



## Socio-economic Progress of Bangladesh and Recent Macroeconomic Situation



# Socio-economic Progress of Bangladesh and Recent Macroeconomic Situation



Finance Division, Ministry of Finance  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

July 2017

## Foreword

---

With a view to building an equitable society enshrined in the inclusive political philosophy of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina presented 'The Charter for Change' on the eve of the national general election in 2008. This Charter espoused the vision of a Digital Bangladesh by 2021. The government of Bangladesh formulated The Perspective Plan (2010-2021) on the basis of this Vision. The implementation of the targets and strategies of the Perspective Plan has already been largely accomplished with the completion of the 6th Five Year Plan (2011-2015 and ongoing 7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020). A significant achievement in this regard is the graduation of Bangladesh to the rank of lower-middle income countries. In the light of our successive progress towards becoming a prosperous country envisioned in the Vision-2041 declared on the eve of the last general election in 2014, we can confidently say: **Bangladesh is now on Development Highway: The Time is Ours.**

The government has placed emphasis on augmenting internal resource mobilization by instituting policy and procedural reforms while at the same time attaching appropriate importance on mobilizing external resources in terms of concessional loans and grants. The impact of these measures has been far reaching: they resulted in raising revenue collection fourfold during FY16 compared to that of FY06 and about fivefold the size of budget during FY17. During 2009-2017, the government has attached priority to allocating resources in growth stimulating as well as poverty and inequality alleviating sectors like power and energy, communication, information technology, education, health and social safety net. All these factors played a pivotal role in sustaining higher growth trend.

Both in the previous tenure (2009-2014) and the current tenure (2014-18) of the present government, significant achievements have been made in different macroeconomic indicators. The average GDP growth was 5.40 percent during FY02 to FY 06 period which increased to 6.44 percent during FY10 to FY17 period. The GDP growth rate

stood at 7.24 percent in FY17 and projected growth for FY18 is 7.4 percent. According to the provisional estimate of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, per capita income stood at USD 1,602 in 2016-17 compared to USD 543 in 2005-06. In terms of other indicators, macroeconomic balance and stability characterized by declining inflation, narrowing interest rate gap and stable exchange rate could be sustained through adoption of prudent fiscal policy and supportive monetary policy.

In tandem with impressive performance in the economic sector between 2009 and 2016, Bangladesh has achieved remarkable progress in areas such as poverty and inequality reduction, education, spectacular achievement in health, sanitation, women empowerment, etc. As a result, Bangladesh has earned global acclaim as one of the countries that succeeded in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This booklet is an attempt to present a brief but informative picture of the achievements accomplished during the tenure of the present government. Though its limited space does not permit elucidation of the wide range of activities undertaken by the government, it is likely to give the readers a cursory and comparative picture on those activities.

Let me take this opportunity to felicitate the officials of the Finance Division who worked hard to bring out this publication. My thanks also go to the various government ministries/divisions and agencies for providing relevant data to enrich this publication.

I hope all concerned including different government agencies, researchers, business community, students and teachers will find this booklet useful.



**(Abul Maal Abdul Muhith)**

Minister

Ministry of Finance

## Contents

---

Executive Summary	1
Socio-economic Progress: A Comparative Picture	4
Economic Progress	6
Progress in Social Sector	22
Macroeconomic Update on 2016-17	27
Paving the Way for Future	30
Conclusion	33

## Appendices

Appendix-1 Trend of Socio Economic Indicators.	34
Appendix-2 Production and Import	35
Appendix-3 Sector-wise Expenditure	36
Appendix-4 Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Assistance	37
Appendix-5 Debt Repayment	38
Appendix-6 Revenue Earnings	39

## Tables

Table 1 Socio-economic Achievements during 2001-06 and 2009-17	5
Table 2 Economic Advancement	6
Table 3 Budget (Revised) at a Glance	9
Table 4 Advancement in the External Sector	14
Table 5 Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Assistance	15
Table 6 Comparative Picture of Progress in Social Sector	23

## Figures

Figure 1 Per Capita GNI (US\$)	8
Figure 2 Sector-wise Average Expenditure (Crore Taka)	10
Figure 3 Comparison between Budget and ADP Size	11
Figure 4 Development of Debt Management Capacity	11
Figure 5 Broad Money as Percentage of GDP	12
Figure 6 Exports, Imports, & Foreign Exchange Reserve	13
Figure 7 Food grains Production	17

## Executive Summary

---

Over the last eight years, Bangladesh has been able to achieve inclusive growth while maintaining macroeconomic stability. Various macroeconomic indicators such as GDP growth, per capita income, food production, inflation, imports and exports have consistently registered significant progress during this period. Inclusive and pro-poor policies and programmes of the government have largely contributed to the reduction of poverty and inequality while ensuring commendable economic growth. Moreover, social mobility and women empowerment have greatly been improved. Compared to its peer countries, Bangladesh has moved further in human development index as well. These improvements have prompted international community including economists and rating organizations to profusely appreciate Bangladesh's achievement in various socio-economic indicators.

### Economic Progress

- ✓ **Economic growth:** Average GDP growth during FY10-FY17 was 6.44 percent, whereas it was 5.40 percent during FY01-FY06 (Provisional estimation of GDP growth in 2016-17 is 7.24%);
- ✓ **Per capita income** tripled to US\$ 1,602 in FY17 from US\$ 543 in FY06;
- ✓ **Export earnings** increased to US\$ 34.85 billion in FY17 (3.3 times) from US\$ 10.53 billion in FY06;
- ✓ **Remittances:** In FY06, remittance inflows stood at US\$ 4.80 billion that increased about three times to US\$ 12.77 billion in FY17;
- ✓ **Foreign exchange reserve** which stood at only US\$ 3.48 billion at the end of FY06, increased to US\$ 33.41 billion (9.6 times) at the end of FY17 which is sufficient to foot more than 8 months' import bills;

- ✓ **Total cereal production** increased by 40 percent to 38.8 million metric ton in FY16 from 27.88 million metric ton in FY06;
- ✓ **Power generation** capacity nearly tripled, which now stands at 15,379 MW in FY17 from 5,245 MW in FY06;
- ✓ **Share of industrial sector in GDP** increased to 32.48 percent in FY17 from 25.4 percent in FY06;
- ✓ **The size of the government budget** has increased to BDT 3,172 billion in FY17, which is more than 5 times of that of FY06 (BDT 611 billion). Mentionably, the budget size of the current FY18 is BDT 4,003 billion which is 6 times higher than that of FY06;
- ✓ **Revenue earnings:** Earnings from tax and non-tax revenues increased about four times in FY16 compared to FY06. As per new base year statistics, revenue to GDP ratio increased to 10 percent in FY16 from 8.8 percent in FY06;
- ✓ **Interest Rate:** During FY10-FY17, real interest rate and interest spread declined steadily; interest spread came down to 4.72 percent at the end of FY17;
- ✓ **Total investment** to GDP ratio increased to 30.27 percent at the end of FY17 from 26.14 percent in FY06;
- ✓ **Public investment** scaled up to 7.26 percent of GDP in FY17 from 5.60 percent in FY06;
- ✓ **Both inflation and exchange rates** remained stable during FY09-FY17;

### Progress in Social Sector

- ✓ **Life Expectancy:** The expected average life expectancy in 2006 was 66.5 years, which increased to about 71.6 years in 2016; Note that, increase in average life expectancy is a positive indicator of overall economic development;

- ✓ **Headcount poverty** reduced to 23.2 percent in 2016 from 38.4 percent in 2006. Poverty continues to steadily decline till date;
- ✓ **Hardcore poverty** reduced to 12.1 percent in 2016 from 24.2 percent in 2006;
- ✓ **Literacy rate (7+ years age)** increased to 71 percent in 2016 from 52.5 percent in 2006;
- ✓ **Maternal mortality rate:** In 2006, the number of death in terms of maternal mortality was 3.37 per thousand, which reduced to 1.78 per thousand in 2016;
- ✓ **Infant mortality rate** came down to 28 per thousand in 2016 from 48 in 2006;
- ✓ **Women empowerment:** Gender parity has been ensured in all walks of life. In FY16, female participation in labor force increased to 36 percent from 29.2 percent in FY06. Women empowerment in turn has greatly contributed to poverty reduction;
- ✓ **Population growth** rate was 1.49 percent in 2006, which came down to 1.36 percent in 2016;
- ✓ **Targeted Social Safety Net Programs (SSNP)** has been expanded. In FY18 budget, BDT 542.06 billion has been allocated for this sector. On the other hand, social safety net programmes received minimal attention during 2001-06 period;
- ✓ **Information Technology:** During the tenure of the present government, there has been wide expansion of information technology sector. As of June 2017, the number of mobile phone subscribers and internet users in the country stood at 136 million and 73 million respectively. The number of mobile phone users in 2006 was only 19.1 million.



