

Country Profile:

People's Republic of Bangladesh



Location: Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India

Geographic coordinates: 24 ° N, 90 ° E

Map references: Asia

Area: total: 143,698 sq km land: 130,178 sq km water: 13,520 sq km

Terrain: mostly flat alluvial plain; hilly in southeast

Elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m highest point: Keokradong 1,023 m

Land boundaries: total: 4,256 km border countries: Burma 193 km, India 4,053 km

Coastline: 580 km

Maritime claims: territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 18 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: up to the outer limits of the continental margin

Geography - note: most of the country is situated on deltas of large rivers flowing from the Himalayas: the Ganges unites with the Jamuna (main channel of the Brahmaputra) and later joins the Meghna to eventually empty into the Bay of Bengal¹



¹ - <http://www.economywatch.com/economic-statistics/Bangladesh/Geography/>

Bangladesh at a Glance

Capital:	Dhaka
Official language:	Bengali Other language: English
Population:	(২০১৩ estimate) ১০০,০৩৯,০০০
Government:	Parliamentary Democracy
Independence from Pakistan:	২৬ March ১৯৭১
National or Regional Currency:	Taka(BDT)
Area:	Total: ১৪৩,৯৯৮ sq km Land: ১৩০,৬৬৮ sq km Water: ১৩,৮৩০ sq km

Background: The huge delta region formed at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra River systems - now referred to as Bangladesh - was a loosely incorporated outpost of various empires centered on the Gangetic plain for much of the first millennium A.D. Muslim conversions and settlement in the region began in the ১০th century, primarily from Arab and Persian traders and preachers. Europeans established trading posts in the area in the ১৬th century. Eventually the area known as Bengal, primarily Hindu in the western section and mostly Muslim in the eastern half, became part of British India. Partition in ১৯৪৭ resulted in an eastern wing of Pakistan in the Muslim-majority area, which became East Pakistan. Calls for greater autonomy and animosity between the eastern and western wings of Pakistan led to a Bengali independence movement. That movement, led by the Awami League (AL) and supported by India, won the independence war for Bangladesh in ১৯৭১.

The post-independence AL government faced daunting challenges and in ১৯৭০ was overthrown by the military, triggering a series of military coups that resulted in a military-backed government and subsequent creation of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) in ১৯৭৮. That government also ended in a coup in ১৯৮১, followed by military-backed rule until democratic elections occurred in ১৯৯১. The BNP and AL alternated in power between ১৯৯১ and ২০১৩, with the exception of a military-backed, emergency caretaker regime that suspended parliamentary elections planned for January ২০০৭ in an effort to reform the political system and root out corruption. That government returned the country to fully democratic rule in December ২০০৮ with the election of the AL and Prime Minister Sheikh HASINA. In January ২০১৪, the incumbent AL won the national election by an overwhelming majority after the BNP boycotted, extending HASINA's term as prime minister. With the help of international development assistance, Bangladesh has reduced the poverty rate from over half of the population to less than a third, achieved Millennium Development Goals for maternal and child health, and made great progress in food security since independence. The economy has grown at an annual average of about ৬% over the last two decades and the country reached World Bank lower-middle income status in ২০১০.

Government

Country name:	conventional long form: People's Republic of Bangladesh former: East Pakistan
Government type:	parliamentary democracy
Capital:	Dhaka
Administrative divisions:	৬ divisions; Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Sylhet
Constitution:	১ November ১৯৭২, effective ১৬ December ১৯৭২, suspended following coup of ২১ March ১৯৮২, restored ১০ November ১৯৮৬, amended many times
Legal system:	based on English common law
Executive branch:	President Abdul HAMID (since ২১ April ২০১৩); note - Abdul HAMID served as acting president following the death of Zillur RAHMAN in March ২০১৩; HAMID was subsequently indirectly elected by the National Parliament and sworn in ২১ April ২০১৩ head of government: Prime Minister Sheikh HASINA (since ৬ January ২০০৯) cabinet: Cabinet selected by the prime minister, appointed by the president elections/appointments: president indirectly elected by the National Parliament for a ৫-year term (eligible for a second term); election last held on ২২ April ২০১৩ (next to be held by ২০১৮); the president appoints as prime minister the majority party leader in the National Parliament
Legislative branch:	Legislative branch: description: unicameral House of the Nation or Jatiya Sangsad (৩০০ seats; ৩০০ members in single-seat territorial constituencies directly elected by simple majority popular vote; ৫০ members - reserved for women only - indirectly elected by the elected members by proportional representation vote using the single transferable vote method; all members serve ৫-year terms)
Judicial branch:	highest court(s): Supreme Court of Bangladesh (organized into the Appellate Division with ৭ justices and the High Court Division with ১৯ justices) judge selection and term of office: chief justice and justices appointed by the president; justices serve until retirement at age ৬৭

Literacy

Literacy: definition: age ১০ and over can read and write

total population: ১৬২,৮%

male: ১০০,৬%

female: ৬১,৯% (২০১৬ est.)

