

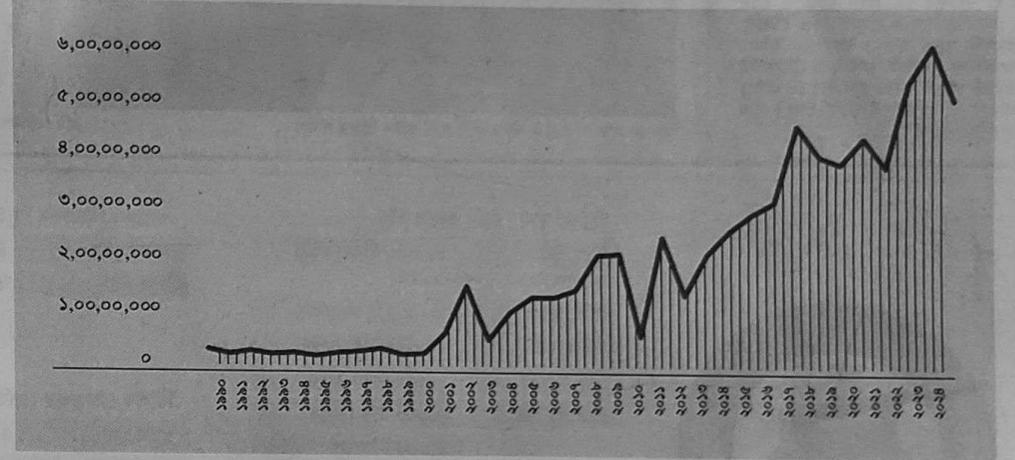
বণিক বার্তা

16 JUN 2025

গম রফতানিতে রাশিয়া



তুলনামূলক সস্তা দামে সরবরাহের কারণে উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোয় গমের প্রধান উৎস দেশ রাশিয়া। তবে শীতল আবহাওয়া ও খরায় সম্প্রতি উৎপাদন কিছুটা কমেছে, যার প্রভাব পড়েছে রফতানি বাজারে। গত বছর রাশিয়া মোট ৪ কোটি ৬০ লাখ টন গম রফতানি করে, যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় ১৭ দশমিক ১২ শতাংশ কম



রফতানি (টন)

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
১৯৯০	১২,০০,০০০	৪.৩৫%
১৯৯১	৫,৫৫,০০০	-৫৩.৭৫%
১৯৯২	৯,০০,০০০	৬২.১৬%
১৯৯৩	৫,০০,০০০	-৪৪.৪৪%
১৯৯৪	৬,১৯,০০০	২৩.৮০%
১৯৯৫	২,০৬,০০০	-৬৬.৭২%
১৯৯৬	৬,৯৭,০০০	২৩৮.৩৫%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
১৯৯৭	১১,১১,০০০	৫৯.৪০%
১৯৯৮	১৬,৫২,০০০	৪৮.৬৯%
১৯৯৯	৫,১৮,০০০	-৬৮.৬৪%
২০০০	৬,৯৬,০০০	৩৪.৩৬%
২০০১	৪৩,৭২,০০০	৫২৮.১৬%
২০০২	১,২৬,২১,০০০	১৮৮.৬৮%
২০০৩	৩১,১৪,০০০	-৭৫.৩৩%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০০৪	৭৯,৫১,০০০	১৫৫.৩৩%
২০০৫	১,০৬,৬৪,০০০	৩৪.১২%
২০০৬	১,০৭,৯০,০০০	১.১৮%
২০০৭	১,২২,২০,০০০	১৩.২৫%
২০০৮	১,৮৩,৯৩,০০০	৫০.৫২%
২০০৯	১,৮৫,৫৬,০০০	০.৮৯%
২০১০	৩৯,৮৩,০০০	-৭৮.৫৪%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০১১	২,১৬,২৭,০০০	৪৪২.৯৮%
২০১২	১,১৩,০৮,০০০	-৪৭.৭১%
২০১৩	১,৮৬,০৯,০০০	৬৪.৫৬%
২০১৪	২,২৮,০০,০০০	২২.৫২%
২০১৫	২,৫৫,৪৬,০০০	১২.০৪%
২০১৬	২,৭৮,১৫,০০০	৮.৮৮%
২০১৭	৪,১৪,৪৭,০০০	৪৯.০১%

সাল	রফতানি (টন)	বৃদ্ধির হার (%)
২০১৮	৩,৫৮,৬৩,০০০	-১৩.৪৭%
২০১৯	৩,৪৪,৮৫,০০০	-৩.৮৪%
২০২০	৩,৯১,০০,০০০	১৩.৩৮%
২০২১	৩,৪০,০০,০০০	-১৩.০৪%
২০২২	৪,৯০,০০,০০০	৪৪.১২%
২০২৩	৫,৫৫,০০,০০০	১৩.২৭%
২০২৪	৪,৬০,০০,০০০	-১৭.১২%

সূত্র : ইন্ডাস্ট্রিয়াল মিনিস্ট্রি



Bangladesh's economy at risk from Iran-Israel conflict

MD DEEN ISLAM

The intensifying Iran-Israel conflict has created ripples across the globe, affecting economies far removed from the battle zones. Bangladesh is no exception. While oil prices rise amid instability in the Middle East and key sea routes such as the Suez Canal and Strait of Hormuz become insecure, Bangladesh is confronted with multiple economic stresses, from inflation and crippling import bills to declining remittances and strained foreign reserves.