## **Socio-economic Progress: A Comparative Picture**

The present government commenced an impressive trend of socio-economic development in Bangladesh since it assumed office. Bangladesh's accomplishment in economic development has been inspiring and acknowledged by the world community. Notable progress has been made in various economic sectors especially in GDP growth, per capita income, inflation, imports and exports. Agriculture sector has also witnessed tremendous growth. Poverty is on a declining trend due to adoption and implementation of appropriate plans by the government. Inequality between the rich and the poor is also on a declining trend despite continuous economic growth. The present government has also made ground-breaking progress in all social indicators including human resource development, women empowerment, literacy and average life expectancy.

1.1 In order to comprehend the extent of success, this publication compares the achievements of the present government (2009-17) with that of the previous government (2001-06). In addition to data provided in the main text, data on national income and its growth, food production, imports and exports, remittance income, exchange rate, revenue earnings, sector level expenditure, foreign aid and loan repayments of the past 17 years have been presented in tabular form in the Appendix.

1.2 In the face of the congenial global economic conditions, the average GDP growth rate was 5.40 percent during the 5 years (2001-06) of the previous government. On the other hand, during 2009-17 period, average GDP growth rate was 6.44 percent; public investment rate rose to 7.26 percent from 5.6 percent of GDP; power generation capacity increased three times; per capita income increased three times; tax-GDP ratio was scaled up to 10 percent from 8.8 percent; budget size increased more than five times; development expenditure scaled up more than five times; exports, imports and remittances each increased three times; and foreign exchange reserves

grew about nine times. Foreign exchange rate remained stable, and inflation declined steadily.

1.3 Bangladesh has made significant strides in social advancement as well. To be specific, education, health and sanitation facilities have been improved substantially. Child and maternal mortality rate has been reduced considerably. Average life expectancy has increased to 71.6 year from 66.5 year. Poverty rate as well as its depth and severity has been reduced beyond expectation. Particularly, poverty rate declined to 23.2 percent from 38.4 percent and hardcore poverty reduced to 12.1 percent from 24.2 percent. A short account of socioeconomic achievements during 2009-17 compared with those achieved during the tenure of previous government reveals the extent of success made by the present government (Table 1).

**Table 1 Socio-economic Achievements during 2001-06 and 2009-17**

Indicators	2001-06	2009-17	2016-17/latest
GDP Growth Rate (% Annual Change)	5.40 (Average)	6.44 (Average)	7.24*
Investment (as % of GDP)	25.2 (Average)	28.46 (Average)	30.27*
Exports [Billion US\$] (Average)	7.9	27.62	-
Exports (Billion US\$)	10.5 (FY06)	34.85 (FY17)	34.85
Remittance [Billion US\$]	3.5 (Average)	13.40 (Average)	12.77
Forex Reserve [Billion US\$]	2.63 (Average)	19.68 (Average)	33.41 (30 June 2017)
Budget Size, (Billion BDT)	497.44 (Average)	2035.88 (Average)	3,172 (FY17) 4,003 (FY18)
Per capita income [US\$]	543 (FY06)	1,602* (FY17)	1,602*
Life Expectancy (year)	66.5 (2006)	71.6* (2016)	71.6*
Poverty Rate (%)	38.4 (2006)	23.2* (2016)	23.2*
Extreme Poverty Rate (%)	24.2 (2006)	12.1* (2016)	12.1*

Sources: Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; \* provisional.

## Economic Progress

Significant economic progress has also been made during 2009-17 period of the present government compared to the 2001-06 tenure of the previous government (Table 2).

**Table 2 Economic Advancement**

Fiscal Year	GDP growth rate	Investment (as % of GDP)	Share of Industry (as % of GDP)	Export Earnings (Billion US\$)	Remittances (Billion US\$)	Foreign Exchange Reserve (Billion US\$)	Budget Allocation (Billion Taka)	ADP (Billion Taka)
2001-02	3.83	24.34	24.04	5.99	2.50	1.58	387.57	158.47
2002-03	4.74	24.68	23.74	6.55	3.06	2.47	439.04	170.60
2003-04	5.24	24.99	24.02	7.60	3.37	2.71	493.67	190.00
2004-05	6.54	25.83	24.59	8.65	3.85	2.93	556.33	205.00
2005-06	6.67	26.14	25.40	10.53	4.80	3.48	610.57	215.00
<b>Five years* average</b>	5.40	25.20	24.36	7.86	3.52	2.63	497.44	187.81
2009-10	5.57	26.25	26.14	16.23	10.99	10.75	1,105.24	285.00
2010-11	6.46	27.42	26.39	22.59	11.51	10.91	1,300.11	358.80
2011-12	6.52	28.26	26.74	23.99	12.84	10.36	1,612.13	410.80
2012-13	6.01	28.39	27.64	26.57	14.46	15.32	1,893.26	523.66
2013-14	6.06	28.58	29.55	29.77	14.11	21.51	2,162.22	600.00
2014-15	6.55	28.89	30.42	31.21	15.32	25.03	2,396.68	750.00
2015-16	7.11	29.65	31.54	34.26	14.93	30.17	2,645.65	910.00
2016-17	7.24*	30.27*	32.48*	34.85	12.77	33.41	3,171.74	1,107.00
<b>Eight years* average</b>	6.44	28.46	28.86	27.62	13.40	19.68	2035.88	618.16

Source: Finance Division, Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

\* Provisional

## Real GDP growth

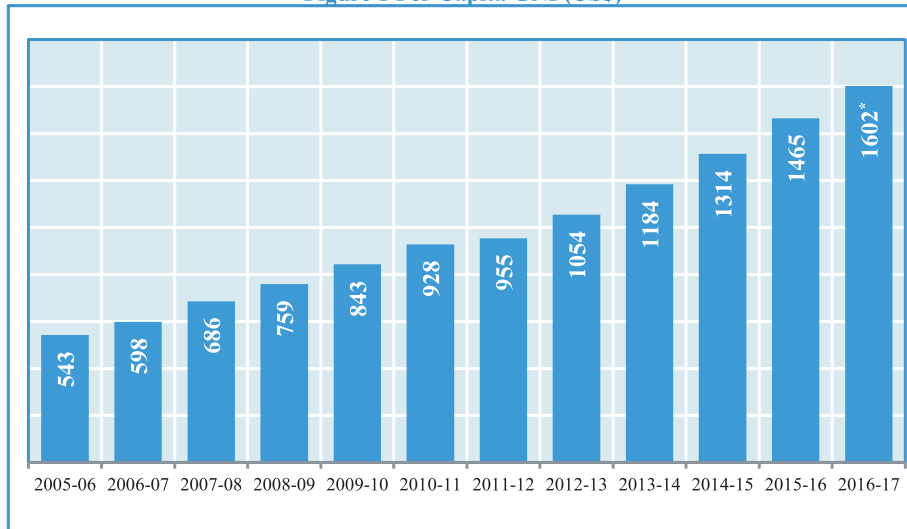
2.1 Despite global recession, GDP grew at 6.44 percent on average during 2009-17 compared to 5.40 percent growth in the period of 2001-06. Undeniably, government's prudent policy and efficient economic management have resulted in higher GDP growth.

- ✓ GDP at current price increased to BDT 19,561 billion or US\$ 252 billion (provisional estimates) in FY17 from BDT 4,823 billion or US\$ 72 billion in FY06;
- ✓ It may be noted that in the wake of favorable global economic condition, Bangladesh managed to achieve only 5.4 per cent GDP growth on average during 2001-06 while the average GDP growth rate of developing economy at the time was 6.9 percent on average. On the other hand, despite global economic recession Bangladesh experienced 6.44 percent GDP growth on average during 2009-17 which is way better than the average GDP growth rate of developing economies at 5.2 percent.

## Per Capita Income

2.2 Higher GDP growth and significant remittance inflows has contributed to considerable rise in per capita income. Per capita income rose to US\$ 1,602 in FY17 (nearly three times) from US\$ 543 in FY06. According to the World Bank, in terms of purchasing power parity, per capita income reached US\$ 3,790 in FY16 from US\$ 1,980 in FY06.

Figure 1 Per Capita GNI (US\$)



Source: BBS, \* Provisional

## Savings and Investment

2.3 National savings increased to 30.3 percent of GDP in FY17 from 27.8 percent in FY06. Besides, total investment stood at 30.3 percent of GDP in FY17 from 26.1 percent in FY06.

- ✓ During the same period, public investment increased to 7.26 percent of GDP in FY17 from 5.60 percent in FY06. For public investment, priority was given to social and physical infrastructure sectors such as power, energy, and communication, human resource development, and social security programmes;
- ✓ Private investment soared to BDT 4,501 billion in FY17 (4.5 times) from BDT 993 billion in FY06.
  - In FY06, import values of capital machinery, raw materials for ship building industry and raw materials of readymade garments industry were US\$ 1.54 billion, US\$ 0.98 billion and US\$ 3.20 billion respectively. In FY17, value of imports of these items increased to US\$ 3.82 billion, US\$ 3.77 billion and US\$ 11.56 billion respectively;

- ✓ Foreign direct investment almost tripled from US\$ 744 million in FY06 to US\$ 2,004 million in FY16. The average foreign direct investment was US\$ 1419 million (2.7 times) during the period of 2009-16 compared to US\$ 522 million in 2001-06 period.