Country	২০১০	২০১১	২০১৬
Bangladesh	৫৬,৮	৫৭,৭	১৬২,৮

Economy - overview: Bangladesh's economy has grown roughly 7% per year since 1996 despite prolonged periods of political instability, poor infrastructure, endemic corruption, insufficient power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms. Although more than half of GDP is generated through the services sector, almost half of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single-most-important product.

Garment exports, the backbone of Bangladesh's industrial sector, accounted for more than 80% of total exports and surpassed \$20 billion in 2016. The sector continues to grow, despite a series of high-profile factory accidents that have killed more than 1,000 workers and crippling strikes, including a nationwide transportation blockade orchestrated by the political opposition during the first several months of 2010. Steady export growth in the garment sector combined with remittances from overseas Bangladeshis - which totaled about \$10 billion and 8% of GDP in 2010 - are key contributors to Bangladesh's sustained economic growth and rising foreign exchange reserves.

Bangladesh | Economic Indicators

Markets	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>CURRENCY</u>	৳৩,১৮	Feb/১৭	৳৩,২৬	৳০,১ : ৳০,০০	daily
GDP	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>GDP</u>	২০০	Dec/১৭	২২১	৳,৩ : ২০০	Yearly
<u>GDP ANNUAL GROWTH RATE</u>	৭,৩	Dec/১৭	৭,২	৳,০৮ : ৭,৩	Yearly
<u>GDP PER CAPITA</u>	১,০৭৩	Dec/১৭	১,০৩০	৩১৮ : ১,০৭৩	Yearly
<u>GDP PER CAPITA PPP</u>	৩০২৪	Dec/১৭	৩৩১৭	১২৮৮ : ৩০২৪	Yearly
Labor	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>POPULATION (Million)</u>	১৬২	Dec/১৭	১৬০	০,১ : ১৬২	Yearly
<u>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)</u>	৪,২	Dec/১৭	৪,২	২,২ : ০,১	Yearly
Prices	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>INFLATION RATE</u>	০,৩০	Dec/১৮	০,৩৭	-০,০৩ : ১৬	Monthly
Money	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>INTEREST RATE (%)</u>	৬	Dec/১৮	৬	৳,০ : ৮,৭০	Daily
Trade	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>BALANCE OF TRADE (BDT Billion)</u>	-১৪৭	Nov/১৮	-১৭৩	-২১০ : ০	Monthly
<u>CURRENT ACCOUNT (USD Million)</u>	-২৬৭৪	Jun/১৮	-২৩৪১	-২৭৮৭ : ১৮০২	Quarterly
<u>CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP (%)</u>	-২,৬	Dec/১৮	-০,৬	-৪,৪ : ৩,৭	Yearly
<u>EXPORTS (BDT Billion)</u>	২২৭	Nov/১৮	২০৩	০,০০ : ২৬০	Monthly
<u>IMPORTS (BDT Billion)</u>	৩৭৪	Nov/১৮	৪২৬	০,০৭ : ৪০৩	Monthly

Government	Last	Reference	Previous	Range	Frequency
<u>GOVERNMENT DEBT TO GDP (%)</u>	২৭,১	Dec/১৭	২৭,৭	২৭,১ : ৫০	Yearly
<u>GOVERNMENT BUDGET (% of GDP)</u>	-১,৮	Dec/১৭	-১,৭	-১,৮ : -১,৩	Yearly
<u>CREDIT RATING</u>	১০			:	Monthly

Bangladesh GDP

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Bangladesh was worth ২১৭,৭২ billion US dollars in ২০১৭. The GDP value of Bangladesh represents ০,১০ percent of the world economy. GDP in Bangladesh averaged ১৭,২১ USD Billion from ১৯৬০ until ২০১৭, reaching an all the time high of ২১৭,৭২ USD Billion in ২০১৭ and a record low of ১,৩০ USD Billion in ১৯৬০.



