

ECRL Monthly Economic And Business Review



EMERGING
Credit Rating Ltd
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Volume 12 | Issue 5 |

November 2022

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Plastic Recycling Industry of Bangladesh: An Overview

Introduction

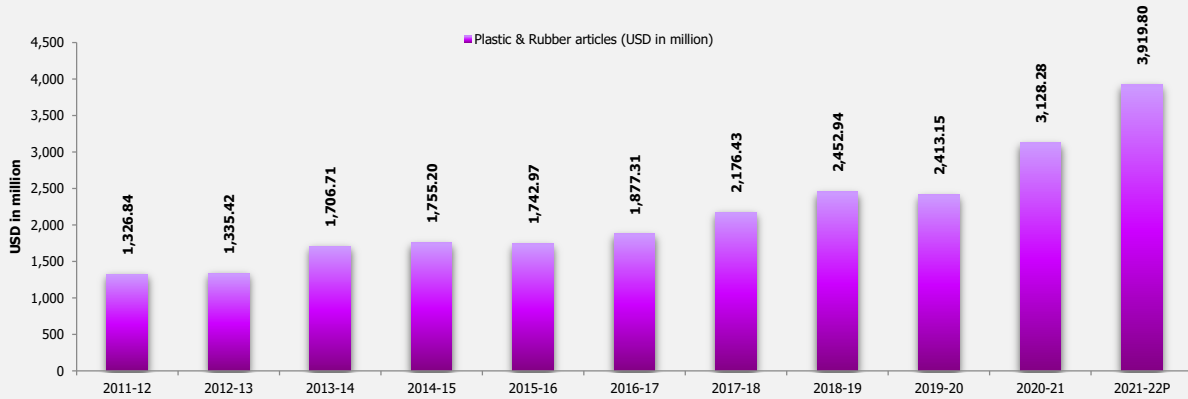
This study aims to highlight the opportunities of plastic recycling in Bangladesh which can earn export earnings if investment increases in this sector with government support. Plastic poses such quality, which enables it to be reused multiple times and can be converted into another form to be used for different purposes. Plastic is one of the key industrial sectors in Bangladesh, contributing to the GDP of around 1% (Noyon & Ahmed, 2021), while the export of plastic goods contributes 0.30% (Export Promotion Bureau, 2021). Plastic is an essential product used for household and industry purposes, with a per capita consumption of 10.13 kg (Siddique et al., 2022), although it generates a waste of 7.90 kg (Siddique et al., 2022). It is a non-biodegradable product that can remain unaffected from 400 to 1,000 years in the soil, leaving its harmful properties (Gargi Das Chomok, 2022). Due to its non-biodegradable nature, plastic threatens the environment by creating pollution. Mismanaged plastic waste pollutes cities, the countryside, rivers, and canals. They clog drains, causing urban flooding. However, over time it also degrades but releases smaller particles called micro plastics which pose a significant risk to human life and ecosystems. Thus recycling plastic can bring a solution to this problem.

As plastic usage has increased with rapid economic growth and urbanization, waste generation has also increased in line with it. About 381 million tonnes of plastic waste is generated annually, rising and assumed to double by 2034, as per Condor Ferries – Marine & Ocean Pollution Statistics & Facts 2020-2021 (Plastic in the Ocean Statistics & Facts, 2021). Plastic recycling is a significant issue in nature conservation and a potential investment sector. There are existing plastic factories of more than 5,000 and recycling factories of 300 only in the Dhaka region (Bangladesh Investment Development Authority, 2020); National-Action-Plan-for-Plastic-Management, 2021). The plastic industry is proliferating after the use of one-time plastic increased when Covid-19 affected the global economy having a growth rate of 20% (Abbas Uddin Noyon & Faisal Ahmed, 2021), which also increased the waste generation to 7.50% (Plastic Packaging Products and Environmental Concerns, 2022). This sector is a potential opportunity as it can be used several times. Moreover, the waste can be used to make other forms that are used for other industrial purposes. It has a demand in the international market as well. The plastic waste recycling industry has a BDT 100 million market size and has enormous potential to grow and become an addition to the export basket. However, making an environment-friendly sector is a real challenge.

The Import & Export Statistics

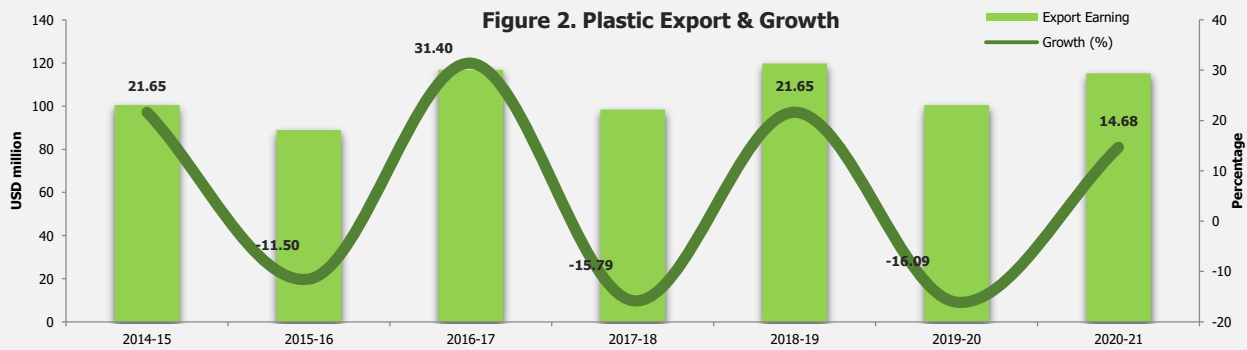
Bangladesh is import-dependent on plastic raw materials like polymers, synthetic resins, polyethylene terephthalate (PET), polypropylene (PP), and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Sometimes locally recycled raw materials are also used, but it comprises only around 10% of the raw materials required (Prospects of Plastics Waste Recycling in Bangladesh | Waste Concern, 2021). The raw materials are imported from different countries, which include China, India, etc. According to Bangladesh Bank data, plastic materials imports increased in 2021 and 2022 (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Import of Plastic & Rubber Articles (USD in million)



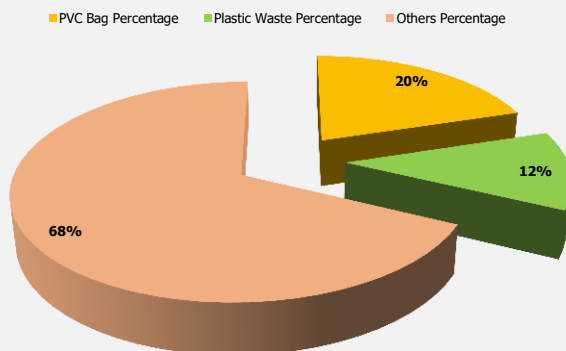
Source: Bangladesh Bank (2022)

Plastic has seen some fluctuation in the export trend. The growth declined significantly in FY2019-20 and then experienced a rise of 14.68% in FY2020-21 (Figure 2). The global market share of Bangladesh is only 0.5% which has the potential to grow in the future. Bangladesh mainly exports to the United States, Canada, India, China, and many other countries (Abbas Uddin Noyon & Foisal Ahmed, 2021).



There are different categories of plastic exported to different countries. Around 20% comprises PVC bags, 12% from plastic waste, and 68% from others, including plastic toy products (Figure 3). There is significant demand for plastic waste and pet flakes. This sector will flourish if plastic waste is collected and recycled appropriately, creating employment opportunities and investment potential.

Figure 3. Plastic Export Category



Environmental Impact of Plastic Waste

Around 4 million tonnes of plastic can produce up to 1 million tonnes of waste yearly, according to a survey report (Ahmed, 2022). Plastic elements are such that it does not decompose even for hundreds of years. Thus it is detrimental to the environment, for plants, animals, and human lives. Around 48% of plastic waste goes to landfills, 12% ends up in water bodies, and 3% is dumped in drains and unused areas. Only 37% of the waste is recycled (Bangladesh Aims at Reducing 30% Plastic Waste by 2030, 2021). The impacts of plastic waste are mentioned in the following:

- The waste blocks drain into rivers & lakes, causing water stagnation
- Destroys the fertility of the soil and causes disastrous environmental degradation
- It also damages aquatic and marine ecosystems
- Threatening food security
- Dissolving into micro plastic and affecting humans (Pekow, 2022)

Among the misused plastic waste in the world, Bangladesh accounts for 2.4%. The recycling factories are set up in different locations in the country. There are over 1000 recycling plants in Bangladesh (Karmaker, 2022). However, they are not getting enough waste plastics as raw materials to make reusable products such as PET (polyethylene terephthalate) flakes, PSF (polyester staple fiber), polyester yarn, and polyester fabric (Not Enough Plastic Waste for Recyclers, 2021).

The government is working on sustainable waste management and following waste reduction, reuse, and recycling (Three R) management strategies formulated for environment-friendly waste management.

Opportunities in Plastic Recycle Industry

With proper support, facilities, and technology currently available in the country, 50% of the waste material could be recycled. If the resources can be appropriately utilized, the waste can be turned into a fresh product that can generate cash (Ahmed, 2022). Recycling is the best way to maximize the life expectancy of existing plastic materials and a potential sector of investment that can also save billions of foreign currency spent on importing these raw materials. This suggests that recycling and the growth of the plastic sector are mutually inclusive and supportive. There is a unique opportunity to invest in this labor-intensive and complex industry by incorporating solutions for collecting and recycling plastic (World Bank Contest Brings Creative Solutions to Combat Plastic Pollution in Bangladesh, 2021). The recycling process has been discussed below (Figure 4):

Figure 4. Recycling Process



In Europe and Asia, many countries recycle plastic, and Bangladesh uses plastic waste to recycle it to make products. Bangladesh can follow the waste management mechanism and recycle plastic with many uses. There are many uses for recycled plastic materials, such as nylon yarn, artificial cotton, resin, or cloth yarns, and also exporting these plastic wastes (Figure 5). By setting up plants to produce fuel and gas from plastic waste (Recycling of Plastic Wastes, 2022).

Figure 5. Plastic Products after Recycling



Conclusion and Recommendation

The government actively reduces pollution and encourages environment-friendly processes in different industries. In partnership with the World Bank, Bangladesh has designed a "National Action Plan for Sustainable Plastic Management." Beginning from FY21, the plan is to reduce plastic use by 50% by 2025, remove single-use plastic by 90% by 2026, and abate plastic waste production by 30% by 2030. (World Bank, 2021).

However, this sector is yet to attract higher investment as recycling is appallingly low, although the government is providing tax exemption for recycling and reduced bank loans that some enterprises availed of. As the share of plastic waste is more than other waste collected daily in the country, it would be a significant sector to invest in recycling with support from the government. However, collecting and recycling waste is challenging; if that does not happen, a bulk of waste will be left to pollute the environment (Ahmed, 2022). PET bottle and polyester staple fiber have attracted investments as the government is providing a 10% subsidy against PET bottle and polyester staple fiber exports which are mainly exported to China, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, Russia, and a few European countries (Not Enough Plastic Waste for Recyclers, 2021). The recycling industry may generate profit from the initial year as the cost of collection and recycling is lower than sales. Moreover, it will add to GDP, attracting export and reducing dependency on imported raw materials.

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Power Crisis: What Initiative Bangladesh Needs to Take

In recent times anywhere in the world, especially in cities, we cannot think about our daily life without electricity. Electricity is required for agricultural production, industrialization, socioeconomic development, as well as service sector operation. But now, like many EU countries, Bangladesh has reached an extreme power supply situation after the Covid-19 pandemic and the recent Russia-Ukraine war. Before going into why such power shortages have occurred, let us know some facts about the power generation, demand, and distribution system.

