

MBPLC Spectrum

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বাংলা ব্যাংক



মার্কেন্টাইল ব্যাংক পিএলসি.
Mercantile Bank PLC.

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Contents



02	Editorial
03	MBPLC Key Business Performance April 2026
04	Global Economy
13	Bangladesh Economy

32	Banking Industry
46	MBPLC News
47	Bangladesh Bank Circular April 2026
48	MBPLC Circular April 2026

Editorial



Tapash Chandra Paul, PhD
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April 2026 presents Bangladesh with a striking contrast of celebration and challenge. As the nation welcomes Pohela Boishakh 1433, the Bengali New Year offers more than a cultural milestone—it symbolizes resilience, renewal, and optimism. These enduring values are particularly meaningful as Bangladesh navigates a complex economic landscape shaped by both domestic pressures and an increasingly uncertain global environment.

The global economy continues to face significant headwinds. Persistent geopolitical conflicts have disrupted international trade, strained supply chains, and heightened volatility in energy markets. These developments

have sustained inflationary pressures and weakened investor confidence across many economies. Developing countries, including Bangladesh, remain particularly vulnerable due to their dependence on imported energy and exposure to slowing external demand.

Against this backdrop, Bangladesh's economy has entered a phase of moderated growth. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) projects GDP growth at approximately 4.0 percent in 2026, reflecting weaker domestic demand and a challenging external environment. Inflation remains elevated, with point-to-point inflation reaching 9.04 percent in April, while the national wage growth rate stood at 8.16 percent. Credit conditions have also remained subdued. According to Bangladesh Bank, private sector credit growth declined to a historic low of 6.03 percent in February, reflecting the combined effects of elevated interest rates, increased government borrowing, and cautious business sentiment.

Nevertheless, several external sector indicators provide encouraging signs of resilience. Foreign exchange reserves remained stable at US\$35.1 billion, supported by robust remittance inflows and a notable recovery in export earnings. The ready-made garments (RMG) sector continued to be the principal driver of export performance, contributing US\$3.14 billion in earnings and reaffirming its pivotal role in Bangladesh's external sector.

In the banking sector, important policy initiatives also marked the month. Bangladesh Bank introduced the Bangladesh Overnight Financing Rate (BOFR) as the country's new transaction-based benchmark for the money market, replacing the previous quotation-based reference rate. Furthermore, the central bank announced the establishment of Startup Investment Bangladesh Limited, with an initial capital of Tk. 600 crore, to strengthen entrepreneurship, facilitate startup financing, and promote the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), thereby fostering innovation and employment.

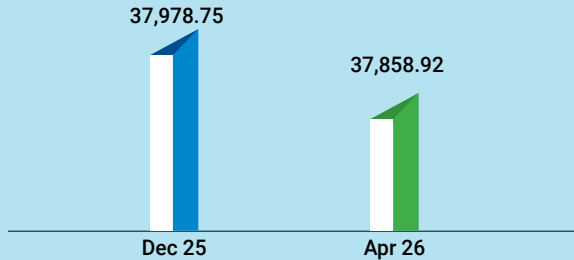
Above all, Bangladesh has consistently demonstrated resilience in the face of adversity. While global uncertainties are likely to persist, prudent macroeconomic management, sound policy reforms, and the collective efforts of the public and private sectors can help transform current challenges into opportunities for sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