## Revenue Earnings

2.4 According to the budget estimates, targets for total revenue including tax revenue increased to nearly four times in the FY16 compared to FY06. The total revenue earnings increased to 10.0 percent of GDP in FY16 from 8.8 percent in FY06 as per the calculations of new base year. Tax revenue rose to 8.8 percent of GDP from 7.0 percent of GDP during the same period. A number of measures including administrative and legal reforms in revenue collection, increase of manpower, and introduction of automated system have contributed to increased revenue mobilization.

## Budget Size and Management

2.5 The size of the government budget has reached BDT 3,172 billion in FY17 (5.2 times) from BDT 611 billion in FY06.

**Table 3 Budget (Revised) at a Glance**

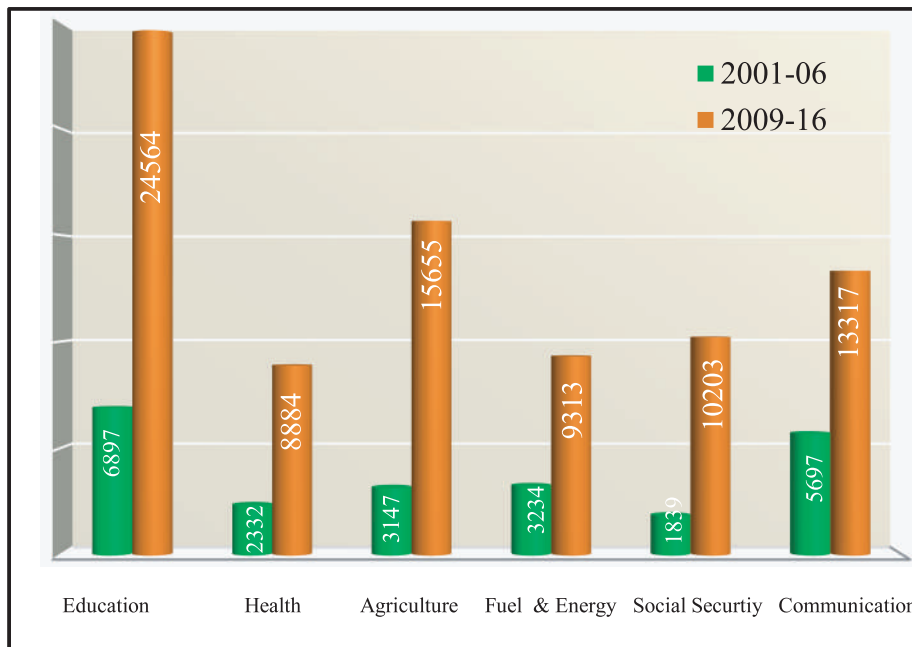
	(Billion taka)	
	2016-17	2005-06
Revenue and Foreign Grants		
<b>Revenues</b>	<b>2185.0</b>	<b>448.7</b>
a) Tax Revenue	1922.6	361.8
b) Non-tax Revenue	262.4	86.9
<b>Foreign Grants</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>Total (Revenue and Foreign Grants)</b>	<b>2231.9</b>	<b>473.5</b>
Total Budget Allocation	3171.7	610.6
of which Annual Development Programme	1107.0	215.0
Overall Deficit (Including Grants)	939.8	137.1
Financing		
• Foreign Borrowing - Net	240.8	55.7
• Domestic Borrowing	699.0	81.4

Source: Finance Division

The budget for FY18 has been set at BDT 4,003 billion which is more than six times higher than that of FY 06. During this period, special attention was given to maintaining macroeconomic stability while ensuring higher economic growth by means of augmenting revenue mobilization, allocating resources to development sector, containing unnecessary non-development expenditure and maintaining a tolerable budget deficit.

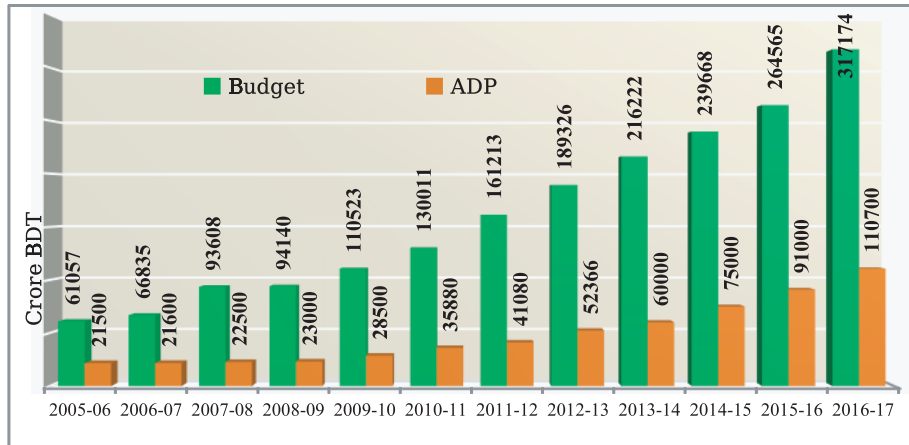
- ✓ Emphasis was given on allocating more resources to development sectors and containing current spending in the government’s medium-term strategic plan;
- ✓ The size of Annual Development Programme (ADP) in FY17 has increased to BDT 1,107.0 billion, which is 5.14 times compared to FY06. Capital expenditure other than ADP allocation has also been increased consistently;

**Figure 2 Sector-wise Average Expenditure (Crore taka)**



Source: Finance Division

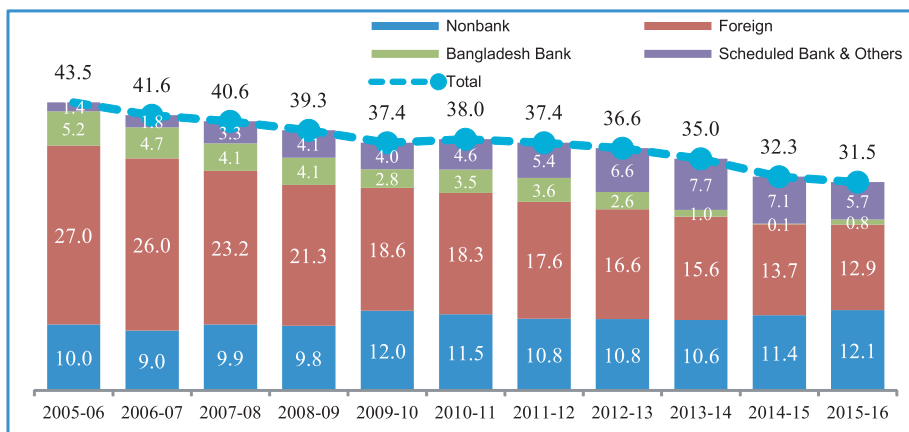
**Figure 3 Comparison between Budget and ADP size**



Source: Finance Division

- ✓ Budget deficit has been kept within 5.0 percent of GDP. Government’s debt sustainability and repayment capacity, with limited contingent liabilities, have gradually improved due to low level of budget deficit and adoption of prudent debt management strategy. The stock of outstanding public debt has come down to 31.5 percent of GDP in FY16 from 43.5 percent of GDP in FY06.

**Figure 4 Development of Debt Management Capacity**  
(Outstanding Debt-GDP ratio)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, FD, ERD

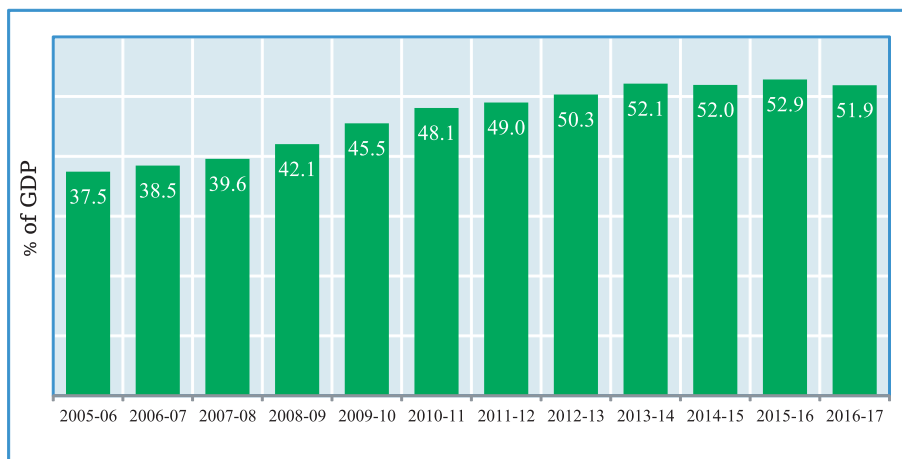


- ✓ In the case of government borrowing, importance has been placed on borrowing from domestic sources. As a result, borrowing capacity of the government has increased. On the other hand, with the gradual decline in borrowing from the central bank, the borrowing from the commercial banks has increased significantly which has played an important role in the development of domestic debt market. Inflationary pressure eased due to decline in central bank borrowing.

