সমকাল
~~12 JUL 2026~~
10 JUL 2026

দক্ষিণ এশিয়ায় এবারও সর্বোচ্চ মূল্যস্ফীতি থাকবে বাংলাদেশে

■ বিশেষ প্রতিনিধি

এডিবির পূর্বাভাস

চলতি ২০২৬-২৭ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের গড় মূল্যস্ফীতি হতে পারে ৮ দশমকি ৮ শতাংশ, যা দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার অন্যান্য দেশের তুলনায় সর্বোচ্চ। গত অর্থবছরেও বাংলাদেশে মূল্যস্ফীতির হার এ অঞ্চলের অন্যান্য দেশের চেয়ে বেশি ছিল। গতকাল বৃহস্পতিবার প্রকাশিত এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংকের এশিয়ান ডেভেলপমেন্ট আউটলুক (এডিও) এমন পূর্বাভাস দিয়েছে।

এডিবির এই পূর্বাভাস গত অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশে যে হারে মূল্যস্ফীতি হয়েছে, তার চেয়ে বেশি। বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) সম্প্রতি ২০২৫-২৬ অর্থবছরের বার্ষিক মূল্যস্ফীতির পরিসংখ্যান প্রকাশ করেছে। গত অর্থবছরে মূল্যস্ফীতি হয়েছে ৮ দশমিক ৭ শতাংশ।

এডিবি বলেছে, চলতি অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের মোট দেশজ উৎপাদনের (জিডিপি) প্রবৃদ্ধি হতে পারে ৪ দশমিক ৫ শতাংশ। এটি চলতি অর্থবছরে বিবিএসের সাময়িক হিসাবে ৩ দশমকি ৭ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধির তুলনায় বেশি। বাংলাদেশে গত তিনটি অর্থবছর ধরে প্রবৃদ্ধি ৪ শতাংশের আশপাশে ছিল।

এডিওতে বাংলাদেশ বিষয়ে বলা হয়েছে, অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির গতি খুব দ্রুত বাড়বে না। কারণ ব্যাংকিং খাতের দুর্বলতা, জ্বালানি সরবরাহের সীমাবদ্ধতা এবং আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে বাংলাদেশের প্রতিযোগিতামূলক সক্ষমতার ঘাটতি এখনও বড় বাধা হয়ে রয়েছে। জ্বালানি, গ্যাস ও বিদ্যুতের দাম বাড়ার প্রভাব, পরিবহন ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি এবং বিনিময় হারজনিত চাপের কারণে উচ্চ মূল্যস্ফীতি থাকবে।

এডিবির বাংলাদেশ আবাসিক মিশনের ভারপ্রাপ্ত প্রধান আকিরা মাতসুবাগা বলেন, কঠিন বৈশ্বিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ পরিস্থিতির মধ্যেও শক্তিশালী রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ এবং সেবা খাতের স্থিতিশীলতা বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতিকে সহায়তা করছে। তবে দীর্ঘমেয়াদি প্রবৃদ্ধি নিশ্চিত করতে সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা, বিনিয়োগ পরিবেশের উন্নয়ন, আর্থিক খাতের সুশাসন এবং জ্বালানি ও অবকাঠামো খাতে সংস্কার জরুরি।

মূল্যস্ফীতি কেন অন্যদের চেয়ে বেশি থাকবে

এডিবির প্রতিবেদনে উল্লেখ করা হয় যে, বাংলাদেশে জ্বালানি তেল ও বিদ্যুতের দাম বাড়ার পরোক্ষ প্রভাব চলতি অর্থবছরেও অনুভূত হবে। মধ্যপ্রাচ্যে চলমান সংঘর্ষের ফলে বিশ্ববাজারে জ্বালানি তেলের সরবরাহ ব্যাহত হয়েছে এবং দাম বেড়েছে। বাংলাদেশ আমদানি করা জ্বালানির ওপর অনেকাংশে নির্ভরশীল হওয়ায় এই অভিঘাত সরাসরি দেশের অভ্যন্তরীণ জ্বালানি, পরিবহন এবং খাদ্যপণ্যের দাম বাড়িয়ে দিচ্ছে। জ্বালানির দাম বাড়ার ফলে পরিবহন খরচ এবং সার উৎপাদন বা আমদানি ব্যয় বেড়ে গেছে, যা সরাসরি খাদ্য মূল্যস্ফীতিকে উস্কে দিচ্ছে। সরবরাহ চেইন ব্যাহত হওয়ার কারণে মালবাহী জাহাজের ভাড়াসহ অন্যান্য লজিস্টিক খরচ বেড়ে যাওয়াও মূল্যস্ফীতি উঁচুতে রাখার একটি বড় কারণ।