The most immediate concern is rising oil prices. Bangladesh, which imports most of its crude oil from the Gulf states, is especially vulnerable. Higher fuel prices feed directly into production costs across the economy, from manufacturing to agriculture. The mechanism is straightforward: cost-push inflation, where businesses pass on rising costs of purchase and transport to consumers. The inflation rate has already crossed double digits, and higher fuel prices are likely to push it further. Supply-side inflation will be difficult to manage, especially as fiscal space has tightened under the interim government.

Bangladesh's economy has long relied on expatriate remittances, largely from the Gulf. In 2024, the country earned around \$27 billion in remittances, about 6 percent of GDP, with most receipts coming from Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Oman. Any major escalation in hostilities could trigger mass job losses or force expatriates to return home, adding pressure on families and local consumer demand.

Remittances also sustain foreign reserves, which have fallen from a peak of about \$45 billion in 2021 to around \$25 billion today, equivalent to some four months of import bills. If remittance inflows weaken and export earnings fall, reserves will decline further, forcing the Bangladesh



Bank to let the taka depreciate further. Even if a weaker taka boosts export competitiveness, it will raise import costs and foreign currency obligations, straining the current account and the budget's capacity for debt repayment.

Exporters, especially in the ready-made garments sector that generates over 80 percent of export earnings, face additional headwinds. Rerouted shipping to avoid the Red Sea would add shipping time and costs, cutting into profit margins. Delays could erode Bangladesh's reputation for timely delivery. Combined with muted consumer spending in the US and EU, as inflation bites in those markets, demand for Bangladeshi goods may falter. Rising costs and falling demand could dent export volumes, reduce foreign currency inflows and pressure GDP growth.

Agriculture and domestic industry are not insulated. Fuel powers mechanised farming, irrigation and transport. Manufacturers facing higher input costs must either absorb losses or pass them on, contributing to food price inflation. The government could be forced to reinstate subsidies, further straining the budget.

Bangladesh's financial sector, already struggling with high non-performing loans, faces fresh risks. Capital adequacy is thin, and credit growth could stall as lenders become cautious. Sustained high inflation and a weaker currency would likely increase defaults, weakening bank balance sheets. The stock market, already under strain, could see deeper losses as investors retreat amid growing uncertainty.

Bangladesh must act swiftly. Policies could include setting up fuel hedging arrangements or long-term contracts to limit price shocks, strengthening reserves management, creating a remittance stabilisation fund, subsidising shipping for garments and food, and offering targeted aid to vulnerable sectors. These steps, alongside fiscal discipline, could protect livelihoods and sustain growth.

The Iran-Israel war may seem distant, but its financial shockwaves have already reached Dhaka. To steer through this storm, Bangladesh needs coordinated action, visionary leadership and bold policymaking to avert deeper economic distress.

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Bangladesh to open new missions in five countries to boost trade, diplomacy

DIPLOMACY - BANGLADESH

ABUL KASHEM

Missions will be set up in Dublin, Oslo, Buenos Aires, Frankfurt, São Paulo

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has proposed establishing new diplomatic missions in five strategic cities to strengthen trade, political ties, and support for Bangladeshi expatriates amid shifting geopolitical and economic realities.

The missions will be set up in Dublin (Ireland), Oslo (Norway), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Frankfurt (Germany), and São Paulo (Brazil), according to ministry sources.

Officials described the move as a strategic necessity in the context of Bangladesh's graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status and the evolving global order.

On 2 June, the ministry sent a letter to the Ministry of Finance seeking approval for the creation of new posts and resources to operationalise the missions.

The letter, signed by Assistant Secretary Abu Sumaiya, said a diplomatic presence in these key locations would

not only open new economic opportunities but also solidify a future-oriented, multidimensional foreign policy.

For instance, the ministry noted that establishing an embassy in Ireland – a progressive, tech-driven country – could enhance access to IT, healthcare, and higher education sectors.

Norway was identified as a leading nation in global peace, climate finance, and human rights. A strategic partnership there could help Bangladesh gain a stronger voice in global development policy.

In Frankfurt, home to a large Bangladeshi diaspora and Europe's financial hub, the ministry plans to set up a consulate general.

This would facilitate consular services and deepen Bangladesh's integration with German trade, investment, and export markets. A mission in Argentina, a key regional power in Latin America, is expected to boost access for Bangladeshi exports, foster agricultural cooperation, and expand diplomatic presence in the Global South.

Though Bangladesh already has an embassy in Brasília, the lack of a mission in São Paulo – Brazil's commercial capital – has reportedly limited services to expatriates and

hindered trade expansion.

The ministry said a permanent diplomatic mission enhances Bangladesh's geopolitical influence, strengthens the confidence of expatriates, and enables more effective representation of national interests in host countries' policy-making.

It added that such efforts also elevate Bangladesh's stature on the global stage and deepen its political, economic, and cultural ties with key regions.

Bangladesh currently maintains 84 diplomatic missions in 60 countries, according to official figures.