### **Inflation and Monetary Management**

2.6 The aim of monetary policy has always been to achieve satisfactory growth along with low rate of inflation. The government has been quite successful in achieving this target. Despite annual average GDP growth of 6.44 percent during FY10 to FY17, inflation was contained within 7.29 percent on average, due to the government’s efficient monetary and fiscal management initiatives coupled with regular and effective monitoring system. Notably, inflation soared to 10.9 percent in FY11 due to price hike in international oil and food prices which has been gradually brought down through effective macroeconomic management. Inflation has fallen to 5.92 percent and 5.44 percent at the end of FY16 and FY17 respectively.

**Figure 5 Broad Money as Percentage of GDP**



Source: Bangladesh Bank

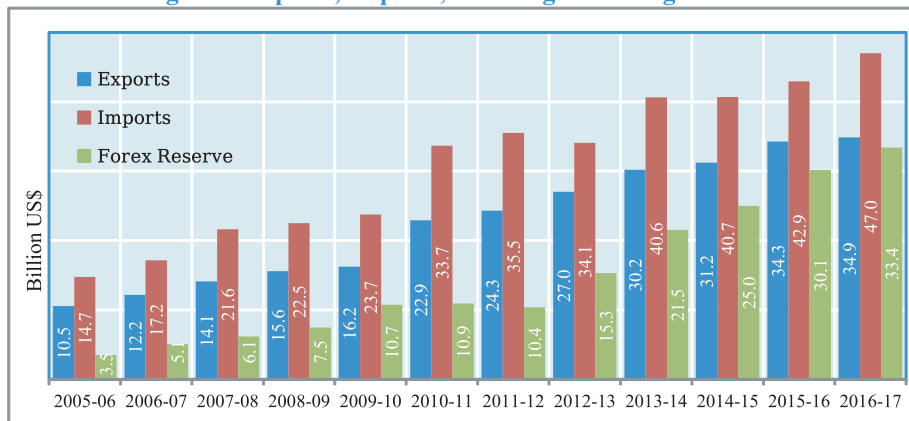
2.7 Along with greater financial inclusion, depth of financial sector has increased substantially during FY10-FY17 period. Broad money-GDP ratio, an indicator of financial depth of an economy, rose to 51.9 percent at the end of FY17 from 37.5 percent in FY06. Efficiency of financial intermediation, measured by the reducing spread between lending and deposit rates, has also improved at the same time. For instance, the interest spread (weighted average) between advances and deposit rates was reduced to 4.85 percent at the end of 2009-16 from 5.79 percent at the end of 2001-2006 (Interest spread was 4.73 percent in May FY17). Moreover, real rate of interest has also come down.

### Foreign Trade

2.8 Despite strong headwinds from global economy, both imports and exports have more than tripled in FY17 as compared to FY06. The values of imports and exports respectively were US\$ 47.01 billion and US\$ 34.85 billion in FY17, which increased to US\$ 14.7 billion and US\$ 10.5 billion in FY06, which increased to US\$ 47.01 billion and US\$ 34.85 billion respectively in FY17.

2.9 The average growth in exports was 7.86 percent during 2001-2006, which increased to 27.62 percent during 2009-17. The diversification policy of the present government in terms of both products and destination has boosted the rate of trade openness (value of total imports and exports compared to GDP) to 33.7 percent in FY17.

**Figure 6 Exports, Imports, & Foreign Exchange Reserve**



Source: Bangladesh Bank

**Table 4 Advancement in the External Sector  
(Billion US\$)**

Indicators	Export	Export/ GDP (%)	Import	Import/ GDP (%)	Forex Reserve	Remittanc es	Remittances as % of GDP
2005-06	10.5	14.6	14.7	20.5	3.5	4.8	6.7
2006-07	12.2	15.3	17.2	21.5	5.1	6.0	7.5
2007-08	14.1	15.4	21.6	23.6	6.1	7.9	8.6
2008-09	15.6	15.2	22.5	22.0	7.5	9.7	9.5
2009-10	16.2	14.1	23.7	20.6	10.7	11.0	9.5
2010-11	22.9	17.8	33.7	26.2	10.9	11.7	9.1
2011-12	24.3	18.2	35.5	26.6	10.4	12.8	9.6
2012-13	27.0	18.0	34.1	22.7	15.3	14.5	9.6
2013-14	30.2	17.4	39.3	22.6	21.5	14.2	8.2
2014-15	31.2	16.0	40.7	20.9	25.0	15.3	7.9
2015-16	34.3	15.5	42.9	19.4	30.2	14.9	6.7
2016-17	34.8	14.4	47.0	19.4	33.4	12.8	5.3

Source: Bangladesh Bank

## Foreign Exchange Reserve

2.10 Export earnings and remittance inflows nearly tripled in FY17 compared to FY06. As a result, the stock of foreign exchange reserve kept growing. As on 30, June 2017, foreign exchange reserve stood at US\$ 33.4 billion, which is about 9.6 times of the FY06 stock (US\$ 3.5 billion). This reserve was sufficient to foot import bills for 8.2 months.

## Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Assistance

2.11 Foreign assistance and its utilization increased significantly in the last 8 years. Foreign assistance commitment worth US\$ 6,935 million, on average, was received annually during 2009-17 against US\$ 1,572 million during 2001-2006. An analysis of the disbursement data shows that about US\$ 2,771 million, on average, worth of foreign assistance was utilized annually during 2009-2017. In contrast, annual average utilization of foreign aid during 2001-06 was merely US\$ 1,423 million.

**Table 5 Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Assistance**

(Million US\$)

Fiscal Year	Initial Pipe Line	Commitment			Disbursement		
		Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
2005-06	6694.54	628.39	1158.98	1787.36	500.54	1067.09	1567.64
2006-07	6759.58	728.50	1527.64	2256.12	590.17	1040.40	1630.58
2007-08	7288.34	961.89	1880.56	2842.44	658.12	1403.40	2061.51
2008-09	8682.14	432.26	2021.06	2444.32	657.81	1189.50	1840.31
2009-10	8861.24	555.15	2428.53	2983.68	639.17	1588.60	2227.77
2010-11	9429.37	630.47	5338.17	5968.23	745.10	1031.64	1776.74
2011-12	14151.99	1441.38	3233.15	4674.52	588.00	1538.48	2126.48
2012-13	15430.15	554.53	5300.08	5854.61	726.27	2084.73	2811.00
2013-14	16624.00	497.82	5346.4	5844.22	680.73	2403.66	3084.39
2014-15	18174.79	493.66	4764.81	5258.47	570.83	2472.25	3043.07
2015-16	18693.62	544.92	6503.16	7048.08	530.56	3033.03	3563.59
2016-17*	22068.00	293.52	17555.48	17849.00	357.59	3173.87	3531.46

Source: Economic Relations Division, \*Provisional data

## Capital Market

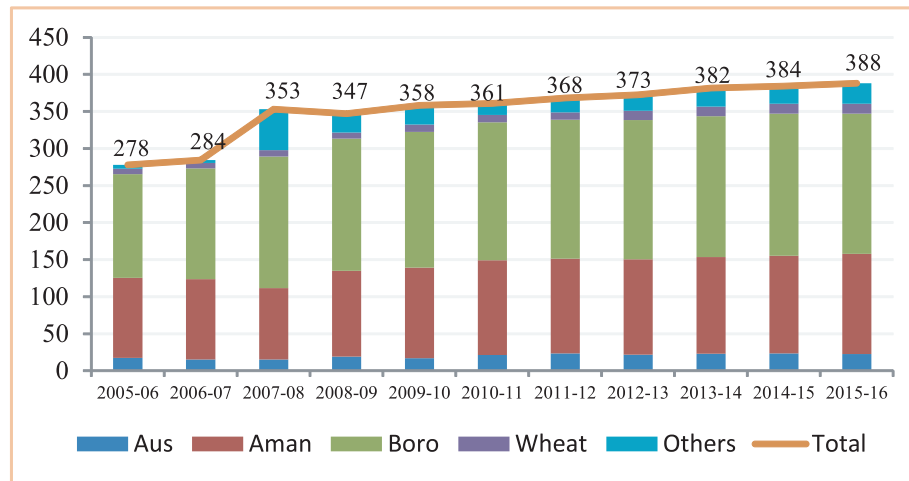
2.12 In order to develop capital market and avoid risk of capital market debacle, special attention was attached to reforming legal and administrative framework along with revising market regulations. In order to meet the capital needs of start-ups and new companies in the capital market, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Alternative Investment) Rules, 2015 has been formulated. Besides, a modern surveillance system has been installed to bring transparency in stock market transactions. An initiative has been taken to establish a Small Cap Platform to facilitate capital formation of small and medium enterprises. To this end, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Qualified Investor Offer by Small Capital Companies) Rules, 2016 has been formulated. Side by side, in order to launch a new product Exchange Traded Fund (ETF), Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (ETF) Rules, 2016 has been formulated. Besides, initiatives to find strategic partners under the demutualization law to enhance technical and professional capacities of stock exchanges will continue. As a result of all these reforms, the volume of share and securities transaction has increased substantially with the capital market being in a stable and reliable state. At the end of FY05, the market capitalization of the listed securities in Dhaka Stock Exchange was BDT 222.04 billion (6.03 percent of GDP); at the end of FY17, it has increased to BDT 3,964.82 billion which is 20.27 percent of the GDP. Besides, the total volume of market transactions in the Dhaka Stock Exchange increased from BDT 752.53 billion in FY05 to BDT 2,039.28 billion in FY17.

