tk. 570.24 crore has been refinanced to Banks and NBFIs against their financing to 793 enterprises (Table-8.4 C).

Table-8.4 C: Summary Information on SME Refinancing from Islamic *Shariah* based Refinance Fund

| Sl. No. | Banks/FIS | Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | | | | No. of Beneficiary (sector wise) | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | | Working Capital | Mid Term Loan | Long Term Loan | Total Loan | Industry | Trade | Service | Total Loan |
| 1 | Banks | 349.12 | 12.84 | 0.28 | 362.24 | 117 | 492 | 32 | 641 |
| 2 | FIs | 34.95 | 45.01 | 128.04 | 208.00 | 70 | 62 | 20 | 152 |
| | Total | 384.07 | 57.85 | 128.32 | 570.24 | 187 | 554 | 52 | 793 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

5. JICA Funded FSPDSME Project's Two Step Re/Pre-finance Fund (FSPDSME)

A loan agreement has been signed between JICA, Japan and the government of Bangladesh in 2011 for the development of SMEs and financing. As per loan agreement, Bangladesh Bank is implementing the Financial Sector Project for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (FSPDSME)-BD-P67 project. The objective of the project is to create a medium to long term financing market for SMEs especially for the productive investments. The Fund size is 5,000

million Japanese Yen including a technical assistance component. 25 Banks and 21 financial institutions signed Participating Agreements with Bangladesh Bank. Refinancing or pre-financing facilities were being provided to Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) at the bank rate (currently 5 percent) for on lending to SME sub-projects of productive investment for medium to long-term duration at the market rate. In the backdrop of tragic incidence of *Rana Plaza* collapse a special initiative to finance the improvement of safe working environment of

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

RMG and knitwear sector workers was taken under the JICA assisted FSPDSME project. RMG and Knitwear factories which are members of BGMEA and/or BKMEA provided that the factory building is owned by the applicant entrepreneur will get loan facility up to Tk. 10 crore for the purpose of retrofitting, rebuilding and relocation of their factory buildings. The project was completed successfully by the end of June 2016. As February 2020, Tk. 920.88 has been refinanced against 1,170 enterprises.

6. Urban Building Safety Project (UBSP)

For the purpose of creating a safe working environment in the RMG sector through retrofitting, rebuilding and relocation of vulnerable RMG industries, the Urban Building Safety Project has been taken. A loan agreement between the government of Japan (represented by JICA) and government of Bangladesh has been signed on December 13, 2015. Under this agreement JICA will

provide 4,129 million Japanese Yen. A total of 25 Banks and 10 FIs signed Participating Agreements with Bangladesh Bank. As on February 2020 Tk. 36.55 crore has been refinanced against 5 enterprise.

7. Enterprise Growth and Bank Modernisation Programmeme (EGBMP) Fund/IDA Fund

In 2004, the IDA Wing of the World Bank provided an additional amount of US\$ 10 million to EGBMP fund to reinforce this scheme under a Development Credit Agreement signed with the government of Bangladesh for financing the development of small enterprise sector of the country. In addition, the government of Bangladesh also allocated an amount of Tk. 58.00 crore under the said agreement. Out of this fund, an amount of Tk. 312.61 crore has been provided to 32 banks and financial institutions against 3,160 enterprises on revolving basis (Table-8.4 D).

Table 8.4 D: Summary Information on SME refinancing from IDA (EGBMP) Fund

| Sl. No. | Banks/FIS | Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | | | | No. of Beneficiary (sector wise) | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Working Capital | Mid Term Loan | Long Term Loan | Total Loan | Industry | Trade | Service | Total Loan |
| 1 | Bank | 73.07 | 75.73 | 28.51 | 177.31 | 973 | 1,167 | 79 | 2,219 |
| 2 | Non-Bank | 7.26 | 56.74 | 71.30 | 135.30 | 395 | 139 | 407 | 941 |
| Total | | 80.34 | 132.47 | 99.80 | 312.61 | 1,368 | 1,306 | 486 | 3,160 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

8. ADB Fund-1

A fund called ADB-1 Fund to finance a scheme titled ‘Small and Medium Enterprise Sector Development Project (SMESDP)’ was launched in 2005. Asian Development Bank initially provided an amount of US\$ 30.00 million for financing the scheme under a loan agreement with the government of

Bangladesh to strengthen the SME sector in Bangladesh. Tk. 334.94 crore has been provided to Banks and NBFIs under the ADB-1 fund against 3,264 enterprises (Table-8.4 E). Disbursement from this fund was completed in September, 2009. The full disbursed amount has been recovered from PFIs by the end of June 2015.

Table 8.4 E: Summary Information on SME refinancing from SMESDP Fund

| Sl. No. | Banks/FIS | Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | | | | No. of Beneficiary (sector wise) | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Working Capital | Mid Term Loan | Long Term Loan | Total Loan | Industry | Trade | Service | Total Loan |
| 1 | Bank | 144.32 | 90.95 | 34.17 | 269.44 | 657 | 1,893 | 155 | 2,705 |
| 2 | Non-Bank | 0.16 | 41.32 | 24.02 | 65.50 | 143 | 203 | 213 | 559 |
| Total | | 144.48 | 132.27 | 58.19 | 334.94 | 800 | 2096 | 368 | 3264 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

9. ADB Fund-2

The Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise Development Project (SMEDP) was created in 2009 jointly by the contribution of ADB and Bangladesh Government. The objective of SMEDP is to provide credit facility for enhancing access to medium to long term financing to eligible SMEs. The total fund of the SMEDP was US\$ 95.00 million. Out of that,

ADB provides US\$ 76.00 million from its special fund and GoB (BB) provides US\$ 19.00 million which is transferred from the balance of the earlier ADB-1 (SMESDP) fund. Disbursement from this fund was completed in December 2013 and Tk. 746.95 crore was provided to Banks and FIS against 13,645 enterprises on revolving basis during the project period (Table-8.4 F). By the end of June 2018, Tk. 742.13 crore has been recovered from PFIs.

Table 8.4 F: Summary Information on SME refinancing from SMEDP Fund

| Sl. No. | Banks/FIS | Amount Refinance (Tk. in Crore) | | | | No. of Beneficiary (sector wise) | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | Working Capital | Mid Term Loan | Long Term Loan | Total Loan | Industry | Trade | Service | Total Loan |
| 1 | Bank | - | 300.88 | 86.83 | 387.70 | 2,246 | 5,319 | 1,230 | 8,795 |
| 2 | Non-Bank | - | 267.51 | 91.73 | 359.25 | 1,519 | 2,116 | 1,215 | 4,850 |
| Total | | - | 568.39 | 178.56 | 746.95 | 3,765 | 7,435 | 2,445 | 13,645 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Steps have been undertaken for the development of SMFs:

- SME credit disbursement target has been revised and increased to 25 percent by 2024 with minimum 1 percent increment in each year. To ensure sector-wise distribution of overall SME credit portfolio, a target for at least 40 percent for manufacturing, 25 percent for Service and a maximum ceiling of 35 percent for trading has been instructed by Bangladesh

Bank to be achieved by all Banks/NBFIs within 2021.

- SMEs have been redefined in line with the National Industrial Policy-2016 and 'turnover' for trading concern has been added as an additional criterion for sector determination.
- Banks and NBFIs are instructed to disburse 50 percent of the total SME loan to Cottage, Micro and Small sector by 2021.
- Banks and NBFIs are instructed to provide 03 months grace period for 01 year term

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

loan and 03 to 06 months grace period for 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 NBFIs regularly. Also, SME monitoring cell has been established in all branches of Bangladesh Bank including SME and Special Programmes Department. Banks and NBFIs are also performing 03 stages SME monitoring for better outcome.
- New Entrepreneurs Refinance Scheme allows collateral security free financing more than Tk. 1 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 and NBFIs are advised to formulate a cluster development policy for strengthening existing clusters and developing new clusters.
- To ensure loan facility for SME Women Entrepreneurs, Banks and NBFIs are instructed to disburse at least 15 percent of the total SME loan among women entrepreneurs.
- Instructions have been given for establishing separate 'Women Entrepreneurs' Dedicated Help Desk' in each branch of every Bank and NBF. 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 and NBFIs 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 maximum lending cap of 9 percent (Bank rate + Maximum 4 percent spread) has been imposed for financing to women led enterprises under all refinancing scheme.
- After the successful implementation of a pilot project named 'Local Finance Initiatives (LFI)-Support to SMEs in Bangladesh', Bangladesh Bank has established a credit guarantee scheme unit in 2019. This unit aims to formulate and implement policies for Credit Guarantee Scheme. It is noteworthy that Bangladesh Bank has already initiated a credit guarantee scheme of Tk. 2,000 crore to encourage commercial banks to provide loans to micro, cottage and small enterprises. Negotiations are ongoing to commerce similar programs with assistance from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank World Bank.
- All Banks and NBFIs are advised to find out and train at least 03 prospective SME Women entrepreneurs who have not received any financing yet per branch and finance at least 01 of them in each year.
- A project has been undertaken named 'Skill for Employment Investment Programme (SEIP)' by the Government with the assistance of Asian Development Bank. Under this programme, as of February 2020, 11,484 trainees have been trained in different

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

technical courses and out of 11,246 certified trainers 7,685 have been employed in different SME sectors and 2,283 have become self-employed. Among them 32 percent were women.

- Programme to Support Safety Retrofits and Environmental Upgrades in the Bangladeshi Ready-Made Garment (RMG) Sector Project is designed to strengthen economic sustainability of the RMG sector with Euro 64.29 million credit and grant facilities from Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and other developing partners such as European Union (EU), KfW Development Bank, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and Bangladesh Bank. This project has been initiated to develop sustainable, safe and environment friendly RMG sector through financial and technical support and to ensure RMGs' full compliance with 'Accord and Alliance' (group of American and EU Buyers) as well as respective national regulations.

State Owned Enterprises (SOEs)

Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC)

Investment in small and cottage industries is one of the main areas of investment, production and employment in the non-agricultural sector in Bangladesh. 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 FY2018-19 and FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) are given below:

Investment and employment generation in Small and Cottage Industries sector

In FY2019-20, up to February 2020, the number of medium, small and cottage industrial units established with direct and indirect assistance from BSCIC are 48,2,087 and 4,623 respectively. Total investment in these industrial units is Tk. 2,218.15 crore. Among these investment, the amount of debt distributed by banks, BSCIC and other financial institutions is Tk. 203.25 crore, entrepreneurs equity of Tk. 800.08 crore and remaining 1,214.82 crore has been invested entrepreneurs setting up industries in their own initiative. Through the above investment, there are a total employment of 41,252 persons has been created in the small and cottage industries sector.

Contribution of BSCIC Industrial Estates

Up to February 2020, FY2019-20, 10,389 industrial plots had been allotted in favour of 5,830 industrial units in 76 Industrial Estates of BSCIC throughout the country. Among them 4,545 units are presently under production. Total investment in these 76 industrial estates up to June 2019 is Tk. 27,689.59 crore. These units had produced goods worth of Tk. 50,682.35 crore in the FY2018-19, out of which product worth of Tk. 24,755.37 crore had been exported. Most of the exported items were hosiery products. Investment, production, export and employment in these industrial estates had increased in comparison to the previous

financial year. The contribution made by the industrial estates is summarised below:

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

| | | |
|-----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Total no. of Industrial Estates | 76 |
| 2. | Total no. of Industrial plots | 10,389 |
| 3. | Total no. of plots allotted (Up to February 2020) | 10,059 |
| 4. | Total no. of Industrial units allotted (Up to February 2020) | 5,830 |
| 5. | Total no. of units under production (Up to February 2020) | 4,545 |
| 6. | No. of export oriented units (Up to June 2019) | 946 |
| 7. | Total Investment (Up to June 2019) | Tk.27,689.59 crore |
| 8. | Employment (Up to June 2019) | 8.24 Lakh Persons |
| 9. | Total sales price of the products produced (FY2018-19) | Tk.50,682.35 crore |
| 10. | Total sales price of exported products (FY2018-19) | Tk.24,755.37 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 Lakhs) |
|----------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 2011-12 | 15771 | 32230 | 4.56 |
| 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 |

Source: MOI, BSCIC

- **Training Programme**

During the FY2018-19 BSCIC had imparted training to 17,224 and in the FY2019-20 up to February 2020, BSCIC had imparted training to 9,134 entrepreneur, technicians, managers, 15 Skill Development Training Centre, 64 Industries Service Centres and other Offices/projects.

- **Sub-contracting Programme**

Under the Sub-Contracting Programme BSCIC helped different large industries to get supply of machinery and spare parts worth Tk.17.20 crore during FY2018-19. These were mostly import

substitute items. As a result the country had saved about Tk. 15.49 crore from paying foreign exchange. In the FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) BSCIC has helped in getting orders for supply of machinery and equipment worth Tk. 7.70 crores to various large institution. Almost all import substitute items.

- **Salt Production**

During FY2018-19, about 60,596 acres of land in the coastal area of *Cox's Bazar* and *Chattogram* districts had been brought under salt cultivation. In this period 29,287 salt growers were engaged in salt production. During this

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

production season 18.24 lakh metric tons of salt had been produced with direct and indirect assistance from BSCIC. In the current FY2019-2020, 18.00 lakh MT of salt production has been set. Amount of 4.12 lakh MT of salt has been produced till February 2020 of the current season. Salt production season

usually starts in mid-December and remained till April.

- **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) | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
| 1. | Registration of Industrial Unit | Medium | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 14 | 15 |
| | | Small | 674 | 492 | 525 | 604 | 251 | 647 | 869 | 647 | 617 | 428 |
| | | Cottage | 1,022 | 1,056 | 1,376 | 1,363 | 494 | 1,329 | 2041 | 1838 | 1706 | 1,071 |
| 2. | Distribution of Design | | 2,242 | 2,253 | 2,261 | 2,409 | 2,409 | 2,326 | 2448 | 2833 | 2939 | 2,351 |
| 3. | Preparation of Project Profile | | 501 | 481 | 437 | 421 | 422 | 476 | 486 | 504 | 565 | 335 |
| 4. | Marketing Study | | 337 | 347 | 383 | 381 | 411 | 396 | 423 | 436 | 416 | 246 |
| 5. | Sub-Contracting Linkage | | 33 | 59 | 40 | 43 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 60 | 53 | 41 |
| 6. | Arrangement of Fair | | 18 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 18 | 18 | 15 | 10 |

Source: BSCIC, Upto February 2020.

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC)

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) 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 6 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. Urea Fertiliser Factory Ltd. and *Palash* Urea Fertiliser Factory Ltd. are currently closed. To establish a modern Urea Fertiliser Factory in this two factories premises with equivalent of natural gas used by UFFL & PUFFL the project '*Ghorashal-Palash* Urea Fertiliser Project' is approved for setting up of 9.24 lakh MT of

production capacity and fuel efficient modern technology and high capacity urea fertiliser factory. Project implementation work is underway. Manufacturing products like urea fertilisers, paper, cement, glass sheet, insulators, sanitary ware, etc. are being manufactured in industrial establishments. About 80 percent of BCIC's products are chemical fertilisers, of which 70 percent is urea fertiliser and 10 percent is others fertiliser. There are 9 organisations operating under local / foreign joint venture partners with BCIC.

During FY2019-20 the running factories under BCIC produced 4,76,943 MT of urea fertiliser, 75,933 MT TSP, 45,846 MT DAP fertiliser, 4,182.84 MT of paper, 21,320 MT cement, 9.05 million square meters glass

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

sheet, 456.94 MT of sanitary ware material, 319.19 MT of insulator and 117.75 MT refractories.

In FY2019-20, the actual production has been Tk. 653.64 crore against the target of Tk. 364.62 crore in 10 factories of BCIC, which is 56 percent of the target. At the same time, the sales volume of the BCIC's factories Tk.423.97 crores, which is 66 percent of the target. At the time the revenue (duties and taxes) of the national exchequer was Tk.55.00 crores.

Name of the Running Factories in BCIC:

1. Chattogram Urea Fertiliser Ltd (CUFL).
2. *Shahjalal* Fertiliser Company Ltd (SFCL).
3. *Jamuna* Fertiliser Company Ltd (JFCL).
4. *Ashuganj* Fertiliser & Chemical Company Ltd (AFCCCL).
5. TSP Complex Ltd (TSPCL).
6. DAP Fertiliser Co. Ltd. (DAPFCL).

7. *Karnaphuli* Paper Mills Ltd. (KPML).
8. *Chhatak* Cement Company Ltd. (CCCL).
9. *Usmania* Glass Sheet Factory Ltd. (UGSF).
10. Bangladesh Insulator and Sanitary ware Factory Ltd. (BISF).

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.

The production, demand, sales and import statistics of urea fertiliser from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) are given below In Table 8.8:

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

| Fiscal year | Targets | Actual production | Target Achieved (%) | Demand | Actual sales | Sales rate against demand (%) | Import |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 2011-12 | 1120000 | 933686 | 83 | 3000000 | 2294457 | 77 | 1281953 |
| 2012-13 | 1115000 | 1026999 | 92 | 2500000 | 2247116 | 90 | 1314703 |
| 2013-14 | 1012500 | 838628 | 83 | 2450000 | 2461681 | 101 | 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 (February,2020) | 940000 | 476943 | 51 | 2650000 | 1961734 | 74 | 1572482 |

Source: Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation * up to February 2019.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Activities taken for Development and Promote Information Technology by BCIC:

BCIC has undertaken various activities aimed at developing information and technology, as follows:

- JFCL, AFCCL, DAPFCL, SFCL, TSPCL, UGSFL, BISF and 2 institutions - TICI and BCIC Collage are being updated regularly by launching their own web sites. BCIC's Dynamic Website Hosting is updated regularly.
- e-filing activities already running in BCIC Head Office, DAPFCL and SFCL. Steps have been taken to make e-filing live in phases.
- Tender work is being done in e-GP in all factories, institutions including the head office. The number of tenders in e-GPs in the fiscal year is 337.

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC)

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation operates activities of its fifteen sugar mills, one distillery unit, one engineering factory, one organic Bio-fertiliser and three commercial establishments. Annual production capacity of fifteen sugar mills under the corporation is 2.10 lakh MT. At present the annual demand of sugar is about 18.00 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 five/six sugar refinery, established in private sector.

In FY2019-20, BSFIC has set a target to produce 1 lakh 25 thousand MT of sugar against which is up to February 24, 2020 about 73 Thousand 416.50 MT. of Sugar has been produced. In FY2019-20 the production target of distillery unit has been determined as 50.00 lakh proof liter but 29.75 lakh proof liter products have been produced up to February 17, 2020. The annual production targets of engineering products have been determined as 1,250.00 MT but up to February, 2020 about 647.55 MT products have been produced. In FY2019-20, BSFIC has been deposited Tk. 52.96 crore up to January 2020 as duty and tax to the national exchequer.

Details of the Activities Related to Development and Expansion of Information Technology and e-government of Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation

- **E-purjee:** The cane growers are getting purjee through mobile phone.
- **Online Purjee:** Through this innovative initiative, the cane growers are getting the information about the purjee easily by entering the website.
- **E-Gazette:** Through this, the cane growers can visit the Union Information Service Center and see the center wise and unit wise advance cane purchase plan for the whole seasons.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- **E-payment:** The sugar-cane growers are getting the opportunity to get the sugar cane price and Subsidy by using mobile banking without hassle.
- **E-GP:** Under the e-GP activities, necessary steps are being taken to publish tender notice in e-GP for purchase of goods of BSFIC.

Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation (BSEC)

Enterprises under Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation have been playing important role in the economic development of the country as they produce Electric Cables, Transformers, Tube Light, and Super Enameled Copper Wire etc. 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. The products of BSEC are of high quality international standard (according to ISO) and appreciated by the buyer.

According to the revised budget for the FY2019-20, it is expected that goods worth Tk.96.05 crore will be sold in the manufacturing industries. As per the provisional estimates, the actual net profit for the period from July 19 to February 2020 is Tk.63.83 crore as against the actual profit of Tk.19.01 crore. During the period under review, *pragati* Industries Ltd. was able to earn a maximum profit of Tk. 32.7 crore. As against the revised target of Tk. 344.99 crore in the current financial year, Tk. 211.93 crore has been deposited in the state exchequer till July 19 February 2020.

Table 8.9: Net Profit/Loss of BSEC Enterprises

(In Crore Taka)

| Particulars | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Profit | 108.92 | 98.88 | 84.54 | 95.41 | 96.68 | 102.87 | 104.59 | 36.93 |
| Loss | 10.62 | 9.30 | 12.96 | 9.19 | 19.60 | 23.91 | 36.69 | 17.92 |
| Net Profit/ (Loss) | 98.30 | 89.58 | 71.58 | 86.22 | 77.08 | 76.50 | 67.90 | 19.01 |

Source: BSEC. Up to Feb. 2020

Table 8.10: Statement of Revenue Deposited by BSEC.

(In Crore Taka)

| Particulars | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Duties and Taxes : | 434.34 | 256.98 | 245.66 | 243.13 | 237.92 | 359.41 | 484.68 | 211.93 |

Source: BSEC. Up to Feb 2019

Progress report on development activities taken by BSEC:

- Eastern Tube Ltd. is producing energy saving bulbs (CFL), besides the production of fluorescent tube light. At present a project named 'LED Light CKD Assembling Plant in ETL' has been taken

to produce low power consuming LED bulbs in Eastern tubes Limited (ETL).

- Progati Industries Ltd. (PIL) has been assembling and marketing of Pajero Sport QX Jeep which is successor model of the Pajero Sport CR-45J, with the technical support of Mitsubishi Motor Corporation of Japan. Moreover considering the needs of various public-

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

private organisations a initiative has been taken for assembling Mitsubishi L-200 Double Cabin pickup in PIL's factory.

- For the production of motorcycle at Atlas Bangladesh Ltd. an agreement has been signed with *Zongsen* Motor Cycle manufacturing Co, China. Moreover a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with TVS Auto Bangladesh Ltd for assembling motorcycle in Atlas Bangladesh Ltd.
- A project titled 'Modernising and Strengthening *Gazi* Wires Ltd'. has been adopted to modernise *Gazi* Wires Ltd.
- Eastern Cables Ltd. (ECL) has taken steps to replace the machinery as part of the modernisation of the product manufacturing process. In this connections seven wire studding machines have been purchased for this purpose.
- National Tubes Ltd's GI pipes and steel materials galvanising plant has been renovated which was long-term closed.
- Signed an agreement to establish Transformers, Lifts, Elevators, Precision Engineering Products factory to invest US\$ 100 million (Tk. 850 Crore) between General Electric Manufacturing Company Ltd and Saudi Company Engineering Dimension Ltd. Also a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Riyadh Cable Group Company and Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation.
- A project titled 'Installation and Modernisation of Disposable Razor Blade Plants at BBFL' has been

undertaken at Bangladesh Blade Factory Ltd. Meanwhile, 80 percent machinery repair work has been completed.

- A project called 'Feasibility Study of Northern Agro-Machineries Project' in *Bogura* on 11.74 acres of land in *Chaypukuria mouzas* of *Bogura* district has been started.
- A plan has been taken to establish a ship building and repair industry on a total land of 105 acres in the *Paira bandor, Patuakhali*. Also, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between Gentium-Damen Consortium and BSEC to conduct a feasibility study to establish the shipbuilding and repair industry. Meanwhile, the Gentium-Damen consortium authorities have submitted a draft work plan to the BSEC for the preparation of a feasibility study report.

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. Out of these 3 units, 2 units are engaged in seasoning and treatment of woods. The other unit only

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

engaged in treatment and seasoning of woods. The rest 4 units are engaged in manufacturing door, window, *chowkat*, dunnage, chair, table, bench, sofa-set and high quality furniture commercially.

B. Rubber Sector:

Since its inception, the BFIDC has planted rubber plants in its 33101.0 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. In

FY2018-19 BFIDC earned US\$ 4.94 million by exporting 3,163 MT rubber. In FY2013-14 to FY2018-19 the quantity of exported rubber is 63 percent of total production and earned US\$ 28.01 million (Tk. 22,279.70 lakh). BFIDC is playing a vital role in extension of rubber cultivation/plantation in both public and private sector. BFIDC produced raw rubber are 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

(in Lakh Tk.)

| S L | Item of depostie | Financial Year | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 * |
| 1. | VAT | 1101.81 | 1812.59 | 1783.66 | 770.94 | 633.49 | 528.15 | 716.00 | 946.28 | 827.30 | 607.83 |
| 2. | Salse IT | 478.85 | 473.45 | 442.03 | 180.30 | 33.21 | 56.77 | 47.49 | 96.40 | 6.22 | 4.75 |
| 3. | Income Tax(Salary) | 8.83 | 0.82 | - | 0.11 | - | - | - | 5.95 | 4.92 | 5.14 |
| 4. | Royaltie | 67.98 | 64.85 | 150.00 | 42.84 | 46.15 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5. | Income tax (corporation) | 580.62 | 4166.28 | 4312.55 | 3966.56 | 1564.47 | 1117.68 | 315.00 | 94.00 | 270.00 | 54.00 |
| 6. | Other Taxes | 74.54 | 184.96 | 150.00 | 305.02 | 136.66 | 233.22 | 441.40 | 123.07 | 300.00 | 187.15 |
| 7. | Dividends | 310.00 | 100.00 | 184.62 | - | 25.00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sub Total | | 2622.63 | 6802.95 | 4797.17 | 5265.77 | 1772.28 | 1350.9 | 756.4 | 217.07 | 570 | 241.15 |
| 8. | DSL (Main loan) | Paid | Paid | Paid | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | | 5245.26 | 13605.9 | 9594.34 | 5265.77 | 3544.56 | 1350.9 | 756.4 | 217.07 | 1408.44 | 858.87 |

Source: BFIDC * upto February 2020

Textile Industry

Textile and Apparel sectors are the fastest growing sectors of Bangladesh economy. Private textile and garment sectors are also the largest foreign exchange earning sector of Bangladesh. An export earnings from Textiles and Apparel was US\$ 34,133 million in the FY2019-20 till February 2020, which is approximately 84.21 of the total export

earnings of the country during that time. Exports from the readymade garments sectors in FY 2019-20 were US\$ 27,949 million.

Bangladesh Textiles Mills Corporation (BTMC)

From FY1972-73 to FY2017-18 (October' 2017) BTMC produced 8,265.50 lakh kg. yarn, out of which BTMC's own production 7,282.92 lakh kg and 982.50 lakh kg

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 FY1996-1997. From FY1996-97 to FY2017-18 (October'17) BTMC has earned revenue Tk.484.63 crore as service charge. The production of yarn based on service charges is on view till October 2017. From November 2018, all of the five mills are

operating in a rental Basis. Even now, the yarn produced by the mills introduced in the rental system of BTMC is still playing a small role in satisfying the demand in the local market.

A comparative statement is provided below showing the installed capacity, utilisation capacity and production performances for the period of FY2009-10 to FY2017-18.

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 | 18 | 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.

At present BTMC has 25 mills. Out of which 5 mills are in operation under the rental system from November 2017. With view to develop small and medium-size textile industries, 1 mill (*Chittaranjon Cotton Mills of Narayanganj*) is under process of setting up 'Textile Polli'. Two mills (*Ahmed Bawani Textile Mills, Demra, Dhaka and Quaderia Textile Mills, Tongi, Gazipur*) has handed over to the private partners for operation under PPP. Green field of *Quaderia Textile Mill, Tongi, Gazipur* has handed over on 01/12/2019 and the removal of the existing facilities of *Ahmed Bawany Textile Mill, Demra* is underprocess, the project will be

handed over shortly. Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC) has been appointed by PPP authority for 13mills. In the 2nd phase of PPP international tender will take place for 4 mills (*RR Textile Mills, Dost Textile Mills, Rajshahi textile Mills, Magura Textile Mills*). They have already started their work regarding these 4 mills. As guided by Khulna Development Authority, a changed proposal of Khulna Textile *polli* to construct theme park, amusement park, resort or hospital has been initiated.

Handloom Sector

The handloom industry plays a vital role in the economy of Bangladesh. This is the second largest source of rural employment after agriculture. According to Handloom Census- 2018, there are 2,90,282 handlooms in the country. Out of the total looms, about 1,91,723 looms are operational and the rest 98,559 looms are idle. It has been singled out that lack of working capital is the main reason for remaining the looms idle. According to the Handloom Census report 2018, about 9 lakh people are directly and indirectly engaged in this sector. About 47.474 crore metres of cloth are produced in the handloom sector which meets about 28 percent of local demand for cloth per annum. The value addition of this sector is Tk. 2,269.70 crore.

Bangladesh Handloom Board

Bangladesh Handloom Board has been implemented a number of development projects/programmes 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 at an investment cost of Tk.5,015.60 lakh (of which loan amount is Tk.4,874.44 lakh) 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 January 2020 an amount of Tk. 7718.06 lakh has been

disbursed among 44,722 weavers against 66,932 looms. The recovered money is Tk. 5,775.056 lakh and recovery rate is 72.68 percent. There is a provision to deposit the loan money of the approved project in the government treasury 5 years after the implementation of the project. According to him, out of the loan amount of Tk.474.44 lakh taken so far, Tk.4,057.82 lakh has been deposited in the government treasury. The successful implementation of the project has so far ensured the employment of 1.50 lakh weavers.

Sericulture and Silk Industry

Silk industry is age old. This industry has been playing an important role in improving the living standards of the hardcore 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.

Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board

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.

In 2002, *Rajshahi* Silk Factory was closed. Now, long after 16 years it has started its production in a small scale. Production of 19 power looms of *Rajshahi* Silk Factory under BSDB has started. 23 power looms will be started soon. Moreover there is a plan to start the *Rajshahi* Silk Factory through Public

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Private Partnership. Currently a mega project is in its development phase involving estimated cost of Tk. 1,000 cores targeting of production 125 MT raw silk. There is also a plan to provide financial assistance to 10 thousand silk farmers under the coverage of social safety network. 10,751 people have been trained in the last 10 years and training

programmes are ongoing for the interested people in cultivating silk through the development projects.

Information on production of Disease Free Laying's (DFLs), Cocoon, Silk Yarn, Imparting training and Small Loan Disbursement in public sector from FY2010-11 to FY2018-19 is given in Table 8.13.

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

| Fiscal Years | Production of DFLs (Million Nos.) | Production of Cocoon (MT) | Production of Silk Yarn in govt. sector (MT) | Small Loan disburse (In Lakh) | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | | Silk Farmer | Silk Weaver |
| 2010-11 | 4.67 | 176.00 | 2.16 | - | - |
| 2011-12 | 4.43 | 180.00 | 2.67 | - | - |
| 2012-13 | 4.43 | 122.00 | 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 | 0.95 | Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 210.20 | Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 36.82 |
| 2016-17 | 4.39 | 130.00 | 0.79 | 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 | 2.10 | 90.00 | 0.55 | Disburse: 231.30 Recovery: 222.37 | Disburse: 41.27 Recovery: 37.10 |

Source: Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board *Up to February 2020.

Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute (BSRTI)

Bangladesh Sericulture Research and Training Institute (BSRTI) is only the institute in the country associated with development of sericulture technology and generation of skill manpower. The Institute has 5 Research Section namely 1. Mulberry section, 2. Silkworm section, 3. Seri-

chemistry section, 4. Seri-pathology section, 5. Silk technology section and one Training section. Besides it has one Regional Sericulture Research Center (RSRC) at *Chandraghona, Rangamati* and one Germplasm Maintenance Center (GMC) at *Sakoa, Panchagarh*.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Research and Training Progress

In 2019-20 BSRTI has developed 1 high yielding mulberry and 1 silkworm high yielding races and silk reeling technologies. Now the total number of high yielding mulberry variety is 16 and silkworm developed race 49. At present in germplasm bank 82 mulberry varieties and 112 silkworm races are maintaining. Due to development of high yield mulberry and silkworm race leaf production has been increased to 40-47mt/ha/yr in place of 37-40 mt/ha/yr and cocoon production to 70-75 kg/100 dfls in place of 60-70 kg/100 dfls respectively. Now it is possible to produce 1 kg raw silk from 8-9 kg of cocoon in place of 10-12 kg. In FY2019-2020, till now 190 personnel in short-term course on sericulture have been trained up. These skill manpower are working in the Bangladesh Sericulture Development Board, NGOs and other private enterprises.

Jute Industry

Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC)

After independence of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC) was established with 82 Jute Mills. At present there are 25 Mills under BJMC. These Jute Mills produce Hessian, Sacking and Carpet Backing Cloth (CBC). Besides, some of the Mills also produce high quality exportable Jute Yarn, Geo Jute, Jute-Cotton Bag, Nursery Pot, File Cover etc. In FY2019-20 (Up to February 2020) Jute Mills under BJMC produced total 43,790

MT. (Baled) of jute products which was 72,010 MT. (Baled) in FY2018-19.

In FY2019-20 (Up to February 2020) BJMC exported 26,420 MT. (delivered) of jute goods valued at Tk.232.75 crore, which was 29,450 MT. (delivered) and valued at Tk.263.99 crore in FY2018-19. Other than that in local market the sale volume was 38,320 MT. (delivered) valued at Tk.395.72 crore in FY2019-20 (Up to February 2020), which was 33,720 MT. (delivered) valued at Tk.381.65 crore in FY2018-19.

Jute Diversification Promotion Centre (JDPC)

Jute Diversification Promotion Centre (JDPC) was established under the Ministry of Textiles Jute in 2002 with a mission to create new entrepreneurs for diversified jute products as well as extension of use of diversified jute products through innovation of new technology, design and marketing techniques. Major activities of JDPC is given below:

- To create awareness of JDPs through fair, exhibition, buyer-seller meetings, workshops, seminar, and other marketing programme
- To provide entrepreneurship development training for new and existing entrepreneurs
- To explore and promote new technologies for production of high value added diversified jute products
- To explore potential markets for diversified products both in home and abroad

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- To provide raw materials through Raw Materials Bank (RMB).

Department of Jute

The main functions of the Department of Jute are to regulate and control of internal and international trade of jute and jute goods and to minimise malpractices therein. The principal functions of the department under the Jute Act, 2017 (Jute Ordinance, 1962 and the Jute (Licensing and Enforcement Rules, 1964) to issuing licenses of different categories, preventing irregularities and malpractices and generate revenue. Moreover, revenue is being collected at the rate of Tk.2 per bale in case of raw jute export and Tk.0.10 per 100 in case of jute goods export.

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. Jute production, export and export value was 4.75 lakh Bale, 0.85 lakh Bale and Tk.476.58 crore in FY2019-20 (up to December 2019) and jute goods production, export and export value was 2.85 lakh MT, 2.44 lakh MT, and Tk.1,733.40 crore in the FY2019-20 (up to January 2020).

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, BEPZA is setting up an economic zone on 1,150-acres of land at *Mirsarai upazila* under Chattogram district. Under the project, 618 plots will be created, which is expected to accommodate 350 industrial Units with a projected investment of US\$ 4.5 billion and employment of 5 lakhs Bangladeshi person. As on February, 2020, 474 enterprises are in operation and 83 enterprises are under implementation. Among the enterprises in operation, 157 industrial units are in Chattogram EPZ, 99 industrial units are in Dhaka EPZ, 51 in *Adamjee* EPZ, 47 in *Cumilla* EPZ, 45 in *Karnaphuli* EPZ, 21 in *Uttara* EPZ, 20 in *Ishwardi* EPZ and 35 in *Mongla* EPZ. As on February 2020, the amount of cumulative investment in the EPZs is US\$ 5,226.40 million.

As per Annual Performance Agreement (APA), the target of investment for FY2019-20 has been fixed at US\$ 350 million. In the first 8 months of FY2018-19, the amount of actual investment stands at US\$ 212.17 million. As on February 2020, the amount of cumulative export from the EPZs is US\$ 79.02 billion. As per APA, the target of export for FY2019-20 has been fixed at US\$ 8,000 million. In the first 8 months of FY2019-20 the amount of export from the EPZs stands at US\$ 4,936.79 million. It may be mentioned here that the export made from EPZ during the FY2018-19 contributed about 18.56 percent of national export. Up to February 2020, a

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

total of 5,01,355 Bangladeshi nationals have been employed in the enterprises in the EPZs, out of which 66 percent is female. Up to February 2020, information

regarding EPZ-wise number of operating industries, investment, export and employment are shown in the Table 8.14

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

| EPZ-wise number of enterprises, Investment, export and employment | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Name of EPZs | Number of Industry | | Investment (Million US\$) | Export (Million US\$) | Employment (No.) |
| | In Operation | Under Implementation | | | |
| Chattogram EPZ | 157 | 9 | 1760.85 | 32869.81 | 185063 |
| Dhaka EPZ | 99 | 9 | 1504.16 | 28391.05 | 93346 |
| Adamjee EPZ | 51 | 18 | 548.99 | 5050.68 | 59103 |
| Cumilla EPZ | 47 | 9 | 372.35 | 3274.88 | 34914 |
| Karnaphuli EPZ | 45 | 6 | 608.20 | 6539.26 | 75838 |
| Ishwardi EPZ | 20 | 12 | 151.83 | 927.83 | 12570 |
| Mongla EPZ | 34 | 13 | 82.43 | 702.51 | 5975 |
| Uttara EPZ | 21 | 7 | 197.58 | 1270.30 | 34546 |
| Total | 474 | 83 | 5226.40 | 79026.31 | 501355 |

Source: BEPZA. *Up to February 2020.

Up to February 2020, information regarding Product-wise number of operating industries,

investment and employment are shown in the Table 8.15

Table 8.15: Product wise Enterprises Investment and Employment in EPZs

| Product-wise number of enterprises, Investment and employment | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Sl | Product | Enterprise (Nos.) | Investment (Million US\$) | Employment (Nos.) |
| 1 | Garments | 135 | 2130.69 | 319689 |
| 2 | Garment Accessories | 92 | 685.28 | 18502 |
| 3 | Textile | 36 | 679.27 | 27154 |
| 4 | Knitting & other Textile Products | 30 | 315.14 | 23913 |
| 5 | Footwear & Leather goods | 27 | 298.76 | 36235 |
| 6 | Electronics & Electrical goods | 19 | 168.37 | 3925 |
| 7 | Tent | 15 | 150.92 | 17314 |
| 8 | Plastic goods | 14 | 7962 | 5287 |
| 9 | Terry towel | 10 | 31.12 | 2202 |
| 10 | Metal Products | 09 | 37.31 | 1462 |
| 11 | Agro Products | 8 | 4.00 | 32 |
| 12 | Service Oriented Industries | 7 | 47.52 | 959 |
| 13 | Caps | 6 | 70.13 | 7,213 |
| 14 | Chemical | 8 | 34.92 | 841 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| Product-wise number of enterprises, Investment and employment | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| SI | Product | Enterprise (Nos.) | Investment (Million US\$) | Employment (Nos.) |
| 15 | Furniture | 4 | 43.15 | 1,609 |
| 16 | Paper Products | 3 | 4.68 | 112 |
| 17 | Power Industry | 2 | 129.76 | 187 |
| 18 | Ropes | 2 | 9.41 | 524 |
| 19 | Sports goods | 2 | 9.96 | 1212 |
| 20 | Fishing Reel & Golf Equipment | 1 | 43.30 | 733 |
| 21 | Toys | 1 | 46.08 | 4178 |
| 22 | Miscellaneous | 43 | 286.63 | 28072 |
| Gr. Total | | 474 | 5226.40 | 501355 |

Source: BEPZA, *Up to February 2020.

Information regarding actual investment and export of different EPZs from FY2010-11 to

February 2020 of FY2019-20 are shown in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16: EPZ wise Investment and Export

(In Million US\$)

| The Amounts of Investment & Export in the EPZs | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Name of EPZ | | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
| Dhaka | Investment | 72.38 | 77.17 | 68.45 | 125.79 | 84.02 | 80.63 | 70.72 | 68.69 | 76.14 | 67.21 |
| | Export | 1521.78 | 1614.45 | 1780.70 | 1937.50 | 1,997.50 | 2183.9 | 2091.3 | 2200.3 | 2206.31 | 1409.08 |
| Chattogram | Investment | 85.84 | 101.74 | 133.84 | 109.46 | 152.02 | 100.71 | 90.57 | 86.19 | 75.69 | 42.15 |
| | Export | 1666.88 | 1883.81 | 2095.12 | 2261.61 | 2383.76 | 2419.71 | 2254.16 | 2442.20 | 2391.69 | 1558.95 |
| Mongla | Investment | 0.77 | 0.08 | 3.52 | 5.10 | 8.27 | 18.98 | 6.15 | 11.78 | 10.14 | 13.28 |
| | Export | 27.93 | 54.24 | 74.10 | 77.28 | 84.26 | 74.657 | 45.79 | 52.55 | 89.44 | 75.66 |
| Cumilla | Investment | 36.26 | 20.07 | 21.06 | 23.39 | 23.41 | 30.18 | 29.32 | 31.51 | 31.08 | 25.76 |
| | Export | 145.46 | 148.36 | 176.93 | 209.41 | 274.63 | 308.33 | 337.39 | 408.26 | 490.76 | 356.86 |
| Uttara | Investment | 11.98 | 5.97 | 20.62 | 17.27 | 19.89 | 33.53 | 24.56 | 20.42 | 31.02 | 7.55 |
| | Export | 6.77 | 16.03 | 20.38 | 33.22 | 87.99 | 188.8 | 227.07 | 224.93 | 293.76 | 169.03 |
| Ishwardi | Investment | 21.40 | 17.85 | 5.12 | 3.15 | 5.42 | 15.11 | 20.07 | 20.17 | 8.18 | 6.88 |
| | Export | 25.96 | 41.53 | 55.71 | 93.16 | 108.26 | 114.74 | 96.55 | 131.39 | 150.22 | 94.91 |
| Adamjee | Investment | 37.05 | 34.55 | 29.99 | 73.75 | 48.51 | 54.70 | 50.36 | 50.16 | 50.22 | 27.06 |
| | Export | 164.68 | 207.32 | 274.10 | 386.20 | 467.40 | 562.90 | 644 | 762.06 | 826.40 | 567.00 |
| Karnaphuli | Investment | 47.56 | 81.33 | 45.93 | 44.67 | 64.81 | 60.51 | 51.32 | 50.67 | 50.90 | 22.27 |
| | Export | 138.16 | 245.05 | 379.61 | 526.85 | 709.74 | 823.28 | 853.08 | 976.85 | 1075.52 | 705.31 |

Source: BEPZA, *Up to February 2020.

So far, 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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

of Bangladesh. The EPZ enterprises have contributed significantly in terms of export diversification of the country. The list of diversified export items from EPZs includes: electrical equipment and components, automobile parts, mobile parts, camera and camera lens, engineering products, bi-cycle, battery, golf shaft, leather products and footwear, textile, energy saving bulbs, furniture, tent, bullet proof jacket, cosmetic and Hollywood mask, eye-glass and Frame, toys, garments, wig, etc.

Two private power plants with the capacity of supplying 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. Thus, the power plants in the EPZs are contributing to the national economy by meeting up the demand of electricity outside the EPZ areas. 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 Chittagong 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.

The wages and benefits of the workers working in the different enterprises in the EPZs have been increased in 2018. 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.

To create a Digital Bangladesh, BEPZA has started process automation system (online import permits & export permits, bill collection, work permit, Pay Roll Management etc.) for all EPZs. BEPZA has set up Video Conferencing between the zones, inter-active website, Wi-Fi facility in the EPZs, Remote Communication Electrical Metering System in all EPZs. CCTV Surveillance System, Automated Access Control Gate, Metal Archway etc. have been introduced in the EPZs for security of the foreign nationals and overall safety of the EPZs.

The Financial Times, a London based FDI magazine, ranked the Chattogram Export Processing Zone (CEPZ) in the 3rd position in Best Cost Effective Zone category and 4th position in the Best Economic Potential category among the 700 economic zones in

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

the world for FY2010-11. (FDI Magazine of The Financial Times, London, June-July, 2010 issue). They have also ranked Chattogram Export Processing Zone in the 9th position for FDI Global Free Zone of the future 2012/2013 category. (FDI Magazine of The Financial Times, London, June-July, 2012 issue).

Other Industries

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 biosimilar products, anti-cancer medicines, vaccines etc. are now imported for our country.

Already Bangladesh has become an exporter country from an importer country and Bangladeshi medicines achieve goodwill in the whole world. At present, 54 pharmaceuticals companies are exporting in 147 countries. There are 271 Allopathic, 205 Ayurvedic, 271 Unani, 32 Herbal and 79 Homeopathic drug manufacturing companies in the country. A short picture of Bangladesh export condition is shown in Table 8.17

Table 8.17: Export of Drugs and Raw Materials

(In Crore Taka)

| Year | Medicine production | Export of Raw Materials | Total Export | Countries |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| 2009 | 335.21 | 11.96 | 347.17 | 73 |
| 2010 | 327.43 | 5.12 | 332.55 | 84 |
| 2011 | 421.22 | 4.93 | 426.15 | 87 |
| 2012 | 539.62 | 11.60 | 551.22 | 87 |
| 2013 | 603.87 | 16.06 | 619.93 | 87 |
| 2014 | 714.20 | 19.07 | 733.27 | 92 |
| 2015 | 812.50 | 195.58 | 1008.08 | 113 |
| 2016 | 2245.60 | 1.40 | 2247.05 | 127 |
| 2017 | 3192.46 | 3.86 | 3196.32 | 145 |
| 2018 | 3508.17 | 6.12 | 3514.28 | 146 |
| 2019 | 4067.95 | 22.14 | 4090.09 | 147 |

Source: Directorate General of Drug Administration.

Industry Related Activities

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI)

Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI), the only National Standards body of Bangladesh is entrusted with the responsibility of formulation of national standards of industrial, food and chemical products. The organisation is also

responsible for product certification, management system certification, metrology and calibration services related to weights and measures. Besides, initiatives have also been taken to prevent the production and marketing of low quality products, to raise public awareness about the quality of the products and to enhance the capacity of BSTI are mentioned below:

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Two special teams constituted for collecting samples through surveillance from open market and factories of the producer to ensure.
- Established CNG dispensing unit Verification Laboratory from BAB and earlier from NABL, India.
- Laboratories of BSTI awarded accreditation (international recognition).
- BSTI's Product Certification System also awarded accreditation from NABCB, India.
- On the basis of the certificates issued by BSTI Labs, 21 food items have been selected and allowed by the Indian government to enter without further test in Indian markets on the basis of Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRA).
- Conduct meetings with stakeholders to raise public awareness of product quality.
- Conduct study tours for students of different educational institutions at BSTI head offices to aware them about standards, quality control of products.
- A project has been taken to set up labs for testing tire-tubes, helmet and gas cylinder.
- Take initiative to expand BSTI's office in 34 districts.
- Bangladesh Standard (BDS) publications sales activities have been digitalised.
- Automation of product certification activities.

Department of Patents Designs and Trademarks (DPDT)

Like all other member countries of WIPO, Department of Patent, Design and Trademarks observes April 26 as World Intellectual Property Day. Envisaging setting up a framework for broader mobilisation and awareness, opening up access to the promotional aspect of innovation and recognising the achievements of promoters of Intellectual property, DPDT administers IP awareness program throughout the country. To stimulate the scientists, entrepreneurs as well as stakeholders, a Technology and Innovation Support Centre (TISC) has been established in the DPDT. To digitize and easy-to-access to the activities of DPDT it has been launched IPAS, EDMS, one stop service, online filing, etc. It is to be noted that IP Policy and Strategy is formulated with the help of WIPO. Due to utmost importance of Intellectual Property, United Nations (UN) has adopted IP in sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Intellectual property (IP) system is relevant directly or indirectly to many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The permanent building of DPDT is going to be established very soon at *Agargaon*, Dhaka.

From July 2019 to February 2020, the total number of patent, Design, Trademark and GI applications filed in DPDT 318, 1060, 8925 and 4 respectively and the total number of application disposed 217, 1806, 13591 and 4 respectively total amount of non-tax revenue collected in FY2019-20 (July-February) is about Tk. 11.09 crore, which was Tk. 9.85

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

crore and Tk. 12.02 crore in the same period of FY2018-19 and FY2017-18 respectively.

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. Official activities of this office are performing through e-file and Boiler users are being informed about the expiry period of Boiler certificate by getting e-mail through e-file. Boiler users are also being informed about the date of Boiler inspection by getting e-mail through E-file and SMS. Besides this, Boiler users get sms about expiry period of Boiler certificate automatically. Advice/Complain form has been added to the website. So that, anyone can give Advice/Complain.

In FY2019-20 (upto February'20) total 538 Boilers were registered 3,876 Boiler certificate were renewed, 107 numbers of locally manufactured Boilers were certified and 121 Boiler attendant certificates were issued. At that time Tk. 3.95 crore has been collected as revenue. Moreover, at that time 06 meeting have been held for awareness related to Boiler.

Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB)

Bangladesh Accreditation Board (BAB) is the national authority established with the aim of providing accreditation services to various local and multinational conformity assessment bodies, such as laboratories, certification bodies, inspection bodies, training institutions or persons in accordance with the relevant international and national standard. In result of BAB accreditation, the

area and competence of local testing, inspection and certification activities have been increased significantly that is helping in the increase of export business. BAB by 2019 has arranged 25 Assessor Courses and 29 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 1500 persons from different technical disciplines have been trained by BAB who, becoming skilled and competent manpower are contributing to developing national quality infrastructure.

Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC)

The government has declared the year 2020 as the year of 'Light Engineering Products' and as a representative body of the 'Light Engineering' sector, a seminar and a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) have been signed on November 14, 2019 between Tool and Technology Institute, BITAC in the light engineering sector. BITAC creates skilled technical manpower through training, provides advice to industrial organisations on various issues aimed at increasing industrial production, including the acquisition and transfer of advanced technology in the field of industry and assists in the industrialisation of the country by designing and manufacturing/repairing equipment and parts of industrial establishments (local and import-alternative).

BITAC runs a total of 28 training courses in the short and long term, aimed at improving the skills of the trainees through technical training. In addition to the 28 trades, BITAC

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

conducts various short-term specialised training courses on specific technology or machine operations to fulfill the needs of entrepreneurs. BITAC is providing technical assistance through technical books and video training modules in simple Bengali language with the aim of assisting the light engineering industry in *Dholaikhal*. Under the project titled 'Extension of BITAC for Self-Employment and Poverty Alleviation (SEPA) through hands on technical training highlighting women' (Duration- 2009-2019) total number of 8,397 trainees, among them 4,063 are men and 4,334 are women, were employed in various industries at home and abroad under the direct supervision of BITAC and some have become self-employed in the small and cottage industries.

National Productivity Organisation (NPO)

National Productivity Organisation (NPO) is a government department under the Ministry of Industries. It is a national level specialised organisation to promote productivity and thereby accelerate pace of economic development through its multidimensional activities like creation of productivity awareness, development of productivity infrastructure and implementation of productivity improvement programme, NPO is the only organisation responsible for formulation and implementation of productivity policy of the government. NPO also implements the plans and programmes of the Tokyo based Asian Productivity Organisation (APO) which is an inter-governmental body for productivity promotion in the Asia and the Pacific region.

In a multilateral conference on jointly organised by the National Productivity Organisation (NPO) Ministry of Industries and APO Society for Bangladesh held in on 2 October, 2011, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina declared following announcement for acceleratory productivity improvement programs in the country:

1. Productivity as National Movement in Bangladesh.
2. October 2 will be observed as Productivity Day each year.
3. Productivity and Quality award will be given among the best industries and entrepreneurs to accelerate the movement.

On October 2, 2019, the National Productivity Day was observed across the country. The theme of the day was 'Productivity in Global Competition'. The meeting was attended by a total of 400 delegates from various industries/institutions and government and private sectors. To accelerate national economic development, NPO performed the different activities during FY2019-20 such as NPO arranged 38 training courses where 1,140 participants were trained, 5 workshop with 350 participants. 3 Productivity Seminar held in deferent entropies and 4 Consultancy Service organised deferent organisation. Four enterprises formed productivity improvement cell, data has been collected from 71 enterprises for prepared of research report and around 1,00,000 awareness materials have been distributed. NPO arranged

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

discussion meeting with 19 private sector leading enterprises.

Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM)

Conducts short training programs of various types, 1-year long post-graduate diploma courses and 6 month long diploma programs along with its specialised training and consultancy activities. Since its inception in 1961 to February 2020, BIM has trained more than 72,900 people in different disciplines of management. In FY2018-19 BIM has imparted training to 1,742 people in 87 short training programs and in FY2019-20 till February 2020, BIM has imparted training to 1,226 people in 63 short training programs. In addition to that 826 trainees were graduated and 750 participants enrolled in 5 diploma courses of one year duration, respectively, in 2019 and 2020 academic sessions. Besides, 55 persons are taking part in 6-month long Diploma in Social Compliance and Diploma in Quality and Productivity in the current session of 2019-20 whereas 69 had completed their graduation in immediately past session of 2019 in the same courses. Moreover, request training courses were delivered and consultancy assignments were completed on demand of various organisations in the year of FY2019-20.

Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SMEF)

In line with the SME Policy 2019, Industrial Policy 2016, 7th Five Year Plan, Vision 2021, SDG 2030 and Vision 2041, SMEF has been implementing multifaceted activities

like business support services and market linkage support for SMEs, improve access to institutional finance for SMEs, design and implement development interventions for SME clusters, identify problems and prospects of SMEs by conducting necessary research, strengthen regulatory and legislative framework in favor of SMEs, promote up-gradation and adoption of appropriate technologies, increase SME business efficiency by using ICT-based tools, provide capacity building trainings for developing adequate human resources for SMEs, and position women entrepreneurs into the mainstream business community. SMEF's one of the major focus is the Cluster-based SME development. Some key activities of SMEF as of February 2020 are as follows:

- To enhance market promotion of SME products, seven National SME Fairs, 84 regional (district level) SME product fairs and two Heritage Handloom Festivals have been organized with participation of 6,030 entrepreneurs, out of which 67 percent are women. They sold products worth of Tk. 61.00 crore in cash and Tk. 65.00 crore as order. Apart from this, SMEF has assisted 145 SME entrepreneurs to participate in Dhaka International Trade Fair as well as different international product fairs (Germany, Delhi, Tripura, Kolkata and China).
- To encourage SMEs, National SME Entrepreneur Award has been given every year and up to this year 34 SMEs have been awarded of whom 24 are women.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- To create SMEs and make SME entrepreneurs more competitive, a total of 998 training programs were organised for 29,960 entrepreneurs and SME based workers of whom 60 percent are women.
- 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.
- An 'SME Financing Model' has been developed by SMEF by distributing a total of 92.00 crore taka collateral free and single digit (9%) interest rate loan among the 1857 SMEs located at 31 SME clusters and this model is being followed by different Banks and NBFIs.
- To make the bank officials more aware about SME financing, 70 daylong workshops on financial literacy specially designed for SME bankers and bankers-entrepreneurs matchmaking events have been conducted.
- In order to design appropriate interventions for the clusters, needs assessments of 75 SME clusters have been conducted. To enhance skill of the cluster based SME entrepreneurs, 63 capacity building training programs have been organised in 29 SME clusters.
- To disseminate SME information and SME research findings, 27 research based books, journals and business directories including the three issues of international journal titled '*International Journal of*

SME Development' and '*SME Women Directory*' incorporating basic information of more than 7,000 women entrepreneurs have been published.

- To promote and facilitate SMEs, 145 ICT-related trainings have been organised for 3,476 SME entrepreneurs. Apart from this, SMEF has assisted in building-up of website of 118 SMEs and associations.
- To enhance the productivity, 4,000 SMEs have been supported through technology up-gradation and different related awareness building programs.
- To provide appropriate business information, SMEF Business Support Service Center (locate at the premises of SMEF) assisted 6,200 emerging entrepreneurs.

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 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 FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 (up to December 2019) is presented in Table 8.15

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 | 155476.72 | 59783.70 | 215260.42 | 117959.78 | 47540.81 | 165500.59 |
| 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* | 174294.22 | 46177.25 | 220471.47 | 141071.13 | 42933.92 | 184005.05 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank*as on December 2019.

It has been observed from the credit disbursement and recovery trends during FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 (up to December 2019) that the credit disbursement and recovery in the industrial sector increased gradually over this period. In FY2019-20, the amount of credit disbursement and recovery

(up to December, 2019) stood at Tk. 220,471.47 crore and Tk. 184,005.05 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.

STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

The contribution of SOEs is very important specially in power and gas, transport, communication and service sector. During FY2018-19, the total operating revenue of all existing SOEs was Tk. 1,79,630.64 crore which increased from Tk. 1,74,361.14 in FY2017-18. However, factoring into the production cost, the amount of value addition reduced to Tk. 18,076.99 crore during FY2018-19 which was Tk. 19,375.24 crore in FY2017-18. According to the revised estimation in FY2019-20 (up to 14 June 2020), the SOEs made a net profit of Tk. 7,519.31 crore. On the other hand, the SOEs that earned profit contributed Tk. 1,413.37 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. 1,33,396.54 crore up to June 2019 in FY2018-19. Up to January 2020, outstanding state owned commercial bank loan against 30 SOEs stood at Tk. 39,342.79 crore. Out of this, the classified loan stood at Tk. 88.15 crore. Though the operating profit on total assets of SOEs was 1.58 percent in FY2014-15, in FY2018-19 this profit reached to 0.68 percent. The net profit on operating revenue was 5.94 percent in FY2018-19. The rate of dividend on equity decreased to 0.75 percent in FY2018-19 compared to 2.39 percent in FY2014-15. Considering the turnover of assets, the efficiency of resource utilisation during FY2018-19 reduced compared to the level of efficiency in the previous fiscal years.

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 increasing in parallel to the investment from private sector.

In accordance with Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification (BSIC), 49 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). |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| | Sector | No. of Enterprises | Title of Enterprises (Non-financial) |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 2 | Power, gas and water | 6 | Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation (PETROBANGLA), Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (WASA), <i>Chattogram</i> Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, <i>Khulna</i> Water Supply and Sewerage Authority and <i>Rajshahi</i> Water Supply and Sewerage Authority. |
| 3 | Transport and communication | 7 | Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC), Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC), Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC), <i>Chattogram</i> Port Authority (CPA), <i>Mongla</i> 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), Bangladesh Jute Corporation (BJC) (abolished). |
| 5 | Agriculture | 2 | Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC), Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation (BADC). |
| 6 | Construction | 6 | <i>Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipaksha</i> (RAJUK), <i>Chattogram</i> Development Authority (CDA), <i>Rajshahi</i> Development Authority (RDA), <i>Khulna</i> Development Authority (KDA), Cox's Bazar Development Authority (Cox DA) and National Housing Authority (NHA). |
| 7 | Service | 19 | Bangladesh <i>Muktijoddha Kalyan</i> Trust (BMKT), Bangladesh Film Development Corporation (BFDC), Bangladesh <i>Parjatan</i> Corporation (BPC), Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC), Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB), Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA), Rural Electrification Board (REB), 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), <i>Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman</i> Novo Theatre, Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (BITAC) and Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA). |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Production and Factor Income of SOE Sector

In FY2014-15, the total operating revenue of all existing SOEs stood at Tk. 1,40,059.76 crore which rose to Tk.1,79,630.54 crore in FY2018-19. During this period the average annual growth rate was of 6.42 percent. At the same time, the value of purchase of goods and services boosted up to 6.20 percent. According to the production cost, the amount of value addition in FY2017-18 was Tk.

19,375.24 crore which declined to Tk.18,076.99 in FY2018-19. Incremental growth in value addition was 8.50 percent. In FY2017-18, the operating surplus of the SOEs stood at Tk. 6,492.28 crore which reduced to Tk. 3,481.10 crore in FY2018-19. Table 9.2 shows the growth rate of revenue, value addition and production income of non-financial SOEs during FY2014-15 to FY2018-19.

Table 9.2: Growth Rate of Revenue, Value Addition and Production Income of Non-financial SOEs
(In Crore Taka)

| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Compound Growth Rate |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Operating revenue | 140059.76 | 136602.69 | 149898.93 | 174361.14 | 179630.54 | 6.42 |
| Purchased goods and services | 127013.54 | 114077.15 | 126643.24 | 154985.90 | 161553.65 | 6.20 |
| Value addition by production cost | 13046.22 | 22525.54 | 23255.69 | 19375.24 | 18076.99 | 8.50 |
| Pay and allowances | 4459.87 | 6015.52 | 6594.91 | 6050.99 | 6901.25 | 11.53 |
| Depreciation | 4004.91 | 4977.82 | 5950.33 | 6831.97 | 7694.64 | 17.73 |
| Operating surplus/Loss | 4581.44 | 11532.20 | 10710.45 | 6492.28 | 3481.10 | (6.64) |
| Value Addition | 13046.22 | 22525.54 | 23255.69 | 19375.24 | 18076.99 | 8.50 |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

Net Profit/Loss

The net loss of SOEs was Tk. 2,608.35 crore in FY2012-13. The SOEs earned profit for seven consecutive years. According to the revised estimation, net profit stood at Tk. 7,519.31 crore up to 14 June 2020 in FY2019-20. In FY2019-20, Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) made the highest net profit. Net profit made by Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) reduced from Tk. 4,768.42 Crore in FY2018-19 to Tk. 4,090.80 crore in FY2019-20. Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) earned second highest profit of Tk. 2,257.67 crore in FY2019-20. Conversely, Bangladesh

Sugar and Food Industry Corporation (BSFIC) made the highest net loss in FY2019-20. Net loss of BSFIC was declined to Tk. 1061.67 crore in FY2019-20 from Tk. 1,065.83 crore in FY2018-19. The net profit/loss of SOEs is shown in Appendix 21.

Contribution to Public Exchequer

The SOEs contributed Tk. 1,010.78 crore to the public exchequer in FY2017-18 which reduced to Tk. 920.06 crore in FY2018-19. According to a revised estimation, the contribution of SOEs to the public exchequer was Tk. 1,413.37 crore in FY2019-20 up to 14 June 2020. The dividend contribution of non-financial state-owned enterprises to national exchequer is shown in Appendix 22.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Government Grant/Subsidy

In FY2018-19, the government provided grant/subsidy amounting to Tk. 1,361.73 crore to 16 public entities which increased to Tk. 1,508.79 crore according to revised estimation of FY2019-20. Among all SOEs BIWTA took the highest subsidy amounting to Tk.505.00 crore in FY2019-20.

BADC received the second largest amount Tk. 489.44 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, the Government approved Tk. 218.53 crore as subsidy in favour of BSCIC in FY2019-20. Table 9.3 shows the government grant/subsidy provided to different SOEs during FY2013-14 to FY2019-20.

Table 9.3: Government Grant/Subsidy

| Organisation | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 Provisional | (In CroreTaka) |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | | | 2019-20* (Revised) |
| BJMC | 80.06 | 48.95 | 55.04 | 77.29 | 35.84 | 51.97 |
| BIWTC | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| RDA | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 1.50 | 4.00 | 3.00 |
| BIWTA | 143.17 | 274.35 | 419.06 | 417.31 | 427.59 | 505.00 |
| BSCIC | 69.41 | 115.69 | 144.04 | 163.34 | 208.49 | 218.53 |
| BSB | 13.94 | 21.35 | 22.37 | 23.07 | 26.94 | 29.54 |
| EPB | 22.29 | 20.18 | 27.95 | 34.84 | 28.69 | 26.18 |
| BADC | 230.13 | 312.33 | 376.98 | 405.95 | 415.74 | 489.44 |
| NHA | 17.61 | 16.61 | 17.00 | 19.00 | 20.00 | 17.00 |
| BEJA | - | - | 10.00 | 14.00 | 73.99 | 40.13 |
| Khulna Wasa | 10.00 | 11.50 | 14.10 | 14.50 | 15.50 | 15.50 |
| Rajshahi Wasa | - | - | 15.91 | 27.6 | 23.73 | 24.00 |
| BSRTI | 3.41 | 4.68 | 5.56 | 6.11 | 6.19 | 6.92 |
| BSMRN | - | - | - | 4.59 | 5.13 | 6.50 |
| CBDA | - | - | - | 6.65 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| BITAC | - | - | - | 45.29 | 57.40 | 62.58 |
| Total | 590.92 | 826.54 | 1109.01 | 1261.54 | 1361.73 | 1508.79 |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, *Revised.

Debt Service Liabilities (DSL)

DSL Branch of Finance Division has provisionally estimated the total debt service liabilities of 120 SOEs. According to this estimate, the total Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) against 120 SOEs stood at Tk.1,33,396.54 crore up to 30 June 2019 in FY2018-19. The total DSL liabilities and recovery against 120 SOEs is shown in Appendix-23.

Bank Loan

At the end of 31 January 2020, the outstanding bank loan against 30 state-owned enterprises (SOEs) stood at Tk. 39,342.79 crore. Out of this amount, the classified loan accounted to Tk. 88.15 crore. The SOEs which own substantial amount of debt to State-owned Commercial Banks (SCBs) are: BPDB (Tk. 7,691.62 crore), BSFIC (Tk. 6,491.13 crore), BBC (Tk. 5,588.37 crore),

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

BPC (Tk. 5,345.35 crore), BCIC (Tk. 4,103.70 crore), BADC (Tk. 3,134.62 crore), BOGMC (Tk. 2,206.85 crore), BSEC (Tk. 1,411.07 crore), BJMC (Tk. 935.07 crore) and REB (Tk. 1,147.14 crore). On the other hand, the SOEs which have classified loan are- BADC (Tk. 21.27 crore), BTMC (Tk. 20.49 crore), BJMC (Tk. 14.76 crore), TCB (Tk. 10.79 crore) and BTB (Tk. 10.52 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 FY2014-15 to FY2018-19.

Table 9.4: Profit Earned by the SOEs

| Items | (In Crore Taka) | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Growth Rate from FY2014-15 to FY2018-19 |
| 1. Operating revenue | 1400,59.78 | 136602.69 | 149898.93 | 174361.14 | 179630.64 | 6.42 |
| 2. Operating surplus | 4581.44 | 11532.20 | 10710.45 | 6492.28 | 3481.10 | (6.64) |
| 3. Non-operating revenue | 2894.89 | 3127.18 | 3158.79 | 4038.02 | 4689.28 | 12.82 |
| 4. Employee participatory fund | 74.23 | 69.18 | 70.18 | 9109.00 | 77.26 | 1.01 |
| 5. Subsidy (direct) | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | - |
| 6. Interest | 2196.28 | 2467.57 | 2881.14 | 3405.43 | 3851.38 | 15.08 |
| 7. Net profit/loss(before tax) (2+3+5)-(4+6) | 5328.13 | 12187.19 | 10918.42 | 6793.92 | 12115.80 | 22.80 |
| 8. Tax | 1044.50 | 1298.66 | 1609.48 | 1621.16 | 1438.57 | 8.33 |
| 9. Net profit after tax(7-8) | 4283.63 | 10888.53 | 9308.94 | 5172.76 | 10677.23 | 25.65 |
| 10. Dividend | 1235.22 | 1841.05 | 2279.12 | 1010.78 | 920.06 | (7.10) |
| 11. Retained earnings (9-10) | 3048.41 | 9047.48 | 7029.82 | 4161.98 | 9348.53 | 32.33 |
| 12. Total investment/fund | 289223.46 | 333013.44 | 373821.45 | 433588.16 | 509651.05 | 15.22 |
| 13. Equity | 51656.36 | 68715.41 | 55163.21 | 71883.13 | 122192.71 | 24.02 |
| 14. % of operating profit on total assets.(2/12) | 1.58 | 3.46 | 2.87 | 1.50 | 0.68 | (18.97) |
| 15. % of net profit on operating revenue (9/1) | 3.06 | 7.97 | 6.21 | 2.97 | 5.94 | 18.07 |
| 16. % of dividend on equity (10÷13) | 2.39 | 2.68 | 4.13 | 1.41 | 0.75 | (25.09) |
| 17. Turn over on total assets (1÷12) | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.35 | (7.64) |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

Table 9.4 shows that in FY2014-15 the operating profit on total assets of SOEs was

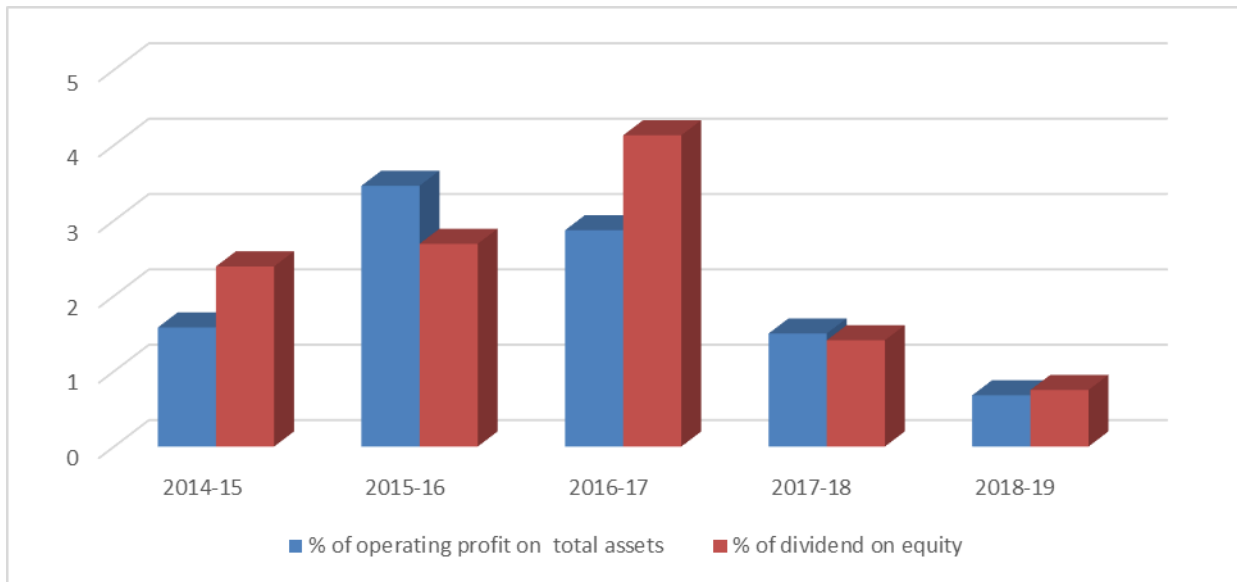
1.58 percent which declined to 0.68 percent in FY2018-19. The net profit on

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

operating revenue was 3.06 percent in FY2014-15. However, in FY2018-19 such profit turned into 5.94 percent. The rate of dividend on equity decreased to 0.75 percent in FY2018-19 from 2.39 percent in FY2014-

15. It appears from the turnover of assets that the efficiency of resource utilisation declined in FY2018-19 (0.35 percent) compared to that in FY2017-18 (0.40 %).