According to Bangladesh Economic Review 2022, the total number of electricity consumers is 4.19 crore, and the total distribution line is 6.19 lakh kilometers. The total installed electricity generation capacity stood at 25,284 MW, including captive and renewable energy, in FY2022 (up to January 2022). Total net electricity production was 80,423 million kilowatt-hours in FY2021, which was 42,395 million kilowatt-hours in the first six months of FY2022 (up to December 2021). Out of total net generation, 40.02% of power was generated by the public sector, 47.39% from the private sector, 4.10% from the joint venture, and 8.50% from power import. Moreover, the total system loss was recorded at 9.54% in the first seven months of FY2022. In addition, we produce 60.44% of electricity by natural gas in FY2022 (up to December 2021), which is the maximum. Among the total electricity production, 24.33% was produced by liquid fuel, 8.50% was imported, 5.31% by coal, 1.14% by hydro, and the rest was generated by renewable energy (0.29%) in FY2022 (up to December 2021). Further, the report found that in FY2022 (up to February 2022), the total electricity demand was 15,500 MW, and the demand will be 33,000 MW by 2030 and 52,000 MW by 2041. However, the Bangladesh government has set a target to increase installed electricity generation capacity to 40,000 MW by 2030 and 60,000 MW by 2041.¹



According to the report, all the figures are pretty smart. But, now, people are facing extreme conditions in life and economic activities due to the area-wise power cuts after announcing the 100% electrification by government. For this structural break in electricity production and supply, the government sought to blame the Russia-Ukraine war but energy experts chose to disagree and said that the crisis was always there. However, in thick spots, the power and energy experts have identified three leading causes of

¹ All the information has been taken from the Bangladesh Economic Review 2022: [19_BER_22_En_Chap10.pdf \(portal.gov.bd\)](#)

recent power failure: wrong policy decisions, inefficiency, and corruption (Hossain, 2022). Now, I am interested in looking inside these three issues to understand why the power sector is in chaos.

First, in 2010, the government quickly introduced the power and energy supply act, which included an impunity offer. Then the government, in unsolicited bids, granted contracts to private investors to build as many as 94 power plants on conditions that set the stage for unabated corruption and making predatory profits in the power sector that appear to have put the entire economy in peril (Hossain, 2022).

Second, since 2009, the government has established 22 power plants either on its own or in joint ventures, which increased the total installed generation capacity by more than fivefold to 25,000MW. This rapid growth of installed electricity generation capacity without the necessary improvements in distribution and transmission networks is one of the main reasons for falling into a baffling situation.

Third, most of the rental, quick rental, and peaking plants are run by fossil fuel. We know that it is difficult for Bangladesh to keep these power plants running by importing fossil fuels. However, the current government in Bangladesh took over the primary energy supply to power plant operators and guaranteed the operators to pay capacity charges if their plants were idled due to fuel shortages, which is one of the main reasons for the current crisis. In FY2022, the government paid Tk.16,785 crore capacity charges to power plants in the first nine months.

Fourth, the energy shortage in Bangladesh is one of the main reasons for the present situation. Due to the energy shortage, Bangladesh could never use its total installed generation capacity, particularly its gas-fired power plants. According to the Power Development Board, 42 power plants of 4,127 MW could not be commissioned due to a shortage of primary energy (gas and fossil fuel). Before the Russia-Ukraine war triggered the latest global energy crisis, even when the LNG price was at its historic low in 2020, about 40% of the gas-fired power plants remained unused on average (According to PDB data). Bangladesh's coal capacity has also been underutilized due to coal shortages, while the government has suspended operations at a 1,225 MW power plant due to the high prices of diesel, the most expensive primary energy.

Finally, the present reserve shortage has also created a significant problem for purchasing energy (gas, fossil fuel, coal, etc.) from abroad. Besides, the energy price hike due to the Russia-Ukraine war is another issue.

The current crisis is not the outcome of a single mistake but the result of a series of mistakes. It is evident that a power crisis must create in every sector of daily life and the country's economy. First, in daily life, the shortage of power supply affects our education, health (particularly the health of children and the elderly), as well as daily activities. Second, the insufficient power supply affects our business through revenue loss, damaged equipment or inventory, decreased productivity, ineffective customer care, data loss, supply chain ripples, and so on.

Now the concern is what impact the recent power crisis might have on our economy. The immediate effect will be on our export earnings and foreign direct investment (FDI). Bangladesh's main export item is RMG, which already decline after the power shock. According to the Export Promotion Bureau, Bangladesh's RMG exports fell 7.52% in September FY2023 due to production disruption. BGMEA informed that production in many RMG factories had dropped by at least 40% after the gas and electricity supply situation deteriorated sharply. BGMEA also said that Bangladesh's manufacturers had been failing to produce and ship the orders due to the shortage of electricity and gas. Besides, the remittance inflows also declined in this fiscal year (Haque, 2022).

Another major impact will occur in our FDI inflow. We know FDI inflow depends on countries' infrastructure development, law and order, work environment, and so on. Several recent studies acknowledge that the long-term relationship between FDI and economic growth is negative (Saqib et al., 2013; Siddiqui & Iqbal, 2010; Tahir & Khan, 2014). However, the recent power crises further accelerate the negative relationship. Moreover, export and FDI inflow issue will impact our GDP growth. Besides, the inflation rate will increase, and purchasing power will decrease. The balance of payment will be unstable, which will create additional pressure on our foreign reserve, which is already visible.

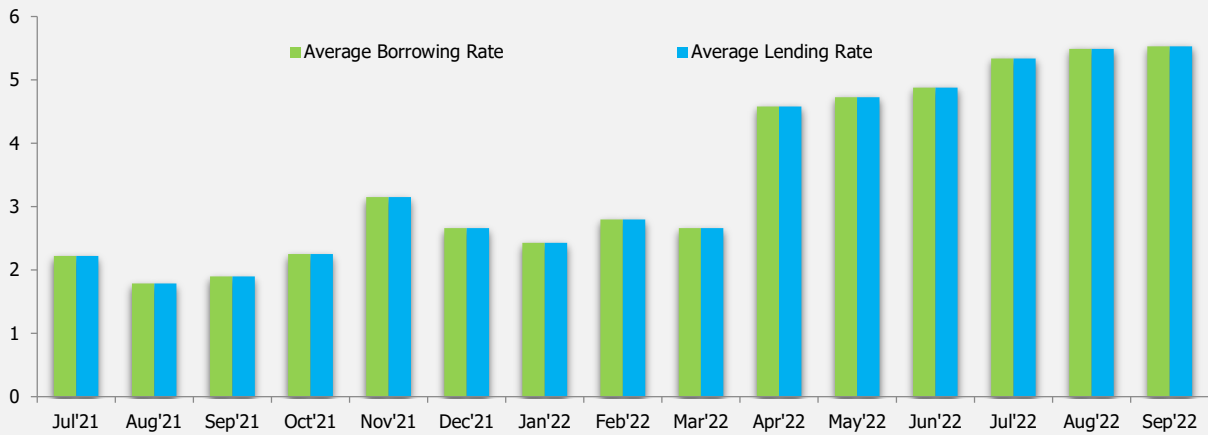
What is to be done then to meet the power crisis? The Bangladesh government can take short- and long-term policies in this situation. For example, the power and energy supply act to be corrected; a clear energy policy should be formulated; have to improve the distribution and transmission networks; quick rental power plants have to be discontinued from the national grade; the capacity charge has to be stopped. Besides, the major power projects, such as Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant, Rampal Power Plant, etc., should be completed quickly, including transmission infrastructure. Allocations to renewable energy programs (solar energy, biomass-based power plant, and wind energy) should be increased. New gas fields have to be discovered and gas extracted from the fields. Furthermore, the gap must be reduced between the total installed capacity and the maximum power generated; budget allocation should be increased for infrastructure development. Finally, multiple energy sources must be explored for energy security.

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The average call money rate experienced fluctuations and had an increasing trend in the past six months. The lending and borrowing rates accelerated, and both stood at 5.53% in September 2022.

Figure 1. Call Money Rate



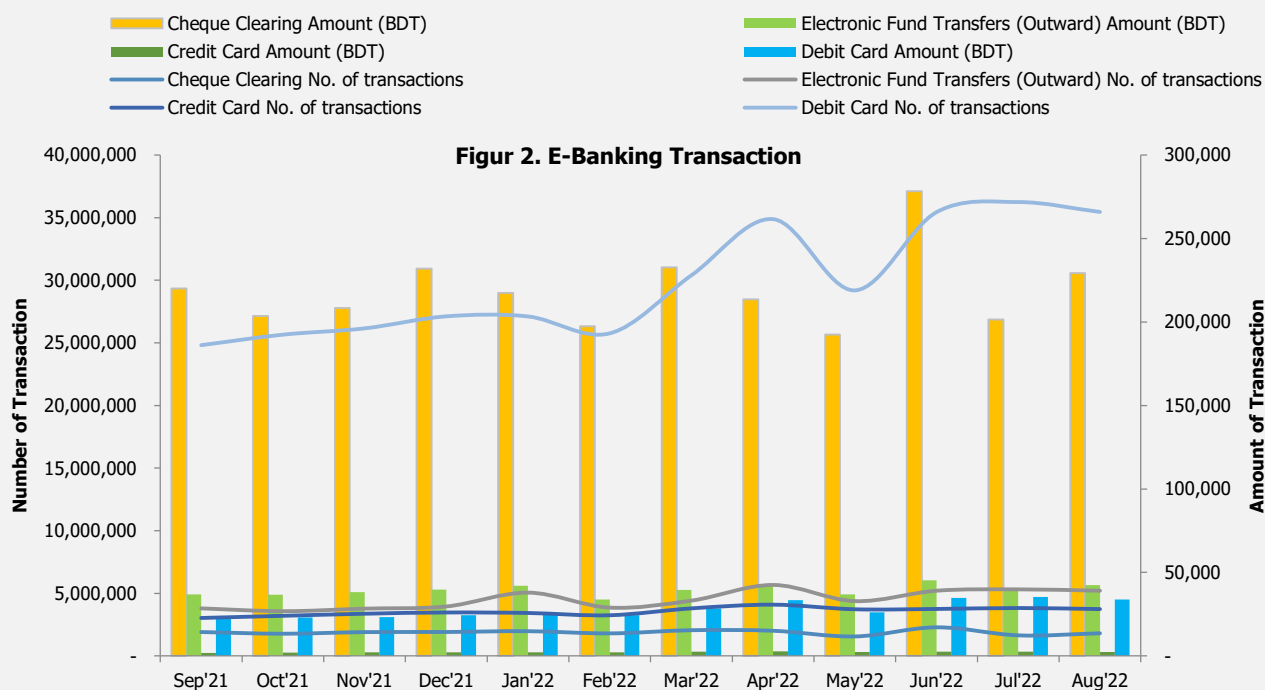
Source: Bangladesh Bank

The e-banking & e-commerce transactions have increased over the last couple of months. The number of transactions for Electronic Fund Transfers, Credit & Debit Card decreased by 2.09%, 2.22%, & 2.17%, respectively. However, for cheques, the number of transactions increased by 10% approx.