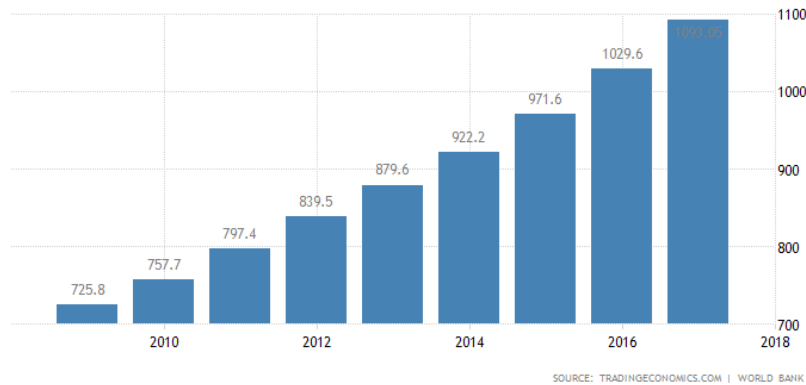
Bangladesh GDP Annual Growth Rate

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Bangladesh expanded ৭,৩০ percent in ২০১৭ from the previous year. GDP Annual Growth Rate in Bangladesh averaged ৫,৭৬ percent from ১৯৯১ until ২০১৭, reaching an all the time high of ৭,৩০ percent in ২০১৭ and a record low of ১,০৮ percent in ১৯৯১.



Bangladesh GDP per capita

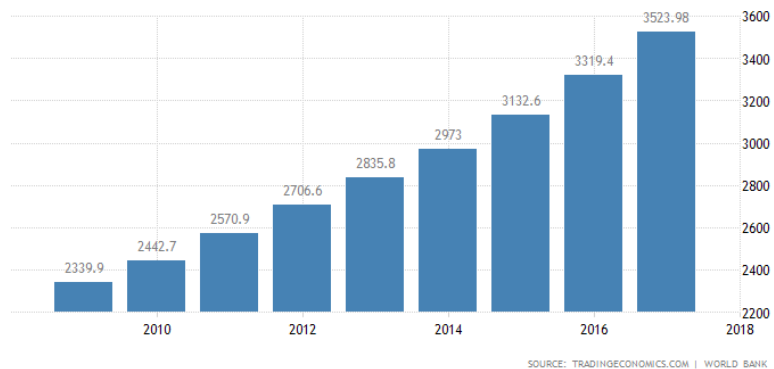
The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Bangladesh was last recorded at ১০৭৩,০০ US dollars in ২০১৭. The GDP per Capita in Bangladesh is equivalent to ৭ percent of the world's average. GDP per capita in Bangladesh averaged ৬৭৭,৬৩ USD from ১৯৬০ until ২০১৭, reaching an all time high of ১০৭৩,০০ USD in ২০১৭ and a record low of ৩১৭,৭০ USD in ১৯৭২.



<https://tradingeconomics.com/bangladesh/gdp-per-capita>

Bangladesh GDP per capita PPP

The Gross Domestic Product per capita in Bangladesh was last recorded at ৩০২৩,৭৮ US dollars in ২০১৭, when adjusted by purchasing power parity (PPP). The GDP per Capita, in Bangladesh, when adjusted by Purchasing Power Parity is equivalent to ২০ percent of the world's average. GDP per capita PPP in Bangladesh averaged ২০৬০,৬৮ USD from ১৯৯০ until ২০১৭, reaching an all time high of ৩০২৩,৭৮ USD in ২০১৭ and a record low of ১২৮৭.৯০ USD in ১৯৯০.



<https://tradingeconomics.com/bangladesh/gdp-per-capita-ppp>

Foreign Trade Evaluation

Trade	Last	Previous	Highest	Lowest	Unit
BALANCE OF TRADE	-	-১৭৩,১০	০	-২০৭,৮০	BDT Billion
CURRENT ACCOUNT	-১৩০৬,০০	-	১৮০২,০	-	USD Million
CURRENT ACCOUNT TO GDP	-২,৬০	-০,৬০	৩,৭	-৬,৬০	percent
EXPORTS	২২৭,০ ৭	২০৩,২০	২৬০,০০	০	BDT Billion

