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The BICM Financial Market Review provides analytical insights about the performance of the financial market in Bangladesh on a monthly basis.



"Bangladesh received a record-high US\$3.29 billion in inward remittances in March 2025, marking the highest monthly inflow in the country's history."



— Imran Mahmud, Lecturer, BICM & Md. Adnan Ahmed, Lecturer, BICM



Economy of Bangladesh

Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserves reached \$20.29 billion for the month of March 2025, marking a decrease from \$20.91 billion in January after the payment of \$1.75 billion import bills of January and February on 9 March through Asian Clearing Union (ACU). [Fig-01].

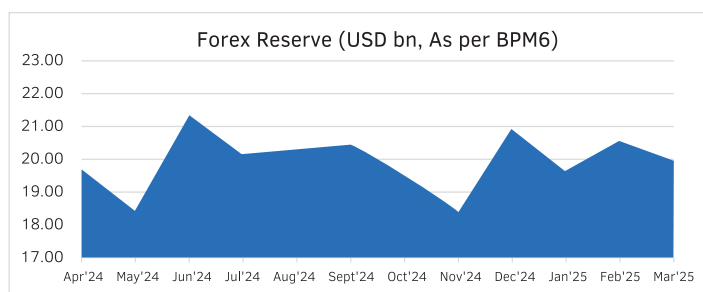


Figure-01 Forex Reserve

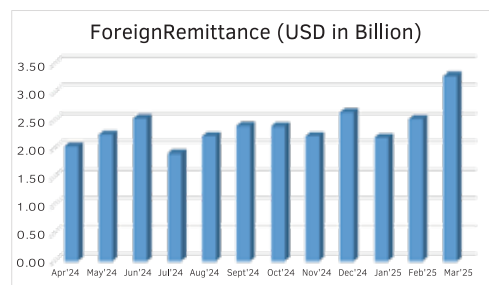


Figure-02 Foreign Remittance

Bangladesh received a record-high US\$3.29 billion in inward remittances in March 2025, marking the highest monthly inflow in the country's history with a 30% growth from the month of February 2025. [Fig-02].

As of March, 2025, yields of government securities stood at 11.24%, 11.45%, 11.75%, 11.20%, 11.50%, 12.05%, 12.28%, and 12.54% for the tenures of 91-day, 182-day, 364-day, 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year, and 20-year, respectively. [Fig-03].

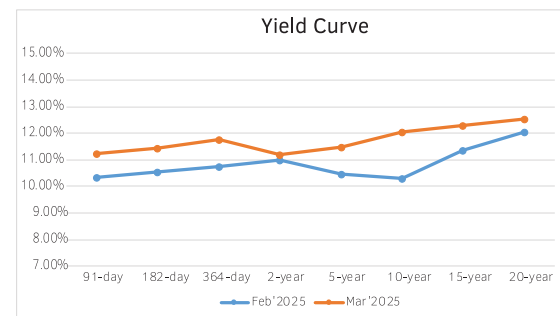


Figure-03 Yield Curve

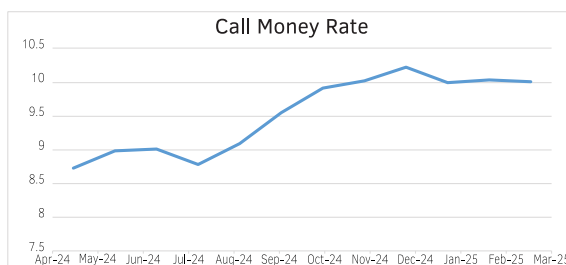


Figure-04 Call Money Rate

The average call money rate reached 10.01% on March, 2025, compared to 10.04% on February, 2025.. [Fig-04].

A Visual Tour of the Key Statistics

In January 2025, private sector credit growth in Bangladesh dropped to 7.15%, marking the lowest level in a decade, according to the latest data from Bangladesh Bank. This growth rate was 2.65 percentage points below the central bank's target of 9.80% for the second half of FY2024-25. A similar slowdown was observed in December 2024, when credit to private firms rose by only 7.28%, reflecting persistent weakness in private sector lending. [Fig-05].