Table 1. E-Banking & E-Commerce Statistics (BDT in Crore)

| Month | Cheque Clearing | | Electronic Fund Transfers (Outward) | | Credit Card | | Debit Card | |
|---------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | Transaction | Amount (BDT) | Transaction | Amount (BDT) | Transaction | Amount (BDT) | Transaction | Amount (BDT) |
| Jul'21 | 1,259,064.00 | 164,073.00 | 3,582,988.00 | 32,985.99 | 2,246,057.00 | 1,486.56 | 22,791,600.00 | 21,783.95 |
| Aug'21 | 1,591,262.00 | 184,790.80 | 3,689,818.00 | 36,466.78 | 2,769,991.00 | 1,674.43 | 23,275,096.00 | 20,934.79 |
| Sep'21 | 1,907,166.00 | 220,090.00 | 3,797,571.00 | 36,829.64 | 3,031,396.00 | 1,839.70 | 24,814,678.00 | 22,522.17 |
| Oct'21 | 1,774,519.00 | 203,499.60 | 3,572,415.00 | 36,694.17 | 3,203,824.00 | 1,964.28 | 25,655,022.00 | 23,126.29 |
| Nov'21 | 1,903,222.00 | 208,416.60 | 3,776,670.00 | 38,178.22 | 3,370,208.00 | 2,092.40 | 26,156,395.00 | 23,178.52 |
| Dec'21 | 1,912,488.00 | 231,965.40 | 3,950,342.00 | 39,769.23 | 3,471,872.00 | 2,228.98 | 27,117,021.00 | 24,356.97 |
| Jan'22 | 1,977,010.00 | 217,450.90 | 5,055,122.00 | 42,053.16 | 3,429,392.00 | 2,138.38 | 27,109,022.00 | 24,700.99 |
| Feb'22 | 1,801,904.00 | 197,458.40 | 3,857,546.00 | 33,823.21 | 3,249,764.00 | 2,108.77 | 25,759,397.00 | 24,410.74 |
| Mar'22 | 2,053,795.00 | 232,771.80 | 4,419,145.00 | 39,588.72 | 3,798,207.00 | 2,513.44 | 30,394,108.00 | 28,375.01 |
| Apr'22 | 2,009,194.00 | 213,552.30 | 5,667,450.00 | 41,858.91 | 4,093,995.00 | 2,715.28 | 34,878,785.00 | 33,317.18 |
| May'22 | 1,556,897.00 | 192,566.60 | 4,378,165.00 | 36,902.56 | 3,725,590.00 | 2,371.06 | 29,186,418.00 | 26,050.84 |
| Jun'22 | 2,285,347.00 | 278,341.57 | 5,208,489.00 | 45,369.71 | 3,752,891.00 | 2,491.32 | 35,437,558.00 | 34,744.66 |
| Jul '22 | 1,644,039.00 | 201,522.61 | 5,317,054.00 | 40,488.51 | 3,826,773.00 | 2,578.10 | 36,241,858.00 | 35,407.19 |
| Aug '22 | 1,808,427.00 | 229,268.20 | 5,205,674.00 | 42,360.90 | 3,741,940.00 | 2,302.40 | 35,454,401.00 | 33,786.20 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank



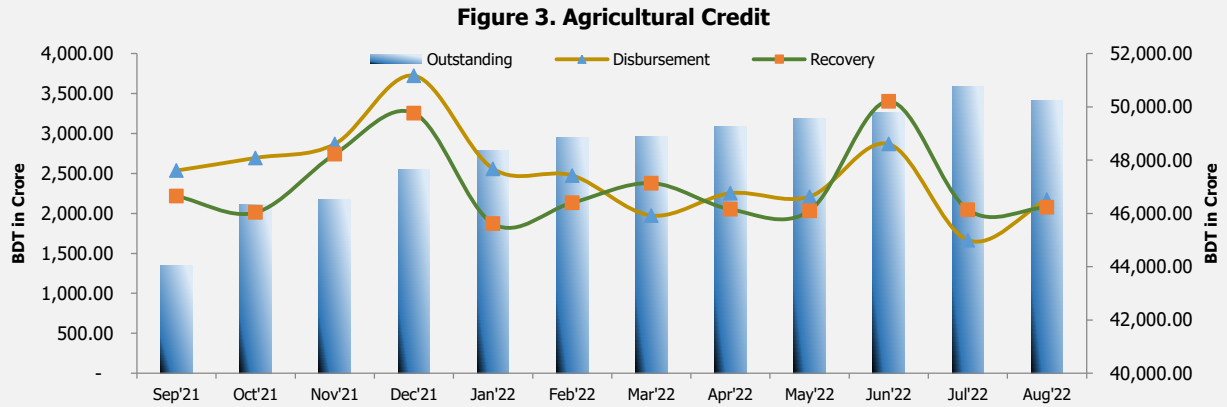
Source: Bangladesh Bank

With globalization and digitization, people prefer the internet and mobile banking. In August 2022, the number of internet banking customers increased by 4.46%, and mobile banking subscribers increased by 1.15% compared to the previous month. Agent banking has become popular in rural areas, for which the amount of money transacted through agent banking exceeded the BDT 50,000-crore mark for the first time in January 2022 and currently stands at BDT 57,542.30 crore.

Table 2. Internet, Mobile, and Agent Banking at a Glance

| Month | Internet Banking | | | Mobile Banking | | | Agent Banking | | | | |
|--------|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Customer | Transaction | Amount (BDT) | Agents | Transactions | Amount (BDT) | Subscriber | Agents | Transactions | Amount (BDT) | Subscriber |
| Jul'21 | 3,822,834 | 3,700,893 | 12,768.77 | 1,395,455 | 381,554,769 | 77,645.90 | 156,026,369 | 13,086 | 11,150,939 | 32,523.18 | 12,360,576 |
| Aug'21 | 3,912,195 | 3,611,919 | 15,281.32 | 1,421,933 | 369,127,935 | 71,229.46 | 159,013,728 | 13,160 | 10,557,594 | 37,512.94 | 12,605,017 |
| Sep'21 | 4,025,434 | 3,799,414 | 16,862.60 | 1,411,192 | 365,210,917 | 74,248.53 | 162,095,327 | 13,467 | 11,171,328 | 42,370.15 | 12,911,018 |
| Oct'21 | 4,158,419 | 4,070,877 | 15,558.28 | 1,431,364 | 376,249,253 | 76,725.32 | 164,619,367 | 13,591 | 11,513,278 | 42,072.36 | 13,189,535 |
| Nov'21 | 4,306,170 | 3,983,288 | 17,009.39 | 1,388,741 | 376,260,335 | 78,584.12 | 167,005,492 | 13,753 | 13,846,787 | 45,381.95 | 13,507,106 |
| Dec'21 | 4,439,938 | 4,299,401 | 20,558.93 | 1,412,767 | 391,636,834 | 81,099.13 | 169,722,031 | 13,951 | 13,984,633 | 49,139.29 | 14,047,396 |
| Jan'22 | 4,554,785 | 4,552,127 | 18,623.21 | 1,429,850 | 408,094,514 | 84,783.41 | 173,267,972 | 14,081 | 14,755,323 | 52,121.88 | 14,416,227 |
| Feb'22 | 4,699,459 | 4,496,931 | 17,763.30 | 1,445,537 | 368,643,121 | 78,545.22 | 176,274,230 | 14,168 | 13,291,184 | 47,055.91 | 14,777,744 |
| Mar'22 | 4,826,551 | 5,177,824 | 23,140.75 | 1,465,032 | 413,268,681 | 89,076.99 | 170,251,728 | 14,170 | 13,934,578 | 56,640.25 | 15,192,980 |
| Apr'22 | 4,924,682 | 5,860,722 | 22,957.60 | 1,482,016 | 444,373,921 | 107,460.31 | 172,937,294 | 14,188 | 14,189,702 | 53,463.58 | 15,485,570 |
| May'22 | 5,138,554 | 4,819,088 | 20,662.97 | 1,495,856 | 413,216,473 | 76,311.97 | 175,769,859 | 14,240 | 14,020,406 | 48,028.71 | 15,720,988 |
| Jun'22 | 5,355,586 | 5,667,084 | 23,770.84 | 1,515,665 | 461,609,837 | 94,293.70 | 178,639,642 | 14,300 | 22,596,105 | 58,534.18 | 16,073,962 |
| Jul'22 | 5,472,264 | 5,703,793 | 23,548.54 | 1,526,239 | 431,892,765 | 89,169.26 | 181,137,763 | 14,412 | 12,448,213 | 52,784.44 | 16,287,310 |
| Aug'22 | 5,716,524 | 5,983,759 | 26,145.80 | 1,493,398 | 408,059,052 | 87,446.40 | 183,224,610 | 14,509 | 12,988,273 | 57,542.30 | 16,537,969 |

Source: Bangladesh Bank



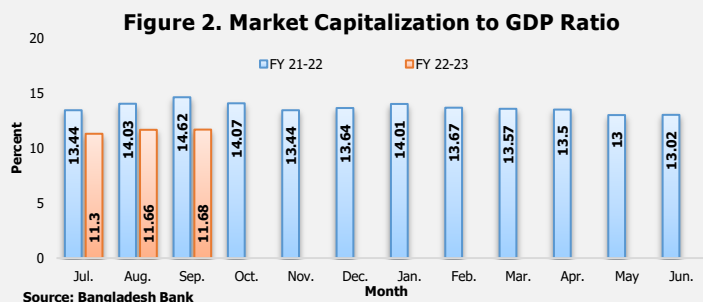
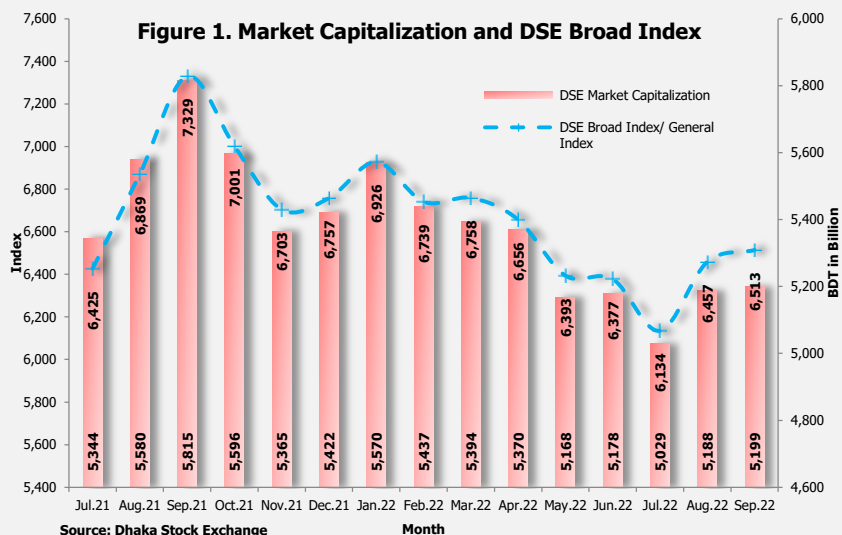
Source: Bangladesh Bank

The agricultural credit finances statistics showed that the credit disbursement and recovery amount fluctuated in the past 12 months and increased in August 2022. However, credit disbursement and recovery amounts followed a steady flow from January till May, then increased in June and fell again in July 2022, which again increased by 30.50% and 1.54%, respectively. Nevertheless, the outstanding amount had slightly decreased in August 2022, standing at BDT 50,235.40 Crore.

Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE)

At the end of September 2022, the total number of listed securities stood at 626. These included 350 companies, 222 government bonds, 37 mutual funds, 9 corporate bonds, and 8 debentures. The number of companies consists of 33 banks, 23 financial institutions, 53 insurance companies, and 241 other companies.

The DSE Broad Index (DSEX) stood at 6512.89 at the end of September 2022, which was 0.85% higher than those of August 2022 and 12.53% lower than the same month of the previous year (Figure 1). On the other hand, Figure 1 also shows that the market capitalization of DSE stood at Tk.5199.14 billion at the end of September 2022, which was 0.21% higher than those of the prior month and 11.85% lower than the same month of the preceding year.

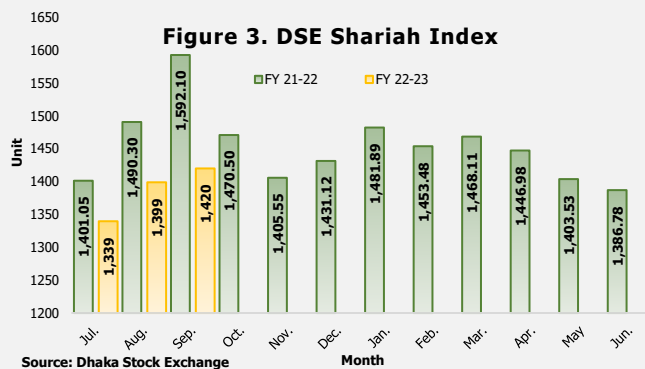


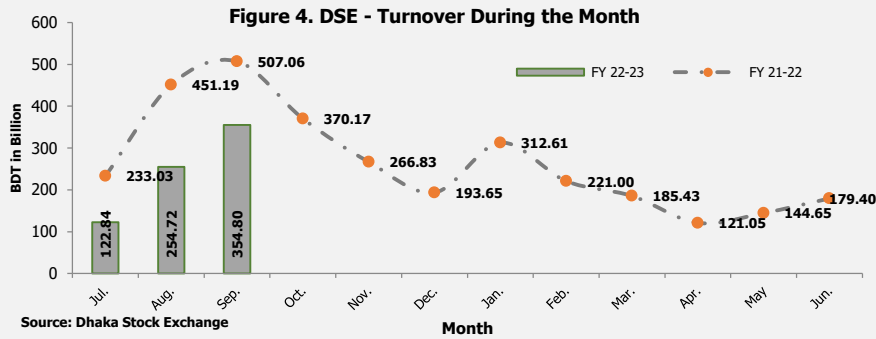
The ratio of market capitalization to GDP for a particular month is calculated as the total market capitalization of that month divided by the total GDP at the current market price to which this particular month belongs.