## Agriculture and Food Production

2.13 Integrated implementation of a number of measures including targeted utilization of agriculture incentives, distribution of agriculture input assistance cards, opportunity for opening farmers' bank accounts with BDT 10 only, sale of fertilizer at local level through sales agents, invention of short duration and high-yielding variety of crops tolerant

to drought, salinity and submergence and fair price for agricultural produces contributed towards increase in agricultural productivity and crop intensification.

**Figure 7 Food Grains Production**  
(Lac Metric Tons)



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Agricultural research has been intensified. With the help of the decoded genome sequence of jute, forward lines of 2 varieties of Tossa jute and one variety of white jute have been invented; these varieties are short in length and can sustain in lower temperature. The amount of incentives provided in the agriculture sector has been increased 15 times from BDT 6 billion in FY06 to BDT 90 billion in FY17. In order to increase agricultural production, in addition to regular subsidy, 20 percent cash incentives are provided on agricultural exports. A 20 percent rebate is being provided on bills of electricity consumed by irrigation pumps. At present, the rate of incentive for mechanized agriculture has been set at 70 percent at Haor areas and coastal parts of southern Bangladesh and 50 percent elsewhere. Total production of food crops in FY06 was 27.8 million metric tons, which increased by 40 percent to reach 38.8 million metric tons in FY16. As a result, Bangladesh has achieved self-sufficiency in food production and has

been able to export food grains after meeting its domestic demand. Besides, programmes like TR (Test Relief), VGF (Vulnerable Group Feeding), VGD (Vulnerable Group Development) and an increased storage capacity of food warehouses have contributed to ensure overall food security of the country. It may be mentioned that the total production target of food grains in FY17 has been set at around 39.69 million metric tons.

### **Industrial Production**

2.14 Contribution of industrial sector to GDP at constant prices has increased to 32.5 percent in FY17 from 25.4 percent in FY06. There has been a shift of surplus agricultural workers (whose marginal productivity was almost nil) to the burgeoning industrial sector. This transfer has resulted in increase in productivity as well as wage of those workers on one hand, and increase of overall industrial production on the other. In the last eight years, Bangladesh has been transformed to a technology-led modern state through widespread development of ICT friendly infrastructure and environment.

### **Progress in the Service Sector**

2.15 In terms of contribution to GDP, a qualitative change has taken place in the service sector. Contribution of growth catalysts, especially service sector components such as transport and communication, education, financial intermediation, retail and wholesale increased substantially in FY17 as compared to FY06. Contribution of transport and communication as well as retail and wholesale increased to 11.3 percent and 13.9 percent respectively in FY17 from 10.2 percent and 13.6 percent respectively in FY06. This is indeed an indicator of a growing service-oriented market economy.

## Credit Supply and Development of Financial Sector

2.16. Special emphasis was attached to credit supply to productive sectors, especially agriculture and industry. Noteworthy achievements of the present government on this count include:

- ✓ Compared to FY06, credit balances of agricultural and industrial loan reached around 2.5 and 6 times respectively in FY17. Credit balances for agricultural and industrial loan were BDT 153.8 billion and BDT 273.8 billion respectively at the end of FY06; whereas credit balances for agricultural loan increased to BDT 390.5 billion at the end of FY17 and credit balances for industrial loan increased to BDT 1612.29 billion at the end of March 2017 of FY17. Side by side, credit balance in private sector rose to 39.7 percent of GDP in FY17 from 27.4 percent of GDP in FY06;
- ✓ Deposits of scheduled banks, as percentage of GDP, increased to 47.3 percent in FY17 from 35 percent in FY06. As a result, lending capacity of banks has also increased. In fact, it increased to 46.6 percent of GDP in FY17 from 26.9 percent in FY06;
- ✓ With a view to bringing a wider section of unbanked population of the country under banking services net, school-banking programme has been launched. At the same time, farmers, beneficiaries of social safety net programme, freedom fighters, cleaners, and ayla-affected poor have been provided with opportunities to open bank accounts with BDT 10 only. Moreover, re-financing schemes are there to provide credit to share-croppers, agro-based industry, SMEs and environment-friendly projects.
- ✓ Growth of mobile banking has continued to play a key role in taking banking services to the clients' doorsteps at low price and in cost-effective manner;



- ✓ For the purpose of deepening financial inclusion, emphasis was placed on increasing the number of bank branches. Whereas the number of scheduled bank branches was 6,435 (of them, 3,783 in rural areas) in FY06, it increased to 9,703 (of them, 5,491 in rural areas) by the end of May 2017.
- ✓ Significant changes have taken place in the legal framework of financial sector; computerization has been introduced in the management of the sector. Moreover, state-owned commercial banks have been brought under Core Banking Solution.
- ✓ Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering (APG) has recognized Bangladesh's measures for the prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing as being of international standard. Moreover, Bangladesh is considered a 'compliant country' in terms of preventing money laundering and terrorist financing. It has already been recognized as one of the leading countries of the Asia region in this context.

### **International Recognition of Economic Achievements**

2.17 The economic success of Bangladesh achieved through the government's untiring efforts has captured the attention of international organizations as well. In recognition of its outstanding achievements and contributions both at home and abroad, Bangladesh and the Hon'ble Prime Minister were awarded the MDG Award, Indira Gandhi Peace Prize, UNESCO Cultural Diversity Award, FAO Diploma Award, South-South Co-operation Visionary Award, and the Champions of the Earth Award. According to an analysis of PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC), Bangladesh is likely to emerge as the world's 23<sup>rd</sup> largest economy by 2050, overtaking the economies such as Australia, Spain, South Africa, Malaysia etc. The organization forecasts that Bangladesh will achieve the 28<sup>th</sup> position by 2030. Bangladesh has a satisfactory credit rating as evaluated by

internationally recognized rating agencies. By achieving inclusive and environmentally sustainable growth and eliminating poverty at a faster rate with the use of limited resources, Bangladesh has set an inimitable example in the world. Bangladesh is now being acclaimed worldwide as a 'Role Model of Development'.

## **Progress in Social Sector**

---

Supported by positive impacts of economic momentum, Bangladesh has made considerable headway in several social indicators. The country has achieved most of the crucial MDG targets like reducing poverty gap ratio, attaining gender parity in primary and secondary education, reducing incidence of communicable diseases and improving child and maternal health ahead of 2015 deadline. Moreover, almost the entire population has been brought under the immunization coverage, safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Likewise, Bangladesh has made commendable progress in human development index as well.

### **Alleviation of Poverty**

3.1 Due to the government's relentless efforts for alleviation of poverty, the rate, intensity and depth of poverty have reduced gradually. Inequality between the rich and the poor has also reduced at the same time, which is an exceptional phenomenon in the world. The coverage as well as allocation of resources for social security sector is increasing every year in order to achieve desired goals of poverty alleviation. Against the target of reducing poverty at the rate of 1.2 percent every year as envisaged in Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Bangladesh was able to reduce poverty at 1.74 percent rate every year. Also, Bangladesh could reduce poverty gap to 6.5 against the MDGs target of reducing the gap to 8 by 2015.