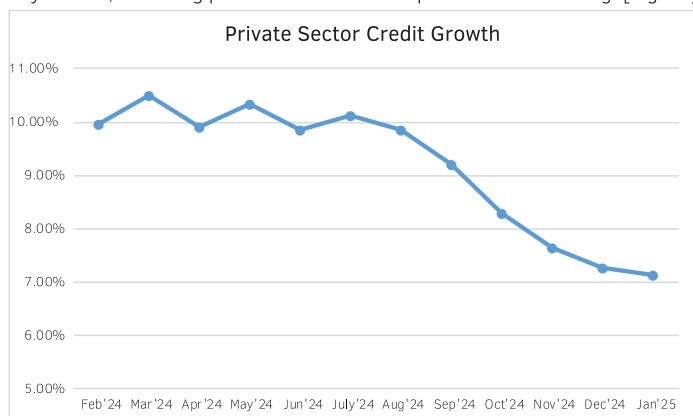


Figure-05 Private Credit Growth Rate

As of January 22, in FY2024-25, the government's net bank borrowing reached Tk 15,759 crore, a significant rise compared to a negative balance of Tk 778.30 crore during the same period of the previous fiscal year. This sharp increase is partly due to the private sector's reluctance to borrow, leaving banks with excess liquidity, which they are now actively channeling into government treasury bills and bonds. [Figure -06].

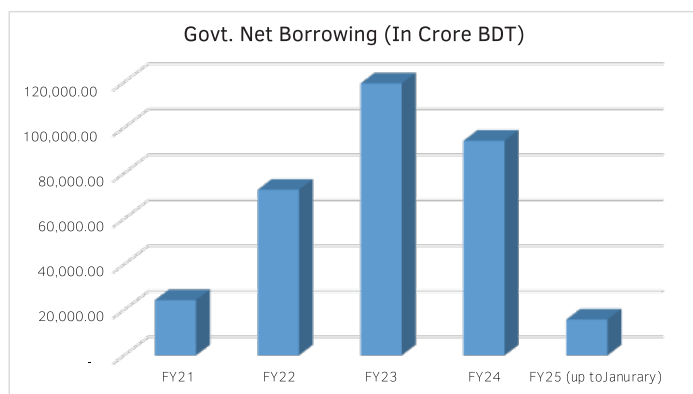


Figure-06 Government Borrowing from Banks in Bangladesh

In January 2025, total deposits in scheduled banks rose by 8.28% year-on-year, while total bank credit grew by 11.73%, driven mainly by a 32.07% surge in investments, despite modest growth in advances and a decline in demand deposits. [Table -01].

Table-01 Trend of Amount of Deposits and Credit in Banking Industry of Bangladesh

Items	Jan, 2025	Dec, 2024	Jan, 2024	Percentage Changes	
				Jan, 2025 over Dec, 2024	Jan, 2025 over Jan, 2024
Deposits held in DMBS (TK in millions)					
Demand Deposits*	1,889,858	1,979,856	1,857,361	-4.55	1.75
Time Deposits*	15,923,017	15,787,623	14,593,114	0.86	9.11
Total	17,812,875	17,767,479	16,450,475	0.26	8.28
Bank Credit (TK in millions)					
Advances	16,672,404	16,737,262	15,558,544	-0.39	7.16
Bills (Import & Inlands Bills)	306,420	291,150	315,040	5.24	-2.74
Investments	4,915,840	4,743,726	3,722,212	3.63	32.07
Total	21,894,664	21,772,138	19,595,796	0.56	11.73

As of July–February FY2024-25, Bangladesh's overall balance deficit narrowed to USD -1.1 billion, down from USD -4.4 billion in the same period of FY2023-24, supported by improvements in the current and financial accounts despite a persistent trade deficit. [Figure -07].