The ratio of market capitalization to GDP (at the current market price) stood at 11.68% at the end of September 2022, which was 11.66% at the end of August 2022 and 14.62% in the corresponding month of the previous year (Figure 2).

The ratio of market capitalization to GDP (at the current market price) stood at 11.68% at the end of September 2022,

The DSEX Shariah Index (DSES) stood at 1,419.73 at the end of September 2022, compared to 1,398.67 at the end of August 2022 and 1,592.10 at the end of September 2021 (Figure 3).





In September 2022, the value of the total turnover of the traded securities stood at BDT 354.80 billion, which was 39.29% higher than those of August 2022 and 30.23% lower than the corresponding month of the previous year (Figure 4).

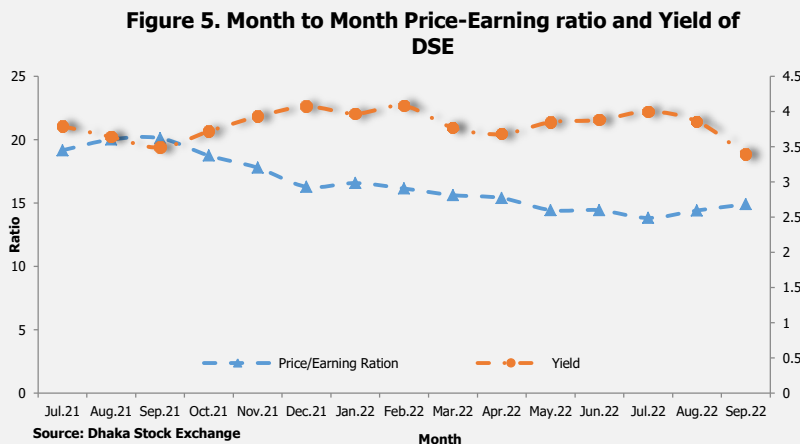
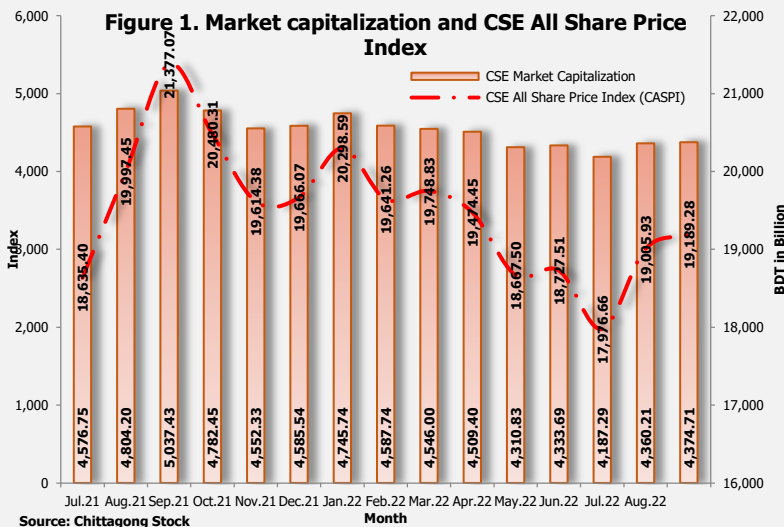


Figure 5 shows the trends in price-earnings ratio and yield. The Price-Earning (P/E) ratio of all securities stood at 14.91 at the end of September 2022, which was 14.42 at the end of August 2022, and this ratio was 20.12 at the end of September 2021. The yield of all securities decreased to 3.39 at the end of September 2022, which was 3.86 at the end of August 2022 and 3.49 at the end of September 2021.

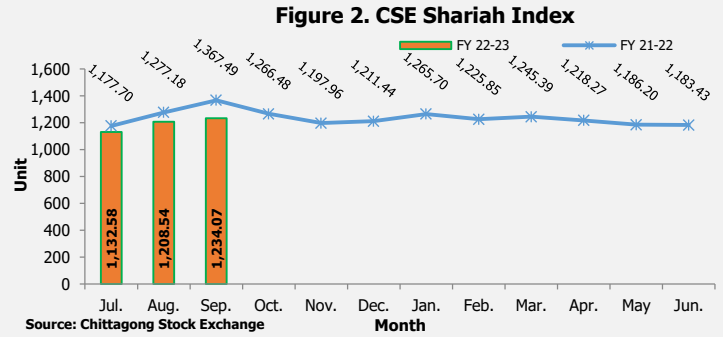
Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE)

Similarly, the total number of listed securities in the CSE stood at 366 at the end of September 2022. The total amount of issued capital stood at Tk.916.70 billion at the end of September 2022, which was Tk.911.53 billion at the end of August 2022, and Tk.847.04 billion at the end of the same month of the previous year.



The trends of market capitalization and all share price indexes of the CSE are shown in Figure 1. All Share Price Index of CSE (CASPI) stood at 19,189.28 at the end of September 2022, which was 0.96% higher and 11.40% lower than those of August 2022 and the same month of the previous year. The market capitalization of the CSE stood at Tk.4374.71 billion at the end of September 2022, which was 0.33% higher than those of August 2022 and 15.15% lower than the same month of the previous year.

The CSE Shariah Index (CSI) stood at 12,34.07 at the end of September 2022, which was 1,208.54 at the end of August 2022 and 1,367.49 in the corresponding month of the previous year (Figure 2).



In September 2022, the value of the total turnover of the traded securities stood at BDT 13.11 billion, which was 126.43% higher than those of August 2022 and 28.83% lower than the corresponding month of the previous year (Figure 3).

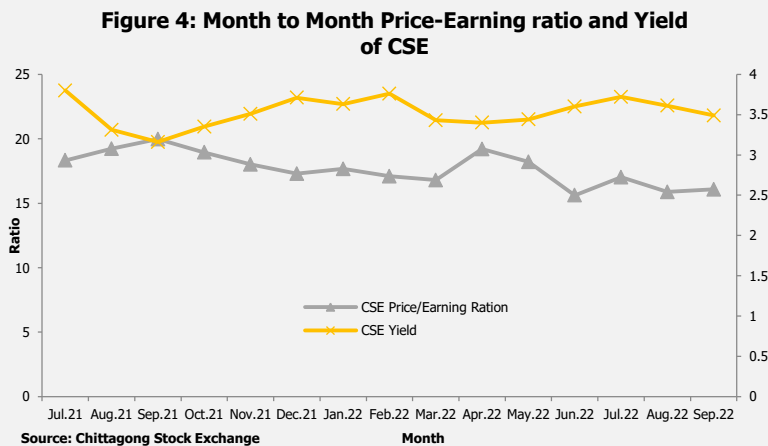
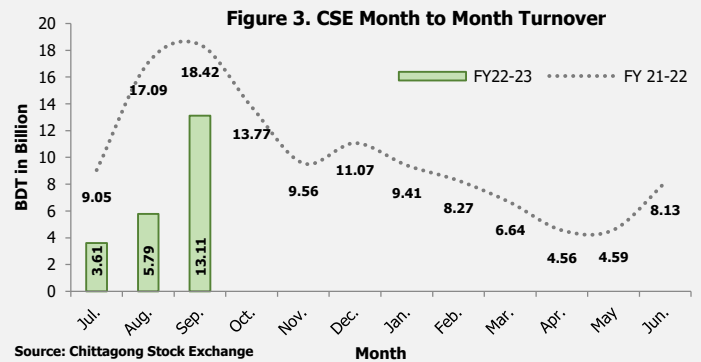


Figure 4 shows the trends in the price-earnings ratio and yield of CSE. The Price-Earning (P/E) ratio of all securities stood at 16.08 at the end of September 2022, which was 15.88 at the end of August 2022, and this ratio was 19.97 at the end of September 2021. The yield of all securities decreased to 3.49 at the end of September 2022, which was 3.61 at the end of August 2022 and 3.16 at the end of September 2021.

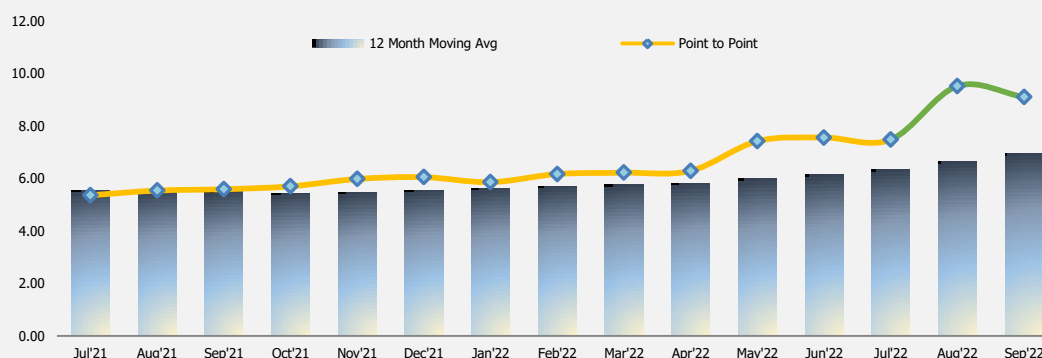
Real Sector Update

In September 2022, the twelve-month moving average and point-to-point inflation stood at 6.96% and 9.10%, respectively, whereas, compared to July, the inflation had increased in August and stood at 6.66% and 9.52%, respectively. However, point-to-point inflation had slowed down compared to the previous month, whereas September's twelve-month moving average accelerated.

In August 2022, urban and rural food inflation also increased significantly, which, however, declined in the following September month. In September, the food inflation stood at 9.08%, while non-food inflation in urban & rural declined to 9.36% & 8.95%. Thus, the national inflation rate followed a rising form at 9.10%.

The categories of non-food items like Clothing & Footwear, Furniture & House equipment, and Miscellaneous Goods and Services experienced a significant increase in the monthly percentage of CPI in September 2022 compared to items like Medical Care, Gross Rent, Fuel & Lighting, Transportation and Recreation Education & Environment.

Figure 1. CPI Inflation, Bangladesh (2005/2006=100)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table1: CPI Inflation, Bangladesh (2005/2006=100)

| Month | National | | | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|--------|----------|------|----------|---------|------|----------|---------|------|----------|
| | General | Food | Non-Food | General | Food | Non-Food | General | Food | Non-Food |
| Jul'21 | 5.36 | 5.08 | 5.80 | 5.06 | 4.01 | 6.24 | 5.53 | 5.56 | 5.47 |
| Aug'21 | 5.54 | 5.16 | 6.13 | 5.22 | 4.02 | 6.59 | 5.71 | 5.67 | 5.79 |
| Sep'21 | 5.59 | 5.21 | 6.19 | 5.25 | 4.03 | 6.65 | 5.77 | 5.74 | 5.84 |
| Oct'21 | 5.70 | 5.22 | 6.48 | 5.50 | 4.31 | 6.89 | 5.81 | 5.62 | 6.17 |
| Nov'21 | 5.98 | 5.43 | 6.87 | 5.59 | 4.37 | 6.99 | 6.20 | 5.90 | 6.78 |
| Dec'21 | 6.05 | 5.46 | 7.00 | 5.66 | 4.41 | 7.07 | 6.27 | 5.93 | 6.94 |
| Jan'22 | 5.86 | 5.60 | 6.26 | 5.47 | 4.85 | 6.17 | 6.07 | 5.94 | 6.32 |
| Feb'22 | 6.17 | 6.22 | 6.10 | 5.59 | 5.30 | 5.91 | 6.49 | 6.62 | 6.25 |
| Mar'22 | 6.22 | 6.34 | 6.04 | 5.69 | 5.49 | 5.90 | 6.52 | 6.71 | 6.15 |
| Apr'22 | 6.29 | 6.23 | 6.39 | 5.75 | 5.31 | 6.25 | 6.59 | 6.64 | 6.50 |
| May'22 | 7.42 | 8.30 | 6.08 | 6.49 | 7.08 | 5.85 | 7.94 | 8.84 | 6.26 |
| Jun'22 | 7.56 | 8.37 | 6.33 | 6.62 | 7.11 | 6.08 | 8.09 | 8.93 | 6.51 |
| Jul'22 | 7.48 | 8.19 | 6.39 | 6.51 | 6.84 | 6.15 | 8.02 | 8.79 | 6.58 |
| Aug'22 | 9.52 | 9.94 | 8.85 | 9.18 | 9.87 | 8.42 | 9.70 | 9.98 | 9.18 |
| Sep'22 | 9.10 | 9.08 | 9.13 | 9.03 | 9.36 | 8.66 | 9.13 | 8.95 | 9.48 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; Bangladesh Bank