Besides, equal opportunity has been ensured for both men and women at all levels of education. Almost the whole population of the country has been brought under immunization, safe drinking water and sanitation programmes. More specifically, in comparison with the previous government (2001-06), present government's (2009-17) commitment and support for poverty alleviation, human development and social protection programmes have played a pivotal role in poverty reduction an account of which is presented in Table-6 below:

**Table 6 Comparative Picture of progress in social sector**

Year	Per Capita GNI (US\$)	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Poor People (%)	Extreme Poor (%)	Literacy Rate (7+Population l)	Maternal Mortality (per 1000 live births)	Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births)
2002	431	64.9	1.50	44.6	29.9	48.4	3.91	53
2003	471	65.9	1.50	43.1	28.6	49.1	3.76	53
2004	500	65.1	1.50	41.6	27.2	50.0	3.65	51
2005	527	65.2	1.49	40.0	25.1	52.1	3.48	50
2006	543	66.5	1.49	38.4	24.2	52.5	3.37	45
2009	759	67.2	1.36	33.4	19.3	56.7	2.59	39.0
2010	843	67.7	1.36	31.5	17.6	56.8	2.16	36.0
2011	928	69.0	1.37	29.9	15.7	56.1	2.09	35.0
2012	955	69.5	1.36	28.5	15.4	58.8	2.03	33.0
2013	1054	70.3	1.37	27.2	14.6	57.2	1.97	31.0
2014	1184	70.7	1.37	26.0	13.8	58.6	1.93	30.0
2015	1316	70.7	1.37	24.8	12.9	63.6	1.81	29.0
2016	1465	71.6*	1.36	23.2*	12.1	71.0*	1.78	28.0*

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; \*=Provisional

Note: Per Capita GNI in FY17 is US\$ 1602

### 3.2 Major developments in the social sector include:

- ✓ In 2006, the headcount poverty rate was 38.4 percent, which was reduced to 23.2 percent in 2016. At the same time, the rate of hardcore poverty has come down from 24.2 percent to 12.1 percent.
- ✓ Government has placed alleviation of poverty and elimination of all forms of disparity at the forefront of its development strategy which helped achieve the MDG target of poverty reduction within the targeted timeframe. Along with the reduction of poverty, Bangladesh achieved remarkable progress in human development index. According to the Global Human Development Index (HDI) 2016, Bangladesh

- ✓ was placed three steps ahead of the previous year. According to the Human Development Report, 2016, Bangladesh ranked 139<sup>th</sup> among 187 countries in terms of human development. Along with significant reduction of income and consumption inequality, regional, rural and urban level inequalities and disparities have also been reduced. As a result, social mobility has increased.
- ✓ The government is continuing social protection programmes in order to improve the living standards of the poor through alleviation of poverty. A national social protection strategy has been formulated to define policies and strategies to make government social protection programmes fruitful. Mentionably in FY17, the allocation for the social protection programme was about BDT 408.57 billion. Both budget allocation and number of beneficiary under social protection programmes have increased manifold during 2009-17 compared to that in 2001-2006.
- ✓ During 2009-17, significant improvement has been made in indicators such as life expectancy, maternal and child mortality and population growth.

## **Education and Health**

3.3 Overall living standards of the people has improved bringing peace and comfort in their lives. The government's progressive public policy has led to widespread progress in education and health.

- ✓ The rate of adult literacy (15+years) has increased from 53.5 percent in 2005 to 72.3 percent in 2016. Adult women literacy rate has increased from 48.6 percent in 2005 to 69.5 percent in 2016;
- ✓ Positive development in education sector is attributable to-
  - Adherence to the constitutional provision for free and compulsory primary education;
  - Implementation of National Education Policy, 2010;

- Some specific government interventions, such as-
  - Infrastructure building
  - Appointment of adequate number of teachers
  - Improvement of quality of education through holding examination with creative questions and creative talent hunt
  - Distribution of free textbooks among all students up to secondary level
  - Provision of stipends and exemption of tuition fees for girls
  - School feeding programme
- ✓ With the help of modern healthcare and improved nutrition available at affordable cost, the people of the country now have better health. Number of child mortality dropped from 45 in 2006 to 28 in 2016 (per 1000 live births). The number of death in terms of maternal mortality has decreased from 3.37 in 2006 to 1.78 in 2016 (per 1000 live births).
- ✓ The life expectancy of the people has increased. Average life expectancy was 66.5 years in 2006, which increased to 71.6 years in 2016. This is an indicator of overall financial well-being and healthcare management.

### **Women Empowerment**

3.4 Bangladesh has made significant progress in achieving the MDG goal of ensuring gender equality and empowerment of women. Government's supportive policies and initiatives have contributed in bringing women to the mainstream of the society and making them a part of the socioeconomic development. Special initiatives have also been taken for the development of underprivileged women which include old age allowances, allowances for widows, distressed women and financially insolvent disabled persons.

3.5 Bangladesh tops the list of countries in reducing gender disparity in South Asia region. According to the World Economic Forum's 'The Global Gender Gap Report, 2016' Bangladesh secured 72<sup>nd</sup> position among 144 countries while the rank in 2006 was 91<sup>st</sup> among 115 countries. The country is far ahead of some other countries of South Asia - Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan (87<sup>th</sup>, 100<sup>th</sup> and 143<sup>rd</sup> respectively)- in terms of gender parity. On this score, even developed countries like Malaysia, Japan and Qatar (106<sup>th</sup>, 111<sup>th</sup> and 119<sup>th</sup> respectively) are lagging behind Bangladesh.

## **Macroeconomic Update on 2016-17**

---

Following the presentation of the government's performance during 2009-2017, a brief narrative has been presented below on the macroeconomic scenario as of June FY 17 :

### **4.1 Real Sector**

- ✓ Inflation rate stood at 5.44 percent at the end of FY17, compared to 5.92 percent in FY 16 on the basis of twelve months average.

Among the growth components, in FY17-

- ✓ Growth of private sector credit stood at 15.66 percent which was 13.2 percent in FY15;
- ✓ The rate of ADP implementation, on average, stood at more than 90 percent;
- ✓ In March 2017, the industrial production index has increased by 12.7 percent compared to the same period last year;
- ✓ In FY2016-17, agricultural credit distribution grew by 19.0 percent;
- ✓ Net FDI inflows increased to US\$ 1706 million in 2016-17, which was US\$ 1,285 million in last fiscal year.

### **4.2 Fiscal Sector**

- ✓ Total revenue income was BDT 1,730.0 billion in FY16 compared to BDT 1,466.0 billion in FY15;
- ✓ Total expenditure in FY16 amounted to BDT 2,384.33 billion compared to BDT 2,088.66 billion in previous fiscal year.



### 4.3 Monetary and Financial Sector

- ✓ In the latest monetary policy statement (July-December 2017) of the Bangladesh Bank, targets for broad money and domestic credit were set at 13.9 and 15.8 percent respectively;
- ✓ Bank interest rate is gradually decreasing;
- ✓ The weighted average of the bank interest rate (deposits, advances, spread) stood at 4.84, 9.56, and 4.72 percent in June 2017, which was 5.54, 10.39, and 4.85 percent in June 2016 respectively.

### 4.4 External Sector

Recent trends of export, import, remittance and trade balance in the external sector are as follows:

- ✓ In FY17, export earnings amounted to US\$ 34.845 billion; compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year, there has been an increase of 1.72 percent. Export earnings in the ready-made garments sector is increasing gradually due to various steps taken particularly for protection of labour rights and improvement of factory environment;
- ✓ In FY17, the total imports expenditure stood at US\$ 47.01 billion, which is 9 percent higher than the previous fiscal year (provisional);
- ✓ Despite the negative growth of remittance inflows and increase in import expenditure, the foreign exchange reserve has increased to US\$ 33.41 billion at the end of FY17 from US\$ 30.17 billion on 30 June 2016;
- ✓ In FY17, the current account balance registered a deficit of US\$ 1480 million. However, overall balance remained positive due to positive balances in capital and financial accounts;

- ✓ On June 29, 2017, nominal exchange rate was BDT 80.6 per US dollar which was 78.4 per US dollar on June 29, 2016. It indicates that Bangladesh Taka against US dollar has depreciated by 2.7 percent. This depreciation, however, will boost exports and remittance inflow.

## **Paving the Way for Future**

---

As already highlighted, Bangladesh envisions to graduate to a middle income country by 2021 and a developed country by 2041. According to the World Bank's latest estimates of gross national income per capita, Bangladesh has already moved up to lower-middle income status from a lower-income country. Further, it has been able to achieve inclusive growth while maintaining macroeconomic stability. Far from being complacent, the government is up and doing to improve the quality of people's life by accelerating growth and move to a higher growth trajectory. A number of measures adopted to translate the vision into reality are as follows:

### **Achieving higher growth by scaling up investment and channeling resources to priority sectors**

5.1 In spite of the global economic downturn, from FY10 to FY17, the average growth rate of GDP was 6.44 percent. It was 7.2 percent (provisional) in FY17. For the current FY (2017-18), GDP growth target has been set at 7.4 percent. Scaling up investment as well as productivity and efficiency of investment is a must to achieve the growth envisioned in the Perspective Plan. In this case both public and private investment must be increased significantly. Considering the inevitability of a strong institutional framework for increasing investment, the government has enacted Bangladesh *Investment Development Authority Act, 2016* under which Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) has been formed by integrating the activities of the erstwhile Board of Investment and Privatization Commission.