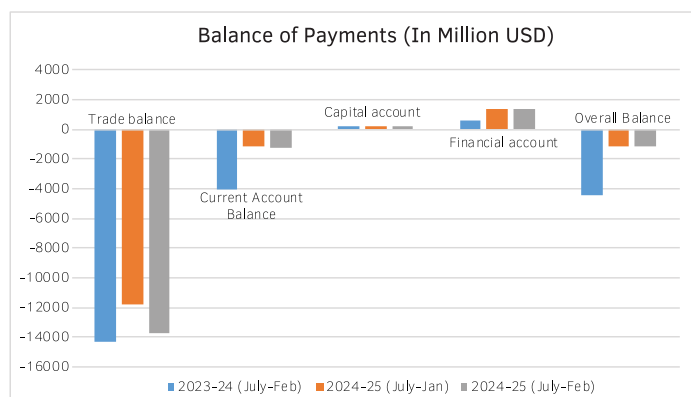


Figure-07 Trend of Balance of Payments

Insights from Numbers

- ▶ Bangladesh's forex reserves rose to \$25.44 billion as of early April 2025, boosted by a record-high remittance inflow of \$3.29 billion in March 2025, which is a 64.7% year-on-year increase from \$1.99 billion in March 2024. Despite a \$1.75 billion ACU payment on 9 March, which brought reserves down to \$19.75 billion, the strong remittance and export performance reversed the decline. Total remittances during July–March FY 2024–25 reached \$21.77 billion, up from \$17.07 billion in the same period of FY 2023–24. Surging remittance inflows—up 27.5% year-on-year over nine months—are driving a timely recovery in forex reserves, reinforcing the need to sustain and support overseas employment channels.
- ▶ The sharp rise in government bank borrowing reflects strained fiscal conditions caused by political disruptions, falling tax revenues, and sluggish economic activity post the regime change in August. While the government has borrowed Tk 74,420 crore from commercial banks, it has also repaid Tk 58,661 crore to the central bank, shifting its financing strategy to rely entirely on commercial institutions after the suspension of direct borrowing from Bangladesh Bank. With private sector credit growth dropping to a multi-year low of 7.66%, banks are left with excess liquidity, increasing their preference for government securities. Despite elevated borrowing needs, this shift hasn't crowded out the private sector, as loan demand remains subdued due to high interest rates and uncertainty. Compounding the situation, NBR's revenue collection fell by 0.98% year-on-year in the July–December FY25 period, intensifying the government's reliance on banking channels and savings instruments to finance its budget.
- ▶ After a broad dip in February 2025, treasury yields across all tenures rebounded strongly in March, with the 20-year yield reaching 12.54%, the highest across the curve. The data reveals a U-shaped trend in yields over the three months. In February 2025, yields declined notably across all maturities, possibly reflecting a temporary easing in inflation expectations or liquidity pressure. However, by March 2025, yields bounced back—short-term rates nearly returned to January levels, while long-term yields (10- to 20-year) surpassed previous highs. The 20-year bond yield rose from 11.94% in January to 12.54% in March, indicating increased government borrowing or rising long-term inflation risk premium. The uptick across the curve, especially in longer tenures, may also signal banks' and investors' growing concerns about future fiscal or macroeconomic risks.
- ▶ The data highlights a continued preference for time deposits, which rose by 9.11% year-on-year, indicating savers' longer-term outlook amid possibly higher interest rates. The sharp decline of 4.55% in demand deposits from December 2024 suggests temporary liquidity adjustments around the year-end or seasonal cash withdrawals. On the credit side, bank investments jumped significantly (32.07%) compared to January 2024, likely reflecting higher government borrowing and banks' growing appetite for low-risk treasury instruments. Meanwhile, private sector credit growth remains modest, with advances rising only 7.16%, and import-related bills fell by 2.74%, indicating tepid trade activity.
- ▶ There has been notable improvement in Bangladesh's external sector position. The trade deficit, although still high at USD -13.7 billion, slightly improved compared to USD -14.3 billion a year earlier. More significantly, the current account deficit dropped by 68.9%, from USD -4.07 billion to USD -1.27 billion, indicating better remittance inflows or lower import pressure. The financial account surplus more than doubled, rising from USD 654 million to USD 1.42 billion, signaling increased external borrowing or foreign investment inflows. These gains helped reduce the overall balance deficit by nearly 75%, reflecting improved macroeconomic stability and external financing conditions.