Figure 9.1: Financial Performance of SoEs



Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division.

POWER AND ENERGY

At present, 96 percent people of Bangladesh have access to electricity facilities. During FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), total installed electricity generation capacity stood at 19,630 MW which was 22,787 MW including captive and renewable energy. Till now the maximum generation was 12,893 MW (29 May 2019). Total net electricity production was 70,533 million kilowatt-hours in FY2018-19 and in the first seven months of FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) total net electricity production stood at 41,848 million kilowatt-hours. Out of total net generation, 52.34 percent power was generated by public sector, 37.92 percent power from private sector and 9.74 percent from power import. In addition, total system loss of transmission and distribution of electricity substantially declined to 10.03 percent in FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) from 15.73 percent in FY2009-10. At present, the total distribution line is 5.60 lakh kilometer and total consumer is 3.64 crore. According to Power System Master Plan (PSMP) 2016, the government has set a target to increase installed electricity generation capacity to 24,000 MW by 2021, 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041. On the other hand, natural gas met almost 71 percent of the country's total commercial use of energy. A total of 27 gas fields have been discovered from which about 17.37 trillion cubic feet gas has been produced cumulatively (up to December 2019) leaving 10.63 trillion cubic feet recoverable. Besides, the country has about 13.27 lakh metric tons reserve fuel oil. In order to meet the growing demands of natural gas and fuel oil and to secure energy supply of the country in long term, the highest emphasis is given on the diversification of energy sources, particularly on the efficient and best use of energy.

Power Sector

At present, about 96 percent of the total population has access to electricity facility. The government took several initiatives such as instant, short, medium and long term plan to meet the increasing demand of electricity. At present, the total grid based installed capacity is 22,787 MW including captive and renewable energy. Now, per capita generation is 510 kWh, total electricity distribution line is 5.60 lakh km and total consumer is 3.64 crore. System loss of electricity decreased to 10.03 percent in FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) from 15.73 percent in FY2009-10. With a view to bring 100 percent population

under electricity coverage, the government has been taken various initiatives to improve the distribution system. Performance of electricity sector has been increased significantly due to constant monitoring and evaluation. In order to achieve the government's vision 2021, there are plans to generate 24,000 MW by 2021, 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041.

A. Power Generation

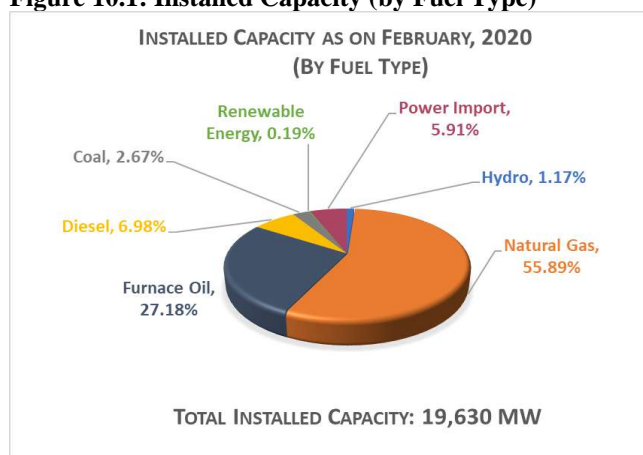
Power Generation Capacity

Total grid based installed capacity was 18,961 MW in FY2018-19 including 9,507 MW in public sector and 8,294 MW in private sector and 1,160 MW from cross-border power-trade from India. In FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), the total grid based installed capacity was 19,630 MW including 9,740

MW in public sector, 8,730 MW in private sector and 1,160 MW power imported from India. Considering captive and renewable energy, it was 22,787 MW. Till now the maximum generation was 12,893 MW (29 May 2019).

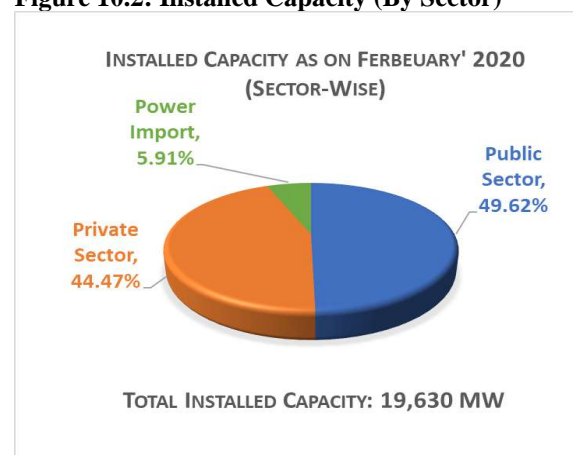
The installed capacity of power generation by fuel type and ownership in FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) is shown in Figures 10.1 and 10.2 respectively.

Figure 10.1: Installed Capacity (by Fuel Type)



Source: Power Division *Up to February 2020.

Figure 10.2: Installed Capacity (By Sector)



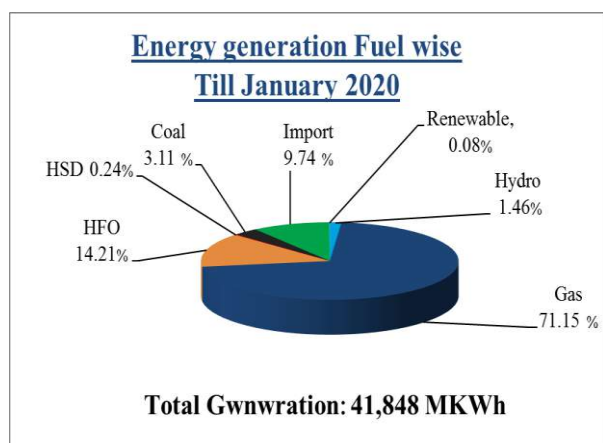
Power Generation (Million kWh)

In FY2019-20 (till January 2020), the total net generation from public and private sector power plants (including power import) was 41,848 MWh. Out of total net generation, 52.34 percent power was generated by public sector power plants, 37.92 percent power from private power plants and 9.74 percent from power import. The share of fuel based

power generation were Gas 71.15 percent, Hydro 1.46 percent, Coal 3.11percent, Import 9.74 percent, liquid fuel 14.45 percent and renewable energy generation 0.08 percent.

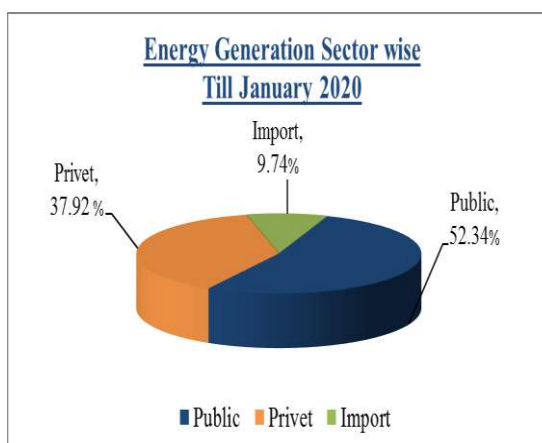
Fuel wise and sector wise net energy generation in FY2019-20 (up to January 2020) are shown in figure 10.3 and 10.4 respectively.

Figure 10.3: Energy Generation (National) by Fuel



Source: Power Division *Up to January 2020.

Figure 10.4: Energy Generation (National) by Sector



Maximum Power Generation

In FY2009-10 maximum power generation was 4066 MW, which was increased to

12,893 MW in FY2018-19. The installed capacity and maximum generation since FY2009-10 are presented in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Installed Capacity and Maximum Generation

| Fiscal Year | Installed capacity MW | Maximum generation MW |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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* | 19630 | 12738 |

Source: Power Division, *up to February 2020.

Fuel Consumption for Power Generation

The natural gas consumption in public sector power plant was 166 billion cubic feet in FY2009-10 which has been increased to 274 billion cubic feet during FY2018-19. The total consumption of coal for electricity generation was 565 thousand tons during FY2018-19. For power generation, 484 million liter furnace oil and 385 million liter

diesel oil have been used by public sector power plants during FY2018-19. In FY2019-20, as of January, natural gas consumption in public sector power plants was 154 billion cubic feet, consumption of coal was 542 thousand tons and consumption of furnace oil and diesel oil were 429 and 11 million liter respectively. The consumption of natural gas and liquid fuel since FY2009-10 are given in Table 10.2.

Table: 10.2: Fuel Consumption by Public Sector Power Plants

| Fiscal Year | Natural gas (Billion cft) | Coal (1000 Tonne) | Liquid Fuel (Million Liter) | |
|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Furnace Oil | HSD, SKO & LDO |
| 2009-10 | 166 | 480 | 91 | 125 |
| 2010-11 | 150 | 410 | 119 | 138 |
| 2011-12 | 151 | 449 | 182 | 60 |
| 2012-13 | 175 | 590 | 266 | 35 |
| 2013-14 | 183 | 539 | 424 | 175 |
| 2014-15 | 180 | 522 | 378 | 291 |
| 2015-16 | 207 | 489 | 439 | 238 |
| 2016-17 | 215 | 587 | 513 | 348 |
| 2017-18 | 211 | 825 | 615 | 795 |
| 2018-19 | 274 | 565 | 484 | 385 |
| 2019-20* | 154 | 542 | 429 | 11 |

Source: Power Division * up to January 2020

Power Generation Program and Future Plan

‘Power System Master Plan 2016 (PSMP)’ has been prepared based on the availability of primary fuel supply for mitigating the growing demand of electricity and to provide

the electricity for all by 2021. As per PSMP 2016, power generation capacity will be 24000 MW by 2021, 40000 MW by 2030 and 60000 MW by 2041. 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 2020 | Year 2021 | Year 2030 | Year 2041 |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. | Installed Capacity (MW) | 22787* | 24000 | 40000 | 60000 |
| 2. | Electricity Demand (MW) | 14800 | 19000 | 33000 | 52000 |
| 3. | Transmission Line (Ckt. KM) | 12119 | 12000 | 27300 | 34850 |
| 4. | Substation Capacity (MVA) | 44340 | 46450 | 120000 | 261000 |
| 5. | Distribution Line (KM) | 560000 | 515000 | 526000 | 530000 |
| 6. | Per Capita Power Generation (KWh) | 510 | 700 | 815 | 1475 |
| 7. | Access to Electricity (%) | 96% | 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 | 18 | 9812 |
| Private Sector | 30 | 7063 |
| Total (Under Construction) | 48 | 16875 |

Source: Power Division

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Among them mentionable projects are:

Public Sector

- *Ahsuganj* 400 MW (gas)
- *Ghorasal* 3rd & 4th Unit Repowering
- *Khulna* 330 MW CCPP
- *Bibiana* 383 MW CCPP
- *Patuakhali* 1,320 MW Coal based Power Plant
- *Matarbari* 1,200 MW CCPP
- *Rupsa* 880 MW
- 1,320 MW BIAF Power Company Ltd.

Private Sector

- *Meghnaghat* 583 MW , 718 MW and 584 MW CCPP
- *Barisal* 307 MW
- *Chattogram* 1224 MW

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. At present (up to February 2020), the lengths of 400kV, 230 kV and 132 kV transmission lines are 861 ckt km, 3,500 ckt km and 7,758 ckt km respectively. Now there are two HVDC back-to-back substation with total capacity of 1,000 MW, four 400/230 kV grid substations of 3,770 MVA, two 400/132 kV grid substation of 1,300 MVA, 27 of 230/132 kV & 230/33 KV grid substations of 13,385 MVA capacity, 145 132/33 kV grid substations of capacity 25,885 MVA, 450 MVAR capacitor bank in 132 kV bus in 8 substations and 1,340 MVAR capacitor bank in 33 kV bus in 46 substations in the country. At present, the total length of installed transmission line is 12,119 ckt km. Combining all the grid substations of different organizations of Power Division and other private organizations there are total of 178 grid substations with total capacity of 44,340 MVA and 2 HVDC stations with total capacity of 1000 MW. 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 |
| 2009-10 | - | 2647.30 | 5670.30 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 6300.00 | 75 | 7844.00 |
| 2010-11 | - | 2647.30 | 6018.00 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 6675.00 | 81 | 8437.00 |
| 2011-12 | - | 2647.30 | 6080.00 | - | - | - | - | 13 | 6675.00 | 83 | 8737.00 |
| 2012-13 | - | 3020.77 | 6080.00 | - | - | - | - | 15 | 6975.00 | 84 | 9705.00 |
| 2013-14 | 164.70 | 3044.70 | 6120.00 | 01 | 500 | - | - | 18 | 8775.00 | 86 | 10714.00 |
| 2014-15 | 164.70 | 3171.45 | 6358.83 | 01 | 500 | 01 | 520 | 19 | 9075.00 | 89 | 11964.00 |
| 2015-16 | 220.70 | 3171.45 | 6396.83 | 01 | 500 | 01 | 520 | 19 | 9375.00 | 90 | 12420.00 |
| 2016-17 | 559.75 | 3312.99 | 6503.95 | 01 | 500 | 02 | 1690 | 19 | 9675.00 | 91 | 13364.50 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| 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 |
| 2017-18 | 559.75 | 3324.99 | 6795.89 | 01 | 500 | 03 | 2210 | 19 | 9675.00 | 91 | 15045.50 |
| 2018-19 | 697.76 | 3371.67 | 7328.64 | 02 | 1000 | 05 | 3900 | 26 | 13135.00 | 132 | 22641.50 |
| 2019-20* | 861.00 | 3500.00 | 7758.00 | 02 | 1000 | 06 | 5070 | 27 | 13385.00 | 145 | 25885.00 |

Source: Power Division *up to February 2020.

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)

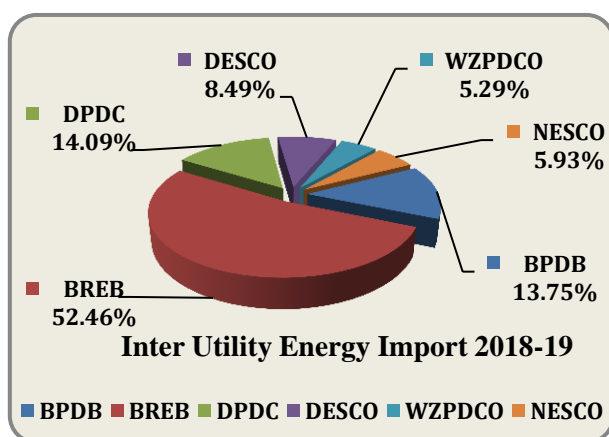
5. West Zone Power Distribution Company (WZPDC)

6. Northern Electricity Supply Company Ltd (NESCO)

Inter-Utility Energy Import

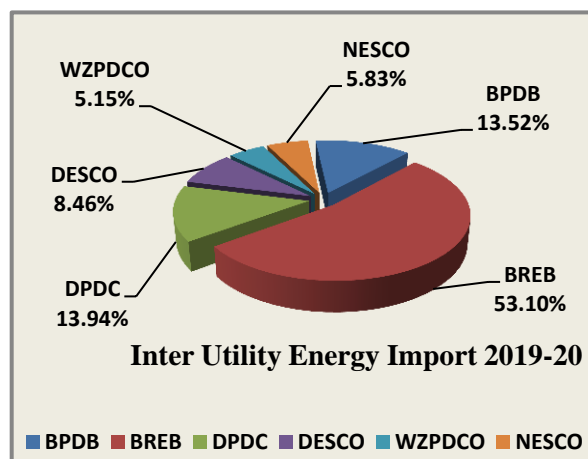
The distribution utilities have imported 70,533 MKWh and 41,848 MKWh electricity at 33 KV and 132 KV level during FY2018-19 and FY 2019-20 (up to January 2020) respectively, which is shown in figure 10.5 and 10.6.

Figure 10.5: Inter Utility Energy Import (2018-19)



Source: Power Division. * up to January 2020

Figure 10.6: Inter Utility Energy Import (2019-20)



Source: Power Division * upto January 2020

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 utilities reforms and target-oriented measures are being implemented to reduce the system loss. The system loss from FY2009-10 to FY2019-20 (up to January) is shown in Table 10.6 and in figure 10.7

Android Application "Job Circular"

নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি, পরীক্ষার সময়সূচী, ফলাফল, প্রবেশপত্র ও অন্যান্য নোটিশ এবং নিয়োগ পরীক্ষার প্রস্তুতি সহ নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত সকল তথ্য নিয়ে এই অ্যাপ।

📌 সংক্ষিপ্ত বৈশিষ্ট্য

- 👉 দৈনিক পত্রিকা এবং অনলাইনে প্রকাশিত প্রতিদিনের চাকরির বিজ্ঞপ্তি
- 👉 পরীক্ষা সময়সূচী এবং ফলাফল সহ পরীক্ষা সংক্রান্ত সকল নোটিশ
- 👉 সাপ্তাহিক চাকরির পত্রিকা (HD Picture এবং PDF আকারে)
- 👉 আবেদনের ফরম ডাউনলোড এবং চালান/ব্যাংক ড্রাফট ফরম পূরণ ও আবেদনের নিয়ম এবং অনলাইনে আবেদনের ঠিকানা
- 👉 নিয়োগ পরীক্ষার প্রস্তুতি, মডেল টেস্ট সহ পরীক্ষা প্রস্তুতি সহায়ক সকল তথ্য
- 👉 Favorite (Bookmark) system: এর মাধ্যমে আপনি আপনার পছন্দের বিজ্ঞপ্তি, নোটিশ, চাকরির প্রস্তুতি সহায়ক বিভিন্ন বিষয় Save করে রাখতে পারবেন।
- 👉 আবেদনের মেয়াদ শেষ হওয়ার পূর্বে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ চাকরির বিজ্ঞপ্তি ও প্রবেশ পত্র ডাউনলোড এবং অন্যান্য নোটিশ এর Reminder



Job Circular
CareerGuideBD
Contains ads

4.7★
15K reviews

6.2 MB

3+
Rated for 3+ Ⓞ

1M+
Downloads



📌 বিস্তারিত বৈশিষ্ট্য

🔔 নতুন/গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি ও পরীক্ষার নোটিশের "Notification"

এর মাধ্যমে আপনি আপনার মোবাইলের Notification বার এ জানতে পারবেন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ চাকরির খবর এবং পরীক্ষার নোটিশ।

⚙️ Notification Category

কোন ধরনের নোটিফিকেশন পেতে চান সেটি বাছাই করতে পারবেন এবং আপনার অপছন্দের ক্যাটাগরি/নোটিফিকেশন বন্ধ রাখতে পারবেন।

≡ জব ক্যাটাগরি

বিজ্ঞপ্তিগুলো সহজে খুঁজে পাবার জন্য আছে বিভিন্ন ক্যাটাগরি। যেমন -

General Job Category:

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 👉 সরকারি চাকরি | 👉 ব্যাংক জব | 👉 এনজিও জবস |
| 👉 শিক্ষক নিয়োগ | 👉 মার্কেটিং / সেলস | 👉 রেলওয়ে জব |
| 👉 ডিফেন্স এ চাকরি | 👉 সাপ্তাহিক চাকরির পত্রিকা | 👉 অন্যান্য বেসরকারি চাকরি |

Special Job Category:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 👉 Hot Jobs | 👉 Date Wise Jobs |
| 👉 Part Time Jobs | 👉 Under Graduate Jobs |
| 👉 Graduates Jobs | 👉 Post Graduate Jobs |
| 👉 Deadline Today Jobs | 👉 Deadline Tomorrow Jobs |
| 👉 Any Other Deadline Jobs | 👉 Archive / Expired Job |

≡ জব এক্সাম নোটিশ ক্যাটাগরি

নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা সংক্রান্ত সকল নোটিশ পাবেন এই ক্যাটাগরিতে।

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|
| পরীক্ষার সময়সূচী | পরীক্ষার ফলাফল | প্রবেশপত্র | অন্যান্য নোটিশ |
|-------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|

🔔 Reminder

আবেদনের মেয়াদ শেষ হওয়ার পূর্বে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি ও প্রবেশ পত্র ডাউনলোড এবং অন্যান্য নোটিশ এর Reminder

📖 ক্যারিয়ার গাইড

চাকরির পরীক্ষা সহায়ক বিভিন্ন তথ্য এবং Article ও পরামর্শ। বিষয়ভিত্তিক চাকরির প্রস্তুতি, শর্টকাট টেকনিক, মোটিভেশন সহ আরো অনেক কিছু।

📅 প্রতিদিনের তথ্য

বিভিন্ন দৈনিক পত্রিকা ও অনলাইনে থেকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সাধারণ জ্ঞানমূলক তথ্য।

📖 অনুবাদ চর্চা

দৈনিক ইংরেজি ও বাংলা পত্রিকার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Article এর Vocabulary ও অনুবাদ। এবং এই Vocabulary গুলোর আলোকে মডেল টেস্ট/কুইজ।

📌 সাম্প্রতিক তথ্য

বিভিন্ন পত্রিকা ও অন্যান্য উৎস থেকে বাংলাদেশ এবং বিশ্বের সাম্প্রতিক তথ্য।

📄 ডাউনলোড জোন

চাকরির প্রস্তুতির জন্য বিভিন্ন বই এবং অনলাইনে প্রকাশিত সকল বিষয়ের তথ্যের PDF।

📁 ইন্টারভিউ টিপস

ইন্টারভিউ এর জন্য কিভাবে নিজেকে প্রস্তুত করবেন সেই সকল বিষয়ে অভিজ্ঞদের পরামর্শ।

📖 ভাইভা অভিজ্ঞতা

চাকরির ভাইভাতে কিধরনের প্রশ্নের সম্মুখীন হতে হয় সেই সকল তথ্য নিয়ে এই ক্যাটাগরি। বিসিএস, ব্যাংক সহ অন্যান্য নিয়োগ ভাইভা অভিজ্ঞতা এখানে পাবেন।

🔗 প্রশ্ন ব্যাংক এবং সাম্প্রতিক পরীক্ষার প্রশ্ন - উত্তর

বিভিন্ন নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা- BCS, NTRCA, Primary সহ অন্যান্য নিয়োগ পরীক্ষার বিগত সালের প্রশ্ন এবং সমাধান। এবং প্রতিনিয়ত যে সকল নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা অনুষ্ঠিত হয় তার প্রশ্ন-সমাধান।

🕒 মডেল টেস্ট

এই ক্যাটাগরিতে "ব্যাখ্যা সহ/ছাড়া" মডেল টেস্ট পাবেন। (With timer /Without timer আপনার পছন্দ মত মডেল টেস্ট দিতে পারবেন)। বিষয়ভিত্তিক সহ আরো অনেক ক্যাটাগরির মডেল টেস্ট।

🎓 National University News

জাতীয় বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সকল খবরাখবর নিয়ে আছে আলাদা ক্যাটাগরি।

📅 Job Age Calculator

চাকরির বয়স বের করার ক্যালকুলেটর। এই Job Age Calculator এর মাধ্যমে আপনি আপনার কাক্ষিত বয়স বের করতে পারবেন।

🔍 Search Option

নিয়োগ বিজ্ঞপ্তি বা পরীক্ষার নোটিশ খুঁজে পাওয়ার জন্য আছে সার্চ অপশন।

🌙 Day-Night Mode

সহজে এবং দীর্ঘক্ষণ অ্যাপ ব্যবহার উপযোগী ডে/নাইট মুড অপশন।

🔔 **এছাড়াও Notification Sound and Vibration Control, Keep Screen On, Dim Light mode Option, National University News সহ আরো অনেক ফিচার।**

🏠 **এক কথায় চাকরির প্রস্তুতি/খোঁজা থেকে শুরু করে 📄 চাকরি পাওয়া পর্যন্ত সকল তথ্য পাবেন এই অ্যাপটিতে।**

🔔 এই আপস এর বৈশিষ্ট্য গুলো যদি আপনার ভাল লাগে তাহলে আজই ডাউনলোড করুন। 📌

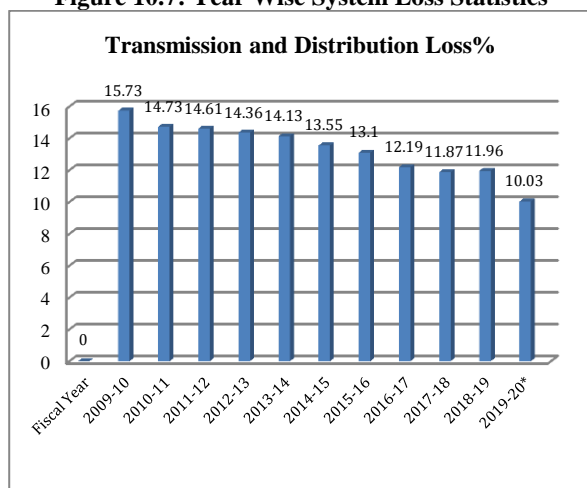
App Download Link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.careerguidebd.jobcircular>

Table 10.6: Year- wise System Loss Statistics

| Fiscal Year | Distribution Loss (%) | Total Loss (T&D)% |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 2009-10 | 13.49 | 15.73 |
| 2010-11 | 12.75 | 14.73 |
| 2011-12 | 12.26 | 14.61 |
| 2012-13 | 12.03 | 14.36 |
| 2013-14 | 11.96 | 14.13 |
| 2014-15 | 11.36 | 13.55 |
| 2015-16 | 10.96 | 13.10 |
| 2016-17 | 9.98 | 12.19 |
| 2017-18 | 9.60 | 11.87 |
| 2018-19 | 9.35 | 11.96 |
| 2019-20* | 7.58 | 10.03 |

Source: Power Division * up to January 2020

Figure 10.7: Year Wise System Loss Statistics



Source: Power Division

Accounts Receivable

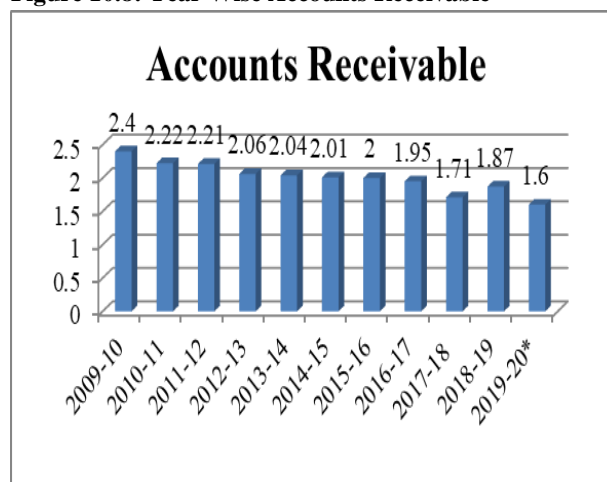
To improve financial viability and efficiency of the sector, the government adopts a financial action plan to maintain power sector receivable at no more than 2 months' billed amount equivalent and reduce receivables from autonomous, public entities and private customers to an acceptable limit. From FY2009-10 to FY2019-20 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) |
|-------------|---|
| 2009-10 | 2.40 |
| 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* | 1.60 |

Source: Power Division *Up to December 2019

Figure 10.8: Year Wise Accounts Receivable



*Up to December 2019

Pre-Paid Meter

To improve power distribution system, 32.25 lakh prepaid meters have been installed by different entities. Till January 2020, BPDB, BREB, DPDC, DESCO, WZPDCL and NESCO installed 11,78,505; 10,60,568; 4,84,649; 2,75,589; 2,07,772 and 18,894 numbers of prepaid meters respectively. In addition, installation of 2 crore smart-prepaid-meters is underway. Moreover, due to introduction of prepaid meters, system loss has been reduced significantly and also consumption pattern

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 2020 has been shown in Table 10.8

Table:10.8: Installation of prepaid meters

| Utility | Single Phase | Three phase | Total |
|---------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| BPDB | 1154485 | 24020 | 1178505 |
| REB | 1047968 | 12600 | 1060568 |
| DPDC | 439664 | 44985 | 484649 |
| DESCO | 205345 | 25244 | 275589 |
| WZPDCO | 203185 | 4587 | 207772 |
| NESCO | 18435 | 459 | 18894 |
| Total | 3114082 | 111895 | 3225977 |

Source: Power division * up to January 2020

D. Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board (BREB)

Up to January 2020 Bangladesh Rural Electrification Board with its 80 *Palli Bidyut Samities* has connected total consumer 2.81 crore. Among them 2.56 crore domestic, 2.57 lakh irrigation, 17.31 lakh commercial, 1.83 lakh industrial, 3.54 lakh Charitable, 1,612

construction, 993 temporary, 23,071 street light and 454 general. As many as 83.33 thousands villages are electrified by constructing 4.86 lakh km distribution lines. Target and achievement of line construction and consumer connection of BREB from FY2009-10 to FY2019-20 is shown in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9: Physical Target and Achievement of BREB

| Fiscal Year | Distribution Line (Km) | | Consumer Connection | |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Target | Achievement | Target | Achievement |
| 2009-10 | 2852 | 2713 | - | 461417 |
| 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 | 33743 | 2000000 | 1802011 |

Source: Rural Electrification Board (REB) * Up to January 2020.

Projects under Implementation of BREB

In order to achieve 100 percent electrification, presently 14 projects are being implemented under BREB against which

nearly Tk. 7,082.74 crore has been allocated in the Annual Development Programme of FY2019-20. Expansion of rural electrification and development and up-gradation of existing distribution system is growing rapidly by

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

implementing running projects, where three projects are for system upgradation, one project for pre-payment e-metering, two projects for technical assistance, one project for solar Photovoltaic pumping and six are for line construction and consumer connection. Beside these, one project for emergency power supply for the displaced people of Myanmar. By these projects in FY 2019-20 target of 5,000 km new distribution line construction/renovation where 33,743 km have been established (up to January 2020). In FY2019-20 target for sub-stations construction are 200, where 122 were established. By this construction line planned to connect 21.4 lakh different category consumers under rural electrification.

E. Sustainable Energy Development

Renewable Energy

The government has planned to produce electricity through coal, dual fuel and nuclear power to reduce the dependence on natural gas. Apart from this, government has taken different steps to produce environment-friendly electricity from renewable energy. After formulation of renewable energy policy, it has been implemented from 2009. The 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 i.e. renewable energy as well as energy efficiency. According to the law, SREDA was established for effective utilisation and conservation of renewable energy both in public and private sector. To monitor and co-ordinate renewable energy and efficiency of

energy related issue different agencies are working with SREDA. At present, 648.65 MW electricity is being generated from renewable sources. Furthermore, 685 MW renewable projects are under construction and 885.77 MW renewable projects are under planning.

Energy Efficiency (EE) and Energy Conservation (EC)

The government has undertaken a number of initiatives to ensure efficient use of energy. Government has prepared Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan up to 2030, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules 2016 and Energy Audit Regulation 2018 to ensure Energy Efficiency and Conservation both at supply and demand side, where numbers of interventions have been identified for implementation within time-frame. According to Seventh Five Year Plan, 15 percent and 20 percent of total electricity is to be generated from renewable energy sources by 2021 and 2030 respectively.

Achievement in Energy Efficiency Improvement:

- ‘Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules 2016’ has been formulated.
- ‘Energy Audit Regulation 2018’ has been formulated.
- ‘Energy Efficiency and Conservation Promotion Financing Project’ has been started to promote energy efficiency in industries as well as in residential sector through introducing energy efficient equipment, appliances and electrical gadgets at 4 percent interest loan .
- Credit facilities have been created in Bangladesh Bank for environment friendly and green industries.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Provision of Energy Efficiency and Energy Conservation has been included in 'Bangladesh National Building Code'.
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation topics have been included in text book of school, college and *madrasa*.
- Energy Saving School Awareness Programme has been introduced.
- Preparation and implementation of Country Action Plan for Clean Cook Stove.
- Initiate a pilot project for waste heat recovery from the exhaust of power plant and their productive use.
- Implementation of Improved Rice Parboiling System.

Renewable Energy Programme of BREB

BREB is the pioneer of Solar Home System through the first ever Renewable Energy project in Bangladesh in 1993. Since then BREB has installed 61,102 Solar Home Systems (SHSs), 15 rooftop/hybrid type rooftop solar power plants, 40 solar powered irrigation pumps, 14 solar charging station and 173 net Metering System. The total capacities of the installed plants are about 23MWp. Furthermore, BREB is going to install 2,000 Solar Irrigation pump through ADB and GoB fund at 11 Districts.

F. Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (RNPP)

Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant is one of the top priority projects of the government. In order to meet the growing demand of electricity of the country, First Concrete Pouring of both Units having capacity 1,200 MW each were done. In this regard some important steps which have been completed

during the period July 2019-January 2020 are as follows:

- Construction of Inner Containment structure of Reactor Building (10UJA) of Unit-1 upto 20.00 m.
- Construction of Reactor Building (20UJA) of Unit-2 up to ground Level.
- Established/Commissioning of Cargo Terminal/Jetty.
- Construction of Containment Mounting Block installation of Reactor Building of Unit-1 up to 20.00 m and 4.70 m for other parts.
- Physical construction of Reactor Building of Unit-2 up to ground level and reinforcement of contour wall up to level 4.75 m.
- Construction of Auxiliary Reactor Building of Unit-1 up to 0.30 m and reinforcement work of Inner Wall up to 4.75 m.
- Construction of Foundation work of Turbine Building and Auxiliary Reactor Building of Unit-2 and reinforcement up to 0.00 m.

G. Regional Power Cooperation

To enhance the development of power sector Bangladesh government is working with neighboring countries as well as UN-ESCAP, SAARC, BIMSTEC, SASEC and D-8 for regional cooperation. Also Bangladesh has taken initiative in cross border trade of electricity through bilateral cooperation with Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar. Effort has been taken to import hydro power from Nepal. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Bangladesh and Myanmar is underway. Discussion is going on to import

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

electricity from Bhutan. Collaboration effort with the SAARC countries is continued.

Electricity Import from India

500 MW power is being imported from *Boharampur*, India since 5 October 2013. Additional 500 MW power is imported from *Bheramara* after capacity enhancement of the same grid from 10 September 2018. A decision has been made to import 1,000 MW more power by adding a separate line with this existing line. Besides, 100 MW power is being imported from *Palatana*, Tripura state since March 2016. By using same infrastructure, additional 60 MW is being imported since July 2017. Decision has been taken to import 500 MW electricity by 2020 through converting the existing 132 kV AC grid line interconnection to HVDC 500 MW. A contract has been signed with Adani Group, India to import 1,600 MW (net 1496 MW) *Jharkhand* coal based power. The technical report has been prepared to import power from India to northern part of Bangladesh through 765 KV interconnection. A feasibility study is going on to import 2,000 MW hydro power from India. Besides, 1,300 MW *Rampal* coal based power plant is under implementation through JV with NTPC, India.

Electricity Import from Bhutan

An initiative has been taken to import hydro power from Bhutan. A Tripartite MoU is at final stage between Bangladesh-India and Bhutan in order to construct a power plant through joint investment. Discussion is going on to establish *Katihar-Parbotipur/Baropukuria-Baronagar* 765 KV

grid interconnection facilities to import 2,000 MW power.

Electricity Import from Nepal

An initiative has been taken to import 2,000 MW 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.

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.

Also, a discussion was held with Myanmar government to import 500 MW power in 2010. With this reference, MoU will be signed with Myanmar.

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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 71 percent of the commercial energy of the country. Till now, 27 gas fields have been discovered in the country. According to the latest estimation of *Petrobangla* total initial gas in place (GIIP) is 39.80 trillion cubic feet (TCF), out of which 28.00 TCF is recoverable in proven and probable categories. From 1960 to December 2019, total 17.37 TCF gas was produced leaving 10.63 TCF recoverable. Status of field-wise gas production and reserves is presented in Table 10.10.

Table 10.10: Status of Gas Production and Reserve

(Billion Cubic Feet)

| Gas field | Producing Wells | GIIP | Recoverable Reserve | | | Product. FY2018-19 | Cum. Product. as of December-2019 | Net Recoverable Reserve (January-2020) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | 1P | 2P | 3P | | | |
| <i>Titas</i> | 26 | 8148.9 | 5384.0 | 6367.0 | 6517.0 | 195.2 | 4786.5 | 1580.5 |
| <i>Habiganj</i> | 8 | 3684.0 | 2647.0 | 2647.0 | 3096.0 | 79.9 | 2506.8 | 140.2 |
| <i>Bakhrabad</i> | 7 | 1701.0 | 1052.9 | 1231.5 | 1339.0 | 11.0 | 840.5 | 391.0 |
| <i>Narsingdi</i> | 2 | 369.0 | 218.0 | 276.8 | 299.0 | 10.0 | 210.4 | 66.6 |
| <i>Meghna</i> | 1 | 122.1 | 52.5 | 73.9 | 101.0 | 4.6 | 73.9 | 0.0 |
| <i>Sylhet/Haripur</i> | 1 | 370.0 | 256.5 | 318.9 | 332.0 | 1.8 | 216.6 | 102.3 |
| <i>Kailashilla</i> | 4 | 3610.0 | 2390.0 | 2760.0 | 2760.0 | 23.0 | 715.7 | 2044.3 |
| <i>Rashidpur</i> | 5 | 3650.0 | 1060.0 | 2433.0 | 3113.0 | 19.5 | 642.6 | 1790.4 |
| <i>Beanibazar</i> | 1 | 230.7 | 150.0 | 203.0 | 203.0 | 3.5 | 105.4 | 97.6 |
| <i>Saldanadi</i> | 2 | 379.9 | 79.0 | 279.0 | 327.0 | 1.1 | 92.2 | 186.8 |
| <i>Fenchuganj</i> | 2 | 553.0 | 229.0 | 381.0 | 498.0 | 4.7 | 161.2 | 219.8 |
| <i>shahbazpur</i> | 4 | 920.0 | 0.0 | 642.0 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 77.4 | 565.3 |
| <i>Semutang</i> | 2 | 653.8 | 151.0 | 317.7 | 375.1 | 0.5 | 13.3 | 304.4 |
| <i>Sundalpur shahzadpur</i> | 1 | 62.2 | 25.0 | 35.1 | 43.5 | 0.9 | 14.7 | 20.4 |
| <i>Srikail</i> | 3 | 240.0 | 96.0 | 161.0 | 161.0 | 12.9 | 92.7 | 68.3 |
| <i>Begumganj</i> | 1 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 70.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 66.4 |
| <i>Jalalabad</i> | 7 | 1491.0 | 823.0 | 1356.7 | 1185.0 | 91.9 | 1356.7 | 0.0 |
| <i>Moulavibazar</i> | 5 | 1053.0 | 405.0 | 428.0 | 812.0 | 12.4 | 327.1 | 100.9 |
| <i>Bibiyana</i> | 26 | 8350.0 | 4415.0 | 5755.4 | 7084.0 | 446.4 | 4075.0 | 1680.4 |
| <i>Bangura</i> | 5 | 1198.0 | 379.0 | 522.0 | 941.0 | 32.9 | 457.0 | 65.0 |
| Total | 113 | 36886.6 | 19826.9 | 26259.8 | 29186.6 | 968.5 | 16769.5 | 9490.3 |
| Non Producing | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Kutubdia</i> | | 65.0 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.5 |
| <i>Bhola North</i> | | 600.0 | 0.0 | 435.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 435.3 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| Gas field | Producing Wells | GIIP | Recoverable Reserve | | | Product. FY2018-19 | Cum. Product. as of December-2019 | Net Recoverable Reserve (January-2020) |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | 45.5 | 480.8 | 45.5 | | | |
| Total | | 665.0 | 45.5 | 480.8 | 45.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 480.8 |
| Production suspended | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Sangu</i> | | 899.6 | 544.4 | 577.8 | 638.7 | 0.0 | 487.9 | 89.9 |
| <i>Chhatak</i> | | 1039.0 | 265.0 | 474.0 | 727.0 | 0.0 | 26.5 | 447.5 |
| <i>Kamta</i> | | 71.8 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 50.3 | 0.0 | 21.1 | 29.2 |
| <i>Feni</i> | | 185.2 | 125.0 | 125.0 | 175.0 | 0.0 | 62.4 | 62.6 |
| <i>Rupgonj</i> | | 48.0 | 0.0 | 33.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 32.9 |
| Total | | 2243.6 | 984.7 | 1260.7 | 1591.0 | 0.0 | 598.5 | 662.1 |
| Grand Total | | 39795.2 | 20857.1 | 28001.3 | 30823.1 | 968.5 | 17368.0 | 10633.3 |
| In TCF | | 39.8 | 20.9 | 28.0 | 30.8 | 0.97 | 17.37 | 10.63 |

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Natural Gas Production and Sector-wise Consumption

Natural gas is the main source of fuel for power, fertiliser, industrial, commercial and domestic sectors. A total of 968.7 billion cubic feet (BCF) gas was produced in the FY2017-18 and 961.7 billion cubic feet

(BCF) gas was produced in the FY2018-19. R-LNG supply was 116 billion cubic feet (BCF). So, in total gas supply was 1077.7 billion cubic feet in FY2018-19.

Year-wise/sector-wise natural gas production and consumption from FY2009-10 to FY2018-19 are shown in Table 10.11

Table 10.11: 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 |
| 2009-10 | 703.6 | 283.3 | 112.6 | 64.7 | 118.8 | 0.6 | 8.1 | 80.2 | 37.2 | 705.4 |
| 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 | 302.3 | 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 |

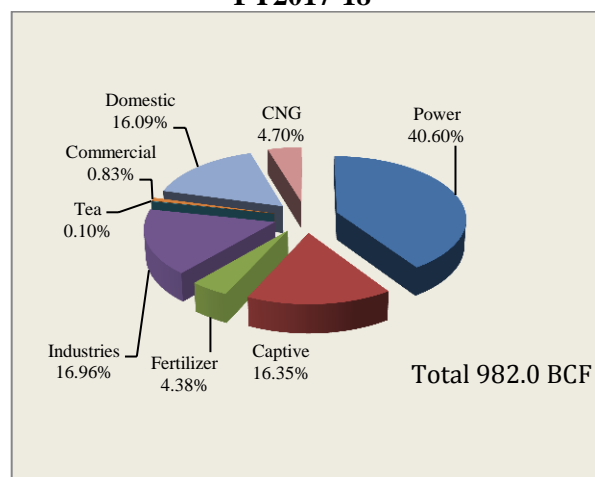
Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Sector wise gas consumption pattern in FY2017-18 and FY2018-19 are given in

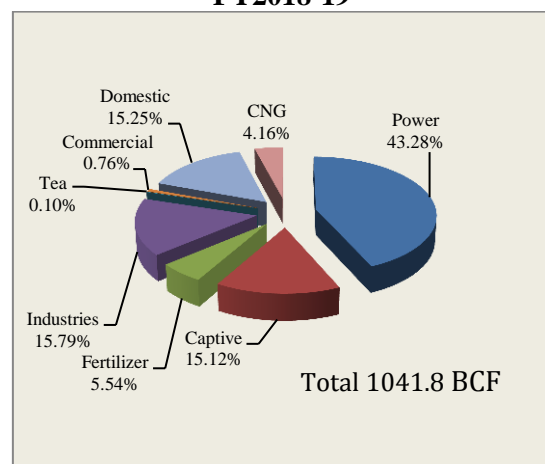
Figure 10.9 and Figure 10.10

Figure: 10.9: Category-wise Gas Consumption FY2017-18



Source: Petrobangla.

Figure: 10.10: Category-wise Gas Consumption FY2018-19



Sector wise Gas Demand Forecast

The gas demand in the power sector is increasing with the industrial development of the country. Total gas demand is expected to rise 4,478 mmcf in FY2019-20, 4,520 mmcf in FY2020-21, 4,610 mmcf in FY 2021-22, 4,787 mmcf in FY2022-23 and 4,931 mmcf in FY2023-24. Demand for

natural gas in industry sector is considered 814 mmcf in FY2019-20 and 1,299 mmcf in FY2023-24. Natural gas demand in household is expected to rise 425 mmcf in FY2019-20 and this demand is considered 490 mmcf in FY203-24.

Table 10.12: Sector-wise Average Gas Demand Forecast

| Sector | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 | 2022-23 | 2023-24 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Power | 2266 | 2197 | 2210 | 2266 | 2279 |
| Captive | 480 | 480 | 432 | 389 | 350 |
| Domestic | 425 | 425 | 425 | 457 | 490 |
| Industry | 814 | 925 | 1044 | 1169 | 1299 |
| Fertilizer | 316 | 316 | 316 | 316 | 316 |
| CNG | 139 | 139 | 145 | 152 | 159 |
| Comercial & tea | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| Total | 4478 | 4520 | 4610 | 4787 | 4931 |

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

To meet the growing energy demand of the country, necessary steps have been undertaken by the Government to import Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG). As per decision of the Government, two Floating Storage and Re-gasification Units (FSRU) have been installed having storage capacity of 1,38,000 cubic meter LNG each and re-gasification capacity of daily 500 Million Cubic Feet each. The first LNG terminal, installed by Excelerate Energy Bangladesh Ltd. (EEBL) has been commissioned in August 2018. The second FSRU, with similar capacity, installed by Summit LNG Terminal Co. Ltd. has been commissioned in April 2019. Both the FSRUs are in the Bay of Bengal near *Moheshkhali, Cox's Bazar*. Government also has a plan to construct a land based LNG Terminal with a re-gasification capacity of daily 1,000 Million Cubic Feet at *Matarbari, Cox's bazar*. Petrobangla has signed two long term Sale Purchase Agreements (SPA) with Ras-Laffan Natural Gas Company Ltd. (3), Qatar and Oman Trading International, Oman (OTI) for LNG procurement. Besides, Master Sale Purchase Agreements (MSPA) have been signed with shortlisted suppliers/traders for purchase LNG from spot market.

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 13.27 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.

Information regarding imported crude oil and refined petroleum products during FY2009-10 to FY2019-20 is shown in Tables 10.13 and 10.14.

Table 10.13: Import of Crude Oil

| FY | Quantity (Metric tonnes) | C and F Value/ Million US\$ | Core Taka |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 2009-10 | 1136567 | 646.21 | 4491.41 |
| 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 | 336.49 | 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* | 578887 | 279.24 | 2359.59 |

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division * Up to February 2020.

Table: 10.14: Import of Refined Petroleum Products

| FY | Diesel, Octane and Jet A-1 | | Lubricating Base Oil | | Furnace Oil | |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Quantity (Metric tonne) | Value (Crore Taka) | Quantity (Metric tonne) | Value (Crore Taka) | Quantity (Metric tonne) | Value (Crore Taka) |
| 2009-10 | 2634212 | 12024.18 | 7262 | 52.03 | - | - |
| 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* | 2374620 | 13708.65 | - | - | 175574 | 714.20 |

Source: Energy and Mineral Resources Division *Up to February 2020.

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, the price of oil has fallen in the international market. So, government did not give any subsidy in the FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. Table 10.15 shows the amount of subsidy given to BPC by the government from FY2009-10 to FY2019-20.

Table 10.15: Amount of Subsidy given to BPC by the government

(In Crore Taka)

| FY | Amount of Subsidy |
|----------|-------------------|
| 2009-10 | 900.00 |
| 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 |

Source: Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation * Up to February 2020.

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Coal

Five coal fields have been discovered in Bangladesh till now; *Barapukuria*, *Dighipara*, *Phulbari*, *Khalaspir* and *Jamalganj*. The total estimated reserves of these discovered coal fields are about 7,962 million tons. The largest coal field in the country is *Jamalganj*, where the reserve is estimated to be 5,450 million metric ton. Out of these 5 coal fields, coal is being commercially extracted only from the *Barapukuria* coal field from 2005, with an average annual production of 0.8 to 1.0 million metric tons. The total amount of coal extracted from *Barapukuria* coal field up to December 2019 is 10.96 million metric 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. These are high quality bituminous coal whose calorific value is between 11,000 to 1,2000 BTU per pound. A coal-based thermal power plant with a capacity of 525 MW has been set up from which electricity is being regularly supplied to the national grid.

Hard Rock

The *Maddhapara* hard rock mining project is the first underground mine in Bangladesh. Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) discovered this hard rock mine in 1974 in the village *Maddhapara*, *Parbatipur upazilla* in *Dinajpur* district at the depth about 136 to 152 meters from surface. Total reserve of hard rock is 174 million metric tons, of which 73 million metric tons is extractable in 1.2 square kilometer area. Bureau of Mineral Development (BMD) issued a license lease to develop the hard rock mine in 54 square km area in *Parbatipur* and *Nawabganj upazilla* of

Dinajpur district. Total 5.59 million metric tons of rock is being produced and total 4.85 million metric tons of rock has been sold during May 2007 to December 2019. According to the result of already completed feasibility study, 113.70 million metric tons granite rock possibly to be produced during 40 years in the proposed new mining area of 2.25 square kilometers.

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

In order to expedite exploration of mineral resources and evaluate the same the Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) has been implementing various projects. Skilled manpower is being developed through local and overseas training under different projects. Research facilities have been expanded by procuring modern equipment to work in the micropaleontology, petrology-mineralogy, analytical chemistry, engineering geology, geophysics, remote sensing and GIS, sedimentology and clay mineralogy laboratories. Besides, Peat, Glass Sand, White Clay, Construction Sand, Gravel, Limestone, Heavy minerals have been discovered in different parts of the country. Discovered coal and peat by GSB are now being used in power generation and household activities.

Recent Achievements of GSB

In FY2017-18 Geological and geomorphological mapping of 2,566 sq. km. areas and geophysical investigation of 200 sq. km. areas have been completed. In FY2018-19 Geological and geomorphological mapping of 2,695 sq. km. areas and geophysical investigation of 200 sq. km. areas have been completed. The target of

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Geological and geomorphological mapping is 2,600 sq. km. areas and geophysical investigation is 200 sq. km. areas in FY 2019-20 according to Annual Performance Agreement (APA).

GSB has discovered 30 meters (675 to 705.48 meters depth) thick limestone in *Tajpur* area of *Bilasbari* union of *Badalgachi upazila* under *Naogaon* district and recently GSB also discovered in *Bhagwanpur* area of *Naogaon* district, 28.9 meters thick (642.98 to 671.95 meters depth) of limestone. Recently, GSB has also discovered a magnetic rock (magnetic, hematite) of 28 meters thick at a depth of 430-458 meters at *Hakimpur Upazila* under *Dinajpur* district.

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.

Bureau of Mineral Development (BMD)

Bureau of Mineral Development (BMD) is an institution which is responsible for collecting revenue in favour of this government. It provides exploration license, lease of mines and quarries including management of the mineral resources (other than oil and gas) of the country under the Mine and Mineral

(Control and Development) Act, 1992 and the Mine and Mineral Rules, 2012.

Explosive Control and Safety Management

The Department of Explosives is responsible for production, import, storage, transport, transmission and use of hazardous substances such as explosive, gas, petroleum, flammable liquids, combustible solids, oxidising substances and so on to ensure safety of public life and national property. Explosive Substances Act, examining the evidence/ giving opinion in the cases filed under the Quick Trial Tribunal and providing expert services to the Armed Forces are the activities the Department provides.

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 rate for electricity generation entities/companies and retail tariff rate for electricity distribution entities/companies. Besides, the Commission also determines gas price at consumer's level. The Commission determines prices after public hearing in

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

presence of consumers, licensees and stakeholders. The tariff is determined after analysing the actual cost of past three years and considering other relevant matters. During past years, the Commission made adjustments of bulk and retail tariff rate of electricity keeping in view the financial capability of the electricity distributors, protecting the interests of the consumers and above all, bringing financial discipline in this sector.

Introduction of Life-line Tariff for Poor and Low Income Group

Considering the socio-economic condition of the poor and lower middle income consumers, BERC has fixed the life-line tariff for residential user at 1-50 unit of electricity. It remained unchanged in the latest tariff order. The electricity bill of poor and low income residential subscribers has remained unchanged for taking this step by BERC.

Benchmark Pricing System

The commission has introduced Benchmark pricing system for enhancement of private participation in the power sector. Benchmark pricing is determined for other fuels such as gas, furnace oil, coal, dual fuel (gas, furnace oil) etc. This system has been introduced in power sector so that domestic and foreign private sector can easily participate in power generation. This is a step which is the first in the subcontinent.

Gas Development Fund

To augment the financial capacity for exploration and production of gas by the nationalised companies, the commission created 'Gas Development Fund' in 2009. An

amount of about Tk. 14,397 crore has been deposited to this fund up to October 2019.

Creation of Electricity Maintenance and Development Fund

In order to increase the efficiency and capability of BPDB, the commission has created 'Electricity Maintenance and Development Fund' in 2011, with the increase of 5.17 percent of bulk tariff. The cumulative deposit in this fund up to December 2019 is TK. 9,685 crore.

Creation of Energy Security Fund

As the present gas reserve is depleting rapidly, the energy security is crucial for Bangladesh. To ensure the energy security and future development, the Commission has created 'Energy Security Fund' in 2015 by adjustment in gas tariff. An amount of Tk. 10,971 crore has been deposited to the Fund up to October 2019.

Providing License

The Commission issued 242 power generation licenses (including renewal) and 498 licences waiver in various categories in public and private sectors; 730 licenses (including renewal) have been issued for storage, marketing and distribution of petroleum products. Besides, 110 licenses (including renewal) have been issued for transmission, distribution, storage of gas and storage of condensate during FY2019-20 (up to 29 February, 2020).

Arbitration Activities

Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission is empowered to settle disputes between licensees and between licensees and

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

consumers of the energy sector. According to article 40 of BERC Act 2003, whatever mentioned in Arbitration Act 2001 or any other Act, any dispute between licensees and between licensees and consumers of the energy sector must be placed before the Commission for settlement. For settlement of dispute which may arise between the licensees or between a licensee and consumers, the Commission prepared the BERC Dispute Settlement Regulations, 2014 and published in the Bangladesh Gazette on 22 January, 2014. By this time, the settlement of disputes under this Regulation has begun and 34 awards were given in FY2019-20 (up to 29 February, 2020) out of 40 application.

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 with effect from July 01, 2012 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 an uniform accounting system for power sector. From the feedback of power companies/organisation, Commission has undertaken necessary steps for 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.

Preservation of Consumer's Rights

The commission is working relentlessly to preserve the consumer's rights. To establish the consumer's right BERC conduct regular outreach program, open meeting and public hearing in case of fixing tariff, protecting consumer harassment and avoiding unrealistic bill. Moreover, BERC has established pre-paid meter, mobile billing system and introduced yearly bill clearance certificates and so on.

Energy Efficiency

The commission has taken steps for proper maintenance of existing power plants, converting simple cycle power plants into combined cycle power plants and others to increase energy efficiency all over the country. These steps will not only increase the electricity production but also will save primary energy.

Energy Auditing

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. For this reason, the commission has taken the plan to conduct energy audit related activities. Three power plants of Bangladesh Power Development Board have already prepared energy audit related information and sent to the BERC in the prescribed form.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

In the socio-economic development of the country, the role of a befitting, instrument and modern transport and communication system is immeasurable. Regional and international transport networking with Bangladesh as well as other communication system development is very crucial. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the contribution of the transport and communication sector to GDP is 11.01 percent and the rate of growth is 7.19 percent during FY2018-19 at constant price. It is very much necessary to make a developed and efficient transport and communication system that will connect Bangladesh with international and regional road network as well as with other ICT networks. Considering this view, Padma Bridge, Metro-rail, Bus Rapid Transit, Dhaka Elevated Express way and some other mega-projects are being implemented. The total length of road in the country is 22,096 km as of February 2020 of current fiscal year. To operate Railway as an environment-friendly, safe, affordable and dependable means of transport various development program has been undertaken and implemented. At present, total length of railway is 2,955.53 km. Several measures have already been undertaken 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. Growth of container handling at Chattogram port is 12.38 percent. As national flagship carrier Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited is conducting 7 national and 15 international flights in different routes. In FY2018-19, Biman has carried 27.62 lakh passengers and 36,015 tons of cargo. To modernise, develop and expand the country's telecommunication system, various measures have been undertaken by the government. The total number of mobile phone subscriber is 16.60 crore in January 2020. Keeping consistency with the targets of SDG declared by United Nations and 7th Five Year Plan, the government has undertaken various initiatives to expand information technology. Various development projects and programs are in progress to ensure the use and application of information and communication technology by increasing digital literacy at all walks of life, extend public service through IT-based activities and finally, build a modern and developed Bangladesh through the introduction of e-governance and e-commerce.

For the socio economic development of a country the role of a befitting, instrument and modern transport and communication system is immeasurable. Regional and international transport networking with Bangladesh as well as other communication system development is very crucial. According to Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

(BBS), the contribution of the transport and communication sector to GDP was 11.01 percent and the rate of growth was 7.19 percent during FY2018-19. In this context, for implementation of 7th Five Year Plan, Perspective Plan and keeping consistency with the targets of SDG-2030, the government has significantly increased development initiatives.

A. Roads Communication

Roads and Highways Department (RHD)

Under the management of Roads and Highways Department about 22,096 km highways of various types exists. Out of this highway network, 18 percent is National Highway, 22 percent is Regional Highway and remaining 60 percent is *Zila* roads. In addition, RHD has 4,404 bridges and 14,814 culverts under its control. Moreover, RHD has currently been operating about 103 ferry

boats in 46 ferry Ghats, 177 Pontoons and 45 gangways on its road network throughout the country. It may be mentioned here that the length of road network under RHD did not increase during last couple of years. However, the quality of different important road segments has been significantly improved through carrying out development/improvement works of various standards as per requirement. The Table 11.1 provides a ten year time series data on RHD road lengths.

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

| Year | National Highway | Regional Highway | Zilla Road | Total |
|-------|------------------|------------------|------------|-------|
| 2011 | 3492 | 4268 | 13280 | 21040 |
| 2012 | 3538 | 4276 | 13458 | 21272 |
| 2013 | 3538 | 4278 | 13638 | 21454 |
| 2014 | 3538 | 4278 | 13638 | 21454 |
| 2015 | 3544 | 4278 | 13659 | 21481 |
| 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 |

Source: Roads and Highways Department; Ministry of Road, Transport and Bridges.*Up to February 2020

In order to develop a modern transport and communication system, a total of 206 development projects have been included in the Revised Annual Development Programmes (RADP) of Roads and Highways Department for FY2018-19. Among them, 202 are investment projects and 4 are Technical Assistance projects. An amount of TK. 18, 642.92 crore is allocated for these development projects. About 38 percent of total allocation is spent up to February 2020 of FY2019-20.

There are twenty one 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, the following five important projects have been approved.

- Up gradation of *Joydevpur-Debogram-Bhulta- Madanpur- (Dhaka Bypass) Highway (N-105) - to 4 Lane*
- Up gradation of *Hatirjheel-Rampura-Banosree Sheikher Jayga-Amulia-Demra Highway (including Chattogram Road Mour and Tarabo Link Road) - to 4 Lane.*
- Improvement of *Gabtoli-Nabinagar Highway to Expressway with provision of 2 lane service lane on both sides (22 km)*

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Up gradation of *Chattogram-Cox's Bazar* Highway to 4-lane
- Construction of *Dhaka* Outer Ring Road (South Part)

The first three projects are ongoing at different stages.

Implementation of New Policies in Road Sector

The recently approved Road Transport Law, 2018 has already come into effect. The initiatives are taken to update existing Highways Act, 1925 and Tolls Act, 1851. The Road Maintenance Fund Board Act, 2013 has already been approved to ensure timely and continuous funding for repairing and maintenance of the road. At present, the finalisation of the rule is under process. The Tree Plantation and Landscaping Act, 2019 can be mentioned as a recent major initiative taken by RHD.

Road Safety

In line with the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020 and UN Sustainable Development Goals, different time bound strategies have been taken to implement a safe road network.

For ensuring the safety of passengers and freights, Roads and Highways Department has taken initiatives to implement the 'Construction of axle load station on the entry point of important highways'. A number of axle load control stations will be constructed at 21 places throughout the country under the project.

In line with the National Road Safety Strategic Action Plan, RHD has also taken

initiatives to implement a project named 'Construction of restrooms with parking facilities for truck drivers at 4 National Highways'. The highways are: *Dhaka-Chattogram*, *Dhaka-Sylhet*, *Dhaka-Rangpur* and *Dhaka-Khulna*. It may be mentioned that a project proposal 'Installation of necessary signs and road markings on National and Regional Highways and Improvement of vulnerable corridors including the identified accident prone areas' has already been done and is under process.

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 programs by LGED aiming at balanced development across the country and is being implemented accordingly. From its inception till April 2020 of FY2019-20, LGED has constructed/reconstructed/rehabilitated 1,22,755 km roads at *upazila*, *union* and village level. On these roads it also constructed 14,16,574 bridges/culverts. Besides, LGED has developed 4,485 growth center/village markets, arboriculture 25,383 km roads and built 3,395 *Union Parishad* Complex *Bhaban*, 268 *upazila* Complex *Bhaban* and 1,530 cyclone center.

The table 11.2 depicts achievements in transport infrastructure under various development projects of LGED up to February 2019 of FY2018-19.

Table 11.2: Achievement in Transport Infrastructure Development under LGED

| Activities | Cumulative up to June 2011 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* | Total (Cumulative Up to April 2020) |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| Earthen Road (km) | 64691 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 64691 |
| Paved Road (km) | 73814 | 4905 | 6639 | 6549 | 5990 | 4813 | 5200 | 5300 | 4663 | 4145 | 122755 |
| Bridge/Culvert (m) | 1167040 | 26415 | 27057 | 32707 | 24455 | 28500 | 29000 | 29500 | 9933 | 22900 | 1416574 |

Source: LGED * Up to April 2020

Since 2009, LGED removed water-logging from 3,24,132 hectares land along with the increasing water preservation capacity, irrigation facilities and irrigable areas by implementing 558 sub projects under small scale water resources development programmes. LGED has taken up a measure towards application of new technology and providing more eco-friendly irrigation supports to enhance the irrigation facility.

Besides, under the department 32 projects are running at district, *upazila* and *pouroshava* level for urban infrastructure development. Sustainable and climate resilient infrastructures are being constructed under ongoing projects of LGED to mitigate the effects of climate change. Rural road embankments are being elevated; road protection works are being implemented. LGED is planting vetiver grass in order to prevent landslides and to increase the stability of road embankment.

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 organisation 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 organisation. 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:

- National Road Safety Action Plan, 2017-2020 has been formulated
- To reduce road accident and enhancing road safety consciousness, a total of 69,804 professional drivers have been provided training as of February 2020 of FY2019-20.
- In FY2019-20, a total of 3,89,326 sets Retro Reflective Number Plates and radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags have been produced and 3,68,289 sets of the same have been affixed to various vehicles.
- As of February 2020 in FY2019-20, a total of 1,06,689 smart Card Driving License have been produced and distributed.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Digital Registration and Fitness Certificate have been introduced. In FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), a total of 6,10,703 Digital Registration Certificate (DRC) have been produced and 4,05,630 DRC have been distributed.
- Collection of MV taxes and fees through online banking system is continuing
- Removing the miserable condition of Taxi cab service, a modern and environment friendly taxi cab service has been introduced in Dhaka in the light of Taxi Cab Guide Line, 2014. 400 taxicabs are in operation.
- A modern central Data Center has been established for preserving different vehicle and driving license data (on line banking, digital driving license, digital registration certificate, BRTA Management Information systems etc.) with safety and security, and
- Motor vehicle registration, tax token, issuance at fitness certificate, route permit etc. issue/renew is being running through Information System of BRTA.

As of February 2020 in FY2019-20, BRTA collected revenues Tk. 1, 319.24 crore against the target of Tk. 2, 017.92 crore. The figures of target and actual collection of revenues from the FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 are given in table 11.3 below:

Table 11.3: Revenue Target and Collection of BRTA

| (In crore Taka) | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Fiscal year | Target Amount | Collection | Percentage of Collection (%) |
| 2010-11 | 870.00 | 685.24 | 78.76 |
| 2011-12 | 903.58 | 642.37 | 71.09 |
| 2012-13 | 1101.24 | 769.86 | 69.91 |

| Fiscal year | Target Amount | Collection | Percentage of Collection (%) |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 2013-14 | 1156.59 | 952.24 | 82.33 |
| 2014-15 | 1249.23 | 1062.29 | 85.04 |
| 2015-16 | 1354.01 | 1619.01 | 119.57 |
| 2016-17 | 1771.83 | 1470.18 | 83.00 |
| 2017-18 | 1805.00 | 1589.55 | 88.06 |
| 2018-19 | 1834.00 | 1825.83 | 99.55 |
| 2019-20* | 2017.92 | 1319.24 | 65.38 |

Source: BRTA * Up to February 2020

Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC)

To ensure modern, fast, efficient, economic, comfortable and safe road transport system through a controlled mechanism for better quality service and reasonable fare/freight .Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC) plays an important role. At present, there are 1,855 buses and 599 trucks in the fleet of BRTC as well as there are 21 bus depots and 2 truck depots.

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

- To facilitate the journey of the students of different educational institutions, 60 buses were donated to 33 educational institutions from BRTC fleet up to FY2019-20 (January 2020).
- To facilitate comfortable journey to the government and semi-government employees, beside the students of different universities, BRTC deployed 335 staff buses to 53 institutions. In addition, to facilitate safe journey for the tender children 3 school buses are running now- 2 in *Mirpur-Azimpur* route and 1 in *Sheora-MES* (Naval Headquarters) route Dhaka city and 10 double decker buses in

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Chattogram city under the supervision of *Zilla Parishad*.

- At present 21 buses, exclusively for ‘Women Bus Service’, are running in 17 routes of which 19 buses in Dhaka and 2 in *Chattogram*.
- 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 challenged people and freedom fighters.
- International bus services of BRTC is running now in *Dhaka-Kolkata-Dhaka*, *Dhaka-Agartola-Dhaka*, *Agartola-Dhaka-Kolkata-Agartala*, *Dhaka-Sylhet-Shilong-Gouhati-Dhaka* and *Dhaka-Khulna-Kolkata-Dhaka* routes.
- 600 buses and 500 trucks have been procured under the two project ‘Procurement of double decker, single decker AC and Non-AC bus for BRTC’ and ‘Procurement of Trucks for BRTC’ finance by Indian Line of Credit (LOC-2).
- Rapid Pass (e-ticketing system) for bus service passengers has been introduced in *Abdullahpur-Motijheel* route. In addition, mobile app ‘KOTODUR’ has also been introduced for locating/predicting the position of buses on the road in *Nabinagar-Gaboli* route. Besides, introduction of ‘Vehicle Tracking System’ is introduced in newly procured 600 buses and this system in all other buses and trucks of BRTC is under process.
- BRTC will be provided 4-month long training for 36,000 drivers to develop their skill in 5 years under the ‘Skill for

Employment Investment Program (SEIP)’ -a project implemented by Finance Division. In the meantime, 10,650 participants have been completed their training and 2,250 participants training is going on.

- To provide driving and auto-mechanism training to the unemployed youth and destitute women to eradicate unemployment as well as to act for human resource development BRTC trained 5,226 trainees in FY2019-20 up to January 2020 through 20 training units (3 training institute and 17 training centers).
- Construction of 22 training centers and procurement of training aid for 25 training centers is going on under the project ‘Modernisation and strengthening 3 training institute and 17 training centers of BRTC to develop the skills of drivers’.

The financial statement of BRTC from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 is given in the Table 11.4:

Table 11.4: Revenue Target and Collection of BRTC

(In Crore Taka)

| 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* | 242.90 | 211.84 | 31.06 |

Source: BRTC * Up to January 2020

Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA)

To provide a smooth planned, coordinated and modern transport system for Dhaka city and its adjacent districts Dhaka Transport Coordination Authority (DTCA) was established in 2012. DTCA jurisdiction covers 7,400 square kilometers that includes-districts of *Dhaka, Narayanganj, 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

- 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, clearing house at DTCA office has been established in 2014. Name of Smart card has been fixed as 'Rapid Pass'. In the meantime, 65,000 Rapid Pass have been procured and introduced in 2018. Rapid Pass has been introduced for BRTC buses on *Abdullahpur-Motijheel* and *Gabtol-Nabinagor* routes, for HR Transport buses in *Hatirjheel* circular route and for *Dhakar Chaka* buses on *Uttara-Motijheel* and *Gulshan* Circular routes. Introduction of Rapid Pass to collect toll at various toll plaza in the country is under process.
- In order to reduce traffic congestion in Dhaka city through intersection improvement and Intelligent Traffic System (ITS) introduction 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 will be completed very soon. Under this project Action Plans and Manuals will be prepared by the Japanese expert team which will be finalised based on the information obtained after setting up ITS.

- To reduce traffic congestion and provide better service to passengers and according to recommendation of Revised Strategic Transport Plan (RSTP), Roads and Highways Department has taken bus based Mass Transit System implementation program under the Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project (GDSUTP). Implementation work of northern part is going in full swing. The alignment of BRT Line-3 (Northern Part) is from *Gazipur* to *Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport* (22 km long). After implementation, it will be able to carry 30,000 passengers per hour in both directions.
- To bring discipline in public transportation sector and to reduce traffic congestion Local Government Division formed a committee with 10 members chaired by honorary Mayor, Dhaka South City Corporation and Member Secretary is Executive Director, DTCA to implement bus route rationalisation and company based bus operation in Dhaka city. Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company (IIFC) has been already

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

appointed for consultation of ‘Revision and Updating of previous study report on Bus Route Rationalisation and Company based Operation of Bus Service in Dhaka’ work by DTCA. In this study, reviews of previous reports on urban transport, consultations through partner meetings and all necessary data will be collected.

- The proposed route of BRT line 7 is *Capasia-Gajipur to Narayanganj* via eastern fringe area of Dhaka city. The route length is about 60 kilometers and the feasibility study of this project is currently undergoing. The consulting firm already submitted the interim report. After completing feasibility study the implementation will be started.
- For the construction of bus terminals and depots at six places around Dhaka for inter-district buses arriving in Dhaka city, a project ‘Feasibility study and Conceptual Design of Proposed Bus Terminal and Depot’ is approved by the ministry in September 2019 which will be implemented by March 2021. Under this project appointment of consultant is under process.
- In *Chattogram* city as a part of transport planning DTCA starts a project ‘Preparation of Comprehensive Transport Master Plan with Pre-Feasibility Study of Mass Rapid Transit Network for *Chattogram* Metropolitan Area’.
- To implement Bus Route Rationalisation and Bus Route Franchising, a project ‘Preparation of Concept Design and Implementation Plan for Bus Route

Rationalisation and Company Based Operation of Bus Service in Dhaka’ is in under process for approval.