5.2 In order to encourage private investment, the government is engaged in creating an enabling environment by providing necessary infrastructure and policy support. As a result, investors from various countries, including Japan, China, India and South Korea, have taken effective initiatives to invest in Bangladesh. Particularly, measures

such as bringing 10 mega projects under fast track monitoring by a committee headed by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, construction of economic zones in different regions of the country, and formulation of legal and institutional framework of PPP to ensure private sector's participation in infrastructure building are expected to boost investment. Besides, the government has taken various initiatives including the formation of the National Skills Development Council and adoption of long term projects for skills development. All these measures are expected to increase productivity and workers' skills over medium term.

### **Workplace and Skills Development**

5.3 In developing countries, the initial level of growth is achieved by the contribution of factors of production. Subsequently growth is driven by productivity and innovation approach. Hence, in the days ahead, progress to becoming a middle income country by 2021 and a prosperous one by 2041 will be greatly influenced by the increase in total factor productivity (TFP). In view of this, the government is giving special emphasis on development of people's skills as one of the driving forces of economic development. Bangladesh is now going through a favourable stage of demographic dividend. The number of working age population is increasing. In light of this reality, the government has undertaken far-reaching target-oriented plans to effectively build a skills development system.

### **Women Participation**

5.4 Despite progress in women development during the last decade, participation of women in economic activities is still much lower (33.5 percent) compared with their male counterpart (81.7 percent). In this backdrop, the government is committed to continue women friendly programmes such as preventing child marriage, providing residence

facilities to working women, continuing daycare programmes, assistance to lactating mothers, vocational training facilities, granting preferential access to credit and job market, formulating gender-sensitive budget and securing overseas employment for them.

## **Reforms in Governance**

5.5 Considering low revenue-GDP ratio, the government has already introduced structural reforms in the revenue administration. In addition to a new VAT law, a new Direct Tax Code is underway which is likely to broaden the tax base by eliminating exemptions. Moreover, the government has started implementing ‘online return filing and digitization of tax returns’ project. Upon its completion, all taxpayers will be able to submit their income tax return electronically. Aside from that, a new Customs Act is under formulation to make it consistent with the ongoing automation of tax administration including the use of ASYCUDA world software.

5.6 On public expenditure management, Finance Division has already revised the existing classification framework to make it consistent with international standard and practices. Once this new economic classification is implemented, it will make public expenditure management more disciplined and transparent.

5.7 Alongside, wide-ranging reform activities are continuing in a number of sectors for improving governance and accountability. They include introducing result-based performance system of the public offices, modernizing land management survey, and record keeping, improving project preparation, monitoring, evaluation, and public procurement, developing statistics and informatics, and stabilizing financial sector, and so on.

## Conclusion

---

In order to achieve the goal of improving living standards of people, the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman formulated the First Five Year Plan immediately after liberation and initiated a host of socio-economic activities which witnessed unprecedented progress. With the same spirit, the present government formulated the Perspective Plan under the ambit of which the 6<sup>th</sup> Five Year and 7<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plans were formulated. From the data, shown in this report, it is evident that Bangladesh has already made significant strides in achieving its socio-economic goals.

6.2 Bangladesh has come to be recognized as the Role Model of Development in the world. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been accepted as the global development agenda by the United Nations in continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The success of Bangladesh in achieving most of the goals of MDGs is remarkable. Bangladesh has already chalked out its strategies in respect of SDGs in order to sustain the trend of success that it achieved in the case of MDGs. Recognizing that the SDGs are more ambitious and substantial amount of resources are required to achieve them, Bangladesh is committed to achieving the SDGs by 2030. Alongside, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has outlined a trajectory of development for Bangladesh. This dream trajectory includes: Vision-2021 (Achieving the status of a middle income country), 2030-Achieving SDGs, Vision-2041 (Achieving the status of a developed country-Prosperous Bangladesh), 2071-100 years of Independence and 2100-Delta Plan (Safe Delta).

## Appendix-1

### Trend of Socio Economic Indicators

Fiscal Year	GDP (Crore Taka)	GDP Growth (%)	Import (Million US\$)	Export (Million US\$)	Remittances (Million US\$)	Foreign Exchange Reserve (Million US\$)	Exchange Rate (Taka per US\$)
1995-96	1,89,933.5	-	6,931	3,882.4	1,217.06	2,038.6	40.84
1996-97	2,06,003.2	4.49	7,152	4,418.3	1,475.42	1,718.8	42.70
1997-98	2,26,929.9	5.18	7,520	5,161.2	1,525.43	1,739.2	45.46
1998-99	2,46,508.9	4.67	8,006	5,312.8	1,705.74	1,523.3	48.06
1999-00	2,68,503.3	5.29	8,374	5,752.2	1,949.32	1,602.1	50.31
2000-01	2,91,337.1	5.08	9,335	6,467.3	1,882.10	1,306.7	53.96
2001-02	3,14,280.4	3.83	8,540	5,986.1	2,501.13	1,582.9	57.43
2002-03	3,48,320.1	4.74	9,657.5	6,548.5	3,061.97	2,469.6	57.90
2003-04	3,83,293.9	5.24	10,903.2	7,603.0	3,371.97	2,705.0	58.94
2004-05	4,27,074.1	6.54	13,146.8	8,654.5	3,848.29	2,930.0	61.39
2005-06	4,82,337.0	6.67	14,746.4	10,526.2	4,802.41	3,483.8	67.08
2006-07	5,49,799.7	7.06	17,156.8	12,177.9	5,978.47	5,077.2	69.03
2007-08	6,28,682.2	6.01	21,629.0	14,110.8	7,914.78	6,148.8	68.60
2008-09	7,05,071.8	5.05	22,507.1	15,565.2	9,689.26	7,470.9	68.80
2009-10	7,97,538.7	5.57	23,738.4	16,204.7	10,987.4	10,749.7	69.18
2010-11	9,15,828.8	6.46	33,657.5	22,928.2	11,650.32	10,911.6	71.17
2011-12	10,55,204.0	6.52	35,516.3	24,302.0	12,843.43	10,364.4	79.10
2012-13	11,98,923.2	6.01	34,083.6	27,027.45	14,461.15	15,315.2	79.93
2013-14	13,43,674.4	6.06	39,321.9	30,186.62	14,228.3	21,508.0	77.72
2014-15	15,13,599.7	6.55	40,703.7	31,209.0	15,316.91	25,020.5	77.67
2015-16	17,32,900.0	7.11	43,122.5	34,257.2	14,931.2	30170.0	78.30
2016-17	19,560,55.7	7.24	47,005.2	34,846.8	12769.5 <sup>P</sup>	33406.60	80.50

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; Bangladesh Bank; Export Promotion Bureau; P= Provisional

(Lac Acres, Lac Metric Tons)

Fiscal Year	Rice		Wheat		Others		Total
	Acres	Production	Acres	Production	Production	Production	
2005-06	260.19	265.3	11.83	7.35	18.7	5.22	277.87
2006-07	261.16	273.18	9.88	7.37	16.35	3.87	284.42
2007-08	261.29	289.31	9.58	8.44	12.35	55.18	352.93
2008-09	278.72	313.17	9.75	8.49	23.24	25.41	347.07
2009-10	282.36	322.57	9.22	9.69	33.58	25.86	358.12
2010-11	284.89	335.42	9.23	9.72	35.96	15.51	360.65
2011-12	284.87	338.89	8.85	9.95	16.61	19.55	368.39
2012-13	292.28	338.33	10.29	12.55	17.15	21.78	372.66
2013-14	281.01	343.56	10.62	13.03	26.77	25.15	381.74
2014-15	282.09	347.10	10.79	13.48	38.41	23.61	384.19
2015-16	281.24	347.01	10.99	13.48	41.99	27.68	388.17