Data Source: Bangladesh Bank

Mixed Market Mood in March as DSE Indices Reflect Selective Investor Sentiment

"In March 2025, all major indices of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) showed a mixed performance—DSEX and DSMEX declined by 0.34% and 1.62% respectively, CDSET remained almost flat, while DSES and DS30 gained modestly by 0.13% and 0.58%, reflecting selective investor confidence amid overall cautious sentiment."

Faima Akter [Lecturer, BICM] &
Gourav Roy [Lecturer, BICM]



Capital Market

In March 2025, the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) exhibited a mixed performance across its indices. The benchmark index DSEX declined slightly by 17.69 points or 0.34%, indicating mild bearish sentiment in the broader market. The DSES, which represents Shariah-compliant stocks, showed a modest gain of 1.55 points or 0.13%, reflecting relative stability and minor investor interest in Shariah-based equities. The DS30 index, which tracks the performance of the top 30 blue-chip companies, rose by 11 points or 0.58%, signaling strength among large-cap, fundamentally strong stocks. The CDSET index remained virtually unchanged, showing no significant movement. In contrast, the SME index DSMEX recorded the sharpest drop, falling by 16.26 points or 1.62%, highlighting a notable decline in investor confidence in the small and medium enterprise segment. Overall, while selective large-cap and Shariah-compliant stocks showed resilience, the broader and SME segments faced downward pressure.

DSE Market Indices

Index Name	2-Mar-25	27-Mar-25	Change	% Change
DSEX	5,236.85	5,219.16	-17.68512	-0.34%
DSES	1,166.56	1,168.11	1.55	0.13%
DS30	1,903.68	1,914.69	11.00672	0.58%
CDSET	1,049.55	1,049.51	-0.04	0.00%
DSMEX	1,006.56	990.30	-16.26	-1.62%

Table 01: Performance of Capital Market Indices in March, 2025

consecutive sessions, suggesting bullish sentiment and a higher number of advancing stocks. The peak was observed on March 25 with an exceptional AD ratio of 2.27, indicating broad market participation in gains. Notably, this day also saw the highest positive change in AD ratio (+1.43). However, this was followed by a sharp reversal on March 27, where the AD ratio dropped to 1.20 from 2.27, reflecting a decline in bullish momentum. Overall, the AD ratio trends suggest that March 2025 witnessed short-term rallies amid underlying volatility, with sporadic bursts of optimism followed by periods of market weakness.