MBPLC Key Business Performance

APRIL 2026

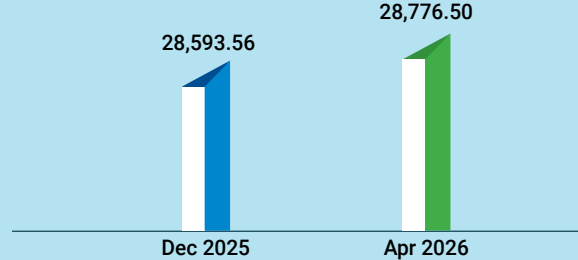
Deposits

BDT in Crore



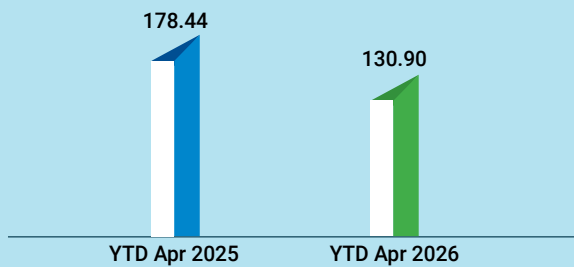
Loans & Advances

BDT in Crore



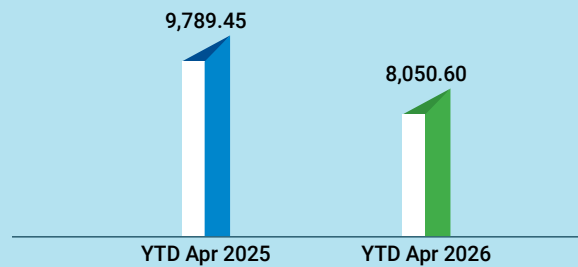
Operating Profit

BDT in Crore



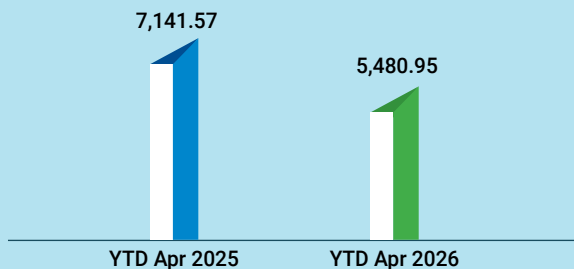
Import

BDT in Crore



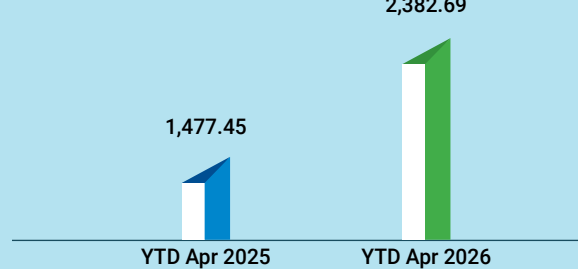
Export

BDT in Crore

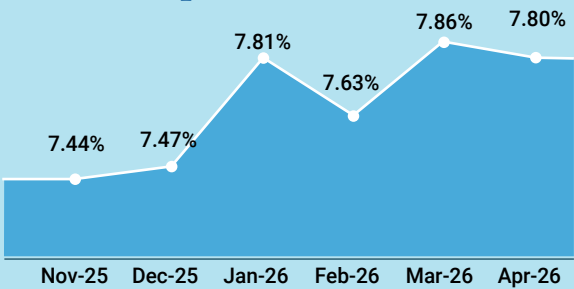


Inward Remittance

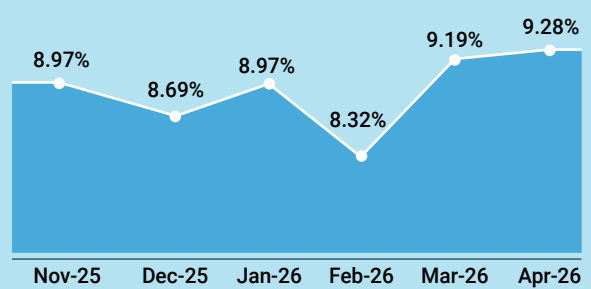
BDT in Crore



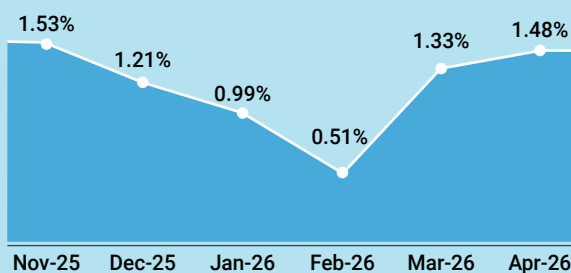
Cost of Deposit



Yield on Advances



Spread





GLOBAL ECONOMY

GLOBAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

APRIL 2026

Overview

“GLOBAL ECONOMY IN THE SHADOW OF WAR”