- According to the DTCA Act, there is a provision for approval of the design of traffic circulation and movement of vehicles from the DTCA before the construction of a multi-stored building or residential project. DTCA gave NOC/approval determined through the Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA).

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 | 2024 | 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 | | 2030 | |
| MRT Line-4 | | 2030 | Underground |

Source: Road Transport and Highways Division.

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

Under the revised action plan, MRT Line-6, the first Metro-rail in Bangladesh from *Uttara-Motijheel* being 20.1 km long with 16 stations and capable of carrying 60,000 passengers per hour in both ways, is ongoing. Up to December 2019, the progress of the first phase construction from Uttara 3rd phase to Agargaon is 67 percent. The progress of second phase construction works of the rest for *Agargaon* to Bangladesh Bank till December 2019 is 36 percent. The combined progress of electrical and mechanical system and procurement of rolling stock (rail coach and depot equipment) is 25 percent. 8.50 Kilometers of viaduct is visible. Laying of rail track and installation of electrical system on viaduct has started. A mock-up of the Metro train has arrived at the depot on late December 2019. The first metro train set is expected to be arrived in Bangladesh from Japan on June 2020. The facilities required for the persons with disability will be incorporated in the first ever elevated metro rail of Bangladesh for their comfortable journey.

MRT Line-1 and MRT Line-5 (Northern & Southern Route):

MRT Line-1 comprising of 31.241 Kilometers is divided into two parts. They are: Airport Route and *Purbachal* Route. Airport Route (Airport to *Kamlapur*) is the first underground Metro Rail of Bangladesh. The total length of this route is 19.87 Kilometers and total number of underground stations is 12. The length of *Purbachal* Route (*Notun Bazar* to *Pitalgonj Depot*) is 11.37

Kilometers. The entire route is elevated and total stations are 9. Among them 7 stations will be elevated. The *Notun Bazar* and the *Jamuna Future Park* stations will be constructed underground as a part of Airport route. Activities are running to start construction works at December 2020 and to complete of both the routes by December 2026.

The feasibility study has been completed for the construction of MRT Line-5 (Northern route) project by December 2028 with a view to build 20 Kilometers long lines in combination of underground and elevated lines and 14 stations in between *Hemaetpur* and *Vatara*. Appointment of consulting firm for the engineering services is at final stage.

In order to build 17.40 Kilometer lines with 16 (underground 12 and elevated 4) stations in between *Gaboli* and *Dasherbandi* under MRT Line-5 (Southern route) project by 2030 pre-feasibility study has been completed. The technical assistance for this project approved at December 2019 with a timeline from January to June 2023. A loan agreement has been signed with the development partner for the Project Readiness Financing (PRF). The feasibility study for the MRT Line 5: Southern Route is expected to be started at July 2020.

MRT Line-2 and MRT Line-4

In order to build about 40 km lines in combination with underground and elevated in between *Gaboli* and *Chattogram* road under MRT Line-2 project, a G2G Memorandum of Assistance (MoA) was signed between the government of Japan and the government of Bangladesh in 2017. The

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved in principle in 2018 to implement the project under G2G on PPP basis. The basic study has started. The preliminary Study is expected to be commenced very soon.

The initiative is underway to construct 16 Kilometer long elevated MRT Line-4 by 2030, which will be constructed beneath the existing *Dhaka-Narayangonj* railway route.

Bridges Division

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

Bangabandhu Bridge

To accelerate the countries overall political, social, economic, administrative and cultural development which unified the communication system of two regions of the country divided by the *Jamuna* River about 4.8 km long *Bangabandhu* Bridge was built in 1998 over *Jamuna* River. A direct rail communication has been established with capital Dhaka to *Rajshahi*, *Lalmonirhat*, *Dinajpur* and *Khulna* by building railway by the side of *Bangabandhu* bridge. Apart from the road and railways facilities, other facilities like electricity, gas and fiber optic telephone line have been established through this bridge.

Construction of *Bangabandhu* Bridge facilitates the increase of agriculture

production to a great extent in northern region and farmers are getting the fair price of their products. Furthermore, industries have flourished in that region too. The bridge is significantly contributing in economic development through reduction of poverty. The revenue earnings for the period of FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) from this bridge are shown in Table 11.6.

Table 11.6: Description of the toll collected from *Bangabandhu* Bridge

(In Crore Taka)

| Financial Year | Target | Revenue collection | Collection rate (%) |
|----------------|--------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 2010-11 | 260.00 | 267.66 | 102.94 |
| 2011-12 | 312.21 | 304.66 | 97.58 |
| 2012-13 | 335.40 | 325.20 | 96.96 |
| 2013-14 | 358.98 | 323.38 | 90.23 |
| 2014-15 | 365.13 | 349.08 | 95.60 |
| 2015-16 | 391.97 | 402.43 | 102.66 |
| 2016-17 | 456.68 | 484.42 | 106.07 |
| 2017-18 | 539.48 | 543.80 | 100.80 |
| 2018-19 | 566.44 | 575.41 | 101.58 |
| 2019-20* | 589.73 | 395.44 | 67.05 |

Source: Bangladesh Bridge Authority,* Up to February 2020.

Padma Bridge

To establish an integrated communication network for South region with other regions of the country the highest priority has shown for constructing the *Padma* Multipurpose Bridge at *Mawa-Janjira* point (6.15 meter long). The implementation work of this mega project at the cost of Tk. 30,193.38 crore which is also the biggest own funded project and is progressing in full swing. It is targeted for completion at June 2021. Overall physical progress of project is 78 percent till February 2020.

The progress of important packages of The

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Padma Multipurpose bridge project up to February 2020 is as follows:

- **Main Bridge:** The physical progress of main bridge is about 87 percent.
- **River Training Works:** The physical progress of river training work is around 70 percent.
- **Resettlement:** Tk. 673.75 crore has been given as additional assistance among the affected people till February 2020. About 2,781 plots have been allotted to the affected families in the resettlement sites. Among them 742 landless (affected) families have got plot without any cost. Besides, 951 affected people have given land development assistance.
- **Environment:** 1,69,957 saplings have been planted to resettlement area, approach roads and service area on both sides of *Padma* bridge. Besides, establishment of a museum at project is progressing. Meanwhile, 2,240 samples have been collected and preserved.

The *Padma* Bridge will connect 19 districts of south-western region of the country with the eastern part and the capital Dhaka. 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). This bridge will play a significant role in the socio-economic development by raising GDP by 1.20 percent and reducing poverty by 0.84 percent approximately.

Construction of *Dhaka* Elevated Expressway

To reduce the traffic jam in Dhaka city 46.73 kilometer (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. An agreement signed with the investor on 15 December 2013 and construction work has begun on August 2015 of the expressway. Upto February 2020, 1,333 piles have been driven. Besides, 323 pile cap, 109 cross beam, 225 column and 186 I-girder has already been completed on 157 spans. Direct agreement and VGF agreement of the project was signed on 25 February 2020. The physical progress of the first phase is 57 percent.

Construction of Tunnel under the River *Karnaphuli*

To connect the West part of *Chattogram* city to East part, reduce traffic jam, ease direct road communication among *Dhaka-Chattagram-Cox'sbazar* and transport goods from *Chattogram* sea port and proposed deep sea port the implementation work of 3.40 kilometer long tunnel under the river *Karnaphuli* at a cost of Tk. 8,446.46 crore is progressing. Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated the Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM) on 24 February 2019. Construction of 7,364 segments has been finished up to February 2019. Meanwhile, boring of 1,228 meter of a tube in the tunnel has been completed. Up to February 2020, 51 percent of the physical work of the project has been

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

completed. Construction of the tunnel is expected to be completed by 2022.

Construction of BRT Lane (Elevated Section)

Under the 'Sustainable Urban Transport Project' steps have been taken to construct 20 kilometer long Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) lane from *Gazipur* to *Hazrat Shah Jalal (R)* International Airport. Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA) is responsible for implementation of 4.5 kilometer elevated section. Meanwhile, implementation work of elevated section has been started and progress up to February 2020 is 27 percent.

Construction of Dhaka-Ashulia Elevated Expressway

To construct about 24 kilometer long *Dhaka-Ashulia* Elevated Expressway from *Hazrat Shah Jalal (R)* International Airport to EPZ through *Ashulia*, a project has been approved on 24 October 2017 with an estimated cost of Tk. 16,901.32 crore. To construct the expressway on G-to-G basis, commercial agreement has been signed with a Chinese government nominated company on 29 November 2017. Land acquisition of the project is underway by this time. It is expected that the construction work will start in due time after signing the loan agreement with the China EXIM Bank.

It will connect Asian Highway Network and almost all National Highway and thereby, it will reduce traffic congestion in *Abdullahpur-Ashulia-Baipail-Chandra* corridor that connects Dhaka city with 30 other districts. After completion of this expressway, GDP growth will be increased by 0.21 percent.

Construction of Dhaka East-West Elevated Expressway

After construction of the *Padma* multipurpose bridge the vehicles from south-west regions of the county crossing the *Padma* bridge without entering Dhaka city and can directly operate in the north-western and the eastern part of the country including *Chattogram-Sylhet*. A project has taken to construct about 39.24 kilometer long Elevated Expressway from *Baliapur* of *Dhaka-Aricha* highway to *Langolbond* of *Dhaka-Chattogram* highway through *Nimtoli-Keranigonj-Fatulla-Bandor*, Feasibility study has been done and PDPP has been approved with an estimated cost of Tk. 16,388.50 crore. Efforts are being made to raise foreign assistance to implement this expressway.

This expressway will connect National Highway N5 (*Dhaka-Aricha*), N8 (*Dhaka-Maoa*) and N1 (*Dhaka-Chattogram*). It will reduce traffic congestion in and around Dhaka city. It will also be connected with Asian Highways.

Conduct Feasibility Study to Construct Subway (Underground Metro) in Dhaka city

Initiative has been taken to construct subway in order to reduce traffic jam in Dhaka city. In the initial phase, a feasibility study of the construction of a 90 kilometer subway was started. The survey conducting team has already filed an interim report. In coordination with the RSTP, it proposed to complete the 238 kilometer subway to cover the entire city under the subway network. In view of their views, a proposal was made of Tk. 317.00 crore for the construction of a 238

kilometer subway. The implementation work is expected to commence in time after finalization of route alignment through feasibility study.

Conduct feasibility study on the construction of tunnels along the river Jamuna

Steps have been taken to conduct a feasibility study to construct a tunnel along the *Jamuna* river connecting the *Gaibandha* and *Jamulpur* districts. In view of this, Chinese grants for conducting feasibility studies of the tunnel.

Construction of Other Large Bridges

In order to maintain uninterrupted road network, initiatives have been taken to build new bridges at different location. As a part of this, feasibility study for construction of bridges at '*Rahmatpur-Babugonj-Muladi-Hijla*' roads over *Arialkha* river, at '*Lebukhali-Dumki-Boga-Doshamina-olacipa - Amragachi*' roads over *Golacipa* River, at '*Kocua-betagi-Potuakhali-Lohalia-Kalia*' roads over *Payra* river have been completed. PDPP has been approved for these three proposed bridges costing of Tk. 1,944.24 crore. It is expected that construction of these bridges will start soon after availability of finance.

Moreover, Feasibility study is going on for 5 other bridges; over *Payra* river in *Patuakhali-Amtoli-Borguna* road, over *Karkhana* river in *Bakergonj-Baufol* road, over *Meghna* river in *Bhulta-Araihazar-Nabinagar* road, over *Bishkhali* river in *Borguna-Pathorghata* road and over *Tetulia* and *Kalabodor* river which connect *Barishal* with *Bhola*. It is expected

that construction of these bridges will start after availability of fund.

B. Railway Communication

To ensure railway communication as a reliable, affordable, environment friendly and publicly transport in Bangladesh the 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 7th Five-Year Plan and Perspective Plan, Vision-2021 and more budget has been provided for the development of the railway than any of the past. Total Number of 230 projects cost of Tk. 5,53,662.00 crore are included for the implementation of six stages from July 2016 to June 2045 in newly approved railway master plan.

Bangladesh Railway has around 2,955.53 kilometer of network which connects 44 District and almost all the important places of the country. The ministry has undertaken 36 approved projects to implement in FY2019-20. New districts will be brought under the rail network and national and international connections such as Trans Asians 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.

Achievement records of Bangladesh Railway during the tenure of the present government since 2009, Bangladesh Railway has constructed 401.33 km railway line, 98 station building, 362 rail bridges construction

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

and converted 248.50 km railway line into Dual Gauge. Moreover, during that period, rehabilitation of 1,163.33 km of railway line, 688 bridges, 185 station buildings, signaling system at 9 stations, 460 passenger coaches and 277 goods wagon, modernisation of Signaling System at 111 stations have done. 46 (20 MG and 26 BG) locomotives and 20 set DEMU, 412 passenger coaches (220 BG and 192 MG), 516 freight wagons and 30 brake vans, 6 relief crane, 2 train washing plant, two load monitoring devices to ensure the safety of *Bangabandhu* Bridge have been procured and establishment of one wheel

lathe machine (dual gauge) to improve rolling stock fleet and included 135 new train services in different route and extended 40 on going train service.

In order to meet the growing demand of passengers, projects have been taken for procurement of 100 MG and 40 BG locomotives, 550 MG and 150 BG passenger coaches to resolve rolling stock crisis.

Table 11.7 presents year wise data on overall performance of Bangladesh Railway over the period from FY2010-11 to FY2018-19.

Table 11.7: Overall Performance of Bangladesh Railway

| Fiscal Year | Passenger Km (Million) | Freight Ton Km (Million) | Total operating revenue (Tk. in crore) | Total operating expense (Tk. in crore) |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 2010-11 | 8051.92 | 692.64 | 747.07 | 1491.82 |
| 2011-12 | 8787.23 | 582.11 | 726.42 | 1567.12 |
| 2012-13 | 8253.42 | 525.37 | 804.26 | 1562.38 |
| 2013-14 | 8134.70 | 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 | 10040.66 | 1052.67 | 130.37 | 2835.52 |
| 2017-18 | 12993.91 | 1236.50 | 1486.10 | 2918.02 |
| 2018-19* | 13377.33 | 1075.14 | 1406.58 | 3104.06 |

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 Authority (BIWTA) is responsible for development, maintenance and conservation of inland water transportation system, ensuring safe

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

movement of water crafts, development of inland river ports, providing pontons and landing facilities at different launch terminals, activating the circular waterways around Dhaka city, creating infrastructural facilities to carry container goods in inland waterways, preparation of hydrographic charts in digital system, etc. are the major initiatives to be mentioned.

A total of 20 development projects of BIWTA were included in the Revised Annual Development Program (RADP) in FY2019-20. A total allocation of Tk. 1,500.02 crore has been made against these projects. A sum of Tk. 428.22 crore expenditure has been incurred upto February 2020 against the projects included in the RADP. The revenue income of BIWTA in the FY2019-20 is Tk. 548.01 crore upto February 2020. Table 11.8 shows the year wise income and expenditure of BIWTA during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20.

Table 11.8: Income and Expenditure of BIWTA

(In crore taka)

| 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* | 548.01 | 569.16 | -21.15 |

Source: BIWTA, Ministry of Shipping. *Up to February 2020.

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 FY2019-20 is presented in Table 11.9.

Table 11.9: Development and Maintenance Works of BIWTA

| Fiscal Year | Dredging Quantity (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* | 199.41 | 124.71 | 324.12 |

Source: BIWTA, Ministry of Shipping, * Up to February 2020.

In addition to the above dredging activities, BIWTA procured 45 nos. dredgers and 145 nos. ancillary vessels has included in Dredger bayz till February 2020. The length of river 220 k.m (apprx.) of circular waterways around Dhaka. Among that 25 k.m (apprx.) evicted foreshore land has been restored and the rest of areas are implementing under several development projects.

Moreover, BIWTA has installed of 124 nos. new pontoon (up to February 2020) in different ferry ghat, launch ghat, wayside ghat. With the installation of the said navigational aids and of 337 nos. pontoons of various sizes in different launch landing stations and river ports after having minor and major repairs, the transportation of passengers and goods have become easier during the above mentioned period. Ensuring safe movement of water crafts, to carry passenger, container goods in inland waterways safely, BIWTA has procured different types of navigational aids and other

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

ancillary equipment installed the said navigational aids and has performed Digital Hydragrapic survey during the years 2015-2019.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC)

BIWTC is working to provide reasonable and service oriented developed transport system. by operating 177 vessels. To improve the service quality, BIWTC has constructed 19 ferry, 2 Inland Passenger Vessel (M.V. *Bangali* and M.V. *Madhumoti*), 12 Water Bus, 4 Sea-truck, 4 container transport vessels and overall 41 commercial marine vessels as well as 12 ancillary marine vessels (including pontoons), i.e. in total 53 marine vessels are deployed for service during 2009-2019. Not only the construction of new ferry and Pontoon, BIWTC, alongside, has been completed rehabilitation of 4 Ro-Ro ferry, 2 K-type ferry, 2 medium ferry and 6 pontoon under different development projects. The above vessels are playing an important role in operation of ferry and passenger services.

To expedite commercial activities of BIWTC 3 river cruiser, 3 internal passenger travel ship, 4 coastal passenger travel ship, 8 sea trucks, 6 K-type ferries, 6 utility ferries, 2 tankers, 2 firefighting cum salvage tugs, 1 cabin cruiser cum inspection boat as well as to increase efficiency of dockyards 2 high capacity Slipways will be constructed under the project 'Procurement of 35 commercial and 8 ancillary marine vessels and construction of 2 Slipways' with a cost of Tk. 1,319.71 crore. Construction of these water transports will be completed in June 2023.

Table 11.10 shows the income and expenditure of the organisation since FY2010-11 to FY2019-20.

Table 11.10: Income and Expenditure Statement of BIWTC

(In Crore Taka)

| 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* | 196.94 | 165.48 | 5.56 |

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. Port activities are increasing day by day with the increasing trend of export-import of the country. At present the container handling growth of CPA is 12.38 percent. Increasing trend of exports of garments and other goods are handled by *Chattogram* Port Authority. Considering the enormous importance of *Chattogram* Port on total economy of the country, the present government has taken massive development programs to add more dynamism in the operating activities of the Port. To Maintain navigability in front of jetty pontoon, outer bar area and at *Karnafully* navigational channel, an average of 10 lakh cubic meter maintenance dredging usually performed on yearly basis. As a result foreign and domestic ships can navigate safely. As per international standard one of the main performance indicators of any port is to keep

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Turn-Around time of vessels at a minimum level.

In FY2018-19 the average turn-around time of container was 10.88 days, in FY2019-20 (from July 2019- January 2020) it comes to 9.72 days. In FY2018-19 the average turn-around time of container vessel at Jetty birth was 2.86 days, in FY2019-20 (from July 2019- January 2020) it comes to 2.65 days. Average growth of import-export trade of cargo in 2018-19 was 5.72 percent and in container it was 3.90 percent. In FY2019-20 (form July 2019-January 2020) the growth rate of import-export trade was 12.66 percent and 11.91 percent respectively.

On the occasion of solving and admitting the handling of container, cargo and ship nicely, the construction of *Patenga* Container Terminal, New-mooring Overflow Yard, Service Jetty and *Laldiya* Bulk Terminal, *Karnafully* Container Terminal, Bay-Terminal and the materialization work of the projects headed ‘*Matarbari* Port Development’ in *Moheshkhali Upazilla, Cox’s bazar* District are being gone forward rapidly by Chittagong Port Authority. Besides, to increase the efficiency of CPA in recent time almost 191 cargo and 127 container handling equipment has been collected up to January 2020. Hoping that after completing of the mentioned activities the efficiency of Chittagong Port in handling of cargo and ship will be increased noticeably.

Despite of various obstacles, the performance of CPA is increasing day by day comparing with the modern ports of the world as per international standard. *Chattogram* Port has

already got reputation in the world shipping sector. In the survey of one of the oldest shipping related international news magazine ‘Lloyd’s List’ *Chattogram* Port secure 98th position in the year 2009 and in the last survey in 2019 *Chattogram* Port achieved 64th position. So *Chattogram* Port has forwarded 34 steps ahead within last 10 years. Table 11.11 shows the income and expenditure of CPA

Table 11.11: Income and Expenditure of CPA

| (In Crore Taka) | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 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* | 2089.69 | 960.42 | 1129.26 |

Source: *Chattogram* Port Authority, *Up to February 2020.

Mongla Port Authority (MPA)

After establishment *Mongla* Port has been turned into a modern facilitated seaport gradually by implementing different development projects. At present, *Mongla* port has the capacity to birth total 42 of ships at a time, 6 in own Jetties, 3 in mooring, 22 in anchorages and 11 in private Jetties. There are 6 warehouses, 4 container yards, 3 car yards that can accommodate more than 1.50 crore MT of cargo, 1 lakh TUEs of containers and 20 thousand of cars annually. Table 11.12 shows the income and expenditure of *Mongla* Port from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20.

Table 11.12: Income, Expenditure and Profit/Loss of Mongla Port

(In Crore Taka)

| 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* | 225.92 | 137.38 | 88.54 |

Source: Mongla Port Authority * Up to February 2020.

To expedite the operational activities and develop the port infrastructure, government has taken different types of initiative such as construction of *Padma* Bridge at *Mawa* point, establishment of *Khulna-Mongla* railway link, construction of *Khan Jahan Ali* airport, establishment of 1,320 MW powered coal based power Plant at *Rampal*, Special Economic Zone at *Mongla* Port area, expansion of port area etc. Those works are expected to be completed by 2021-22. After establishment of coal based power plant at *Rampal* minimum 45 lakh metric tons coal would likely to be imported through *Mongla* Port annually as raw materials of the company. On the other hand, Special Economic Zone will create a new horizon for imports and exports. Consequently, the uses of *Mongla* Port will be increased tremendously.

To meet up these additional demands efficiently and effectively, *Mongla* Port has undertaken various development plans. Under these development plans, 11 projects are on-

going in FY2019-20. Under these on-going development projects, 354.91 lakh cubic meter dredging works will be completed in the different places of *Pussur* Channel, Installation of Vessel Traffic Management and Information System (VTMIS) and Surface Water Treatment Plant, preparation of strategic master plan, procurement of 75 handling and construction equipment, establishment of modern waste and spilled oil management, procurement of 6 service vessel, construction of 2 incomplete jetties under PPP.

Moreover, along with modern equipment construction of two container terminals, one container handling yard, one container delivery yard, expansion of existing port protected area, procurement of 8nos. service vessel, mechanical workshop with equipment, marine workshop with slipway, multi-storied port residential building, main road up to 6 lane and bypass road of *Mongla* Port up to 4 lane, overpass at *Digraj* Rail-crossing etc. will be completed under ‘Up gradation of *Mongla* Port’ Project of Indian 3rd LOC.

Payra Port Authority

Payra Port started its journey as third sea port of the country on 19 November 2013. In order to engage the port with limited scale of operational activities primarily with h cement clinker, fertiliser and other bulk carrier vessels call in at the outer anchorage and discharge the cargo onto the inland vessels for hinterland transportation. 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 also installed

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

with telecommunication equipment's. 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 implemented and UN locator code allotted for *Payra* Port by United Nations.

3,094 acre land acquired four lane connectivity road, inland water dredging completed. A Warehouse with 100,000 sq. feet plinth area is constructed for storage of import cargo. Two five storied building establish to provided accommodation facilities for officers and staff. Also erected a five storied multipurpose building for business purpose. An Electric Sub-Station with 1,000 KVA capacity is installed for uninterrupted power supply. Beside aforesaid facilities, a water treatment plant with a production capacity of 250 MT/h has been installed for supplying pure drinking water to foreign vessels. In addition to these for easy ships berthing a Pontoon Jetty and two 5 ton lifting capacity electric cranes are also installed. For berthing and discharging cargo from lighter age vessels a 80 meter long jetty was constructed. There also erected a five storied administrative building at *Payra* Port premises. Rehabilitation facilities provided affected people by building up about 3,500 houses, which physical progress 38 percent. Training program has been arranged to train up 4,200 affected people among of them 1,434 people completed training and achieved certificated which physical progress 35.33 percent. Moreover one number 30 ton capacity Mobile Hydraulic Crane and one 50 ton capacity Tractor Terminal with 45 feet

container carrying trailer have been procured for smooth cargo handling. In FY2019-20 *Payra* Port handled 18 sea going foreign vessels up to February 2020 and income Tk.2.75 crore.

Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA)

Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) came into being in 2001 as a statutory regulatory body. The vision of BLPA is expediting and facilitating export-import activities through land routes and improves to make it safe, most efficient and sustainable ports. So it has a mission to develop and modernize infrastructure, efficient cargo handlings; improvement of storage facilities for better service delivery.

BLPA started its activities through the declaration of 12 land ports. Afterwards, 12 more land customs stations have been declared as land ports. At present, total number of land ports is 24. Among them, *Benapole, Bhomra, Akhaura, Burimari, Nakugaon, Tamabil* and *Sonahat* Land Port are being operated by own management of BLPA. On the other hand, *Sonamosjid, Hilli, Teknaf, Banglabandha* and *Bibirbazar* land ports are being operated on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis. Warehouse, Transshipment Shed, Open yard, drainage system have been completed at *Burimari* land port and a RCC 4 lane link road has been constructed between *Petrapole* ICP of India and *Benapole* Land Port under SASEC Road Connectivity Project.

In the last 3 years BLPA has acquired 28.16 acres of land for *Benapole and Tamabil* Land Port. 6,330 sq. meter transshipment shed has been constructed for *Burimari* and *Benapole*

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Land Port. In *Benapole*, *Tamabil*, *Burimari* and *Sonahat* Land Port 1, 88,062.00 sq. meter yard has been constructed. Besides, 4 webridge with capacity of 100 metric ton have been constructed at *Tamabil* and *Sonahat* Land Port. The operational activities of *Tamabil* Land Port were started on 27.10.2017 and the operational activities of *Sonahat* Land Port were started on 09.06.2018 after its infrastructural development. BLPA was given award by World Customs Organization in 2017 and *Benapole* Land Port was given certificate of merit award in 2018 for providing better services.

Automation System is being implemented at land ports by phase with a view to building Digital Bangladesh. In the meantime, automation system has been executed at *Benapole* Land Port. Besides, e-port management system is now under implementation under e-service at *Burimari* Land Port. The initiative of implementing automation has also been adopted for other land ports. Table 11.13 shows year wise income and expenditure of BPLA during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20.

Table 11.13: Income and Expenditure of Bangladesh Land Port Authority

| (In Crore Taka) | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| 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 |

| Fiscal year | Income | Expenditure | Surplus (+/-) |
|-------------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| 2018-19 | 210.94 | 144.25 | 66.68 |
| 2019-20* | 153.50 | 63.90 | 95.77 |

Source: Bangladesh Land Port Authority* Up to February 2020

Department of Shipping (DOS)

To ensure safety of inland, coastal fishing, ocean-going vessels of Bangladesh and foreign vessels calling at Bangladeshi ports, Department of Shipping plays important role. It also protects the trade interest of the Bangladeshi vessels. The functions of this organisation are performed according to the provisions of national shipping policies, shipping laws and regulations and applicable conventions relating to maritime and inland shipping keeping liaison with IMO, ILO, UNCTAD and other related organisations. The department imparts training following International Maritime Standard.

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. Currently, the image of Bangladesh has been highlighted in the maritime field as the Bangladesh representative has been elected as the Director General of International Mobile

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Satellite Organization (IMSO) under IMO. A Long Range Identification Tracking (LRIT) system has been implemented for observing movement of the national flag ships plying on the international maritime routes. 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. To develop human resources in the maritime sector, four new Marine Academies have been established and to recruit skilled cadet, from this year integrated recruitment activities have been launched in all public and private institutions.

The main sources of revenue incomes of the Department are: registration and survey of ships, conducting competency examination and issuing certificate to the seafaring officers and crews, examination fees, light dues, issuing seafarers ID cards, manning agents licensing fees, penalty for contravention of shipping laws etc. The statement of incomes and expenditures of this organisation is shown in the Table: 11.14.

Table 11.14: Income and Expenditure of the Department of Shipping

(In Crore Taka)

| Fiscal year | Revenue income Target | Revenue income | Expenditure |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 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 |

| Fiscal year | Revenue income Target | Revenue income | Expenditure |
|-------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 2014-15 | 15.99 | 18.21 | 9.33 |
| 2015-16 | 17.29 | 29.03 | 11.63 |
| 2015-16 | 19.72 | 33.46 | 16.37 |
| 2016-17 | 37.93 | 38.98 | 16.56 |
| 2017-18 | 36.54 | 43.80 | 17.53 |
| 2018-19 | 36.54 | 43.80 | 17.53 |
| 2019-20* | 27.87 | 29.09 | 8.97 |

Source: Department of Shipping* up to February 2020

To enhance maritime safety, security and to facilitate rescue operation as a mandatory requirements of international conventions, the Department of Shipping has undertaken two development projects named ‘Establishment of Global Maritime Distress and Safety System and Integrated Maritime Navigation System’ with an estimated cost of Tk.455.95 crore and ‘Development of Maritime Legislation of Bangladesh’ with an estimated cost of Tk. 4.12 crore. Moreover, a new project named ‘National Ships & Mechanized Boats Database Management and capacity Building’ has also been proposed to the government for implementation. After implementation of these projects the overall maritime safety and security of inland, coastal and oceangoing vessels will be strengthened.

Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC)

Providing safe and efficient shipping services in international sea routes and carry out all forms of activities connected with from various foreign trade countries through ancillary 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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

in BSC fleet. After the sale of old and non-profitable ships, BSC's fleet becomes two lighter tanker vessels. Hopefully, after the consecutive efforts of the present government, with the help of the Chinese government's loan, BSC has added 3 bulk carriers and 3 product oil tanker with capacity of 39,000 DWT each in its fleet in the FY2018-19, which is currently engaged in trade.

BSC has undertaken a number of development projects to acquire a number of vessels of different types and sizes by 2021. Among these, six new vessel procured by the finance of China government (2 crude oil mother tanker, 2 mother product oil tankers, 2 mother bulk carriers). Besides, procurement of 4 new cellular container vessels, 10 new bulk carriers, 6 LNG carriers financing by loan of various countries/development partners as well as procurement of are under process. Table 11.15 shows year wise income and expenditure of BSC during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20.

Table 11.15: Statement of Income-Expenditure and Profit-Loss of BSC

(In Crore Taka)

| FY | 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* | 150.56 | 111.44 | 39.12 |

Source: BSC, * Up to December 2019.

Bangladesh Marine Academy

In accordance with the 'International professional competency standard of International Maritime Organisation (IMO) BMA has made 7,816 mariners successfully. The Mariners' annual contribution of foreign currency to national economy is equivalent to Tk. 2,000 crore (approx.). Currently, as affiliated with *Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman* Maritime University, previous 3 years Bachelor Degree course of the Academy has been transformed into 4 years Bachelor of Maritime Science (BMS) Honors' Degree. As part of Women Empowerment Female Cadets training in the Academy has been started. The Female Cadets being trained up in the Academy have been working at home and abroad ships with reputation. The Academy has attained South Asia's Best Education Institute in Maritime Education in Bangladesh by South Asia Business Excellence Award (SAPSAA) 2017. On 28 August 2017, IMO Secretary General Dr. Kitack Lim was present in the Bangladesh Marine Academy Emerald Jubilee Ceremony as Chief Guest and made a remark that this Academy had been developed as a World Standard Maritime Training Institution. As a reciprocal co-operation in the field of Maritime Training Institution a MoU has been signed on 28 February 2018 at Tolani Maritime Institute in India.

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. Various ancillary courses are being introduced here for enhancing the skills and promotion of serving seafarers (Post-Sea ratings and officers). The seafarers trained from this institute are employed in the National and foreign flag-ships and earn remarkable foreign currency, which play an important role for the development of Socio-Economy of the country. On the other hand, unemployment problem is also being solved.

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. It is also playing an important responsibility to develop the condition of seafarers by endeavoring to implement various regulations of the ILO and IMO convention and recommendations. The Directorate of Seamen and Emigration Welfare also perform its responsibilities to enlighten the image of the country by doing welfare activities towards the foreign seafarers calling at Bangladesh ports.

The Directorate of Seamen and Emigration Welfare have been maintaining the only Government Seamen's Hostel to provide

accommodations, recreational and medical facilities to the seafarers to implement the above responsibilities. The Directorate maintains funds to provide educational grant to the children of seafarers. It also provide financial grant to the disease, disable seafarers and also to the family members of the distress, alive disable and dead seafarers for their treatment in case of critical disease and financial helplessness. It runs an International Seafarers Drop in Centre to provide welfare facilities to the foreign seafarers calling at Bangladesh ports.

The Directorate of Seamen and Emigration Welfare is exclusively welfare orientated government organization. Its only source of income is seat rent collection from seafarers those who stay in the seamen's hostel and certain portion (15%) of Levy Collection under the Levy Collection Rule-2013.

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 FY2019-20 is shown in Table 11.16.

Table 11.16: Financial Position of CAAB

(In Crore Taka)

| 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* | 1091.80 | 437.64 | 1197.60 | (5.80) |

Source: Civil Aviation Authority * Up to February 2020

Biman Bangladesh Airlines Limited

At present, *Biman* Bangladesh Airlines Limited, the national flag carrier, is operating flights to 7 domestic and 17 international destinations. These include 3 destinations in the SAARC countries, 3 destinations in the South-East Asia, 9 destinations in the Middle East and 2 destination in Europe. Year wise income and expenditure of *Biman* during FY2010-11 to FY2018-19 is shown in Table 11.17

Table 11.17: Income and Expenditure of *Biman*

(In Crore Taka)

| 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 |

Source: *Biman* Bangladesh Airlines Limited,

At present, *Biman* has fleet of 18 aircraft, which includes 4 (four) 777-300ER, 2 (two) 787-800 ER, 6 (six) 737-800, 2 (two) 787-92 and 2 (two) Dash8-Q400 aircraft. In FY2018-19 *Biman* carried a total of 27.62 lakh passenger and 36,015 tons cargo. *Biman* also carried 63,599 Hajj Pilgrims out of 1,27,198 Hajj Pilgrims of Bangladesh in same time.

In order to inform the flight schedule and other information to its valued passengers, *Biman* introduced SMS (Short Message Service) in 2015. To facilitate the passengers, options have been introduced for purchasing tickets using mobile phones side-by-side the traditional options of using travel agency and on-line systems. Options have also been introduced for settlement/payment of ticket price using *Bkash/Rocket*.

Biman attained capability to perform 'C'-Check for 777-300ER and 737-800 aircraft and to perform repair and technical services of up-to 'A'-Check for Dash8-Q400 aircraft. Besides, steps have been taken to optimise *Biman's* revenue earnings and reduce sales cost through introducing Revenue Management and Revenue Integrity Systems. For network extension, *Biman* is extended its services to 3 new destinations like *Delhi*, *Madina* and *Manchester* in 2019 and is planning to extend to prospective new destinations like *Guangzhou*, *Colombo* and *Male*.

E. Information and Communication Technology

Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC)

With a view to providing reliable, affordable and modern telecommunication services for the mass people Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) is functioning. To facilitate 'connecting the unconnected' through quality telecommunication and information technologies at an affordable price by introducing new technologies, BTRC is working in implementing the national dream of 'Digital Bangladesh'. BTRC is playing an important role to expand internet and broadband connectivity throughout the country by effective utilization of public and private sector resources. Currently, the

penetration of phone users is encouraging with the total number of subscribers exceeded 16.61 crore in February 2020. The number of internet subscribers exceeded 9.99 crore by the same time. The price of internet bandwidth has been reduced by more than 90 percent in last 10 years and as a result, broadband internet is penetrating at a high rate. Due to business friendly policy, many domestic entrepreneurs invested in telecommunication sector in last few years. Bangladesh has moved to 4G mobile technology in February 2018. Table 11.18 shows the number of mobile and fixed phone subscribers, growth rate, internet users, Tele density etc. up to February 2020 and Table 11.19 shows the total number of subscribers of different mobile operators during February 2020.

Table 11.18: Subscriber Number, Growth and Tele Density of Mobile and Fixed Phone

| Subscriber Category and Tele density | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 (June) | 2018 (December) | 2019 (December) | 2020* (February) |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Mobile Subscriber (Crore) | 7.30 | 8.66 | 9.74 | 11.48 | 12.19 | 12.64 | 13.60 | 15.70 | 16.55 | 16.61 |
| Fixed phone Subscriber (Crore) | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.14 |
| Internet User (Crore) | - | 2.84 | 3.10 | 3.55 | 4.28 | 6.66 | 7.33 | 9.13 | 9.90 | 9.99 |
| Yearly Tele Density(%) | 44.60 | 60.90 | 63.91 | 76.44 | 78.79 | 81.48 | 87.32 | 96.36 | 99.24 | 99.34 |

Source: BTRC;

Table 11.19: Number of Subscribers of Different Mobile Operators (up to January 2019)

| S.L | Operators | Subscribers (In crore) |
|-----|--|------------------------|
| 1. | Grameen Phone Ltd (GP) | 7.59 |
| 2. | Banglalink Digital Communications Limited (Banglalink) | 3.58 |
| 3. | Robi Axiata Limited (Robi) | 4.96 |
| 4. | Teletalk Bangladesh Ltd (Teletalk) | 0.48 |
| | Total | 16.61 |

Source: Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (BTRC) .* up to January 2019.

Bangladesh Telecommunications Company Limited (BTCL)

BTCL had 16.28 lakh telephone line capacity and 5.30 lakh telephone connection throughout the country at the end of February

2020. At the same time, 1.5 Mbps unlimited ADSL internet service was subscribed by 15,000 customers and GPON based internet service of 2-10 Mbps internet speed over optical fiber got 8,000 customers. Number of

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Leased line subscribers of bulk bandwidth was 2,300. BTCL has so far connected all 64 *zillas* and 478 *upazillas* and 1,212 *Union Parishad* through 25,000 km. optical fiber cable, which is the main ICT backbone of the country. BTCL's total bandwidth requirement from Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) and ITC was 110 gbps 50 gbps respectively and website domain service customers of Bangla domain (.bangla) and .bd domain registered are 2,000 and 40,000 respectively.

Moreover, to celebrate Mujib-100 year BTCL is offering free telephone connection /reconnection throughout the year (no line rate in telephone) and comparative low priced voice communication and broadband internet use and also launched mobile telephone application '*Telesheba*' for rapid complain solution and other necessary purpose .

BTCL is implementing various projects to modernize telecommunication infrastructure. A project titled 'Modernization of Telecommunication Network' is implementing at a cost of Tk. 2,573.00 crore for high speed internet and telecommunication network installation in district/upazilla level around the country. Another project cost of Tk. 155.00 crore to install switching and transmission equipment with high speed IP capacity (STNP) and a project to connect and install broadband Wi-Fi system in government colleges, education/training institutes and a project to establish telecommunication network with high internet in Mirersarai, Chattogram are under implementation by BTCL. Table 11.20 shows the revenue targets, revenue income and expenditure of BTCL during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2018-19.

Table 11.20: Year wise Income and Expenditure of BTCL

(In Crore Taka)

| 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 |

Source: BTCL.

Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL)

After the establishment of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) in 2008 under the Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology, despite the initial bandwidth capacity of BSCCL with SEA-ME-WE-4

(SMW4) submarine cable system was only 7.5 Gbps, by participating to up gradation programs and connecting with the (SEA-ME-WE-5) submarine cable system it stands at around 2,700 Gbps. BSCCL is currently supplying almost 65 percent of the country's Internet bandwidth, which is about more than 1,003 Gbps. BSCCL reduces Internet

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Bandwidth Price at Tk. 350.00 in year 2019 from Tk. 27,000.00 in year 2009.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed By BSCCL with new submarine cable consortium SEA-ME-WE-6 on 15th September 2019. The implementation of SEA-ME-WE-6 submarine cable system is going on and it is expected that the country will be connected with it by the end of 2023. Since its inception from 2008, BSCCL has always been a profitable Company and playing an important role by contributing to the

government's revenue income. But after the introduction of ITC companies in the year 2012, Bandwidth usage of BSCCL was reduced resulting in the decrease of revenue. This type of short time shortfall has been overcome through befitting guidance of the government and reduction of bandwidth price, BSCCL has regained its market share by proving maximum demand of the Country and become able to increase its revenue income. Table 11.21 shows year wise revenue income of BSCCL during the period from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20.

Table 11.21: Income and Expenditure of Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited

(In Crore Taka)

| Particulars | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Revenue Earned | 83.78 | 121.45 | 124.84 | 75.37 | 54.07 | 61.86 | 103.67 | 140.50 | 91.04 | 113.11 |
| Net Profit (before tax) | 54.48 | 83.13 | 109.59 | 48.81 | 13.90 | 17.87 | 38.95 | 29.39 | 77.90 | 48.82 |
| Net Profit (after tax) | 30.51 | 74.48 | 87.21 | 36.23 | 12.91 | 16.55 | 31.82 | 7.33 | 58.58 | 37.22 |

Source: BSCCL* up to December 2019

Bangladesh Post Office

Bangladesh Post Office (BPO) renders its service throughout the country by 9,886 offices. BPO provides services with assistance from its post offices and other organisations.

Total revenue income and expenditure of BPD during December 2019 of FY2019-20 is Tk. 152.13 crore and Tk. 431.17 crore. In FY2019-20, Bangladesh Post Office transmitted letter and parcel of 43.51 lakh (December 2019), deposited savings certificates of Tk. 12, 697.00 crore (up to February 2020), sold stamps of Tk. 17.28 crore (up to December 2019) and Growth of revenue Tk. 20.91 crore (up to January 2020).

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

For building Digital Bangladesh with a view to implementing vision 2021, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Division is working ceaselessly. To make the people, especially the youths, skilled in ICT for implementing Digital Bangladesh; to ensure connectivity for people at every corner of the country; to make the public service available at the doorstep of the citizens and to work together by providing required facilities to IT industries – remembering these four pillars multiple activities started to fulfill the dream of digital Bangladesh. ICT division has undertaken various initiatives, projects/ programs as well as implementing these.

Bangladesh Hi-tech Park

Bangladesh Hi-tech Park Authority was established in order to promote IT/ITES based hi-tech industry, creation of tech based employment and building a conducive environment for investment. After its inception the authority is working to establish hi-tech park/software technology parks/training and incubation centers at different places in the country for socio-economic development through ensuring employment for countless youths and creating skilled human resources. These initiatives will help in achieving the SDG goals, five-year target and election manifesto of the government.

- Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority is currently working to establish 28 (twenty-eight) Hi-tech parks/Software Technology Parks across the country. These parks are going to be ready with necessary off-site infrastructure such as fiber optic connectivity, gas, electricity, water supply, sewerage systems, internal roads, connecting roads, street lights and industrial building/business spaces etc. to support hi-tech manufacturing and related service industries. Meanwhile, construction of 13.15 lakh sq. feet of space have been completed in various parks including *Bangabandhu* Hi-Tech City, *Kaliakoir*, *Sheikh Hasina* Software Technology Park, *Jashore*, *Sheikh Kamal* IT Incubation and Training Centre, *Natore* and '*Janata*' Tower Software Technology Park, Dhaka. Among the ready spaces 5.41 lakh sq. Feet have already been allocated.

- Considering the growing demand in the IT/ITES industry in coming years, Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority has planned to provide training to 59,680 youths by 2025 and 1,00,000 by 2030. So far, training of 15,360 youths has been completed under various projects and programs under BHTPA. BHTPA is also working to building bridges between IT industry and educational institutions and has set up 22 specialised labs at various universities across the country to ensure the development of skilled human resources and create research opportunities. The process of setting up 15 more specialised labs is also progressing. To ensure supply of skilled human resources in the IT/ITES sector, BHTPA has set up one *Sheikh Kamal* IT Training and Incubation Center in *Natore* and one *Sheikh Kamal* IT Incubator and Training Center in *Rajshahi*. Work is underway to set up '*Sheikh Kamal*' IT Training and Incubation Centers' at 10 more places. Apart from these 'IT Business and Incubator' are being set up in Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology, *Khulna* University of Engineering and Technology to develop eco-system for new entrepreneurs and nourishing new ideas in the IT/ITES sector.
- Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority is launching various initiatives to create new entrepreneurs for creating new jobs through promoting and encouraging entrepreneurship. For this purpose, Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority is providing free or low-cost space/floor

allocations, free internet, electricity and other utilities to support new entrepreneurs and start up in the IT/ITES sector. In addition to the infrastructure facilities, BHTPA is also incubating entrepreneurs by providing mentorship, trainings, technical supports to grow business and new ideas. So far, more than 100 startups have received one-year in-house incubation facilities from the BHTPA. This incubation facility is available to avail by prospective entrepreneurs in all hi-tech parks across nation.

- To increase the company competitiveness to compete with IT/ITES companies in global market, BHTPA is providing supports to obtain international quality certifications to 81 companies. Of the supported companies, 76 (2CMMIL-5, 21 CMMIL-3, 47 ISO-9001, 6 ISO-27001) have already achieved certifications and as a result, these companies have been able to expand their businesses to abroad. Apart from that, more than 100 companies have been allocated space/floor/land in hi-tech/software parks in a subsidised rate based on their business possibilities in future. As a direct impact of this facility local investments in Hi-tech parks in expected to be increased substantially. In addition, BHTPA also offers priority allocation of spaces and lands to the women entrepreneurs in the all the parks.
- To attract local and foreign investors to invest in the Hi-tech parks, BHTPA is offering a 14 types competitive incentive package.

- Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority has a target to create employment opportunities of 50,000 by 2025 and 2,00,000 by 2030, through ensuring full scale operation of different parks. Apart from government initiatives, 12 Private Software Technology Parks have been declared by the BHTPA. So far (Until December 2019) 13,066 people have been employed in these hi-tech parks. Also due to the selection of the strategic location to establish the Hi-Tech/Software Technology parks, new townships are being formed around the establishments. This will indirectly create more employment opportunities, which will accelerate the achievements of the SDG targets and the electoral commitments of the government.
- So far 110 local and foreign companies have received allotment in the various parks established by BHTPA. As of 2019 these companies have invested Tk. 327.00 crore and by 2025, these companies are expecting to invest around Tk. 2,400 crore in various parks. In these operational parks Bangladesh Hi-Tech Park Authority have invested around Tk. 500.00 crore over the years of development and so far earned Tk. 24.15 crore .

Department of Information and Communication Technology (DOICT)

- The Department of ICT was established in 2013, under the ICT Division to deliver e-services at the citizen's doorsteps, to establish knowledge-based economics and good governance. This department has been relentlessly working for

implementing various activities related to the goals of the incumbent government and other issues. Besides, special initiatives of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and significant issues of the target of the present Government such as My Village My Town, Strengths of the Young Generation, Quality Education, Women's Empowerment and other issues Department of ICT have taken various initiatives and are working for implementation.

Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA)

To achieve the goal of building Digital Bangladesh, Office of the Controller of Certifying Authorities (CCA) was established in 2011 as an attached office of the Information and Communication Technology Division under the provision of Information and Communication Technology Act 2006 (amended 2009 and 2013) to establish secure e-commerce, e-transaction and e-Governance in Bangladesh. Steps and progress of CCA:

- Licenses have been given to non-government organisations and to Bangladesh Computer Council as the sole government organisation. These 6 organisations are providing certificates of digital signatures and other related services to various GO-NGOs and interested individuals. Meanwhile, digital signature has been introduced in e-TIN, e-nothi of a2i, birth registration and online admit card of National University. RJSC, e-TIN, a2i started using digital signature certificates on test basis. Bangladesh *Krishi* Bank and National University of Bangladesh have been using digital

signature certificates in their online admit card.

- CCA is mandated to ensure e-authentication, privacy and security of data by digital signature certificates. Section 5 of the ICT Act 2006 (Amendment 2009 and 2013) has provided the legal validity of electronic records by using digital signature certificates. According to the work plan of National ICT policy 2009, 2015 and 2018, initiatives were taken to implement e-governance activities, including e-nothi and e-governance activities at government offices. Various government institutions have been introducing online activities such as software development, online citizen application and service delivery, various types of licensing and registration for implementing the e-governance.
- Under the program taken by the Information and Communication Technology Division, digital signature was distributed and training was provided to the government officials. Senior officials of the concerned ministries/divisions/agencies and the Deputy Commissioner's Office were present in the training program organized in the offices of all the ministries / divisions / agencies and the Deputy Commissioner. 26,186 government officials have been provided with digital signatures and digital signature certificates in these trainings so far.
- Awareness workshops on cyber security for women empowerment were conducted in 125 schools of 8 divisions across the

country to make women aware about cybercrime and security. In these workshops, about 44,957 students of the 8th-10th grade were received cyber-security related practical training that gave them the overview about cybercrime, related laws, safety strategies on social network platforms, the way to get rid of crime, about agencies to get help and specific procedures to complain. A public awareness booklet entitled 'Digital Security and Awareness' has been prepared by the CCA Office. The booklet already received a certificate of registration from the Copyright Office of the Ministry of Culture. The booklet is being distributed among students in grades 8 to 10 through the awareness workshops titled 'Digital security Awareness for girl's empowerment'.

- Digital Forensic Lab was established to control and investigate cybercrimes under the project 'Improvement of Public Key Infrastructure System (PKI) and Capacity Building of the CCA Office' and PKI systems was upgraded. By establishing a world-class PKI system, cyber security would be ensured through the use of digital signature certificates for online transactions and information sharing.
- A chain of custody form has been introduced for proper seizure, transfer, transportation, processing and transmission of forensic laboratories related to cybercrime investigation.
- Under the 'Improvement of PKI and Capacity Building of the CCA Office' project, 80 government officials were

provided with intensive training at home and abroad on PKI and forensic issues. Besides, 600 officers, journalists, university teachers and law enforcement officers, employees of banks and financial institutions attended 6 seminars/workshops on cyber security, digital signature and cyber forensics.

Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC)

During the last decade Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) has undertaken various initiatives and projects to implement digital Bangladesh reflecting four pillars-ICT infrastructure development and Connectivity, development of skilled human resources, e-government and development of ICT industry. Most of the initiatives become successful. Some of the successes mentioned below:

- A Tier-III National Data Center was established in BCC which is currently providing uninterrupted services for hosting email domain, websites, applications, co-location of servers, cloud, etc. for government. Till now a total of 83,170 email accounts are in operation in 607 domains. Its storage capacity has been increased to 12 petabytes.
- The National Data Center (Tier-IV certified) has been established at *Bangabandhu* Hi-Tech City, *Kaliakoir*, and *Gazipur*. This is the 7th largest data centre in the world. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on 28 November 2019.
- To facilitate access to ICTs for the people living in remote areas of the country, a total of 1,013 solar-powered Union Information and Service Centres (UISC)

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

(now UDC) were established by BCC. Similar digital access centers were established in 174 UNO offices.

- A total of 3544 full-fledged computer labs and 100 Smart Classrooms were established in educational institutions of the country.
 - A total of 18,434 government offices (including ministries and offices in districts and upazilas) were brought under fibre optics based high speed broadband network through Bangla gov. Net and InfoSarkar-2 projects. Also, under these projects 25000 tabs were distributed among government officers and established 893 video-conferencing systems, Wi-Fi networks in Bangladesh Secretariat and ICT Tower, solar-powered electricity systems in 487 UNO offices, 254 agricultural information centers and 25 tele-medicine centres.
 - Under InfoSarkar-3 project 2,600 unions were connected to high speed Internet through fiber optics and Virtual Private Network (VPN) connectivity was provided to 1,000 police offices.
 - The implementation of a project called 'Connected Bangladesh' is going on to extend connectivity to 772 far-flung and hard-to-reach unions.
 - A total of 17,358 government offices and 17,358 free Wi-Fi zones were brought under the monitoring system of national Network Operations Center (NOC) at BCC. A total of 902 video conferencing systems were also connected to this center. Free Wi-Fi service is provided to all these government offices including Bangladesh Secretariat (through 506 access points).
- All sorts of network connections and technical supports were provided by BCC to 2,073 video conferences of the Honorable Prime Minister and other dignitaries.
- A 5G-based Wi-Fi 6 network, a specialized network lab and a special effect lab have been installed at BCC. These facilities are being used to provide training on networking, mobile apps, mobile games and cyber security, data analytics and so on.
 - A software and hardware quality testing lab has been set up at BCC. It will help in quality assurance of software and hardware in the country.
 - Innovation Design Entrepreneurship Academy (iDEA) has been built at BCC with a view to create a sustainable innovation eco-system in the country.
 - A 50-meter self-supported tower was constructed in *Moheshkhali* Island under Digital Island *Maheshkhali* project. High speed Internet services are being provided to the island with the help of BTCL. Using this facility education, health, e-commerce and e-service for agriculture are being provided.
 - More than 2, 00,000 people have been trained on ICT from BCC and its projects. During FY2009-2020, 33,050 persons have been trained in 7 diplomas and post graduate diploma programs and 26 short courses.
 - ICT training has been provided to 7890 teachers as master trainers and 1, 12,189 students under the Basic ICT Skill Transfer up to *Upazila* Level project.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

5,670 persons have been trained in UISC Entrepreneurship Training.

- 33,564 IT-trained skilled human resources have been developed with international quality training under the Leveraging ICT for Growth, Employment and Governance (LICT) project. Out of these, 11,131 have been employed. In addition, 642 mid-level officials of the IT institutes of the country have been given Advanced Certification for Management Professionals training at IBA of Dhaka University. Trained 13,000 people in digital marketing jointly with Facebook and active online portal bd skills (bdskills.gov.bd).
- 31 training sessions on business expansion of executives of selected companies have been completed after closely scrutinising the first row IT companies of Bangladesh.
- 3025 government officials have been trained in e-governance and cyber security at home and abroad.
- Till now 711 women have been trained in the use of digital technology under Women ICT Frontier Initiative (WIFI) program of the regional body called Asian and Pacific Training Centre for ICT (APCICT) of ESCAP.
- A total of 2,291 persons with disabilities were trained in ICT. A job fair is being organised for persons with disabilities every year since 2015. About 500 persons with disabilities have been employed. In the 'Jobs Fair 2020 (January) for persons with disabilities' 500 persons with disabilities registered for the job. 25 job-giving organisations provided employment to 50 persons with disabilities who register in the fair.
- The IT Engineers Examination (ITEE) has been introduced to define the IT skill standard for IT and non-IT graduates. So far, 621 participants have achieved their certificate that are getting job opportunities in IT sector in 7 countries including Japan. So far 228 persons have successfully completed training on Japanese language, Japanese business culture and IT under 'Skills Development of IT Engineers tailored by the Japanese IT sector' project. 163 persons have been employed in Japan and 55 persons have been employed in Japanese-based Bangladeshi companies. The remaining 10 are in the process of being employed.
- An initiative to setup a Center for Excellence at BCC has been taken to provide training on technologies relevant to fourth industry revolution, such as Robotic, Block chain, Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, Data Analytics, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, 3-D Printing.
- One of the flagship programs of Bangladesh Government for developing ICT human resources was national ICT internship program. The purpose of this was to develop professional skills of computer manpower. Through this programme, a total of 3,172 persons completed internship in 13 batches.
- Bangladesh National Digital Architecture (BNDA) has been developed at BCC to facilitate e-service implementation across the government. E-Pension Service, Online Recruitment system, Food Grain Procurement Management Service,

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Android App for BOESL, Project Progress Tracking System, BCC CA Portal, Digital Service Book System for DPE, BOESL HR Management System and many other software applications have been developed by the Leveraging ICT for Growth, Employment and Governance Project.

- So far, 5644 startups have been trained under the project 'Innovation, Design and Entrepreneurship Academy (iDEA)' and university activation program has been done in 100 public/private universities under the marketing promotion of the project. Till now 126 selected startups have been provided Tk. 5,13,50,000.00 as grant.
- LICT project organized 9 job fairs at *Dhaka, Rajshahi, Chittagong, Jess ore, Rangpur* and *Khulna*. In total 65,000 participants participated in the fairs. Companies recruited 657 candidates at the fair.

Digital Security Agency (DSA)

To support development of national digital security infrastructure, capacity enhancement of the engaged manpower, formulate digital security standards, prevent cyber threat through inter agency collaborations and facilitate development of cyber security service delivery organization in the public and private sector and make it a sustainable economic activity Digital Security Agency (DSA) was established with the appointment of Director General and two directors on 16 January 2019. The Agency is engaged to ensure digital security and important initiatives in 2019-2020.

- Digital Security Agency rules 2020 was published in the official gazette in February 2020. Preparatory works to call 1st meeting of the National Security Council is underway. Hon'ble Prime Minister is the Chair of the Council. Preliminary draft of Recruitment Rule is being formulated.
- In FY2019-20 project proposal for establishment of DSA Digital Security Agency's infrastructure development programme is under processing. This project includes allotment of land in *Bangabandhu* hi-tech city at *Kaliakoir* to build head office of DSA, digital forensic lab and National Computer Emergency Response Centre (NCERT). The on-going operational activities will be further strengthened.
- Programs to enhance national capacity and awareness in digital security will be undertaken in current and following year. Important among them are develop on-line course on digital security for government officers, complete recruitment of all personnel of the agency, complete audit of at least 5 critical information infrastructures and operationalise digital forensic labs and complete a few audits.

Till Agency's manpower is recruited, all operational activities are done through CERT team of BGD EGOV CERT of BCC.

The Government is determined to make optimum use of digital technology for overall national development. The agency in association with relevant organisation and law enforcement agencies have chalked out

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

elaborate program to SDG Goals. At the same time the agency is determine to ensure uninterrupted flow of information and freedom of speech for all citizens.

A2i program

A2i is a program which operated by ICT division with the support of Cabinet Division and UNDP. Since established in 2007 a2i is working to make the public service available at the doorstep of the citizens.

333 call-centers have been launched to implement all the information services and grievance redress of the government along with bringing services to the doorsteps of the citizen. The call center was launched to ensure that all information and services of Bangladesh National Information Center can be availed from any part of Bangladesh.

Progress of the initiatives undertaken by a2i for nCOVID-19:

- More than 57 Lakh citizens have connected to the Corona related web portal www.Corona.gov.bd.
- More than 11 Lakh calls have been received in 333 Call centre.
- Out of the 3 lakh citizen calls made in 333 asking for emergency relief for nCOVID-19, relief has been arranged for more than 11,000 citizens with the help of local administration.
- More than 4000 volunteer doctors have been providing consultation and treatment to the citizens for nCOVID-19 through 333 call centre.
- More than 856 contents have been created to raise awareness against nCOVID-19.

- More than 11.5 Crore citizens have been connected through the contents developed for awareness rising against nCOVID-19.
- To continue the educational activities during the pandemic, 530 online classes of primary, secondary, technical and *madrasah* level have been taken through *Sangsad* TV.
- More than 500 teachers have been connected to the ongoing educational activities during nCOVID-19 pandemic.
- Almost 3 crore citizens have connected to the online classes.
- More than 27,000 Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) and other safety materials have been supplied to fight against nCOVID-19 pandemic.

Through 333 call center, *3332# call centers, 16263 Corona call center of the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and tests conducted by 25 web and mobile apps, self-test or preliminary screening of 37 lakh citizens for nCOVID-19 have been completed. Among them, 17 thousand citizens have been preliminary identified as risky through Big Data Analysis and they have been sent to specialised doctors for further testing for nCOVID-19. Preliminary tests conducted by the doctors identified 2,200 people as relatively risky and they have been sent to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) for further testing, of which corona tests were performed for 223 personnel.

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The government has included HRD as one of the main goals of its development agenda along with the economic growth. To achieve this goal the government has allocated 23.67 percent of budget in FY2019-20 to the HRD related sectors, such as-education and technology, health and family welfare, women and children, social welfare, youth and sports development, culture, labour and employment etc. Various programmes including the adoption of the 'National Education Policy-2010' have been undertaken to create skilled and competent Human Resources for the country by enhancing the quality of education and increasing accessibility to Secondary and Higher Secondary, Technical and all tiers of higher education. Due to the government's policy for recruiting 60 percent female teachers in the government primary schools, the number of female teachers has been increased from 21.09 percent in 1991 to 64.52 percent till 2020. Bangladesh has achieved Millennium Development Goal (MDG) related to health sector, prior to the stipulated time due to undertaking many priority based programmes in health, nutrition and population sector. In this regard, Bangladesh has won 'UN South-South Award' twice. Both fertility and mortality rates have come down. Remarkable progress has been made in reducing child and maternal mortality and in increasing average life expectancy. Malnutrition has also been reduced significantly. At Present, Bangladesh is working hard for achieving health sector related goal and targets of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Effort has been made to prevent and control the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) as well as to provide health care to infected people. In order to ensure the desire development of women and to ensure their participation in the national development activities the government has legislated 'National Women Development Policy-2011'. Furthermore, 'Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act-2010' has been enacted to prevent violence against women and children. Apart from, the government has formulated 'National Child Policy-2011' and 'Child Marriage Prohibition Rules-2018'. Moreover, two national action plans have been prepared to implement National Women Development Policy and to protect violence against women and children. As a result of implementation of various development programmes, Bangladesh is gradually improving in the Human Development Index (HDI). According to the 'Human Development Report-2019' the position of Bangladesh has been improved to 135.

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 improve 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-2019' the position of Bangladesh has improved to 135. At present, Bangladesh is a middle ranking country in consideration of HDI. Among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries Sri Lanka

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

(71), India (129) and Bhutan (134) are ahead of Bangladesh (135) in respect of HDI. Other SAARC countries, such as Nepal (147) and Pakistan (152) 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 |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index value | 0.468 | 0.545 | 0.592 | 0.597 | 0.608 | 0.614 | 0.614 |

Source: Human Development Report- 2019. UNDP

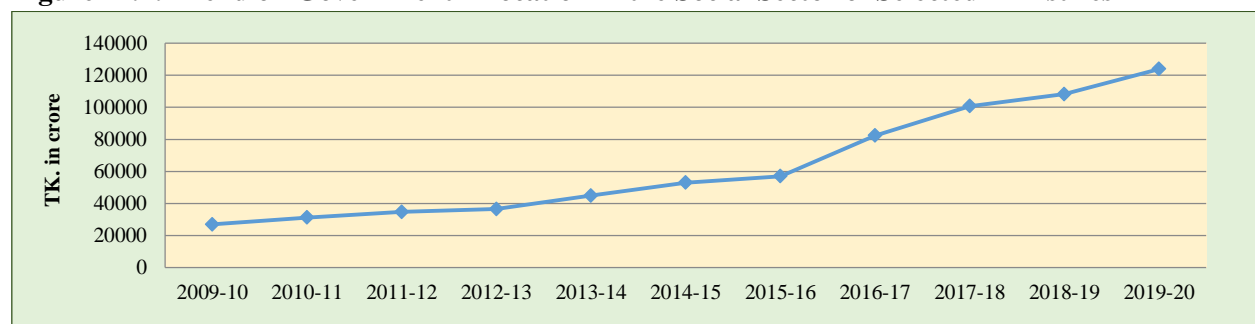
Public Expenditure for Human Resource Development

Adequate investment in social sectors including education and health is necessary for human resource development. Government is consistently enhancing the allocation in sectors that are related with human resource development like education and technology, health and family welfare, women and children, social welfare, youth and sports development, cultural affairs, labour and employment generation. 23.67 percent resource of the total budget has been allocated in these sectors related to human resource development in FY2019-20. Education and health is considered as the base of human resource development. Government is allocating adequate resources for the development of education and health sectors. Tk. 86,853 has been allocated in these two sectors in the FY2019-20, which is

16.60 percent of the total budget allocation. Government could contribute positively by implementing realistic programmes in education and health sectors. As a consequence, gender balance has been achieved by elimination of discrimination in the primary and secondary education level. 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 in human resource development. For that reason, budget allocation is also increased in these sectors.

Figure 12.1 and Table 12.2 presents the total allocation in operating and development budget in the social sector during FY2009-10 to FY2019-20. Note that the allocation has been growing across the years in this sector.

Figure 12.1: Trend of Government Allocation in the Social Sector of Selected Ministries



Sources: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance*Information's are based on Budget.

Table 12.2: Allocation (Operating and Development) of Selected Ministries*

(In Crore Taka)

| Sector | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Education, Science & ICT | 16171 | 18575 | 20316 | 21561 | 28272 | 33499 | 34370 | 52914 | 65444 | 67935 | 79488 |
| Health and Family Welfare | 6833 | 7617 | 8869 | 9130 | 9955 | 11537 | 12695 | 17486 | 20652 | 23,383 | 25733 |
| Youth, Sports and Culture | 530 | 911 | 924 | 976 | 1061 | 1068 | 1199 | 1343 | 1803 | 2008 | 2063 |
| Labour and Employment | 69 | 67 | 82 | 134 | 192 | 226 | 302 | 308 | 262 | 227 | 313 |
| Social Welfare, Women's Affairs and Liberation War Affairs | 2812 | 3499 | 3967 | 4091 | 4730 | 5962 | 7613 | 9433 | 11394 | 13343 | 15083 |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs | 465 | 549 | 560 | 583 | 633 | 684 | 779 | 840 | 1150 | 1309 | 1194 |
| Total Allocation (Operating and Development) | 26880 | 31218 | 34718 | 36475 | 44843 | 52976 | 56958 | 82324 | 100705 | 108205 | 123874 |

Sources: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. *Figures are based on budget.

Education and Technology

To build an educated, confident and scientific-minded nation, who is capable of facing 21st century's challenges, government has undertaken lots of activities by giving the highest priority to education sector. 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 is the main goal 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

The government has constitutional obligation to ensure education for all. In line with global initiative the government is committed to achieve inclusive and quality education for all. Therefore, allocation of education sector is increased step by step. In FY2019-20, the government has made an allocation of Tk.

24,041.35 crore for primary education development.

The Goal 4 of the 'Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)' declares to ensure 'inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all'. The government has targeted to achieve SDG 4 by ensuring quality education for all children by 2030. Target has been set to provide quality primary education for all children by 2030 who are ready to go to school. 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 nationalised primary school development project (1st phase), Basic Literacy project (64 district) 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 1,29,258 (25 types of schools including BRAC centre, ROSC centre, different NGO schools, child welfare and *Madrassa/Mosque based centre/Qawmi madrassa*) in 2019. Number of enrolment and

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

ratio of female students is increasing consistently. Rate of enrolment of female students is more than the male students. In 1991, the male-female students ratio was

55:45. Currently, the ratio is about 48.92:51.08. Table 12.3 shows students' enrolment rate and percentage of male-female students at primary levels from 2006 to 2019.

Table 12.3: Boys- Girls Enrolment at Primary Level

(In lakh)

| Year | Total | Boys (%) | Girls (%) | Net Enrollment rate (%) |
|------|--------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 2006 | 163.86 | 81.29 (49.62) | 82.56 (50.38) | 90.9 |
| 2007 | 163.13 | 80.35 (49.26) | 82.78 (50.74) | 91.1 |
| 2008 | 167.49 | 83.25 (49.70) | 84.24 (50.30) | 90.8 |
| 2009 | 165.39 | 82.41 (49.83) | 82.98 (50.17) | 93.9 |
| 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) | 97.9 |
| 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 | 98.43 (48.92) | 102.79 (51.08) | 97.34 |

Source: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education.

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 2019

Table 12.4: Year wise Drop-out Rate at Primary Level

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Dropout rate (%) | 39.8 | 29.7 | 26.2 | 21.4 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 18.6 | 17.9 |

Source: Annual Primary School Census, 2019, 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.
- Under the present policy of recruitment of teachers, 60:40 ratio of female to male has been followed. The current ratio of female and male teachers is 64.52:35.48 in government primary schools.
- 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.
- Non-formal Education Bureau has been established to carry out non-formal education along with formal education. ‘Non-formal Education Act-2014’ has been promulgated in order to make non-formal education more dynamic, effective and job oriented. The government has also enacted ‘Non-formal Education Policy’ and Non-formal Education Board in 2017.
- Amount of stipend has been significantly increased. At the same time the number of beneficiaries has also been increased. At present, 1.4 crore students are being provided with stipend.
- To increase enrolment rate and to retain student at school, school feeding

programme has been introduced. 75 gram fortified biscuits are being distributed to all students on every school day among 29.08 lakh students in 104 *upazilas*. The government is considering for further expansion of the programme.

- Under PEDP-4, ‘Second Chance Education Programme’ is being implemented to offer the primary education to out-of-school and dropped out 8-14 year aged 10 lakh deprived children.
- A number of 26,193 registered non-government primary schools have been nationalised and teachers employed in these schools have been brought under Monthly Payment Order (MPO). Government notification has been issued in favor of nationalising 26,185 schools following all necessary formalities. Five posts of teachers including one head teacher in each school have been created. Furthermore, 211 more schools have been nationalised under special consideration of the Prime minister.
- In order to upgrade the level of primary education to 8th grade in accordance with National Education Policy-2010, education in 6th grade has been introduced in 764 schools.

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 FY2019-20, till Feb 2020:

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

- Under Need-based Infrastructure Development of Government Primary School (1st phase), 8,150 schools have been selected for development up to FY2019-20. Tender of 6,856 schools has been floated, work order of 5,004 schools has been issued and construction of 1,776 schools has been completed.
- Under Need-based Infrastructure Development of Newly Nationalised Primary School (1st phase), 6,720 schools have been selected for development. Tender of 5,440 schools has been floated and construction of 1,376 schools has been completed.
- Under PEDP-4, constructions of 40,000 additional classrooms and 10,500 teachers' rooms will be constructed within the programme period. Furthermore, 29,000 wash blocks for male students and 29,000 wash blocks for female students will be constructed and pure drinking water supply system will be installed in 15,000 schools.

Terminal Examination and Scholarship

Since 2009, terminal examination in Grade-5 and *Ebtedayee madrasas* is being held based on unique questionnaires throughout the country. Total candidates in Grade-5 examination in 2019 were about 24.54 lakh, among them 95.50 percent examines were passed. On the contrary, 3.04 lakh *Ebtedayee madrasa* students took part in terminal examination and 95.96 percent students passed the examination.