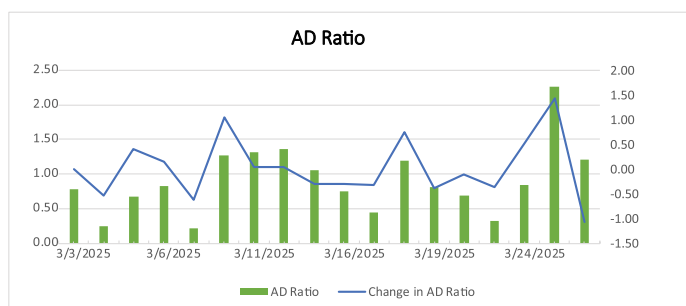


Figure 03: Advance Decline Ratio in March, 2025

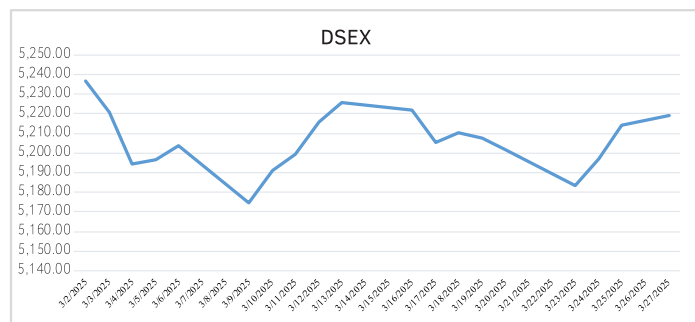


Figure 01: DSEX in March, 2025

The market aggregates of the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) for March 2025 indicate a significant downturn in overall market activity compared to the previous month. Average market capitalization declined by 1.16%, reflecting a decrease in investor confidence or downward pressure on stock prices. More notably, average traded value dropped by 10.82%, signaling reduced investor participation in terms of monetary value. The average number of trades also fell sharply by 12.31%, suggesting lower transaction frequency and market engagement. Most strikingly, the average trade volume plummeted by 18.81%, pointing to a substantial decrease in the number of shares being traded. These declines across key indicators suggest that March 2025 was marked by weakened investor sentiment, reduced liquidity, and cautious market behavior on the DSE.

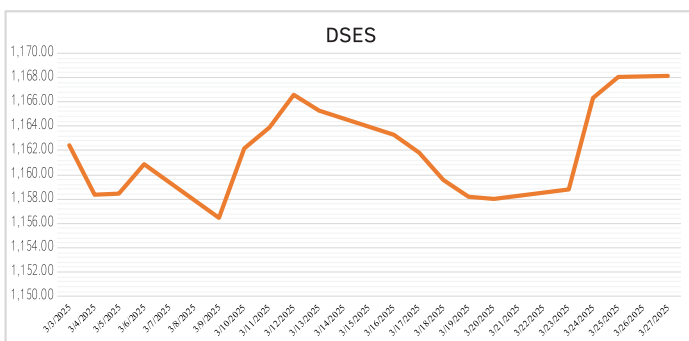


Figure 02: DSES in March, 2025

Particulars	27 February 2025	27 March 2025	Change	% Change
Average Market Capital (TK Million)	6858377.9	6,778,553.6	-79,824.4	-1.16%
Average Traded Value (TK Million)	4591.1	4,094.5	-496.6	-10.82%
Average Number of Trades	146858.5	128,776.8	-18,081.7	-12.31%
Average Trade Volume	190084131.9	154,326,928.6	-35,757,203.3	-18.81%

Table 02 Market Aggregates in March, 2025

The Advance-Decline (AD) ratio data for the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) in March 2025 shows a volatile and uneven market sentiment. At the beginning of the month, the AD ratio hovered below 1.0, indicating more declining stocks than advancing ones. The lowest AD ratio was recorded on March 9 (0.21), reflecting a sharp bearish trend as 274 stocks declined while only 58 advanced. However, from March 10 onward, market breadth improved significantly, with the AD ratio crossing above 1.0 for several

In March 2025, Bangladesh's capital market was influenced by several macroeconomic factors that shaped investor behavior and market performance. The annual inflation rate eased to 9.32% in February 2025, down from 9.94% in January. This decline suggests a modest stabilization of consumer prices, potentially alleviating some operational cost pressures on businesses. As of March 9, 2025, Bangladesh's gross foreign exchange reserves stood at \$19.7 billion, following a \$1.75 billion payment to the Asian Clearing Union for import bills. Earlier in the year, reserves improved to \$20.9 billion on February 20, up from \$19.96 billion in January, driven by strong remittance inflows.

In March 2025, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) continued its efforts to enhance market transparency and investor confidence. The commission held a series of meetings with key stakeholders, including the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE), and other relevant bodies, aiming to develop a comprehensive roadmap for improving market transparency and fostering a more prosperous market environment. This action highlights the BSEC's commitment to addressing the concerns of investors and market participants amid fluctuating market conditions.

Currently, there are 15 Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in the pipeline awaiting approval from BSEC. Out of these, 7 IPOs are applying for the SME board, while the remaining 8 companies are applying for the main board.

On average, the market PE ratio of the Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited this month was 24.16 [Figure-04]. BXPHERMA and ABB1STMF emerged as the top companies with the highest turnover and return respectively, over the month. On the other hand EBL1STMF was the top loser [Table-03]. In terms of sector return, maximum sectors showed negative returns except for pharmaceuticals, mutual fund and Ceramic sectors [Figure-05]. In terms of sectoral turnover, bank, pharmaceuticals, textile, and food sectors have higher contributions [Figure-06].