Global Growth Outlook



Rising Uncertainty & Risk



Inflation & Policy Challenges



Fragile Recovery Ahead

GLOBAL ECONOMY TESTED AGAIN

International Monetary Fund (IMF) cuts 2026 global growth forecast on Mideast war, warning that the world economy could be “thrown off course” by war in the Middle East – as the conflict roils commodity markets and sparks higher prices. The conflict disrupted global energy supply chains, especially through the closure of the “*Strait of Hormuz*”.

The global economy is set to grow by 3.1% this year, said the IMF in its World Economic Outlook Report (April 2026). The IMF further stated that Middle East war darkens global economic outlook and reshapes policy priorities. The Middle East conflict halted growth momentum. The right policies and stronger global cooperation are needed to contain the damage.

GLOBAL GROWTH PROJECTIONS



Global GDP growth projected at:

- **3.1%** in 2026
- **3.2%** in 2027

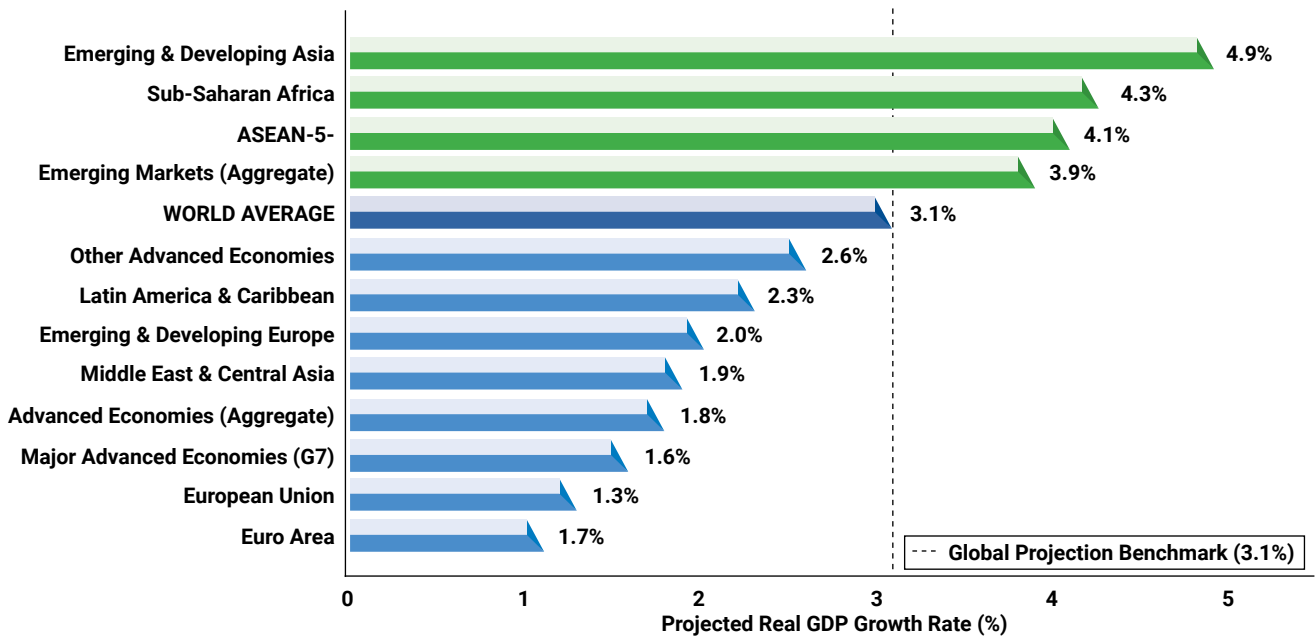
2026 growth revised downward

by **0.2%** point from January 2026 forecast.