Scholarships are being awarded on the basis of final examination instead of separately conducting scholarship tests. Number of

scholarships is also being increased every year. 82,500 students were awarded scholarships in 2019. Number of students who were awarded scholarship in talent pool category is 33,000 and general category is 49,500.

Stipend Project for Primary School Students

Poor parents do not send their disciples to school, rather engage them in economic activities or sometimes employ as associates in their own profession. Huge number of children drops out from the school before completing five year long cycle of primary education. Stipend for primary education project-3rd phase is being implemented costing Tk. 6,923.05 crore in order to overcome this problem. Total 1.4 crore students were registered under this programme. Rate of stipend for grades 1 to 5 is Tk. 100, Tk. 200, Tk. 250 and Tk. 300 for first, second, third and fourth child respectively. On the other hand, rate of stipend for grades 6 to 8 is Tk. 125, Tk. 250, Tk. 350 and Tk. 400 for first, second, third and fourth child respectively.

Distribution of Books at Government Cost

Government is distributing free textbooks for primary students every year. Students are getting free textbooks on the first day of the academic session. Since 2010, 100 percent new books have been distributed free of costs to the students country-wide. 10.25 crore and 9.85 crore books were distributed in the academic year 2019 and 2020 respectively. For pre-primary students in the academic year 2020, 33.37 lakh books and 33.37 lakh copies of reading materials have been distributed.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

This system of distribution of new books will be continued in order to ensure quality education. 2.30 lakh reading materials/books have been distributed among the students belonging to five minority groups (*Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Garo and Sadri*) for pre-primary class and for the students of Class I, II & III in 2020.

Increase of Contact Hours

In the past, the annual contact time for class One and Two students was 595 hours. For the students of class Three–Five, the time was 833 hours at double shift schools. In order to increase contact time at primary level, about 4,000 schools have been transformed into single shift school. As a result, the contact time has been increased to 921 hours for class One and Two and 1,231 hours for class Three–Five at newly transformed single shift school. In double shift, for class One and Two the contacting time is 600 hours and 791 hours for class Three–Five.

Recruitment of Teachers

Recruitment of teachers in vacant posts and newly created post of government primary schools is ongoing in order to ensure the quality of primary education. Government has taken the decision to recruit 60 percent female teachers in government primary schools. As a result, the percentage of female teachers in the government primary schools has reached approximately 64.52 percent. Recruitment of 18 thousand and 147 assistant teachers has been completed in FY2019-20. Furthermore, post of 26,366 assistant teachers for pre-primary class of newly nationalised govt. primary schools has been created.

Programme for Out-of-School and Working Children

Government has taken multi-faceted programmes in order to provide primary education to out of school, drop outs and urban working children. These programmes are-Reaching Out-of-School Children (ROSC) 2nd Phase Project, Basic Literacy Project (64 districts) and Second Chance Education programme.

Secondary Education

Government has framed National Education Policy-2010 in the previous tenure for developing a human resource with quality education and knowledge of modern technology by ensuring comprehensive and quality education for all in order to face the challenges of twenty first century. In accordance with the education policy, topics on religion and moral education, corruption, extremism, climate change and disaster management, abuse of women, sexual harassment, AIDS and HIV, autism, human rights, child and women trafficking, ICT etc. were included in the curriculum for developing the sense of patriotism, ethics and value system, social consciousness, mutual respect.

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 35,39,94,197 textbooks were distributed in

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

academic year 2019-20 under this programme. Brail textbooks were distributed for the first time in 2017. 9,504 Brail textbooks were distributed in 2019-20 academic year among 750 students under this programme. Other than that, 2,30,103 textbooks were distributed for pre-primary students of 5 minority ethnic groups (*Chakma, Marma, Tripura, Garo and Sadri*) in 2019-20 academic year.

For expansion of education, increase of enrollments, reduction of drop-outs and child marriage, equalization of male-female students, participation of women in social development Department of secondary and higher education has been implementing several projects under social safety net programmes. During FY2018-19 this department distributed stipend amounting Tk. 480.54 crore among 24.51 lakh students under 3 projects relating to stipend. This stipend has been disbursed online to the students' account through mobile banking. Integrated Stipend Programme has been started since July 2019 by department of secondary and higher education. Under this programme stipend is implementing for students from class six to twelve. During FY2019-20 around 37 lakh students got stipends under integrated stipend scheme. In addition, scholarship has been given to 2.21 lakh meritorious students under revenue budget.

In order to formulate a modern and up-to-date curriculum, textbooks for pre-primary to twelfth class have been prepared in the light of the National Education Policy. Under the 'Secondary Education Sector Investment Programme (SESIP)', various programmes

have been adopted to popularize science education at the secondary level. Under this project, a programme has been taken to provide scientific equipment to 20,000 schools in order to eliminate the shortage of scientific equipment in secondary level institutions. The supply of scientific equipment has already been completed in 19,926 schools. A total of 9,447 teachers have been recruited at different times for additional class activities in Mathematics, English and Science across the country under the 'Secondary Education Quality and Access Enhancement Project' (SEQAEP).

Construction of buildings in 1,068 colleges has been completed and construction of buildings in 410 colleges is underway through the project 'Development of Selected Private Colleges for the Improvement of Education (1st revised)'. Under the Secondary Education Sector Investment Programme, 329 private secondary schools and 343 private colleges have been made government in all the *upazilas* which do not have government schools or colleges since 2009. In 2019, as many as 2,726 educational institutions (1,650 non-government school and college, 1,076 *madrasha* and vocational institute) have been included under MPO. From now inclusion of educational institutions under MPO will continue yearly.

Technical Education

The expansion of technical and vocational education, the youths of the country can be developed as productive and skilled manpower. For this reason, the vocational courses have been introduced in secondary and higher secondary level education

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

including *madrasas*. Unprecedented advancement has been achieved in technical education in the last ten years. Last year 2019 the enrolment rate in technical education was 16.05 percent. In continuation to the advancement, several projects/programmes have been taken in order to increase the enrolment rate of technical education up to 20 percent by 2020. Again, necessary steps have been taken to implement National Technical and Vocational Qualifications Framework (NTVQF) at all levels. An ‘Integrated TVET Development Action Plan’ has been developed aligning it with SDGs and 7th Five Year Plan. Time-befitting trade and technologies have been included in technical education to make the youths of the country able to be self-employed and competent enough to meet the challenges of the job market in the local and global market. Currently, in total 10,226 TVET institutions are in operational mode. Out of these, 119 institutions operate through government. The rest of 10,119 institutions are running privately.

Along with different short-term courses, BSC Engineering courses are being conducted in Engineering colleges in *Mymensingh, Faridpur, Sylhet* and *Barishal* districts. To expand technical and vocational education, many projects have been implemented. From January 2020, Stipend will provide to all the female students and 70 percent of poor, student with special needs and ethnic minority students of all the govt. and non govt. TVET institutions.

A remarkable achievement for Bangladeshi TVET students is to be exposed to China Bangladesh TVET scholarship programme.

The scholarship offers full tuition fee in Chinese government TVET institutions to study in Diploma and BSC Level. In 2018 and 2019, 428 and 96 students went to China under this scholarship programme.

Madrasah Education

Directorate of *Madrasah* Education is a newly created organisation as an apex body for ensuring proper management and administration in the field of *Madrasah* education. Presently there are 7,624 *madrasahs* (MPO enlisted) in the country and newly 325 enlisted in MPO *Madrasha*. In order to make *madrasah* education time-befitting, the curriculum has been improved alongside the teaching of religious subjects such as Quran, *Aqaid* and *Fiqh*, Arabic and Hadith from Class One to Twelve.

Similar to general education system, *madrasah* education system is also following the NCTB developed syllabus and curriculum for general core subjects and elective subjects except for the Arabic subjects for *madrasah* education. Text books for all subjects except Arabic and Islamic subjects have been printed and distributed from NCTB. Initiatives have been taken to conduct all *madrasah* examinations except the Arabic and Islamic subjects with the same syllabus up to the secondary level since 2014. Competitive, modern and life skill oriented subjects like Agriculture, ICT and career related education have been included in the syllabus of *Madrasah* education. In ensuring more transparency and accountability of the activities under *Madrasah* Education Board, filling up of forms and students’ registration are being done online using ICT.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Under the Directorate of *Madrashah* Education, the project ‘Establishment of Multimedia Classroom in 653 *Madrashahs*’ has already supplied 01 projector, 1 laptop, 1 interactive white board, 1 speaker, 1 UPS and 1 modem in each of the 322 *Madrashahs* and to improve the education management system, necessary steps have been undertaken to establish ‘*Madrashah* Education Management Information System (MEMIS)’ cell.

Higher Education

During last decade radical change has been accomplished in higher education sector in Bangladesh. Government has taken manifold steps under Bangladesh University Grants Commission (BUGC) in order to expand opportunity and increase 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 47; 46 of which started academic programme and out of 105 private universities, 96 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 to implement it by UGC. To make *madrasha* base education dynamic, Islamic Arabic university has been established in *Keragniganj*, Dhaka. Besides, a bill has been passed to make certificate of *Dawra-e-Hadith* issued by *Madrasha* equivalent to master’s degree.

According to Private University Act -2010, International Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

has been formed to ensure quality of higher education in private universities. Besides these, 34 public universities, 8 private universities, 2 international universities, 12 medical colleges, 10 research organizations and 3 government organizations have been connected to global research network through *BDren Asi@connect*.

ICT in Education

In order to establish ICT enabled efficient and modern education system, ICT in Education Master Plan has been formulated accommodating every phase of education. Computer education has been made compulsory for every student in secondary level. Organogram of non-government educational institutions (Schools and Colleges) has been modified by creating post of ICT teacher. In addition, MPO Guidelines 2018 has been formulated in which ICT teachers in non-government education institutions in lower secondary level are given priority to be included in MPO. Furthermore, a post for Computer Lab Operator (if there is a government computer lab) has been created. It will increase use of multimedia class and thereby students are being benefited by using computer lab. Total 1,528 teachers and officers at secondary education level have been provided foreign training on ICT under SESIP project. ICT cell has been established in every public university to run ICT activities in the university.

Development of Health and Family Welfare Sector

The government has been implementing different programmes in health sector to improve life standard of all citizen of the

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

country. Due to adoption of different activities, remarkable progress has been made in health sector. Because of the government's timely interventions, the fertility rate as well as death rate has decreased, average life expectancy has increased and neonatal and maternal death rate has decreased notably. The health and social safety programme of the government has contributed to the expansion of health service as well as to

improve the quality of the service. In addition, it helps to control the infectious diseases. Also, the improvement in food security system, expansion of women education and other fruitful interventions enhance living standard of people and life expectancy has also increased consequently. Table 12.5 shows the trend of health indicators from 2013 to 2019.

Table 12.5: Recent Trends in Health Indicators

| Indicator | Level | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population) | National | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.5 | 18.3 | 18.1 |
| | Urban | 18.2 | 17.2 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 16.1 | 15.9 |
| | Rural | 19.3 | 19.4 | 20.3 | 20.9 | 20.4 | 20.1 | 20.0 |
| Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population) | National | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| | Urban | 4.6 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| | Rural | 5.6 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| Average Age at Marriage | Male | 24.3 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.2 | 25.1 | 25.5 | 25.3 |
| | Female | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 18.9 | 18.9 |
| Life Expectancy at Birth (year) | Both | 70.4 | 70.7 | 70.9 | 71.6 | 72 | 72.3 | 72.6 |
| | Male | 68.8 | 69.1 | 69.4 | 70.3 | 70.6 | 70.8 | 71.1 |
| | Female | 71.2 | 71.6 | 72.0 | 72.9 | 73.3 | 73.8 | 74.2 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (<1 year) (per 1000 live births) | National | 31 | 30 | 29 | 28 | 24 | 22 | 21 |
| | Urban | 26 | 26 | 28 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 20 |
| | Rural | 34 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 22 | 22 |
| Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) | National | 41 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 31 | 29 | 28 |
| | Urban | 35 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| | Rural | 43 | 40 | 39 | 36 | 33 | 31 | 29 |
| Maternal mortality Ratio (per 1000 live births) | National | 1.97 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 1.78 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.65 |
| | Urban | 1.46 | 1.82 | 1.62 | 1.60 | 1.57 | 1.32 | 1.23 |
| | Rural | 2.11 | 1.96 | 1.91 | 1.90 | 1.82 | 1.93 | 1.91 |
| Contraceptive users rate (%) | | 62.4 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 62.3 | 62.5 | 63.1 | 63.4 |
| Total Fertility Rate (per women, 15-49 years of age) | | 2.11 | 2.11 | 2.10 | 2.10 | 2.05 | 2.05 | 2.04 |

Source: Report on Bangladesh Sample Vital Statistics-2018 & 20

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. The

initiative for establishment of CC was taken in 1998 to extend coordinated health and family planning services to the door steps of rural population. At present 13,907 CCs are functional all over the country at the union level, each for about 6,000-8,000 population.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

It is estimated that an average of 40 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 2020 are the rural people getting services through around 89.17 crore visits. During the same period, more than 6.89 crore emergency and complicated patients were referred to centres with higher facility for better management and about 88,721 normal deliveries were conducted in 4,000 CCs. Recruitment of the Community Health Care Providers (CHCPs) with proper skill development training and distribution of adequate medicines and contraceptives have made the CCs fully functional. Apart from outdoor services, Community Clinics provide health education, nutritional services, micronutrient supplementation and referral to higher facilities.

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. Currently, fully vaccinated EPI coverage is around 86 percent nationwide. Bangladesh is a polio free country since 2006 and that status has continuously been maintained. MOHFW responded effectively to the outbreak of measles and diphtheria among the forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals (FDMN) population in *Ukhiya* and *Teknaf upazilas* of *Cox's Bazar* district. A total of 48,14,528 doses of different vaccines/antigens (MR, bOPV, OCV, Penta, PCV, Td and vitamin A) were given through vaccination campaign among the FDMNs during September 2017 – December 2018.

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 (%) | Total Vaccination (%) |
|------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 2011 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 97.6 | 94.5 | 98.9 | 97.4 | 89.6 | 85.5 | 80.2 |
| 2012 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 95.1 | 99.0 | 97.6 | 90.0 | 88.5 | 80.6 |
| 2013 | 99.3 | 95.1 | 94.1 | 91.6 | 90.9 | 92.6 | 92.1 | 85.5 | 80.7 |
| 2014 | 99.2 | 95.8 | 95.1 | 92.7 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 93.0 | 86.6 | 81.6 |
| 2015 | 99.2 | 93.4 | 94.5 | 93.9 | 93.9 | 94.5 | 93.6 | 87.4 | 82.5 |
| 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 | 98.8 |
| 2018 | 100.6 | 99.3 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 98.7 | 97.3 | 96.6 | 97.6 | 97.6 |

Source: *Bangladesh EPI Census 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, DHIS2 2017, 2018

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. Among these Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) training for the doctors', Community

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

based Skilled Birth Attendant (CSBA) training for the field staff are most notable. In addition, scaling up of family planning services, safe MR services, encouraging private sectors expansion, advocacy for increasing facility delivery services have been carried out by the government. Various kinds of training activities are running on for developing skill of the doctors, Family Welfare Visitors (FWV) and all field level workers who are involved in providing for maternal and child health care.

The government has been implementing Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH) activities all over the countries with technical and financial support of the Development Partners (DPs). Now, Comprehensive EmOC services are available in all the medical college hospitals, 59 district hospitals, 132 *Upazila* Health Complexes and 63 maternal and child welfare centres. Rest of the *Upazila* Health Complexes is providing Basic EmOC (BEmOC) services. Due to EMONC services MMR falls to 170 and NMR 28. 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 12,480 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.

Nutrition

To expand the nutrition service throughout the whole 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 for a period of 2017 to 2022. The main purpose of the programme are 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. The nutrition improvement activities relate to control of nutritional deficiencies, provision of nutrient supplements and strengthening of the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment in primary, secondary and tertiary level health facilities. 327 SAM facilities have been created at District and *Upazila* hospitals. 395 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) Programmes and Nutrition Corners have been established at District and *Upazila* hospitals. Furthermore, training and awareness raising programmes have been taken up for changing the behavioral pattern of people. Besides, creation of Nutritionist position in 64 districts and development of BCC e-Toolkit for Field Workers have been completed. Nutrition status in Bangladesh has been improving consistently, as the underweight, stunting, wasting and low birth weight figures have been reduced. Breastfeeding within one hour of birth, exclusive breast feeding, children 6-59 months old supplemented with vitamin A bi-annually and night blindness, etc. figures also indicate on-track status.

Table 12.7 shows a whole picture of nutrition status of Bangladesh.

Table 12.7: Nutrition Status of Bangladesh

| Index | 2011 % | 2014 % | 2018 % | (Target %) 2022 | 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 Anemic pregnant women's | - | - | - | Less than one-third decrease | On Track |
| Rate of Anemic adolescence girl's | - | - | - | | 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 breast feeding child | 64 | 55.3 | 65 | 65 | 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 in making 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.

The digital office management has been introduced along with ensuring attendance through finger print on the machine. Health services are being provided through mobile phones from every district and *upazila* level government hospitals of the country. The clients can submit complains or receive health services through SMS at about 800 government hospitals. Advanced telemedicine services are being provided from 82 hospitals. A full-fledged call center named '*Sasthyo Batayan*' has been functioning. 'Skype Based Tele-consultation' has been introduced alongside the telemedicine service.

Health-related SDGs

HSD has been pursuing to achieve the SDG targets through implementation of an

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

approved SDG Action Plan. HSD conducted Divisional level workshops focusing on SDG related activities for enhancing knowledge and understanding of the stakeholders with key concepts and principles along with targets and indicators of the health-related SDGs, matching those with field level programme activities. In line with the 'SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee' set up at the Prime Minister's Office, an 'SDG Cell' has been established at the HSD to regularly coordinate with other units (MIS of DGHS) for data related issues. HSD sent the SDG Implementation Review (SIR) and Voluntary National Review (VNR, 2020) report to the government covering the period up to December 2019 reflecting progress against targets.

Tackling the COVID-19 Pandemic

The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) invigorated the health system fast, which has now expanded to every stratum of the society and the economy. It is a human crisis evident in every country of the world, which we have not witnessed in the last hundred years. As of 10 October 2020, total 20,61,528 cases were tested, where total positive cases identified was 3,77,073 and the total deaths were 5,500 and total recovery 2,81,365 (DGHS). The first case of death was detected on 18 March 2020 in Bangladesh and from 26 March to 30 May, the country was under the general holiday.

Bangladesh health sector started the preparation to control and contain the pandemic in the country since January 2020 based on National Preparation and Response Plan. As a living document, the National Guidelines on Clinical Management of

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) has been prepared with the latest evidence and the WHO guidelines to be followed by every clinician/hospital, who will treat COVID-19 'confirmed', 'probable', or 'suspect' cases.

The HSD, under guidance of the Honorable Prime Minister, has taken all-out efforts to prevent and control spread of COVID-19 as well as to provide health care services to the infected people. HSD has also very quickly prepared, processed and got two projects approved for implementation for responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. The two projects with total cost of Tk. 1,127.00 crore (Tk. 850.00 crore by the WB) and 1,364.00 crore (Tk. 850.00 crore by the ADB) in each case are being implemented by HSD.

A National Committee headed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare has been constituted to take necessary steps for the prevention and control of coronavirus. Besides, committees have been formed at city corporation, municipality, district, *Upazila*, and union levels. Specific hospitals have been set up in Dhaka for coronavirus patients and more hospitals are being prepared. Separate beds have been provided for coronavirus patients in district and *Upazila* level hospitals. To provide treatment to Coronavirus patients, 2,000 doctors and 5,000 senior nurses have been recruited on an urgent basis. Alongside, healthcare workers, including 386 medical technologists and 2,654 lab-attendants were recruited on outsourcing basis. Besides, as part of the stimulus programme of the government, a special honorarium equal to the basic pay of two months for the doctors, nurses and other healthcare workers who are providing

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

healthcare services to COVID-19 patients was introduced.

Family Planning Services and Reproductive Health

As a result of taking various effective initiatives by the government, Bangladesh could achieve commendable progress in the family planning programmes. In 2001, Bangladesh's population growth rate was 1.57 percent, which is now 1.37 percent. So far, the greatest achievement of the government is to ensure availability of modern and active contraceptive methods. At present, 63.4 percent of couples are using birth control methods, but in 2001 it was 53.8 percent.

According to BDHS report in 2019, Total Fertility Rates (TFR) has been declined sharply from 3.0 in 2011 births to 2.04 in 2019. The government has identified achieving the replacement level population growth from present rate of 2.04 to 2.0 as one of its main target and has taken many programmes in that direction. In line with this target activities are being implemented for increasing net reproductive rate at 75 percent.

Besides, maternal and child mortality rates have decreased due to providing mother and child health services and providing full-time child care services at the union level. At present maternal mortality rate has decreased from 1.72 to 1.65 (per thousand live births) and infant mortality rate decreased from 31 to 28 (per thousand living births).

One fifth of the total population of the country is adolescent. To provide health care service of this large portion, the health centres are made adolescent friendly. Currently, to

provide health care services for adolescent, adolescent friendly health corner are introduced in 603 health care centers including mother and child welfare centres and union health and family welfare centres.

The MCRAH unit is intended to ensure healthy reproductive life of women and adolescent during pregnancy and child birth and throughout the whole span of reproductive life as well as family planning services. This Unit is rendering Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health-Reproductive Health (MCH-RH) services from MCHTI, *Azimpur*, MFSTC, *Mohammadpur*, MCHTI, *Lalkuthy*, *Mirpur* and also from 96 Maternal and Child Welfare Centers (MCWC), 427 MCH-FP units of *Upazila* Health Complexes, 3,381 Union Health and Family Welfare Centres (UH & FWC), 14,577 Community Centres and Satellite Centres. At present Emergency Obstetric Care (Eoc) services are available in 70 Maternal & Child Welfare Centers (MCWC), MCHTI, *Azimpur*, MFSTC, *Mohammadpur*, MCHTI, *Lalkuthy*, *Mirpur* and MHC-Unit of FWVTI *Rajshahi*.

357 Doctors have been trained (one year) in Obs/Gynae and Anesthesia. These trained doctors are providing Emergency Obstetric Care (Eoc) services at District and *Upazila* level MCWCs and act as a trainer for Family Welfare Visitors (FWV) on MR, post abortion care, KMC, CNCP and refreshers training on EoC to FWVs. 754 FWVs have been trained (6 months) in OT management and nursing care. 2068 FWVs have received 6 months training on midwifery. This has helped in increasing the knowledge and skills on Midwifery at union level service delivery points like UH and FWC. 11,257 Family Welfare Assistants

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

(FWA) and Health Assistants (HA) have received training on six months CSBA programme. This training has been designed for developing their skill in safe delivery at home and thereby contributing to the reduction of maternal and child mortality. To prevent unwanted pregnancy, Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP) has been introduced throughout the country. It works as a backup support, and prevent induced and unsafe abortion.

Health in Private Sector

Providing demand base health service for all people by government alone is not possible although various effective step taken. For this, to flourish private health sector, government is providing monetary and other support. In private sector through registered hospital, clinic and diagnostic centres health service delivery is carried out. NGO's are playing significant role on health service like sanitation, supply of pure drinking water and elimination of contagious diseases like diarrhea. Besides, lots of NGO's are working actively in HIV/AIDS, nutrition and other programmes under health, population and nutrition sector development programme. Scope for investment in the projects run by Public Private Partnership (PPP) has been created. Under the Public Private Partnership strategy government has taken initiative to establish 7 hospitals.

Medical Education

The government not only pays attention at health service but also health education. In addition to various specialized institutions, postgraduate courses have been started in medical colleges. There are 36 government

Medical Colleges (4,068 seats in the government level), one Government Armed Forced Medical College (125 seats) and 5 Army Medical Colleges (250 seats), 9 Government Dental College (532 seats), 28 post-graduate Medical Institutions (1,518), 9 Medical assistant training institutions (818 seats), 11 Institute of Health Technology (IHT) (2,585), 15 nursing colleges and 70 Non-government Medical Colleges (6,281 seats), 26 Dental College (1,405 seats), 200 Medical Assistant Training Institutions (13,642 seats), 97 Institute of Health Technology (8,340 seats) are working to create skilled manpower. In 2018-19 session MBBS course have been started in 5 new Government Medical colleges (*Netrokona, Nilphamari, Naogaon, Magura, Chandpur*). Besides, administrative approval has been given to establish an Institute of Health Technology in *Gopalganj* and *Gazipur* districts. Apart from this to encourage alternative medical service, 7 alternative medical care colleges are functioning.

Nursing Services

Nursing directorate has been upgraded to Nursing and Midwifery Directorate on 16 November 2016 in order to strengthen nursing education and services. The main objective of this directorate is to frame policy for improvement in the health services, produce adequate number of nurse/midwife/nurse graduates and send proposal to the government for establishing nursing institutes besides assisting the government in implementing development and welfare activities. At this moment, 33,287 nurses are serving in government health service and nursing institutes. 3 year

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

long diploma in Nursing and midwifery course has been introduced in 43 government nursing institutes for improving the quality of nursing education and services. Number of seats has been raised from 1,580 to 2,730 in Diploma in nursing science and midwifery course. 5,100 senior staff nurses were recruited in 2018. Beside these, there are 5,054 senior staff nurses are appointed through BPSC in April 2020 to tackle the Covid-19 pandemic situation. 3,000 posts were created for Midwives in accordance with the pledge of the Prime minister. 1,600 senior staff nurses were imparted post basic advanced midwifery training. 1,200 certified midwives were posted in different *Upazila* health programme and Union sub centres. Recently, 1,148 midwives were recruited through the recommendation of the BPSC. Process for recruiting more 600 midwives is going on.

Reform in Health sector

Several reform activities have been undertaken in the health sector for ensuring the health service of the people. ‘Medical services act’ and ‘Mental health act’ has been framed to fulfill this objective. Laptop and Android Tablets were distributed were distributed in grassroots level including community clinics. Every citizen is being given a Health identification code. The draft of National E-Health policy and the strategy has been finalized. Admission in medical and dental colleges, human resource management, leave and deputation of doctors, training and higher education management has been digitized.

Digital attendance system as well as digital office management has been introduced. Health service is being delivered through mobile phones from all district and *upazila* government hospitals. People are able to complain or receive health service from around 800 government health centres through sms. ‘*Shastho batayon*’, a 24 hour call centre is made fully functional. A skype based tele consultation service is also functional.

Programmes for Women and Child Development

Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is working for total socio-economic development of women. Important activities of the ministry include women empowerment, taking steps for self-employment of women through bringing the products of the grass root level women entrepreneurs in the business, stop women abuse, stop women trafficking, facilitate safety of women in work place and ensure women’s participation in the mainstream economic activities etc. ‘Domestic violence (prevention and security) Act-2010’ has been enacted as well as rules have been framed under this Act for establishing equal rights and elimination of discrimination against women at all levels of state and public life. ‘National Women Development Policy-2011, ‘National Child Policy-2011’ and ‘Comprehensive policy on Initial Care and Development of Child-2013’, ‘Dowry Prevention Act-2018’, ‘Child marriage Prevention Rules-2018’, ‘*Shishu* Academy Act- 2018’ and ‘Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Act-2014’ and Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) Rules- 2018’ has been enacted.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Government is implementing various programmes for protection, establishment of rights and development of women. Different types of allowances as well as food assistance are being provided to poor and destitute women for their socio-economic development. Poor mothers are being financially supported through Maternity Allowance for Poor Mothers and Lactating Mother Assistance Fund. Besides, micro credit programme for self-employment and income generation trainings are being imparted at the *upazila* level. Five *Karmajibi Mohila* Hostel (working women's hostel) are being operated in Dhaka, *Chattogram*, *Khulna*, *Jashore* and *Rajshahi* for the working women. Construction work of two more hostels in *Mirpur* and *Khilgaon* is underway. Construction work of a six-storey hostel in *Gazipur* is also underway. To facilitate participation of women in their work, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs has been working to finalise the draft of the 'Day Care Act, 2020'.

Female Assistance centres have been established in six divisional cities for providing legal assistance to abused women. 67 One stop crisis cells have been set up in 47 district hospitals and 20 *upazila* health complexes across the country under Multi-sectoral Programme (4th Phase) for Prevention of Women Abuse for providing service to abused women and children. National trauma center and counseling center has been established for providing psycho-social counseling to women and children numbering 1,451 from National Trauma and Counseling centre and 54,511 from national Helpline 109. The National Forensic DNA

Profiling Laboratory has been set up to ensure speedy justice for women victims. In addition, departmental DNA screening laboratories for DNA testing have been set up in 7 medical college hospitals to assist abused women and children. So far, a total of 21,790 DNA tests have been completed. 10 Trauma Centers have been set up for *Rohingyas* in *Cox's Bazar*.

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. 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.

Significant activities that have been undertaken for ending child labour and child abuse, providing education to children with health, education, nutrition and vocational training include implementation of social awareness and parenting activities for development, 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*

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 etc.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) is working for poverty reduction, human resource development and other activities for rehabilitation of the neglected segment of population along with the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), orphans, destitute, poor and helpless.

The Social Security Programme is a successful programme of the ministry. 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 marginalized people, financial support programmes for patient with cancer, kidney and liver cirrhosis, stroke paralysis, congenital heart diseases and thalassemia etc. programmes are the most notable social security programmes of MoSW.

The Department of Social Services is conducting various activities for the mental development, nurturing, education, training and rehabilitation of orphans, risky and abandoned children. 85 *Sarkari Shishu Paribar* are being run in the country for the upbringing of the non-parental children, creating a sense of responsibility and discipline among them, rehabilitation through

training and education. Baby home, day time child care centres, financial assistance to non-government orphanage are the other programmes of MoSW for the development of the children.

Persons with disabilities are an integral part of society. The government is committed to improving their quality of life. The Department of Social Services is conducting various programmes to protect the welfare, development and rights of persons with various types of disabilities and to rehabilitate them. The important programmes are-integrated visionary education programme, schools for the visually impaired, institution for children with mental disabilities, vocational training, employment and rehabilitation center for physically handicapped and so on.

Poverty is a major obstacle to the social and economic development of Bangladesh. The Department of Social Services is implementing the five 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 center, urban community programme, rehabilitation programme for the burnt and people with disabilities and loan programme in asrayan project.

MoSW has other welfare and services activities such as hospital social services activities, voluntary social welfare activities and so on.

Youth and Sports

Youth Development

Youth Directorate is implementing various programmes for converting youth force to skilled human resource through training, technology and technical knowledge. ‘National Service’ programme is being implemented through youth directorate for creating job opportunities for the educated and unemployed youth. Young male and females having secondary and upper level of education are being given the chance to contribute in nation building activities following the policy of the programme.

Youth directorate is working for the development and expansion of information technology. Educated but unemployed youths are being trained through 70 centres in 64 districts in internet, networking, computer basic course, graphic design and video editing course. 60,30,767 male and female youths were trained skill development in different trades till February 2020 for providing them the chance for employment and self-employment. Among them, 22,30,767 male and female youths became self-reliant through self-employment. 9,56,187 beneficiaries were given loan facility worth Tk. 1,950.46 crore from principal and revolving loan fund for taking up and extension of projects.

Furthermore, to implement National Youth Policy 2017, Youth Action Plan has been prepared and preparation of Youth Development Index is in final stage.

Sports Development

Directorate of Sports is playing an effective role in motivating the children, juvenile and youth towards sports at grass root level. Comprehensive training is being imparted to both male and female participants in various disciplines in educational institutions, sports club and sports institutions. Directorate of Sports is also arranging different competitions for assessing the capability in sports and also to develop that capability. Directorate of Sports is also contributing in raising national and international level players, extension of social security in sports arena, prevention of abuse of drugs, health consciousness, environment consciousness, empowerment of women and increase the social status of the sportsmen. Awareness is being raised through annual sports competition for people with autism and other disorders related to neuro-development. Sports items are being supplied for free to educational and sports institutions for arranging sports events. Bachelor of Physical Education (BPED) programme is being conducted through 6 government physical training institutes.

Cultural Affairs

17 organisations under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs is conducting various activities for the development, preservation, expansion and extension of Bangladeshi culture and provides necessary patronage to Bangla language and literature, music, fine art, drama, film and creative publication.

Renovation, preservation, survey and excavation of the archaeological sites of the country is going on in order to properly

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

preserve the archaeological resources and artifacts of the country. *Amjhupi Nilkuthi* has been started as a museum in *Meherpur* district. Opened for the visitors to visit *Itakhola Mura* Temple and *Bihara* and *Rupaban Mura* Temple and *Bihara* at *Kotbari* in *Comilla* district. Moreover that reforms, preservation, repair and construction of other 15 archaeological sites were duly completed in FY2019-20 till February 2020. Archaeological excavation has been conducted at 7 archaeological sites. Archaeological survey has been conducted at 14 *Upazilas*. Tourist attractive 9 archaeological sites have been declared as protected monuments by notification in the official gazette. Thus country's local tourism industry is evolving along with preserving cultural heritage.

Bangla Academy is working for cultural enlightenment and conducts important activities including compilation of dictionary, research and publication in different areas as well as arranges book fair in the month of February and celebrates different significant days every year. Bangladesh *Shilpakala* Academy works for the development, preservation, expansion and patronization of fine art, dramatic art, music etc. Syllabus-based training workshops on vocal music, dance, dramatic art, fine art and rhythm instruments is being conducted in *Shilpakala* Academy of 64 districts.

Jatiyo Gronthokendro (National Book Centre) is working for collection and distribution of books and reading materials, e-book, journal and different reading materials which could be accessed online by the readers, according to their taste.

Providing registration certificate to 55 private libraries and distributing books as grants to 676 private libraries has been done in FY2019-20. 71 libraries are being operated under this directorate. *Nazrul* Institute is working on art and literature of National Poet *Kazi Nazrul islam*. *Nazrul* Institute published 37 books till February 2020.

Department of Archives and Libraries bears the responsibility to collect and preserve historical and administrative papers and documents. A duplicate copy of the map/design of National Assembly Complex Area drawn by the American Architect Louis Isadore Kahn was collected for preservation in the National Archives. 1,380 files/records and 6,726 books and papers were collected for preservation. 7,368 ISBN were issued to various authors and publishers. 54 persons were in posted professional training on advanced archival record management and modern library management. 1,91,534 pages of records, books, newspapers were scanned for digital preservation.

Development of *Chattogram Hill Tracts*

The *Chattogram Hill Tracts* is an integral part of our culture and heritage. The government is working heartily for the development of the marginal people of the hill tracts. In FY2019-20, a total of 2,084 projects/ schemes have been taken in the three hill districts at a cost of Tk. 873.74 crore. The government arranges different types of development and technical projects for the betterment of hilly people and their glorious culture.

Broadcast

Ministry of Information is one of the most important publicity coordination departments

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

of the government. Information on all the development activities of the government is being sent to the top level of the government including different print and electronic media from this ministry. The government is taking various projects/activities for the modernisation and development of the media. In FY2019-20 14 projects/activities have

been taken by Ministry of Information. All these activities were aimed of bringing about the ‘unprecedented development of communication networking, including global media, in keeping with the technological advancement and excellence in the context of globalisation and that Bangladesh is going ahead in this development.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Bangladesh has achieved an outstanding development in poverty alleviation during last decade because of successive nonstop endeavors of the government. 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, as a result of efficient implementation of different government and non-government development programmes. According to the 7th Five Year Plan, it has been targeted to reduce poverty rate at 18.6 percent by 2020. In order to attain the desired target of poverty alleviation, the government provides special priority in social safety net programmes. For this reason, the scope and allocation of social safety-net programmes are being extended every year. Bangladesh follows the life cycle approach of social safety-net programme with a view to bringing efficiency and effectiveness. For this purpose, Bangladesh has already formulated 'National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)'. A total of Tk. 74,367 crore has been allocated against social safety net programme in 2019-20 national budget. Currently, the government is working for acquiring poverty and hunger related targets to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The government has fixed up the target to reduce poverty rate at 9.7 percent and malnutrition rate less than 10 percent by 2030. Different government and non-government institutions, autonomous bodies carry out various activities including providing microcredit to accomplish the government's efforts of poverty reduction. the government has also implementing some special projects for instance 'Aktee Bari Aktee Khamar' (One House One Farm), 'Ashrayan', 'Grihayan,' 'Ghore Phera' in order to make a hunger and poverty free country. In addition, the government offers allowances for widows, destitute women, old aged people and so on.

Poverty Situation in Bangladesh

Poverty alleviation is one of the major indications of the socio-economic development of a state and society. As a result of collective efforts of the government and non-government sectors, Bangladesh has achieved tremendous development in poverty alleviation during the last few years. According to house hold 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 latest estimate poverty rate stood at 20.5 percent in

2009. The government has set up a target to reduce the poverty to 18.6 percent at the end of the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020). Though, Bangladesh is ahead of many developing countries in poverty alleviation, still approximately one-fifth portion of total population of the country lives below the poverty line. The preferred scale of socio-economic development may not be possible by keeping a large portion of population below the poverty line. For this reason, poverty reduction is a major concern on the policy and development issues of the country. As a result of poverty reduction, a progress is

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

found in World Human Development Index. According to ‘Human Development Index-2018’ Bangladesh’s position was 135 among 189 countries. In 2016, Bangladesh was 139 in the list.

Measurement of Poverty Incidence in Bangladesh

The first Household Expenditure Survey (HES) in Bangladesh was conducted in FY1973-74 and up to FY1991-92, few HES were carried out following the same strategies. HES’ were accomplished by Food Energy Intake (FEI) and Direct Calorie Intake (DCI) method. According to this method, a man having calorie intake of less than 2,122 kilo-calories per day is considered as absolute poor. Conversely, a man having an intake of below 1,805 kilo-calories is measured as hard-core poor. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has adopted ‘Cost of Basic Needs (CBN)’ for HES for the first time in 1995-96 and renamed the title of the survey

as Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES). The same method applied in the HIES’ in 2000-2016. This method also considered non-food consumption items for compiling poverty index.

Trends of Poverty

The latest HIES was conducted in 2016. According to the result of this survey, With in half an era, the incidence of income poverty (measured by CBN considering the upper poverty line) declined almost 7.2 percentage points (from 31.5% in 2010 to 24.3% in 2016). During this period, the compound poverty reduced per year 4.23 percent. On the contrary, the rate of income poverty declined from 40.0 percent to 31.5 percent from 2005 to 2010. At that time, compound poverty annually reduced by 4.67 percent. In rural areas poverty reduction rate is higher (4.68%) than urban areas (1.97%). The trends of poverty are depicted in Table 13.1

Table 13.1: Trend of Income Poverty

| | 2016 | 2010 | Annual Change (%) (2010 to 2016) | 2005 | Annual Change (%) (2005 to 2010) |
|----------------------------|------|------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|
| Head Count Index | | | | | |
| National | 24.3 | 31.5 | -4.23 | 40.0 | -4.67 |
| Urban | 18.9 | 21.3 | -1.97 | 28.4 | -5.59 |
| Rural | 26.4 | 35.2 | -4.68 | 43.8 | -4.28 |
| Poverty Gap | | | | | |
| National | 5.0 | 6.5 | -4.28 | 9.0 | -6.30 |
| Urban | 3.9 | 4.3 | -1.61 | 6.5 | -7.93 |
| Rural | 5.4 | 7.4 | -5.12 | 9.8 | -5.46 |
| Squared Poverty Gap | | | | | |
| National | 1.5 | 2.0 | -4.68 | 2.9 | -7.16 |
| Urban | 1.2 | 1.3 | -1.33 | 2.1 | -9.15 |
| Rural | 1.7 | 2.2 | -4.21 | 3.1 | -6.63 |

Source: BBS, HIES-2016.

Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption

The statistics of household nominal income, expenditure and consumption from the surveys 1995-96 to 2016 have been provided in Table 13.2. The difference between

expenditure and consumption is that ‘consumption’ excludes lumpy expenditures like durable goods purchases and some other expenditure such as payment of tax, insurance, expenses of pilgrimage/hajj, marriage and so on. However, ‘expenditure’ includes all such expenses.

Table 13.2: Monthly Household Nominal Income, Expenditure and Consumption Expenditure by Residence

| Year of Survey | Residence | Average Monthly (Taka) | | |
|----------------|-----------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| | | Income | Expenditure | Consumption Expenditure |
| 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-2016.

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. Like income, expenditure and consumption expenditure have also raised to a continuous speed. In 1996, household monthly expenditure was Tk. 4,090

which increased to Tk. 15,715 in 2016. The increase has been 3.84 times.

- The average monthly household expenditure was also increased both at rural and urban level. In 2016 rural expenditure was Tk. 14,156 which is higher than rural income (Tk. 13,398). This incidence occurred for the first time in the history of Bangladesh.
- In a general analysis it is found that since 1995-96 the increase rate of expenditure and consumption expenditure is higher than that of income.

Deciles Distribution of Income and Gini Co-efficient

groups and Gini co-efficient in rural and urban areas are presented in Table 13.3.

According to the surveys conducted in 2010 and 2016, the ratio of income by deciles

Table 13.3: Percentage Distribution of Income Accruing 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.

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 share of top 5 percent households increased 3.21 percent in 2016. Above all, Gini co-efficient increased in 2016 than in 2010.

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

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.
- There is slight increase but not significant change of Gini co-efficient of consumption in 2016 with respect to 2010.
- In the rural area, Gini co-efficient increased a little (0.275% in 2010

whereas 0.300% in 2016). On the other hand, in the urban area a small reduction of Gini co-efficient occurred in 2016 compared to 2010 (0.330% in 2016 whereas 0.338% in 2010).

Head Count Ratio (HCR) on the Basis of CBN Method 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 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| Divisions | 2016 | | | 2010 | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Using the Upper Poverty Line | | | | | |
| | Total | Rural | Urban | Total | Rural | Urban |
| 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.

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 *Barishal*, *Khulna* and *Sylhet* division, poverty rate is higher in urban areas than rural areas and

- Urban poverty in Sylhet and *Chattogram* division increased in 2016 though the average poverty rate decreased compare to 2010.

Picture of Poverty Situation

According to ‘SDGs: Bangladesh Progress Report-2018’ the country’s poverty rate is 21.8 percent. According to the 7th Five Year Plan, it has been projected to reduce poverty at 18.6 percent by 2020 on the basis of upper poverty rate and 8.9 percent on the basis of lower poverty rate. The Table 13.6 depicts the projection of decreasing poverty rate during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Table 13.6: Projection of Poverty Alleviation during 7th Five Year Plan

| Poverty Line | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 |
|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Poverty Elasticity to GDP | -0.93 | -0.93 | -0.93 | -0.93 | -0.93 |
| Reduction of Moderate Poverty | | | | | |
| Upper poverty line (% of population) | 23.5 | 22.3 | 21.0 | 19.8 | 18.6 |
| Poverty Elasticity to GDP | -1.19 | -1.19 | -1.19 | -1.19 | -1.19 |
| Reduction of Extreme Poverty | | | | | |
| Upper poverty line (% of population) | 12.1 | 11.2 | 10.4 | 9.7 | 8.9 |

Source: General Economics Division. Planning Commission

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Bangladesh

The United Nations declares ‘Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2016-2030 period. It is also known as ‘Agenda 2030’. A Chief Co-coordinator of SDGs Affairs has been appointed in the Prime Minister’s Office in order to effective review of this agenda. General Economics Division (GED) of Planning Commission plays the secretarial role of all types of SDGs programmes.

For effective implementation of SDGs, GED has published ‘Mapping of Ministries by Targets in the Implementation of SDGs aligning with 7th Five Year Plan’. According to this publication 40 Ministries/Divisions including PMO and Cabinet Division have been identified as lead Ministries/Division to 169 targets of SDGs. Another book ‘Data Gap Analysis for Sustainable Development Goals’ has been published with a view to collecting information for proper monitoring and evaluations of SDGs.

A book titled ‘SDG Financing Strategy: Bangladesh Perspective’ has been published to estimate the resources needed for implementing SDGs. In addition to that, ‘National Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of SDGs: Bangladesh Perspective’ has been formulated for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of SDGs. Moreover, ‘National Action Plan of Ministries/ Divisions by Targets for the Implementation of SDGs’ has been published by GED. The plan will act as a guideline for the Ministries/ Divisions to determine the types of projects/ programmes which will be needed to achieve

the targets of SDGs during the 7th FYP and until 2030. The latest publication about SDGs is Sustainable Development Goals: Bangladesh Progress Report-2018’. This book is the first formal report on implementation progress of SDGs in Bangladesh. In this report the goal wise progress has been described. On the contrary, the challenges on implementing the targets have been identified with way forward.

Ongoing Social Safety-net Programmes

The government has been continuing the social safety net programmes with a view to alleviating poverty through improvement of socio-economic condition of the ultra-poor.

The government has adopted the life cycle approach of social safety net. In FY2019-20 a total of Tk. 74,367 crore has been allocated for social safety net programmes. The allocation is 14.21 percent of the budget and 2.58 percent of GDP of the same fiscal year.

The government has been implementing some general safety net programmes such as ensuring food security, distribution of free food, food for work and test relief and so on. Apart from, the government has also implementing some special projects for instance ‘*Aktee Bari Aktee Khamar*’ (One House One Farm), ‘*Ashrayan*’, ‘*Grihayan*,’ ‘*Ghore Phera*’ in order to make a hunger and poverty free country. In addition, the government offers allowances for widows, destitute women, old-aged people and so on. The *Palli Sanchoy* Bank (Rural Savings Bank) has already been established with a view to encouraging rural savings and its utilisation.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

The government has formulated ‘National Social Security Strategy (NSSS)’ to reform the prevailing social security system and ensure efficiency and effectiveness of safety -net programmes. According to this strategy, the ongoing social security programmes of Bangladesh have been classified into five schemes on the basis of life cycle approach. These are: (a) schemes for children; (b) schemes for the labour force; (c) pension for old aged people; (d) programmes for disable people and (e) small and special programmes.

Ministries engaged in implementation of social safety-net programmes have been grouped into five clusters, each with a lead co-coordinating ministry. The thematic programme clusters are: (1) social allowance, (2) food security and disaster assistance, (3) social insurance, (4) labour/livelihood interventions and (5) human development and social empowerment. Implementing ministries have the responsibility of designing and effective implementation of programmes. The implementing ministries will have to coordinate with other ministries in their own cluster.

Important Social Safety-net programmes in FY2019-20

a. Scope and allocation of cash transfer allowance such as old aged allowance, widow and destitute women allowance, freedom fighters’ honorarium, allowance for orphans and disabled and food safety programme has been increased.

b. Allocation of Tk. 2,640.00 crore, Tk. 1020.00crore and Tk. 3,385.05 crore have been made for old aged allowance, widow and destitute women allowance and honorarium for freedom fighters respectively.

c. 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).

A total of Tk. 1084.00 crore has been allotted for this sector. Out of this amount Tk. 785.00 crore will be used for PKSF financial assistance programme, Tk. 235.00 crore for SDF microcredit programme and Tk. 6.00 crore for women self-employment microcredit programme. The budget allocations of FY2018-19 and FY2019-20 depict in the Table 13.7:

Table 13.7: Allocation Pattern of Social Safety-net Programmes and Social Empowerment

(In Crore Taka)

| Programmes | Budget (2018-19) Revised | Budget 2019-20 |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|
| Cash Transfer (Special and various allowances) Programmes | 32161.43 | 34414.44 |
| Food Security Programmes: Social Protection | 11754.11 | 14528.75 |
| Micro Credit Programmes : Social Empowerment | 678 | 1084 |
| Miscellaneous funds: Social Empowerment | 757.25 | 792.45 |
| Miscellaneous funds: Social Protection | 1424.26 | 2615.67 |
| Ongoing Development Projects | 17036.32 | 18539.80 |
| New Development Projects | 17629.16 | 20931.62 |
| Total | 64,404 | 74,367 |

Source: Finance Divisio

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 FY2019-20 an amount of Tk. 34,414.44 crore has been allocated for cash transfer (special and various allowances) programmes, social empowerment and some other activities. Some selected cash transfer programmes under the overall social safety-net programme are described in brief below:

Old Age Allowance Programme

This programme is initiated in 1997-98. In the beginning, 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. The number of beneficiaries has been increased from 40 lakh to 44 (lakhs) in the FY2019-20, who will receive Tk. 500 as monthly allowance. Among the 44 lakhs Beneficiaries half of them are elderly women.

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 from 14 lakhs people to 17 lakhs in FY2019-20, who are receiving Tk. 500 as monthly allowances.

Maternity Allowance for Poor Mother

This programme introduced as social safety-net programme in FY2007-08 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 FY2018-19, the allowance increases into Tk. 800 per month. In addition, the term of the allowance extends to 36 months from 24 months. The number of beneficiaries increases to 7 lakh 70 thousand in FY2019-20 from 7 lakh in FY2018-19.

Working Lactating Mother Assistance Fund

This programme started since FY2010-11 with a view to providing financial assistance to the urban poor working lactating mothers. Earlier, a poor lactating working mother receives amount of Tk. 500 per month up to 24 months. From FY2019-20, amount and duration has been increased. Now, a lactating mother gets Tk. 800 per month for 36 months.

Currently, the programme is restricted to the lactating mothers in Dhaka, Narayanganj, and Gazipur garments areas and all city corporations/ municipalities of the country. In FY2019-20, 2.75 lakh poor lactating mothers has been provided under this programme.

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. 12,000.00

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

per month as honorarium. Moreover, the government also increases the honorarium of the title holder freedom fighter. Currently, the government provides Tk. 35,000.00 to the *Birshrestha*, Tk. 25,000.00 to *Biruttom*, Tk. 20,000.00 to *Birbikram* and Tk. 15,000.00 to the *Birprotik* per month as honorarium.

Furthermore, in FY2018-19, every Freedom Fighter who is alive has been given Tk. 5,000 as Victory Day Allowance and for all Freedom Fighters, 20 percent of the honorarium has been given as Bangla New Year allowance. In FY2018-19, a total of Tk. 3,305.00 crore has been allocated for this programme. Presently a total of 84,106 Freedom Fighters or their dependents from 37 districts have been given the monthly honorarium being distributed electronically through G2P.

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. In FY2019-20, an amount of Tk. 456.99 crore has been allocated for this programme. Those programmes will play a significant role in improving the quality of living standard and health care of the war wounded and martyrs freedom fighters' families.

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 FY2003-04 to FY2018-19, a total of Tk. 38.25 crore allocated for this programme as revolving fund. In FY2019-20, Tk. 75.00 lakh earmarked for this programme. Moreover, it has been estimated to distribute Tk. 9.00 crore as loan and to recover Tk. 10.00 crore during the current fiscal year under this programme.

Allowance for the Financially Insolvent Disabled Citizens

The Government of Bangladesh is implementing a multi-faceted programme under the Social Security Programme through the Ministry of Social Welfare to establish the constitutional rights of persons with disabilities and to implement national and international commitment. In continuation of this, the Insolvent Disability Allowance Programme was introduced in the FY2005-06. Under this programme, an allowance was given at the rate of Tk. 200 to 1 lakh 4 thousand 166 disabled people. The number of beneficiaries has increased from 10 lakh to 15 lakh 45 thousand in the FY2019-20, who are receiving 750 Tk. as monthly allowance.

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, Under this programme allocation was for 12,209 person, stipends is being provided at the primary, secondary, higher-secondary and higher levels at monthly rates of Tk. 750, 800, 900 and 1300. The number of beneficiaries have been increased from 90,000 thousand to 1 lakh in the FY2019-20.

Capitation Grant for Non-government Orphanage

The government allocates capitation grant for the non-government orphanages. Capitation grant is provided for up to a maximum of 50 percent orphans in a private orphanage registered by the Department of Social Services. A grant of Taka 232.80 crore is provided to 96,250 residents during FY2019-20.

Development of the Living standards of the gypsy community:

During the period 2012-13, the programme started to improve the standard of living of the people of Gypsy, Dalits and *Harijans* by transforming them into skilled manpower. The programme was implemented in seven districts of Dhaka, Chattogram, *Dinajpur*, *Patuakhali*, *Jessore*, *Naogaon* and *Habiganj* districts as a pilot project, respectively. Now this programme is being implemented in 64 districts. The amount allocated in FY2019-20 is about 9.23 crore. The total number of

beneficiaries in the FY2019-20 is 10,000 thousand.

Development of the Living standards of the backward community:

The present government has taken various activities to improve the quality of life of the backward people to integrate them into the mainstream of society. From the FY2012-13 to the next FY2018-19, development programmes of the Gypsy and the backward people were two together. The programme is separated from the FY2019-20 and is being run as a separate programme called 'Living standards development programme for the backward people'. In FY2019-20, a total of Tk. 57.87 crore has been allocated for this programme.

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 FY2019-20, a total of Tk. 5.56 crore has been allocated for this programme. It is estimated that 7,650 transgender people directly benefited through this programme.

Programmes under Food Assistance 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 FY2019-2020 (February, 2020), 0.08 lakh MT of rice and 2.03 lakh MT of flour have been distributed.

Food For Work (Kabikha) and Taka For Work (Kabita) Programmes:

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief conducts these programme. This programme has been operating for rural infrastructure renovation. A total of Tk. 1498.65 crore has been allocated for this programme in the FY2019-20.

Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) Programme

Generally, this assistance is provided to the families affected by the disaster after the disaster has been restored. This assistance is provided to every family for 20 to 40 kg monthly 2 to 5 months. Besides, the fishermen who are abstaining from mother hilsa and jatka are also getting VGF assistance. Poor people also get VGF help at various religious festivals. In FY2019-20, 1,49,980.90 MT food grains have been distributed for this programme.

Test Relief (TR) programme

In FY2019-20, an amount of Tk. 1,530 crore has been allocated under this programme. Out of this, a total of Tk. 88,157 crore in the first phase and Tk. 51,804 crore in the second phase has been allocated.

Gratuitous Relief (GR) Programme

Under GR (rice) programme food assistance provides to the disaster vulnerable poor, distressed and helpless people affected by various natural calamities. In FY2019-20, a total of Tk. 98.95 crore has been distributed under this programme.

Employment Programme for Ultra-Poor

In FY2009-10, the activities started in the whole country by giving preference to the poorest and workable people of 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 FY2019-20, allocation of Tk. 821.38 crore has been recieved.

Social Protection Activities to combat COVID-19

To protect the poor from the adverse effects of Coronavirus, as part of stimulus programme, the government has expanded the scope of Social Safety Net by increasing the number of beneficiaries of old-age allowances, widow and divorce allowances and disability allowances by 11 lakhs. Alongside, to protect the ultra-poor who have become jobless and lost their income due to the outbreak of Coronavirus, the government is providing direct cash transfer of Tk. 2,500 each to 50 lakhs beneficiary families.

Ongoing Programmes/Projects under the Social Safety-net

In order to eradicate poverty government cannot retain its responsibility only through implementing different types of allowances and food assistance programmes. Moreover, the government executes many inventive projects/programmes for poverty alleviation. A total of 73 projects/programmes are implemented in FY2019-20 for poverty

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

reduction under social empowerment sector. Among these 60 are running projects/programmes, the rest 13 are new projects/programmes. An amount of Tk. 20,931.62 crore has been allocated to implements these projects. Brief descriptions of some projects/programmes of social safety-net are given below:

Ashrayan-2 (Poverty Alleviation and Rehabilitation) Project

Ashrayan project was commenced in 1997 for rehabilitating the landless, homeless and rootless families. A number of 1,54,238 landless, rootless and homeless people have been rehabilitated through *Ashrayan* project through construction of barrack houses and a number of 1,43,777 houses have been built on one's own land. A total of 2,98,249 families have been rehabilitated through *Ashrayan* project. According to future plan a massive work of constructing houses for the landless and homeless families will be started just after the list of landless and homeless families are finalised.

Grihayan Tahabil

Grihayan Tahabil was launched in FY1997-98 considering the housing problem along with reducing poverty of homeless poor and low income rural people. Bangladesh Bank coordinates the whole activities of the programme. *Grihayan Tahabil* provides Tk. 1,30,000 as housing loan for each house. Bangladesh Bank allows loan to the implementing NGOs at a simple interest rate of 1.50 percent and the NGOs provide loans to the beneficiaries at the rate of 5.50 percent interest. The recovery period is 3 to 10 years. 616 NGOs are executing this programme at

404 *upozilas* of 64 districts. Up to February 2020, Tk. 347.99 crore has been disbursed under this programme. In total 82,496 houses have been built and 4,12,480 rural poor people have directly benefitted through this programme.

The project not only constructs home for the homeless people but also finances to build dormitory/ hostel for female workers especially for the garment workers. A 12 storied hostel for the poor female workers has been constructed at with a cost of Tk. 24.61 crore at *Ashulia, Savar* through financial assistance of *Grihayan Tahabil*. As many as 744 women workers will get residential facility in this hostel. Moreover, *Grihayan Tahabil* has sanctioned Tk. 2.00 crore to the '*Ghore Phera Kormosuchi*' implemented by Bangladesh *Krishi* Bank. Meanwhile, Tk. 25 crore is sanctioned in favor of Ministry of Labor for the construction of Labor Hostel/Dormitories by Department of Labor. Moreover, a total of Tk. 10.84 crore has been donated from this programme among the disaster affected loan receivers.

Poverty Alleviation Activities of Rural Development and Co-operative Division

The Rural Development and Cooperative Division (RD CD) has prepared short and medium term action plan for poverty reduction. These are formulated according to the guidelines of Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 7th FYP and the 'National Rural Development Policy, 2001'. Activities of few projects relate to poverty alleviation and social safety-net as well as actions of few Departments/Foundations under Rural Development and Co-operatives Division are discussed describe below:

Amar Bari Amar Khamar

Amar Bari Amar Khamar (My House My Farm) is a permanent poverty alleviation model. The project is being implemented to build every home as a center of economic activity. People having land up to 50 decimal, those who live in the hilly/char/backward localities having maximum one acre of land are the target group of the project. The objective of sustainable development goals is to reduce all types of poverty everywhere, as part of SDG's 'Mission-1 and 'Mission-2' to free from hunger, food security and improved and expansion of sustainable agriculture' and 'Mission-5' 'Gender Equality, Empowerment of women and girls'. The project is being implemented in every ward of all union of all the districts of the country.

The special feature of the project is to increase agricultural and non-agricultural production, income and employment opportunities by creating own permanent capital of beneficiaries and the

sustainable use of this capital. Up to February 2020, in total 1,15,422 Village Development Organisations (VDOs) have been formed under this project. Almost 2.52 crore poor people directly or indirectly have been benefitted through these VDOs.

As a result of successful implementation of this project, the project will play a vital role in promoting poverty-free, middle-income countries, by 2021, by ensuring permanent and sustainable poverty reduction of 55 lakh poor families of 2.75 million beneficiaries.

The government has established and set up

Palli Shanchoy Bank (PSB) for managing and mobilising permanent fund developed by the Village Development Organisations earlier formed under *Amar Bari Amar Khamar* project. Banking operation is being conducted through 485 branches of 485 *upazilas* of the country.

Comprehensive Village Development Programme (CVDP) 3rd Phase

The objective of the project is to reduce poverty and to improve life standard of the poor in the poverty stricken areas of the country with an aim to establish village as the focal point of development. During the project period (1st January, 2018 to 31st December, 2021), a total of 14,30,163 members of the cooperatives (both men and women) will be trained for different duration. Targeted output/physical targets of the project are respectively: number of Society formation 10,035 and number of member enrolment 14,50,000. Till February 2020, about 7,845 Societies have been formed and 7,08,497 members have been enrolled. A total of 1,49,412 people have become self-employed under this project.

Department of Co-operatives

Cooperative is a worldwide tested and recognized medium for poverty alleviation and economic development. At present, the total number of registered cooperatives in the country is 1,77,930. Among them, the number of primary co-operative societies are 1,76,717, the central co-operation number are 1,191 and the national association has 22. The total number of members of the cooperative societies are 1,12,43,100 people, the share capital is about Tk. 1,744.03 crore,

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

the savings deposit amount is Tk. 8,067.75 crore and the working capital is Tk. 14,213.91 crore.

Bangladesh Co-operative Insurance Limited' is established to ensure economic development and security of the members of the co-operative societies. At present, the number of members of this association is 501, the share capital is Tk. 63.77 lakh and the reserve fund is Tk. 78.88 lakh.

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 titled 'Improved Breed dairy farming for livelihood development of disadvantage women' and 'Expansion of Dairy Co-operative in *Gangachara upazila* for employment generation through milk and meat production' are implementing by the department.

Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB)

Poverty alleviation through the development of the rural economy is one of the pledges in the present government. To achieve this goal, Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB), one of the largest partners at the government level, is working in the rural development programme. The activities of BRDB are conducted through mobilizing the rural population, providing training, raising awareness, mobilizing local resources and managing and distributing microcredit as capital assistance. In addition, various development projects were implemented by the BRDB in light of the government's election manifesto and national development

plan. BRDB has successfully implementing 118 projects/ programmes.

At present, BRDB is operating 5 ADP listed projects/ programmes regarding to poverty alleviation and social empowerment. These are: (a) Participatory Rural Development Project-3, (b) Employment Guarantees Scheme for the Poor of Northern Region; (c) Comprehensive Village Development Programme; (d) Poverty Reduction through high valued nutritious Minor Crops production and Marketing programme and (e) *Gaibanda* Integrated Rural Poverty Alleviation Project. In addition, BRDB implements 15 projects/programmes related to poverty reduction, women empowerment and microcredit through its own fund. Up to February 2020, BRDB cumulatively disburses Tk. 17,457.04 crore. On the contrary, a total of Tk. 15,958.04 crore has been recovered at the same period.

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD)

Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development (BARD) *Cumilla* is the pioneer institution for training, research, action research and innovation for rural development in Bangladesh.

Recently, it has operated research on impact of climate change, family planning, women's socio-economic development for mitigate natural disasters and so on. Since its inception in 1959 to December 2020, BARD has been carried out 701 researches. At present BARD has been implement 12 projects regarding to poverty alleviation, microcredit, women education, nutrition development, agricultural development and technology transfer.

**Rural Development Academy (RDA)
*Bogura***

Rural Development Academy (RDA), *Bogura* established in 1974. The mission of the academy is to provide training, conduct research, action research and offer advisory services. The academy arranges training courses on modern technology transfer, skilled development and human resource development. From March 2019 - February 2020, RDA has accomplished training for 554 batches and a total of 22,555 participants attended the training. From inception to February 2020, the academy has organized attended by 5,68,877 participants.

RDA in collaboration with Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University has launched a one year post Graduate Diploma in Rural Development. Already, 92 students have completed this course. From March 2019-February 2020, the academy has done six research projects and one action research project. On the other hand, until February, 2020 altogether 476 research and 42 actions research projects have been executed by RDA. In March 2019-February 2020, the academy is conducting 13 research and 7 action research projects.

Apart from those RDA has special focus on Char Peoples. Because they are more vulnerable in all respect as the sandbars are isolated from the main land. Two GoB funded projects in the name of 'Livelihood Improvement of the Poor People in the Char Islands of *Sariakandi* and *Sonatola Upazilas* under *Bogura District*' and Project on

'Poverty Reduction of Marginalised People of *Kurigram* and *Jamalpur Districts*' is being implemented by the Academy to graduate from poverty and ensure sustainable rural livelihoods and food security of 41,000 people by increasing the household income. And also another action research project for restoration of agricultural land, 'livelihood improvement of the rural community and construction of multi-stored building with modern urban facilities *Palli Janapad*' Project is being implemented by RDA, *Bogura*.

Palli Daridro Bimochon Foundation (PDBF)

To create hunger and poverty-free Bangladesh, PDBF is creating skilled human resources by organizing the underprivileged population and creating sustainable socio-economic development through training, necessary loans assistances and other collaboration. PDBF operates 403 offices in 357 *upazilas* in 55 districts. In order to create self-employment and increase financial capacity through income-generating activities, loan assistance of Tk. 11,831 crore has been provided to the beneficiaries. As a result, up to February, 2020 the number of cumulative mobilized beneficiaries is 26,50,000 in Micro-credit activities.

Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF)

The Small Farmers Development Foundation (SFDF) is established under Section 28 of companies Act, 1994 as a public limited company, not for profit, for helping the male and female members of the small farmer families living in rural areas. The Foundation commenced in 2005 but started its activities

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

in February 2007. At present the activities of the Foundation and its project are being implemented through 174 *upazila* offices of 36 districts of the country. At the end of the month of February 2020 a total of 2,07,060 members have been enrolled through the 6821 village centers of SFDF where women members are 94 percent. The enrolled member is providing Microcredit and Microenterprise loan and trade based training to strengthen their income generating activities. As SFDF providing strong monitoring, loan and training support the beneficiaries are being coming out from the poverty level. Among the members an amount of Tk. 1004.19 Crore has been disbursed cumulatively as collateral-free credit support and against that an amount of Tk. 846.95 Crore has been recovered through weekly and monthly installment basis during the period. The recovery rate of credit stands to 97 percent. The weekly savings of the enrolled beneficiaries of the Foundation have been accumulated at Tk. 84.31 Crore as their own capital.

Bangabandhu Academy for Poverty Alleviation and Rural Development (BAPARD)

Bangabandhu Poverty Alleviation Training Complex established at *Kotalipara upazila* of *Gopalganj* 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. BAPARD conducted training for 38,260 participants of stakeholders as well as officials from its inception on 2001-2002 to till 2018-2020 (up to February 2020) fiscal year.

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 loans to the youths with a view to involving them in productive and income generating programmes. At present, the bank runs its activities through 248 branches across the country.

Own Loan Programme of the Bank:

Under the own loan programme, up to February 2020, the bank distributed an amount of Tk. 5,898.19 crore among 5,82,965 beneficiaries. On the other hand, Tk. 5,369.37 crore has been recovered during this period.

Microcredit Programme for Self-retired/Retrench Worker/Employees of Mills/Industries and Establishment

According to the memorandum of understanding sign with the Ministry of

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Labour and Employment, the *Karmasangsthan* bank operates this programme for reemployment of self-retired/retrench workers/ employees of mills/ industries. Up to February 2020, a total of Tk. 110.37 crore has been distributed among 19,889 beneficiaries. At the same time, the Tk. 100.99 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. 68.80 crore has been disbursed among beneficiaries till February 2020. As a result,

2,387 entrepreneurs who are involved in agro-based industry directly benefited.

Bangladesh Bank Loan Programme

Karmasangsthan Bank has been operating this programme with the loan assistance of Bangladesh Bank since FY2015-16. Later on, from FY2016-17, the bank commenced milk production and artificial insemination refinance scheme. Up to February, 2020 Tk. 474.00 crore has been distributed among 31,242 young entrepreneurs under this programme. 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 | Disbursed | Recoverable | Recovered | Rate of Recovery | Beneficiary | Employment Creation |
| 1 | Own Credit Programme (including SECP, Consumer and Bangabandhu Juba Rin) | 5898.19 | 5664.35 | 5369.37 | 95% | 582965 | 2104503 |
| 2 | Special Programmes | | | | | | |
| | a) Credit programme for Self-retired/ retrenched workers/ employees of Mills, Industries and Establishment | 110.37 | 108.78 | 100.99 | 93% | 19889 | 71799 |
| | b) Credit programme for Agro-based Industry | 68.80 | 78.90 | 76.53 | 97% | 2387 | 8617 |
| | c) Fisheries and Livestock Loan Assistance Programme of Bangladesh Bank | 474.00 | 313.63 | 304.32 | 97% | 31242 | 112784 |
| | d) Staff loan and other loans | 128.65 | 51.79 | 51.70 | 100% | 4850 | 17509 |
| | Total | 6680.01 | 6217.45 | 5902.91 | 95% | 641333 | 2315212 |

Source: Karmasangsthan Bank (up to February 2020).

Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)

Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) works for poverty alleviation, social safety-net and women empowerment in 1990. The foundation executes activities all over the

country through its 278 Partners Organisations (POs). Nearly, 91 percent members of the POs are female. In FY2019-20 PKSF has projected to provide Tk. 4,137.00 crore financial assistance to different sectors. Up to December 2019,

Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

PKSF provided financial assistance to POs was Tk. 1,996.81 crore. On the other hand, POs provided Tk. 23,786,07 as financial assistance to the programme participants. From its inception in 1990 to December 2019, cumulative financial assistance to POs is Tk. 36,743.69 crore. At the same time POs provide Tk. 3,86,961.60 crore to the programme participants. Apart from this, PKSF has under taken some notable initiatives for overall poverty reduction and socio-economic development of poor people.

PKSF has introduced a combined programme called ‘Enhancing Resources and Increasing Capacities of Poor Household towards Elimination of their Poverty (ENRICH)’, The vision of the programme is to create an enabling environment for the poor so that they can achieve a humanly dignified living standard and enjoy universal human rights. The programme is being implemented at 202 unions of 166 *upazilas* under 64 districts of the country. Up to December 2019, almost 57.84 lakh poor people involved in this programme. PKSF has been implementing ‘Promoting Agricultural Commercialisation and Enterprises (PACE)’ project jointly financed by PKSF and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) since January 2015. PACE project has extended support to expand the ongoing *Agrosor* (microenterprise) programme of PKSF. Under the *Agrosor* programme of PKSF, PKSF is implementing value chain sub-projects to promote these clusters. PKSF implemented the ‘Community Climate Change Project (CCCP)’ under the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). CCCP targeted coastal, flood-prone and drought-

prone 15 climate vulnerable districts of the country. PKSF is implementing seven different interventions activities under this programme in 221 unions of 64 districts through 116 POs for the welfare of the elderly people.

PKSF with the financial support of World Bank is implementing the project ‘Low Income Community Housing Support Project (LICHSP)’. The main purpose of the project is to improve the living condition of low income people. Under this project, PKSK offers housing loan for repair, new construction and extension of houses to the low income people. The project is being executed in selected 13 municipalities and city corporations.

Moreover, PKSF is working for the extension of sustainable agricultural technologies which are invented by different government research and extension wings and have already proved to be successful in the field. PKSF is working as an implementing partner of ‘Skills for Employment Investment Programme (SEIP)’. With the financial assistance of the project, PKSF provides different kinds of skilled development trainings to the poor unskilled people. Under this programme 16,741 youths completed training and have got employment 12,016 youths (72%).