Turnover				Gainer			Loser		
SI	Stock	Turn Over	Total (%)	SI	Stock	Return (%)	SI	Stock	Return (%)
1	BXPHERMA	866.69	13.65%	1	ABB1STMF	18.42%	1	EBL1STMF	-12.12%
2	ORIONINFU	765.33	11.26%	2	FIRSTFIN	14.71%	2	UCB	-9.09%
3	SPCERAMICS	555.85	8.07%	3	BXPHERMA	13.65%	3	IBP	-7.52%
4	SQURPHARMA	382.9	5.60%	4	EXIM1STMF	12.12%	4	1STPRIMFMF	-7.21%
5	BEACHHATCH	352.8	5.26%	5	EASTRNLUK	10.26%	5	BENGALWTL	-6.40%

Table-03 Top Five Turnover, Gainer, and Loser in March, 2025

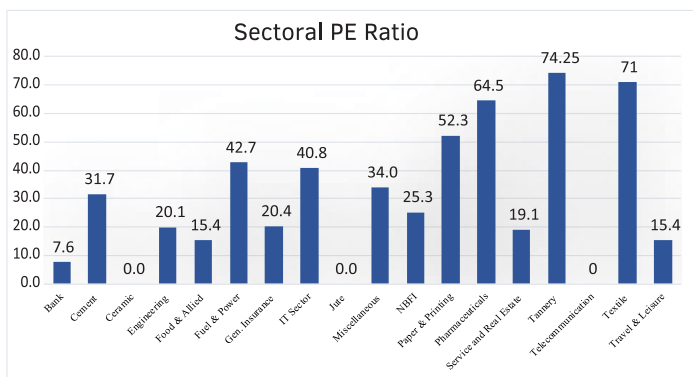


Figure-04: Market PE Ratios in March, 2025

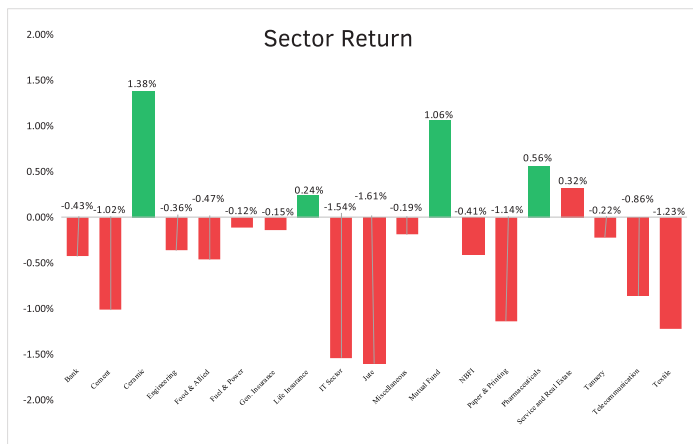


Figure-05: Sector Return in March, 2025

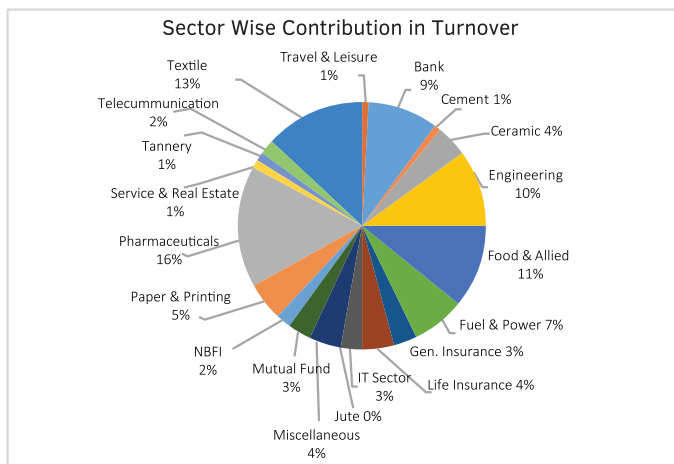


Figure-06: Sectoral Contribution in Turnover in March, 2025

In March 2025, India's BSESENSEX posted a strong return of 5.92%, followed by Pakistan's Karachi 100 with a positive 5.20%, indicating solid market performance in these countries. China's China A50 showed moderate growth at 1.14%, while Japan's Nikkei 225 saw a decline of 5.74%, reflecting underperformance in the Japanese market. [Table-04]. In the commodity futures market, Sugar, Cotton, and Gold experienced positive returns, reflecting gains in their respective markets. However, Natural Gas, Soybean, and Crude Oil saw negative returns, indicating a decline in their prices during the period. These fluctuations highlight the varying performance across different commodities, with some showing growth while others faced losses [Table-05].