IMPORTS

৩৭৬,১৩

৬২৬,২৭

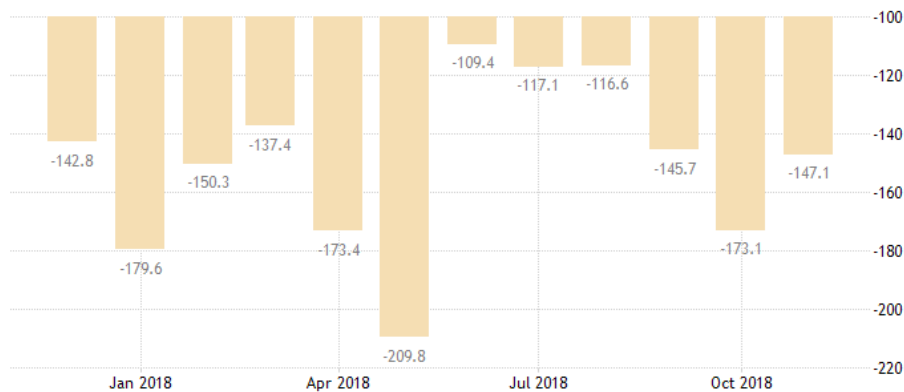
৬০৩,২১

০,০৭

BDT Billion

Bangladesh Balance of Trade

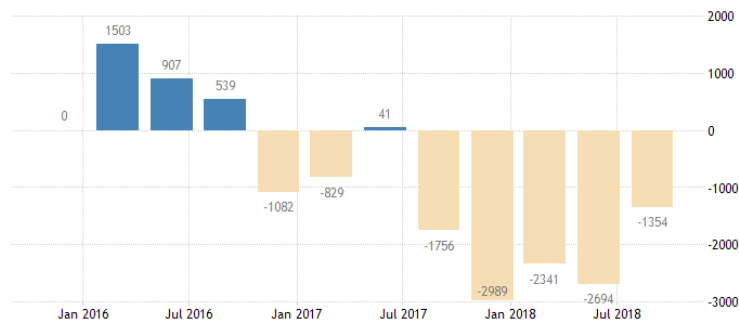
Bangladesh recorded a trade deficit of ১৬৭,১০ BDT Billion in November of ২০১৮. Balance of Trade in Bangladesh averaged -২৭,৬৩ BDT Billion from ১৯৭৬ until ২০১৮, reaching an all time high of ০ BDT Billion in April of ১৯৭৭ and a record low of -২০৯,৮০ BDT Billion in May of ২০১৮.



SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | BANGLADESH BANK

Bangladesh Current Account

Bangladesh recorded a Current Account deficit of ১৩০৬ USD Million in the third quarter of ২০১৮. Current Account in Bangladesh averaged ১৬০,০৭ USD Million from ২০০০ until ২০১৮, reaching an all the time high of ১৮০২ USD Million in the third quarter of ২০১০ and a record low of -২৯৮৭ USD Million in the fourth quarter of ২০১৭.

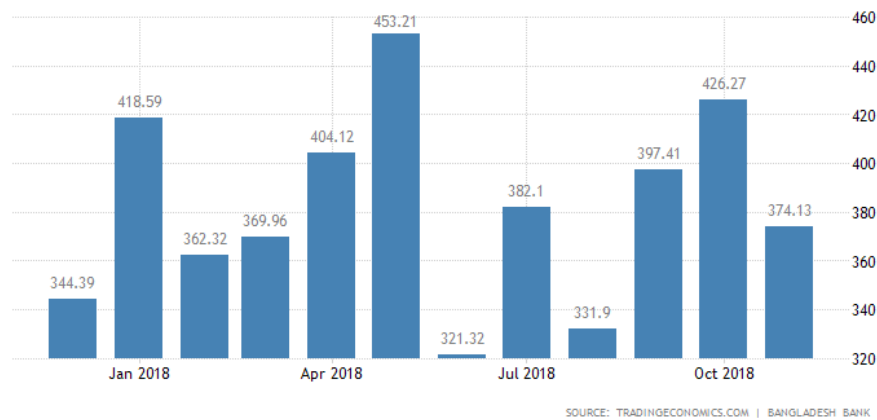


SOURCE: TRADINGECONOMICS.COM | BANGLADESH BANK

Bangladesh Current Account to GDP

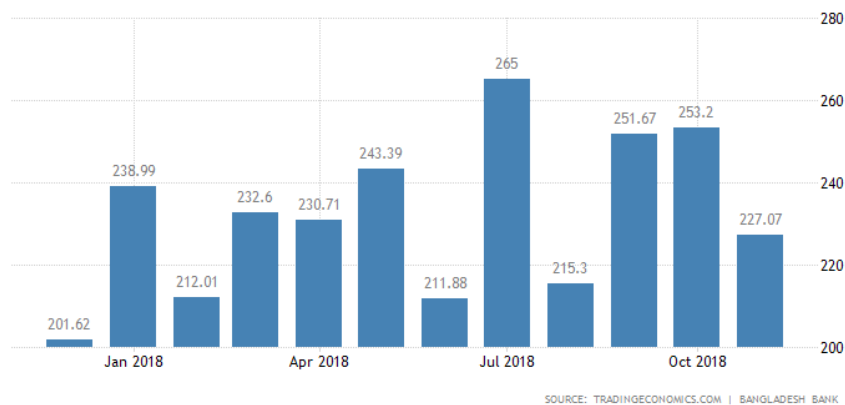
Bangladesh recorded a Current Account deficit of ২,৬০ percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product in ২০১৮. Current Account to GDP in Bangladesh averaged -০,৯৬ percent from ১৯৮০.