PKSF is providing support and scale-up financial and non-financial innovative initiatives to expedite inclusive development of disadvantaged and extremely poor people under LIFT Programme. Besides, Awareness of contemporary social issues like preventing child marriage, eve teasing, violence against women and children etc. to disseminate important knowledge based information.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

PKSF arranges *Potgaan* in the field level to make people aware of the demerits of drug addiction, dowry, child marriage, violence against women and children and many other social issues.

Microcredit for Women Self-employment

Micro-Credit activities for self-employment of poor and distress Women programme is one of the important safety net programme of the present government. To create the opportunity for women in employment sector or in productive role, this programme is well recognized and practicing in the country. This programme is continuing from FY2003-04 to FY2019-20 up to December 2019 the total allotment is 48.00 crore taka only and total Tk. 136.6205 crore has distributed from the revolving fund among 1,35,430 poor women of 488 *Upazila* Women Affairs offices in 64 District.

Microcredit Programme Monitoring through Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA)

The Microcredit Regulatory Authority (MRA) was established in 2006. The prime responsibility of the authority is to ensure transparency and accountability of the microfinance institutions of the country. It also regulates the microfinance institutions which are operating their activities in the country.

MRA provides permission to run microcredit activities. It also collect and preserve information regarding microcredit programmes of all government and non-government organisations. National Database of microcredit is going to be prepared in order to modernise the activities of MRA.

Up to December 2019, MRA issued licenses to 876 institutions to carry out microfinance activities. On the other hand, the authority has cancelled the certificate of 118 institutions for their failure of doing satisfactory function. Up to June 2019, the amount of loan and outstanding savings of these institutions are Tk. 78,758 crore and Tk. 30,619 crore respectively.

Microcredit Activities of Major NGOs

The Non-government organisations (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 8 major NGOs are described below:

BRAC

BRAC, the largest NGO of the world has great contribution to the socio-economic development of Bangladesh. It is the biggest microcredit providing NGO of the country. It operates different types of programme through microcredit. The activities which are being implemented by BRAC relates to economic and social development, health, education, human rights and legal services, and disaster management. In addition, Up to December 2019, BRAC disbursed an amount of Tk. 2,48,453.52 crore. During this period in total 7,496,383 people have been benefited out of which 82 percent are female.

ASA

ASA started its microcredit programme in 1991 as a specialised microcredit organisation. It's cost-effective and

Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

sustainable microfinance programme has been recognised as a special model of poverty alleviation. Up to February 2020, ASA distributed Tk. 216,497.38 crore cumulatively among 6,827,379 beneficiaries among them almost 90 percent are female.

BURO Bangladesh

BURO is implementing its activities through 482 *upazilas* of the country. It mainly works for lower income groups. In FY2019-20, BURO distributed Tk. 75,612,232,308 crore as loan among 19,97,999 beneficiaries out of them 91 percent are female.

Caritas

Caritas works for education and poverty reduction for marginal people. Up to December 2019, *Caritas* disbursed Tk. 4,526.23 crore among 2,57,170 beneficiaries.

Society for Social Services (SSS)

Society for Social Service (SSS) works for improving the socio-economic condition of destitute and underprivileged people. It also contributes to establish justice and peace of the society. Activities of SSS now spread out at 196 *upazilas* of 32 districts of the country. 7.50 lac are beneficiary families (among them 7.23 lac families in financial service programme, 23.50 thousand families in social programmes and 3.50 thousand in disadvantaged children families) cumulative credit disbursement of Tk. 22,475.80 crore.

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. Up to February 2020, an amount of Tk. 10,368.34 crore has been disbursed and Tk. 9,329.16 crore has been recovered by the foundation.

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 346 *upazilas* of 58 districts. Up to June 2019, Tk. 26,731.71 crore has been as microcredit among 70,71,785 beneficiaries.

Proshika

Proshika started its journey in 1975 from Manikgonj with a view to removing poverty from society. Currently, it runs activities in 57 districts. Until December 2019, Proshika distributes Tk. 6730.20 crore as loan and 2,807,497 poor people get benefit 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

| NGOs | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Cumulative (Up to December 2019) |
|--------------------------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| BRAC | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | 10422.20 | 12114.8 | 15190.4 | 19298.28 | 24302.7 | 29317.1 | 35562.7 | 43171.5 | 248,453.52 |
| Recovery | 9689.74 | 10966.1 | 13281.7 | 171134.8 | 21563.6 | 26486.8 | 31551.4 | 38956.5 | 223,440.71 |
| Beneficiaries | 5835861 | 5640684 | 5510905 | 5957954 | 5957954 | 6483486 | 7114726 | 7496383 | 7,496,383 |
| Female | 5380265 | 5074181 | 4876445 | 5188206 | 5188206 | 5633121 | 6165119 | 6163392 | 6,163,392 |
| Male | 455596 | 566503 | 634460 | 769745 | 769745 | 850365 | 949607 | 1332991 | 1,332,991 |
| *ASA | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | 9618.27 | 10263.9 | 14638.5 | 20905.68 | 26958.6 | 29681.4 | 29681.4 | 28368.3 | 216,597.38 |
| Recovery | 9544.52 | 9908.36 | 11795.3 | 17650.08 | 23515.3 | 28953.3 | 28953.3 | 28457.1 | 202,570.54 |
| Beneficiaries | 4859588 | 5322351 | 6902024 | 7686255 | 7839119 | 7577355 | 7577355 | 6828698 | 6,827,379 |
| Female | 4698716 | 4905175 | 6319502 | 7033521 | 7171271 | 6930474 | 6930474 | 6235926 | 6,208,533 |
| Male | 160872 | 417176 | 582522 | 652734 | 667848 | 646881 | 646881 | 592772 | 618,846 |
| *BURO Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | - | 2211.89 | 2362.85 | 2630.02 | 3951.54 | 5439.38 | 10460.5 | 9148.5 | 75,612,232.30 |
| Recovery | - | 1599.57 | 2290.35 | 2355.88 | 3154.81 | 4604.82 | 8978.80 | 7095.3 | 62,040,953.71 |
| Beneficiaries | - | 1104717 | 1053035 | 1269411 | 1356572 | 1449085 | 1649923 | 1662689 | 1,997,999 |
| Female | - | 1034317 | 982474 | 1168945 | 1241687 | 1329719 | 1501564 | - | 1,175,142 |
| Male | - | 70400 | 70561 | 100466 | 114885 | 119366 | 148359 | - | 1,48,371 |
| Caritas | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | 265.93 | 286.40 | 297.35 | 317.16 | 380.45 | 448.52 | 483.20 | 542.16 | 4,526.23 |
| Recovery | 252.28 | 273.76 | 291.62 | 310.07 | 346.55 | 412.05 | 462.21 | 509.85 | 4,223.80 |
| Beneficiaries | 19251 | 10928 | 37897 | 29217 | 6619 | 2526 | 4070 | 2303 | 257,170 |
| Female | 11431 | 5648 | 22818 | 18421 | 7832 | 2429 | 2154 | 2619 | 223,110 |
| Male | 7820 | 5280 | 15079 | 10796 | 1213 | 97 | 1916 | - | 34,060 |
| SSS | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | 4639.66 | 1249.06 | 1316.32 | 1686.26 | 1149.67 | 2762.50 | 3135.20 | 3354.17 | 19292.84 |
| Recovery | 4082.13 | 1237.58 | 1229.33 | 1507.17 | 923.24 | 2317.68 | 3073.78 | 3089.0 | 17459.91 |
| Beneficiaries | 474000 | 461119 | 473116 | 507295 | 579182 | 616585 | 600906 | 644453 | 644453 |
| Female | 459886 | 448658 | 462567 | 498518 | 568694 | 600529 | 585951 | 628919 | 628919 |
| Male | 14554 | 12461 | 10549 | 8777 | 10488 | 16056 | 14955 | 15534 | 15534 |
| SHAKTI Foundation | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | 506.90 | 541.00 | 618.65 | 745.79 | 1001.45 | 1175.03 | 1322.37 | 1765.68 | 10,016.52 |
| Recovery | 580.80 | 519.00 | 570.35 | 669.96 | 826.49 | 1017.02 | 1232.81 | 1507.48 | 9,018.87 |
| Beneficiaries | - | - | 496040 | - | - | 521751 | - | - | 465,484 |
| Female | - | - | 47680 | - | - | 507628 | - | - | 458,477 |
| Male | - | - | 16360 | - | - | 14123 | - | - | 7,007 |
| TMSS | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursemen | - | - | 1894.49 | 2963.80 | 2623.98 | 3305.85 | 4245.03 | 4817.71 | - |
| Recovery | - | - | 1623.98 | 2540.42 | 2460.35 | 2918.28 | 3838.84 | - | - |
| Beneficiaries | - | - | 564127 | 519118 | 459558 | 503942 | 576683 | 7071785 | - |
| Female | - | - | 544383 | 499910 | 441176 | 492722 | 568207 | - | - |
| Male | - | - | 19744 | 19208 | 18382 | 11220 | 8476 | - | - |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

| Proshika | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| Disbursemen | 230.23 | 118.71 | 222.42 | 219.51 | 178.02 | 255.75 | 351.18 | 539.52 | 6730.20 |
| Recovery | 280.03 | 120.29 | 215.98 | 215.22 | 162.78 | 231.68 | 297.85 | 473.52 | 6446.21 |
| Beneficiaries | 139645 | 130522 | 108590 | 92535 | 79119 | 110483 | 140471 | 240335 | 2807497 |
| Female | 106732 | 91365 | 76013 | 74215 | 53801 | 78443 | 103949 | 186266 | 1766529 |
| Male | 32913 | 39157 | 32577 | 18320 | 25318 | 32040 | 36522 | 54069 | 1040968 |

Source: Concerned NGOs. * Asa (cumulative February 2019). *BURO Bangladesh (According to 2019-20 July to February).

Grameen Bank

Grameen Bank 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 2019, 92.60 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. 220009.54 crore until February 2020 and recovered Tk. 204123.73 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 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2017-18 | (In Crore Taka) | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Cumulative Up to February 2020 | |
| Disbursement | 12941.45 | 13890.24 | 16933.15 | 20789.11 | 24321.50 | 17044.92 | 220009.54 | |
| Recovery | 12562.48 | 13534.36 | 15123.13 | 18270.13 | 22559.75 | 16694.02 | 204123.73 | |
| Recovery Rate (%) | 97.53 | 98.33 | 98.82 | 99.22 | 99.13 | 99.03 | 98.91 | |
| No. of Beneficiary | 8624948 | 8681302 | 8853961 | 8915491 | 8986050 | 9132966 | 9312743 | |
| Female | 8301557 | 8345610 | 8548060 | 860989 | 8689004 | 8834706 | 9012822 | |
| Male | 323391 | 335692 | 305901 | 305598 | 297046 | 298260 | 299921 | |

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

| Name of the Bank | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | (in crore Taka) | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | Cumulative (Up to February 2020) | |
| Sonali Bank | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 723.95 | 668.99 | 1063.15 | 1041.00 | 1127.00 | 1187.30 | 1170.21 | 442.09 | 17760.35 | |
| Recovery | 851.24 | 865.72 | 1166.91 | 1244.00 | 1178.00 | 1316.08 | 1267.90 | 552.33 | 19835.01 | |
| % of recovery | 117.58 | 129.41 | 109.76 | 45.00 | 46.00 | 46.00 | 42.52 | 26.00 | 93.15% | |
| No of Beneficiaries | 159045 | 245344 | 262149 | 229773 | 208432 | 291429 | 311058 | 109439 | 79,59,544 | |
| Agrani Bank | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 874.41 | 778.16 | 602.00 | 2120.50 | 1782.02 | 898 | 2748.77 | 3340.94 | 3185.39 | |
| Recovery | 878.54 | 830.35 | 528.00 | 3051.85 | 3007.86 | 996 | 1767.85 | 1429.30 | 2782.00 | |
| % of recovery | 103.67 | 104.03 | 87.71 | 74.00 | 67.00 | 88.00 | 64.31 | 62.00 | 80% | |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

| Name of the Bank | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Cumulative (Up to February 2020) |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------------------|
| No of Beneficiaries | 118666 | 117236 | 132317 | 128850 | 92636 | 150139 | 30698 | 18780 | 20359 |
| Janata Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 726.52 | 736.48 | 737.30 | 751.57 | 744.80 | 495.57 | 751.36 | 597.77 | 5344.8 |
| Recovery | 553.27 | 525.54 | 641.35 | 698.91 | 691.23 | 490.23 | 678.57 | 570.85 | 5168.0 |
| % of recovery | 76.15 | 71.36 | 86.99 | 93.00 | 58.00 | 99.00 | 48.00 | 51.48 | 48.46% |
| No of Beneficiaries | 108254 | 245288 | 548134 | 104563 | 551179 | 552392 | 753785 | 554545 | 547331 |
| Rupali Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 15.67 | 16.63 | 12.17 | 11.44 | 19.95 | 105.50 | 612.31 | 44.11 | 55.73 |
| Recovery | 17.63 | 16.68 | 17.38 | 15.71 | 31.30 | 59.69 | 293.19 | 367.78 | 126.12 |
| % of recovery | 112.51 | 100.3 | 142.81 | 137.32 | 166.00 | 57.00 | 293.00 | 368.00 | 126% |
| No of Beneficiaries | 9134 | 13554 | 15849 | 15255 | 14886 | 30697 | 34731 | 35021 | 36880 |
| Bangladesh Krishi Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 55.22 | 73.70 | 100.49 | 96.56 | 57.61 | 31.15 | 72.11 | 44.80 | 1989.70 |
| Recovery | 53.69 | 51.38 | 109.37 | 106.77 | 52.04 | 21.13 | 66.49 | 27.50 | 1744.50 |
| % of recovery | 97.23 | 69.72 | 109.84 | 111.00 | 53.17 | 67.83 | 92.20 | 61.38 | 87.67% |
| No of Beneficiaries | 28535 | 28284 | 14919 | 16529 | 16044 | 7254 | 12080 | 7808 | 1994403 |
| Rajshai Krishi Unnoyan Bank | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 29.22 | 39.04 | 38.23 | 24.88 | 12.73 | 25.67 | 22.94 | 22.94 | 1583.37 |
| Recovery | 19.95 | 37.03 | 40.78 | 29.07 | 19.09 | 12.19 | 8.91 | 8.91 | 1674.98 |
| % of recovery | 68.28 | 94.85 | 106.67 | 101.00 | 82.00 | 48.00 | 39.00 | 39.00 | 73% |
| No of Beneficiaries | 11333 | 12602 | 10480 | 3832 | 6695 | 6253 | 3930 | 3930 | 115511 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |
| Disbursement | 2397.99 | 2333.00 | 2553.34 | 4045.95 | 3697.22 | 2743.19 | 5377.70 | 4491.44 | |
| Recovery | 2374.32 | 2326.70 | 2503.79 | 5146.31 | 4996.51 | 2885.32 | 4082.91 | 2952.83 | |
| (%) of recovery | 99.01 | 99.73 | 98.06 | 96.22 | 84.80 | 105.18 | 75.92 | 65.74 | |

Source: Concerned Banks.

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 eight commercial banks' microcredit programmes is described in Table 13.12

Table 13.12: Microcredit Programmes of other Commercial and Specialised Banks

| Commercial and Specialised Banks | Number of Beneficiaries | | | Disbursement up to June 2018 | Rate of Recovery (%) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Female | Male | Total | | |
| *Ansar-VDP Unnayan Bank | 5,57,195 | 5,11,950 | 1069145 | 2305.10 | 94.57 |
| National Bank | 3,374 | 70,089 | 73,463 | 28,322.93 | 81.00 |
| *Trust Bank Ltd | 1088 | 19215 | 20303 | 295,7650 | 92 |
| Social Islami Bank Limited | 3128 | 6060 | 91885 | 52.24 | 98.10 |
| Islami Bank limited | 2967 | 86666 | 89633 | 11213.00 | 93.30 |
| *Uttara Bank Limited | 977 | 14908 | 15885 | 3258.89 | 68.96 |
| Pubali Bank Limited | | | | | |
| BASIC Bank Limited | 516473 | 129119 | 645592 | 1065.35 | 72.69 |

Source: Concerned Bank. Ansar-VDP Unnayan Bank, *BASIC Bank Limited *Uttara bank Limited * Trust Bank Ltd (up to February 2020)

Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

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 emphasizes on developing small entrepreneurs microcredit programmes of different ministries/divisions/departments are presented in the Table 13.13:

Table 13.13: State of Microcredit of different Ministry/Division/Department

| Ministry /Division | Department/ Division | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | Cumulative progress (up to February 2020) |
|--|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| Rural Development & Cooperative Division | BRDB | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | 815.03 | 884.54 | 985.88 | 1065.73 | 1173.52 | 1252.26 | 641.41 | 16117.30 |
| | Recovery | 789.64 | 816.80 | 910.42 | 999.48 | 1106.12 | 1138.80 | 661.78 | 14632.43 |
| | Rate (%) | 94.00 | 92.00 | 92.00 | 73.00 | 94.00 | 75.00 | 63.00 | 97.00 |
| | PDBF | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | 599.16 | 716.82 | 915.26 | 956.93 | 1156.28 | 1266.50 | 831.97 | 10631.02 |
| | Recovery | 629.15 | 724.69 | 946.45 | 946.09 | 1178.35 | 1359.49 | 915.19 | 11074.70 |
| Rate (%) | 99.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 98.00 | 98.00 | 97.00 | 97.00 | 98.00 | |
| Ministry of Women and Children Affairs | Jatiyo Mohila Songstha | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | 2.00 | 9.17 | 3.01 | 1.29 | 1.55 | 1.53 | - | 56.45 |
| | Recovery | 2.10 | 7.45 | 1.66 | 4.72 | 5.26 | 2.4 | - | 64.12 |
| Rate (%) | 105 | 81 | 55 | 365 | 337 | 158 | - | - | |
| Ministry of Liberation war Affairs | Disbursement | 3.4 | 5.56 | 7.00 | 7.98 | 8.61 | 9.33 | 9.00 | 92.36 |
| | Recovery | 9.00 | 3.25 | 4.52 | 8.03 | 8.79 | 8.83 | 10.00 | 64.65 |
| | Rate (%) | 264.70 | 58.48 | 64.57 | 100.62 | 102.09 | 59 | 50.00 | 84.00 |
| Ministry of Industries | SERWTIC | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | 11.94 | 10.40 | 9.35 | 8.65 | 7.82 | 6.42 | 34.31 | 79.57 |
| | Recovery | 11.18 | 10.46 | 9.33 | 105.6 | 7.81 | 6.53 | 37.05 | 78.29 |
| Rate (%) | 93.00 | 100.00 | 99.00 | 99.00 | 100.00 | 101.00 | 107.00 | 98.00 | |
| Ministry of Land | Disbursement | 7.32 | 3.02 | 7.50 | 6.70 | 6.79 | 6.62 | 9.46 | 167.42 |
| | Recovery | 3.77 | 1.63 | 5.67 | 6.09 | 6.39 | 6.25 | 7.20 | 130.16 |
| | Rate (%) | 51.50 | 53.97 | 75.58 | 90.90 | 94.11 | 94.41 | 76.10 | 77.74 |
| Ministry of Textile and Jute | Bangladesh Handloom Board | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | 1.84 | 2.65 | 4.03 | 3.42 | 4.10 | 3.60 | 3.52 | 77.18 |
| | Recovery | 2.66 | 2.39 | 3.16 | 3.43 | 4.23 | 3.25 | 2.11 | 57.75 |
| Rate (%) | 60.65 | 62.76 | 65.65 | 67.89 | 70.25 | 70.70 | 72.68 | 72.68 | |
| Ministry of Youth and Sports | Dept. of Youth | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | - | - | 97.34 | 102.65 | 121.97 | 138.81 | 88.43 | 1950.46 |
| | Recovery | - | - | 89.73 | 99.29 | 109.94 | 117.16 | 80.49 | 1701.41 |
| Rate (%) | - | - | 92.18 | 96.74 | 90.12 | 84.40 | | 87.23 | |
| Ministry of Agriculture | Cotton Development Board | | | | | | | | |
| | Disbursement | 1.16 | 1.25 | 1.71 | 1.23 | 1.27 | 1.34 | - | - |
| | Recovery | 1.22 | 1.31 | 1.3 | 1.28 | 1.34 | 1.41 | - | - |
| Rate (%) | 105.06 | 104.77 | 103.96 | 104.46 | 104.92 | 104.59 | - | - | |

Source: Concerned Division/Department

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The private sector is one of the driving forces of the country's economy. Along with the government, the private sector has been playing an important role in the expansion of industry, expansion of export sector and creation of employment. In order to achieve sustainable development goals (SDG), it is necessary to invest in economic sector especially in industrial and productive projects. The government is working for the overall development of investment environment for the purpose of increasing domestic and foreign investment which relates to development activities. Now, the government is implementing different development projects under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model along with individual projects under government and private sector. In FY2018-19 the investment proposal for 1,368 private projects were of Tk. 1,14,095.00 crore. On the other hand, in the first eight months of FY2019-20 (till February 2020), the proposal stood at Tk. 92,759.00 crore for 764 private projects. In 2019 (January-December), the total foreign investment inflow stood at US\$ 2,873.9 million, compared to US\$ 3,613.3 million in 2018. Private sector is also working for bringing 100 percent populations under electricity coverage by 2021. In the first seven months of FY2019-20 (up to January 2020), a total of 41,848 million kilowatt-hours of electricity was produced, out of which 37.92 percent had been generated by private sectors. Bangladesh has achieved stable credit rating by Moody's (Ba3) for the eleventh consecutive time and S&P (BB-) for the tenth consecutive time. The government undertakes the schemes for the development of information and communication technology and provides proper support both to the public and private sector in this regard. The government has undertaken various development projects and program in order to ensure the use and application of information and communication technology by increasing digital literacy at all walks of life. The government is working relentlessly to form modern and developed Bangladesh by creating employment of youths through introducing e-governance and e-commerce in knowledge and technology-based industries.

In maintaining the trend of socio-economic development and high growth in Bangladesh, the private sector is playing a very positive and important role along with the government. In FY2019-20, the total investment of GDP was 31.75 percent, out of which 23.63 percent was from private sector. The government is mainly executing the public investment including the infrastructure sectors through the Annual Development Program (ADP). However, private investment

is very much necessary for sustaining the economic growth and providing services to the doorsteps of the people. For this reason, now the government has established Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) as well as undertaken extensive reform program to create congenial environment for private sector investment. BIDA is working to achieve overall economic growth encouraging domestic and foreign investment in the private sector. For that

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

purpose, BIDA is providing necessary facilities and assistance to set up and development of industries, infrastructure, agro-based industries and services including administrative coordination and business-friendly environment for use of government industrial or commercial enterprises and their unused land in more useful economic activities.

Investment Climate

Doing Business report jointly published by the World Bank and IFC mainly reflects the investment environment of the countries of the world. This report exhibits information regarding position of business, protection of investors, ease of getting loan, ease of starting a business, taxation system of different countries. Bangladesh has been named as one of the top 20 countries by the World Bank in 2020 in reforming the Ease of Doing Business indicators. Bangladesh advanced 8 notches in global Ease of Doing Business ranking to 168th from 176th position in reforms initiatives out of 190 countries according to the Doing Business Report 2020 of World Bank. Among the individual indicators Bangladesh ranked 72th in terms of protecting investors, ranked 119th in getting credit, 131th and 151th in starting a business and paying taxes respectively.

Since February 2019, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority has launched a fully international standard one-stop service. Since the launch of One Stop Service, a total of 18 services have been provided through online, including 14 services (from BIDA), 2 services of Register of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, 1 service of National Board of

Revenue and payment gateway of *Sonali* Bank. Another 3 business processes have been included in online facility of the One Stop Services. It is mentionable that BIDA has been working to add another 10 business processes in online facility by December 2020. In order to bring Bangladesh's position in the Ease of Doing Business Index below 100 by 2021, the concerned Ministries and Departments/Agencies have initiated their activities on each Indicator and the reform proposal has been implemented. In this regard, a National Steering Committee and a Ministry-level Task Force have been formulated. The reforms initiated to improve the investment environment in pursuit of the goal of the Prime Minister's special initiative 'Investment Development' is continuing to be implemented. On the way to accelerate economic growth, the country's economy and investment environment are facing challenges due to the global pandemic caused by the novel Coronavirus (COVID-19). With the onset of Coronavirus in the country, the government has taken various decisions to encourage investment in tackling the crisis.

Sovereign Credit Rating

Two famous international credit rating organisations, Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's included Bangladesh for the first time in their sovereign credit rating in 2010. In 2010 Bangladesh has achieved Ba3 rating by Moody's and BB- rating by S&P. The two organisations re-evaluate the ratings every year. Bangladesh has achieved stable credit rating by Moody's (Ba3) for the eleventh consecutive time and S&P (BB-) for the tenth consecutive time. Another credit rating institution, Fitch Ratings, has provided BB-

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

rating in eighth consecutive years which indicates stable economic growth and strong external sector of the economy.

Actual Investment (Local and Foreign)

Actual Foreign Direct Investment - FDI

The actual FDI Inflow statistics are collected and compiled by Bangladesh Bank through half-yearly Enterprise Survey. In 2019

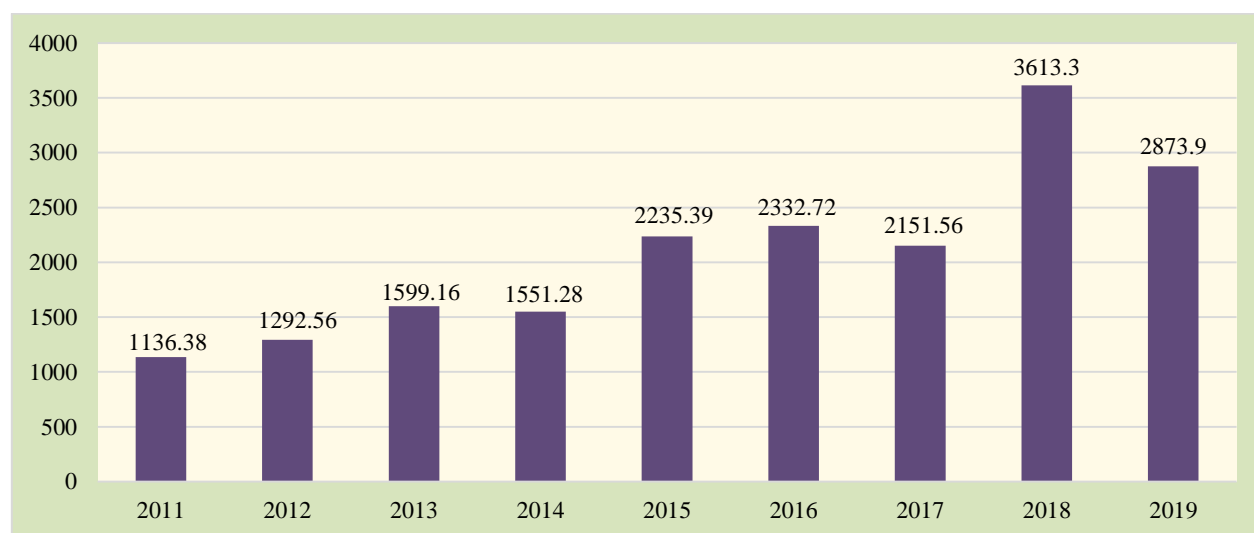
(January-December), the total foreign investment inflow amount of US\$ 2,873.9 million. Of this, the equity is US\$ 803.7 million, the reinvestment is US\$ 1,467.3 million and The Intra-Company Borrowing is US\$ 602.9 million. Major components of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) are presented in the Table 14.1. Figure 14.1 shows the trend in FDI inflows from 2011 to 2019.

Table 14.1: FDI Inflow to Bangladesh by Components

| (In Million US\$) | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Components | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019* |
| Equity | 431.85 | 497.63 | 541.06 | 280.30 | 696.67 | 911.38 | 538.90 | 1124.10 | 803.7 |
| Reinvestment | 489.63 | 587.53 | 697.11 | 988.81 | 1144.74 | 1215.39 | 1279.42 | 1309.10 | 1467.3 |
| Intra-Company Borrowing | 214.90 | 207.40 | 360.99 | 282.17 | 393.98 | 205.95 | 333.24 | 1180.10 | 602.9 |
| Total | 1136.38 | 1292.56 | 1599.16 | 1551.28 | 2235.39 | 2332.72 | 2151.56 | 3613.30 | 2873.9 |

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh bank. *Provisional.

Figure 14.1: Trend in FDI Inflow in Bangladesh (In million US\$)



Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank.

Actual 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 recommendations have been

implemented or are at different stages of implementation.

Imports of Capital Machinery

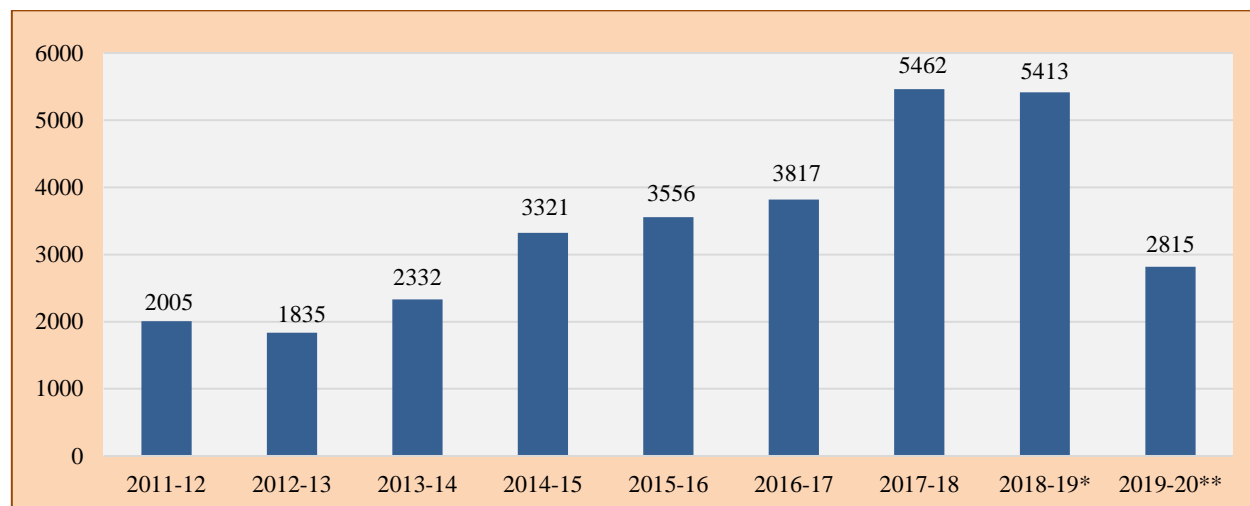
The trend of capital machinery import is considered as one of the major indicators of industrialisation in near future. Capital

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

equipment worth US\$ 2,815 million has been imported in the FY2019-20 (up to February 2019). In FY2018-19 this amount was US\$

5,413 million. The Figure 14.2 shows the trend of capital equipment import from FY2011-12 to FY2019-20.

Figure 14.2: Trend in Capital Machinery Import (In million US\$)



Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh Bank. * Revised ** Up to February 2020

Joint Venture Investment Registration (Local and Foreign)

The primary step of any investment is to get registered with the concerned authority which examines the possibility of the project. In FY2018-19 a total of 1,368 project both local and foreign were registered with BIDA and the amount of these investment was Tk.

1,14,095.00 crore. In FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) a total of 764 projects worth Tk. 92,759.00 crore have been registered with BIDA. Private investment proposals registered with BIDA during FY2011-12 to FY2019-20 are presented in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2: Private Investment Proposals Registered with BIDA.

| Fiscal Year | Local Investment Proposals Registered | | Foreign /JV Investment Proposals Registered | | Total Investment Proposals Registered | | Growth in Project Value (%) |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Projects | Project Value (Crore Taka) | Projects | Project Value (Crore Taka) | Projects | Project Value (Crore Taka) | |
| 2011-12 | 1735 | 53476 | 221 | 34416 | 1956 | 87893 | (-) 10.00 |
| 2012-13 | 1457 | 44615 | 219 | 22072 | 1676 | 66687 | (-) 24.00 |
| 2013-14 | 1308 | 49759 | 124 | 18531 | 1432 | 68291 | (+) 2.40 |
| 2014-15 | 1309 | 91273 | 120 | 8061 | 1429 | 99334 | (+) 45.46 |
| 2015-16 | 1511 | 94585 | 151 | 15576 | 1662 | 110161 | (+) 9.86 |
| 2016-17 | 1578 | 99672 | 167 | 85589 | 1745 | 185261 | (+) 68.17 |
| 2017-18 | 1483 | 125799 | 160 | 81493 | 1643 | 207292 | (+)11.89 |
| 2018-19 | 1198 | 70696 | 170 | 43399 | 1368 | 114095 | (-)44.96 |
| 2019-20* | 628 | 56960 | 136 | 35798 | 768 | 92759 | |

Source: Monthly Report (2019-20), Policy Advocacy, BIDA * up to February 2020.

Local Investment Registration

In FY2012-13, the registered amount of local investment with the BIDA was Tk. 4,46,148.59 million. This stood at Tk.

5,69,602.84 million in FY2019-20 (up to February 2020). Table 14.3 presents the recent trend in annual statistics on the local investment registration projects registered with BIDA.

Table 14.3: Sector wise Distribution of Local Investment Projects

(In million Taka)

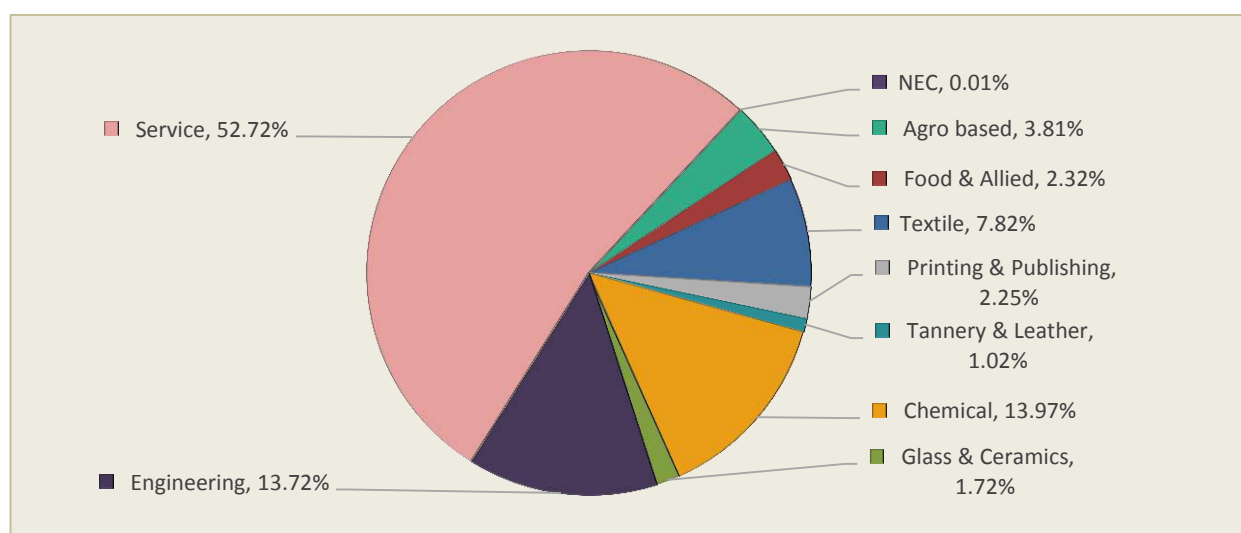
| Sector | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Agro based | 54654.15 | 75105.26 | 113820.25 | 106571.14 | 66986.78 | 81774.23 | 45608.37 | 21690.70 |
| Food & Allied | 8837.51 | 18083.01 | 42792.26 | 26196.47 | 77723.35 | 37168.72 | 33121.37 | 13232.43 |
| Textile | 172803.62 | 82296.51 | 176473.34 | 169117.05 | 189705.88 | 257792.52 | 137364.8 | 44533.60 |
| Printing & Publishing | 5156.99 | 4300.75 | 7907.83 | 7049.74 | 26107.62 | 11618.38 | 24618.37 | 12841.11 |
| Tannery & Leather | 2907.65 | 7161.60 | 5551.81 | 15052.40 | 15068.19 | 19385.05 | 19976.36 | 5824.75 |
| Chemical | 75048.98 | 78685.29 | 230843.43 | 318240.64 | 229911.70 | 389925.40 | 223361.2 | 79556.71 |
| Glass & Ceramics | 1852.80 | 7735.63 | 19254.62 | 7650.48 | 23808.50 | 16405.96 | 26980.37 | 9802.36 |
| Engineering | 31902.48 | 61294.17 | 89897.25 | 133847.14 | 160009.57 | 135287.24 | 94184.11 | 78148.24 |
| Service | 87267.93 | 158683.22 | 209654.23 | 107512.75 | 134187.89 | 295403.67 | 98128.92 | 300301.5 |
| NEC | 5716.49 | 4294.04 | 16535.70 | 54616.23 | 72695.12 | 13230.50 | 3497.16 | 3671.40 |
| Total | 446148.59 | 497593.25 | 912730.71 | 945854.04 | 996725.75 | 1257991.67 | 706959.86 | 569602.84 |

Source: BIDA * up to February 2020

It is observed that in FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), service is the largest sector in the list accounting for 52.72 percent investment. Other major sectors are chemical

(13.97%), engineering (13.72%) and textile (7.82%). Figure 14.3 discloses information on registered local investment with the BIDA in FY2019-20.

Figure 14.3: Sector-wise Local Investment Projects Registered with BIDA in FY2019-20



Source: BIDA, * Up to February 2020.

Foreign and Joint Venture Investment Registration

In FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), a total of 136 foreign and joint venture new projects have been registered with BIDA amounting to US\$ 3,518.64 million. The highest number of

projects was registered in agro-based and miscellaneous sector. Table 14.4 presents the sector wise distribution of foreign and joint venture investment projects.

Table 14.4: Registration of Foreign and Joint Venture Investment Projects

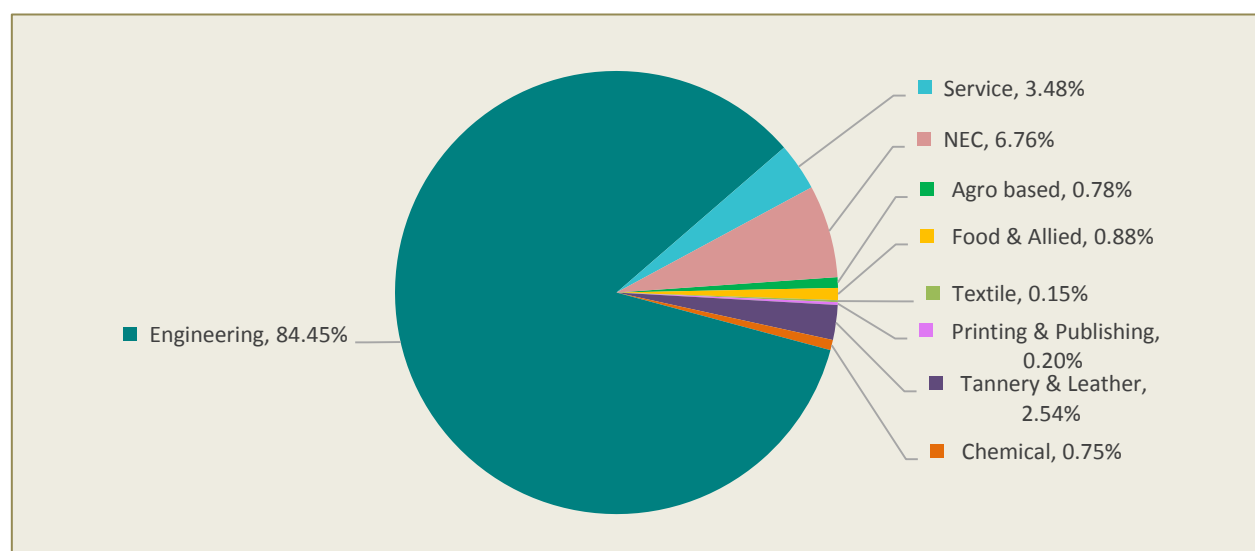
| Sector Name | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agro based | 94.38 | 75.25 | 29.68 | 38.19 | 33.56 | 27.36 | 1160.33 | 27.32 |
| Food & Aid | 13.12 | 4.70 | 0.13 | 6.80 | 14.49 | 175.09 | 34.55 | 30.90 |
| Textile | 54.64 | 62.66 | 8.35 | 16.10 | 0.45 | 127.53 | 183.71 | 5.36 |
| Printing & Publishing | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.85 | - | 5.14 | 1.54 | 7.17 |
| Tannery & Leather | 57.29 | 32.55 | 17.49 | 11.36 | 3.33 | 55.25 | 16.64 | 89.50 |
| Chemical | 29.66 | 20.50 | 63.29 | 51.52 | 16.75 | 6065.22 | 72.90 | 26.44 |
| Glass & Ceramics | 1.68 | 0.79 | 0.20 | 7.00 | 12.76 | 0.00 | - | - |
| Engineering | 20.76 | 237.74 | 244.04 | 222.24 | 2535.28 | 268.95 | 216.16 | 2971.64 |
| Service | 2481.99 | 1687.08 | 54.38 | 107.98 | 7515.02 | 1349.78 | 213.45 | 122.32 |
| Misc. | 46.58 | 7.13 | 5.13 | 51.98 | 245.99 | 1667.98 | 3126.15 | 237.98 |
| Total | 2800.11 | 2128.32 | 422.69 | 515.02 | 10377.63 | 9742.30 | 5025.44 | 3518.64 |

Source: BIDA. * up to February 2020.

It is observed that in FY2019-20 (up to February 2020), Engineering (84.45%) was the largest sector registered during this period and other major sector included NEC (6.76%), Services (3.48%) and Leather and Leather

Goods (2.54%). Figure 14.4 discloses information on registered Foreign and Joint Venture Investment Projects with the BIDA in FY2019-20.

Figure- 14.4: Sector-wise Distribution of Foreign and Joint Venture Projects in FY2019-20



Source: BIDA, * up to February 2020.

Country wise Joint Venture and Foreign Investment

The source of foreign and joint venture projects registered in FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) were 27 countries from different regions of the world. The source-

wise distribution of the BIDA registered new Foreign and Joint Venture investment projects from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20 is presented in the Table 14.5.

Table 14.5: Sources of the Foreign and Joint Venture Projects

(In Million US\$)

| Source of Joint & 100% Foreign Investment | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|---|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. Saudi Arabia | 0 | 0 | 2.363 | 5.500 | 2450.076 | 0.125 | 0 | 5.413 |
| 2. USA | 110.492 | 85.005 | 120.842 | 17.246 | 178.680 | 494.509 | 643.378 | 13.476 |
| 3. Thailand | 81.484 | 25.750 | 18.667 | 27.673 | 584.06 | 6.894 | 2.277 | 0.047 |
| 4. India | 2120.647 | 169.623 | 34.038 | 33.763 | 212.911 | 327.744 | 40.937 | 12.919 |
| 5. South Korea | 11.359 | 7.960 | 4.541 | 161.542 | 17.411 | 115.074 | 1.761 | 2.526 |
| 6. Malaysia | 7.260 | 2.361 | 8.588 | 88.389 | 23.816 | 1.373 | 3.852 | 2.770 |
| 7. The Netherlands | 3.620 | 0.846 | 0.608 | 4.774 | 19.076 | 0 | 1720.402 | 41.25 |
| 8. China | 164.732 | 1683.322 | 25.102 | 70.396 | 6211.351 | 416.361 | 943.647 | 590.861 |
| 9. UK | 60.679 | 0 | 58.157 | 5.082 | 3.698 | 386.224 | 0.262 | 5.976 |
| 10. Pakistan | 0.915 | 0.648 | 0 | 0 | 1.986 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. Japan | 35.424 | 16.779 | 7.223 | 59.791 | 15.628 | 49.752 | 248.549 | 16.416 |
| 12. Denmark | 3.958 | 1.062 | 0.514 | 0.024 | 0 | 0.407 | 0 | 0.117 |
| 13. Slovakia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.775 | 0 | 0 | 0.252 |
| 14. Sri Lanka | 89.926 | 0.187 | 0 | 1.611 | 0.351 | 13.603 | 98.291 | 0 |
| 15. Canada | 4.240 | 1.280 | 7.198 | 0.849 | 0 | 14.085 | 0.133 | 76.989 |
| 16. Taiwan | 1.503 | 3.684 | 16.594 | 0.822 | 0.20 | 1.544 | 1.157 | 90.890 |
| 17. Singapore | 16.298 | 29.328 | 9.605 | 1.977 | 657.853 | 382.973 | 1247.426 | 2.77 |
| 18. Turkey | 4.465 | 0 | 2.271 | 0.288 | 1.096 | 14.288 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Italy | 0.838 | 2.392 | 1.127 | 0 | 16.376 | 0 | 0 | 0.850 |
| 20. Hong Kong | 23.674 | 3.646 | 8.342 | 2.886 | 50.614 | 17.963 | 29.910 | 0.32 |
| 21. Africa | 0 | 0 | 3.627 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. Armenia & Russia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.239 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. Bermuda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. France | 2.326 | 0.806 | 0 | 0 | 3.117 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. Indonesia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. Lebanon | 46.430 | 0 | 1.136 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32.545 |
| 27. Mauritius | 0 | 5.128 | 54.126 | 9.653 | 0 | 340.000 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. Philippines | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10.274 | 0 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| | Source of Joint & 100% Foreign Investment | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|----|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 29 | Sweden | 0.086 | 0 | 16.276 | 1.831 | 1.229 | 1.551 | 2.377 | 0 |
| 30 | Switzerland | 1.781 | 0.589 | 14.824 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.900 | 0 |
| 31 | Finland | 0 | 0 | 0.556 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 108.944 |
| 32 | UAE | 1.036 | 52.160 | 0.301 | 1.117 | 15.287 | 7143.725 | 0.300 | 0 |
| 33 | British Virgin Island | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8.988 | 0 | 0 | 1.035 | 2.836 |
| 34 | Germany | 0.312 | 2.266 | 1.345 | 6.597 | 18.372 | 7.003 | 4.000 | 2.582 |
| 35 | Australia | 0 | 6.182 | 1.016 | 1.047 | 5.763 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Greece | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Spain | 0.984 | 0.028 | 1.696 | 0 | 12.014 | 0 | 1.71 | 0.395 |
| 38 | Poland | 0 | 0 | 0.894 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 39 | Belgium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.35 | 0 |
| 40 | Egypt | 1.151 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Hungary | 1.221 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 | Norway | 0.117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.186 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Vietnam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 | Jordan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 45 | Kuwait | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.885 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | Austria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 47 | Malta | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 48 | USE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 49 | Guyana | 1.165 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Libya | 1.167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 51 | Serbia | 0.196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Yemen | 0 | 27.289 | 0 | 0.308 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 53 | Nigeria | 0 | 0 | 0.614 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Iran | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.244 | 0.592 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | Lithuania | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 56 | Uzbekistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.713 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Belarus | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.875 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Nepal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.347 | 0 | 8.14 |
| 59 | Oman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.117 |
| 60 | Ireland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.118 |
| 61 | England | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.346 |
| 62 | Korea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.055 |
| | Total | 2800.11 | 2128.32 | 422.69 | 515.02 | 10510.92 | 9742.31 | 5019.91 | 1023.92 |

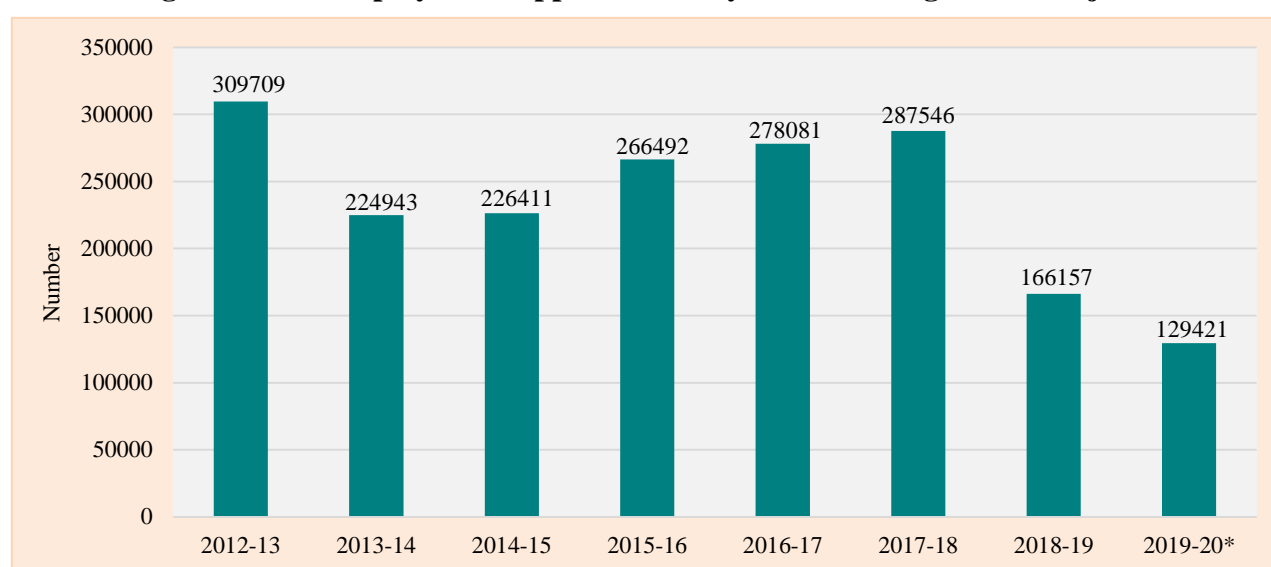
Source: Policy Advocacy, BIDA * up to February 2020

Employment Opportunities

Creating ample opportunities of employment through industrialisation 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 FY2019-20 (July-February) a total of 1,29,421 job opportunities were created in the registered projects of BIDA. Figure 14.5 shows employment opportunities by the BIDA registered projects from FY2012-13 to FY2019-20.

Figure- 14.5: Employment Opportunities by the BIDA-Registered Projects



Source : Bangladesh Investment Development Authority BIDA, * up to February 2019.

Approval of Foreign Loan

In response to the application of the investors, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority has approved foreign loan proposals through the decision of Scrutiny Committee. Table 14.6 presents the details of Foreign loan approved from FY2010-11 to FY2019-20 (July-February).

Table 14.6: Foreign Loan Approval from FY2009-10 to FY2018-19 (July-February).

| Financial year | Approved Loan Appraisal | Approved Loan Amount (Million US\$) |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2010-11 | 26 | 431.46 |

| Financial year | Approved Loan Appraisal | Approved Loan Amount (Million US\$) |
|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2011-12 | 35 | 1047.93 |
| 2012-13 | 88 | 1795.28 |
| 2013-14 | 106 | 1453.38 |
| 2014-15 | 153 | 2299.61 |
| 2015-16 | 127 | 887.69 |
| 2016-17 | 153 | 1604.37 |
| 2017-18 | 116 | 2116.13 |
| 2018-19 | 99 | 4113.32 |
| 2019-20* | 37 | 2373.08 |
| Total | 956 | 18285.87 |

Source: BIDA. *up to February 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Approval of Foreign Commercial Office

As per application of investors inter-ministerial committee of the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority approved Branch Office, Liaison Office, Representative Office and extension of same offices in Bangladesh. Table 14.7 describes the recent trend in approval of Branch, Liaison and Representative Offices (new and extension) from FY2014-15 to FY2019-20.

Table 14.7: Recent Trend in Approval of Branch, Liaison and Representative Office

| Financial Year | Branch Office (New & Extension) | Liaison Office (New & Extension) | Representative Office (New & Extension) |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 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 | 127 | 158 | 8 |
| Total | 895 | 1520 | 84 |

Source: BIDA. * up to February 2020

Investment Scenario of Bangladesh Export Promotion Zone (EPZ)

In order to accelerate the development of the industrial sector, the Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) has been providing overall cooperation in attracting and facilitating foreign and local investment in the Export Processing Zones of the country. At present, there are 8 EPZs in Bangladesh. These are Dhaka, *Chattogram*, *Mongla*, *Cumilla*, *Ishwardi*, *Uttara (Nilphamari)*, *Adamjee* and *Karnaphuli*. Apart from that, BEPZA is setting up an economic zone on 1150-acres of land at *Mirsarai upazila* under *Chattogram* district.

Under the project, 618 industrial plots will be constructed, which is expected to accommodate 350 industrial Units with a projected investment of US\$ 4.5 billion and employment of 5 lakh Bangladeshi person.

As on February 2020, 474 enterprises are in operation and 83 enterprises are under implementation. As on February 2020, the amount of cumulative investment in the EPZs is US\$ 5,226.40 million. In the first 8 months of FY2019-20, the amount of actual investment from the EPZs stands at US\$ 212.17 million. On the other hand, as on February 2020, the amount of cumulative export from the EPZs is US\$ 79.02 billion. In the first 8 months of FY2019-20, the amount of export from the EPZs stands at US\$ 4,936.79 million. Up to February 2020, a total of 5,01,355 Bangladeshi nationals have been employed in the enterprises in the EPZs, out of which 66 percent is female.

Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA)

Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) has been set up to establish economic zones to encourage rapid economic development, planned industrialisation, employment generation, production, enhance and diversification of export. BEZA has adopted a plan to establish 100 Economic Zones on about 30,000 hectares of land by 2030 to facilitate investors to set up industries. With the establishment of these economic zones, it would be possible to create employment opportunities for about one crore people directly and indirectly and to produce and export goods and services worth an additional US\$ 40 billion.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

BEZA has allotted industrial plots to 131 Investors to set up their factories in different Economic Zones. Around 20 different Industries in 6 Economic Zones have already started their production while 15 Economic Zones are under construction. The establishment of these economic zones has already resulted in direct employment of around 30 thousand of people and will create direct employment opportunities for at least 8 lakhs of people through the proposed industrial institutions. BEZA has received total investment proposal around US\$ 19 billion in which proposed Foreign Direct Investment is around US\$ 4.808 billion. Among the investing countries- Japan, China, United Kingdom, South Korea, Thailand, Australia, India, Netherlands and among the foreign investment companies-Honda Motors, Sumitomo, Nippon, Asian Paints, Berger Paints, Adani, Wilmar, Yabang, Xindun, Siam Group, TIC Group, Unilever, Sakata Inx and China Harbour are the most prominent. Electric Car, Power plant, Motorcycle, Advanced toys, Paints, Basic Steel, LPG, Chemical Industries, Textile are the proposed industries in the Economic Zones by the prospective investors. BEZA is currently establishing G2G Economic Zones with Japan, China and India. In addition, Singapore, The United Arab Emirates, Hong Kong, South Korea and Saudi Arabia Government have also expressed their interest to establish G2G Economic Zones in Bangladesh. Exports of products from economic zones have begun to various countries including Japan, China, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri-Lanka, Myanmar, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, South Africa, the Netherlands and Mauritius.

BEZA is providing 125 types of services to the investors through its One Stop Service (OSS) Centre among which 14 types of services are being provided Online. So far OSS Centre has provided 6,036 services to the investors. An initiative has been taken to provide 40 more services through on-line as of December 2019. There are plans to provide all services through online by June 2020. BEZA is firmly focused to build the country's first and environment friendly planned Smart City '*Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Silpanagar*' in *Mirsorai* and *Sitakundo Upazila* of *Chattogram* District and in *Sonagazi Upazila* of *Feni* District. Land allotment agreements have already been signed with 59 domestic and foreign industrial companies for investment in this industrial city and the amount of proposed investment is approximately US\$ 12.38 billion.

Public Private Partnership (PPP)

In order to fulfill the basic needs of the people of Bangladesh and to improve the quality of their lives, to promote socio-economic development, to ensure comprehensive investment in infrastructure sectors, to ensure private participation along with government and to include in the world economy, PPP Authority has been established to attract investment of local and foreign investors to ensure development. One of the key strategies of the government is to develop projects based on Public Private Partnership, especially the modern, dynamic physical infrastructure development and building an infrastructure capable of providing uninterrupted service. By ensuring reliable and sustainable infrastructure the main focus of PPP is to create an environment for

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

increased investment maintaining economic growth. The new development model is working to improve the optimum utilisation of limited resources by tapping the expertise of the private sector. ‘Procurement Guideline for PPP Projects, 2018’ was formulated to increase the confidence of private investors and capacity building of the institution. Financial incentives are being given in this sector to encourage private investment in the infrastructure sector. The process of increasing the capacity of the implementing agencies in the planning and management of the project is continuing. These measures are

expected to make visible progress in building the country’s infrastructure.

For implementation through PPP, 76 projects in 12 sectors have got in principle approval. An estimated US\$ 27.76 billion will be invested if these projects are implemented. Among these 76 projects, agreements with private partners have been signed for implementation of 16 projects with an estimated project cost of US\$ 5 billion. Apart from these, 14 projects are under tendering process and 25 projects are in the feasibility stage. The PPP projects that have already been approved are presented in the Table 14.8

Table 14.8 : List of PPP Funded Projects

| S.L | Sector | Estimated Cost (in million US\$) |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Transport Sector | | |
| 01. | Dhaka-Elevated Expressway. | 1243 |
| 02. | Upgrading of Dhaka Bypass to 4 Lane). | 350 |
| 03. | Improvement of <i>Hatirjheel</i> (Rampura Bridge). | 300 |
| 04. | Flyover from <i>Santinagar</i> to <i>Mawa</i> Road via 4th (New) Bridge over <i>Buriganga</i> River. | 300 |
| 05. | Construction of a New Inland Container Depot (ICD) near <i>Dhirasram</i> Railway Station. | 70 |
| 06. | Build and Construct <i>Khulna Khan Jahan Ali</i> airport and Special Tourism Zone (STZ) in <i>Khulna</i> under PPP Mode. | 300 |
| 07. | Construction & Operation of Inland Container Terminal (ICT) at <i>Khanpur</i> . | 30 |
| 08. | <i>Dhaka-Chattagram</i> Access Controlled Highway. | 3200 |
| 09. | Comprehensive Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Project under PPP | 100 |
| 10. | <i>Gaboli - Nabinagar</i> PPP Road. | 340 |
| 11. | Circular Railway Line | 1000 |
| 12. | Improvement of <i>Chattogram</i> to <i>Cox's Bazar</i> Highway through PPP | 1462 |
| 13. | 2nd <i>Padma</i> Multipurpose Bridge at <i>Paturia-Goalundo</i> . | 1500 |
| 14. | Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Line-2 | 3479 |
| 15. | Light Rapid Transit system for <i>Narayanganj</i> City | 200 |
| 16. | Multimodal Hub at <i>Kamalapur</i> Railway Station | 500 |
| 17. | Multimodal Hub at <i>Bimanbandar</i> Railway Station | 200 |
| 18. | Construction of Outer Ring Road. | 2705 |
| Shipping Sector | | |
| 19. | 2 Jetties at <i>Mongla</i> Port through PPP. | 53 |
| 20. | Construction of <i>Laldia</i> Bulk Terminal. | 300 |
| 21. | Bay Terminal | 2089 |
| 22. | <i>Payra</i> Port Dredging | 950 |
| 23. | <i>Payra</i> Port Coal Terminal | 660 |
| 24. | <i>Payra</i> Port Container Terminal | 300 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| S.L | Sector | Estimated Cost (in million US\$) |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Economic Zone Sector | | |
| 25. | Economic Zone 4: <i>Mongla</i> . | 12 |
| 26. | Economic Zone 2: <i>Mirsarai</i> . | 735 |
| 27. | Development of Economic Zone (EZ) at <i>Jamalpur</i> with Private Sector participation. | 40 |
| 28. | IT Village at <i>Mohakhali</i> . | 20 |
| 29. | Central Effluent Treatment Plant at <i>Mirsarai</i> EZ | 22 |
| Tourism Sector | | |
| 30. | Development of Integrated Tourism and Entertainment Village at <i>Cox's Bazar</i> . | 100 |
| 31. | Establishment of 5 Star Hotel with other Facilities at Existing <i>Parjatan</i> Motel Sylhet Compound of BPC <i>Sylhet</i> . | 20 |
| 32. | Three Star Hotel at BPC land, <i>Pashur, Mongla</i> . | 15 |
| 33. | Establishment of Intl. Standard Tourism Complex at Existing Motel <i>Upal</i> | 45 |
| 34. | Five Star Hotel cum Training Centre at BPC land, <i>Muzgunni, Khulna</i> | 30 |
| 35. | Development of a Five Star Hotel at <i>Zakir Hossen</i> Road in <i>Chattogram</i> | 50 |
| Health Sector | | |
| 36. | Hemodialysis Centre at <i>Chattogram</i> Medical College Hospital. Hemodialysis Centre at National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology (NIKDU). | 3 |
| 37. | <i>Oboshor</i> : Senior Citizen Health Care and Hospitality Complex at <i>Sreemangal, Sylhet</i> Division | 10 |
| 38. | <i>Modernisation of Chattogram Medical College</i> | 30 |
| 39. | Medical College & Nursing Institute and Modernization Railway Hospital of <i>Kamlapur</i> . | 100 |
| 40. | Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Saidpur in <i>Nilphamary</i> . | 75 |
| 41. | Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at <i>Paksey</i> in <i>Pabna</i> . | 75 |
| 42. | New Modern Medical College & Hospital of 250 beds on the unused land in <i>Khulna</i> . | 100 |
| Social Infrastructure Sector | | |
| 43. | Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at <i>Chasara, Narayanganj</i> , PPP Basis. | 35 |
| 44. | Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at <i>Tongi, Gazipur</i> , PPP Basis. | 35 |
| Civil Accommodation and Urban Sector | | |
| 45. | Construction of High-rise Residential Apartment Building for Low- and Middle-Income Group of People at <i>Jhilmil</i> Residential Project Dhaka. | 1174 |
| 46. | Construction of Satellite Township with Multi-storied Flat Building at <i>Mirpur, Dhaka</i> . | 44 |
| 47. | Development of Market, Residential Apartments and Resort on the Land of 'No-view Guesthouse' at <i>Chattogram</i> . | 22 |
| 48. | Construction of multistoried Commercial cum Residential Apartment complex with modern amenities at <i>Nasirabad, Chittagong</i> Under PPP. | 200 |
| 49. | Construction of High-rise Apartment at <i>Purbachal</i> New Town Project | 500 |
| 50. | <i>Mirpur</i> Integrated Township Development (Phase-II) | 974 |
| Urban Sector | | |
| 51. | Installation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage System & Solid Waste Management System in <i>Purbachal</i> New Town. | 80 |
| 52. | Development of Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near <i>Chattogram</i> Railway Station, <i>Chattogram</i> . | 6 |
| 53. | Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House on the unused Railway land in <i>Khulna</i> . | 30 |
| 54. | Development of Integrated Wastewater Management System for <i>Gazipur</i> City Corporation | 64 |
| Energy Sector | | |
| 55. | Construction of LPG Import, Storage and Bottling Plant at <i>Kumira Chattogram</i> | 50 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| S.L | Sector | Estimated Cost (in million US\$) |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 56. | Construction of <i>Matarbari-Banshkali-Madhunaghat</i> 400k Transmission Line | 183 |
| Industry Sector | | |
| 57. | Development of Textile Mill at <i>Demra</i> , Dhaka. | 40 |
| 58. | Development of Textile Mill at <i>Tongi</i> , Gazipur. | 50 |
| 59. | Development of Cotton Mills project in <i>Tangail</i> | 150 |
| 60. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>R R</i> Textile Mills Limited, <i>Sitakundu</i> | 50 |
| 61. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Amin</i> Textile Limited, <i>Chattogram</i> . | 50 |
| 62. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Dost</i> Textile Limited, <i>Feni</i> | 50 |
| 63. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Rangamati</i> Textile Mills Limited, <i>Rangamati</i> | 50 |
| 64. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>The Asiatic</i> Cotton Mills Limited, <i>Chattogram</i> . | 50 |
| 65. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Jolil</i> Textile Limited, <i>Chattogram</i> . | 50 |
| 66. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Bengal</i> Textile Limited, <i>Jessore</i> | 50 |
| 67. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Sundarban</i> Textile Mills Limited, <i>Satkhira</i> | 50 |
| 68. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Magura</i> Textile Mills Limited, <i>Magura</i> | 50 |
| 69. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Rajshahi</i> Textile Mills Limited, <i>Rajshahi</i> | 50 |
| 70. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Dinajpur</i> Textile Mills Limited, <i>Dinajpur</i> | 50 |
| 71. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Daroyani</i> Textile Limited, <i>Nilphamari</i> | 50 |
| 72. | Development of BTMC Textile Mills: <i>Afsor</i> Cotton Mills Limited, Dhaka | 50 |
| IT Sector | | |
| 73. | Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 2 & 5) | 210 |
| 74. | Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 3) | 25 |
| 75. | Info Sarkar3 | 120 |
| Education Sector | | |
| 76. | The Innovation & Innovator Cell (IIC) dev66elopment under Public Private Partnership. | 10 |
| Total 76 | | 27,765 |

Source: Public Private Partnership Authority.

Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)

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 diminish gender discrimination, Bangladesh Bank has been continuing its refinancing facilities during FY2019-20 for Banks and Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) against their financing to SMEs. In this regard, Bangladesh

Bank is providing refinance facilities to Banks and FIs from different Refinancing Schemes for Agro-based Product Processing Industry; Refinancing Scheme for Small Enterprise; New Entrepreneurs in Cottage, Micro and Small Industry; Islamic Shariah-based Financing; Revolving Fund Account of JICA assisted Financial Sector Project for the Development of SME (FSPDSME) Fund and JICA assisted Urban Building Safety Project (UBSP). All banks and NBFIs disbursed a total of Tk. 1,67,970.67 crore against 7,74,122 SME enterprises in 2019. On the other hand, 56,706 women led SME enterprises received financing of Tk. 6,108.99 crore in the same period from Banks and FIs. ‘The National SME Policy 2019’ has been formulated with

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

emphasis on increasing the contribution of SME sector in the industry and creating equal opportunities for all in this sector and increasing women's participation through economic empowerment.

However, due to the Coronavirus, local small and cottage industries are facing a crisis. In order to address this crisis, emphasis has been laid on cluster based development in the SME sector. To combat the economic impact of COVID-19, the government is expanding low-interest credit facilities to poor farmers, recently repatriated overseas workers and skilled but unemployed youths in rural areas to enable them to take up self-employment ventures in sectors like agricultural production, agro-based service, small business, cottage industries, SMEs, etc. Under this program, Tk. 2,000 crore will be distributed with low interest rate through three specialised banks, namely *Palli Sanchay Bank*, *Probashi Kallyan Bank*, *Karmasangsthan Bank* and one specialised institution, namely *Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation* (PKSF), with each receiving Tk. 500 crore in FY2020-21. About half of this or Tk. 1,000 crore has already been allocated.

Again, to facilitate economic recovery of cottage, micro, small and midium enterprises, the government has provided a stimulus package of Tk. 20,000 crore to be distributed by banks at a low interest (4%) with interest subsidies of 5 percent provided by the government. To encourage banks to provided loans to micro, cottage and small enterprises, Bangladesh Bank has initiated a credit guarantee schieme of Tk. 2,000 crore.

Private Sector Development Activities of Some Selected Sectors

ICT Sector

Hi-Tech Park

Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority 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. Bangladesh Hi-tech Park Authority 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, Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority has set up 28 hi-tech parks/software technology parks across the country. In the meantime, 13.15 lakh sq ft have been constructed 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. Of the constructed spaces, 5.41 lakh sq ft has been allocated.

Telecommunication Sector

Private sector has a significant role in the development of telecommunication sector. Private sector investment has brought a revolutionary change to the telecommunication sector. In 2004, there was a total number of 40 lakh users of mobile phone, whereas the number exceeded 16.61 crore in January 2020. The total number of internet subscribers has crossed 9.99 crore at this time. As a result of the business-friendly

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

policy, many domestic entrepreneurs have invested in the telecommunications sector in the last few years. In February 2018, Bangladesh entered the world of 4G mobile technology. The mobile phone sector is generating huge revenue, which is playing a huge role in increasing the total revenue of the country. Mobile network has also been constructed in three hill-districts.

Power Sector

With a view to attain the target of Vision 2021, the government has planned to generate 24,000 MW electricity by 2021. It is a pledge of the government to bring all the people within electricity connectivity by 2021. In order to fulfill this commitment, the government has taken different initiatives not only to boost power generation but also to expand distribution and transmission lines.

At present 96 percent population of the country has access to power including renewable energy. In FY2019-20 (up to February 2020) total grid based installed capacity was 19,630 MW including 9,740 MW in public sector, 8,730 MW in private sector and 1,160 MW from power trade. Including captive and renewable energy, total installed capacity is 22,787 MW. A total of 41,848 million kwh net electricity including public, private and import were produced up to January 2020. Out of this, 37.92 percent was generated by the private sector. On the contrary, 52.34 percent was produced from public sector. The rest 9.74 percent of electricity was imported.

Education Sector

Like the government, private sector is also working for the development of education at

all levels. In order to attract private investment in education sector the government provides different types of incentives and opportunities. The 'Private University Act 2010' has been enacted to improve the standard of education in the private universities. As a result, 101 private universities have been established in the country. According to 'the Private Universities Act-2010', the International Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) has been formed to ensure the quality of higher education in every private university. Initiatives have been taken to set up Bangladesh Research and Education Network (BdREN) to enhance the technical skills of students and teachers of universities and to connect foreign universities and research institutes with local universities. The modern laboratories, research centers and institutes of the universities are being consolidated and modernised.

Health Sector

Medical and health services are gradually increasing through participation of the private sector. To encourage the private sector, the government provides grants from revenue budget to hospitals/clinics and organisations. At present, there are 70 Medical Colleges, 12 Dental Colleges, 13 post-graduation Institutions, 200 Medical Assistant Training Schools and 97 Institute of Health Technology in private sector.