Table2: Monthly % Change in Consumer Price Index (Point to Point Inflation, National) (2005/06=100)

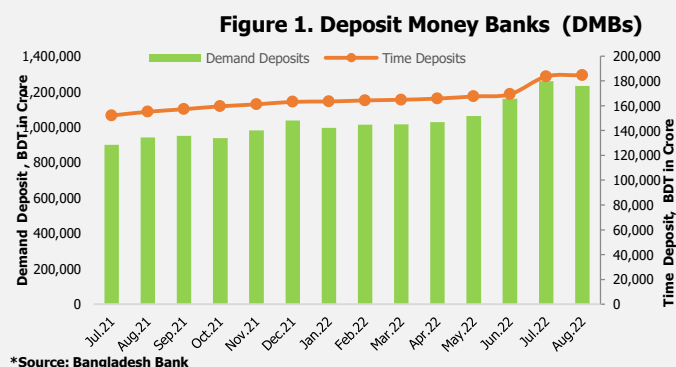
| Month | Non-Food | Clothing & Footwear | Gross Rent, Fuel & Lighting | Furniture & House Equipment | Medical Care & Health Expenses | Transportation & Communications | Recreation, Entertainment, Education & Cultural Services | Misc. Goods and Services |
|---------|----------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| Jul'21 | 5.80 | 0.37 | 0.22 | 0.36 | 0.22 | 1.10 | 0.24 | 0.30 |
| Aug'21 | 6.13 | 1.05 | 0.41 | 0.59 | 0.08 | 0.41 | 0.24 | 0.41 |
| Sep'21 | 6.19 | 1.06 | 1.12 | 1.54 | 0.09 | 0.64 | 1.05 | 0.71 |
| Oct'21 | 6.48 | 0.27 | 0.44 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.85 | 0.08 | 0.18 |
| Nov'21 | 6.87 | 0.72 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.04 | 2.30 | 0.27 | 0.34 |
| Dec'21 | 7.00 | 1.15 | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.29 | 0.39 | 0.30 |
| Jan'22 | 6.26 | 0.37 | 0.35 | 0.57 | 0.11 | 0.45 | 1.06 | 1.37 |
| Feb'22 | 6.10 | 0.60 | 0.05 | 0.48 | 0.05 | 0.45 | 0.30 | 0.41 |
| Mar'22 | 6.04 | 0.56 | 0.22 | 0.45 | 0.14 | 0.24 | 0.58 | 1.18 |
| Apr'22 | 6.39 | 0.88 | 0.21 | 0.75 | 0.27 | 0.61 | 0.80 | 0.67 |
| May'22 | 6.08 | 0.37 | 0.15 | 0.76 | 0.18 | 0.30 | 0.43 | 0.36 |
| Jun'22 | 6.33 | 0.51 | 0.20 | 0.80 | 0.22 | 1.23 | 1.36 | 1.35 |
| Jul '22 | 6.39 | 0.57 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.24 | 0.22 | 0.71 | 1.85 |
| Aug'22 | 8.85 | 0.42 | 4.78 | 1.34 | 9.32 | 2.37 | 0.78 | 1.22 |
| Sep'22 | 9.13 | 0.85 | 0.37 | 1.56 | 4.66 | 1.38 | 0.39 | 1.66 |

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Monetary Sector Update

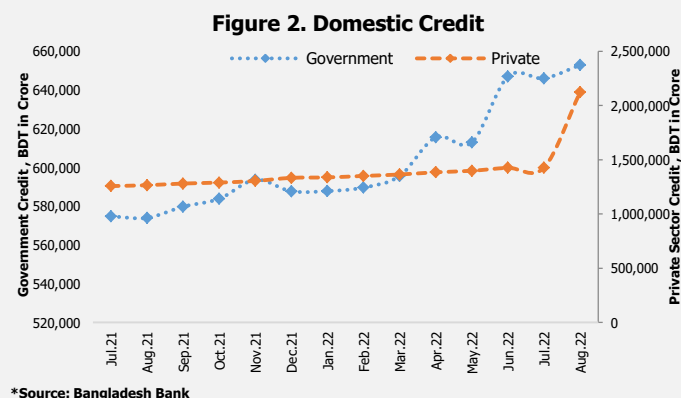
Deposit Money in Bank

Figure 1 shows that Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) comprise 60 Scheduled Banks. In July 2021, the demand deposit amount was BDT 128,389 crore and the time deposit was BDT 1,065,004.20 crore. In June 2022, the demand deposit increased to BDT 165,724.50 crore, and the time deposit increased to BDT 185,066.60 crore. However, in August 2022 demand deposit declined to BDT 175,880 crore from BDT 179,828 crore.



Domestic Credit

Domestic credit is comprised of total government credit and total private credit. In July 2021, total credit to the government sector was BDT 574,805.40 crore, and total credit to the private sector was BDT 1,257,868.90 crore. At the end of the financial year 2021-2022, total credit to the government increased to BDT 647,012.10 crore, and total credit to the private sector increased to BDT 1,426,071.90 crore. The total domestic credit of the government and



private sector is growing compared to July 2022, where the total government credit amount stood at BDT 646,059 crore in August government total credit increased to BDT 652,920 crore. However, the private sector credit amount increased to BDT 2,122,887 crore from BDT 1,428,646 crore.

Monetary Aggregate

Table 1 shows the monetary aggregate of Bangladesh Bank. In July 2021, reserve money, narrow money (M1), broad money (M2), and broad money (M3) were BDT 349,551.20 crore, BDT 384,996.20 crore, BDT 1,578,046.00 crore, and BDT 1,948,997.50 crore, respectively. In June 2022, the amount of reserve money decreased, and broad money increased compared to July 2021. Nevertheless, broad and narrow money amounts increased in August 2022 compared to the previous month.

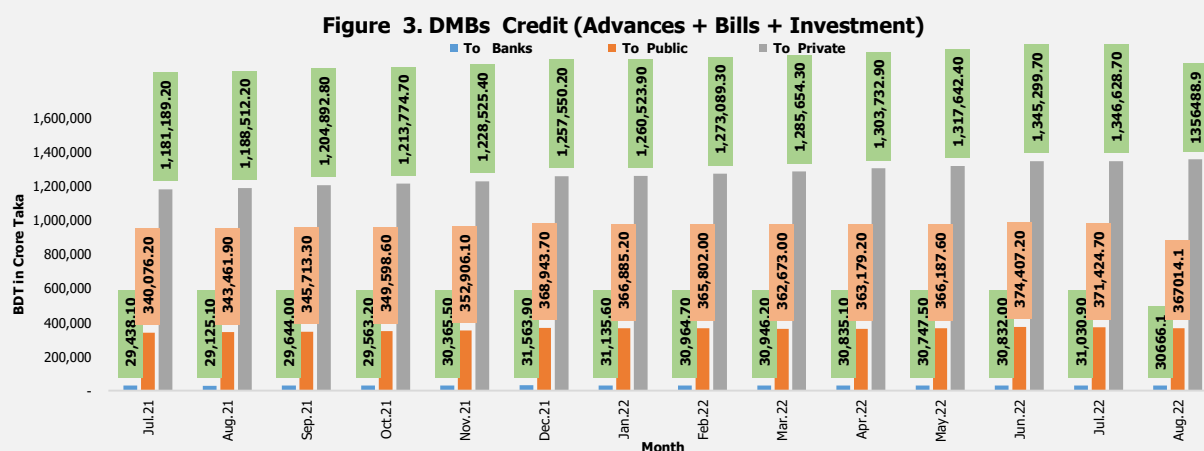
Table 1. Monetary Aggregate (BDT in Crore)

| 2021-22 | Reserve Money | Narrow Money (M1) | Broad Money (M2) | Broad Money (M3) |
|---------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Jul.21 | 349,551.20 | 384,996.20 | 1,578,046.00 | 1,948,997.50 |
| Aug.21 | 325,861.00 | 374,776.30 | 1,579,542.90 | 1,951,470.90 |
| Sep.21 | 323,334.30 | 366,566.80 | 1,585,816.90 | 1,960,362.70 |
| Oct.21 | 319,958.20 | 365,259.90 | 1,594,460.40 | 1,969,269.00 |
| Nov.21 | 332,488.80 | 368,401.20 | 1,602,532.30 | 1,978,874.90 |
| Dec.21 | 323,666.30 | 379,311.00 | 1,620,635.00 | 1,997,049.70 |
| Jan.22 | 323,298.90 | 373,236.70 | 1,614,120.30 | 1,993,234.60 |
| Feb.22 | 322,285.10 | 371,773.70 | 1,620,936.70 | 2,003,903.40 |
| Mar.22 | 321,156.20 | 375,555.20 | 1,629,906.20 | 2,015,073.20 |
| Apr.22 | 339,789.30 | 403,269.50 | 1,663,704.60 | 2,051,227.00 |
| May.22 | 330,829.40 | 394,861.30 | 1,662,637.00 | 2,051,973.30 |
| Jun.22 | 347,162.10 | 425,904.70 | 1,708,122.20 | 2,097,973.30 |
| Jul.22 | 344,931.00 | 422,489.90 | 1,707,930.50 | 2,098,983.60 |
| Aug.22 | 341,336.50 | 418,408.60 | 1,710,814.10 | 2,102,773.00 |

*Source: Bangladesh Bank

DMBs Credit (Advances + Bills + Investment)

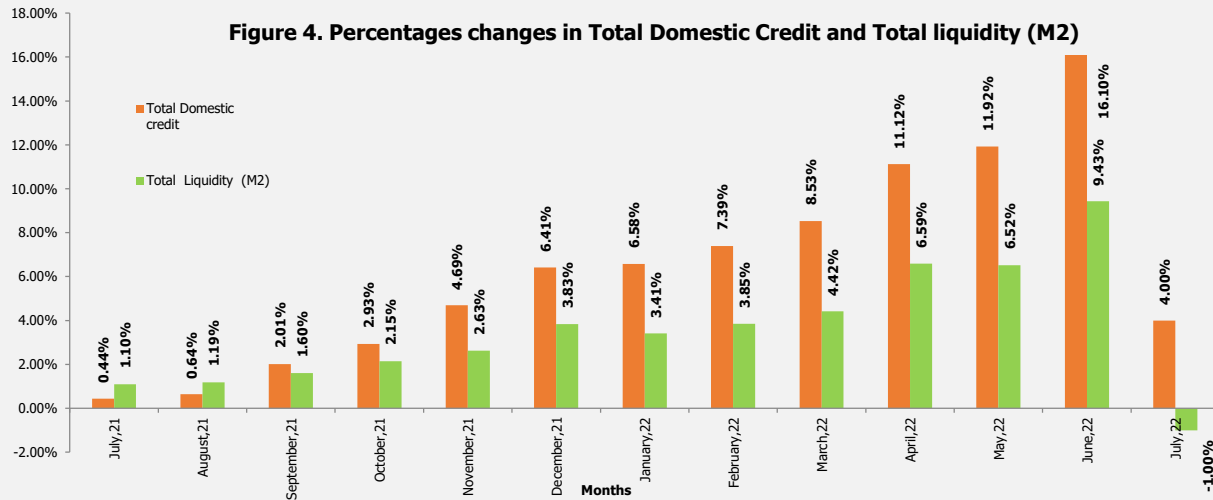
Figure 3 shows DMBs' credit for advances, bills, and investments. In July 2021, DMBs credit to the Bank was BDT 29,438.10 crore and to the public was BDT 340,076.20 crore, while investment credit was BDT 152,265.40 crore. In August 2022, DMBs credit to the Bank, public and private, was BDT 30,666.10



*Source: Bangladesh Bank

Percentages changes in Total Domestic Credit and Total liquidity (M2)

Figure 4 shows percentage changes in Total Domestic Credit and Total liquidity (M2). In July 2021, percentage changes in total domestic credit were 0.44 percent, and total liquidity changes were 1.10%. In June 2022, liquidity and total domestic credit changes surged significantly, indicating positive economic growth.