তুলনামূলকভাবে দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার অন্যান্য দেশে মূল্যস্ফীতি অনেকটা নিয়ন্ত্রণে থাকবে বলে পূর্বাভাস দেওয়া হয়েছে। ভারতে ৪ শতাংশ, শ্রীলঙ্কায় ৫ দশমিক ২ শতাংশ এবং নেপালে ৫ শতাংশ মূল্যস্ফীতি হতে পারে। এমনকি পাকিস্তানের প্রক্ষেপিত মূল্যস্ফীতিও (৮.৩ শতাংশ) বাংলাদেশের চেয়ে কিছুটা কম থাকবে। মূলত অভ্যন্তরীণ কাঠামোগত দুর্বলতা এবং জ্বালানি দামের দীর্ঘমেয়াদি প্রভাবের কারণেই বাংলাদেশে মূল্যস্ফীতি সবার চেয়ে বেশি থাকার শঙ্কা রয়েছে।

ভারতে জ্বালানি ও খাদ্যের দাম দ্রুত স্বাভাবিক স্তরে ফিরে আসবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে, যা সামগ্রিক মূল্যস্তর কমিয়ে আনবে। নেপালে কৃষিপণ্যের সরবরাহ উন্নত হওয়ায় খাদ্যপণ্যের দাম কমতির দিকে ছিল, যা তাদের গড় মূল্যস্ফীতি সীমিত রাখতে সাহায্য করবে। শ্রীলঙ্কায় আইএমএফ কর্মসূচির আওতায় জ্বালানি মূল্যের সংস্কার এবং খরচ-সাশ্রয়ী নীতিমালা অনুসরণ করা হচ্ছে। ফলে ২০২৭ সালে সেখানে মূল্যস্ফীতি ৫ দশমিক ২ শতাংশে থাকবে বলে পূর্বাভাস দেওয়া হয়েছে।

দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার বৃহত্তম অর্থনীতির দেশ ভারত ২০২৬-২৭ অর্থবছরে ৭ দশমিক ৩ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করবে বলে পূর্বাভাস রয়েছে। প্রতিবেশী পাকিস্তান এবং নেপালের প্রবৃদ্ধি প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে যথাক্রমে ৩ দশমিক ৭ শতাংশ এবং ৪ দশমিক ৫ শতাংশ। অন্যদিকে যেসব দেশ পঞ্জিকা বছর অনুসরণ করে, তাদের মধ্যে ভুটান ২০২৭ সালে ৭ দশমিক ২ শতাংশ এবং শ্রীলঙ্কা ৪ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি পেতে পারে। মালদ্বীপের ক্ষেত্রে প্রবৃদ্ধি ৩ শতাংশ হতে পারে বলে প্রতিবেদনে উল্লেখ রয়েছে।

EU urges faster reforms as Bangladesh eyes FTA talks

STAR BUSINESS REPORT

Bangladesh should accelerate reforms, including the removal of non-tariff barriers and improvements to the business environment, to pave the way for advancing talks on a free trade agreement (FTA) with the European Union, the economic bloc's Ambassador Michael Miller said yesterday.

Bangladesh-EU relations stand at a crucial juncture as the country prepares to graduate from the least developed country (LDC) category, he also said after a meeting with Commerce Minister Khandakar Abdul Muktadir at the Planning Commission in Agargaon, Dhaka.

He said the EU was ready to begin exploratory discussions on an FTA and had already shared a proposal with Bangladesh.

The ambassador stressed the need for timely and concrete measures to remove non-tariff barriers, improve the investment climate and ensure the smooth continuation of trade benefits after Bangladesh's LDC graduation.

"If the necessary reforms and preparations are completed on time, positive progress can be made in advancing negotiations on a Bangladesh-EU Free Trade Agreement," he said.

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EU urges faster reforms

FROM PAGE B1

During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral trade relations, investment opportunities, existing non-tariff barriers, Bangladesh's LDC graduation and prospects for an FTA.

Minister Muktadir said the government was working sincerely to address the concerns raised by the EU and had already made progress in several areas.