Medium-term growth expected to remain below historical

average of **3.7%**.

IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2026): Real GDP Growth Projections by Analytical Group



OUTLOOK SCENARIO MATRIX

The April WEO report outlines various scenarios for the global economy, which often depend on the stability of trade routes, such as the Strait of Hormuz.

Baseline Scenario

- Global growth is projected to moderate to **3.1%**.

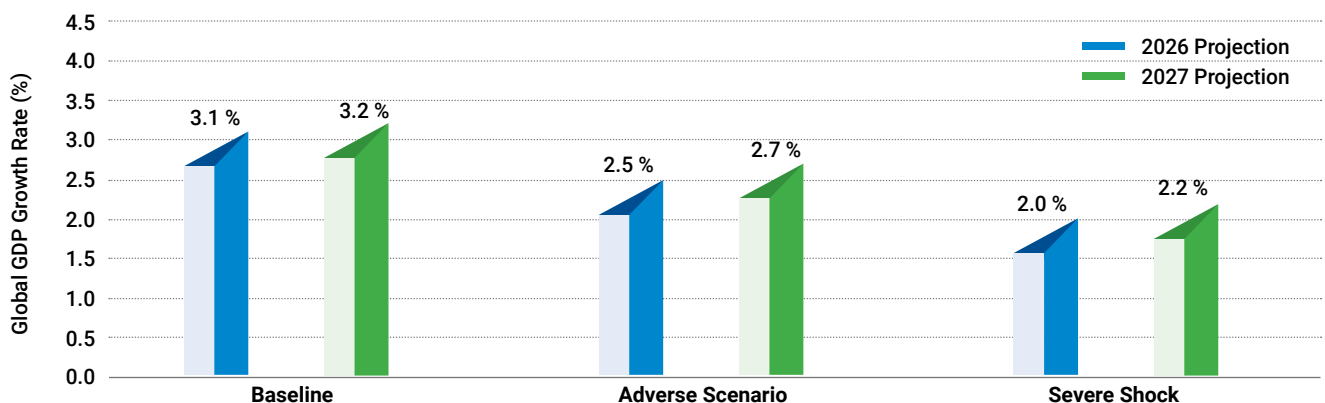
Adverse Scenario

- Global growth could fall to:
 - **2.5% in 2026**
- Inflation could rise to:
 - **5.4%**