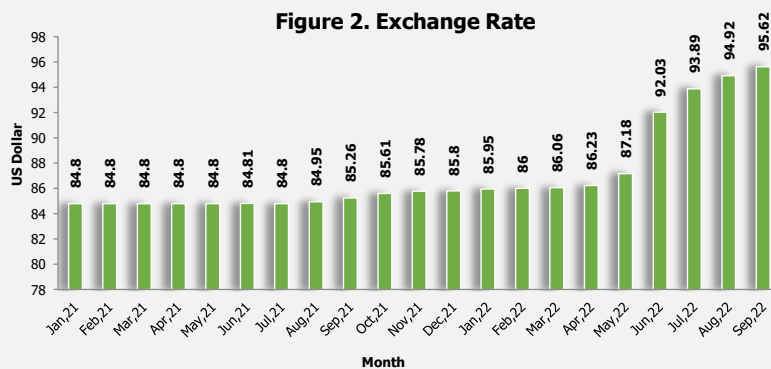
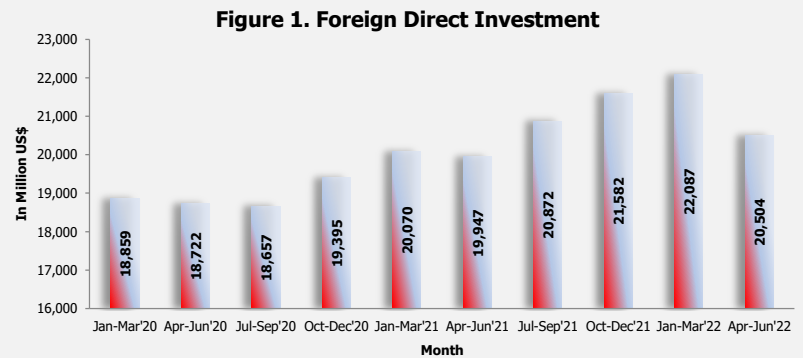


Source: Bangladesh Bank

External Sector Update

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Bangladesh

Figure 1 shows that the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stands at US\$ 18,721.69 million at the end of April-June 2021, while it was USD 20,503.54 million at the end of April-June 2022. The Foreign Direct Investment increased by US\$ 1781.85 million at the end of April-June 2022 from the end of April-June 2021.



Exchange Rate

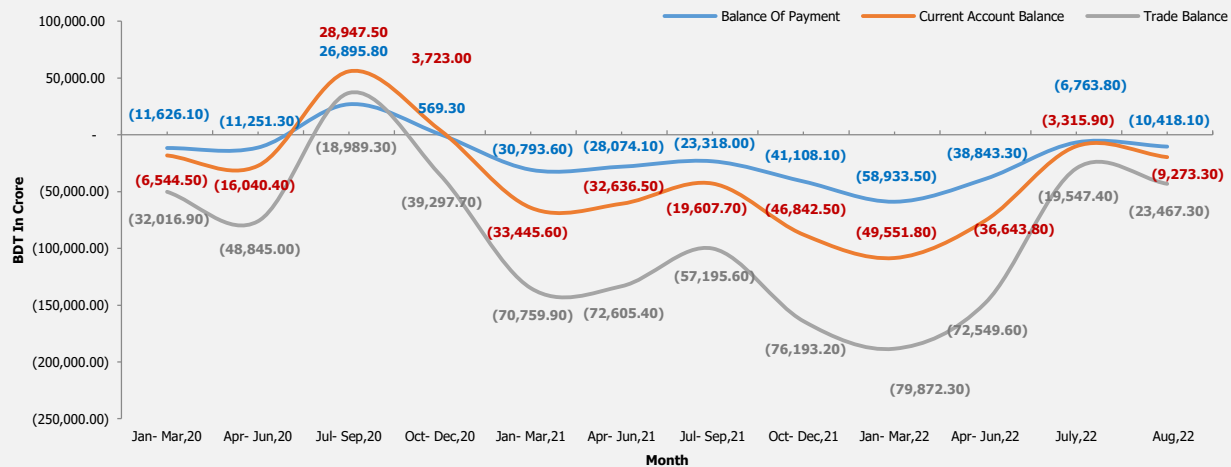
Figure 2 shows that the exchange rate, according to the Bangladesh Bank data, stands at USD 95.62 at the end of September 2022, while it was USD 85.26 at the end of September 2021. Figure 2 also shows that the exchange rate increased significantly from September 2021 to September

2022. Thus the exchange rate increased by 10.36% from the end of September 2021 compared to the end of September 2022.

Balance of Payment

Figure 3 shows that the Balance of Payment stands at BDT 10,418.10 million at the end of August 2022, while it was BDT 23,318.00 million at the end of July-September 2021. Figure 3 also shows that the Balance of Payment decreased at the end of July-September 2022 than August 2021. Figure 3 shows that the Current Account Balance stands at BDT 9,273.30 million at the end of August 2022, while it was BDT 19,607.70 million at the end of July-September 2021. Figure 3 shows that the trade balance stood at BDT 57,195.60 million at the end of July- September 2021, while in August 2022, it stood at BDT 23,467.30 million. According to the Bangladesh Bank data, the Current Account Balance improved in August 2022 from July-September 2022.

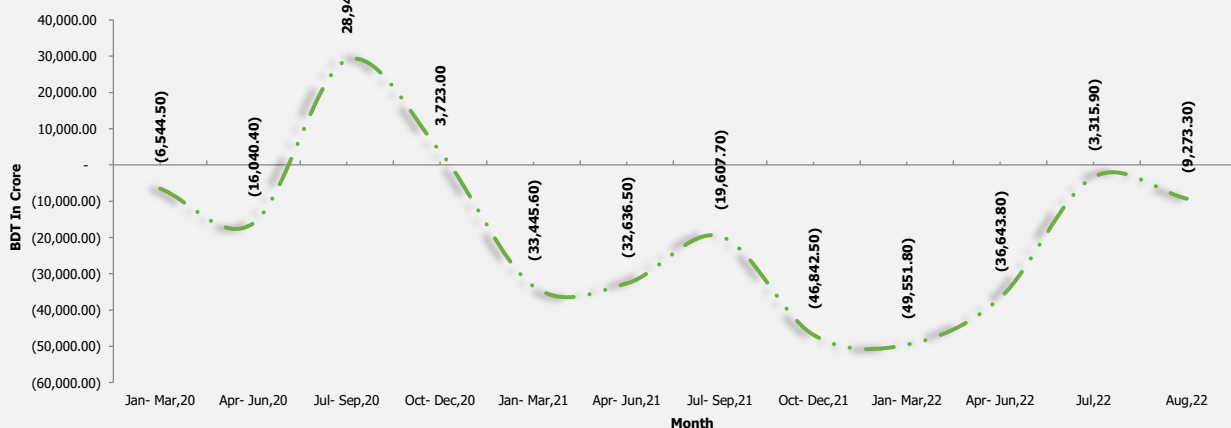
Figure 3. Overall Balance of Payment



Current Account Balance

Figure 4 shows that the current account has a deficit balance of BDT 33,445.6 million at the end of July and September 2021, which in August 2022 stood at BDT 9,273.30 million. The balance of payment decreased at the end of August 2022 compared to the end of July-September 2021.

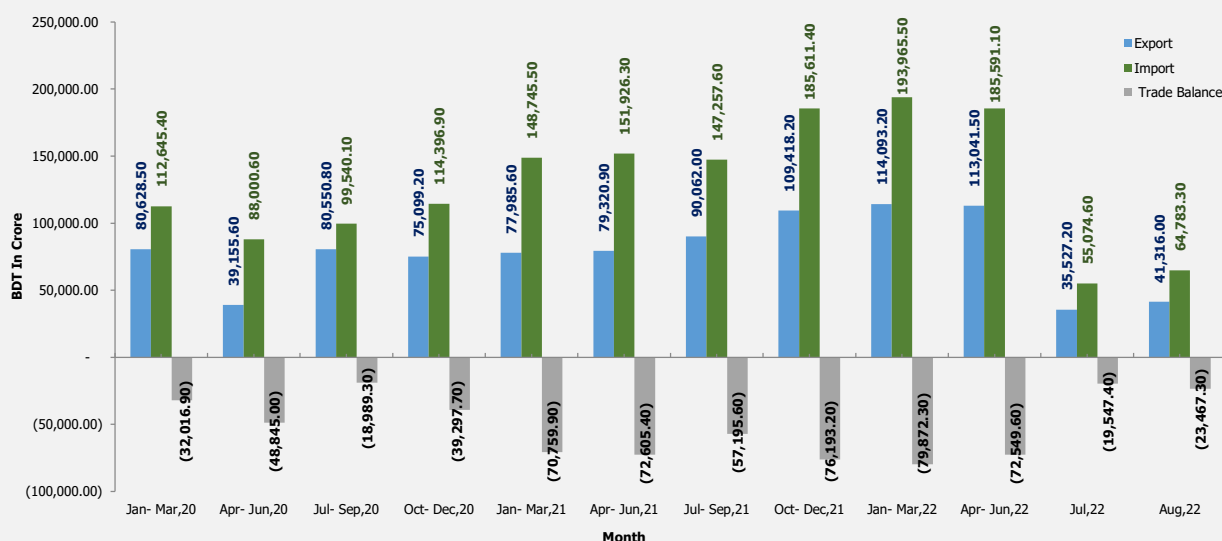
Figure 4. Total Current Account Balance



Export, Import, and Trade Balance

Figure 5 shows that in August 2022, Export, Import, and Trade Balance receipts are recorded compared to July-September 2021. Export receipts in August 2022 amounted to BDT 41,316.00 million, which is lower than the amount in July-September 2021 of BDT 90,062.0 million. Thus the export product decreased by BDT 4,874.6 million at the end of August 2022 compared to the end of July-September 2021. Import receipts in August 2022 amounted to BDT 64,783.00 million, which is lower than the amount in July-September 2021 of BDT 147,257.60 million. Thus the imported product of Bangladesh decreased by BDT 82,474.3 million at the end of August 2022 compared to the end of July-September 2021. Trade Balance receipts had a deficit in August 2022 amounted to BDT 23,467.30 million, which is lower than the amount in July-September 2021 deficit of BDT 57,195.60 million. Thus the Trade Balance decreased by BDT 33,728.2 million at the end of August 2022 compared to the end of July-September 2021.

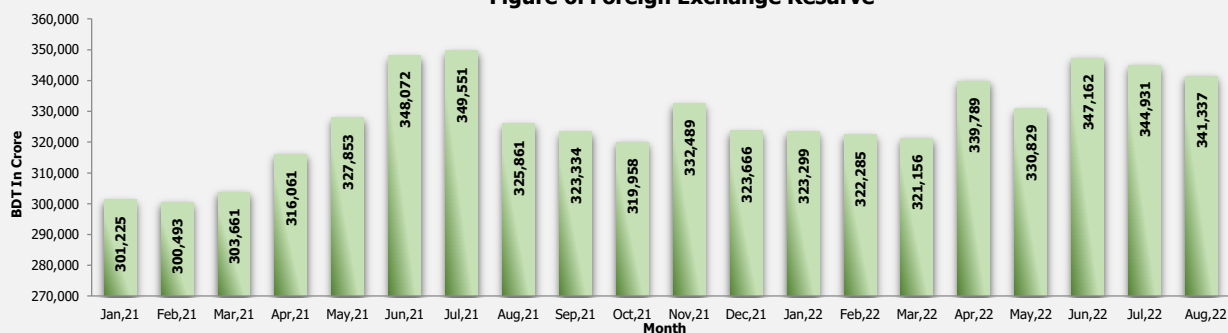
Figure 5. Export, Import and trade Balance



Foreign Exchange Reserve

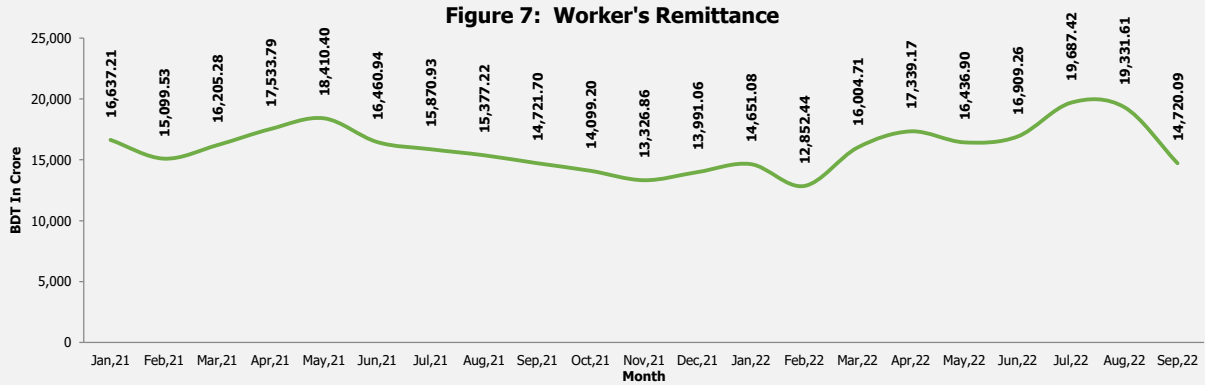
Figure 6 shows that the Foreign Exchange Reserves stood at BDT 325,861.00 million at the end of August 2021; in August 2022, it was BDT 341,336.50 million. The Foreign Exchange Reserves in Bangladesh fluctuated over the period. The Foreign Exchange Reserves increased by BDT 15,475.5 million at the end of August 2022 compared to the reserves held at the end of August 2021. Moreover, the Foreign Exchange Reserves also stood at BDT 3,594.5 million, which is lower in July 2022 than August 2022.