The government is implementing its commitments while creating an environment that would attract greater foreign investment, reduce trade barriers and strengthen the confidence of international partners in Bangladesh's economy, he said.

The minister also said the government was giving due importance to all concerns and expectations of the EU and was addressing them one by one to demonstrate Bangladesh's commitment to fulfilling its international obligations.

Muktadir also expressed hope that Bangladesh would establish a more conducive environment for foreign investment, resolve the country's energy crisis, remove trade barriers and improve the management of state-owned industrial enterprises through efficient private-sector participation.

He said these reforms would help build a stronger foundation for the country's economy.

Economic Relations Division Secretary Md Shahriar Kader Siddiky, Commerce Secretary Md Ataur Rahman Khan, Additional Secretary Ayesha Akter and other senior officials of the commerce ministry also attended the meeting.

Govt plans raising RMG's incentive to 5% to revive struggling spinners

TEXTILE / BANGLADESH

REYAD HOSSAIN

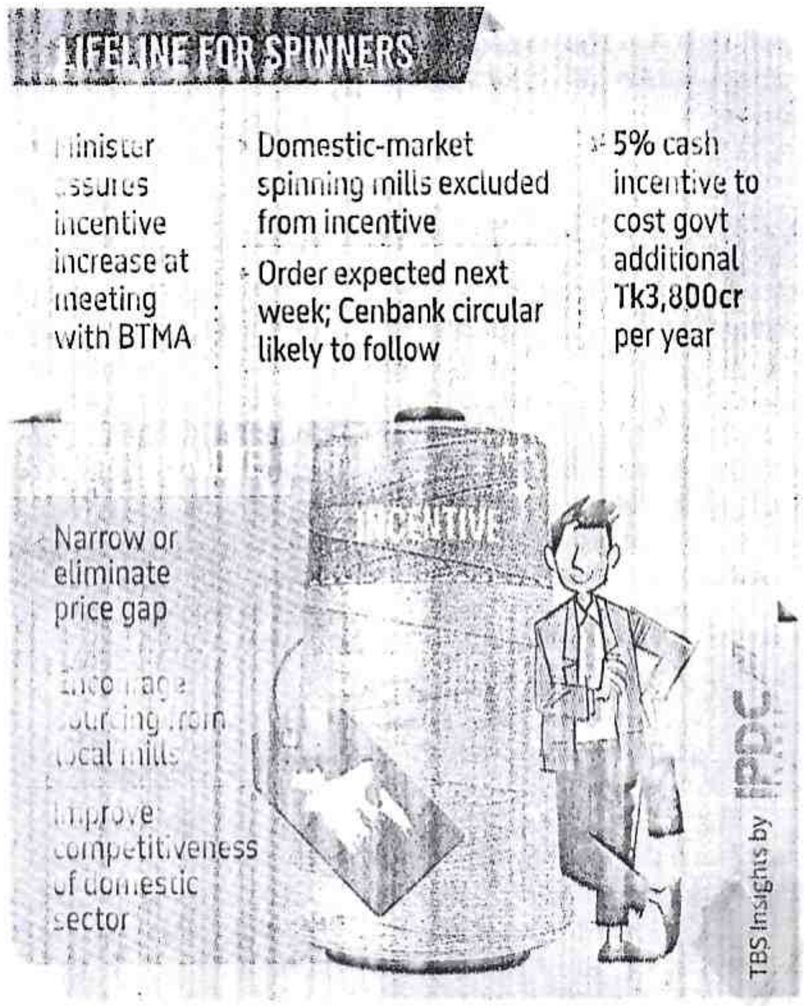
The government is set to step in to support the country's struggling spinning industry by raising the cash incentive for apparel exports made with locally produced yarn from the existing 1.5% to 5%. The move would cost the exchequer an estimated Tk3,800 crore.

Finance Minister Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury assured textile industry leaders of the increase during a meeting yesterday, Showkat Aziz Russell, president of the Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA), told The Business Standard. Two other BTMA leaders who attended the meeting confirmed the development.

However, the enhanced incentive will exclusively benefit garment exporters using locally produced yarn. Spinning mills supplying the domestic market, which provide raw materials worth approximately $8 billion annually, will not receive this financial support.

Narrowing the price gap

Textile mill owners and garment exporters said increasing the | SEE PAGE 2 COL 1



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incentive would significantly narrow, or even eliminate, the price gap between imported and locally produced yarn.