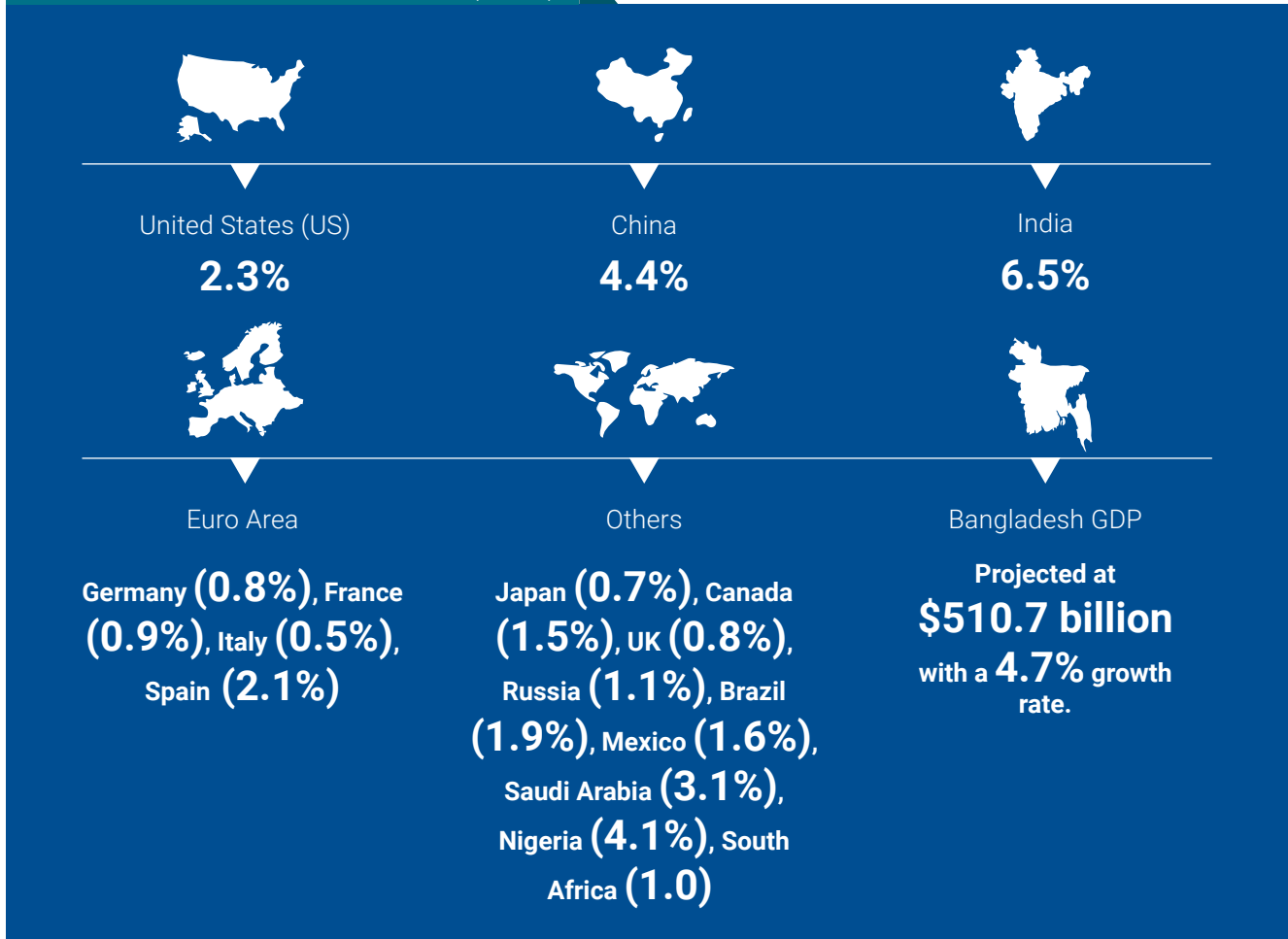
Severe Scenario

- Global growth may decline to around:
 - **2%** in 2026 and 2027
- Global inflation may rise near:
 - **6%**

Global Economic Growth Projections across Risk Scenarios (April 2026)