At present, special activities worth Tk. 5,500 crore is being implemented under the Health Services Division to address COVID-19. In addition, it has been proposed to allocate Tk. 10,000 crore to meet any urgent need to

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

address COVID-19 in FY2020-21. It has been proposed to set up an Integrated Health-Science Research and Development Fund of Tk. 100 crore for the development of research in the field of health education and science and technology.

Tourism

Private sector along with the public sector is working for the development of the tourism in Bangladesh. For this reason, the government has declared different special facilities for inspiring private entrepreneurs to invest in tourism. Private sectors participation in tourism generates lots of employment in this sector which ultimately leads to the poverty alleviation.

The government is taking various steps to develop and enrich the tourism industry as an economic sector. For example, plans have been made to establish exclusive tourism areas for foreign tourists in locations that have high tourism potentials, develop eco-tourism parks keeping the natural beauty intact, build island-based tourism parks and hotels, and establish international standard tourism centers with all facilities for incoming tourists. Besides, projects have been taken up for modernisation and capacity enhancement of existing establishments of

Bangladesh Tourism Corporation, and for expanding modern tourism facilities in new locations. The government will put on sincere efforts to ensure that the tourism industry of the country recovers from the severe loss that it suffered due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

Insurance Sector

Insurance sector of Bangladesh is working persistently to reduce the risk of business and also to ensure financial security of the people. There are 77 private insurance companies operating in Bangladesh, in addition to the two state owned enterprise ‘*Jiban Bima Corporation*’ and ‘*Shadharan Bima Corporation*’. Out of these, 45 are private general insurance and 32 are private life insurance companies. In recent times, insurance sector has shown remarkable success in terms of growth and development. The gross premium income of state owned and private non-life insurance companies was Tk. 3,390.79 crore in 2018. In 2019 the gross premium income increased to Tk. 3,682.70 crore. The rate of growth was 8.61 percent. Table 14.9 shows the status of premium income from state owned and private insurance companies.

Table 14.9: Premium Income from Non-life Insurance Sector

(In Crore Taka)

| Year | Total Premium | | | Growth Rate | | | | |
|------|--|--|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--------------|
| | Public Sector <i>Shadharan Bima Corporation</i> | Private Sector's Non-life Insurance Companies | Total | Public Sector (%) | Private Sector (%) | Public Sector <i>Shadharan Bima Corporation</i> (%) | Private Sector's Non-life Insurance Companies (%) | Total (%) |
| 2011 | 231.41 | 1735.96 | 1967.37 | 11.76 | 88.24 | 39.41 | 16.39 | 18.69 |
| 2012 | 218.92 | 1948.35 | 2167.27 | 10.10 | 89.90 | -5.40 | 12.23 | 10.16 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| Year | Total Premium | | | Growth Rate | | | | |
|------|--|---|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Public Sector <i>Shadharan Bima Corporation</i> | Private Sector's Non-life Insurance Companies | Total | Public Sector (%) | Private Sector (%) | Public Sector <i>Shadharan Bima Corporation</i> (%) | Private Sector's Non-life Insurance Companies (%) | Total (%) |
| 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 | 367.21 | 3315.49 | 3682.70 | 9.97 | 90.03 | 5.25 | 8.99 | 8.61 |

Source: Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority.

On the other hand, gross premium income of 'Jiban Bima Corporation' and 32 private life insurance companies was Tk. 9,608.22 crore in 2019, which is Tk. 616.09 crore more from

the previous year. The rate of growth was 6.85 percent. Table 14.10 shows the status of premium income from state owned and private life insurance companies.

Table 14.10: Premium Income from Life Insurance Sector

(In Crore Taka)

| Year | Total Premium | | | Growth Rate | | | | |
|------|--|---|---------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| | Public Sector <i>Shadharan Bima Corporation</i> | Private Sector's Life Insurance Companies | Total | Public Sector (%) | Private Sector (%) | Public Sector <i>Shadharan Bima Corporation</i> (%) | Private Sector's Life Insurance Companies (%) | Total (%) |
| 2011 | 307.88 | 5946.85 | 6254.74 | 4.92 | 95.08 | -9.95 | 8.26 | 7.19 |
| 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 | 6685.58 | 7075.51 | 5.51 | 94.49 | 6.80 | 3.26 | 3.45 |
| 2015 | 403.74 | 6909.06 | 7312.80 | 5.52 | 94.48 | 3.54 | 3.34 | 3.35 |
| 2016 | 412.51 | 7170.67 | 7583.19 | 5.44 | 94.56 | 2.17 | 3.79 | 3.70 |
| 2017 | 474.72 | 7716.25 | 8190.98 | 5.80 | 94.20 | 15.08 | 7.61 | 8.01 |
| 2018 | 513.08 | 8479.05 | 8992.13 | 5.71 | 94.29 | 8.08 | 9.78 | 9.68 |
| 2019 | 543.63 | 9064.58 | 9608.22 | 5.66 | 94.34 | 5.95 | 6.91 | 6.85 |

Source: Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Environment development is a pre-condition of green economy which is a crucial challenge for the bio-diversity rich Bangladesh, like other developing countries. Efforts are on to integrate issues pertaining to environment with mainstream development policies to ensure economic growth and environmental sustainability. A number of policies and development plans have been adopted and are being implemented to encounter environmental hazards and to ensure a pollution-free eco-friendly environment. The government is implementing 'Vision 2021' incorporating the environmental development as one of the most important goals. Furthermore, a detailed work plan has been formulated 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. For this reason, 'Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)' has been formed with national resources. Moreover, the government has enacted 'Climate Change Trust Fund Act, 2010' and 'Climate Change Trust Fund Guidelines' for better management of BCCTF. Apart from, 'Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)' has also been formed with the assistance of Development Partners. The 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. Besides, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief is also implementing various programmes in order to tackle eventualities emanating from natural disasters.

Bangladesh, because of its diverse geographical location, is one of the richest countries in world in terms of bio-diversity. However, environmental degradation is a crucial challenge for Bangladesh like over developing countries. As the various sectors of the country are largely dependent on natural resources, their contribution to GDP is significantly influenced by sustainable environmental development. The present Government is utterly trying to overcoming these environmental problems for achieving a healthy, beautiful, durable and eco-friendly Bangladesh for the benefit of present and future generations. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is playing an

important role by undertaking necessary steps for environmental pollution control and biodiversity conservation, preparing and implementing timely legislation, institutional strengthening and implementing other relevant activities.

International Initiatives on Environment Protection

The concept of environmental protection as well as its development received wider global attention from the early seventeen's. 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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was formed by this conference. In 1992, an Earth Summit was held at Rio De Janeiro in Brazil, which is considered as a landmark in the environment conservation. Later on 'Kyoto Protocol' was signed in 1997 for the purpose of lessening carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emission.

Table 15.1 shows the list of highest emitting 10 countries with the level of their Green House Gas (GHG) emissions.

Table: 15.1 Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Top 10 Countries

| Sl. No | Country | Annual CO ₂ Emissions in 2016 (In millions of metric tonnes) | % of Global Total in 2016 |
|--------|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | China | 11,886.8 | 25.76 |
| 2 | USA | 5907.3 | 12.8 |
| 3 | Europe | 3598.1 | 7.8 |
| 4 | India | 3109.3 | 6.74 |
| 5 | Russia | 2427.2 | 5.26 |
| 6 | Japan | 1259.4 | 2.73 |
| 7 | Brazil | 1050.3 | 2.28 |
| 8 | Indonesia | 866 | 1.88 |
| 9 | Iran | 800.8 | 1.74 |
| 10 | South Korea | 697 | 1.51 |

Source: CAIT Climate Data Explorer, 2019

International Efforts for Addressing Climate Change

The United Nations Climate Change Conferences are yearly conferences of the UNFCCC Parties (Conference of the Parties, COP) to assess progress in dealing with climate change update issue. Implementation status of UNFCCC is mainly discussed in this conference. The COP 21 was held at Paris in

2015 and a climate change agreement called 'Paris Agreement' was accepted by 195 countries. The COP 22 was held at Marrakesh in Morocco. The first meeting of the apex body of implementing Paris Agreement 'Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)' was held during this conference. It was decided to formulate the 'Paris Agreement Work Programme' by 2018. COP 23 was held at Bonn, Germany in 2017. The latest world conference of climate change i.e. COP 24 held at Katowice, Poland. The 'Paris Agreement Work Programme' has been accepted in this conference. All the participant countries agreed to reduce carbon emission in the conference. In addition, it has been decided to publish the progress report of carbon emission biennially from 2024. In addition, Bangladesh delegation participated in the COP 25 conference under the UNFCCC in 2019 and played a vital role about climate change.

Threats for Bangladesh due to Climate Change

The rise in sea-level poses a big threat to the lives and livelihood of the huge population of the coastal areas of Bangladesh. About 60 percent of land of the country is only 5 meters above from sea level. 'Hadley Center for Climate Prediction and Research (HCCPR)' estimates that sea level in Bangladesh will rise about 40 cm by 2080.

Providing Regional Climates for Impact Studies (PRECIS) has been projected that annual average rainfall of Bangladesh will increase about 4 percent, 2.3 percent and 6.7 percent in 2030, 2050 and 2070 respectively.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Moreover, according to the projection of General Circulation Model (GCM) the annual average temperature of Bangladesh will increase by 2.4 degree celsius and annual average rainfall will be increased by 9.7 percent within 2100. A study of the World Bank noted that up to two-thirds of Bangladesh is inundated by floods in every three to five years. As a result, infrastructure, housing, agriculture and livelihoods damaged extremely. In addition, low-lying coastal areas are also at risk from cyclones and storm surges. 'Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)' predicts that by 2050, Bangladesh will lose 17 percent of its land and 30 percent of its food production by 2050 because of negative impact of climate change.

The report 'Economics of Adaptation to Climate Change in Bangladesh, 2010' of the World Bank estimates that Bangladesh will be required US\$ 5,516 million for investment and US\$ 112 million for recurrent cost 2050 to protect against storm surge risk.

Bangladesh is going to develop 'National Adaptation Plan (NAP)' under UNFCCC in order to fix integrated adaptation strategies and activities to meet long-term impact on climate change. Meanwhile, a 'NAP Road Map' has been prepared. In addition, Bangladesh has prepared 'Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)' plan to manage growing emissions without compromising the required development. According to this plan, it is estimated to reduce 15 percent carbon emission with international cooperation and decline 5 percent carbon release with own ability by 2030. The government is going to develop

'NDC Implementation Road Map' and 'NDC Mitigation Action Plan' for proper implementation of NDC.

Moreover, 'Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)' has been prepared. A 'Climate Change Unit' has also been formed at Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Apart from this, various programmes and projects are being executed by the government in order to adapt climate change impact.

A long-term integrated mega plan 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' has been formulated to combat climate change impact. The vision of the plan is to achieve upper middle income status through eliminating extreme poverty by 2030 and to reach a prosperous country beyond 2041. Furthermore, 6 specific goals have been fixed to this plan. The goals are: (a) ensure safety from floods and climate change related disasters; (b) enhance water security and efficiency of water usages; (c) ensure sustainable and integrated river systems and estuaries management; (d) conserve and preserve wetlands and ecosystems and promote their appropriate use; (e) develop effective institutions and equitable governance for in-country and trans-boundary water resources management and (f) achieve optimal and integrated use of land and water resources. With a view to attaining these goals 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' has taken 'Flood Risk Management Strategies' and 'Fresh Water Strategies' at national level.

Internal Climate Finance

Bangladesh is pioneer among the developing countries regarding to enforcement of climate finance for adaptation and mitigation of climate change caused natural calamity and disaster. Finance Division published climate budget report 'Climate Protection and Development' covering 6 climate relevant ministries in FY2017-18. This was the first climate budget report. Inspired by the success of its first climate budget report, Finance Division brought out the second report 'Climate Financing for Sustainable Development' reflecting climate expenditure of 20 line-ministries in fiscal year 2018-19. In its third climate budget report for fiscal year 2019-20 'Climate Financing for Sustainable Development', the coverage was extended to 25 climate relevant ministries. The budget allocation of these 25 ministries accounts for 58.11 percent of the total national budget of FY2019-20, and out of their total allocation, 7.81 percent is climate relevant. The climate relevant allocation for development budget increased from 6.6 percent in FY2015-16 to 8.7 percent in FY2019-20. In absolute terms, over these five years the total climate relevant allocation increased from Tk. 12,163 crore to Tk. 23,749 crore, which was 0.8 percent of the estimate GDP of FY2019-20.

The government has formed 'Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan'-2009 in order to cope with climate change related situation. Bangladesh is the first country among the developing countries that forms such type of integrated work-plan to meet with the challenge regarding to climate change. In this plan, 44 activities within 6

thematic areas are identified. In order to implement these activities the government has formed Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) by its own resources. BCCTF is a special kind of fund and Bangladesh is the pioneer to establish such type of fund among the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). 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. From the FY2009-10 up to FY2019-20, a total of Tk. 3,800 crore has been allocated from the revenue budget of the Government of Bangladesh for the Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF). According to Climate Change Trust Act, 2010, 66 percent money of the total allocation should be used for the project implementation while 34% should be kept as fixed deposit. Up to December, 2019 already 720 projects (GOV-659 and Non GOV-61) and the government has allocated a total of Tk. 3,264.44 crore to this fund. Out of those projects, 375 (GOV-318 and Non GOV-57) projects have already been successfully accomplished.

International Climate Finance

Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the largest source of climate finance globally which is governed by a 24-member board, comprised equally of developed and developing countries, representing the United Nations Regional Groups. Bangladesh's country representative to GCF known as the

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

National Designated Authority (NDA) is the Economic Relations Division (ERD). Since ERD became the NDA of Bangladesh in November 2014, it has identified 6 potential National Implementing Entities (NIEs) – Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), PKSF, Department of Environment, Bangladesh Bank, Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT), of which IDCOL and PKSF have got accredited by the GCF board. Bangladesh has received GCF Readiness support for strengthening NDA's Secretariat, preparing GCF country programme and accreditation GAP assessment for LGED- the prospective entity selected by ERD to get NIE accreditation support. Now the NDA secretariat is actively working on creating a GCF country programme and a strong project pipeline, which would enhance Bangladesh's readiness for accessing and utilising GCF climate funds. Up to December 2019, four climate change projects of Bangladesh received grant amounting US\$ 94.7 million from GCF.

Activities for Removing Air Pollution

Air pollution is one of the major threats to the environment in Bangladesh. 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. For controlling air pollution, the government has been implementing the following activities:

Monitoring Air Quality

There are 16 ongoing surveillance inspection stations (CAMS) in the country for measuring regular air pollution levels in Dhaka, *Chattogram*, *Rajshahi* and *Khulna*, *Gazipur*, *Narayanganj*, *Sylhet* and *Barisal*. The quantity of air pollution elements such as ozone, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, carbon mono-oxide and so on regularly measures through these CAMS.

Vehicular Emission Control

Department of Environment (DoE) is monitoring vehicles emission in big cities of the country including to Dhaka and *Chattogram* in a regular basis to control that type of air pollution. DoE also takes legal action against the vehicles that pollute air severely.

Brick Kiln Emission Control

DoE works for establishing energy saving, effective in air pollution and modern technology based environment-friendly brick kiln instead of traditional brick kiln to reduce brick kiln emission. 'The Brick Manufacturing and Kilns Establishment (Control) Act, 2013' has been enacted to manage brick construction industry in accordance with the environment which has been effected from July 2014. The act realistically amended in 2019.

DoE frequently executes enforcement activities all over the country against illegal brick kilns with the help of district administration and police administration. From 2015 to February 2020 around 18 crore recovery fine has collected.

Industrial Pollution Control

Environmental Clearance Activities:

In order to control industrial pollution, it is mandatory to take environmental clearance certificate from DoE for the particular industry/ project. DoE has issued and renewed the certificate while some prerequisite activities for example Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP)', sound barrier, 'Air Treatment Plant (ATP)', Dust collector and internal monitoring system are fulfilled.

Establishment of Effluent Treatment Plant

(ETP): DoE has been monitoring continuously to set up ETP with a view to preventing water pollution. As a result, most of the liquid waste discharging industries has already been installed ETP. Up to February 2020, altogether 1920 industries/projects have installed ETP.

Zero Discharge Plan: Now, liquid waste discharge industries are implementing Zero Discharge Plan. As a result, produced liquid waste industries can not discharge in water way unless it is reused. From 2014 to February 2020, DoE approved 533 Zero Discharge Plans.

Enforcement Activities: DoE takes legal action including filed case with environment court, operate mobile courts and penalty for environment pollution under the 'Environmental Conservation Act, 1995' (Revised in 2010). Up to February 2020, DoE recovered Tk. 176.08 crore as fine by conducting enforcement activities against 6002 institutes/ persons.

Operation against Banned Polythene Shopping Bags:

For controlling use of banned polythene shopping bags, field offices and enforcement section of DoE regularly operate mobile courts with district administrations' support. Moreover, eight task forces have been formed in coordination with RAB, police, city corporations and other concerned organisations to run anti-polythene operation all over the country. They are working all over the country. Up to February 2020, DoE has seized 685.60 tons of shopping bags and fined Tk. 1.40 crore.

Waste Management Activity:

Department of Environment constructed Four Compost Plants in *Narayanganj* City Corporation (22 tonnes/per day capacity) and *Rangpur* City Corporation (16 tons/day) and *Mymensingh* City Corporation (8 tonnes/day) and *Cox's Bazar* Municipalities (12 tonnes/per day) and handed over to the respective City Corporation/ Municipalities for Environmental Waste Management. All Compost Plants are running to produce good quality Organic fertiliser (Compost) using respective City Corporation/*Pourashava* areas organic waste by the appointed Operators. For the source separation of waste 10174 numbers of two types Waste bin (Green for organic waste and Yellow for inorganic waste) have been distributed and for the transportation of separated waste 4 double chamber trucks have been provided in respected City Corporation/*Pourashava*. Moreover in *Feni pourashava* construction of compost plant is ongoing and in *Kishoreganj pourashava* under process.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Biodiversity Conservation

Because of climatic and geo-natural position, Bangladesh is affluent with biodiversity. However, the environment and biodiversity of Bangladesh now is in endangered due to the continuous expansion of urbanisation, industrialization and some inconsiderate human activities.

Government of Bangladesh has adopted the National Environment Policy 2018 considering the emerging challenges in the areas of environment, Ecosystem, biodiversity and Ecotourism with a view to entire improvement of conservation management activities. Meanwhile, 'Bangladesh Biodiversity Act, 2017' has been enacted. Moreover, 'Ecologically Critical Management Rules, 2016' has been prepared.

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan:

Bangladesh has adopted 'National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2016-20' based on 'UN Biodiversity Strategic Plan 2016-2020'. The main theme of NBSAP is to preserve national biodiversity. The main activities of NBSAP's are:

Conservation of Ecologically Critical Areas (ECA): The government has declared 13 significant areas of biodiversity as 'Ecologically Critical Areas. The government has also taken initiatives to preserve these areas in order to protect biodiversity and ensure environmental development. Currently works started to preserve and promote biodiversity and ecosystem of Saintmartin, the only coral island of the country.

Moreover, Department of Environment has been undertaken the declaration process of proposed 107 km long *Halda* river as an Ecologically Critical Area along with 500m strip on either sides of the river towards conservation of *Halda* river which is known as only one fresh water carp fish breeding ground.

Different types of activities are being conducted in ecologically critical areas to ensure the conservation, management and sustainable use of coastal and wetland biodiversity.

Blue Economy: 'Blue Economy Action Plan' has been taken to ensure sea ecosystem conservation, prevention of maritime pollution, to accumulate maritime resources and to ensure environmental-friendly management of these resources. Moreover, another main objective of this plan is to include the preservation and management of marine and coastal biodiversity in the mainstream of development. Department of Environment has developed some project documents to implement the action plan such as: Monitoring the impact of various point sources for marine pollution and Access the Strategic environmental impacts of coastal and marine resource extraction and its management which are being under consideration.

Marine Pollution Monitoring: In order to monitor marine pollution, water quality is tested regularly at 4 points in the Bay of Bengal. By analysing the result of these tests, it was found that from July 2017 to June 2018, Dissolved Oxygen was 6.3-8.5, pH was

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

7.0-8.4 and Total Dissolved Solid was 4,829-13,391.

Ozone Layer Protection

Bangladesh had signed the Montreal Protocol in 1990 and ratified its later amendments. The 'National Technical Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NTCODS)' was formed in 1995. Furthermore, Ozone Cell was formed in 1996 in order to implement Montreal Protocol related activities. Ozone Cell is executing different projects funded by the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund since its inception. The government has already banned utilisation of some Ozone depleting substances. Moreover, different types of training programmes are being arranged for the concerned people including law enforcement agencies who are worked for protecting 'Ozone Layer'. Bangladesh achieved special appreciation of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2012 and 2017 for the successful implementation of Montreal Protocol.

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.' According to 'SDGs: Bangladesh Progress Report-2018' currently in Bangladesh the

number of affected persons is 12,881 among one lakh people. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has prepared 'Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies of Bangladesh (2016-2020) with a view to achieving this target.

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'. 'SDGs: Bangladesh Progress Report- 2018' discloses that at present, 2.05 percent of marine of Bangladesh is protected.

The goal 15 states that 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss'. SDGs: Bangladesh Progress Report-2018' reveal that the forest coverage of the country now stands at 17.5 percent which is targeted to increase to 20 percent by 2020. In order to protect bio-diversity, Bangladesh has taken many steps including continuous moratorium on tree felling, declaration of 13 significant areas of biodiversity as 'Ecologically Critical Areas', creating special biodiversity zones and creating two vulture safe zones.

Conservation of Forest

Department of Forest (DoF) is responsible for conservation and sustainable management of forest. The total forest land of Bangladesh is 2.32 million hectares. Out of this total area, 1.60 million hectares are under DoF.

DoF works for the enrichment of forest resources, providing raw materials to wood-

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

based industries and conserving of biodiversity. Apart from, the Department has already implemented different development projects and programmes with a view to conserving and developing environment as well as wildlife. It also works for the expansion of eco-tourism.

In FY2019-20, DoF has been implementing 12 investment projects and 2 technical assistance projects. 21 development projects under Climate Change Trust Fund have also been implemented by DoF.

Social Forestry and Poverty Reduction Activities

Social forestry has a great contribution to reduce poverty and improve socio-economic condition of the rural and marginal people. This activity also plays a vital role to protect environment balance, adaptation and mitigation of climate change impact and biodiversity conservation.

Dividends of beneficiaries have been increased by amending 'The Social Forestry Rule, 2004'. Now, the beneficiaries have opportunity to invest in social forestry activities. It is noted that more than 7 lakh beneficiaries are involved in social forestry programme. A total of Tk. 383.23 crore has been distributed among 1,91,854 beneficiaries.

Social Forest activity has a big involvement in the social safety net programme of the government. In addition, this programme is largely contributing to economic development and women empowerment.

National Herbarium

Bangladesh National Herbarium (BNH) conducts taxonomic research on the plant species of the country. Collecting, indentifying, preserving and developing database of agricultural, woody, medicinal, threatened and economically important plants through field surveys is the main task of BNH. The institute publishes in a regular basis a booklet series called 'Flora of Bangladesh' which includes information about plant species of the country. BNH has already implemented a project entitled 'Survey of Vascular Flora of *Chattogram* and the *Chattogram* Hill Tracts' to collect the plant samples through botanical survey and to publish a pictorial flora of five districts of *Chattogram* and the *Chattogram* Hill Tracts areas (*Chattogram*, *Cox's Bazar*, *Bandarban*, *Khagrachari* and *Rangamati*).

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 programmes.

Natural Disaster Management

Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. Every year, some disasters are causing huge damage to life and property of the people of this country. These

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

disasters include the devastating cyclone of 1970 and 1991, cyclone *Sidar* of 2007, *Aila* of 2009, the *Mahasen* of 2013 and *Amphan* of 2020 and the horrific floods of 1988, 1998, 2004 and 2007. The government has been working for disaster risk reduction and preparedness and post disaster rehabilitation management. One of the 'vision' of the government in disaster management is to strengthen the overall capacity of disaster management, to create a disaster-tolerant country in addition to establishing an emergency response system capable of dealing with risk reduction of the people especially the poor and the vulnerable. With this aim in view The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has been contributing importantly to the country's disaster risk reduction and the implementation of disaster response rehabilitation programmes.

Recent Steps/Initiatives Regarding Disaster Management

Activities Related to Act, Policies, Rules and Contracts

- Cyclone shelters construction, maintenance and management policy-2011 is approved to keep the Cyclone shelters built by different departments/agencies/ authorities at various times in coastal areas useable and maintain and manage them.
- Bangladesh has achieved the membership of 'Asian Diaster Reduction Centre (ADRC)', 'Regional Integrted Multi-Hazzard Early Warning System (RIMES)', 'Asian Ministerial Conference on Diaster Reduction (AMCDR)' and 'International

Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG)'.

- National Disaster Management Policy-2015 has been published.
- Disaster Dead Body Management Guideline-2016 is published.
- Draft Post-disaster Waste Management Guideline has been finalised.

Preparation of Action Plan

- 'Sendai Framework for Desert Rack Reduction' was adopted in the presence of 187 countries in the World Conference on Disaster Risk Disaster in March 2015 in Sendai city of Japan. According to the framework, preparation of action plan for Bangladesh has been completed.
- Midterm evaluation of the National Disaster Management Plan prepared for 2010 to 2015 is complete. Based on this, the next (2016-2020) National Disaster Management Plan has been formulated.
- 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.
- National contingency plan has been created for rapid transition from the post-disaster situation including earthquake. Contingency Plan of Rapid responding organizations Fire Service and Civil Defense Department, Armed Forces' Division, Department of Disaster Management, Cyclone Preparation Programme (CPP), Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet City Corporation and various health services providing organisations,

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Power, *Titas*, T & T and of WASA has been done.

- In order to combat disaster effectively, the process of preparation of the Guidance Line for the Accident Management System (IMS) in Bangladesh is in the final stage.

Awareness Building Programs

- Disaster management and climate change has been included in the curriculum of 41 educational and training and training institutes in Curriculum for creating skilled manpower for disaster management and climate change. So far, 28 universities have started Diploma/Masters Courses on Disaster Management.
- Disaster management section has been included from 3rd grade to 12th class in order to increase disaster awareness among the students.
- A Harmonized Training Module for trainers and trainees has been developed in order to achieve equality and coordination in the training programme of government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Under the National Disaster Management Research and Training Institute (NDMRTI), training has been given to 301 field level officers from the budget of the Department of Disaster Management.

Ongoing Projects/ Programmes:

- **Construction of low / high (15 meter long) bridge / culvert construction on rural roads:** In the year 2015-2016, a total of 4804 bridges/culverts (47530m) were constructed in 490 *upazilas* of 64

districts. In the year 2016-2017 5626 bridges/culverts were constructed for the purpose of establishing connectivity with the *Hat-Bazar*, shelter center, educational institution, market and development of rural roads drainage system. In FY2017-18, 2333 bridges/culverts (22,070 meters) and in FY2018-19 688 bridges/culverts (26,225 meters) construction work is in progress. Under this project, 12,993 (1,29,924 meters) bridges/culverts will be constructed at a total cost of Tk. 3,684.36 crore.

- **Construction of 15 meter long bridge / culvert on rural road:** A total of 1, 56,000 meters (13,000 bridges / culvert) will be constructed at a cost of Tk. 657820 crore from January, 2019 to June 2022.
- **Herring bone Bond (HBB) (2nd phase) Project with a view to sustain rural soil roads:** Under the project, in FY2019-20 24,040.5 meter road will be HBB out of Tk. 33, 47,273.22 lakh.
- **Construction of multi-purpose cyclone shelters in coastal and cyclone-prone areas (2nd phase) Project:** In order to Provide safe shelter to the poor and destitute people of coastal and cyclone prone areas and to reduce disaster risk and to protect lives, livelihood and valuable resources, the livestock and other commodities from disaster damage, initiatives have been taken to construct 220 shelters in 86 *upazilas* of 16 districts at a cost of Tk. 533.16 crore to conduct educational activities and other public welfare programmes at shelters. The

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

project started from July, 2016 and will continue till June 2020.

- **Construction of flood shelters in flood prone areas and river erosion (3rd phase):** To reduce disaster risk and to protect lives, livestock and valuable resources of the poor people of project area of flood-prone and river erosion areas, 423 flood shelters in 477 *upzilas* of 42 districts will be constructed at cost of Tk.1507.43 crore. The project will run from January, 2018 to June, 2022.
- **Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Funded by JICA):** The project will be implemented at a total cost of Tk. 620.22 crore from the period July, 2016 to June 2021, to improve the disaster risk activities of the Government, to increase the effective emergency communication during disaster and to create a disaster stable society, through the recovery and rehabilitation of infrastructure under disaster risks especially in cyclone risk. Through this project the offices of Fire Service Station of 12 high risk *upzilas* and offices of 35 Project Implementation Officers will be modernized through the Information Communication Technology. At the same time, after the disaster, the roads, bridges, culverts, cyclone/flood shelters would be effectively restored and rehabilitated in the affected areas.
- **District Relief Go-down cum Disaster Management Information Center construction project:** A total of Tk. 12,741 crore has been allocated for construction of 66 relief go-downs in 64 districts. The project will run from January, 2018 to December, 2020. The

purpose of this project is to create capacity for conservation of the District's relief materials district wise and increase capacity of government in emergency response programmes during disaster time.

- **Construction, renovation and development of Mujib Killa project:** Under this project, Rehabilitation and development of 172 existing and construction of new 378 Mujib Killas will be done in 64 *upzilas* of 16 cyclone prone districts and 84 *upzilas* of 22 flood prone and river erosion area districts at a cost of Tk. 1957,49 crore from July, 2018 to December, 2021.
- **Programmes of Water Development Board to Combat Climate Change Risk** Bangladesh Water Development Board plays a special role to combat negative impact of climate change. The board has already implemented 91 projects amounting to Tk. 863.57 crore with Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). More than 33 projects are operating by BCCFT. These projects includes construction/repair of polders/embankment, construction of cross dam for reclamation of land, river bank construction and re-excavation of rivers/*khals*. As a successful implementation of these projects, prevention of flood and saline water intrusion, removal of water logging, water availability and proper management of water have been ensured. Above all, livelihood of the people of the project areas has been improved and their ability to combat negative impact of climate change has also been increased.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 1.1: Macroeconomic Indicator: 2005-06 to 2011-12

(Tk.in billion)

| | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| GDP at current price | 4823.4 | 5498.0 | 6286.82 | 7050.73 | 7975.39 | 9158.29 | 10552.04 |
| GDP at constant price | 4823.4 | 5163.8 | 5474.37 | 5750.56 | 6070.97 | 6463.42 | 6884.93 |
| 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 | 34,502 | 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 | 3,527.0 | 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 | | | | | | | |
| Net Foreign Finance | 161.9 | 173.6 | 255.4 | 249.6 | 310.4 | 348.2 | 463.3 |
| Grants | 80.5 | 73.3 | 131.4 | 107.6 | 137.1 | 100.0 | 118.6 |
| Loan | 24.8 | 21.5 | 43.9 | 49.3 | 37.4 | 42.2 | 44.6 |
| Repayment | 89.6 | 90.5 | 130.2 | 102.2 | 144.9 | 109.2 | 140.4 |
| Domestic Financing | -33.8 | -38.7 | -42.7 | -43.8 | -45.2 | -51.4 | -66.4 |
| Bank Loan | 81.4 | 100.3 | 124.0 | 142.0 | 173.2 | 248.2 | 344.7 |
| Non-Bank Loan (Net) | 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 (m.\$) | 13301 | 15511 | 19481 | 20291 | 21388 | 32527 | 33309 |
| Exports f. o. b(m.\$) | 12053 | 14151 | 15581 | 16236 | 22592 | 23989 | 26567 |
| Trade Balance(m.\$) | -2889 | -3458 | -5330 | -4710 | -5152 | -9935 | -9320 |
| Current Account Balance | 824 | 952 | 680 | 2416 | 3724 | -1686 | -447 |
| 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. 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 1.2: Macroeconomic Indicator: 2012-13 to 2019-20

(Tk.in billion)

| | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|--|----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| GDP at current price | 11989.23 | 13436.74 | 15158.0 | 17328.6 | 19758.2 | 22504.8 | 25424.83 | 27963.8 |
| GDP at constant price | 7298.96 | 7741.36 | 8248.6 | 8835.4 | 9479.0 | 10224.4 | 11057.9 | 11637.4 |
| Growth rate of GDP at constant price (%) | 6.01 | 6.06 | 6.55 | 7.11 | 7.28 | 7.86 | 8.15 | 5.24 |
| Per capita GDP(Tk.) at current price | 78009 | 86266 | 96004 | 108378 | 122152 | 137518 | 153578 | 166888 |
| Population (million) | 153.7 | 155.8 | 157.9 | 159.9 | 161.75 | 163.65 | 165.55 | 167.56 |
| Consumption | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9347.3 | 10468.6 | 11799.2 | 13000.3 | 14753.6 | 17365.9 | 19062.7 | 20886.7 |
| Public | 613.4 | 717.2 | 819.2 | 1021.1 | 1184.7 | 1430.6 | 1594.4 | 1745.1 |
| Private | 8733.9 | 9751.4 | 10980.1 | 11979.2 | 13568.9 | 15935.3 | 17468.3 | 19141.6 |
| Savings | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 2642.0 | 2968.2 | 3358.8 | 4328.3 | 5004.6 | 5138.9 | 6362.2 | 7077.06 |
| National | 3660.0 | 3927.0 | 4398.8 | 5332.2 | 5857.1 | 6170.2 | 7500.4 | 8419.651 |
| Investment | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3403.7 | 3839.9 | 4378.6 | 5138.4 | 6028.3 | 7029.4 | 8026.7 | 8879.88 |
| Public | 796.2 | 879.9 | 1033.9 | 1154.9 | 1464.7 | 1794.2 | 2040.9 | 2271.51 |
| Private | 2607.5 | 2960.0 | 3344.7 | 3983.5 | 4563.6 | 5235.2 | 5985.9 | 6608.37 |
| Budget/1 | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | 1396.7 | 1566.7 | 1633.7 | 1774.0 | 2185.00 | 2594.54 | 3166.12 | 3480.69 |
| Tax Revenue | 1168.2 | 1301.8 | 1406.8 | 1554.0 | 1922.61 | 2322.02 | 2896.0 | 3130.68 |
| 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 | 125.67 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 228.5 | 264.9 | 226.9 | 220.0 | 262.39 | 272.52 | 270.13 | 350.02 |
| Total Expenditure | 1893.3 | 2162.2 | 2396.7 | 2645.7 | 3171.74 | 3714.95 | 4425.41 | 5015.77 |
| Revenue Expenditure/2 | 1029.7 | 1349.1 | 1273.7 | 1503.8 | 1929.32 | 2105.78 | 2667.28 | 2952.8 |
| ADP/3 | 523.7 | 600.0 | 750.0 | 910.0 | 1159.90 | 1536.88 | 1670 | 1929.21 |
| Other Expenditure/4 | 339.9 | 213.1 | 373.0 | 231.9 | 82.52 | 72.29 | 88.13 | 133.76 |
| Budget Balance (including grants) | -443.8 | -536.0 | -706.2 | -821.3 | -939.80 | -1075.84 | -1221.42 | -1500.54 |
| Budget Balance (excluding grants) | -496.6 | -595.5 | -762.9 | -871.6 | -986.74 | -1120.41 | -1259.21 | -1535.08 |
| Financing/5 | | | | | | | | |
| 496.6 | 595.5 | 762.9 | 871.7 | 986.74 | 1120.41 | 1259.21 | 1535.08 | |
| Net Foreign Finance | 171.9 | 160.5 | 215.8 | 250.0 | 240.77 | 415.67 | 471.84 | 527.09 |
| 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 (m.\$) | | | | | | | | |
| 33576 | 36571 | 37662 | 39901 | 43491 | 54463 | 55439 | 50691 | |
| Exports f. o. b(m.\$) | | | | | | | | |
| 26567 | 29777 | 30697 | 33441 | 34019 | 36205 | 39604 | 32830 | |
| Trade Balance(m.\$) | | | | | | | | |
| -7009 | -6794 | -6965 | -6460 | -6472 | -18258 | -15835 | -17861 | |
| Current Account Balance(m.\$) | | | | | | | | |
| 2388 | 1406 | 3492 | 4262 | -1331 | -9780 | -5102 | -4849 | |
| 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 | 3015 | |
| 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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 1.3: Macroeconomic Indicators Percent of GDP: 2005-06 to 2010-11

(As percent of GDP)

| | 2005-06 | 2006-207 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Consumption | | | | | | |
| Total | 78.6 | 79.3 | 80.8 | 79.7 | 79.2 | 79.4 |
| Public | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.1 |
| Private | 73.1 | 73.9 | 75.6 | 74.6 | 74.1 | 74.3 |
| Savings | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 21.4 | 20.8 | 19.3 | 20.4 | 20.9 | 20.7 |
| National | 27.8 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 29.0 |
| Investment | | | | | | |
| Total | 26.1 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 26.2 | 27.4 |
| Public | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Private | 20.6 | 21.1 | 21.7 | 21.9 | 21.6 | 22.2 |
| Budget | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 10.0 | 10.4 |
| Tax Revenue | 7.5 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.6 |
| NBR Tax Revenue | 7.1 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 8.3 |
| Non-NBR Tax Revenue | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Total Expenditure | 12.7 | 13.5 | 14.9 | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.2 |
| Revenue Expenditure | 7.7 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 8.4 |
| ADP | 4.5 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Other Expenditure | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Budget Balance (including grants) | -2.8 | -2.8 | -4.5 | -2.8 | -3.4 | -3.3 |
| Budget Balance (excluding grants) | -3.4 | -3.2 | -5.3 | -3.5 | -3.9 | -3.8 |
| Financing | | | | | | |
| | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Net Foreign Finance | 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| Grants | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Loan | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 |
| Repayment | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 |
| Domestic Financing | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Bank Loan | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 2.0 |
| Non Bank Loan (Net) | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Imports | | | | | | |
| | 18.5 | 24.5 | 21.3 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 25.3 |
| Exports | | | | | | |
| | 14.5 | 17.5 | 15.4 | 15.2 | 14.1 | 17.6 |
| Trade Balance | | | | | | |
| | -4.0 | -7.0 | -5.8 | -4.6 | -4.5 | -7.7 |
| Current Account Balance | | | | | | |
| | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | -1.3 |
| Net Foreign assets | | | | | | |
| | 4.6 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Broad Money Supply (M2) | | | | | | |
| | 37.6 | 38.6 | 39.6 | 42.1 | 45.5 | 48.1 |

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank.

Note: similar to appendix 1.1

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 1.4: Macroeconomic Indicator as Percent of GDP: 2011-12 to 2019-20

(As percent of GDP)

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| Consumption | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 78.8 | 78.0 | 77.9 | 77.8 | 75.0 | 74.7 | 77.17 | 75.0 | 74.7 |
| Public | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.36 | 6.3 | 6.2 |
| Private | 73.7 | 72.8 | 72.6 | 72.4 | 69.1 | 68.7 | 70.81 | 68.7 | 68.5 |
| Savings | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 21.2 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 22.2 | 25.0 | 25.3 | 22.83 | 25.0 | 25.3 |
| National | 29.9 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 29.0 | 30.8 | 29.6 | 27.42 | 29.5 | 30.1 |
| Investment | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28.3 | 28.4 | 28.6 | 28.9 | 29.7 | 30.5 | 31.23 | 31.6 | 31.8 |
| Public | 5.8 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.7 | 7.4 | 7.97 | 8.0 | 8.1 |
| Private | 22.5 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 22.1 | 23.0 | 23.1 | 23.26 | 23.5 | 23.6 |
| Budget | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Revenue | 10.9 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| Tax Revenue | 9.1 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 11.4 | 11.2 |
| NBR Tax Revenue | 8.8 | 9.4 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 9.4 | 10.0 | 11.0 | 10.7 |
| Non-NBR Tax Revenue | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Non-Tax Revenue | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Total Expenditure | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 15.3 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 17.4 | 17.9 |
| Revenue Expenditure | 8.7 | 8.6 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 10.5 | 10.6 |
| ADP | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 |
| Other Expenditure | 2.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Budget Balance (including grants) | -4.0 | -3.7 | -4.0 | -4.7 | -4.7 | -4.8 | -4.8 | -4.8 | -5.4 |
| Budget Balance (excluding grants) | -4.4 | -4.1 | -4.4 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -5.5 |
| Financing | -4.4 | -4.1 | -4.4 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| Net Foreign Finance | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Grants | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Loan | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Repayment | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| Domestic Financing | 3.3 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 |
| Bank Loan | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| Non Bank Loan (Net) | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.5 |
| Imports | 25.0 | 22.4 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 22.9 | 22.0 | 24.2 | 18.32 | 15.34 |
| Exports | 18.0 | 17.7 | 17.1 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 17.2 | 16.1 | 13.09 | 9.93 |
| Trade Balance | -7.0 | -4.7 | -3.9 | -4.6 | -3.6 | -4.8 | -8.1 | -5.23 | -5.40 |
| Current Account Balance | -0.3 | 1.6 | 0.8 | -1.8 | 1.9 | -0.5 | -3.6 | -1.69 | -1.47 |
| Net Foreign assets | 7.5 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 12.5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 11.7 | 10.81 | 10.90 |
| Broad Money Supply (M2) | 49.0 | 50.3 | 51.9 | 52.0 | 52.9 | 51.4 | 49.3 | 48.0 | 49.1 |

Source: BBS, Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank. *Provisional

Note: similar to appendix 1.1

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-2.1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

(In crore Tk.)

| 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 auxiliaries | 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-2.2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Current Prices

(In crore Tk.)

| 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 | 265182 |
| Crops & horticulture | 106,794 | 117,903 | 126,121 | 134,322 | 143,704 | 159,171 | 172,330 | 183019 |
| Animal Farmings | 25,359 | 27,667 | 29,885 | 33,165 | 36,026 | 39,625 | 43,215 | 46673 |
| Forest and related services | 16,605 | 18,398 | 20,494 | 22,827 | 25,668 | 28,557 | 32574 | 35490 |
| FISHING | 36,995 | 42,308 | 47,581 | 53,076 | 59,627 | 66,882 | 74,275 | 82457 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | 19,461 | 21,080 | 23,876 | 28,578 | 34,127 | 38,884 | 43,964 | 47335 |
| Natural gas and crude petroleum | 7,953 | 8,156 | 9,188 | 10,706 | 12,003 | 13,299 | 14,039 | 13974 |
| Other mining & coal | 11,508 | 12,924 | 14,688 | 17,872 | 22,124 | 25,584 | 29,925 | 33361 |
| MANUFACTURING | 197,127 | 223,221 | 254,483 | 295,111 | 341,829 | 332,593 | 481,359 | 525269 |
| Large & medium scale | 158,448 | 180,382 | 205,992 | 240,164 | 279,217 | 71,550 | 396,176 | 429853 |
| Small scale | 38,679 | 42,839 | 48,491 | 54,947 | 62,612 | 22,728 | 85,183 | 95416 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | 16,381 | 18,401 | 19,868 | 23,829 | 26,244 | 29,336 | 32,087 | 34318 |
| Electricity | 12,168 | 13,834 | 15,061 | 18,447 | 20,370 | 22,728 | 25,216 | 2701 |
| Gas | 3,448 | 3,676 | 3,787 | 4,279 | 4,579 | 5,196 | 5,255 | 5528 |
| Water | 766 | 891 | 1,020 | 1,103 | 1,295 | 1,411 | 1,616 | 177 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 82,432 | 90,834 | 108,484 | 126,353 | 146,107 | 169,855 | 196,403 | 22416 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 154,579 | 172,575 | 192,585 | 214,257 | 243,958 | 279,821 | 322,722 | 36028 |
| HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS | 11,263 | 13,035 | 14,928 | 17,058 | 19,318 | 22,121 | 25,234 | 28449 |
| TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION | 124,281 | 134,317 | 150,025 | 169,165 | 187,076 | 204,630 | 226,025 | 248768 |
| Land Transport | 92,183 | 99,311 | 112,096 | 127,895 | 142,808 | 157,038 | 174,624 | 193834 |
| Water transport | 7,649 | 8,064 | 8,967 | 10,207 | 10,996 | 11,698 | 12,461 | 13253 |
| Air transport | 1,047 | 1,116 | 1,269 | 1,352 | 1,399 | 1,476 | 1,585 | 1688 |
| Support transport services, storage | 6,001 | 6,672 | 7,427 | 8,031 | 8,707 | 9,706 | 10,650 | 1157 |
| Post and Tele communications | 17,400 | 19,154 | 20,267 | 21,681 | 23,166 | 24,711 | 26,705 | 28422 |
| FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS | 42,237 | 48,563 | 55,761 | 63,601 | 73,205 | 83,728 | 94,202 | 101130 |
| Monetary intermediation (Banks) | 34,727 | 40,390 | 46,644 | 53,790 | 62,389 | 71,754 | 81,106 | 86849 |
| Insurance | 4,920 | 5,364 | 5,938 | 6,327 | 6,808 | 7,341 | 8,113 | 8675 |
| Other financial auxiliaries | 2,590 | 2,810 | 3,180 | 3,485 | 4,008 | 4,633 | 4,983 | 5607 |
| REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES | 78,820 | 91,229 | 106,061 | 123,740 | 144,539 | 166,419 | 190,487 | 212498 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE | 37,678 | 44,728 | 50,674 | 66,711 | 78,441 | 90,228 | 98,957 | 111799 |
| EDUCATION | 28,429 | 32,767 | 37,624 | 46,512 | 56,856 | 64,478 | 73,091 | 8189 |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS | 23,868 | 26,924 | 30,135 | 34,758 | 38,987 | 44,064 | 52,006 | 58774 |
| COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES | 138,952 | 156,552 | 176,402 | 194,248 | 214,213 | 236,378 | 260,961 | 287827 |
| Tax less subsidy | 57,662 | 63,174 | 70,815 | 85,552 | 105,892 | 122,156 | 122,592 | 126228 |
| 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 | 2796378 |
| Growth rate | 13.62 | 12.07 | 12.81 | 14.32 | 14.02 | 13.90 | 12.98 | 9.99 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, *Provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-3.1: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06)

(In crore Tk.)

| 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 auxiliaries | 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-3.2: Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06)

(In crore Tk.)

| 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 | 107,991 | 110,232 |
| Crops & horticulture | 66,427 | 68,938 | 70,199 | 70,814 | 71,491 | 73,678 | 75,119 | 75,787 |
| Animal Farmings | 12,893 | 13,258 | 13,667 | 14,103 | 14,569 | 15,065 | 15,598 | 16,072 |
| Forest and related services | 12,337 | 12,955 | 13,614 | 14,311 | 15,113 | 15,945 | 17,274 | 18,373 |
| FISHING | 25,780 | 27,419 | 29,170 | 30,950 | 32,879 | 34,974 | 37,146 | 39,413 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | 11,584 | 12,127 | 13,290 | 14,997 | 16,330 | 17,474 | 18,501 | 19,311 |
| Natural gas and crude petroleum | 7,102 | 7,277 | 7,912 | 8,843 | 8,873 | 9,072 | 9,001 | 8,955 |
| Other mining & coal | 4,482 | 4,850 | 5,378 | 6,154 | 7,457 | 8,401 | 9,501 | 10,351 |
| MANUFACTURING | 132,994 | 144,653 | 159,568 | 178,223 | 197,765 | 224,270 | 256,118 | 271,067 |
| Large & medium scale | 108,436 | 118,540 | 131,225 | 147,313 | 163,820 | 187,184 | 214,970 | 226,720 |
| Small scale | 24,558 | 26,113 | 28,343 | 30,909 | 33,946 | 37,086 | 41,148 | 44,348 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | 10,126 | 10,585 | 11,243 | 12,742 | 13,820 | 15,089 | 16,535 | 17,553 |
| Electricity | 8,477 | 8,854 | 9,393 | 10,727 | 11,715 | 12,909 | 14,243 | 15,175 |
| Gas | 1,060 | 1,078 | 1,134 | 1,246 | 1,249 | 1,277 | 1,284 | 1,299 |
| Water | 589 | 654 | 716 | 769 | 855 | 903 | 1,008 | 1,078 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 48,305 | 52,209 | 56,698 | 61,552 | 66,951 | 73,595 | 81,139 | 88,491 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 98,173 | 104,776 | 111,426 | 118,665 | 127,417 | 136,914 | 148,058 | 155,496 |
| HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS | 5,220 | 5,570 | 5,950 | 6,366 | 6,820 | 7,314 | 7,870 | 8,378 |
| TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION | 80,514 | 85,382 | 90,475 | 95,972 | 102,463 | 109,208 | 117,056 | 124,300 |
| Land Transport | 51,136 | 53,981 | 57,318 | 60,918 | 65,222 | 69,602 | 74,513 | 79,305 |
| Water transport | 5,859 | 6,043 | 6,262 | 6,462 | 6,727 | 6,962 | 7,216 | 7,462 |
| Air transport | 894 | 900 | 978 | 993 | 1,020 | 1,048 | 1,115 | 1,166 |
| Support transport services, storage | 4,719 | 4,841 | 5,101 | 5,365 | 5,709 | 6,256 | 6,815 | 7,284 |
| Post and Tele communications | 17,906 | 19,618 | 20,816 | 22,233 | 23,785 | 25,539 | 27,397 | 29,083 |
| FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS | 23,110 | 24,790 | 26,719 | 28,787 | 31,413 | 33,893 | 36,394 | 38,016 |
| Monetary intermediation (Banks) | 19,120 | 20,712 | 22,470 | 24,460 | 26,894 | 29,184 | 31,337 | 32,650 |
| Insurance | 2,710 | 2,752 | 2,860 | 2,876 | 2,935 | 2,989 | 3,131 | 3,258 |
| Other financial auxiliaries | 1,280 | 1,327 | 1,389 | 1,452 | 1,583 | 1,727 | 1,926 | 2,109 |
| REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES | 49,509 | 51,615 | 53,888 | 56,297 | 58,997 | 61,936 | 65,173 | 68,331 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE | 23,542 | 25,165 | 27,637 | 30,796 | 33,615 | 36,462 | 38,795 | 41,131 |
| EDUCATION | 15,645 | 16,781 | 18,125 | 20,248 | 22,547 | 24,127 | 25,976 | 27,583 |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS | 13,137 | 13,802 | 14,517 | 15,612 | 16,804 | 17,984 | 20,105 | 22,107 |
| COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES | 70,643 | 72,955 | 75,352 | 77,838 | 80,653 | 83,598 | 86,706 | 89,837 |
| Tax less subsidy | 29,960 | 31,156 | 33,324 | 35,266 | 38,252 | 40,909 | 42,231 | 42,494 |
| GDP at constant market price | 729,896 | 774,136 | 824,862 | 883,539 | 947,898 | 1,022,438 | 1,105,794 | 1,163,740 |
| Growth rate | 6.01 | 6.06 | 6.55 | 7.11 | 7.28 | 7.86 | 8.15 | 5.24 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-4.1: Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06)

(In Percentage)

| 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 auxiliaries | 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-4.2: Sectoral Growth Rate of GDP at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06)

(In Percentage)

| 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 | 2.08 |
| Crops & horticulture | 0.59 | 3.78 | 1.83 | 0.88 | 0.96 | 3.06 | 1.96 | 0.89 |
| Animal Farmings | 2.74 | 2.83 | 3.08 | 3.19 | 3.31 | 3.40 | 3.54 | 3.04 |
| Forest and related services | 5.04 | 5.01 | 5.08 | 5.12 | 5.60 | 5.51 | 8.34 | 6.36 |
| FISHING | 6.18 | 6.36 | 6.38 | 6.11 | 6.23 | 6.37 | 6.21 | 6.10 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | 9.35 | 4.68 | 9.60 | 12.84 | 8.89 | 7.00 | 5.88 | 4.38 |
| Natural gas and crude petroleum | 7.55 | 2.47 | 8.73 | 11.77 | 0.34 | 2.25 | -0.79 | -0.51 |
| Other mining & coal | 12.34 | 8.20 | 10.90 | 14.42 | 21.19 | 12.64 | 13.08 | 9.01 |
| MANUFACTURING | 10.31 | 8.77 | 10.31 | 11.69 | 10.97 | 13.40 | 14.20 | 5.84 |
| Large & medium scale | 10.65 | 9.32 | 10.70 | 12.26 | 11.20 | 14.26 | 14.84 | 5.47 |
| Small scale | 8.81 | 6.33 | 8.54 | 9.06 | 9.82 | 9.25 | 10.95 | 7.78 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | 8.99 | 4.54 | 6.22 | 13.33 | 8.46 | 9.19 | 9.58 | 6.16 |
| Electricity | 9.69 | 4.45 | 6.09 | 14.20 | 9.22 | 10.19 | 10.33 | 6.55 |
| Gas | 5.91 | 1.69 | 5.16 | 9.91 | 0.28 | 2.20 | 0.57 | 1.15 |
| Water | 4.75 | 10.93 | 9.62 | 7.40 | 11.09 | 5.66 | 11.57 | 7.01 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 8.04 | 8.08 | 8.60 | 8.56 | 8.77 | 9.92 | 10.25 | 9.06 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 6.18 | 6.73 | 6.35 | 6.50 | 7.37 | 7.45 | 8.14 | 5.32 |
| HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS | 6.49 | 6.70 | 6.83 | 6.98 | 7.13 | 7.28 | 7.57 | 6.46 |
| TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION | 6.27 | 6.05 | 5.96 | 6.08 | 6.76 | 6.58 | 7.19 | 6.19 |
| Land Transport | 5.91 | 5.56 | 6.18 | 6.28 | 7.06 | 6.72 | 7.06 | 6.43 |
| Water transport | 3.21 | 3.15 | 3.62 | 3.20 | 4.10 | 3.50 | 3.63 | 3.42 |
| Air transport | -1.64 | .61 | 8.71 | 1.48 | 2.79 | 2.74 | 6.37 | 4.61 |
| Support transport services, storage | 3.36 | 2.59 | 5.37 | 5.19 | 6.40 | 9.58 | 8.94 | 6.88 |
| Post and Tele communications | 9.67 | 9.56 | 6.11 | 6.81 | 6.98 | 6.53 | 8.12 | 6.16 |
| FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS | 9.11 | 7.27 | 7.78 | 7.74 | 9.12 | 7.90 | 7.38 | 4.46 |
| Monetary intermediation (Banks) | 10.87 | 8.33 | 8.49 | 8.85 | 9.95 | 8.51 | 7.38 | 4.19 |
| Insurance | 0.61 | 1.55 | 3.95 | 0.54 | 2.05 | 1.63 | 4.96 | 4.05 |
| Other financial auxiliaries | 3.14 | 3.63 | 4.68 | 4.54 | 9.06 | 9.05 | 11.55 | 9.48 |
| REAL ESTATE, RENTING AND BUSINESS ACTIVITIES | 4.04 | 4.25 | 4.40 | 4.47 | 4.80 | 4.98 | 5.23 | 4.85 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE | 6.53 | 6.89 | 9.82 | 11.43 | 9.15 | 8.47 | 6.40 | 6.02 |
| EDUCATION | 6.30 | 7.26 | 8.01 | 11.71 | 11.35 | 7.01 | 7.66 | 6.19 |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS | 4.76 | 5.06 | 5.18 | 7.54 | 7.63 | 7.02 | 11.79 | 9.96 |
| COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES | 3.25 | 3.27 | 3.28 | 3.30 | 3.62 | 3.65 | 3.72 | 3.61 |
| Growth rate | 6.01 | 6.06 | 6.55 | 7.11 | 7.28 | 7.86 | 8.15 | 5.24 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics,* Provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-5.1: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06)

(In percentage)

| 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 auxiliaries | 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-5.2: Sectoral Share of GDP (%) at Constant Prices (Base Year: 2005-06)

(In percentage)

| 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 | 9.83 |
| Crops & horticulture | 9.49 | 9.28 | 8.87 | 8.35 | 7.86 | 7.51 | 7.06 | 6.76 |
| Animal Farmings | 1.84 | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.66 | 1.60 | 1.53 | 1.47 | 1.43 |
| Forest and related services | 1.76 | 1.74 | 1.72 | 1.69 | 1.66 | 1.62 | 1.62 | 1.64 |
| FISHING | 3.68 | 3.69 | 3.69 | 3.65 | 3.61 | 3.56 | 3.49 | 3.52 |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | 1.65 | 1.63 | 1.68 | 1.77 | 1.80 | 1.78 | 1.74 | 1.72 |
| Natural gas and crude petroleum | 1.01 | 0.98 | 1.00 | 1.04 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.85 | 0.80 |
| Other mining & coal | 0.64 | 0.65 | 0.68 | 0.73 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.89 | 0.92 |
| MANUFACTURING | 19.00 | 19.47 | 20.16 | 21.01 | 21.74 | 22.85 | 24.08 | 24.18 |
| Large & medium scale | 15.49 | 15.95 | 16.58 | 17.37 | 18.01 | 19.07 | 20.21 | 20.22 |
| Small scale | 3.51 | 3.51 | 3.58 | 3.64 | 3.73 | 3.78 | 3.87 | 3.96 |
| ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.42 | 1.50 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.57 |
| Electricity | 1.21 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.32 | 1.34 | 1.35 |
| Gas | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| 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 | 7.89 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE | 14.03 | 14.10 | 14.08 | 13.99 | 14.01 | 13.95 | 13.92 | 13.87 |
| HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.75 |
| TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION | 11.50 | 11.49 | 11.43 | 11.31 | 11.26 | 11.13 | 11.01 | 11.09 |
| Land Transport | 7.31 | 7.27 | 7.24 | 7.18 | 7.17 | 7.09 | 7.00 | 7.07 |
| Water transport | 0.84 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.76 | 0.74 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 0.67 |
| 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 | 0.65 |
| Post and Tele communications | 2.56 | 2.64 | 2.63 | 2.62 | 2.61 | 2.58 | 2.58 | 2.59 |
| FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATIONS | 3.30 | 3.34 | 3.38 | 3.39 | 3.45 | 3.45 | 3.42 | 3.39 |
| 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 auxiliaries | 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 | 6.09 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE | 3.36 | 3.39 | 3.49 | 3.63 | 3.70 | 3.71 | 3.65 | 3.67 |
| EDUCATION | 2.24 | 2.26 | 2.29 | 2.39 | 2.48 | 2.46 | 2.44 | 2.46 |
| HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORKS | 1.88 | 1.86 | 1.83 | 1.84 | 1.85 | 1.83 | 1.89 | 1.97 |
| COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES | 10.09 | 9.82 | 9.52 | 9.18 | 8.87 | 8.52 | 8.15 | 8.01 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.* Provisional

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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. 6

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |

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 | 300.30 | 229.00 | 6.07 | 6.04 | 6.10 |
| 2019-20 | 277.06 | 315.83 | 243.34 | 5.68 | 5.17 | 6.26 |

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 | 271.20 | 289.08 | 242.74 | 5.63 | 5.68 | 5.53 |

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

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 | 14055 | 11832 | 19560 | 816 | 1017 | 1100 | 3569 | 147 | 129 |

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 | 1098 | 954 | 995 | 2673 | 207 | 3203 | 1852 | 8576 | 1158 | 9655 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

Appendix-13.1: Area Under Irrigation (FY2004-05 to FY2010-11)

(Area in lakh hectare)

| Irrigation Method | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| LLP and others | 8.30 | 8.03 | 9.61 | 10.67 | 10.92 | 11.77 | 10.39 |
| Deep tube well | 6.54 | 7.01 | 7.25 | 7.86 | 7.90 | 7.73 | 7.19 |
| Shallow tube well (surface/deep) | 31.50 | 31.21 | 31.96 | 31.97 | 32.45 | 33.37 | 35.05 |
| Total | 46.52 | 46.24 | 48.83 | 50.49 | 51.26 | 52.18 | 52.64 |

Source: BBS; Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture

Appendix-13.2: Area Under Irrigation (FY2011-12 to FY2019-20)

(Area in lakh hectare)

| Irrigation Method | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| LLP and others | 11.45 | 11.96 | 12.46 | 12.51 | 13.42 | 11.88 | 12.21 | 12.48 | 12.50 |
| Deep tube well | 7.59 | 9.34 | 8.77 | 9.62 | 11.94 | 10.63 | 10.72 | 10.76 | 10.80 |
| Shallow tube well (surface/deep) | 34.18 | 32.42 | 32.79 | 32.35 | 29.54 | 30.79 | 29.82 | 29.94 | 29.99 |
| Others | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.97 | 2.817 | 2.69 | 2.69 |
| Total | 53.22 | 53.72 | 54.02 | 54.48 | 54.90 | 55.27 | 55.57 | 55.87 | 55.98 |

Source: BBS; Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture * Target

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-14.1: Use of Chemical Fertiliser (FY2004-05 to FY2010-11)

(‘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 (FY2011-12 to FY2019-20)

(‘000’ MT)

| Fertiliser | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Urea | 2296.00 | 2247.00 | 2462.00 | 2638.00 | 2291.00 | 2366.00 | 2427.46 | 2594.00 | 2650.00 |
| TSP | 678.00 | 654.00 | 685.00 | 722.00 | 730.00 | 740.00 | 706.62 | 781.00 | 750.00 |
| DAP | 409.00 | 434.00 | 543.00 | 597.00 | 658.00 | 609.00 | 689.90 | 763.00 | 900.00 |
| MOP | 613.00 | 571.00 | 577.00 | 640.00 | 727.00 | 781.00 | 789.47 | 724.00 | 850.00 |
| SSP | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | --- | --- | -- | -- |
| NPKS | 20.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | 27.00 | 39.59 | 20.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 70.00 |
| ASP | 6.00 | 8.50 | 0.10 | - | 9.96 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 |
| Zinc | 12.00 | 24.00 | 42.00 | 27.00 | 53.43 | 57.47 | 80.00 | 95.00 | 133.00 |
| Gypsum | 15.00 | 40.00 | 126.00 | 122.00 | 229.42 | 323.30 | 250.00 | 285.00 | 400.00 |
| Others | -- | 19.00 | 40.00 | 42.00 | -- | --- | 90.00 | 120.00 | 121.00 |
| Total | 4049.00 | 4022.50 | 4502.10 | 4815.00 | 4738.40 | 4906.77 | 5093.45 | 5422.00 | 5884.00 |

Source: FFMB/Ministry of Agriculture; * Target.

Appendix-15: Import of Food Grains (FY 1985-86 to FY2019-20)

('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 | 2281 | 2290 |
| 2012-13 | 1 | 26 | 27 | 130 | 1715 | 1845 | 131 | 1741 | 1872 |
| 2013-14 | 3 | 372 | 375 | 73 | 2677 | 2750 | 76 | 3048 | 3125 |
| 2014-15 | 0 | 1490 | 1490 | 10 | 3774 | 3784 | 10 | 5264 | 5274 |
| 2015-16 | 1 | 256 | 257 | 86 | 4280 | 4366 | 87 | 4536 | 4623 |
| 2016-17 | 0 | 133 | 133 | 85 | 5609 | 5694 | 85 | 5742 | 5827 |
| 2017-18 | 22 | 3871 | 3893 | 102 | 5779 | 5881 | 124 | 9650 | 9774 |
| 2018-19 | 56 | 150 | 206 | 93 | 5536 | 5629 | 149 | 5686 | 5835 |
| 2019-20 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 69 | 6366 | 6435 | 69 | 6370 | 6439 |

Source: Directorate of Food, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management.