Performance Comparison of the World's Major Index		
Country	Index Name	Return
India	BSESENSEX	5.92%
China	China A50	1.14%
Japan	Nikkei 225	-5.74%
Pakistan	Karachi 100	5.20%
Bangladesh	DSEX	-0.34%

Table 04 Performance Comparison of the World's Major Index in March, 2025

Performance Comparison of Commodity Futures			
Commodity name	Return	Price (USD)	Parameter
SUGAR	3.93%	18.92	Lbs
NATURAL GAS	-13.78%	3.83	MMBtu
COTTON	2.72%	63.30	Lbs
SOYBEAN	-2.08%	977.00	Bu
GOLD	4.09%	3037.10	t.oz
CRUDEOIL	-6.51%	61.99	Barrel

Table 05 Performance Comparison of Commodity Futures in March, 2025

In summary, March 2025 saw a mixed performance in Bangladesh's capital market, with selective gains in key indices while others faced modest declines. Investor sentiment remained cautious, influenced by ongoing macroeconomic challenges such as inflation, foreign exchange fluctuations, and tightening liquidity. Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) continued its efforts to improve market transparency and ensure regulatory compliance, reflecting its commitment to fostering a more stable market environment. However, addressing underlying economic issues and effectively implementing market reforms will be crucial for restoring investor confidence and driving sustainable growth in the long term.



From a Rising Star to a Global Contender: Bangladesh's Journey to Economic Maturity



In the last few decades, Bangladesh has defied expectations and emerged as one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. From a nation grappling with poverty and instability after its independence in 1971, Bangladesh has transformed into a rising economic star. Its remarkable progress, underpinned by steady GDP growth, robust export performance, and a burgeoning demographic dividend, paints a compelling picture of resilience and potential.

The Foundations of Growth

Bangladesh's economic ascent is driven by several key factors:

- 1. Export-Led Growth:** The ready-made garment (RMG) industry, contributing over 80% of the country's exports, has been the backbone of Bangladesh's economy. Competitive labor costs and government incentives have helped the sector thrive, making Bangladesh the second-largest apparel exporter globally, after China.
- 2. Demographic Dividend:** With a median age of 27, Bangladesh enjoys a young and dynamic workforce. This demographic advantage presents opportunities to drive economic growth, provided the workforce is adequately educated and skilled.
- 3. Infrastructure Development:** Mega projects such as the Padma Bridge, Metro Rail, and deep-sea ports are transforming Bangladesh's connectivity and logistics landscape, making it an attractive hub for trade and investment.
- 4. Remittances:** Remittances from the millions of Bangladeshi workers abroad play a crucial role in stabilizing the economy, contributing significantly to foreign exchange reserves and supporting household incomes.

Comparing Bangladesh to the Global Economy

In terms of GDP, Bangladesh holds the 35th position globally, with a GDP of approximately \$459.29 billion as of 2024. When compared to countries like Vietnam, the Philippines, and Malaysia, Bangladesh's economy has grown rapidly but still lags in terms of per capita GDP. The population of over 170 million plays a significant role in determining the country's economic dynamics.

1. Population vs. GDP:

- o Bangladesh's GDP per capita is approximately \$2,700.
- o If Bangladesh's population were reduced by half while maintaining the same GDP, its per capita GDP would increase to over \$5,400, comparable to nations like Indonesia.

2. Global Rankings in Production and Exports:

- o **Rice Production:** Bangladesh ranks 4th globally, after China, India, and Indonesia.
- o **Jute Production:** Bangladesh is the world's largest producer and exporter of jute, surpassing India in global dominance for eco-friendly jute products.
- o **Garments:** As the 2nd largest garment exporter globally, Bangladesh supplies major brands across the world.