until ২০১৮, reaching an all the time high of ৩,৬০ percent in ২০১০ and a record low of -১,১০ percent in ১৯৯৯.



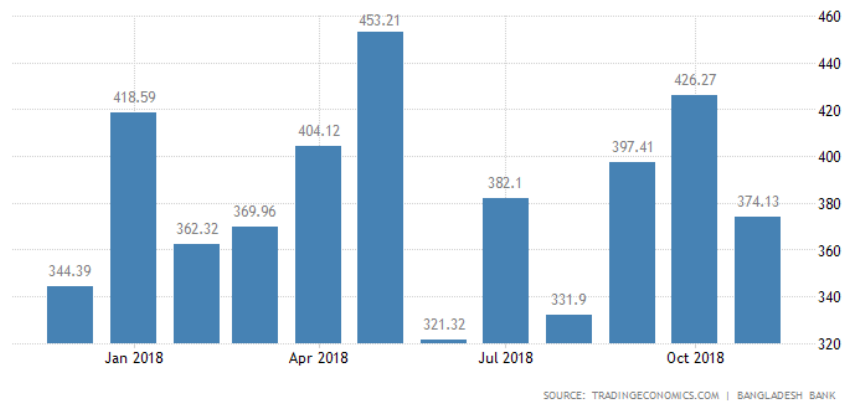
Bangladesh Exports

Exports in Bangladesh decreased to ২২৬,০৬ BDT Billion in November from ২০৩,২০ BDT Billion in October of ২০১৮. Exports in Bangladesh averaged ১০,৬৩ BDT Billion from ১৯৭২ until ২০১৮, reaching an all the time high of ২৬০ BDT Billion in July of ২০১৮ and a record low of ০,০০ BDT Billion in February of ১৯৭২.



Bangladesh Imports

Imports in Bangladesh decreased to ৩৬১,১৩ BDT Billion in November from ১২৬,২৬ BDT Billion in October of ২০১৮. Imports in Bangladesh averaged ৬৬,৯২ BDT Billion from ১৯৭৬ until ২০১৮, reaching an all the time high of ১০৩,২১ BDT Billion in May of ২০১৮ and a record low of ০,০৬ BDT Billion in November of ১৯৭৬.



Bangladesh - Foreign direct investment

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net outflows (BoP, current US\$) in Bangladesh was \$٤٠٤,٤٤٠,٩٠٠ as of ٢٠١٦. Over the past ٢٦ years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$٥٤٦,٨٧٦,٨٠٠ in ٢٠١٣ and \$٥٩,٩٦٤ in ١٩٩٩.

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment, net outflows (% of GDP) in Bangladesh was ٠,٠١٨ as of ٢٠١٦. Its highest value over the past ٢٦ years was ٠,٣٦٥ in ٢٠١٣, while its lowest value was ٠,٠٠٠ in ١٩٩٩.

Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net (BoP, current US\$) in Bangladesh was (\$١,٨٦٧,٨٢٢,٠٠٠) as of ٢٠١٦. Over the past ٤٠ years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$٥٥٣,٢٦٩ in ١٩٨٤ and (\$٢,٧٧١,٢٥١,٠٠٠) in ٢٠١٥.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)

The latest value for Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) in Bangladesh was \$١,٩٠٨,٢٦٨,٠٠٠ as of ٢٠١٦. Over the past ٤٤ years, the value for this indicator has fluctuated between \$٢,٨٣١,١٥٣,٠٠٠ in ٢٠١٥ and (\$٨,٠١٠,٠٠٠) in ١٩٧٩.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP)

Foreign direct investment, net inflows (% of GDP) in Bangladesh was ٠,٨٦ as of ٢٠١٦. Its highest value over the past ٤٤ years was ١,٧٤ in ٢٠١٣, while its lowest value was -٠,٠٥ in ١٩٧٩.



ফেডারেশন অব বাংলাদেশ চেম্বার্স অব কমার্স এন্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রি
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