Figure 6. Foreign Exchange Resurve



Workers' Remittance

Figure 7 shows that worker's remittance stood at BDT 14,721.7 million at the end of September 2021, and it stood at BDT 14,720.09 million at the end of September 2022. Workers' remittance increased by BDT 2,698.39 million at the end of September 2022 compared to the end of September 2021.

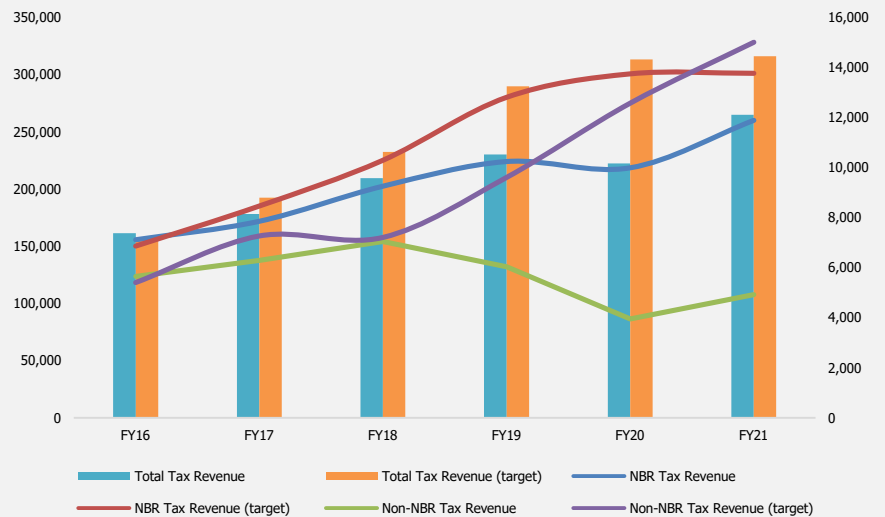


Fiscal Sector Update

The NBR tax revenue collection data shows that during July-May of FY22 stood at Taka 252,920.76 crore, which was higher by Taka 32,848.23 crore or 14.93% against the collection of Taka 220,072.53 crore during July-May of FY21 (Table 1). This collection was 76.64% of the target set for FY22.

Total tax revenue (NBR & Non-NBR) during July-March of FY22 stood at Taka 208,982.07 crore, which was higher by Taka 26,921.19 crore or 14.79% against the collection of Taka 182,060.87 crore during July-March of FY21 (Table 1). The total tax revenue collection during July-March of FY22 was 60.40% of the fiscal year's target of Taka 346,000 crore.

Table 1. Yearly NBR Tax Revenue



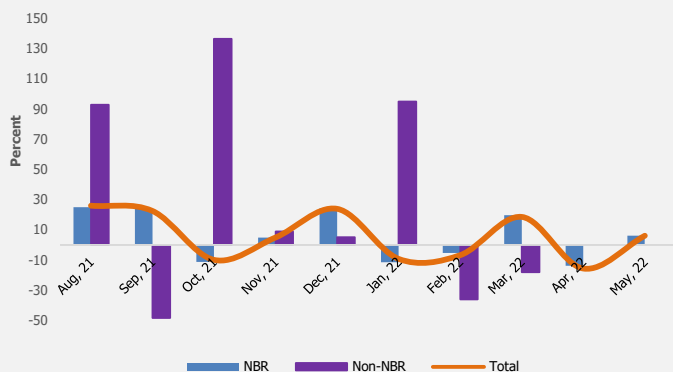
Source: Bangladesh Bank

Table 1. NBR and Non-NBR Tax Revenue, FY21 & FY22

| | (Taka in Crore) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| | NBR Tax Revenue (FY22) | | | | | Non NBR Tax Revenue | Total NBR Revenue Collection | NBR Tax Revenue (FY21) | | | | | Non NBR Tax Revenue | Total NBR Revenue Collection |
| | Customs duties | VAT | Income Tax | others | NBR Tax Revenue Total | | | Customs duties | VAT | Income Tax | others | NBR Tax Revenue Total | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5=(1+,,+4) | 6 | 7=(5+6) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5=(1+,,+4) | 6 | 7=(5+6) |
| July | 1,933.39 | 6,777.31 | 4,711.41 | 1,932.22 | 15,354.33 | 217.21 | 15,571.54 | 1,987.76 | 6,542.80 | 4,116.05 | 2,108.06 | 14,754.67 | 328.31 | 15,082.98 |
| August | 2,556.05 | 8,184.75 | 5,242.96 | 3,210.85 | 19,194.61 | 418.54 | 19,613.15 | 1,979.39 | 6,557.52 | 4,662.82 | 2,206.44 | 15,406.17 | 238.93 | 15,645.10 |
| September | 3,230.27 | 9,106.30 | 7,917.00 | 3,548.64 | 23,802.21 | 215.60 | 24,017.81 | 2,316.65 | 7,519.43 | 7,103.89 | 2,890.52 | 19,830.49 | 327.88 | 20,158.37 |
| October | 2,723.41 | 8,996.16 | 5,669.14 | 3,728.21 | 21,116.92 | 509.62 | 21,626.54 | 2,207.19 | 7,699.80 | 4,804.72 | 3,427.07 | 18,138.78 | 295.73 | 18,434.51 |
| November | 2,876.28 | 9,479.29 | 5,971.02 | 3,801.27 | 22,127.86 | 554.86 | 22,682.72 | 2,336.53 | 7,987.24 | 5,265.30 | 3,475.50 | 19,064.57 | 309.71 | 19,374.28 |
| December | 2,907.56 | 9,616.95 | 9,859.65 | 5,128.61 | 27,512.77 | 582.98 | 28,095.75 | 2,349.64 | 8,256.22 | 8,260.45 | 4,440.01 | 23,306.32 | 418.15 | 23,724.47 |
| January | 2,953.04 | 9,929.24 | 7,036.32 | 4,429.31 | 24,347.91 | 1,136.25 | 25,484.16 | 2,523.43 | 8,518.71 | 6,563.77 | 4,026.06 | 21,631.97 | 588.72 | 22,220.69 |
| February | 3,080.29 | 9,677.34 | 6,446.87 | 3,815.06 | 23,019.56 | 726.10 | 23,745.66 | 2,617.89 | 8,362.57 | 5,882.03 | 4,076.28 | 20,938.77 | 885.98 | 21,824.75 |
| March | 3,238.22 | 9,882.06 | 10,252.53 | 4,177.11 | 27,549.92 | 594.83 | 28,144.75 | 3,142.97 | 8,987.72 | 8,907.43 | 4,147.54 | 25,185.66 | 410.07 | 25,595.73 |
| April | 3,153.48 | 10,226.88 | 6,003.38 | 4,346.76 | 23,730.50 | - | 23,730.50 | 2,819.02 | 8,553.17 | 3,829.80 | 4,124.13 | 19,326.12 | 255.72 | 19,581.84 |
| May | 3,014.08 | 10,358.01 | 7,411.86 | 4,380.22 | 25,164.17 | - | 25,164.17 | 2,661.30 | 9,621.85 | 6,003.47 | 4,202.39 | 22,489.01 | 301.77 | 22,790.78 |
| June | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3514.14 | 13,451.52 | 19,488.51 | 3,355.10 | 39,809.27 | 557.34 | 40,366.61 |
| Total | 31,666.07 | 102,234.29 | 76,522.14 | 42,498.26 | 252,920.76 | 4,955.99 | 257,876.75 | 30,455.91 | 102,058.55 | 84,888.24 | 42,479.10 | 259,881.80 | 4,918.31 | 264,800.11 |

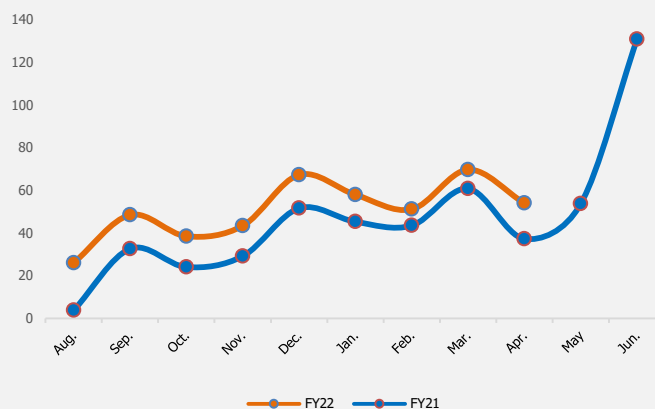
Source: Bangladesh Bank; Major Economic Indicators: Monthly Update; Volume-07/2022, July 2022

Figure 2. Trends of Growth of Total NBR Tax Revenue



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Figure 3. Cumulative Growth of NBR Total Revenue



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Figure 2 shows the trends of Month-over-Month growth of NBR tax revenue. On the other hand, Figure 3 shows the cumulative growth of NBR total revenue (sum of NBR tax and non-NBR tax) where the cumulative growth up to April of FY22 was 53.93%, which is 16.69% more than the April of the previous FY21. This cumulative growth was 37.24% up to April of FY21.

The total government expenditure in April, FY22 was Taka 48542 crore, which is 34.15% more than the previous year (FY21) in the same month Taka 36186 crore.

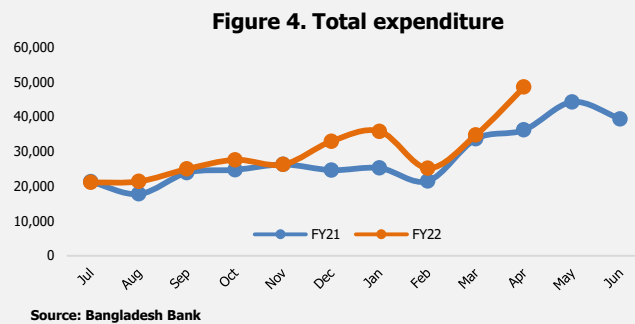


Table: 01 Selected Economic Indicators

| Country | Unemployment Rate [%] | Repo Rate [%] | Consumer Price Index [CPI] | Balance of Trade [billion \$] | Consumer Credit [billion \$] |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Bangladesh | ... | 5.50 | 326.06 | -2.38 | 162.45 |
| India | 8.30 | 5.40 | 174.30 | -26.68 | ... |
| Malaysia | 3.70 | ... | 128.20 | -3.81 | 100.72 |
| Vietnam | ... | 4.00 | 108.85 | 1.43 | ... |
| UK | 3.50 | 1.75 | 123.15 | -8.04 | 169.03 |
| USA | 3.70 | ... | 296.17 | -73.30 | 1,794.20 |

Source: Trading Economics [August 2022]

According to data, the unemployment rate of India and the USA increased in August 2022 and stood at 8.30% and 3.70%, respectively, compared to the previous month. However, UK's unemployment rate declined, and Malaysia's rate remained the same.