- o **Fish Production:** Ranking 5th in aquaculture production, Bangladesh is a significant contributor to global fish supplies.

- o **Vegetables:** Bangladesh is emerging as a major producer of vegetables, ranking within the top 10 globally.

- o **Leather and Footwear:** The country ranks among the top 10 exporters of leather goods and footwear.

3. Economic Growth Rate:

Bangladesh's GDP growth consistently outpaces many developed and developing nations, averaging over 6% annually for the last decade.



Figure 01: Bangladesh Agri Products Position Worldwide

Key Contributions to the Global Economy

Bangladesh's significant contributions to the global economy stem from its robust production capabilities:

1. Textiles and Apparel:

Contributing over 80% of export earnings, this sector positions Bangladesh as a critical player in global supply chains.

2. Agriculture:

As a top producer of rice and jute, Bangladesh supports global food security and eco-friendly product markets.

3. ICT and Digital Exports:

With the "Digital Bangladesh" initiative, ICT exports are growing rapidly, competing with nations like India and the Philippines.

4. Aquaculture and Seafood:

The fish export sector supports both global food supply and local livelihoods.

Challenges Along the Path

Despite its achievements, Bangladesh faces a host of challenges that could impede its economic progress:

1. Climate Vulnerability:

As one of the country's most vulnerable to climate change, rising sea levels and extreme weather events threaten Bangladesh's agricultural productivity and infrastructure.

2. Export Dependence:

The heavy reliance on the RMG sector leaves the economy vulnerable to global market fluctuations and competition from emerging low-cost producers.

3. Youth Unemployment:

While the young population is an asset, unemployment and underemployment among youth could undermine the potential of the demographic dividend.

4. Energy Security:

Rapid industrialization has increased energy demand and ensuring a sustainable and affordable energy supply remains a pressing concern.

5. Unstable Financial System:

Weak regulatory frameworks and inconsistent monetary policies have led to financial instability in recent years. Issues such as non-performing loans, banking inefficiencies, and fraudulent activities have undermined investor confidence. For example, high-profile banking scams have highlighted the need for stricter oversight and transparency in the financial sector. Without robust measures, these vulnerabilities could escalate into systemic risks.

6. Corruption and Governance Issues:

Corruption in financial and administrative systems continues to be a significant barrier to economic progress. Effective enforcement of anti-corruption laws is essential to build public trust and attract foreign investment. For instance, recent actions against financial fraud and misuse of funds, where high-profile individuals were brought to justice, illustrate the government's intent to strengthen accountability. However, more consistent efforts are required to ensure lasting reform.

A Vision for the Future

Bangladesh's leadership has articulated an ambitious vision to become an upper-middle-income country by 2031 and a developed nation by 2041. Achieving these goals will require strategic investments and policy reforms:

1. Diversifying Exports:

Beyond garments, sectors like ICT, pharmaceuticals, and agro-processing hold promise. Encouraging export diversification will reduce reliance on a single industry and build resilience.

2. Digital Transformation:

The "Digital Bangladesh" initiative has laid the groundwork for a knowledge-based economy. Investments in ICT infrastructure and digital literacy will be crucial for future growth.

3. Education and Skills Development:

Aligning the education system with market demands is critical to addressing the skills gap and enhancing productivity.

4. Climate Adaptation:

Investing in green technology, renewable energy, and resilient infrastructure will help mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

5. Financial Sector Reforms:

Strengthening regulatory frameworks, improving banking oversight, and enhancing financial literacy are crucial to stabilize the financial system. Transparent policies and strict actions against financial misconduct will foster a healthy economic environment.

Bangladesh stands at a pivotal juncture in its economic journey. With strategic foresight and concerted efforts, it can transition from a rising star to a global contender, serving as a model for other developing nations. By leveraging its strengths and addressing its challenges, Bangladesh can unlock its full potential and achieve sustainable, inclusive growth, solidifying its place in the global economic landscape.

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