This will encourage apparel exporters to source more yarn from domestic textile mills, they said. Nearly 95% of Bangladesh's imported yarn currently comes from India.

Russell stated that the government is expected to issue the official order next week. The incentive will be paid to garment exporters based on the value of their exports.

"The higher incentive will narrow the price gap between locally produced and imported yarn to less than 10 US cents per kilogramme, or even eliminate it altogether," Russell said. "This will encourage garment exporters to source yarn from local textile mills instead of importing it. In other words, we will be able to remain competitive."

He added that the association had been pressing for this measure since the tenure of the interim government. "Had they acted then, more than 200 textile mills might not have shut down over the past two years," Russell noted.

Speaking on condition of anonymity, another BTMA leader told TBS that the prime minister had already taken a policy decision to support the textile sector after being briefed on its challenges and had given the relevant authorities the green light last Sunday.

According to the official, once the finance ministry approves the proposal next week, Bangladesh Bank is expected to issue the necessary circular.

When asked about the proposal, the Finance Minister declined to comment directly but stated: "We have already taken several initiatives to protect the industry. We will take more."

Textile sector under strain

According to BTMA data, Bangladesh imported yarn worth around Tk26,000 crore in FY25 despite having sufficient domestic capacity.

Garment exporters previously received a 4% cash incentive for using local yarn, but the government cut it to 1.5% in 2024 as part of preparations for LDC graduation. The incentive is also subject to a 10% tax, while lengthy processing costs further reduce its value.

Meanwhile, the Indian government has continued to support its textile industry, allowing Indian producers to export yarn to Bangladesh at lower prices, BTMA said. It said these measures had at one stage given imported Indian yarn a price advantage of about 30 cents.

According to BTMA, Bangladesh has more than 1,800 textile mills, including 527 spinning mills, with a total investment of about $23 billion. The association said the industry can meet the country's entire cotton yarn demand and around 60% of non-cotton yarn demand.

BGMEA President Mahmud Hasan Khan Babu said imports still account for around 40% of cotton yarn and fabric demand and nearly 90% of non-cotton yarn demand.

Price advantage to be 12-15 cents

Textile mill owners said 30-count yarn currently sells for about $2.85 per kg in India, compared with around $3.05 for locally produced yarn in Bangladesh.

Garment manufacturers, however, said they would still prefer local yarn even if it costs up to 20 cents more, as

Current prices (per kg)

India yarn: $2.85
- 95% of imports from India

Bangladesh yarn: $3.05
- Current gap $0.20
- Target gap: Below $0.10 or eliminated

domestic sourcing reduces banking, warehousing and work-in-process costs. If the proposed 5% cash incentive is introduced, exporters estimate the effective price gap would narrow to just 12–15 cents per kg after accounting for these savings.

"Our rule of thumb is to buy locally even if domestic yarn costs 20–30 cents more," BGMEA President Mahmud Hasan Khan Babu told The Business Standard. "The proposed incentive will narrow the gap to below 20 cents, encouraging greater sourcing from local mills."

"Bangladesh's textile mills are dying," he said. "The garment sector may not feel the impact immediately, but the consequences will become evident in two to three years."

Fakir Group, one of the country's largest apparel exporters, currently imports about 70% of its yarn requirements. Managing Director Fakir Kamruzzaman Nahid said the company would increase local purchases if the incentive improves price competitiveness.

Faisal Samad, managing director of Surman Garments, said importing yarn involves warehousing, banking costs and administrative hassles. "If the proposed incentive is implemented, purchases from local suppliers will certainly increase," he said.

Fazlul Hoque, managing director of Israq Spinning Mills, said no importer would choose

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Fazlul Hoque, managing director of Israq Spinning Mills, said no importer would choose foreign yarn if the price difference falls to around 20 cents per kg.

Israq Spinning Mills in Sreepur, Gazipur, can produce 5,000 tonnes of yarn a month, but around 30% of its capacity remains unused.

"If demand increases, we can fully utilise our capacity," Fazlul said. "We hope the government raises the cash incentive to boost sales and help save the sector."

Gas crisis needs to be resolved

Industry leaders said spinning mills are operating well below capacity because of weak demand and gas shortages, leaving about 30% of the country's yarn production capacity idle.

They said the proposed cash incentive would provide some relief, but uninterrupted gas supply is essential for the sector's long-term survival. Khorshed Alam, managing director of Little Star Spinning Mills, told The Business Standard his factory is operating at just 60% capacity because of gas shortages.