The repo rate of Bangladesh and Vietnam remained the same in August 2022. The repo rate of the UK and India increased and stood at 1.75% and 5.40% in August 2022, respectively. The balance of trade deficit for Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, the UK, and the USA stood at USD 2.38 billion, USD 26.68 billion, USD 3.81 billion, USD 8.04 billion, and USD 73.30 billion, respectively. The consumer credit of Bangladesh, Malaysia, the UK, and the USA stood at USD 162.45 billion, USD 100.72 billion, USD 169.03 billion, and USD 1,794.20 billion, respectively, in August 2022.

The consumer price index had experienced fluctuation in most countries due to the impact of the increase in the dollar rate and the Russia-Ukraine war, which had an inflationary impact on the price of other countries' commodities.

Figure 1 shows the price per ounce of gold and silver in the BDT currency (where one ounce equals 2.43 bhor). In the recent year, the highest price of gold was BDT 169,014 on June 2022, and the lowest was BDT 152,327 on November 2021. On the other hand, the highest silver selling price per ounce was BDT 2,149 in March 2022, and the lowest selling price was BDT 1,712 in August 2022. However, the latest price of gold was BDT 165,959 on October 2022, which was 8.68% higher than the previous year's price, and the price of silver was BDT 1,942 on October 2022, which was 5.09% lower than the previous year's price.



Source: Goldprice



Our honorable Managing Director & CEO **Mr. N K A Mobin, FCS, FCA**, congratulated our honorable Director & COO, **Mr. Arifur Rahman FCCA, ACA** on becoming Fellow Member of Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. Our ECRL team members participated on the occasion organized on 27th October 2022.



Dr. Jamaluddin Ahmed, FCA
Chairman

Dr. Jamaluddin Ahmed is one of the sponsor directors of Emerging Credit Rating Ltd. (ECRL). He is also the Chairman of the company. Professionally a Chartered Accountant and the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) since 1990; he has been awarded PhD in Accounting from Cardiff Business School, University of Wales, under Commonwealth Scholarship in 1996, and secured First Class in Masters Degree and Bachelors with Honours from Accounting Department of Dhaka University.

He has many years of experience in the financial sector of Bangladesh and has used his expertise and experience to carryout numerous research work and publications. He is the Audit Engagement Partner of 10 banks and leasing companies, 4 energy companies, 10 listed non-bank companies and tax advisor for many local and multinational companies. He also performs the following responsibilities:

- The Board of Directors of Janata Bank Limited (2008-2013), Essential Drugs Limited, Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited.
- The Chairman of Board Audit Committee of Janata Bank Limited (2008-2013) and Power Grid Company of Bangladesh Limited.
- The Member of Board of Directors and Chairman of Audit Committee of Grameen Phone Limited, Advisor to the Board and Audit Committee of Bangladesh Bank.
- Previously He had been the representation of ICAB to the Board of Dhaka WASA, Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd, Consultative Committee at the Security and Exchange Commission, Bangladesh Telecommunication Company Limited.
- From 1999 to 2013 he was a partner at Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., An Independent Firm of Deloitte Touche & Tohmatsu. He has taken a number of training courses in the power and energy sector and has completed assignments at numerous banks.



Mr. N K A Mobin, FCS, FCA
Managing Director & CEO

Mr. N K A Mobin is a veteran businessman and skilled in a broad range of trade ventures. He is one of the 4 sponsor Directors of the Emerging Credit Rating Ltd, the eminent credit rating agency in Bangladesh. Mr. Mobin has completed his Bachelor of Business Administration & Masters of Business Administration from University of Dhaka majoring in Finance with first class result. He is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) & Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Managers of Bangladesh (ICSMB) since 1992 & since 1998, respectively. He is also a Member of Institute of Financial Consultants (IFC) of USA since 2002.

Mr. Mobin has working experience of more than 34 years in different corporate arena like financial management system including the budgeting and reporting system, Tax management and optimization in tax expenses, involved in different projects cost optimization/efficiency and revenue maximization areas, etc. He has been Director Projects & Administration and Director Finance and Company Secretary in Grameenphone Ltd. (GP). He has also been the Director Finance and Company Secretary in Novartis (Bangladesh) Limited. He also performs the following responsibilities:

- People's Leasing and Financial Services Limited – Court appointed as the Director of People's Leasing and Financial Services Limited.
- Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI) – Appointed as one of the Board members for 2020-2022 and also Senior Vice President for 2021.
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) – Elected Council member for 2019-21 and Ex Vice President (Education and Examination) for 2019.
- Unique Hotel And Resort - Appointed as the Independent Director of Unique Hotel And Resort



Mr. Arifur Rahman, FCCA, ACA,
Director & COO

Mr. Arifur Rahman is a dynamic professional representing the Emerging Credit Rating Limited as the Director and Chief Operating Officer, the distinguished credit rating agency in Bangladesh. He has completed his B.Sc. (Hons) in Civil Engineering with first class result from Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET) and also completed BSc (Hons) achieving higher second class honors (2:1) in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University.

Mr. Rahman has 21 years of expertise in the various sectors like Civil Engineering, Auditing, Financial Consultancy, Feasibility Studies, and Tax Advisory and Planning etc. He is also a Certified Sharia Adviser & Auditor (CSAA). He is actively involved in taking charge of the technical and organizational interests and advising the company in articulating current business strategies as well as future growth potentials. He is responsible to administer different departments and plays an important role in taking the managerial and operational decisions of the organization. Mr. Rahman is also the Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountant. Mr. Rahman is qualified as a chartered accountant from the institute of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB).



Mr. Saami Alam
Chief Rating Officer

Mr. Saami Alam is a dedicated and enthusiastic professional holding the position of the Chief Rating Officer in Emerging Credit Rating Limited since 2018 having work experience of more than nine years. He joined ECRL in the year 2011 and has been actively involved in the strategic and management decision making.

Mr. Alam completed his Bachelor of Business Administration and Masters of Business Administration from North South University majoring in Finance. Along with supervising the credit rating reports, he is co-coordinating different industry analysis, feasibility studies, and other projects. He is involved in preparing and presenting financial and economic models for management, board of directors, investors and lenders. He is responsible to supervising overall operational management, co-ordinate and control the department work process to meet common target and evaluating performances of the team members. He is a member of Internal Rating Committee in ECRL.



Ms. Zenith Matin, ACCA
Deputy Chief Rating Officer

Ms. Zenith Matin completed ACCA (Association of Certified Chartered Accountants) and BSc in Applied Accounting from Oxford Brookes University, UK. She completed her Master of Business Administration majoring in Finance from Independent University, Bangladesh.

Ms. Matin joined ECRL in the year 2011 and is holding the position of the Deputy Chief Rating Officer in Emerging Credit Rating Limited since 2018. She has working experience of more than nine years in the related field. She is responsible to supervise and co-ordinate different projects which involve preparation of financial and economic models. She is a member of Internal Rating Committee in ECRL and co-ordinate and control the department work process to meet common target. She is also involved in the performance evaluation of the team members.



Mr. Md. Harun Chowdhury
Assistant Portfolio Manager

Mr. Md. Harun Chowdhury completed Bachelor of Business Administration major in Finance from Dhaka University. Mr. Chowdhury joined ECRL in the year 2013 and is holding the position of the Assistant Portfolio Manager in Emerging Credit Rating Limited since 2020. He has working experience of more than seven years in related field.

He is responsible to supervise and coordinate different projects, NBF and Bank Rating which involve preparation and analysis of financial models, co-ordinate training and setting strategies for meeting operational goals of the department work process to meet common target. He is a member of Internal Rating Committee in ECRL and is also involved in the performance assessment and evaluation of the team members.



Mr. Al Mamun
Research Fellow

Mr. Al Mamun is a Research Fellow at ECRL, working on different issues related to macroeconomic analysis, industry research, data bank development, project management, and the financial & banking sector. In addition, he is also interested in working on macroeconomic policies, energy, and environmental-related issues.

Mr. Mamun also served as a Research Fellow at the Center for Policy and Economic Research (CPER). He played a remarkable role in the industry, labor market discrimination, poverty, international trade, sustainable development, etc.

Mr. Mamun completed an undergraduate and postgraduate program in Economics from East West University, Bangladesh. He also obtained an advanced degree in Statistics from the same university.



Ms. Nabihatul Afroz
Financial Analyst

Ms. Nabihatul Afroz completed her Master of Science in Economics from City University London, UK and Bachelor of Business Administration major in Finance & Economics from East West University. She has working experience of more than four years on different projects, financial reporting and credit rating assessments.

Ms. Afroz joined ECRL in the year 2016 and had been holding the position of Financial Analyst since 2020. She is engaged in different tasks, meeting common target or completing special project assigned by the management and writing reports which involve analyzing assorted industry data (both primary & secondary) and preparation of financial and economic research. She is also responsible to prepare and analyze different research based projects, survey questionnaire, data management, etc.



Mr. Md. Asaduzzaman
Research Analyst

Mr. Md. Asaduzzaman accomplished his Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Finance and Banking from Manarat International University, BD and Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) major in Finance and Banking from the same university. He has working experience of more than two and half years on different projects, financial reporting and credit rating assessments.

He joined ECRL in 2022 and collaborated with credit rating corporate clientele as well as research team in the preparation and analysis of various industries. He enjoys working with financial data while having academic knowledge of financial planning, analysis and projection for companies and corporations.



Mr. Md. Junaid Bogdad
Research Associate

Mr. Md. Junaid Bogdad completed Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) & Masters of Business Administration (MBA) majoring in Finance from the University of Dhaka. Mr. Junaid joined ECRL in the year 2022 as Research Associate. He has working experience in the capital market and related fields. He is responsible for keeping track of the microeconomic and preparing analysis reports on recent macroeconomic updates.

He is also responsible for preparing industry analysis reports and involves in the document verification system of selected entities. He has experience in company valuation, IPO valuation, and financial modeling and he has research experience on capital market issues.



Mr. Md. Nahidul Islam Shawon
Research Analyst

Mr. Md. Nahidul Islam Shawon completed his Master of Science and Bachelor of Science in Applied Statistics from East West University. He has working experience of more than one and half years on different projects and Industrial reporting. He has also worked as a Graduate Teaching Assistant (GTA) and Undergraduate Teaching Assistant (UTA) Department of Applied Statistics, East West University.

Mr. Md. Nahidul Islam Shawon joined ECRL in 2022 and is still working in the ECRL. Mr. Md. Nahidul Islam Shawon is a Research Analyst at ECRL, working on different issues related to Statistical data analysis, data collection, data Input, Industry Analysis and report write, forecasting and to prepare and analysis research based projects. Additionally he is quite interested in biostatistics, data science and artificial neural Network.

About ECRL

Emerging Credit Rating Limited (hereinafter referred to as ECRL) began its journey in the year 2009 with the motive to deliver credible superior & quality credit rating opinion in various industry segments around Bangladesh. ECRL obtained credit rating license from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) in June 2010 as per Credit Rating Companies Rules 1996 and also received Bangladesh Bank Recognition as an External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAI) in October 2010 to do the rating of Banks, Financial Institutions and their borrowers and also from Insurance Development & Regulatory Authority (IDRA) in 2015 to do the rating of Insurance Companies & affiliated with Malaysian Rating Corporation Berhad.

Emerging Credit Rating Limited's team is oriented towards the continuous improvement of processes, striving for an important role in the leadership of the business world. Every individual in ECRL is committed to providing topmost ingenious Credit Rating Services and Comprehensive Research Services in Bangladesh. ECRL's rating services and solutions reflect independence, professional, transparency and impartial opinions, which assist businesses in enhancing the quality of their decisions and helping issuers access a broader investor base and even smaller known companies approach the money and capital markets. The Credit Rating process is an informed, well-researched and intended opinion of rating agencies on the creditworthiness of issuers or issues in terms of their/ its ability and willingness of discharging its financial obligations in a timely manner. Issuers, lenders, fixed-income investors use these risk assessments for the purpose of lending to or investment in a corporation (such as a financial institution, an insurance company, a non-banking corporation or a corporate entity) as well as evaluating the risk of default of an organization's financial obligations in terms of loan or debt.



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Editorial Overview

ECRL Research provides insights, opinions and analysis on Bangladesh and International Economies. ECRL Research conducts surveys and produces working papers and reports on Bangladesh's different socio economic issues, industries and capital market. It also provides training programs to professionals from financial and economic sectors on a wide array of technical issues.

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