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 | 32163.20 | 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 | 155746.72 | 59783.70 | 215530.42 | 117959.98 | 47540.81 | 165500.59 |
| 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* | 174294.22 | 46177.25 | 220471.47 | 141071.13 | 42933.92 | 184005.05 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank * Up to Dec, 2019

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 | 12359.00 | 25974.97 |
| 2012-13 | 14667.49 | 14362.29 | 31057.69 |
| 2013-14 | 16036.81 | 17046.02 | 34683.82 |
| 2014-15 | 15978.46 | 15406.96 | 32936.80 |
| 2015-16 | 17646.39 | 17056.43 | 34477.37 |
| 2016-17 | 20998.70 | 18841.16 | 39047.57 |
| 2017-18 | 21393.55 | 21503.12 | 40601.11 |
| 2018-19 | 23616.25 | 23734.32 | 42974.23 |
| 2019-20* | 15092.17 | 15508.30 | 43315.86 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Up to February 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| General Index of Manufacturing | 213.22 | 236.11 | 267.88 | 297.89 | 342.47 | 392.82 |
| Food products | 241.52 | 333.07 | 385.1 | 410.42 | 501.16 | 562.70 |
| Beverages | 243.19 | 230.06 | 269.75 | 257.61 | 240.41 | 272.74 |
| Tobacco products | 149.65 | 147.37 | 135.48 | 139.57 | 138.51 | 138.59 |
| Textile | 139.68 | 122.81 | 138.9 | 168.39 | 195.19 | 200.27 |
| Wearing apparel | 293.7 | 304.76 | 338.7 | 343.74 | 388.62 | 443.05 |
| Leather and related products | 147.83 | 140.48 | 125.44 | 194.13 | 292.22 | 348.58 |
| Wood and products of wood and cork | 243.39 | 269.88 | 301.72 | 325.26 | 339.52 | 356.42 |
| Paper and paper products | 151.95 | 174.68 | 181.08 | 183.67 | 185.38 | 187.58 |
| Printing and reproduction of recorded media | 127.73 | 140.91 | 147.83 | 155.62 | 162.22 | 178.89 |
| Coke and refined petroleum products | 92.76 | 96.79 | 94.03 | 182.74 | 100.8 | 109.74 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 80.41 | 77.49 | 92.6 | 104.04 | 100.5 | 133.22 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical | 230.6 | 290.98 | 319.26 | 424.3 | 507.53 | 670.41 |
| Rubber and plastic products | 263.84 | 292.69 | 338.14 | 359.79 | 411.94 | 442.63 |
| Other non-metallic mineral products | 144.18 | 182.78 | 258.34 | 341.85 | 381.85 | 443.72 |
| Basic metals | 150.2 | 187.13 | 202.85 | 174.04 | 185.27 | 188.14 |
| Fabricated metal products except machinery | 164.33 | 182.3 | 200.53 | 246.01 | 274.34 | 298.00 |
| Computer, electronic and optical products | 105.46 | 148.37 | 231.81 | 253.33 | 178.57 | 246.05 |
| Electrical equipment | 132.06 | 164.56 | 214.12 | 242.77 | 337.58 | 366.35 |
| Machinery and equipment n.e.c | 172.68 | 204.89 | 279.14 | 406.37 | 548.73 | 641.00 |
| Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers | 205.84 | 178.83 | 331.6 | 559.61 | 438.44 | 614.11 |
| Other transport equipment | 152.88 | 340.12 | 592.41 | 560 | 604.43 | 607.53 |
| Furniture | 101.12 | 116.35 | 132.02 | 551.44 | 184.81 | 193.84 |

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 |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|------------|
| Sugar | M.T. | 107123 | 128267 | 78904 | 58151 | 59984 | 68603 | 65302 |
| Black & Blending Tea | M.T. | 63044 | 66604 | 63039 | 71129 | 81645 | 78122 | 90684 |
| Soft Drinks | 000'Doz. Bottol. | 57614 | 70768 | 64523 | 67201 | 74699 | 64166 | 72602 |
| Cigarettes | Mill.No. | 26270 | 28314 | 26484 | 22274 | 17573 | 15660 | 15279 |
| Preparation & Spinning of Textile fibers | MT. | 174508 | 175273 | 140485 | 160645 | 161615 | 167660 | 180642 |
| Weaving of Textiles | 000'Mit. | 56949 | 57386 | 44692 | 47444 | 47060 | 42447 | 43403 |
| Jute Textile | MT. | 426820 | 387612 | 306678 | 388277 | 449920 | 406938 | 361966 |
| Wearing Apperal | Mill.Tk. | 719311 | 791402 | 966144 | 1132032 | 1138549 | 1268118 | 1449060 |
| Knittwear | Mill Tk. | 691115 | 766532 | 935782 | 1027873 | 1088251 | 1247285 | 1419019 |
| Leather Footwear | 000'Pair | 16135 | 16655 | 15292 | 12355 | 20520 | 21235 | 21988 |
| Pulp, Paper & newsprint | MT. | 149255 | 146812 | 163270 | 165210 | 167659 | 168177 | 168719 |
| Misc. Petroleum products | MT. | 359791 | 340700 | - | 563872 | 2536116 | 589680 | -- |
| Fertilizer | MT. | 1074791 | 976691 | 1028157 | 1010466 | 1220890 | 859353 | 920753.5 |
| Soaps & detergents | MT. | 67757 | 68373 | 61627 | 144426 | 148975 | 176781 | 175315 |
| Cement | MT. | 3460495 | 3569608 | 5770527 | 8754641 | 12775967 | 14689780 | 16860929.5 |
| Re-rolling mills (MS Rod) | MT. | 281715 | 306057 | 393019 | 407535 | 363534 | 394245 | 401298 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-20.1: Production of State-owned Enterprises and their Financial Performance

| Particulars | (In crore Tk.) | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 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

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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* |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| BCIC: | | | | | | | |
| Production | | | | | | | |
| a. Urea (lakh mt.) | 8.39 | 8.78 | 7.87 | 9.22 | 7.65 | 7.89 | 9.00 |
| b. TSP (lakh mt.) | 0.86 | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.07 | 1.00 | 0.97 | 1.00 |
| c. DAP (lakh mt.) | -- | 0.63 | 1.01 | 0.59 | 0.53 | 0.24 | 0.60 |
| d. Paper (lakh mt.) | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| e. Cement (lakh mt.) | 0.65 | 0.48 | 0.35 | 0.48 | 0.41 | 0.33 | 0.50 |
| Sales revenue (crore Tk.) | 2196.69 | 2126.98 | 2279.47 | 2314.85 | 1988.10 | 1601.96 | 2335.04 |
| Cost of sales (crore Tk.) | 2239.37 | 2080.72 | 2397.68 | 2574.19 | 2342.04 | 2123.79 | 3008.38 |
| Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.) | (42.68) | 46.26 | (118.21) | (259.34) | (353.94) | (521.63) | (673.34) |
| Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.) | 93.68 | 103.14 | 74.39 | 485.48 | (555.40) | (574.63) | (726.09) |
| BTMC: | | | | | | | |
| Production | | | | | | | |
| a. Yarn (lakh kg.) | 19.80 | 20.48 | 22.37 | 34.08 | 4.98 | - | - |
| b. Cloth (lakh meter) | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales revenue (crore Tk.) | 8.49 | 8.85 | 9.64 | 9.57 | 3.11 | 0.83 | 0.75 |
| Cost of sales (crore Tk.) | 16.36 | 17.86 | 19.55 | 19.16 | 9.44 | 5.17 | 5.76 |
| Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.) | (7.87) | (9.01) | (9.91) | (9.59) | (6.33) | (4.34) | (5.00) |
| Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.) | (20.84) | (21.98) | (16.03) | (17.19) | (13.18) | (11.20) | (14.34) |
| BSFIC: | | | | | | | |
| Production | | | | | | | |
| a. Sugar (lakh mt.) | 1.28 | 0.78 | 0.58 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 0.70 | 0.82 |
| b. Spirit (lakh litre) | 46.86 | 47.18 | 42.08 | 47.32 | 52.76 | 48.91 | 55.00 |
| Sales revenue (crore Tk.) | 391.54 | 572.42 | 701.16 | 647.33 | 509.59 | 425.89 | 759.82 |
| Cost of sales (crore Tk.) | 814.61 | 945.44 | 999.34 | 891.56 | 951.22 | 1063.57 | 1315.36 |
| Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.) | (423.07) | (373.02) | (298.18) | (244.23) | (441.63) | (642.63) | (555.54) |
| Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.) | (564.99) | (539.70) | (516.52) | (630.22) | (833.36) | (1065.83) | (1061.67) |
| BJMC: | | | | | | | |
| Production (quantity) | | | | | | | |
| a. Hessian ('000' mt.) | 27.78 | 23.59 | 25.88 | 26.38 | 24.30 | 15.38 | 20.52 |
| b. Sacking ('000' mt.) | 118.70 | 52.05 | 62.91 | 93.31 | 91.63 | 46.19 | 53.57 |
| c. CBC ('000' mt.) | 6.64 | 8.18 | 10.61 | 10.78 | 8.25 | 5.33 | 5.97 |
| Sales revenue (crore Tk.) | 1092.00 | 1153.04 | 1248.18 | 1174.87 | 1175.16 | 100.11 | 1076.16 |
| Cost of sales (crore Tk.) | 1527.33 | 1806.58 | 1828.70 | 1578.99 | 1595.99 | 1229.39 | 1745.89 |
| Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.) | (435.33) | (653.54) | (580.52) | (404.12) | (420.82) | (529.28) | (669.73) |
| Net profit/ loss (crore Tk.) | (497.19) | (726.53) | (656.81) | (481.51) | (497.18) | (604.12) | (741.68) |
| BSEC: | | | | | | | |
| Production (quantity) | | | | | | | |
| a. Bus, truck and car (no.) | 820 | 929 | 894 | 930 | 1223 | 1229 | 950 |
| b. Motor cycle (no.) | 13368 | 405 | 2005 | 1250 | 1833 | 3448 | 4600 |
| c. Diesel engine (no.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sales revenue (crore Tk.) | 943.66 | 728.71 | 694.50 | 723.81 | 858.22 | 913.27 | 976.05 |
| Cost of sales (crore Tk.) | 837.96 | 630.60 | 611.89 | 646.24 | 788.39 | 847.27 | 872.54 |
| Operating profit/loss (crore Tk.) | 105.70 | 98.11 | 82.61 | 77.57 | 69.83 | 66.00 | 103.51 |
| Net profit/loss (crore Tk.) | 69.76 | 57.33 | 59.78 | 46.17 | 43.25 | 39.89 | 82.60 |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. *-Provisional, Note: Figures in parentheses indicate loss

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | | | | | | |
| BADC | (2.21) | (1.20) | (2.65) | -- | 0.28 | 21.81 |
| BFDC (Fish) | (71.01) | (0.19) | (1.21) | 14.22 | 2.44 | 3.54 |
| 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 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BFDC (film) | (3.79) | (2.04) | (8.78) | (10.55) | (7.91) | (8.35) |
| BPRC | (0.98) | (2.77) | (2.91) | (4.53) | (4.24) | (8.46) |
| CAA | (1.55) | (3.88) | 0.37 | 1.65 | 4.74 | 9.95 |
| BIWTA | 112.09 | 191.89 | 291.22 | 279.07 | 394.44 | 445.41 |
| BSCIC | (13.59) | 4.47 | (7.61) | (1.57) | 14.44 | 65.00 |
| BEPZA | 0.00 | (3.21) | (1.92) | 2.34 | 5.16 | 2.74 |
| BWDB | 123.30 | 66.50 | 137.01 | 181.22 | 146.08 | 207.52 |
| REB | (144.37) | (120.82) | 7.49 | 6.24 | 0.65 | 3.62 |
| BTB | 722.25 | (1488.44) | 344.96 | (187.42) | (177.18) | (23.33) |
| BHB | 3.86 | 6.33 | 7.35 | 9.23 | 7.18 | 15.57 |
| BSB | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- | 0.08 |
| BERC | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.31 | 0.09 | 1.04 | 0.78 |
| BSTI | -- | -- | 10.14 | 10.19 | 15.57 | 20.87 |
| EPB | -- | -- | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.57 | 0.06 |
| | 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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* |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Industry: | | | | | | | |
| BTMC | (23.14) | (23.49) | (24.29) | (26.47) | (15.49) | (12.96) | (21.06) |
| BSEC | 69.39 | 57.33 | 60.39 | 45.91 | 43.25 | 39.89 | 81.85 |
| BSFIC | (564.99) | (539.70) | (516.52) | (630.22) | (833.36) | (1065.83) | (1061.67) |
| BCIC | (93.69) | 103.14 | (74.39) | (485.48) | (555.40) | (574.63) | (726.09) |
| BFIDC | 38.22 | 28.84 | 8.15 | 17.93 | 18.66 | 1.31 | (21.11) |
| BJMC | (496.75) | (726.05) | (656.30) | (480.94) | (497.04) | (603.70) | (741.19) |
| Utilities | | | | | | | |
| BOGMC | 883.92 | 1108.73 | 696.22 | 920.46 | 897.99 | 769.98 | 856.92 |
| BPDB | (6557.58) | (7276.60) | (3866.76) | (4434.03) | (9284.62) | (144.30) | 101.43 |
| DESA | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| CTG WASA | 4.05 | 7.94 | 1.97 | 7.53 | 14.56 | 29.39 | 5.68 |
| Dhaka WASA | 182.22 | 166.54 | 135.37 | 191.77 | 259.94 | 396.73 | (293.78) |
| Khulna WASA | 1.46 | 1.70 | 1.27 | 1.32 | 1.07 | 0.28 | 2.36 |
| Rajshahi WASA | | | | 6.35 | 5.84 | 7.21 | 11.88 |
| Transport and communication | | | | | | | |
| BSC | 3.23 | 5.33 | 6.72 | 8.66 | 12.52 | 40.57 | 38.35 |
| BIWTC | 44.93 | 61.08 | 35.53 | 23.42 | 32.00 | 13.86 | 10.31 |
| BBC | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | - |
| BRTC | (56.32) | (67.83) | (79.29) | (101.04) | (95.52) | (109.47) | (68.98) |
| CPA | 375.32 | 599.81 | 556.25 | 503.37 | 792.56 | 912.33 | 729.23 |
| CDWMB | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | - |
| MPA | 47.63 | 45.81 | 48.54 | 55.26 | 82.25 | 100.05 | 69.36 |
| MDWMB | -- | -- | - | - | - | - | - |
| BTRC | 10035.42 | 4176.63 | 4137.43 | 3987.92 | 6262.97 | 2757.61 | 2257.67 |
| Land Port | 24.89 | 29.37 | 34.75 | 42.21 | 60.16 | 111.54 | 88.39 |
| BBA | 182.58 | 279.56 | 207.92 | 361.72 | 461.11 | 420.71 | 393.09 |
| Commercial | | | | | | | |
| BPC | (2321.33) | 4126.08 | 9040.07 | 8653.40 | 5644.37 | 4768.42 | 4090.80 |
| BJC | 3.94 | 3.63 | 1.85 | (0.87) | (0.46) | 1.89 | 0.68 |
| TCB | (20.33) | 40.70 | 56.00 | 29.10 | (2.03) | 7.71 | (556.66) |
| Agriculture and fisheries | | | | | | | |
| BADC | 2.98 | 5.60 | 0.02 | - | - | 14.63 | 13.82 |
| BFDC (Fish) | 4.29 | 6.36 | 3.70 | (3.48) | (0.05) | 7.16 | 5.41 |
| Construction | | | | | | | |
| Rajuk | 202.61 | 199.00 | 143.07 | 172.47 | 416.15 | 501.01 | 283.60 |
| CDA | 67.07 | 74.29 | 67.39 | 37.23 | 37.31 | 65.38 | 59.67 |
| KDA | 38.84 | 15.54 | 2.97 | 3.95 | 2.37 | 3.39 | (1.60) |
| RDA | (37.09) | 3.63 | 10.19 | (49.25) | (30.13) | 12.14 | 5.93 |
| NHA | 126.58 | 85.98 | 68.94 | 73.96 | 75.55 | 72.16 | 57.09 |
| CBDA | - | - | - | - | - | 8.11 | 9.48 |
| Service and other sectors | | | | | | | |
| BSTI | -- | 15.69 | 33.02 | 21.18 | 21.81 | 20.28 | 26.90 |
| BEJA | -- | -- | -- | 7.31 | 13.30 | 379.61 | 459.76 |
| BFFWT | (13.43) | (5.69) | (9.90) | (6.41) | (12.98) | 0.96 | 5.59 |
| BFDC (film) | (8.43) | (7.46) | (10.73) | (15.34) | (13.48) | (18.36) | (18.56) |
| BPRC | 598.60 | 739.67 | 619.08 | (6.37) | 1.80 | (0.15) | 1.90 |
| CAA | 4.96 | 4.05 | 1.80 | (620.60) | 689.92 | 840.06 | 536.58 |
| BIWTA | (17.52) | 0.65 | 16.31 | 4.74 | (25.74) | 27.55 | (56.22) |
| BSCIC | 7.09 | 4.76 | 6.08 | 4.07 | 2.75 | 12.86 | 17.16 |
| BEPZA | 328.99 | 273.51 | 233.02 | 168.16 | 240.94 | 120.22 | 34.95 |
| BWDB | 3.00 | 8.27 | 9.64 | - | 0.73 | 1.03 | 0.00 |
| REB | 223.97 | 584.46 | (202.20) | (569.46) | 351.43 | 667.15 | 868.15 |
| BTB | 13.88 | 11.80 | 10.03 | 8.29 | 10.15 | 14.38 | 2.78 |
| BHB | 0.68 | 0.49 | 0.32 | 0.20 | 0.77 | 0.67 | 0.83 |
| BSB | 0.46 | 0.55 | 0.51 | - | 0.33 | 0.29 | 0.44 |
| BERC | 18.30 | 24.09 | 29.27 | 21.11 | 26.44 | 16.15 | 19.02 |
| BSTI | 0.03 | -- | 0.04 | 0.50 | 0.05 | 0.22 | 0.20 |
| EPB | 17.83 | 29.84 | 21.02 | 27.89 | 35.75 | 33.65 | (26.90) |
| | | | | | 20.02 | 8.09 | (34.13) |
| Grand Total | 3534.14 | 4283.63 | 10888.53 | 9308.94 | 9295.62 | 10677.23 | 7519.31 |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance. *-Provisional, Note: Figures in parentheses indicate loss.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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* |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Industry: | | | | | | | | |
| BSFIC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 |
| BSEC | 1.25 | 1.25 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| BCIC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 10.00 | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| BFIDC | 1.50 | 1.00 | -- | - | - | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| Sub-Total | 2.75 | 2.25 | 15.00 | 12.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Utility: | | | | | | | | |
| BOGMC | 882.25 | 880.37 | 1100.90 | 678.60 | 908.92 | 843.58 | 682.11 | 800.00 |
| CTG. WASA | 0.20 | 0.20 | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| DHAKA WASA | 0.00 | .50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | -- | 0.50 | 0.00 | 1.90 |
| KHULNAWASA | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sub-Total | 882.45 | 881.07 | 1101.40 | 679.10 | 908.92 | 844.08 | 682.11 | 802.90 |
| Transport and Communication | | | | | | | | |
| BSC | 8.27 | 13.60 | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.95 |
| BIWTC | 2.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.20 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| CPA | 65.00 | 75.00 | 20.00 | -- | -- | 0.00 | 80.00 | 80.00 |
| MPA | 0.50 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 0.73 | 0.90 | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.30 |
| BTRC | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| BLA | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.45 | 1.60 | 1.70 | 1.80 | 1.90 |
| BBA | 2.50 | 10.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 5.00 | 15.00 |
| Sub-Total | 79.37 | 103.40 | 27.50 | 7.88 | 8.50 | 143.20 | 89.50 | 107.65 |
| Commercial: | | | | | | | | |
| BPC | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 |
| TCB | 0.00 | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sub-Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1000.00 | 1200.00 | 750.00 | 0.00 | 300.00 |
| Agriculture & Fisheries: | | | | | | | | |
| BADC | 0.00 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BFDC (Fisheries) | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Sub-Total | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.10 |
| Construction: | | | | | | | | |
| RAJUK | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 12.00 |
| CDA | 3.30 | 1.82 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.60 | 3.70 | 3.75 | 5.50 |
| KDA | 1.10 | 1.20 | 1.50 | 1.56 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.22 |
| RDA | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| NHA | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 8.32 | 10.00 | 5.50 | 12.00 | 12.00 |
| Sub-Total | 12.65 | 12.27 | 14.77 | 16.17 | 19.95 | 28.90 | 22.15 | 32.12 |
| Services and Others | | | | | | | | |
| BFDC (Film) | 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 | 1.00 |
| CAA | 42.00 | 50.00 | 55.00 | 105.00 | 120.00 | 120.00 | 90.00 | 125.00 |
| BEPZA | 20.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| REB | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 |
| BTB | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.20 | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.40 |
| BPB | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BSTI | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 |
| BERC | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| Sub-Total | 63.00 | 76.30 | 81.50 | 125.40 | 140.25 | 155.25 | 125.25 | 164.60 |
| Grand Total | 1040.22 | 1053.09 | 1240.17 | 1841.05 | 2279.12 | 2003.35 | 920.06 | 1413.37 |

Source: Monitoring Cell, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance, *Provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 23: Debt Service Liabilities (DSL) outstanding position at a glance on 30 June 2019

(In lakh Tk.)

| SL No. | Ministry/ Division, Organisation & Credit Line | Not due in | Total Principal Due | Total Interest Due | Total Due Prin+Intt | Total Outstanding |
|--|---|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6=4+5 | 7=3+6 |
| POWER DIVISION | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) | 5014898.14 | 2081288.42 | 3756190.52 | 5837478.94 | 10852377.08 |
| 2 | Rural Electrification Board (REB) | 1190387.15 | 129230.40 | 130316.40 | 259546.79 | 1449933.94 |
| 3 | Dhaka Power Distribution Company (DPDC) (Old DESA) | 243774.70 | 122022.65 | 219919.31 | 341941.96 | 585716.66 |
| 4 | Rural Power Company Limited (RPCL) | 0.00 | 6367.34 | 5705.17 | 12072.51 | 12072.51 |
| 5 | Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited (PGCB) | 1418729.43 | 65781.84 | 99204.22 | 164986.06 | 1583715.49 |
| 6 | Dhaka Electric Supply Company Limited (DESCO) | 247226.27 | 23872.44 | 57180.53 | 81052.96 | 328279.23 |
| 7 | Electricity Generation Co. of Bangladesh (EGCB) | 224643.97 | 44120.17 | 41610.79 | 85730.96 | 310374.93 |
| 8 | Ashuganj Power Supply Co. Ltd | 594358.80 | 63840.00 | 103462.66 | 167302.66 | 440857.3 |
| 9 | North West Power Generation Company Ltd | 370531.00 | 44367.41 | 25958.89 | 70326.30 | 761661.46 |
| 10. | Coal Power Generation Company Ltd. | 104176.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 104176.00 |
| ENERGY & MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION | | | | | | |
| 11 | Bangladesh Oil, Gas & Mineral Corporation (PETROBANGLA) | 26751.67 | 392950.71 | 760161.44 | 1153112.15 | 1179863.82 |
| 12 | Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation (BPC) | 1783243.57 | 319242.53 | 672329.15 | 991571.67 | 2774815.24 |
| 13 | Titas Gas Transmission & Distribution Co. | 45242.08 | 1742.28 | 2730.95 | 4473.23 | 49715.31 |
| 14 | Shundarban Gas Co. | 15488.20 | 13105.40 | 11687.46 | 24792.86 | 40281.06 |
| 15 | Gas Transmission Co. Ltd | 68721.98 | 40097.75 | 41763.27 | 81861.02 | 150583 |
| 16 | Bangladesh Gas Fields Co. Ltd | 105408.47 | 34830.95 | 30917.07 | 65748.02 | 171156.49 |
| 17 | Karnaphuli Gas Distribution Company Ltd. | 9251.32 | 0.00 | 273.83 | 273.88 | 95252 |
| MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY | | | | | | |
| 18 | Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation (BCIC) | 14800.99 | 354889.69 | 536520.55 | 891410.24 | 906211.23 |
| 19 | Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation (BSEC) | 1250.96 | 73978.37 | 126193.62 | 200171.99 | 201422.95 |
| 20 | Bangladesh Submarine Cable Company Limited (BSCCL) | 255240.00 | 332640.00 | 756815.24 | 1089455.24 | 3639695.24 |
| 21 | Bangladesh Small & Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) | 2550240.00 | 332640.00 | 756815.24 | 1089455.24 | 3639695.24 |
| 22 | Bangladesh Sugar & Food Industries Corporation (BSFIC) | 6193.73 | 13669.79 | 26243.87 | 39913.66 | 46107.39 |
| MINISTRY OF SHIPPING | | | | | | |
| 23 | Bangladesh Shipping Corporation (BSC) | 472.58 | 5765.11 | 4841.20 | 10606.31 | 11078.89 |
| 24 | Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation (BIWTC) | 182.90 | 31217.75 | 62258.44 | 93476.19 | 93659.09 |
| 25 | Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority (BIWTA) | 2482.93 | 33597.56 | 96865.42 | 130462.98 | 132945.91 |
| 26 | Mongla Port Authority | 1029.61 | 885.95 | 932.85 | 1818.80 | 2848.41 |
| 27 | Chittagong Port Trade Facilitation Project | 8584.80 | 3679.20 | 8424.60 | 12103.80 | 20688.60 |
| 28 | Bangladesh Land Port Authority (BLPA) | 10175.94 | 648.90 | 844.69 | 1493.59 | 11669.53 |
| MINISTRY OF TEXTILE & JUTE | | | | | | |
| 29 | Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation (BTMC) | 304.42 | 14024.61 | 38894.99 | 52919.60 | 53224.02 |
| 30 | Bangladesh Handloom Board (BHB) | 1060.25 | 5907.35 | 4105.42 | 10.012 | 1070.262 |
| 31 | Textile Industries (Liquidation Cell) | 0.00 | 1564.36 | 393.12 | 1957.48 | 1957.48 |
| 32 | Bangladesh Sericulture Board | 165.79 | 1557.67 | 2838.04 | 4395.70 | 4561.49 |
| 33 | Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation (BJMC) | 293554.48 | 140408.40 | 157368.44 | 297776.84 | 591331.32 |
| MINISTRY OF FISHERIES & LIVESTOCK | | | | | | |
| 34 | Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC) | 679.60 | 15332.68 | 34404.24 | 49736.93 | 50416.53 |
| MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION | | | | | | |
| 35 | Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation (BRTC) | 45.14 | 50514.38 | 44741.69 | 95256.07 | 95301.21 |
| 36 | Bangladesh Bridge Authority (Old JMBA) | 143684.36 | 53535.30 | 30456.31 | 83991.62 | 227675.98 |
| 37 | Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Company Ltd. (DMTCL) | 47397.95 | 0.00 | 2846.47 | 2846.47 | 50244.42 |
| FINANCE DIVISION | | | | | | |
| 38 | Bangladesh Development Bank Ltd (Old BSB & BSRS) | 33.92 | 295.06 | 142.18 | 437.24 | 471.16 |
| 39 | Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) | 2115.57 | 3193.08 | 2096.74 | 5289.82 | 7405.39 |
| 40 | Grameen Bank | 3664.80 | 4302.69 | 677.30 | 4979.99 | 8644.79 |
| 41 | Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) | 35.00 | 455.00 | 545.33 | 1000.33 | 1035.23 |
| 42 | Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation (BHBFC) | 88925.29 | 3575.00 | 9180.30 | 12755.30 | 101680.59 |
| 43 | Bangladesh Bank | 319094.04 | 8017.11 | 6885.27 | 14902.37 | 333996.41 |
| 44 | Basic Bank Ltd | 0.00 | 10662.15 | 3953.86 | 14616.00 | 14616.00 |
| 45 | Eastern Bank Ltd | 1249.29 | 9949.14 | 5050.72 | 14999.86 | 16249.15 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| SL No. | Ministry/ Division, Organisation & Credit Line | Not due in | Total Principal Due | Total Interest Due | Total Due Prin+Intt | Total Outstanding |
|--|---|------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6=4+5 | 7=3+6 |
| 46 | Infrastructure Development Company Ltd. (IDCOL) | 586728.28 | 76767.02 | 91946.32 | 168713.34 | 755441.62 |
| 47 | Bangladesh Municipal Development Fund (BMDf) | 48090.33 | 3732.08 | 1486.44 | 5218.82 | 53309.15 |
| RURAL DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATIVE DIVISION | | | | | | |
| 48 | Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 135.21 | 135.21 | 135.21 |
| 49 | Bangladesh Milk Producers' Co-operative Union Limited (MILK VITA) | 1029.87 | 2484.44 | 3950.45 | 6434.89 | 7464.76 |
| 50 | Bangladesh National Fishermen's Co-operative Society Limited | 0.00 | 12067.98 | 22419.05 | 34487.03 | 34487.63 |
| 51 | Bangladesh Co-operative College (Academy) | 0.00 | 0.30 | 4.03 | 4.33 | 4.33 |
| 52 | Bangladesh SomobayaShilpaSangstha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.81 | 7.81 | 7.81 |
| MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM | | | | | | |
| 53 | Hotels Intenationals Limited (Sonargaon) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1576.59 | 1576.59 | 1576.59 |
| 54 | Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation | 434.56 | 644.82 | 1328.03 | 1972.85 | 2407.41 |
| 55 | Bangladesh Civil Aviation Authority | 0.00 | 28908.90 | 2139.77 | 31048.67 | 31048.67 |
| MINISTRY OF INFORMATION | | | | | | |
| 56 | Bangladesh Film Development Corporation | 450.00 | 2605.48 | 4481.27 | 7086.75 | 7536.75 |
| MINISTRY OF LIBERATION WAR AFFAIRS | | | | | | |
| 57 | Bangladesh Freedom Fighters' Welfare Trust | 5131.92 | 3846.20 | 1494.93 | 5341.13 | 10473.05 |
| MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FOREST | | | | | | |
| 58 | Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5740.23 | 5740.23 | 5740.23 |
| LOCAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION | | | | | | |
| 59 | Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) | 904.77 | 19255.44 | 27005.64 | 46261.08 | 47165.85 |
| 60 | Chittagong City Corporation (CCC) | 0.00 | 5254.46 | 5417.51 | 10671.97 | 10671.97 |
| 61 | Khulna City Corporation (KCC) | 0.00 | 16234.38 | 15958.99 | 32193.37 | 32193.37 |
| 62 | Rajshahi City Corporation (RCC) | 0.00 | 11911.78 | 9543.12 | 21454.90 | 21454.90 |
| 63 | Dhaka WASA | 279120.81 | 124269.59 | 161416.38 | 285685.98 | 564806.79 |
| 64 | Chittagong WASA | 454989.97 | 52431.58 | 74958.27 | 127389.86 | 582379.83 |
| 65 | Khulna WASA | 177590.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 177590.79 |
| 66 | Brahmanbaria Pourashava | 147.62 | 87.74 | 163.28 | 251.02 | 398.64 |
| 67 | Chaumohani Pourashava | 66.44 | 37.12 | 68.92 | 106.04 | 172.48 |
| 68 | Jessore Pourashava | 301.43 | 200.95 | 387.03 | 587.98 | 889.41 |
| 69 | Jhanaidah Pourashava | 129.63 | 66.60 | 122.94 | 189.55 | 319.18 |
| 70 | Joypurhat Pourashava | 82.93 | 55.28 | 106.48 | 161.76 | 244.69 |
| 71 | Kishoregonj Pourashava | 62.92 | 41.95 | 80.79 | 122.74 | 185.66 |
| 72 | Lakshimpur Pourashava | 59.88 | 39.17 | 75.84 | 115.01 | 174.89 |
| 73 | Madaripur Pourashava | 123.60 | 82.40 | 158.69 | 241.09 | 364.69 |
| 74 | Moulavibazar Pourashava | 48.38 | 32.26 | 62.12 | 94.38 | 142.76 |
| 75 | Mymensingh Pourashava | 386.16 | 188.21 | 343.85 | 532.07 | 918.23 |
| 76 | Narsingdi Pourashava | 163.11 | 87.99 | 180.38 | 268.37 | 431.48 |
| 77 | Natore Pourashava | 96.15 | 64.10 | 123.45 | 187.55 | 283.70 |
| 78 | Netrokona Pourashava | 143.41 | 68.78 | 146.57 | 215.35 | 358.76 |
| 79 | Pirojpur Pourashava | 198.38 | 58.67 | 113.00 | 171.67 | 370.05 |
| 80 | Sherpur Pourashava | 76.80 | 51.20 | 98.61 | 149.81 | 226.61 |
| 81 | Sirajgonj Pourashava | 572.67 | 184.20 | 221.20 | 455.40 | 1023.07 |
| 82 | Bhairab Paurashava | 98.39 | 35.78 | 84.58 | 120.36 | 218.75 |
| 83 | ChapaiNawabgonj Paurashava | 111.45 | 40.53 | 95.80 | 136.33 | 247.78 |
| 84 | Gazipur Paurashava | 401.54 | 146.01 | 345.17 | 491.18 | 892.72 |
| 85 | Gopalpur Paurashava | 19.68 | 7.16 | 16.92 | 24.08 | 43.76 |
| 86 | Iswardi Paurashava | 8.63 | 3.14 | 7.42 | 10.56 | 19.19 |
| 87 | Laksam Paurashava | 22.21 | 8.08 | 19.09 | 27.17 | 49.38 |
| 88 | Lalmonirhat Paurashava | 18.50 | 6.73 | 15.90 | 72.63 | 91.13 |
| 89 | Narayangonj Paurashava | 24.24 | 8.81 | 20.84 | 29.65 | 53.89 |
| 90 | Nowapara Paurashava | 16.36 | 5.95 | 14.07 | 20.02 | 36.38 |
| 91 | Panchagarh Paurashava | 84.12 | 30.59 | 72.31 | 102.89 | 187.01 |
| 92 | Rajbari Paurashava | 64.90 | 23.60 | 55.79 | 79.39 | 144.29 |
| 93 | Shariatpur Paurashava | 89.27 | 32.46 | 76.74 | 109.20 | 198.47 |
| 94 | Singra Paurashava | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| SL No. | Ministry/ Division, Organisation & Credit Line | Not due in | Total Principal Due | Total Interest Due | Total Due Prin+Intt | Total Outstanding |
|--|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6=4+5 | 7=3+6 |
| 95 | Tongi Paurashava | 97.97 | 35.63 | 84.22 | 119.84 | 217.81 |
| 96 | Noakhali Pourashava | 34.06 | 8.51 | 12.58 | 21.09 | 55.15 |
| 97 | Satkhira Pourashava | 57.66 | 14.41 | 15.37 | 29.79 | 87.45 |
| 98 | Sunamgong Pourashava | 126.26 | 31.57 | 46.63 | 78.20 | 204.46 |
| 99 | Jhalokati Pourashava | 34.56 | 8.64 | 12.77 | 21.41 | 55.97 |
| 100 | Kurigram Pourashava | 18.07 | 4.52 | 6.67 | 11.19 | 29.26 |
| 101 | Dinajpur Pourashava | 19.51 | 4.88 | 7.21 | 12.09 | 31.60 |
| 102 | Gaibandha Pourashava | 139.44 | 34.86 | 38.72 | 73.58 | 213.02 |
| 103 | Shreepur Pourashava | 4.32 | 1.08 | 1.60 | 2.68 | 7.00 |
| 104 | Chandpur Pourashava | 97.54 | 24.38 | 36.02 | 60.41 | 157.95 |
| 105 | Munshigonj Pourashava | 7.22 | 1.81 | 2.67 | 4.47 | 11.69 |
| 106 | Bhanga Pourashava | 114.61 | 28.65 | 31.53 | 60.18 | 174.79 |
| 107 | Thakurgaon Pourashava | 74.34 | 18.59 | 27.45 | 46.04 | 120.38 |
| 108 | Jamalpur Pourashava | 89.08 | 22.27 | 29.52 | 51.79 | 140.87 |
| 109 | Sreemongal Pourashava | 75.44 | 18.86 | 25.00 | 43.86 | 119.30 |
| 110 | Ghorashal Pourashava | 10.89 | 2.72 | 3.61 | 6.33 | 17.22 |
| 111 | Mathbaria Pourashava | 1037.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1037.50 |
| 112 | Galachipa Pourashava | 313.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 313.74 |
| 113 | Amtali Pourashava | 84.24 | 21.06 | 21.79 | 42.85 | 127.09 |
| 114 | Bagherhat Pourashava | 84.24 | 21.06 | 21.79 | 42.85 | 127.09 |
| MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES | | | | | | |
| 115 | Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) | 0.00 | 12203.86 | 15016.22 | 27220.08 | 27220.08 |
| 116 | Bangladesh Telecommunication Company Limited (BTCL) | 34330.15 | 4477.85 | 7068.37 | 11546.22 | 45876.37 |
| 117 | Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEPZA) | 27802.60 | 5103.09 | 0.00 | 5103.09 | 32905.69 |
| 118 | Bangladesh Economic Zone Authority (BEZA) | 2841.99 | 976.33 | 997.62 | 1973.95 | 4815.94 |
| 119 | Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF) | 179633.64 | 10810.29 | 2539.96 | 13350.25 | 192983.89 |
| MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE | | | | | | |
| 120 | Essential Drugs Co. Ltd. | 0.00 | 50.82 | 9.83 | 60.66 | 60.66 |
| Grand Total | | 16774374.54 | 4953406.01 | 8386248.27 | 13339654.28 | 30114028.82 |

Source: DSL Branch, Finance Division.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 24: Amount of Outstanding and Classified Loans for SOEs (As on 31 January 2020)

(In crore Tk.)

| Corporation | Outstanding | Classified |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Industry: | | |
| BTMC | 20.62 | 20.49 |
| BSEC | 1411.07 | 0 |
| BSFIC | 6491.13 | 8.69 |
| BCIC | 4103.7 | 0.92 |
| BFIDC | 0 | 0 |
| BJMC | 935.07 | 14.76 |
| Sub-total | 12961.59 | 44.86 |
| Utility: | | |
| BOGMC | 2206.85 | 0 |
| BPDB | 7691.62 | 0 |
| DESA | 0 | 0 |
| CTG. WASA | 0 | 0 |
| Dhaka WASA | 196.49 | 0 |
| Sub-total | 10094.96 | 0 |
| Transport and Communication: | | |
| BSC | 0 | 0 |
| BIWTC | 0 | 0 |
| BBC | 5588.37 | 0 |
| BRTC | 95.93 | 0.57 |
| CPA | 119.55 | 0 |
| MPA | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total | 5803.85 | 0.57 |
| Commercial: | | |
| BPC | 5345.35 | 0.14 |
| BJC | 0 | 0 |
| TCB | 53.51 | 10.79 |
| Sub-total | 5398.86 | 10.93 |
| Agriculture and Fisheries: | | |
| BADC | 3134.62 | 21.27 |
| BFDC (Fisheries) | 0 | 0 |
| Sub-total | 3134.62 | 21.27 |
| | | |
| Services and Others: | | |
| BFFWT | 0 | 0 |
| BWDB | 693.77 | 0 |
| BTB | 107.69 | 10.52 |
| BPRC | 0 | 0 |
| BFDC (Film) | 0.31 | 0 |
| BSB | 0 | 0 |
| BSCIC | 0 | 0 |
| REB | 1147.14 | 0 |
| Sub-total | 1948.91 | 10.52 |
| Total | 39342.79 | 88.15 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 25: Installed Capacity and Maximum Generation

| Fiscal Year | Installed capacity (derated) MW | Maximum generation MW |
|--------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1995-96 | 2908 | 2087 |
| 1996-97 | 2809 | 2114 |
| 1997-98 | 2952 | 2136 |
| 1998-99 | 3432 | 2449 |
| 1999-00 | 3549 | 2665 |
| 2000-01 | 3830 | 3033 |
| 2001-02 | 3883 | 3218 |
| 2002-03 | 4368 | 3458 |
| 2003-04 | 4315 | 3622 |
| 2004-05 | 4364 | 3751 |
| 2005-06 | 4614 | 3812 |
| 2006-07 | 4623 | 3718 |
| 2007-08 | 4776 | 4130 |
| 2008-09 | 5166 | 4162 |
| 2009-10 | 5271 | 4606 |
| 2010-11 | 6639 | 4890 |
| 2011-12 | 8100 | 6066 |
| 2012-13 | 8537 | 6434 |
| 2013-14 | 9821 | 7356 |
| 2014-15 | 10939 | 7817 |
| 2015-16 | 11770 | 9036 |
| 2016-17 | 12771 | 9479 |
| 2017-18 | 15953 | 10958 |
| 2018-19 | 18961 | 12893 |
| 2019-20* | 19630 | 12738 |

Source: Power Division. *Up to March, 2020.

Note: Excluding captive generation.

Table 26: Production of Natural Gas and its Consumption by Sector

(In billion cubic feet)

| FY | Production | Consumption | | | | | | | | | Total |
|----------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------|------------|--------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | Power | Captive Power | Fertilizer | Industry | Tea Estate | Bricks | Com. | Dom. | CNG | |
| 1990-91 | 172.84 | 82.6 | - | 54.2 | 13.2 | 0.7 | 0 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 0 | 164.1 |
| 1991-92 | 188.48 | 88.1 | - | 61.6 | 13.4 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 0 | 178.5 |
| 1992-93 | 210.98 | 93.3 | - | 69.2 | 15.2 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 13.5 | 0 | 194.5 |
| 1993-94 | 223.76 | 97.3 | - | 74.5 | 20.26 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 2.87 | 15.4 | 0 | 212.13 |
| 1994-95 | 247.38 | 107.4 | - | 80.5 | 24.24 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 2.88 | 18.86 | 0 | 235.58 |
| 1995-96 | 365.51 | 110.9 | - | 90.98 | 27.31 | 0.72 | 0.99 | 3 | 20.71 | 0 | 254.61 |
| 1996-97 | 260.99 | 110.82 | - | 77.83 | 28.62 | 0.71 | 0.48 | 4.49 | 22.84 | 0 | 245.79 |
| 1997-98 | 282.02 | 123.55 | - | 80.07 | 32.32 | 0.74 | 0.39 | 4.61 | 24.89 | 0 | 266.57 |
| 1998-99 | 307.48 | 140.82 | - | 82.71 | 35.79 | 0.71 | 0.35 | 4.71 | 27.02 | 0 | 292.11 |
| 1999-00 | 332.35 | 147.62 | - | 83.31 | 41.52 | 0.64 | 0.35 | 3.85 | 29.56 | 0 | 306.85 |
| 2000-01 | 372.16 | 175.27 | - | 88.43 | 47.99 | 0.65 | 0.44 | 4.06 | 31.85 | 0 | 348.69 |
| 2001-02 | 391.53 | 190.03 | - | 78.78 | 53.56 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 4.25 | 36.74 | 0 | 364.61 |
| 2002-03 | 421.16 | 190.54 | - | 95.89 | 63.76 | 0.74 | 0.52 | 4.56 | 44.8 | 0.23 | 401.04 |
| 2003-04 | 454.59 | 199.4 | 32.03 | 92.8 | 46.49 | 0.82 | 0.12 | 4.83 | 49.22 | 1.94 | 427.66 |
| 2004-05 | 486.75 | 211.02 | 37.87 | 93.97 | 51.68 | 0.8 | 0 | 4.85 | 52.49 | 3.62 | 456.3 |
| 2005-06 | 526.72 | 222.72 | 49.02 | 88.58 | 63.44 | 0.76 | 0 | 5.24 | 57.13 | 6.71 | 493.61 |
| 2006-07 | 562.21 | 221.1 | 93.47 | 62.51 | 77.48 | 0.75 | 0 | 5.66 | 63.25 | 11.99 | 536.26 |
| 2007-08 | 600.86 | 234.28 | 80.23 | 78.67 | 92.19 | 0.8 | 0 | 6.6 | 69.02 | 22.82 | 584.51 |
| 2008-09 | 653.75 | 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 | 0.80 | 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 | 714.4 |
| 2011-12 | 743.57 | 304.30 | 123.56 | 58.39 | 128.45 | 0.76 | 0 | 8.55 | 89.15 | 38.55 | 751.7 |
| 2012-13 | 800.6 | 328.8 | 134.1 | 60.0 | 135.7 | 0.8 | 0 | 8.8 | 89.7 | 37.8 | 795.8 |
| 2013-14 | 820.3 | 337.0 | 143.8 | 53.8 | 141.9 | 0.8 | 0 | 8.9 | 101.5 | 40.1 | 827.8 |
| 2014-15 | 890.7 | 354.3 | 150.1 | 54.0 | 147.3 | 0.8 | 0 | 9.1 | 118.2 | 42.9 | 877.0 |
| 2015-16 | 973.2 | 399.6 | 160.8 | 52.6 | 156.0 | 0.9 | 0 | 9.0 | 141.5 | 46.5 | 966.9 |
| 2016-17 | 969.20 | 403.6 | 160.5 | 49.1 | 163.1 | 1.0 | 0 | 8.7 | 154.4 | 47.0 | 987.3 |
| 2017-18 | 968.7 | 398.6 | 160.5 | 43.0 | 166.6 | 0.9 | 0 | 8.2 | 158.0 | 46.2 | 982.0 |
| 2018-19* | 1077.7 | 450.9 | 157.5 | 57.7 | 164.5 | 1.0 | 0 | 7.9 | 158.9 | 43.4 | 1041.8 |

Source: Petrobangla, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, *Provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 27: Route Kilometerage, Number of Engines and Coaches of Bangladesh Railway

| FY | Route Kilometerage | | | | No. of engines | | | No. of coaches | | |
|----------|--------------------|------------|-------------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | Broad gauge | Dual 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 | 375 | 1830 | 2855 | - | 285 | 285 | 1341 | 62 | 10246 |
| 2006-07 | 659 | 375 | 1801 | 2835 | - | 285 | 285 | 1385 | 31 | 9473 |
| 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 | 1484 | 33 | 9146 |
| 2015-16 | 659 | 410 | 1808 | 2877 | - | 278 | 278 | 1218 | 31 | 8677 |
| 2016-17 | 659 | 410 | 1808 | 2877 | - | 278 | 278 | 1218 | 31 | 8677 |
| 2017-18 | 677 | 433 | 1846 | 2956 | - | 272 | 272 | 1577 | 53 | 8689 |
| 2018-19* | 677 | 433 | 1846 | 2956 | - | 272 | 272 | 1577 | 53 | 8695 |

Source: Bangladesh Railway. *-Provisional

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 98647 | 1299392 |
| 2018-19* | 3960 | 107514 | 92705 | 1337733 |

Source: Bangladesh Railway. Provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |

Source: Roads and Highways Division.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-30.1: Number of Primary Schools, Student Enrolment and Number of Teachers in Govt. Primary Schools

| | 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 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019* |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. No. of Primary schools | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Total | 104017 | 106859 | 108537 | 122176 | 126615 | 133901 | 134147 | 129258 |
| (b) Government | 37672 | 37700 | 63096 | 63601 | 64177 | 65099 | 65593 | 65620 |
| (c) Private | 64155 | 69159 | 45441 | 58575 | 62438 | 68802 | 68554 | 63638 |
| i) Registered** | 22101 | 23876 | 193 | 218 | 247 | 292 | 134 | 142 |
| ii) Unregistered | 1949 | 2799 | 1744 | 1926 | 2294 | 3001 | 4570 | 4754 |
| iii) Others*** | 40105 | 42484 | 43504 | 56431 | 59897 | 65509 | 63850 | 58742 |
| 2. Student enrolment in primary schools | | | | | | | | |
| a) Total | 19003210 | 19584972 | 19552979 | 19067761 | 18602988 | 17251350 | 17338100 | 20122337 |
| b) Boys | 9463108 | 9780952 | 9639095 | 9369079 | 9227580 | 8508038 | 8539067 | 9843493 |
| c) Girls | 9540102 | 9804020 | 9913884 | 9698682 | 9375408 | 8743312 | 8799033 | 10278844 |
| 3. No. of teachers in government primary schools | | | | | | | | |
| a) Total | 449799 | 213791 | 319394 | 322766 | 343349 | 348584 | 349217 | 356366 |
| b) Male | 187912 | 76457 | 127318 | 123225 | 128102 | 126131 | 125100 | 126430 |
| c) Female | 261887 | 137334 | 192076 | 199541 | 2152470 | 222453 | 224117 | 229936 |

Source: Directorate of Primary Education, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education.

Note: *-Provisional and new nationalised schools included. **-Community Schools. ***- Ebte dayee madrasa; Kindergarten; NGO directed schools, madrasahs and high school attached primary schools.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
| Lower Secondary | 2869 | 2504 | 2412 | 2394 | 2324 | 2533 | 2385 | 2380 |
| Secondary | 16339 | 17098 | 17272 | 17432 | 17523 | 17315 | 17454 | 17650 |
| Higher Secondary | 1936 | 2115 | 2254 | 2354 | 2419 | 2557 | 2603 | 2649 |
| Polytechnic | 218 | 270 | 300 | 433 | 439 | 439 | 439 | 439 |
| Survey Institute | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Technical Training Centre | 81 | 81 | 81 | 134 | 164 | 164 | 164 | 166 |
| Textile Institute | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Textile Vocational Institute | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 51 | 51 |
| Agriculture Training Institute | 109 | 109 | 109 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 | 183 |
| Marine Technology | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Govt. Glass & ceramic | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Govt. Graphic Art | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Technical School & College | 167 | 166 | 170 | 172 | 172 | 172 | 174 | 216 |
| Govt. P.T.I | 54 | 54 | 54 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Commercial | 25 | 25 | 25 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SSC vocational (Independent) | 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 169 | 175 |
| HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent) | 576 | 584 | 576 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 675 | 722 |
| Dakhil Madrasha | 6745 | 6593 | 6582 | 6565 | 6558 | 6553 | 6553 | 6541 |
| Alim Madrasha | 1442 | 1470 | 1482 | 1480 | 1478 | 1429 | 1442 | 1394 |
| Fazil Madrasha | 1049 | 1054 | 1055 | 1053 | 1054 | 1087 | 1085 | 1089 |
| Kamil Madrasha | 205 | 219 | 222 | 221 | 224 | 234 | 244 | 254 (3) |
| Pali & toll college | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 94 | 94 |
| Sanskrit tole & college | 126 | 126 | 126 | 126 | 128 | 129 | 129 | 129 |

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
| Lower Secondary | 20733 | 18306 | 18618 | 19342 | 19020 | 23755 | 20623 | 20418 |
| Secondary | 200310 | 211269 | 214376 | 223775 | 224533 | 220125 | 213542 | 226427 |
| Higher Secondary | 33843 | 34104 | 37235 | 39777 | 41335 | 42998 | 42403 | 45500 |
| Polytechnic | 4452 | 3839 | 4465 | 5757 | 6251 | 6266 | 11831 | 12018 |
| Survey Institute | 54 | 56 | 55 | 58 | 59 | 61 | 63 | 68 |
| Technical Training Centre | 1292 | 1299 | 1295 | 1304 | 1309 | 1313 | 1706 | 2026 |
| Textile Institute | 513 | 520 | 514 | 523 | 523 | 523 | 530 | 534 |
| Textile Vocational Institute | 340 | 345 | 356 | 346 | 348 | 354 | 467 | 543 |
| Agriculture Training Institute | 953 | 960 | 955 | 962 | 965 | 970 | 1342 | 1547 |
| Marine Technology | 50 | 52 | 50 | 52 | 52 | 60 | 120 | 120 |
| Govt. Glass & ceramic | 21 | 13 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Govt. Graphic Art | 14 | 14 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 46 | 45 |
| Govt. Tech. School & College | 2813 | 2245 | 2815 | 2310 | 2312 | 2317 | 4015 | 4230 |
| Govt. P.T.I | 632 | 632 | 633 | 701 | 703 | 706 | 742 | 758 |
| Govt. Commercial | 120 | 122 | 122 | - | - | - | - | - |
| SSC vocational (Independent) | 1976 | 1976 | 2015 | 1978 | 1986 | 1988 | 2643 | 2650 |
| HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent) | 5295 | 5626 | 5315 | 5963 | 5966 | 5970 | 9662 | 11377 |
| Dakhil Madrasha | 64035 | 63443 | 87591 | 66801 | 88501 | 67742 | 65375 | 67411 |
| Alim Madrasha | 20772 | 21538 | 27230 | 22884 | 27716 | 21917 | 20691 | 20991 |
| Fazil Madrasha | 18677 | 18301 | 22336 | 19376 | 22764 | 18951 | 18554 | 19521 |
| Kamil Madrasha | 4244 | 4677 | 5592 | 4972 | 5742 | 5151 | 5298 | 5654 |
| Pali & toll college | 355 | 357 | 357 | 357 | 358 | 358 | 353 | 353 |
| Sanskrit tole & college | 493 | 499 | 499 | 499 | 501 | 501 | 439 | 439 |

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 Student 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 |
| Lower Secondary | 428697 | 359651 | 367510 | 395216 | 384986 | 435840 | 438903 | 451449 |
| Secondary | 7508538 | 8141791 | 8792855 | 9294949 | 9720942 | 9804233 | 9943921 | 9803028 |
| Higher Secondary | 550579 | 574402 | 590948 | 627167 | 641234 | 649824 | 741295 | 781447 |
| Polytechnic | 136962 | 151333 | 138150 | 201704 | 203810 | 215651 | 250770 | 251010 |
| Survey Institute | 1241 | 1247 | 1260 | 1253 | 1258 | 1264 | 1277 | 1292 |
| Technical Training Center | 25960 | 26846 | 25965 | 33879 | 33890 | 38187 | 38297 | 38656 |
| Textile Institute | 10009 | 10127 | 10022 | 10134 | 10138 | 10138 | 10143 | 10166 |
| Textile Vocational Institute | 5510 | 5518 | 5625 | 5524 | 5527 | 5544 | 7767 | 9965 |
| Agriculture Training Institute | 28890 | 29493 | 29118 | 30096 | 30110 | 30126 | 30165 | 30290 |
| Marine Technology | 670 | 916 | 670 | 916 | 916 | 775 | 776 | 778 |
| Govt.glass&ceramic | 1018 | 868 | 1052 | 1048 | 1058 | 1122 | 1008 | 1010 |
| Govt.Graphic Art | 682 | 685 | 712 | 695 | 1057 | 1144 | 1196 | 1236 |
| Govt. Tech. School & College | 64236 | 64920 | 42712 | 64934 | 64940 | 65224 | 92406 | 103841 |
| Govt.P.T.I | 13266 | 13266 | 13287 | 7592 | 7600 | 7747 | 10065 | 11731 |
| Govt.Commercial | 7695 | 7726 | 24662 | | --- | --- | - | --- |
| SSC vocational (Independent) | 24426 | 24426 | 24662 | 134266 | 24446 | 24454 | 26591 | 26602 |
| HSC voc. /Business Management (Independent) | 105303 | 105370 | 105784 | 134266 | 134274 | 134286 | 166870 | 184144 |
| Dakhil Madrasha | 2320145 | 2248051 | 2275944 | 2257369 | 2251193 | 2240808 | 2261719 | 2245627 |
| Alim Madrasha | 679097 | 685450 | 691762 | 550925 | 698684 | 665024 | 654777 | 641808 |
| Fazil Madrasha | 627989 | 624549 | 626770 | 561181 | 642101 | 645126 | 629287 | 633978 |
| Kamil Madrasha | 210297 | 214271 | 220804 | 235776 | 240315 | 244521 | 271465 | 284923 |
| Pali & toll college | 7073 | 7138 | 7138 | 7138 | 7146 | 7146 | 878 | 1327 |
| Sanskrit tole & college | 4673 | 4685 | 4685 | 4685 | 4692 | 4692 | 15573 | 15864 |

Source: BANBEIS, Ministry of Education.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
| General college (Public) | 241 | 240 | 238 | 241 | 243 | 240 | 250 | 255 | 260 | 265 | 281 | 283 | 557 | 537 |
| General college (Private) | 1095 | 1156 | 1216 | 1220 | 1304 | 1264 | 1361 | 1423 | 1471 | 1494 | 1538 | 1579 | 1335 | 1365 |
| General University (Public)** | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 13 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Agriculture University (Public) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Engineering and Technology University (Public) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Islamic University (Pub+Pri) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Medical University | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Veteranary and Animale Science University,Chittagong | 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 |
| University(Private) | 51 | 54 | 56 | 59 | 51 | 54 | 58 | 75 | 76 | 83 | 90 | 92 | 101 | 101 |
| Teachers Training College | 101 | 110 | 110 | 112 | 112 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 118 | 119 | 119 | 119 |
| Medical College | 42 | 42 | 45 | 48 | 48 | 63 | 71 | 77 | 75 | 93 | 104 | 106 | 111 | 113 |
| Dental College | 9 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 23 | 15 | 32 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Law College | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | 80 | 80 |
| Homeopathic College | 30 | 30 | 30 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 45 | 48 | 45 | 52 | 52 | 63 | 62 | 63 |
| Physical College | 29 | 29 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| College of Leather technology | 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 |
| College of textile technology | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute(HSTTI) | 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.

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 |
| General college (Public) | 11512 | 11132 | 12511 | 12592 | 13342 | 13780 | 25948 | 24244 |
| General college (Private) | 50218 | 51529 | 55885 | 59243 | 62660 | 64156 | 55167 | 58023 |
| General University (Public) | 5121 | 6383 | 5286 | 7136 | 7329 | 7788 | 7745 | 7891 |
| Agriculture University (Public) | 933 | 1190 | 1605 | 1158 | 1210 | 1233 | 1246 | 1367 |
| Engineering and Technology University (Public) | 1003 | 1593 | 1376 | 1578 | 1680 | 1804 | 1908 | 1997 |
| Islamic University(Pub+Pri) | 770 | 915 | 796 | 880 | 887 | 894 | 851 | 917 |
| Medical University | 434 | 436 | 442 | 450 | 458 | 488 | 519 | 593 |
| Veteranary and Animale Science University,Chittagong | 53 | 75 | 62 | 98 | 108 | 117 | 131 | 130 |
| Science &Tech. University | 845 | 1232 | 1034 | 1635 | 1604 | 1738 | 1899 | 2260 |
| University (Private)* | 8063 | 11310 | 8485 | 13384 | 13130 | 14899 | 15075 | 15575 |
| Teachers Training College | 1594 | 1594 | 1594 | 1601 | 1604 | 1614 | 1251 | 1799 |
| Medical College | 2794 | 4904 | 2856 | 4919 | 4950 | 4971 | 5070 | 10062 |
| Dental College | 260 | 276 | 265 | 286 | 290 | 297 | 314 | 327 |
| Law College | 638 | 640 | 642 | 640 | 640 | 379 | 635 | 635 |
| Homeopathic College | 470 | 506 | 474 | 511 | 512 | 1111 | 699 | 792 |
| Physical College | 281 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 285 | 286 | 165 | 405 |
| College of Leather technology | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 22 |
| Music College | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 36 | 44 |
| College of Textile Technology | 89 | 89 | 90 | 97 | 97 | 111 | 107 | 110 |
| Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute (HSTTI) | 66 | 42 | 69 | 43 | 43 | 45 | 39 | 49 |

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 |
| General college (Public) | 1139484 | 1316866 | 1336132 | 1388901 | 1405030 | 2123534 | 2160771 |
| General college (Private) | 1480901 | 1598569 | 1715570 | 1737649 | 1818106 | 1413612 | 1442992 |
| General University (Public) | 372433 | 345624 | 408309 | 439799 | 432385 | 489448 | 706957 |
| Agriculture University (Public) | 10121 | 20226 | 12095 | 13157 | 13213 | 14001 | 15286 |
| Engineering and Technology University (Public) | 22387 | 20586 | 25775 | 25501 | 26537 | 28171 | 27496 |
| Islamic University (Pub+Pri) | 28720 | 28523 | 29272 | 29469 | 29579 | 103253 | 28607 |
| Medical University | 1145 | 1266 | 1928 | 3017 | 3409 | 3867 | 2444 |
| Veteranary and Anmale Science University,Chittagong | 799 | 804 | 891 | 1200 | 1285 | 1216 | 1102 |
| Science and Technology University | 20969 | 21091 | 31882 | 35013 | 42659 | 49873 | 50638 |
| University(Private) | 355628 | 298202 | 362739 | 353771 | 326910 | 338485 | 347466 |
| Teachers Training College | 19308 | 19436 | 19314 | 19330 | 19345 | 9127 | 12487 |
| Medical College | 27003 | 29844 | 33784 | 36756 | 43881 | 45388 | 453888 |
| Dental College | 6685 | 1262 | 8044 | 8180 | 6326 | 6853 | 6867 |
| Law College | 18269 | 18402 | 18272 | 2175 | 18470 | 23395 | 23395 |
| Homeopathic College | 18738 | 18124 | 18841 | 18849 | 26201 | 27264 | 28851 |
| Physical College | 3513 | 3572 | 3524 | 3548 | 3635 | 1206 | 3039 |
| College of Leather technology | 436 | 438 | 438 | 440 | 440 | 440 | 575 |
| Music College | 414 | 414 | 414 | 414 | 414 | 372 | 425 |
| College of textile technology | 860 | 871 | 866 | 872 | 882 | 1196 | 1210 |
| Higher Secondary Teachers Training Institute(HSTTI) | 2187 | 552 | 2247 | 2248 | 2254 | 1447 | 3453 |

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 | 29 | 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 |

Source: BBS; *Adjusted.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 receipts | 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix -35.4: Revenue Budget* (Revenue Receipts: 2012-13 to 2017-18)

(In crore Tk.)

| Particulars | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Receipts from taxes under NBR admin. | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tax on income and profit | 35300 | 44370 | 48614 | 51796 | 62754 | 77736 | 95167 | 102894 |
| 2. Value added tax (VAT) | 40466 | 45877 | 49573 | 53913 | 68675 | 82713 | 104797 | 109846 |
| 3. Import duty | 14528 | 13433 | 15103 | 17119 | 21571 | 26538 | 45219 | 47135 |
| 4. Export duty | 40 | 41 | 31 | 34 | 33 | 40 | 31393 | 31684 |
| 5. Excise duty | 997 | 1203 | 935 | 1033 | 1199 | 1664 | 46 | 49 |
| 6. Supplementary duty | 19969 | 19157 | 9852 | 25064 | 29519 | 34766 | 1976 | 5345 |
| 7. Other taxes and duty. | 959 | 919 | 920 | 1040 | 1245 | 1543 | 1402 | 1547 |
| Total (A) | 112259 | 125000 | 35028 | 150000 | 185000 | 225000 | 280000 | 300500 |
| (B) Receipts from non-NBR sources | | | | | | | | |
| 8. Narcotics duty | 70 | 72 | 95 | 98 | 150 | 85 | 98 | 108 |
| 9. Motor vehicles tax | 1100 | 1155 | 1248 | 1351 | 1720 | 1550 | 1430 | 750 |
| 10. Land tax | 574 | 687 | 797 | 829 | 1120 | 1220 | 1402 | 1400 |
| 11. Stamp (non-judicial) | 2821 | 3264 | 3509 | 3121 | 4269 | 3944 | 6179 | 9798 |
| 12. Surcharge/1 | - | - | - | - | - | 403 | 491 | 511 |
| Total (B) | 4565 | 5178 | 5649 | 5400 | 7261 | 7202 | 9600 | 12567 |
| Total (A+B) | 116824 | 130178 | 140677 | 155400 | 192261 | 232202 | 289600 | 313067 |
| (C) Non-tax receipts | | | | | | | | |
| 12. Dividend & Profit | 3928 | 5009 | 3104 | 4544 | 3709 | 2971 | 2241 | 3490 |
| 13. Interest | 878 | 1025 | 733 | 755 | 2931 | 1936 | 5140 | 5309 |
| 14. Administrative fees | 4000 | 4439 | 4635 | 4719 | 4858 | 3412 | 4366 | 8734 |
| 15. Penalty and forfeiture | 481 | 458 | 288 | 241 | 425 | 644 | 556 | 254 |
| 16. Receipts from services | 986 | 490 | 481 | 584 | 641 | 5094 | 6037 | 7694 |
| 17. Rent and leasing | 148 | 159 | 162 | 145 | 135 | 700 | 487 | 499 |
| 18. Tolls and levies | 432 | 475 | 495 | 549 | 918 | 606 | 658 | 655 |
| 19. Non-commercial sale | 379 | 413 | 507 | 503 | 565 | 2523 | 1831 | 2438 |
| 20. receipts from Defence | 2542 | 2529 | 2453 | 2154 | 2345 | 9316 | 5367 | 5803 |
| 21. Non-tax receipts | 7658 | 10086 | 8373 | 6272 | 7822 | - | 330 | 126 |
| 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 | | |
| Total (C) | | 22846 | 26493 | 22694 | 22000 | 27252 | 27013 | 35002 |
| Grand Total (A+B+C) | | 139670 | 156671 | 163371 | 177400 | 259454 | 316613 | 348069 |

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.

Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-35.8: Revenue Budget (Non-development Expenditure: 2012-13 to 2019-20)

(In crore Tk.)

| Particulars | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1.President | 12 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 2.National Parliament | 134 | 164 | 200 | 238 | 294 | 298 | 298 | 315 |
| 3.Prime Minister | 208 | 255 | 325 | 359 | 418 | 585 | 487 | 628 |
| 4.Cabinet Division | 30 | 33 | 35 | 46 | 52 | 65 | 74 | 232 |
| 5.Election Commission | 213 | 1146 | 249 | 849 | 340 | 348 | 1685 | 573 |
| 6.Ministry of Public Administration | 910 | 1053 | 1224 | 1649 | 1788 | 1970 | 2177 | 2475 |
| 7.Public Service Commission | 26 | 32 | 31 | 39 | 44 | 52 | 47 | 68 |
| 8.Finance Division-loans and advances, except repayment of domestic loan and investment | 7263 | 19734 | 22847 | 13369 | 23034 | 24404 | 63795 | 58145 |
| 9.Internal Resources Division | 1157 | 1304 | 1177 | 1465 | 1682 | 1791 | 2037 | 2301 |
| 10.Banking and Financial Institution Division | 62 | 368 | 70 | 131 | 158 | 359 | 279 | 109 |
| 11.Economic Relations Division | 157 | 116 | 147 | 203 | 226 | 233 | 244 | 291 |
| 12.Planning Division | 41 | 45 | 52 | 66 | 65 | 69 | 73 | 85 |
| 13.IMED | 14 | 14 | 16 | 28 | 39 | 52 | 37 | 50 |
| 14.Statistics and Informatics Division | 130 | 155 | 169 | 197 | 156 | 165 | 182 | 219 |
| 15.Ministry of Foreign Affairs | 683 | 697 | 789 | 837 | 1033 | 1173 | 1120 | 1512 |
| 16.Tax Ombudsman Office | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 17.Local Government Division | 1946 | 1917 | 2140 | 2481 | 2844 | 3690 | 3682 | 4317 |
| 18.Rural Development and Cooperatives Division | 258 | 316 | 334 | 426 | 471 | 481 | 514 | 592 |
| 19.Ministry of Chittagong Hill tracts Affairs | 257 | 270 | 261 | 271 | 301 | 329 | 320 | 354 |
| 20.Ministry of Defence (including other defence services) | 13276 | 14934 | 17463 | 20241 | 22526 | 24438 | 26750 | 30969 |
| 21.Armed Forces Division | 12 | 14 | 23 | 26 | 31 | 30 | 35 | 131 |
| 22.Law and Justice Division | 542 | 629 | 688 | 883 | 915 | 975 | 1040 | 1198 |
| 23.Supreme Court | 81 | 103 | 111 | 135 | 168 | 168 | 180 | 199 |
| 24.Ministry of Home Affairs (Public Security Division+SSD) | 8302 | 10153 | 11638 | 14855 | 17451 | 20237 | 22231 | 20137 |
| 25.Anti-corruption Commission | 37 | 47 | 63 | 74 | 77 | 83 | 89 | 113 |
| 26.Legislative and Parliament Affairs Division | 9 | 12 | 13 | 20 | 23 | 26 | 35 | 31 |
| 27.Ministry of Primary and Mass Education | 5537 | 7435 | 8084 | 11600 | 11535 | 12687 | 14154 | 14685 |
| 28.Ministry of Education (SHED + TMED) | 9290 | 11215 | 12055 | 16001 | 20669 | 21586 | 23768 | 25202 |
| 29.Ministry of Science and Technology | 199 | 211 | 232 | 351 | 396 | 445 | 480 | 530 |
| 30.Ministry of ICT | 73 | 101 | 130 | 115 | 224 | 189 | 213 | 305 |
| 31.Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (HSD+MEFWD) | 5507 | 6139 | 6976 | 9690 | 9911 | 11314 | 12242 | 14432 |
| 32.Ministry of Social Welfare | 1826 | 2031 | 2692 | 3137 | 4004 | 4625 | 5339 | 6633 |
| 33.Ministry of Women and Children Affairs | 1133 | 1174 | 1406 | 1624 | 2015 | 2408 | 2980 | 3125 |
| 34.Ministry of Liberation Affairs | 554 | 945 | 1429 | 2231 | 2748 | 3574 | 3711 | 3933 |
| 35.Ministry of Food | 815 | 902 | 791 | 1189 | 2703 | 1599 | 3391 | 4046 |
| 36.Disaster Management and Relief Division | 4202 | 4650 | 4740 | 5135 | 5480 | 5612 | 6162 | 6449 |
| 37.Ministry of Housing and Public Works | 899 | 953 | 1114 | 1271 | 1175 | 1272 | 1443 | 1613 |
| 38.Ministry of Information | 421 | 458 | 482 | 581 | 657 | 629 | 643 | 745 |
| 39.Ministry of Cultural Affairs | 152 | 187 | 220 | 276 | 257 | 283 | 290 | 322 |
| 40.Ministry of Religious Affairs | 147 | 150 | 168 | 196 | 212 | 225 | 247 | 276 |
| 41.Ministry of Youth and Sports | 552 | 516 | 501 | 556 | 690 | 965 | 1193 | 1301 |
| 42.Energy and Mineral Resources Division | 40 | 35 | 33 | 51 | 43 | 95 | 165 | 63 |
| 43.Power Division | 6 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 29 | 63 | 43 | 42 |
| 44.Ministry of Agriculture | 13726 | 10947 | 10846 | 9327 | 8604 | 8728 | 11951 | 11087 |
| 45.Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock | 541 | 606 | 660 | 846 | 840 | 937 | 984 | 1503 |
| 46.Ministry of Environment and Forest | 650 | 491 | 515 | 561 | 1494 | 548 | 789 | 816 |
| 47.Ministry of Land | 557 | 617 | 681 | 883 | 941 | 1007 | 1101 | 1092 |
| 48.Ministry of Water Resources | 732 | 746 | 788 | 930 | 966 | 1371 | 1487 | 1671 |
| 49.Ministry of Industries | 280 | 126 | 253 | 235 | 256 | 498 | 293 | 336 |
| 50.Ministry of Textile and Jute | 80 | 81 | 89 | 125 | 418 | 161 | 185 | 194 |
| 51.Ministry of Commerce | 120 | 186 | 137 | 150 | 186 | 182 | 209 | 213 |
| 52.Ministry of Labour and Employment | 54 | 49 | 71 | 100 | 76 | 92 | 111 | 114 |
| 53.Ministry of Expatriate Welfare & overseas Employment | 107 | 158 | 175 | 234 | 244 | 271 | 287 | 296 |
| 54.Roads Division | 1829 | 2097 | 2264 | 2467 | 2674 | 3562 | 3563 | 4089 |
| 55.Ministry of Railway | 1590 | 1709 | 1878 | 2632 | 2704 | 3062 | 3387 | 3540 |
| 56.Ministry of Shipping | 252 | 237 | 248 | 420 | 522 | 552 | 632 | 724 |
| 57.Ministry Civil Aviation and Tourism | 29 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 47 | 52 |
| 58.Ministry of Post and Telecommunication | 420 | 534 | 529 | 750 | 1042 | 967 | 1002 | 1049 |
| 59.Bridges Division | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 | 31 | 26 | 2 | 4 |
| 60.Interest on Domestic Debt | 21604 | 24854 | 28187 | 30044 | 33495 | 35404 | 48377 | 52796 |
| 61.Interest on Foreign Debt | 1743 | 1686 | 1738 | 1625 | 1863 | 2516 | 2963 | 4868 |
| Total | 111429 | 135800 | 155310 | 164335 | 193302 | 210578 | 282415 | 202349 |

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance., Note: 1/ Figures are based on revised budget. 2/ Previous Non Development Expenditure is termed as "Operating Expenditure" in new Budget and Accounting Classification System

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 (83%) | 47526 (77%) |

Source: Programming Division, Planning Commission; IMED, Ministry of Planning.

Note-1: Figures in parentheses indicate expenditure as percent of allocation, 2: Excluding own funded projects.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 37.1: Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY1998-99 to FY2004-05)

(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 (FY2005-06 to FY2012-13)

(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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 37.3: Sector wise Revised ADP Allocation (FY2012-13 to FY2019-20)

(In Crore Tk.)

| Economic Sector | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Agriculture | 2905.76 | 3511.76 | 4157.71 | 4410.05 | 5741.6 | 5283.52 | 6918.24 | 6623.53 |
| 2. Rural Development & Institutions (including FFW) | 6712.47 | 6977.15 | 7840.09 | 9046.13 | 10761.43 | 16722 | 15154.25 | 15777.91 |
| 3. Water Resources | 1593.25 | 1889.38 | 2035.92 | 2609.49 | 3342.11 | 4147.31 | 5000.87 | 6552.79 |
| 4. Industries | 1915.25 | 2727.14 | 1863.8 | 1711.35 | 974.12 | 1563.55 | 2046.27 | 3238.10 |
| 5. Power | 8569.04 | 8066.11 | 8223.71 | 15478.21 | 13447.57 | 22340.32 | 23225.36 | 23631.78 |
| 6. Oil, Gas and Natural Resources | 1386.19 | 1912.66 | 1071.15 | 1068.17 | 1067.87 | 1346.48 | 2209.12 | 2417.07 |
| 7. Transport | 8306.32 | 10295.13 | 17361.9 | 19212.13 | 27360.23 | 37513.22 | 38099.58 | 47431.92 |
| 8. Communication | 911.1 | 786.67 | 1003.58 | 1434.82 | 1915.79 | 937.44 | 2021.01 | 1739.64 |
| 9. Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing | 4881.32 | 5383.35 | 7194.27 | 11092.38 | 14391.17 | 15146.83 | 20371.84 | 26839.25 |
| 10. Education & Religious Affairs | 6610.72 | 7994.74 | 9026.65 | 10101.74 | 12845.97 | 14186.56 | 15468.65 | 20429.10 |
| 11. Sports & Culture | 177.52 | 265.92 | 166.92 | 261 | 314.19 | 318.61 | 653.66 | 587.93 |
| 12. Health, Population & Family Welfare | 4027.31 | 4219.79 | 5041.61 | 5556.47 | 5655.33 | 9607.51 | 10902.07 | 10108.40 |
| 13. Mass Media | 52.04 | 111.9 | 109.95 | 117.98 | 176 | 219.65 | 250.39 | 171.25 |
| 14. Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev | 409.11 | 451.31 | 409.04 | 424.48 | 347.19 | 431.86 | 649.71 | 798.06 |
| 15. Public Administration | 1037.2 | 1371.27 | 1703.35 | 2327.43 | 2344.55 | 2118.91 | 4964.3 | 5137.49 |
| 16. Science & Technology | 299.2 | 1559.03 | 4628.82 | 1808.38 | 5472.04 | 12593.18 | 13353.63 | 16790.43 |
| 17. Labour & Employment | 282.75 | 354.4 | 511.1 | 421.29 | 450.77 | 356.25 | 464.3 | 544.37 |
| 18. Block/Others | 2289.45 | 2122.29 | 2650.43 | 3918.5 | 4092.07 | 3547.8 | 5246.75 | 4101.56 |
| Total | 52366 | 60000 | 75000 | 91000 | 110700 | 148381 | 167000 | 192921 |

Source: IMED, Ministry of Planning, Programming Division, Planning Commission, RADP of different years.