"Our approved gas pressure is 10 PSI, but during peak hours we receive only 1–1.5 PSI, and sometimes no gas at all. It is becoming difficult to run the factory," he said.

He said the available gas is enough to operate only 20% of the mill's capacity. By supplementing it with electricity from the Rural Electrification Board, solar power and battery backup, the company has raised utilisation to about 70%.

Zaman Khan Jitu, managing director of export-oriented spinner NZ Group, said gas supply had briefly improved but has since fallen to its lowest level.

"Although our approved pressure is 15 PSI, we are getting only about 1 PSI, which is nowhere near enough to sustain production," he said. He added that solar power meets only around 10% of the factory's energy needs. "The proposed incentive will deliver little benefit unless the gas supply improves."

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EU keen on FTA with Bangladesh; technical team to visit soon

- Roadmap to be formed for implementing trade agreement
- EU stresses timely reforms, removal of non-tariff barriers
- Govt works to address EU's concerns in trade

BUSINESS - BANGLADESH

TBS REPORT

The European Union has expressed interest in signing a Free Trade Agreement with Bangladesh as the country prepares for graduation from the Least Developed Country category.

EU Ambassador to Bangladesh Michael Miller along with the ambassadors of the Netherlands and Spain showed interest during a meeting with Commerce Minister Khandakar Abdul Muktadir at the Economic Relations Division yesterday.

The meeting also decided that an EU technical committee will visit Bangladesh soon to facilitate the trade agreement process. The committee will also prepare a roadmap for implementing the agreement, according to the economic division sources.

Muktadir and Miller led their respective sides at the meeting.

The minister said the government is working sincerely to address the EU's concerns, improve the investment climate, and remove trade barriers as Bangladesh prepares for a future Free Trade Agreement with the EU and its LDC graduation, reports BSS.

The government has already made significant progress in addressing issues raised by the EU and is committed to fulfilling all international obligations, the minister said.

Muktadir said the government is creating a more conducive

| SEE PAGE 2 COL 1

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

environment for foreign investment by reducing trade barriers and strengthening international confidence in Bangladesh's economy.

He expressed optimism that ongoing reforms would help establish a favourable investment climate, resolve energy-related challenges, eliminate trade obstacles, and improve the efficiency of state-owned industries through private sector management, placing the country's economy on a stronger footing, according to BSS.

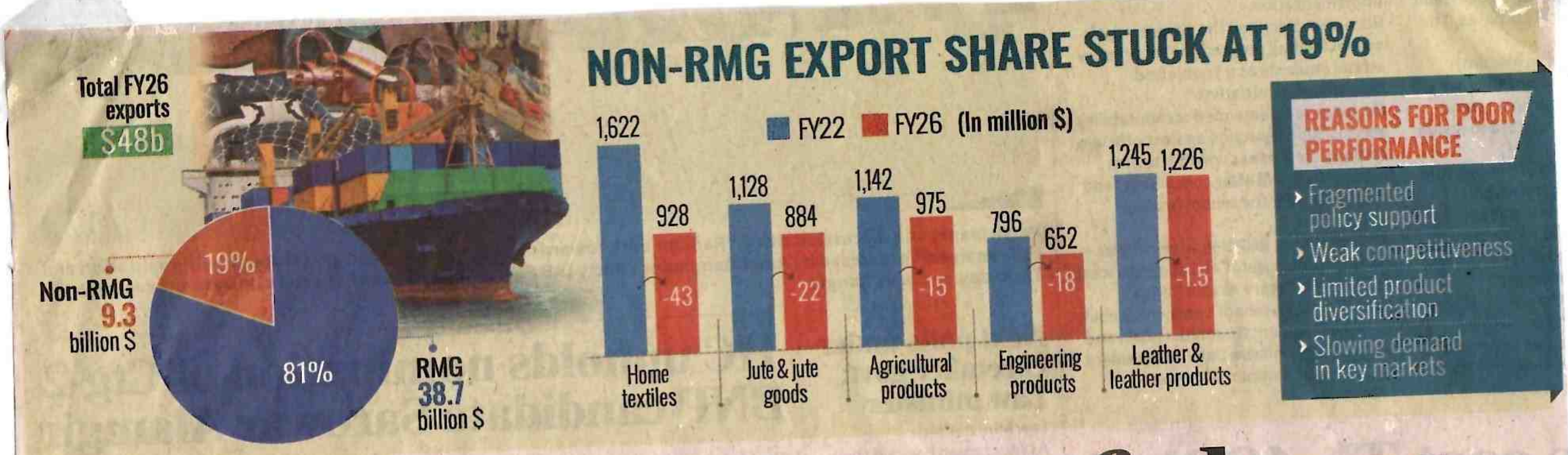
The minister also highlighted the importance of close cooperation with the EU to ensure a smooth transition in the post-LDC period and to pave the way for a comprehensive Bangladesh-EU Free Trade Agreement.