Source: Bangladesh Economic Review 2017, Finance Division



## Sector-wise Expenditure

### Appendix-3

Fiscal Year	Public Service and Public Order and Safety	Local Government	Education, ICT, Health	Social Safety and Welfare	Fuel and Energy	Transport and Communication	Agriculture	Defence	Interest Payment	Others	Total Budget
2000-01	5,464 (14.6)	3,749 (10.0)	8,015 (21.4)	2,384 (6.4)	2,193 (5.9)	5,188 (13.8)	2,840 (7.60)	3,406 (9.1)	4,175 (11.1)	58 (0.2)	37,472
2001-02	5,370 (14.1)	3,431 (9.0)	8,222 (21.5)	1,759 (4.6)	1,932 (5.1)	5,521 (14.5)	2,533 (6.6)	3,640 (9.5)	4,949 (13.0)	845 (2.2)	38,202
2002-03	6,383 (15.6)	3,379 (8.3)	8,701 (21.3)	1,979 (4.8)	2,757 (6.7)	5,971 (14.6)	2,354 (5.8)	3,610 (8.8)	5,669 (13.9)	112 (0.3)	40,915
2003-04	6,609 (14.6)	4,531 (10.0)	8,771 (19.3)	2,449 (5.4)	3,758 (8.3)	5,163 (11.4)	2,564 (5.7)	3,879 (8.5)	5,769 (12.7)	1876 (4.1)	45,369
2004-05	7,759 (15.0)	5,520 (10.7)	8,928 (17.3)	3,066 (5.9)	3,912 (7.6)	6,625 (12.8)	3,930 (8.7)	4,506 (8.7)	6,842 (13.2)	667 (1.3)	51,755
2005-06	8,611 (15.5)	5,265 (9.5)	11,519 (20.7)	2,505 (4.5)	3,811 (6.9)	5,206 (9.4)	4,356 (7.8)	4,426 (8.0)	7,894 (14.2)	2,038 (3.7)	55,631
2006-07	9,435 (14.7)	6,593 (10.3)	14,240 (22.2)	2,979 (4.6)	2,888 (4.5)	5,305 (8.3)	4,949 (7.7)	6,319 (9.9)	10,508 (16.4)	934 (1.5)	64,150
2007-08	12,752 (14.0)	6,154 (6.8)	15,464 (17.0)	4,282 (4.7)	2,862 (3.2)	5,398 (5.9)	8,476 (9.3)	6,766 (7.5)	13,738 (15.1)	14,925 (16.4)	90,817
2008-09	12,570 (14.1)	6,904 (7.7)	17,199 (19.3)	9,258 (10.4)	2,550 (2.9)	4,378 (4.9)	9,560 (10.7)	7,156 (8.0)	15,358 (17.2)	4,383 (4.9)	89,316
2009-10	14,832 (14.6)	8,460 (8.3)	22,175 (21.8)	8,208 (8.1)	3,469 (3.4)	6,623 (6.5)	11,147 (11.0)	8,759 (8.6)	14,868 (14.6)	2,975 (2.9)	1,01,516
2010-11	15,900 (12.4)	10,206 (8.0)	26,091 (20.3)	9,053 (7.1)	7,233 (5.6)	7,049 (5.5)	12,957 (10.1)	11,125 (8.7)	15,637 (12.2)	13,035 (10.2)	1,28,286
2011-12	19,810 (13.0)	11,050 (7.2)	26,774 (17.6)	10,322 (6.8)	7,969 (5.2)	9,455 (6.2)	14,671 (9.6)	12,230 (8.0)	20,351 (13.3)	19,810 (13.0)	1,52,442
2012-13	17,603 (10.1)	14,147 (8.1)	29,833 (17.1)	11,420 (6.6)	10,280 (5.9)	12,480 (7.2)	19,667 (11.3)	12,021 (6.9)	23,915 (13.7)	22,625 (13.0)	1,74,011
2013-14	26,280 (14.0)	14,466 (7.7)	36,013 (19.0)	12,924 (6.9)	10,504 (5.4)	14,244 (7.6)	17,277 (9.2)	13,920 (7.4)	28,205 (15.0)	14,372 (7.6)	1,88,205
2014-15	25,497 (12.2)	18,329 (8.8)	40,729 (19.5)	11,152 (5.3)	9,359 (4.5)	19,407 (9.3)	15,971 (7.6)	17,587 (8.4)	30,973 (14.8)	19,862 (9.5)	2,08,866
2015-16	31,694 (13.3)	18,593 (7.8)	52,510 (22.0)	15,322 (6.4)	16,375 (6.8)	24,104 (10.1)	17,876 (7.5)	20,313 (8.5)	33,113 (13.9)	8,533 (3.6)	2,38,433

(Crore Taka)

Source: iBAS, Finance Division; 0 as % of Total Expenditure  
Note: Accounts for FY17 have not been finalized

## Appendix-4 Commitment and Disbursement of Foreign Assistance

Fiscal Year	Opening Pipe Line	Commitment			Disbursement		
		Grant	Loan	Total	Grant	Loan	Total
1998-99	4895.53	861.88	1786.64	2648.52	669.35	866.71	1536.06
1999-00	5979.58	619.25	855.78	1475.03	726.08	861.87	1587.95
2000-01	5752.27	937.73	1115.11	2052.84	504.15	864.66	1368.80
2001-02	8557.96	401.77	476.98	878.74	478.81	963.23	1442.23
2002-03	5450.04	383.30	1309.27	1692.57	510.14	1074.88	1585.02
2003-04	5738.11	886.78	1036.30	1923.08	338.45	694.98	1033.43
2004-05	6911.06	302.92	1277.80	1580.71	244.23	1244.22	1488.45
2005-06	6694.54	628.39	1158.98	1787.36	500.54	1067.09	1567.64
2006-07	6759.58	728.50	1527.64	2256.12	590.17	1040.40	1630.58
2007-08	7288.34	961.89	1880.56	2842.44	658.12	1403.40	2061.51
2008-09	8682.14	432.26	2021.06	2444.32	657.81	1189.50	1840.31
2009-10	8861.24	555.15	2428.53	2983.68	639.17	1588.60	2227.77
2010-11	9429.37	630.47	5338.17	5968.23	745.10	1031.64	1776.74
2011-12	14151.99	1441.38	3233.15	4674.52	588.00	1538.48	2126.48
2012-13	15430.15	554.53	5300.08	5854.61	726.27	2084.73	2811.00
2013-14	16624.00	497.82	5346.40	5844.22	680.73	2403.66	3084.39
2014-15	18175.00	455.77	4755.19	5210.96	565.77	2443.64	3009.41
2015-16	18693.62	544.92	6503.16	7048.07	530.56	3033.03	3563.57
2016-17(p)	22068.00	293.52	17555.48	17849.00	357.59	3173.87	3531.46

Source: Economic Relations Division

## Appendix-5 Debt Repayment

(Million US\$)

Fiscal Year	Payment			Total	External Debt Outstanding
	Amortization	Interest			
2001-02	435.30	151.00		586.30	15885.20
2002-03	451.90	156.10		608.00	16953.10
2003-04	423.10	165.60		588.70	17953.30
2004-05	472.60	182.70		655.30	18415.80
2005-06	502.00	176.10		678.10	18602.50
2006-07	540.00	181.80		721.90	19354.80
2007-08	585.70	184.50		770.20	20265.80
2008-09	655.60	199.80		855.40	20858.80
2009-10	685.70	189.80		875.60	20335.80
2010-11	729.20	200.20		929.40	20085.50
2011-12	769.90	196.60		966.50	22095.20
2012-13	919.19	202.19		1121.38	22381.00
2013-14	1088.00	205.00		1293.00	24387.90
2014-15	923.48	182.43		1105.90	25908.60
2015-16	848.50	202.10		1050.60	26305.71
2016-17(p)	913.33	231.02		1144.36	28567.00

Source: Economic Relations Division; P=Provisional

## Appendix-6 Revenue Earnings

(Billion Taka)

Fiscal Year	Total Tax Revenue	NBR Tax Revenue	Non-NBR Tax	Non-Tax Revenue	Total Revenue
1	2=3+4	3	4	5	6=2+5
1998-99	153 (6.21)	144 (5.85)	9	43 (1.74)	196 (7.95)
1999-00	158 (5.90)	149 (5.54)	10	49 (1.84)	208 (7.74)
2000-01	191 (6.57)	181 (6.22)	10	46 (1.56)	237 (8.13)
2001-02	210 (6.69)	199 (6.34)	11	67 (2.13)	277 (8.82)
2002-03	243 (6.98)	232 (6.66)	11	62 (1.78)	305 (8.76)
003-04	270 (7.04)	258 (6.73)	12	65 (1.70)	335 (8.74)
2004-05	305 (7.14)	291 (6.81)	14	69 (1.62)	374 (8.76)
2005-06	340 (7.05)	324 (6.72)	15	86 (1.78)	426 (8.83)
2006-07	380 (6.91)	362 (6.58)	19	105 (1.91)	485 (8.82)
2007-08	481 (7.65)	458 (7.29)	23	113 (1.80)	594 (9.45)
2008-09	529 (7.50)	502 (7.12)	27	117 (1.66)	646 (9.16)
2009-10	625 (7.84)	597 (7.49)	27	134 (1.68)	759 (9.52)
2010-11	795 (8.68)	762 (8.32)	33	134 (1.46)	929 (10.14)
2011-12	952 (9.02)	916 (8.68)	36	195 (1.85)	1147 (10.87)
2012-13	1074 (8.96)	1033 (8.62)	41	207 (1.72)	1281 (10.69)
2013-14	1160 (8.63)	1114 (8.29)	46	250 (1.85)	1416 (10.48)
2014-15	1288 (8.5)	1239 (8.2)	48	178 (1.1)	1466 (9.6)
2015-16	1519 (8.8)	1462 (8.4)	56	210 (1.21)	1730 (10.01)

Source: Finance Division; () as percentage of GDP  
 Note: Accounts for FY17 have not been finalized