Appendix 38.1: Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY1998-99 to FY2004-05)

(In crore Tk.)

| Economic Sector | 1998-99 | 1999-00 | 2000-01 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2003-04 | 2004-05 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Agriculture | 608.27 | 724.80 | 731.38 | 622.91 | 639.82 | 678.79 | 587.04 |
| Rural Development & Institution | 1268.00 | 1885.04 | 1967.90 | 1562.96 | 1725.78 | 2326.41 | 2505.59 |
| Water Resources | 876.73 | 1066.49 | 983.48 | 759.50 | 732.88 | 678.59 | 912.60 |
| Industries | 98.38 | 225.76 | 541.05 | 266.09 | 394.58 | 461.46 | 510.52 |
| Power | 1497.48 | 1994.82 | 1972.3 | 1700.37 | 2352.01 | 2903.14 | 3187.82 |
| Oil, Gas and Natural Resources | 583.62 | 668.34 | 399.65 | 430.57 | 685.42 | 859.29 | 844.62 |
| Transport | 2245.08 | 2690.46 | 3298.80 | 2799.60 | 2912.38 | 3034.12 | 3030.96 |
| Communication | 344.07 | 778.69 | 457.83 | 858.90 | 620.81 | 374.48 | 1049.47 |
| Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing | 670.11 | 1083.83 | 1211.50 | 931.17 | 959.78 | 973.55 | 1359.56 |
| Education & Religious Affairs | 1693.47 | 1979.62 | 2147.96 | 2001.48 | 2373.97 | 2065.13 | 1975.59 |
| Sports & Culture | 46.27 | 83.91 | 109.56 | 74.79 | 82.54 | 96.21 | 105.59 |
| Health, Population & Family Welfare | 1020.27 | 1246.32 | 1178.28 | 1010.42 | 1149.01 | 1391.48 | 1389.38 |
| Mass Media | 47.45 | 31.24 | 34.44 | 18.30 | 25.38 | 24.86 | 15.62 |
| Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev. | 165.83 | 173.04 | 182.37 | 155.22 | 195.54 | 165.76 | 160.21 |
| Public Administration | 125.13 | 127.80 | 113.54 | 88.84 | 68.08 | 111.40 | 175.12 |
| Science & Technology | 21.64 | 75.00 | 83.16 | 49.13 | 75.48 | 67.69 | 68.33 |
| 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 38.2: Sector wise Revised ADP Expenditure (FY2005-06 to FY2010-11)

(In crore Tk.)

| Economic Sector | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 | 2009-10 | 2010-11 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Agriculture | 1011.69 | 1050.04 | 1227.24 | 1235.20 | 1627.74 | 2093.36 |
| Rural Development & Institution | 3081.74 | 3071.60 | 2780.37 | 3276.45 | 3640.94 | 4398.16 |
| Water Resources | 626.34 | 410.53 | 688.61 | 805.72 | 1077.89 | 1155.26 |
| Industries | 319.00 | 222.29 | 247.31 | 412.53 | 452.39 | 344.78 |
| Power | 3159.34 | 2485.21 | 2449.46 | 2298.73 | 2024.54 | 6189.92 |
| Oil, Gas and Natural Resources | 315.20 | 132.35 | 259.77 | 210.88 | 1367.64 | 990.02 |
| Transport | 2784.54 | 2580.55 | 2011.46 | 1997.06 | 3242.26 | 3847.10 |
| Communication | 549.27 | 486.59 | 292.61 | 183.95 | 271.65 | 261.80 |
| Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing | 1472.36 | 1229.74 | 1312.83 | 2263.65 | 2923.72 | 3062.41 |
| Education & Religious Affairs | 2692.54 | 2774.17 | 2872.19 | 3150.05 | 4305.30 | 4879.22 |
| Sports & Culture | 156.29 | 69.44 | 71.97 | 70.59 | 155.18 | 342.69 |
| Health, Population & Family Welfare | 1866.88 | 1786.32 | 2094.53 | 2110.76 | 2590.87 | 2865.20 |
| Mass Media | 11.32 | 18.00 | 47.67 | 9.99 | 80.40 | 88.59 |
| Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev. | 179.48 | 135.20 | 133.37 | 188.68 | 251.45 | 277.74 |
| Public Administration | 246.50 | 309.28 | 595.11 | 473.25 | 639.32 | 820.59 |
| Science & Technology | 83.52 | 85.39 | 119.04 | 123.77 | 143.77 | 137.91 |
| 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 (FY2011-12 to FY2018-19)

(In crore Tk.)

| Economic Sector | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Agriculture | 2423.37 | 2696.17 | 3420.05 | 3927.78 | 4867.51 | 5506.41 | 4865.70 | 6538.20 |
| Rural Development & Institution | 4905.58 | 6771.38 | 7138.77 | 8399.26 | 8924.60 | 10669.09 | 16188.62 | 14787.78 |
| Water Resources | 1268.4 | 1593.42 | 1833.62 | 1922.27 | 2482.45 | 3030.41 | 3876.55 | 5199.03 |
| Industries | 932.95 | 1713.71 | 2374.66 | 1366.53 | 1356.58 | 1031.46 | 1406.38 | 2036.37 |
| Power | 7179.65 | 8868.01 | 7843.99 | 8230.78 | 15558.46 | 18136.89 | 25743.92 | 25114.53 |
| Oil, Gas and Natural Resources | 746.02 | 1629.82 | 1832.38 | 1879.71 | 2008.34 | 2435.90 | 1332.47 | 5550.78 |
| Transport | 5364.03 | 8208.10 | 10197.61 | 13701.29 | 16660.23 | 21657.86 | 34717.99 | 38683.48 |
| Communication | 839.65 | 685.81 | 631.62 | 1237.72 | 1764.13 | 2269.82 | 567.12 | 1830.31 |
| Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing | 4000.82 | 4325.37 | 5085.47 | 8325.17 | 12564.44 | 16118.00 | 14673.40 | 20759.13 |
| Education & Religious Affairs | 4660.74 | 6461.72 | 7954.45 | 8840.21 | 9957.88 | 11773.89 | 12587.39 | 14934.03 |
| Sports & Culture | 132.87 | 172.79 | 262.51 | 162.75 | 252.87 | 300.44 | 324.95 | 689.80 |
| Health, Population & Family Welfare | 2966.33 | 3508.84 | 3717.52 | 4128.24 | 4438.29 | 4382.74 | 8470.54 | 9323.81 |
| Mass Media | 56.84 | 53.96 | 106.23 | 102.00 | 119.78 | 149.02 | 187.34 | 207.79 |
| Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev. | 292.13 | 391.21 | 408.62 | 342.93 | 382.11 | 314.34 | 386.14 | 588.42 |
| Public Administration | 716.59 | 880.80 | 895.62 | 1174.12 | 1195.07 | 1895.64 | 1302.09 | 4928.91 |
| Science & Technology | 124.83 | 260.51 | 1413.66 | 4584.38 | 1959.82 | 4806.82 | 12245.46 | 13150.91 |
| Labour & Employment | 104.44 | 295.81 | 336.01 | 484.13 | 355.03 | 282.79 | 268.94 | 396.80 |
| Block | 1304.63 | 1518.53 | 1460.76 | 2405.81 | 2219.75 | 2323.00 | 2404.22 | 2465.99 |

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Total | 38019.9 | 50035.27 | 56913.45 | 71215.08 | 87067.34 | 107084.55 | 14154930 | 167186.08 |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|

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 of departmental 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-39.2: Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure (1997-98 to 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 organizations | 27 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 23 |
| Write-off of Loan Advances | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0 |
| Pension and gratuity | 782 | 1078 | 1108 | 1399 | 1564 | 1667 |
| 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-39.3: Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure (2003-04 to 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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-39.4: Economic Classification of Non-Development Expenditure (2011-12 to 2019-20)

(In crore Tk.)

| Particulars | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Pay and Allowances | 21522 | 22530 | 27507 | 29350 | 42489 | 49747 | 53210 | 57994 | 61109 |
| Pay of Officers | 2161 | 2460 | 2864 | 3188 | 6214 | 6706 | 7245 | 7659 | 9106 |
| Pay of Staff | 9231 | 9243 | 9879 | 10520 | 20290 | 20047 | 20926 | 22751 | 23460 |
| Allowances | 10130 | 10827 | 14764 | 15642 | 15985 | 22994 | 25039 | 27584 | 28543 |
| Goods and Services | 11653 | 13847 | 16324 | 17385 | 19283 | 23004 | 26656 | 31032 | 32435 |
| Supply and Services | 8560 | 9984 | 12141 | 12666 | 14141 | 17251 | 18896 | 22569 | 24298 |
| Repair and maintenance | 3093 | 3863 | 4183 | 4719 | 5142 | 5753 | 7760 | 2063 | 8137 |
| Payment of Interest | 19796 | 23347 | 26540 | 29865 | 31669 | 35358 | 37920 | 48742 | 57663 |
| Domestic | 18145 | 21604 | 24854 | 28187 | 30044 | 33495 | 35404 | 45275 | 52795 |
| Foreign | 1651 | 1743 | 1686 | 1678 | 1625 | 1863 | 2516 | 3467 | 4868 |
| Subsidies and current transfers | 37653 | 42746 | 45168 | 50482 | 56659 | 69763 | 75512 | 107240 | 122083 |
| Subsidies | 12263 | 16808 | 15465 | 16516 | 12885 | 15330 | 17329 | 30901 | 31981 |
| Grants-in-aid | 20218 | 20276 | 22765 | 25235 | 32542 | 41688 | 41730 | 47205 | 51500 |
| Subscription to the int.org. | 113 | 118 | 111 | 113 | 76 | 67 | - | - | - |
| Write-off of Loan Advances | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Pension and gratuity | 5042 | 5533 | 6816 | 8607 | 11145 | 12667 | 13686 | 26527 | 27088 |
| others | 13 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 2767 | - | 11514 |
| Block | 1199 | 423 | 457 | 289 | 279 | 282 | 530 | 2139 | 1617 |
| Unexpected | 871 | 179 | 179 | 30 | 29 | 0 | 176 | 276 | 846 |
| Other | 328 | 244 | 278 | 259 | 250 | 282 | 354 | 1863 | 771 |
| Acquisition of Assets & Works | 4343 | 5018 | 6446 | 8231 | 8623 | 11732 | 14684 | 16987 | 18829 |
| Acquisition of assets | 3768 | 4085 | 4829 | 6456 | 6381 | 7993 | 13468 | 15270 | 17756 |
| Acquisition of land | 72 | 48 | 461 | 193 | 295 | 808 | 1216 | 1717 | 1079 |
| Construction and works | 503 | 885 | 1156 | 1582 | 1947 | 2931 | - | - | - |
| Invest. in Shares and Equities | 4820 | 2717 | 12463 | 13797 | 3248 | 3046 | 2066 | 1994 | 1544 |
| Share Capital | 896 | 1751 | 7020 | 7472 | 1023 | 521 | 2066 | 1994 | 1499 |
| 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 |

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance.

Note: Figures are based on revised budget.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 32.00 | 46.64 |
| 1980-81 | 915 | 1071 | 1986 | 2150 | 4136 | 22.12 | 25.89 | 51.98 |
| 1981-82 | 878 | 1135 | 2013 | 2537 | 4550 | 19.30 | 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 | 14.30 | 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 | 15.80 | 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 | 15.00 | 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 | 75.50 |
| 2002-03 | 13902 | 12842 | 26743 | 87251 | 113995 | 12.20 | 11.27 | 76.54 |
| 2003-04 | 15811 | 14689 | 30500 | 99274 | 129774 | 12.18 | 11.32 | 76.50 |
| 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 | 10.70 | 76.16 |
| 2008-09 | 36049 | 30378 | 66427 | 230073 | 296500 | 12.16 | 10.25 | 77.60 |
| 2009-10 | 46157 | 41831 | 87988 | 275043 | 363031 | 12.71 | 11.52 | 75.76 |
| 2010-11 | 54795 | 48306 | 103101 | 337419 | 440520 | 12.44 | 10.97 | 76.60 |
| 2011-12 | 58417 | 51304 | 109721 | 407388 | 517110 | 11.30 | 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 | 9.79 | 76.82 |
| 2016-17 | 137532 | 102547 | 240078 | 775998 | 1016076 | 13.54 | 10.09 | 76.37 |
| 2017-18 | 140918 | 113976 | 254894 | 855087 | 1109971 | 12.70 | 10.27 | 77.04 |
| 2018-19 | 154287 | 119006 | 273293 | 946318 | 1219612 | 12.65 | 9.76 | 77.59 |
| 2019-20* | 192115 | 135529 | 328264 | 1045491 | 1373735 | 15.14 | 8.98 | 76.10 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Provisional

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 & fisheries | 10675 | 11353 | 10903 | 12226 | 13754 | 15569 | 19655 | 20930 |
| b) Manufacturing (other than working capital financing) | 19952 | 24476 | 30108 | 36864 | 45126 | 54265 | 73464 | 85798 |
| c) Working capital financing | 22069 | 25799 | 28510 | 32833 | 35669 | 38516 | 47060 | 50007 |
| d) Construction | 7456 | 8668 | 10513 | 11675 | 14392 | 18192 | 24306 | 32189 |
| e) Electricity, gas & sanitary services | 6 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 24 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| f) Transport and communication | 1384 | 1960 | 2870 | 3955 | 3579 | 3524 | 3675 | 4954 |
| g) Storage | 779 | 919 | 675 | 518 | 626 | 638 | 118384 | 145856 |
| h) Trade | 39493 | 43760 | 48621 | 64048 | 74045 | 97170 | 17861 | 20976 |
| i) Miscellaneous | 9998 | 12227 | 14358 | 19429 | 21833 | 29507 | 16879 | 25222 |
| 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 2019)

(In crore Tk.)

| Economic Sector | June'13 | June'14 | June'15 | June'16 | June'17 | June'18 | June'19 | Dec'19* |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| a) Agriculture, forestry & fisheries | 22971 | 25952 | 29450 | 34361 | 37782 | 42912 | 45789 | 46416 |
| b) Industry | 96137 | 79393 | 95510 | 105230 | 129393 | 159383 | 191363 | 201798 |
| c) Working capital financing | 57048 | 85973 | 98825 | 128695 | 147793 | 182714 | 196297 | 216367 |
| d) Construction | 38705 | 40729 | 44030 | 54196 | 65247 | 78681 | 91213 | 89960 |
| e) Transport and communication | 5853 | 5312 | 4058 | 4762 | 5091 | 7361 | 7598 | 14005 |
| f) Trade and Commerce | 156337 | 184922 | 195667 | 222593 | 258408 | 288695 | 317593 | 331578 |
| g) Consumer Financing | 28022 | 28731 | 52259 | 53202 | 55670 | 60701 | 38614 | 71236 |
| h) Miscellaneous | 19732 | 18572 | 16349 | 5538 | 22301 | 26568 | 32980 | 32188 |
| total | 426166 | 469583 | 536148 | 621557 | 721685 | 847015 | 951448 | 1003548 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Provisional.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 2019)

(In crore Tk.)

| Economic Sector | June'13 | June'14 | June'15 | June'16 | June'17 | June'18 | June'19 | Dec'19* |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Public Sector | 11232 | 8381 | 9882 | 8072 | 8607 | 12693 | 14083 | 21462 |
| a) Government | 269 | 527 | 454 | 429 | 267 | 766 | 1202 | 293 |
| b) Autonomous bodies | 2623 | 1142 | 1479 | 1232 | 2110 | 3314 | 3164 | 3230 |
| c) Financial institutions | 0 | 10 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 213 | 200 | 201 |
| d) Non-financial institutions | 8339 | 6698 | 7945 | 6346 | 6230 | 8399 | 9517 | 17738 |
| e) Local authorities | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Private Sector | 413573 | 461202 | 526265 | 613484 | 713078 | 834323 | 937365 | 982086 |
| f) Farmers and fishermen | 22001 | 8817 | 15354 | 19457 | 11305 | 8725 | 10451 | 8967 |
| g) Manufacturing companies | 134957 | 159840 | 170534 | 197859 | 242846 | 297389 | 336706 | 359187 |
| h) Gas/Electricity/Power generating companies | 6827 | 8043 | 7877 | 8274 | 11009 | 15782 | 19700 | 20277 |
| i) Service industries | 46789 | 55494 | 61352 | 79236 | 90448 | 105920 | 120191 | 127686 |
| j) Agro-based and agro processing industries | 22191 | 18616 | 25630 | 37577 | 41654 | 51251 | 57570 | 64198 |
| k) Trade and Commerce | 118304 | 126592 | 143169 | 161946 | 184301 | 204408 | 224431 | 227680 |
| l) Trust Fund and non-profitable organizations | 195 | 167 | 551 | 563 | 716 | 1060 | 835 | 399 |
| m) Private financial institutions | 11726 | 14486 | 15508 | 20720 | 24333 | 27199 | 33593 | 33886 |
| n) Individuals | 47018 | 62577 | 83418 | 85096 | 103697 | 120058 | 131319 | 136637 |
| o) Others | 2856 | 6570 | 2872 | 2756 | 2768 | 2532 | 2569 | 3178 |
| Total: | 424804 | 469583 | 536148 | 621557 | 721685 | 847015 | 951448 | 1003548 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 731.00 | 736.00 | 1467.00 | 516.00 | 1983.00 |
| 1977-78 | 824.00 | 925.00 | 1749.00 | 723.00 | 2472.00 |
| 1978-79 | 856.00 | 1236.00 | 2092.00 | 926.00 | 3018.00 |
| 1979-80 | 1042.00 | 1511.00 | 2553.00 | 1396.00 | 3949.00 |
| 1980-81 | 1663.00 | 1847.00 | 3510.00 | 1763.00 | 5273.00 |
| 1981-82 | 1662.00 | 2435.00 | 4097.00 | 2365.00 | 6462.00 |
| 1982-83 | 1606.00 | 2463.00 | 4069.00 | 3098.00 | 7167.00 |
| 1983-84 | 2069.00 | 2552.00 | 4621.00 | 4914.00 | 9535.00 |
| 1984-85 | 1988.00 | 3230.00 | 5218.00 | 6890.00 | 12108.00 |
| 1985-86 | 1853.00 | 3973.00 | 5826.00 | 8356.00 | 14182.00 |
| 1986-87 | 1979.00 | 4355.00 | 6334.00 | 8974.00 | 15308.00 |
| 1987-88 | 1820.00 | 4360.00 | 6180.00 | 10896.00 | 17076.00 |
| 1988-89 | 1373.00 | 4634.00 | 6007.00 | 13359.00 | 19366.00 |
| 1989-90 | 2017.00 | 5011.00 | 7028.00 | 16005.00 | 23033.00 |
| 1990-91 | 2188.00 | 5357.00 | 7545.00 | 17823.00 | 25368.00 |
| 1991-92 | 3626.00 | 5643.00 | 9269.00 | 17939.00 | 27208.00 |
| 1992-93 | 3922.00 | 6034.00 | 9956.00 | 19318.00 | 29274.00 |
| 1993-94 | 3808.00 | 5619.00 | 9427.00 | 20972.50 | 30399.50 |
| 1994-95 | 4509.00 | 5796.00 | 10305.00 | 30023.00 | 40328.00 |
| 1995-96 | 6310.00 | 5689.00 | 11999.00 | 34870.00 | 46869.00 |
| 1996-97 | 8017.20 | 6121.70 | 14138.90 | 38947.60 | 53086.50 |
| 1997-98 | 9272.00 | 6492.20 | 15764.20 | 44205.80 | 59970.00 |
| 1998-99 | 11263.90 | 6309.60 | 17573.50 | 51124.60 | 68698.10 |
| 1999-00 | 14789.50 | 6509.00 | 21298.50 | 56520.50 | 77819.00 |
| 2000-01 | 17693.80 | 7693.70 | 25387.50 | 65658.70 | 91046.20 |
| 2001-02 | 20262.20 | 7580.30 | 27842.50 | 74554.20 | 102396.70 |
| 2002-03 | 19027.90 | 7593.50 | 26621.40 | 84027.60 | 110649.00 |
| 2003-04 | 21898.80 | 9017.70 | 30916.50 | 95869.40 | 126785.90 |
| 2004-05 | 25583.00 | 11239.00 | 36822.00 | 112015.50 | 148837.50 |
| 2005-06 | 31624.00 | 15146.00 | 46770.00 | 132317.50 | 179087.50 |
| 2006-07 | 36040.00 | 17456.00 | 53496.00 | 152177.10 | 205673.10 |
| 2007-08 | 46909.00 | 11632.00 | 58541.00 | 190136.00 | 248677.00 |
| 2008-09 | 58185.00 | 12439.70 | 70624.70 | 217927.00 | 288551.70 |
| 2009-10 | 54392.30 | 15060.70 | 69453.00 | 270760.80 | 340213.80 |
| 2010-11 | 73436.10 | 19377.10 | 92813.20 | 340712.70 | 433525.90 |
| 2011-12 | 91728.90 | 15342.10 | 107071.00 | 407901.60 | 514972.60 |
| 2012-13 | 110124.60 | 9455.30 | 119579.90 | 452157.20 | 571736.10 |
| 2013-14 | 117529.40 | 12736.90 | 130266.30 | 507639.90 | 637906.20 |
| 2014-15 | 110257.00 | 16669.80 | 126927.10 | 574599.10 | 701526.50 |
| 2015-16 | 114219.50 | 16051.10 | 130270.86 | 671009.30 | 801279.90 |
| 2016-17 | 97334.00 | 17280.00 | 114614.00 | 776057.00 | 890670.00 |
| 2017-18 | 94893 | 19200 | 114093 | 907532 | 1021627 |
| 2018-19 | 113273 | 23356 | 136629 | 1010256 | 1146885 |
| 2019-20* | 176149 | 29215 | 205364 | 1097271 | 1302635 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, *Provisional

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | Dec'19* |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1) Fixed deposit | 349474 | 382536 | 410762 | 423216 | 471384 | 526071 | 576202 |
| a. 3 months to less than 6 months | 141002 | 152295 | 167851 | 175765 | 192063 | 184843 | 188093 |
| b. 6 months to less than 1 year | 33678 | 41665 | 41355 | 43056 | 53996 | 83399 | 85307 |
| c. 1 year to less than 2 years | 105697 | 116213 | 123463 | 125398 | 148423 | 180474 | 202738 |
| d. 2 years to less than 3 years | 12543 | 9556 | 10514 | 9548 | 9590 | 1266 | 12941 |
| e. 3 years and over | 56554 | 62808 | 67580 | 69449 | 67312 | 68088 | 87123 |
| 2) Current deposits | 50418 | 59936 | 67835 | 84777 | 87711 | 93084 | 100869 |
| 3) Deposit withdrawable on sight | 10114 | 12391 | 15008 | 17715 | 22358 | 23250 | 17733 |
| 4) Saving deposits | 108204 | 135290 | 164698 | 188647 | 204358 | 228539 | 243181 |
| 5) Convertible taka a/c of foreigners | 1325 | 1644 | 1387 | 1184 | 1253 | 1355 | 1232 |
| 6) Foreign currency account | 2568 | 2410 | 3796 | 4139 | 6398 | 7651 | 5177 |
| 7) Deposits of wage earners | 1870 | 1788 | 2284 | 2223 | 3526 | 3778 | 3834 |
| 8) Foreign currency account of residents | 4988 | 6859 | 6695 | 8309 | 9403 | 12075 | 15923 |
| 9) Short-term deposits | 51157 | 57478 | 73853 | 99313 | 109994 | 111914 | 113267 |
| 10) Deposit pension scheme | 42715 | 56045 | 66573 | 74361 | 80430 | 89572 | 95822 |
| 11) Margin deposits | 6730 | 7873 | 8564 | 8942 | 11474 | 13322 | 12650 |
| 12) Special purpose deposits | 18181 | 19551 | 24158 | 85889 | 26732 | 27720 | 27096 |
| 13) Negotiable certificate of deposits | 1662 | 1784 | 1806 | 1706 | 1576 | 1456 | 1422 |
| 14) Restricted/blocked Deposits | 34 | 22 | 35 | 35 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
| Total deposits | 649440 | 745606 | 847454 | 940458 | 1036641 | 1139832 | 1214455 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Provisional

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 179.10 | 1080.50 | 626.90 | 587.50 | 289.40 | -423.30 | 1259.00 | 799.00 | 290.00 | 509.00 | 460.00 |
| 1975-76 | -14.90 | 1411.80 | 721.20 | 689.10 | 346.30 | -344.80 | 1397.00 | 882.00 | 330.00 | 552.00 | 515.00 |
| 1976-77 | 112.70 | 1627.20 | 731.30 | 736.10 | 515.90 | -356.10 | 1739.00 | 972.00 | 356.00 | 616.00 | 767.00 |
| 1977-78 | 29.10 | 2111.90 | 824.30 | 925.10 | 723.20 | -360.70 | 2141.00 | 1224.00 | 504.00 | 720.00 | 917.00 |
| 1978-79 | 216.30 | 2543.70 | 856.20 | 1235.60 | 925.80 | -473.90 | 2759.00 | 1524.00 | 613.00 | 911.00 | 1235.00 |
| 1979-80 | -40.80 | 3285.70 | 1042.30 | 1511.30 | 1396.30 | -664.20 | 3244.00 | 1731.00 | 693.00 | 1038.00 | 1513.00 |
| 1980-81 | -361.10 | 4497.10 | 1662.80 | 1847.40 | 1763.00 | -776.10 | 4136.00 | 1986.00 | 915.00 | 1071.00 | 2150.00 |
| 1981-82 | -1129.80 | 5678.50 | 1662.40 | 2435.20 | 2364.60 | -783.70 | 4550.00 | 2013.00 | 878.00 | 1135.00 | 2537.00 |
| 1982-83 | -457.30 | 6354.90 | 1606.40 | 2462.60 | 3097.50 | -811.60 | 5898.00 | 2634.00 | 1139.00 | 1495.00 | 3264.00 |
| 1983-84 | 147.20 | 8238.60 | 2069.00 | 2552.00 | 4914.50 | -1296.90 | 8386.00 | 3550.00 | 1556.00 | 1994.00 | 4836.00 |
| 1984-85 | -2.50 | 10536.80 | 1988.30 | 3229.50 | 6890.60 | -1571.60 | 10534.00 | 4232.00 | 1723.00 | 2509.00 | 6302.00 |
| 1985-86 | 73.90 | 12264.20 | 1853.20 | 3972.80 | 8356.20 | -1918.00 | 12338.00 | 4928.00 | 1953.00 | 2975.00 | 7410.00 |
| 1986-87 | 388.50 | 13964.60 | 1978.70 | 4355.60 | 8974.00 | -1343.70 | 14353.00 | 5263.00 | 2075.00 | 3188.00 | 9090.00 |
| 1987-88 | 599.80 | 15808.20 | 1717.50 | 4359.70 | 10896.30 | -1165.30 | 16408.00 | 5048.00 | 2415.00 | 2633.00 | 11360.00 |
| 1988-89 | 777.30 | 18300.80 | 1270.40 | 4633.70 | 13359.70 | -963.00 | 19078.00 | 5461.00 | 2616.00 | 2845.00 | 13617.00 |
| 1989-90 | 427.50 | 21870.10 | 2014.70 | 5011.60 | 16004.50 | -1160.70 | 22298.00 | 6369.00 | 3188.00 | 3181.00 | 15929.00 |
| 1990-91 | 1751.70 | 23252.60 | 2187.80 | 5357.70 | 17822.80 | -2115.70 | 25005.00 | 7204.00 | 3612.00 | 3592.00 | 17801.00 |
| 1991-92 | 4024.90 | 24501.10 | 3625.60 | 5643.50 | 17939.20 | -2707.20 | 28527.00 | 8258.00 | 4073.00 | 4185.00 | 20269.00 |
| 1992-93 | 5960.80 | 25574.80 | 3922.10 | 6034.30 | 19317.40 | -3699.00 | 31536.00 | 9063.00 | 4480.00 | 4583.00 | 22473.00 |
| 1993-94 | 9061.10 | 27250.20 | 3808.00 | 5619.00 | 20972.50 | -3149.30 | 36403.00 | 11167.10 | 5416.00 | 5751.10 | 25235.90 |
| 1994-95 | 10372.00 | 31748.60 | 4509.00 | 5796.00 | 30023.00 | -8579.40 | 42212.30 | 13179.40 | 6565.10 | 6614.30 | 29032.90 |
| 1995-96 | 6644.20 | 38954.90 | 6310.00 | 5689.00 | 34870.00 | -7914.10 | 45690.50 | 14459.40 | 7123.30 | 7336.10 | 31231.10 |
| 1996-97 | 6452.90 | 44082.90 | 8017.20 | 6121.70 | 38947.60 | -9003.60 | 50627.50 | 15167.00 | 7574.60 | 7592.40 | 35460.50 |
| 1997-98 | 6701.80 | 49075.60 | 9272.00 | 6492.20 | 44205.80 | -10894.40 | 55869.10 | 15888.50 | 8153.30 | 7735.20 | 39980.60 |
| 1998-99 | 6310.60 | 57319.80 | 11263.90 | 6309.60 | 51124.60 | -11378.30 | 63026.70 | 17249.40 | 8686.60 | 8562.80 | 45777.30 |
| 1999-00 | 8268.80 | 66977.10 | 14789.50 | 6509.00 | 56520.50 | -10841.90 | 74762.40 | 19881.30 | 10176.00 | 9705.30 | 54881.10 |
| 2000-01 | 7153.70 | 80566.00 | 17693.80 | 7693.70 | 65658.70 | -10480.20 | 87174.20 | 22347.40 | 11478.30 | 10869.10 | 64826.80 |
| 2001-02 | 9233.90 | 90021.30 | 20262.20 | 7580.30 | 74554.20 | -12375.40 | 98616.00 | 24161.10 | 12531.40 | 11629.70 | 74454.90 |
| 2002-03 | 13591.30 | 100832.70 | 19027.90 | 7593.50 | 84027.60 | -9816.30 | 113994.60 | 26743.40 | 13901.80 | 12841.60 | 87251.20 |
| 2003-04 | 15913.10 | 114677.90 | 21898.80 | 9017.70 | 95869.40 | -12108.00 | 129721.60 | 30448.00 | 15811.00 | 14637.00 | 99273.60 |
| 2004-05 | 18229.30 | 134198.20 | 25583.00 | 11239.00 | 112015.50 | -14639.30 | 151446.00 | 35404.00 | 18518.00 | 16886.00 | 116042.00 |
| 2005-06 | 21525.20 | 160489.30 | 31624.00 | 15146.00 | 132317.50 | -18598.20 | 180674.20 | 42652.20 | 22862.00 | 19790.20 | 138022.00 |
| 2006-07 | 32397.10 | 180503.30 | 36040.00 | 17456.00 | 152177.10 | -25169.80 | 211504.20 | 50168.20 | 26644.00 | 23524.20 | 161336.00 |
| 2007-08 | 37317.90 | 210949.30 | 46909.00 | 11632.00 | 190136.00 | -37727.70 | 248795.00 | 59315.00 | 32690.00 | 26625.00 | 189480.00 |
| 2008-09 | 47459.40 | 248611.80 | 58185.00 | 12439.70 | 217927.00 | -39939.90 | 296500.00 | 66427.00 | 36049.00 | 30378.00 | 230073.00 |
| 2009-10 | 67073.70 | 295957.50 | 54392.30 | 15060.70 | 270760.80 | -44256.30 | 363031.10 | 87988.30 | 46157.10 | 41831.20 | 275042.80 |
| 2010-11 | 70620.00 | 369900.00 | 73436.10 | 19377.10 | 340712.70 | -63625.90 | 440520.00 | 103101.10 | 54795.10 | 48306.00 | 337418.90 |
| 2011-12 | 78818.70 | 438290.80 | 92027.90 | 18405.90 | 407901.60 | -76681.70 | 517109.50 | 109721.40 | 58417.10 | 51304.30 | 407388.10 |
| 2012-13 | 113384.80 | 490120.60 | 110124.60 | 9455.30 | 452157.20 | -81616.40 | 603505.40 | 123603.10 | 67552.90 | 56050.20 | 479902.30 |
| 2013-14 | 160056.60 | 637906.26 | 117529.00 | 12736.90 | 507639.90 | -97339.30 | 700623.50 | 141645.10 | 76908.40 | 64736.70 | 558978.40 |
| 2014-15 | 189228.80 | 701526.50 | 110257.00 | 16670.00 | 574599.00 | -103133.0 | 787614.00 | 160814.00 | 87941.00 | 72873.00 | 626800.00 |
| 2015-16 | 233135.60 | 801280.00 | 114219.50 | 16051.10 | 671009.30 | -118037.60 | 916378.00 | 212431.00 | 122075.00 | 89759.00 | 703947.00 |
| 2016-17 | 266697.00 | 749379.10 | 97334.00 | 17280.20 | 776056.50 | -141291.20 | 1016076.1 | 240078.40 | 137532.00 | 102547.00 | 775997.70 |
| 2017-18 | 264407.00 | 845570.90 | 94893.00 | 19200.10 | 907550.40 | -176072.60 | 1109977.9 | 254890.70 | 140917.50 | 113973.20 | 855087.20 |
| 2018-19 | 272400 | 947212 | 113273 | 23356 | 1010256 | -199673 | 1219612 | 273293 | 154287 | 119006 | 946318 |
| 2019-20* | 277487 | 1029010 | 162242 | 30034 | 1058899 | -222164 | 1306497 | 277334 | 161821 | 115513 | 1029163 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, * Up to February 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 84.0208 |
| 2019-20 | 84.7811 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| REER Index | 89.4 | 91.4 | 101.5 | 107.2 | 130.62 | 137.95 |

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* |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| REER Index* | 72.67 | 79.6 | 82.84 | 94.62 | 100 | 102.43 | 100.69 | 105.7 | 110.63 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank. *Up to January 2020

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Primary commodities | | | | | | | |
| 1. Raw Jute | 96 | 148 | 147 | 165 | 148 | 196 | 357 |
| 2. Tea | 16 | 12 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 3 |
| 3. Frozen food | 421 | 459 | 515 | 534 | 455 | 445 | 625 |
| 4. Agricultural products | 82 | 105 | 88 | 120 | 147 | 184 | 262 |
| 5. Other primary commodities | 33 | 49 | 75 | 154 | 108 | 53 | 69 |
| Total Primary commodities(1-5) | 648 | 773 | 832 | 988 | 870 | 884 | 1316 |
| b) Manufactured goods | | | | | | | |
| 6. Jute goods | 307 | 361 | 321 | 318 | 269 | 540 | 758 |
| 7. Leather | 221 | 257 | 266 | 284 | 177 | 226 | 298 |
| 8. Naphtha, furnace oil and bitumen | 35 | 88 | 84 | 185 | 142 | 301 | 261 |
| 9. Readymade garments | 3598 | 4084 | 4658 | 5167 | 5919 | 6013 | 8432 |
| 10. Knitwear | 2819 | 3817 | 4554 | 5533 | 6429 | 6483 | 9482 |
| 11. Chemical products | 197 | 206 | 215 | 216 | 280 | 103 | 105 |
| 12. Shoe | 88 | 95 | 136 | 170 | 187 | 204 | 298 |
| 13. Handicrafts | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| 14. Engineering products | 85 | 111 | 237 | 220 | 189 | 311 | 310 |
| 15. Other mfg. products | 652 | 730 | 867 | 1025 | 1096 | 1135 | 1664 |
| Total Manufactured goods (6-15) | 8006 | 9753 | 11346 | 13123 | 14695 | 15321 | 21612 |
| Grand Total (a+b) | 8654 | 10526 | 12178 | 14111 | 15565 | 16205 | 22928 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau and Bangladesh Bank.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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* |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| a) Primary commodities | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Raw Jute | 230 | 126 | 112 | 173 | 168 | 156 | 112 | 130 |
| 2. Tea | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. Frozen food | 544 | 638 | 568 | 536 | 526 | 508 | 500 | 456 |
| 4. Agricultural products | 351 | 402 | 339 | 308 | 275 | 381 | 437 | 472 |
| 5. Other primary commodities | 183 | 209 | 244 | 286 | 275 | 290 | 469 | 257 |
| Total Primary commodities(1-5) | 1310 | 1379 | 1266 | 1305 | 1248 | 1338 | 1521 | 1318 |
| b) Manufactured goods | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Jute goods | 801 | 699 | 757 | 747 | 794 | 870 | 704 | 752 |
| 7. Leather | 400 | 506 | 398 | 278 | 233 | 183 | 165 | 98 |
| 8. Naphtha, furnace oil and bitumen | 314 | 162 | 78 | 297 | 244 | 34 | 204 | 23 |
| 9. Readymade garments | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Knitwear | 11040 | 12442 | 13065 | 14739 | 14393 | 15426 | 17245 | 14041 |
| 11. Chemical products | 10476 | 12050 | 12427 | 13355 | 13757 | 15189 | 16889 | 13908 |
| 12. Shoe | 93 | 93 | 112 | 124 | 140 | 151 | 205 | 199 |
| 13. Handicrafts | 419 | 172 | 189 | 219 | 241 | 241 | 272 | 277 |
| 14. Engineering products | 6 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 21 |
| 15. Other mfg. products | 368 | 367 | 447 | 510 | 689 | 356 | 341 | 293 |
| | 1800 | 2309 | 2461 | 2673 | 2903 | 2863 | 2969 | 2743 |
| Total Manufactured goods (6-15) | 25717 | 28808 | 29943 | 32952 | 33408 | 35330 | 39014 | 32356 |
| Grand Total (a+b) | 27027 | 30187 | 31209 | 34257 | 34656 | 36668 | 40535 | 33674 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau and Bangladesh Bank. * Provisional

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 8.90 | 6.29 | 14.25 | 217.05 | 371.76 |
| 1974-75 | 56.91 | 23.55 | 7.10 | 4.84 | 11.63 | 12.40 | 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 | 23.60 | 9.03 | 6.30 | 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 | 6.10 | 18.46 | 43.41 | 9.64 | 6.65 | 33.25 | 358.56 | 618.82 |
| 1979-80 | 87.51 | 48.80 | 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 | 14.30 | 27.36 | 11.42 | 6.06 | 19.34 | 508.02 | 709.85 |
| 1981-82 | 50.43 | 28.36 | 1.22 | 7.26 | 15.89 | 31.40 | 13.30 | 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 | 686.60 |
| 1983-84 | 111.14 | 42.62 | 13.30 | 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 | 66.30 | 398.67 | 1073.77 |
| 1987-88 | 356.46 | 73.03 | 61.40 | 26.53 | 42.06 | 115.95 | 27.42 | 24.41 | 57.09 | 446.85 | 1231.20 |
| 1988-89 | 346.08 | 75.70 | 69.85 | 35.04 | 53.17 | 105.67 | 29.17 | 16.66 | 55.02 | 505.20 | 1291.56 |
| 1989-90 | 444.58 | 97.14 | 83.56 | 62.37 | 62.64 | 131.37 | 38.12 | 22.24 | 55.60 | 526.09 | 1523.71 |
| 1990-91 | 507.29 | 136.90 | 164.91 | 86.40 | 83.55 | 115.94 | 61.86 | 30.25 | 41.26 | 489.19 | 1717.55 |
| 1991-92 | 673.81 | 130.40 | 180.34 | 116.10 | 82.08 | 147.29 | 81.33 | 27.64 | 40.60 | 514.33 | 1993.92 |
| 1992-93 | 822.51 | 183.42 | 216.21 | 127.36 | 83.14 | 137.40 | 85.80 | 44.38 | 53.31 | 629.36 | 2382.89 |
| 1993-94 | 734.82 | 259.26 | 275.21 | 157.72 | 98.41 | 170.61 | 104.90 | 57.23 | 61.02 | 614.72 | 2533.90 |
| 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 | 417.70 | 369.18 | 272.88 | 186.93 | 207.10 | 183.22 | 69.09 | 120.80 | 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 | 440.00 | 510.93 | 369.07 | 210.07 | 270.47 | 236.08 | 106.84 | 112.00 | 976.53 | 5161.20 |
| 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 | 987.96 | 5752.20 |
| 2000-01 | 2500.42 | 594.18 | 789.88 | 365.99 | 253.91 | 295.73 | 327.96 | 125.66 | 107.58 | 1101.69 | 6467.00 |
| 2001-02 | 2218.79 | 647.96 | 681.44 | 413.69 | 211.39 | 262.31 | 283.36 | 109.85 | 96.13 | 1061.08 | 5986.00 |
| 2002-03 | 2155.45 | 778.25 | 820.72 | 418.51 | 289.48 | 258.99 | 277.95 | 170.26 | 108.03 | 1270.80 | 6548.00 |
| 2003-04 | 1966.58 | 898.21 | 1298.54 | 552.96 | 326.95 | 315.93 | 290.44 | 284.33 | 118.16 | 1550.90 | 7602.99 |
| 2004-05 | 2418.67 | 944.18 | 1351.06 | 625.51 | 327.80 | 369.78 | 290.92 | 335.25 | 122.53 | 1875.12 | 8654.52 |
| 2005-06 | 3039.77 | 1053.74 | 1763.38 | 678.94 | 359.33 | 427.89 | 327.20 | 406.97 | 138.45 | 2349.45 | 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 | 2174.74 | 953.13 | 488.39 | 579.23 | 653.88 | 564.43 | 172.56 | 3591.31 | 14110.80 |
| 2008-09 | 4052.00 | 1501.20 | 2269.70 | 1031.05 | 409.80 | 615.51 | 970.80 | 663.20 | 202.60 | 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 | 3438.70 | 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 | 691.30 | 993.67 | 600.53 | 7682.20 | 24301.90 |
| 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 | 3454 | 5099 | 1704 | 723 | 1283 | 1099 | 1000 | 1201 | 12279 | 33674 |

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, NBR *-Provisional.

Note: Data from FY2013-14 is based on custom records.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 FY2019-20)

(In million US\$)

| Commodity | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20* |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| e) Major primary goods | 4075 | 5349 | 4477 | 4227 | 4725 | 7270 | 5846 | 4413 |
| Rice | 30 | 348 | 508 | 113 | 89 | 1605 | 115.1 | 15 |
| Wheat | 696 | 1126 | 983 | 949 | 1197 | 1494 | 1436.5 | 1650.5 |
| Oilseeds | 242 | 524 | 374 | 534 | 432 | 571 | 796.4 | 1182.7 |
| Crude petroleum | 1102 | 929 | 316 | 386 | 478 | 365 | 415.5 | 730.9 |
| Raw cotton | 2005 | 2422 | 2296 | 2245 | 2529 | 3235 | 3082.2 | 2960.6 |
| f) Major intermediate goods | 8529 | 9475 | 7906 | 8403 | 8894 | 10818 | 12185 | 7526 |
| Edible oil | 1402 | 1766 | 924 | 1450 | 1626 | 1863 | 1656 | 987 |
| Petroleum products | 3642 | 4070 | 2076 | 2275 | 2898 | 3652 | 4561.5 | 4626.6 |
| Fertilizer | 1188 | 1026 | 1339 | 1117 | 737 | 1006 | 1301 | 952 |
| Clinker | 487 | 615 | 638 | 574 | 644 | 766 | 993 | 648 |
| Staple fibre | 454 | 492 | 1078 | 1018 | 1017 | 1180 | 1228.2 | 1085.5 |
| Yarn | 1356 | 1506 | 1851 | 1969 | 1972 | 2351 | 2444.9 | 1901.0 |
| g) Capital machinery | 1835 | 2288 | 3321 | 3556 | 3817 | 5462 | 5412.6 | 3581.3 |
| h) Other goods | 19645 | 23563 | 25000 | 26936 | 29569 | 35315 | 18440.8 | 22524.6 |
| Total imports (a+b+c+d) | 34084 | 40675 | 40704 | 43122 | 47005 | 58865 | 59914.7 | 54784.7 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR), * Provisional

Note: 1) Data from FY2012-13 to FY2013-14 is based on banking records and data for FY2014-15 is based on custom records.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix 52: Country wise 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 | 625 | 473 | 489 | 345 | 332 | 7064 | 14746 |
| 2006-07 | 2268 | 2571 | 1035 | 690 | 747 | 473 | 553 | 380 | 334 | 8106 | 17157 |
| 2007-08 | 3393 | 3137 | 1273 | 832 | 821 | 477 | 621 | 490 | 451 | 10134 | 21629 |
| 2008-09 | 2868 | 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 | 976 | 1129 | 1907 | 2160 | 1342 | 22096 | 58865 |
| 2018-19 | 8242 | 17265 | 2274 | 2254 | 614 | 1175 | 1618 | 2370 | 1520 | 22583 | 59915 |
| 2019-20* | 5082 | 10573 | 1288 | 1492 | 288 | 798 | 1093 | 2050 | 1148 | 15496 | 39308 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank and National Board of Revenue (NBR), * Revised, **Up to February 2020.

Note: Data from FY2007-08 to FY2013-14 is based on banking records and data for FY2014-15 is based on custom records.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 462 | 15317 | 118982 |
| 2015-16 | 685 | 14931 | 116857 |
| 2016-17 | 905 | 12769 | 101099 |
| 2017-18 | 880 | 14982 | 123156 |
| 2018-19 | 693 | 16419 | 138007 |
| 2019-20 | 478* | 18205 | 154352 |

Source: BMET and Bangladesh Bank. * Up to February 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 1.26 | 19.09 | 32.99 | 104.90 | - | - | 53.89 | 381.18 |
| 1981-82 | 120.91 | 55.49 | 15.98 | 10.36 | 2.48 | 22.97 | 31.86 | 69.27 | - | - | 89.15 | 418.47 |
| 1982-83 | 199.72 | 78.68 | 28.99 | 12.65 | 3.68 | 44.94 | 39.52 | 84.55 | - | 4.04 | 122.71 | 619.48 |
| 1983-84 | 215.10 | 59.80 | 30.20 | 24.10 | 8.10 | 50.50 | 36.80 | 70.60 | - | 6.60 | 88.80 | 590.60 |
| 1984-85 | 153.70 | 42.10 | 22.10 | 27.50 | 6.80 | 37.60 | 32.40 | 50.90 | - | 3.40 | 65.10 | 441.60 |
| 1985-86 | 180.40 | 54.00 | 22.30 | 54.10 | 9.40 | 62.30 | 38.70 | 77.60 | - | 2.40 | 147.41 | 648.61 |
| 1986-87 | 216.30 | 60.90 | 38.40 | 53.40 | 11.30 | 101.30 | 43.20 | 92.80 | - | 2.60 | 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 | 45.70 | 51.92 | 12.39 | 96.37 | 61.44 | 88.39 | - | 2.11 | 90.29 | 737.43 |
| 1988-89 | 219.39 | 61.23 | 44.84 | 45.31 | 13.25 | 96.41 | 83.96 | 67.39 | - | 2.09 | 136.96 | 770.82 |
| 1989-90 | 226.19 | 55.16 | 40.27 | 40.55 | 14.28 | 89.22 | 82.38 | 58.40 | - | 2.28 | 149.45 | 758.20 |
| 1990-91 | 264.90 | 78.13 | 59.50 | 49.69 | 16.48 | 9.01 | 60.15 | 68.83 | - | 2.16 | 155.18 | 764.04 |
| 1991-92 | 315.68 | 79.56 | 48.07 | 60.55 | 20.20 | 66.90 | 55.43 | 57.15 | - | 1.52 | 142.91 | 847.97 |
| 1992-93 | 398.42 | 80.22 | 53.83 | 60.08 | 22.36 | 124.09 | 68.06 | 48.44 | 4.22 | 2.53 | 81.75 | 944.00 |
| 1993-94 | 441.14 | 88.10 | 56.16 | 73.03 | 27.30 | 185.17 | 78.68 | 48.49 | 10.19 | 2.32 | 78.21 | 1088.79 |
| 1994-95 | 476.87 | 81.34 | 72.18 | 81.27 | 33.71 | 174.72 | 102.23 | 47.02 | 50.02 | 3.03 | 75.24 | 1197.63 |
| 1995-96 | 498.20 | 83.70 | 53.28 | 81.71 | 30.08 | 174.27 | 115.36 | 41.28 | 74.43 | 3.99 | 60.76 | 1217.06 |
| 1996-97 | 587.15 | 89.64 | 53.16 | 94.45 | 31.52 | 211.49 | 157.39 | 56.20 | 94.51 | 6.66 | 93.23 | 1475.40 |
| 1997-98 | 589.29 | 106.86 | 57.81 | 87.61 | 32.42 | 213.15 | 203.13 | 65.80 | 78.09 | 7.69 | 83.57 | 1525.42 |
| 1998-99 | 685.49 | 125.34 | 63.94 | 91.93 | 38.94 | 230.22 | 239.43 | 54.04 | 67.52 | 13.07 | 95.82 | 1705.74 |
| 1999-00 | 916.01 | 129.86 | 63.73 | 93.01 | 41.80 | 245.01 | 241.30 | 71.79 | 54.04 | 11.63 | 81.14 | 1949.32 |
| 2000-01 | 919.61 | 144.28 | 63.44 | 83.66 | 44.05 | 247.39 | 225.62 | 55.70 | 30.60 | 7.84 | 59.91 | 1882.10 |
| 2001-02 | 1147.95 | 233.49 | 90.60 | 103.27 | 54.12 | 285.75 | 356.24 | 103.31 | 46.85 | 14.26 | 65.29 | 2501.13 |
| 2002-03 | 1254.31 | 327.40 | 113.55 | 114.06 | 63.72 | 338.59 | 458.05 | 220.22 | 41.40 | 31.06 | 99.61 | 3061.97 |
| 2003-04 | 1386.03 | 373.46 | 113.94 | 118.53 | 61.11 | 361.24 | 467.81 | 297.54 | 37.06 | 32.37 | 123.18 | 3371.97 |
| 2004-05 | 1510.45 | 442.24 | 136.41 | 131.32 | 67.18 | 406.80 | 557.31 | 375.77 | 25.51 | 47.69 | 147.60 | 3848.29 |
| 2005-06 | 1696.96 | 561.44 | 175.64 | 165.25 | 67.33 | 494.39 | 760.69 | 555.71 | 20.82 | 64.84 | 238.81 | 4801.88 |
| 2006-07 | 1734.70 | 804.84 | 233.17 | 196.47 | 79.96 | 680.70 | 930.33 | 886.90 | 11.84 | 80.24 | 339.32 | 5978.47 |
| 2007-08 | 2324.20 | 1135.10 | 289.80 | 220.60 | 138.20 | 863.70 | 1380.10 | 896.10 | 92.44 | 130.10 | 444.50 | 7914.80 |
| 2008-09 | 2859.09 | 1754.92 | 343.36 | 290.06 | 157.45 | 970.75 | 1575.22 | 789.65 | 282.20 | 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 | 3290.0 | 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 | 3831.9 | 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 | 14228.0 |
| 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 | 490.0 | 1040.0 | 2424.3 | 863.3 | 1337.1 | 387.2 | 1376.6 | 14931.1 |
| 2016-17 | 2267.2 | 2093.5 | 576.0 | 897.7 | 437.1 | 1033.3 | 1688.9 | 808.2 | 1103.6 | 300.9 | 1563.1 | 12769.5 |
| 2017-18 | 2591.6 | 2430.0 | 844.1 | 958.2 | 541.6 | 1199.7 | 1997.5 | 1106.0 | 1107.2 | 330.2 | 1875.7 | 14981.7 |
| 2018-19 | 3110.4 | 2540.4 | 1023.9 | 1066.1 | 470.1 | 1463.4 | 1842.9 | 1175.6 | 1197.6 | 368.3 | 2161.0 | 16419.7 |
| 2019-20* | 2584.2 | 1744.2 | 739.4 | 814.1 | 291.3 | 996.1 | 1532.6 | 987.3 | 869.7 | 312.4 | 1627.3 | 12498.6 |

Source: BMET and Bangladesh Bank, **Up to February 2020.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 borrowings(MLT) | 918 | 544 | 940 | 1124 | 1037 | 1338 | 1204 | 1604 |
| MLT amortization Payments | -452 | -397 | -449 | -488 | -525 | -580 | -641 | -687 |
| Other long-term loan (net) | -20 | -41 | -46 | -37 | -29 | -6 | -70 | -156 |
| Other short-term loan (net) | 142 | 13 | 241 | -256 | 493 | -160 | -169 | 67 |
| Other Assets | -125 | -125 | -182 | -495 | -524 | -603 | -650 | -902 |
| Trade Credit(net) | -499 | -321 | -320 | -898 | -470 | -1108 | -1277 | -1045 |
| Commercial Bank | 71 | 14 | -200 | 235 | -127 | -133 | -24 | -315 |
| Assets | 217 | 86 | -91 | 31 | -98 | -146 | -129 | -410 |
| Liabilities | -146 | -72 | -109 | 204 | -29 | 13 | 105 | 95 |
| Errors and omissions | -202 | -279 | -299 | -720 | -670 | -468 | 16 | -722 |
| Overall balance | 815 | 171 | 67 | 338 | 1493 | 331 | 2058 | 2865 |
| Reserve Assets | -815 | -171 | -67 | -338 | -1493 | -331 | -2058 | -2865 |
| Bangladesh Bank | -815 | -171 | -67 | -338 | -1493 | -331 | -2058 | -2865 |
| Assets | -887 | -235 | -225 | -554 | -1593 | -799 | -1883 | -3616 |
| Liabilities | 72 | 64 | 158 | 216 | 100 | 468 | -175 | 751 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

Appendix-55.2: Balance of Payments (FY2010-11 to FY2019-20)

(In million US\$)

| Transactions | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19* | 2019-20** |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| Trade balance | 9935 | -9320 | -7009 | -6794 | -6965 | -6460 | -9472 | -18258 | -15835 | -17861 |
| Export f.o.b (including EPZ) | 22592 | 23989 | 26567 | 29777 | 30697 | 33441 | 34019 | 36205 | 39604 | 32830 |
| Import f.o.b (including EPZ) | 32527 | 33309 | 33576 | 36571 | 37662 | 39901 | 43491 | 54463 | 55439 | 50691 |
| Services | -2612 | -3001 | -3162 | -4099 | -3186 | -2708 | -3288 | -4574 | -3177 | -2987 |
| Credit | 2573 | 2694 | 2830 | 3115 | 3084 | 3523 | 3621 | 4539 | 7153 | 6770 |
| Debit | 5185 | 5695 | 5992 | 7214 | 6270 | 6231 | 6909 | 9113 | 10330 | 9757 |
| Primary income | -1454 | -1549 | -2369 | -2635 | -2252 | -1915 | -1870 | -2392 | -2993 | -2776 |
| Credit | 124 | 193 | 120 | 131 | 76 | 74 | 82 | 113 | 192 | 172 |
| Debit | 1578 | 1742 | 2489 | 2766 | 2328 | 1989 | 1952 | 2505 | 3185 | 2948 |
| Of which : Official interest payments | 345 | 373 | 476 | 427 | 366 | 382 | 384 | 537 | 760 | 887 |
| Secondary income | 12315 | 13423 | 14928 | 14934 | 15895 | 15345 | 13299 | 15444 | 16903 | 18775 |
| Official transfers | 103 | 106 | 97 | 83 | 75 | 67 | 59 | 49 | 41 | 19 |
| Private transfers | 12212 | 13317 | 14831 | 14851 | 15820 | 15278 | 13240 | 15395 | 16862 | 18756 |
| Of which: workers' remittances | 11513 | 12735 | 14338 | 14116 | 15170 | 14717 | 12769 | 14982 | 16196 | 18014 |
| Current account balance | -1686 | -447 | 2388 | 1406 | 3492 | 4262 | -1331 | -9780 | -5102 | -4849 |
| Capital account | 642 | 482 | 629 | 598 | 496 | 464 | 400 | 292 | 239 | 256 |
| Capital transfers | 642 | 482 | 629 | 598 | 496 | 464 | 400 | 292 | 239 | 256 |
| Financial account | 651 | 1436 | 2863 | 2813 | 1267 | 944 | 4247 | 9076 | 5907 | 7952 |
| Foreign direct investment (net) | - | - | - | - | 2525 | 2502 | 3038 | 2798 | 2628 | 1804 |
| Of which: FDI net inflows*** | 775 | 1191 | 1726 | 1432 | 1172 | 1285 | 1653 | 1583 | 171 | 276 |
| Portfolio investment | 109 | 240 | 368 | 937 | 379 | 139 | 457 | 365 | 224 | 191 |
| Other investment | -233 | 5 | 769 | 444 | -284 | -480 | 2137 | 7128 | 3108 | 5872 |
| MLT loans (excluding suppliers credit) | 1032 | 1539 | 2085 | 2404 | 2472 | 3033 | 3218 | 5785 | 6263 | 6996 |
| MLT amortization payments | 739 | 789 | 906 | 1018 | 910 | 849 | 895 | 1113 | 1202 | 1257 |
| Other long term loans (net) | -101 | 79 | -150 | 477 | -35 | -110 | -153 | 155 | 302 | 438 |
| Other short term loans (net) | 531 | 242 | -100 | -838 | -105 | -435 | 1030 | 1947 | 272 | 931 |
| Other assets | -661 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trade credit (net) | -135 | -1118 | -250 | -340 | -2508 | -2101 | -1185 | -1270 | -2716 | -966 |
| Commercial Bank | -160 | 52 | 90 | -241 | 802 | -18 | 122 | 1624 | 189 | -270 |
| Assets | 452 | 443 | 396 | 898 | 86 | 347 | 178 | -260 | 367 | -242 |
| Liabilities | 292 | 495 | 486 | 657 | 888 | 329 | 300 | 1364 | 556 | -512 |
| Errors and omissions | -263 | -977 | -752 | 666 | -882 | -634 | -147 | -473 | -865 | 296 |
| Overall balance | -656 | 494 | 5128 | 5483 | 4373 | 5036 | 3169 | -885 | 179 | 3655 |
| Reserve assets | 656 | -494 | -5128 | -5483 | -4373 | -5036 | -3169 | 885 | -179 | -3655 |
| Bangladesh Bank | 656 | -494 | -5128 | -5483 | -4373 | -5036 | -3169 | 885 | -179 | -3655 |
| Assets | -481 | 293 | 5196 | 5933 | 4249 | 5322 | 3208 | -661 | -155 | 3250 |
| Liabilit | 175 | -201 | 68 | 450 | -124 | 286 | 39 | 224 | -334 | -405 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

Note: 1) *-Revised, ** Provisional, ***-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.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank, .

Appendix-57: Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Economic Assistance

(In million US\$)

| FY | Commitment | | | Disbursement | | |
|----------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|---------|---------|
| | Grant | Loan | Total | Grant | Loan | Total |
| 1973-74 | 107 | 448 | 555 | 218 | 243 | 461 |
| 1974-75 | 345 | 921 | 1266 | 375 | 526 | 901 |
| 1975-76 | 380 | 578 | 958 | 234 | 567 | 801 |
| 1976-77 | 400 | 326 | 726 | 256 | 279 | 535 |
| 1977-78 | 433 | 714 | 1147 | 393 | 441 | 834 |
| 1978-79 | 936 | 824 | 1760 | 502 | 528 | 1030 |
| 1979-80 | 485 | 668 | 1153 | 650 | 573 | 1223 |
| 1980-81 | 550 | 1009 | 1559 | 593 | 553 | 1146 |
| 1981-82 | 805 | 1117 | 1922 | 654 | 586 | 1240 |
| 1982-83 | 837 | 685 | 1522 | 587 | 590 | 1177 |
| 1983-84 | 859 | 836 | 1695 | 733 | 535 | 1268 |
| 1984-85 | 875 | 1105 | 1980 | 703 | 566 | 1269 |
| 1985-86 | 874 | 787 | 1661 | 546 | 760 | 1306 |
| 1986-87 | 894 | 709 | 1603 | 661 | 934 | 1595 |
| 1987-88 | 881 | 648 | 1529 | 823 | 817 | 1640 |
| 1988-89 | 661 | 1212 | 1873 | 673 | 995 | 1668 |
| 1989-90 | 885 | 1290 | 2175 | 766 | 1044 | 1810 |
| 1990-91 | 485 | 885 | 1370 | 831 | 901 | 1732 |
| 1991-92 | 1140 | 775 | 1915 | 817 | 794 | 1611 |
| 1992-93 | 734 | 540 | 1274 | 818 | 857 | 1675 |
| 1993-94 | 464 | 1946 | 2410 | 710 | 849 | 1559 |
| 1994-95 | 861 | 751 | 1612 | 890 | 849 | 1739 |
| 1995-96 | 864 | 416 | 1280 | 677 | 766 | 1443 |
| 1996-97 | 842 | 819 | 1661 | 736 | 745 | 1481 |
| 1997-98 | 585 | 1206 | 1791 | 503 | 748 | 1251 |
| 1998-99 | 862 | 1787 | 2649 | 669 | 867 | 1536 |
| 1999-00 | 619 | 856 | 1475 | 726 | 862 | 1588 |
| 2000-01 | 938 | 1115 | 2053 | 504 | 865 | 1369 |
| 2001-02 | 402 | 477 | 879 | 479 | 963 | 1442 |
| 2002-03 | 870 | 1309 | 2179 | 510 | 1075 | 1585 |
| 2003-04 | 887 | 1036 | 1923 | 338 | 695 | 1033 |
| 2004-05 | 345 | 1207 | 1552 | 244 | 1244 | 1488 |
| 2005-06 | 628 | 1159 | 1787 | 501 | 1067 | 1568 |
| 2006-07 | 728 | 1528 | 2256 | 590 | 1040 | 1631 |
| 2007-08 | 962 | 1881 | 2842 | 658 | 1403 | 2061 |
| 2008-09 | 423 | 2021 | 2444 | 658 | 1190 | 1847 |
| 2009-10 | 555 | 2429 | 2984 | 639 | 1589 | 2228 |
| 2010-11 | 630 | 5338 | 5969 | 745 | 1032 | 1777 |
| 2011-12 | 1441 | 3323 | 4765 | 588 | 1538 | 2126 |
| 2012-13 | 555 | 5300 | 5855 | 726 | 2085 | 2811 |
| 2013-14 | 498 | 5346 | 5844 | 681 | 2404 | 3084 |
| 2014-15 | 493 | 4765 | 5258 | 557 | 2472 | 3029 |
| 2015-16 | 545 | 6503 | 7048 | 531 | 3033 | 3564 |
| 2016-17 | 405 | 17557 | 17961 | 459 | 3217 | 3677 |
| 2017-18 | 705.10 | 14193.79 | 14898.90 | 382.42 | 5986.95 | 6369.37 |
| 2018-19 | 1123.60 | 4893.43 | 6017.03 | 173.26 | 3906.37 | 4079.53 |
| 2019-20* | 336.28 | 2919.66 | 3255.94 | 168.43 | 3317.69 | 3486.12 |

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance. *Up to February 2020

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 | 9.3 | 5.8 |
| 2003-04 | 165 | 423 | 588 | 7603 | 11899 | 7.7 | 4.9 |
| 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 | 3.0 |
| 2010-11 | 200 | 729 | 929 | 22928 | 37144 | 4.1 | 2.5 |
| 2011-12 | 197 | 770 | 967 | 24288 | 39815 | 4.0 | 2.4 |
| 2012-13 | 196 | 895 | 1091 | 27018 | 44186 | 4.0 | 2.5 |
| 2013-14 | 206 | 1089 | 1294 | 32830 | 46945 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| 2014-15 | 188 | 909 | 1097 | 31208 | 49102 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| 2015-16 | 202 | 848 | 1050 | 34257 | 51902 | 3.1 | 2.0 |
| 2016-17 | 229 | 913 | 1144 | - | - | - | - |
| 2017-18 | 299 | 1110 | 1409 | - | - | - | - |
| 2018-19 | 391 | 1202 | 1593 | - | - | - | - |
| 2019-20* | 283 | 817 | 1100 | - | - | - | - |

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance, * Up to February 2020

Note: Total foreign exchange earnings = commodity export earnings + workers remittances + invisible receipts

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 | 3174 | 913 | 231 | 1144 | 28566 |
| 2017-18 | 5986.95 | 1110 | 299 | 1409 | 33512 |
| 2018-19 | 6262.87 | 1202 | 391 | 1593 | 38475 |
| 2019-20* | 3317.69 | 817 | 283 | 1100 | 40975 |

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance, * Up to February 2020

Note: ** Only loan, *** excluding short-term loans like IMF borrowing, food loan, Biman, import of oil.

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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).

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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* |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| IDA | 769.63 | 936.05 | 977.89 | 1157.90 | 1399.66 | 1422.65 | 2030.93 | 644.00 |
| Japan | 348.58 | 450.78 | 366.46 | 553.06 | 645.71 | 1544.46 | 1195.65 | 730.33 |
| ADB | 752.05 | 464.68 | 715.76 | 813.76 | 757.11 | 896.39 | 1255.02 | 737.60 |
| USA | 0.00 | 0.46 | 1.53 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 1.24 | 4.88 | 0 |
| UN Organization** | 171.49 | 26.63 | 144.76 | 128.95 | 103.21 | 169.96 | 67.82 | 73.90 |
| Canada | 3.52 | 16.28 | 13.28 | 20.51 | 8.63 | 8.42 | 0 | 0 |
| Germany/Kfw/Giz | 68.71 | 35.34 | 30.08 | 60.82 | 44.81 | 31.93 | 14.63 | 11.42 |
| UK | 108.95 | 116.02 | 79.30 | 65.44 | 21.86 | 31.43 | 0 | 9.31 |
| EC-EU | 51.73 | 51.12 | 29.74 | 3.74 | 43.38 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 4.60 | 6.96 | 0.93 | 2.71 | 12.53 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.42 | 6.42 | 9.76 | 28.76 | 29.93 | 18.24 | 26.81 | 8.96 |
| Sweden | 11.26 | 23.97 | 10.15 | 0.007 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Norway | 0.00 | 4.6 | 2.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 41.42 | 62.67 | 29.53 | 24.16 | 14.94 | 15.18 | 0 | 12.56 |
| France | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.34 | 12.32 | 68.37 | 18.44 | 0.40 |
| UNICEF | 66.66 | 16.88 | 39.16 | 38.95 | 46.77 | 79.59 | 76.48 | 19.28 |
| India | 175.32 | 123.37 | 94.00 | 84.79 | 80.23 | 46.92 | 137.86 | 66.46 |
| Australia | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.85 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| IDB | 2.82 | 76.94 | 132.92 | 100.49 | 39.83 | 32.96 | 33.33 | 6.27 |
| IFAD | 17.09 | 14.28 | 42.29 | 51.89 | 49.08 | 21.98 | 27.88 | 9.98 |
| Kuwait | 10.65 | 9.35 | 7.22 | 16.62 | 32.01 | 18.58 | 27.68 | 8.66 |
| OPEC | 6.31 | 6.65 | 10.61 | 25.90 | 29.95 | 15.79 | 34.56 | 14.32 |
| South Korea | 37.841 | 35.54 | 55.73 | 33.23 | 31.01 | 6.19 | 57.61 | 73.02 |
| NDF | 0.00 | 4.6 | 2.84 | 0.70 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| China | 77.04 | 472.71 | 121.23 | 115.73 | 36.39 | 988.66 | 515.09 | 463.99 |
| Russia | 0.00 | 0.00 | 113.91 | 202.69 | 92.41 | 832.82 | 903.86 | 500.33 |
| Other's*** | 61.84 | 126.69 | 13.83 | 29.44 | 137.47 | 33.79 | 114.04 | 95.33 |
| Total | 2811.00 | 3084.39 | 3043.07 | 3563.59 | 3677.29 | 6290.75 | 6542.57 | 3486.12 |

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance, * Up to February 2020

Note: **excluding UNICEF; ***includes NDF, USA, UAE, Abu Dhabi, Australia, France, AFD, Italy, Nederland, Norway and Turkey (TIKA).

Bangladesh Economic Review 2020

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 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Agriculture | 73.3 | 122.7 | 215.0 | 227.27 | 210.22 | 171.40 | 228.10 |
| Rural Development & Institution | 58.8 | 49.1 | 49.9 | 65.84 | 241.22 | 202.60 | 420.00 |
| Water Resources | 73.2 | 96.6 | 90.0 | 121.35 | 63.67 | 65.70 | 128.40 |
| Industries | 128.7 | 321.3 | 82.0 | 27.79 | 37.34 | 45.30 | 73.50 |
| Power | 556.1 | 498.9 | 629.0 | 973.09 | 602.73 | 1396.90 | 1009.50 |
| Oil, Gas & Mineral Resources | 54.3 | 69.8 | 18.1 | 38.44 | 75.03 | 80.90 | 203.30 |
| Transport | 238.7 | 431.2 | 282.1 | 410.14 | 647.14 | 1810.80 | 1097.80 |
| Communication | 57.0 | 113.3 | 96.1 | 71.02 | 4.89 | 8.50 | 54.50 |
| Physical Planning, Water Supply & Housing | 141.4 | 187.0 | 301.1 | 338.10 | 431.20 | 496.80 | 526.60 |
| Education & Religion | 417.2 | 352.9 | 375.1 | 474.92 | 468.93 | 433.20 | 672.36 |
| Sports & Culture | 00.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.12 | 1.10 | 0.1 |
| Health, Population & Family Welfare | 224.0 | 242.7 | 177.4 | 206.15 | 252.51 | 202.70 | 173.60 |
| Mass Media | 00.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| Social Welfare, Women Affairs & Youth Dev. | 60.9 | 92.4 | 66.6 | 144.34 | 230.15 | 210.80 | 303.1 |
| Public Administration | 676.3 | 468.7 | 622.5 | 398.82 | 274.02 | 266.70 | 569.60 |
| Science & Technology | 00.0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 29.05 | 103.54 | 954.70 | 1072.90 |
| Labour & Manpower | 00.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 5.41 | 4.77 | 7.80 | 4.60 |
| Total | 2760.8 | 3046.8 | 3005.5 | 3531.73 | 3648.47 | 6355.90 | 6519.96 |

Source: ERD, Ministry of Finance.

Appendix 62: Size, Actual Expenditure and Growth Rate of GDP of 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 | | |
| 1 st 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 |
| 2 nd 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 |
| 3 rd 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 |
| 4 th 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 |
| 5 th 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 |
| 6 th 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 |
| 7 th Five Year Plan | 31902,800 | 7252,300 | 2,46,50,500 | - | - | - | 7.4* | 8.15** |

Source: General Economics Division, Planning Commission and BBS.

Note: * average growth target over 7th Five Year Plan period.

** Growth of fiscal year 2018-19.

Contributors

| Name | Designation |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Shamim Ahmed Khan | Economic Adviser |
| Dr. Md. Khairuzzaman Mozumder | Additional Secretary |
| Abul Monsur | Deputy Economic Adviser |
| Nilufa Akter | Deputy Economic Adviser |
| Dr. A.K.M. Anisur Rahman | Deputy Secretary |
| Sabina Eyasmin | Senior Assistant Chief |
| Monoara Parvin Mitu | Senior Assistant Chief |
| Tasnova Rahman | Senior Assistant Chief |