During the meeting, Ambassador Miller said the EU is ready to begin exploratory discussions on a free trade agreement with Bangladesh and has already submitted a formal proposal to the government.

He emphasised the need for timely reforms, removal of non-tariff barriers, and further improvements to the business environment to facilitate progress in future negotiations.

Bangladesh currently enjoys duty-free access to the EU market under LDC trade preferences, a benefit that will continue for three years after graduation. The government is seeking the trade agreement to ensure continued preferential market access beyond that period.

The EU is Bangladesh's largest export destination. In FY26, the country exported readymade garments worth $38.70 billion to the bloc. Bangladesh's key competitors, Vietnam and India, have already signed the agreements with the EU.



Diversification hope fades as non-RMG exports stagnate

Turnovers yet to catch up with even FY22 performance mark

JASIM UDDIN

Bangladesh's efforts to diversify its export basket beyond single-item dependence on ready-made garments (RMG) have made little headway over the past five fiscal years.

Even four of the country's five largest non-RMG export sectors are still earning less than they did in the financial year 2021-22.

Data from the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) show leather and leather products, jute and jute goods, agricultural products, home textiles and engineering products -- the country's five leading non-RMG export sectors --have remained largely stagnant over the period, highlighting the economy's continued dependence on apparel exports.

In the just-past FY26, Bangladesh earned around US$48 billion from merchandise exports, of which the RMG sector contributed US$38.7 billion, accounting for more than 81 per cent of the total notwithstanding a 1.64-percent year-on-year decline.

Non-apparel sectors together accounted for only about 19 per cent of the total export earnings, a share that has remained virtually unchanged over the past five years.

Exporters and trade experts attribute the sluggish performance to fragmented policy support, weak competitiveness, limited product diversification and slowing demand in key export markets.

Among the five major sectors, only leather and leather products have nearly regained their FY22 export level. Exports stood at US$1.245 billion in FY22 before declining for two consecutive years and recovering to US$1.226 billion in FY26.

Even so, leather exports have remained in the US$1.0-1.2-billion range for years without achieving the breakthrough long expected from what is widely regarded as Bangladesh's second-largest export prospect.

Meanwhile, Commerce and Industry Minister Khandaker Abdul Muktadir told parliament Tuesday that Bangladesh has the potential to earn as much as US$10 billion annually from leather and leather goods made from domestically produced rawhides.

He said the country is currently realising only 0.26 per cent of its leather-export potential because the relocation of tanneries from Hazaribagh to Savar remains incomplete due to the failure to fully operationalise the Central Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP). The government, he adds, is working to make the CETP fully operational.

Among the remaining sectors, home textiles posted the steepest decline over the five-year period. Export earnings fell from US$1.622 billion in FY22 to US$928 million in FY26, a contraction of nearly 43 per cent.

Jute and jute goods exports declined from US$1.128 billion to US$884 million, while agricultural-product exports fell from US$1.142 billion to US$975 million. Engineering-product exports also remained below their FY22 level, dropping from US$796 million to US$652 million, although the sector recorded the strongest recovery in FY26 with annual growth of more than 21 per cent.

Agricultural exports, after falling sharply to US$827 million in FY23, recovered to US$989 million in FY25 before easing to US$975 million in FY26. Likewise, jute exports rebounded 7.75 per cent in FY26 after several years of downturn, while engineering-product exports climbed from US$536 million in FY25 to US$652 million, signalling renewed momentum despite lying below their FY22 level.

Dr M Masrur Reaz, Chairman of Policy Exchange Bangladesh (PEB), attributes the sluggish performance primarily to weak global competitiveness.

"Our major non-RMG sectors have not developed sufficient competitive capacity to compete effectively in international markets," he told The Financial Express.

He says only a handful of firms in each sector possess internationally competitive production capabilities while most enterprises lack the scale, productivity and technological capability needed to expand exports significantly.

According to him, policymakers have long before identified non-RMG sectors as future export drivers but they failed to formulate and implement comprehensive sector-specific strategies covering technology adoption, skills development, productivity enhancement and coordinated policy support.

He says competitiveness depends not only on enterprise capability but also on an enabling business environment, including efficient logistics, trade facilitation, customs reforms, regulatory improvements and easier access to imported raw materials.

Recent policy measures, including extending bonded-warehouse facilities to non-RMG exporters, are positive but insufficient on their own, he notes.

"A single incentive cannot transform a US$1.5-2.0 billion export sector into a US$10 billion industry. Bangladesh needs a comprehensive sector-development strategy backed by broad-based policy support."

He has also stressed the need for internationally recognised compliance and certification systems, particularly for agro-processing, leather and footwear, alongside a well-defined market-access strategy tailored to different global markets.

"Preparing a sector for global competition requires coordinated action on regulation, skills, technology, logistics, infrastructure, and market access. There is no alternative to a comprehensive and integrated approach," says Dr Masrur Reaz.

Bengal Meat Chief Executive Officer Ahmad Ferdous Md. Asif says Bangladesh's meat-processing industry continues to face two major challenges-price competitiveness and compliance.

"We can produce export-quality products, but competing internationally remains difficult because of high production costs and compliance shortcomings."

According to him, Bangladesh still lacks internationally recognised systems for livestock traceability, disease control, veterinary services and regulatory oversight, limiting the country's access to premium export markets. Addressing these weaknesses would require sustained public investment in institutional capacity and internationally recognised certification systems, he says.

PRAN Group Managing Director Eleash Mridha points out that the reduction in cash incentives for agro-processed products from 20 per cent to 10 per cent after 2022 weakened exporters' competitiveness.

He also cites the suspension of aromatic rice export, disruptions to Red Sea shipping, the Russia-Ukraine war, the Iran-Israel conflict, rising raw-material costs and labour unrest as key factors behind slower export growth.

However, he expresses optimism that exports would recover as the government has retained the 10-percent cash incentives, introduced partial bonded- warehouse facilities and resumed selective rice exports.

Mr Mridha says PRAN's exports now total around US$700 million, including more than US$350 million worth of agro-processed products, accounting for roughly one-third of Bangladesh's agro-processing exports.

Md Saiful Islam, proprietor of Foresight Business Solution, appreciates the government's intention to diversify the country's export basket as commendable, but complicated procedures are preventing new exporters from benefiting from existing policy support.

"It is very difficult for exporters of new products to obtain cash incentives because they first need prior approval for their products," he says. "The policy should be more export-friendly."

Saiful Islam mentions that his company exports a range of light-engineering products to the US market, but the existing FE Circular No. 3, dated February 28, 2006, does not provide any guidance on incentive eligibility for such products.

"Because there is no policy direction, we are now in a dilemma over whether we will receive the cash incentives," he says.

"These incentives are designed to make exporters more competitive. If we are deprived of them, it will hurt our competitiveness and result in business losses."

He says the company has already applied to the Ministry of Commerce requesting that the issue be addressed.

According to Saiful Islam, US buyers imported more than US$0.5 million worth of various products from his company last year.

"If the government provides cash incentives based on realised export proceeds, it will encourage exporters and help boost the country's exports," he says.

The company boss expects their exports to more than double in the current fiscal year.

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BD earned $44.17bn from exports in FY 25: Commerce Minister

Commerce Minister Khandakar Abdul Muktadir on Thursday said Bangladesh exported 812 products to 202 destinations across the globe during the 2024-25 fiscal year (FY), with the United States, Germany and the United Kingdom remaining among the country's largest export markets, reports UNB.

Replying to a written question from treasury bench MP Selina Sultana (women seat-35), the minister said Bangladesh's major export destinations also include Spain, France, the Netherlands, Poland, India, Italy, Canada, Japan, Denmark, Australia, Sweden, Belgium, China, Türkiye, South Korea, Mexico and Russia.

He said the country's principal export items during the July-June period of FY 2024-25 were woven garments, knitwear, home textiles, frozen and live fish, agricultural products, jute and jute goods, leather and leather products, footwear, and engineering products.

The commerce minister informed the House that Bangladesh earned US$44,167.84 million from exports of these products during FY 2024-25.