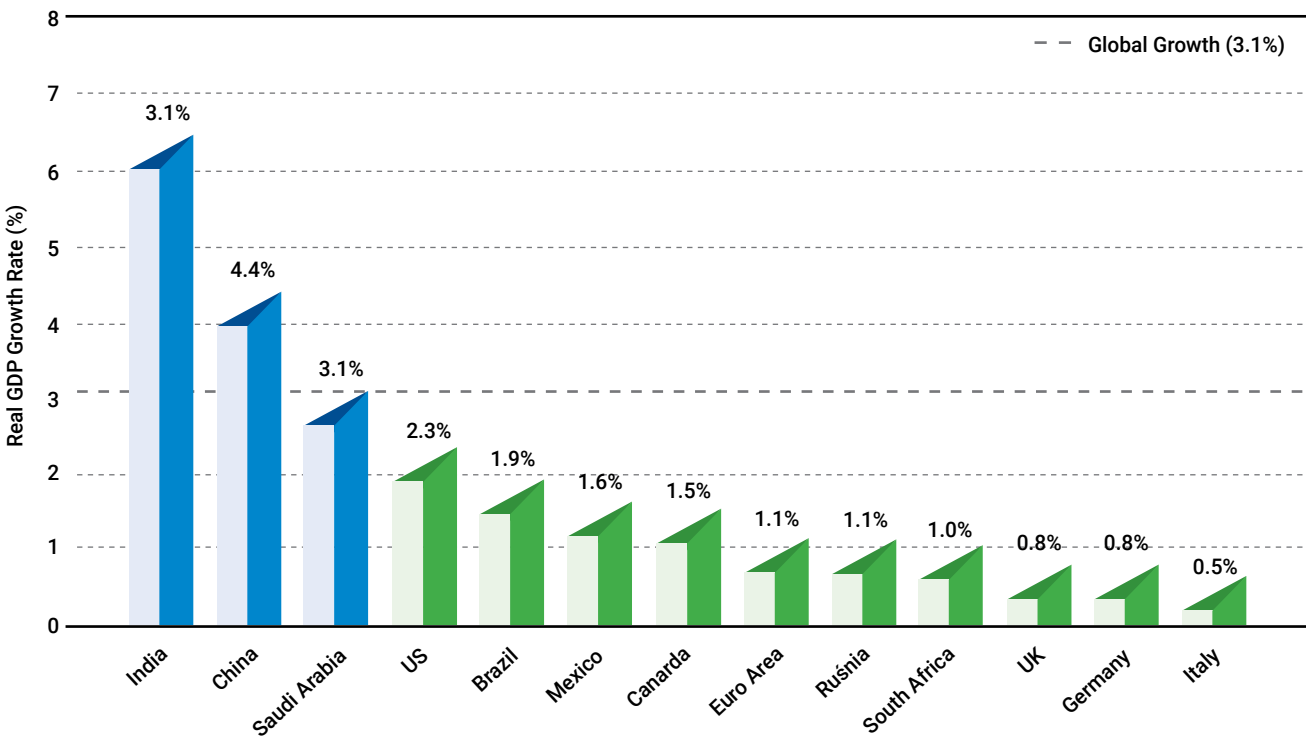


REGIONAL GROWTH FORECASTS (2026)



REGIONAL GROWTH FORECASTS (2026)

Global Economic Growth Projections across Risk Scenarios (April 2026)





INFLATION OUTLOOK

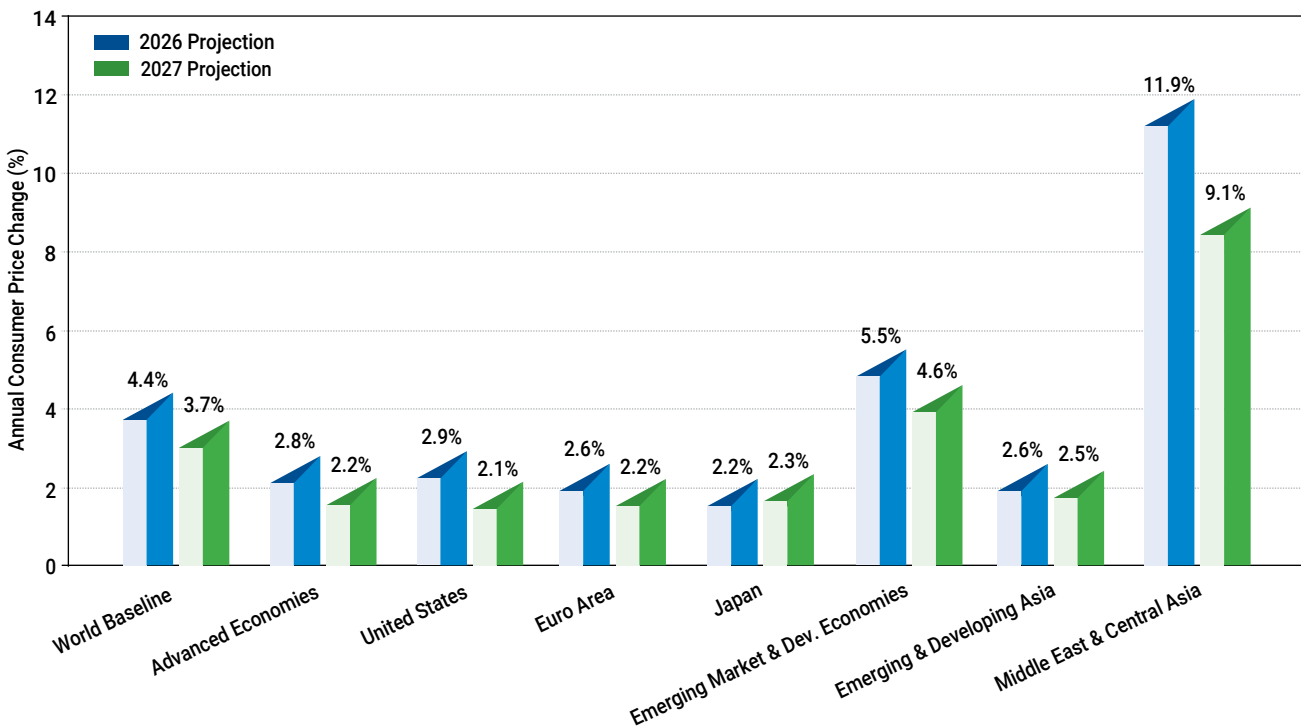
- Global headline inflation projected at:
 - **4.4%** in 2026
 - **3.7%** in 2027
- Energy and food prices are key inflation drivers.
- Risk of wage-price spirals if inflation expectations become unanchored.



COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

- US core inflation remained elevated at:
 - **3.1%** in January 2026.
- Japan inflation fell below:
 - **2%** target in January 2026.

IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2026) - Selected inflation Forecasts (Corrected)

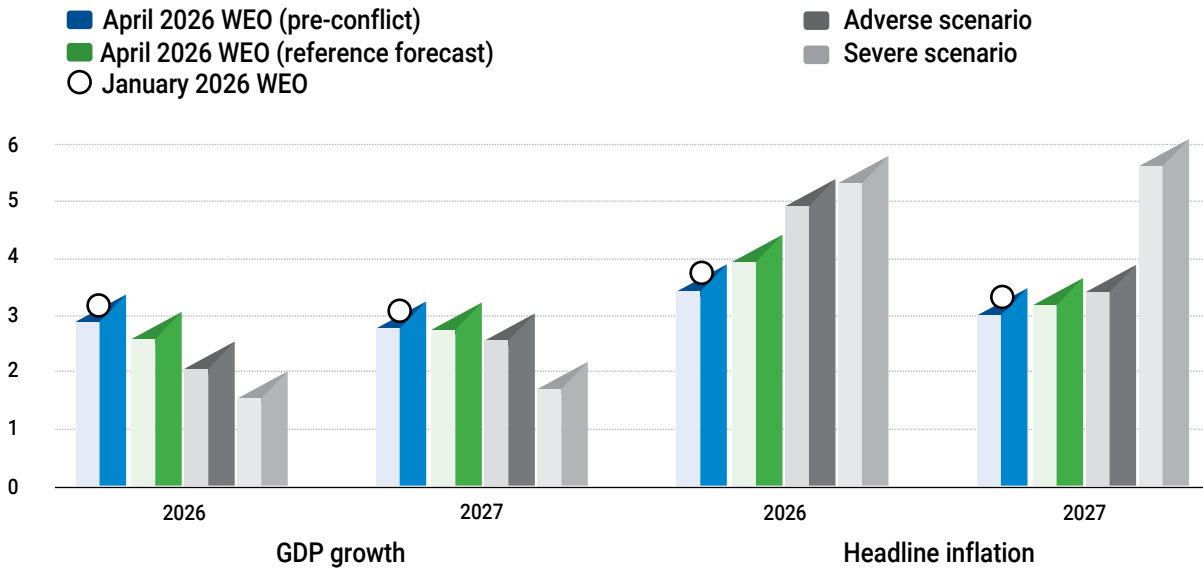


War's economic impact

The shock's ultimate magnitude will depend on the conflict's duration and scale—and how quickly energy production and shipment normalize once hostilities end.

The duration and scale of the conflict will shape the global outlook

Percent

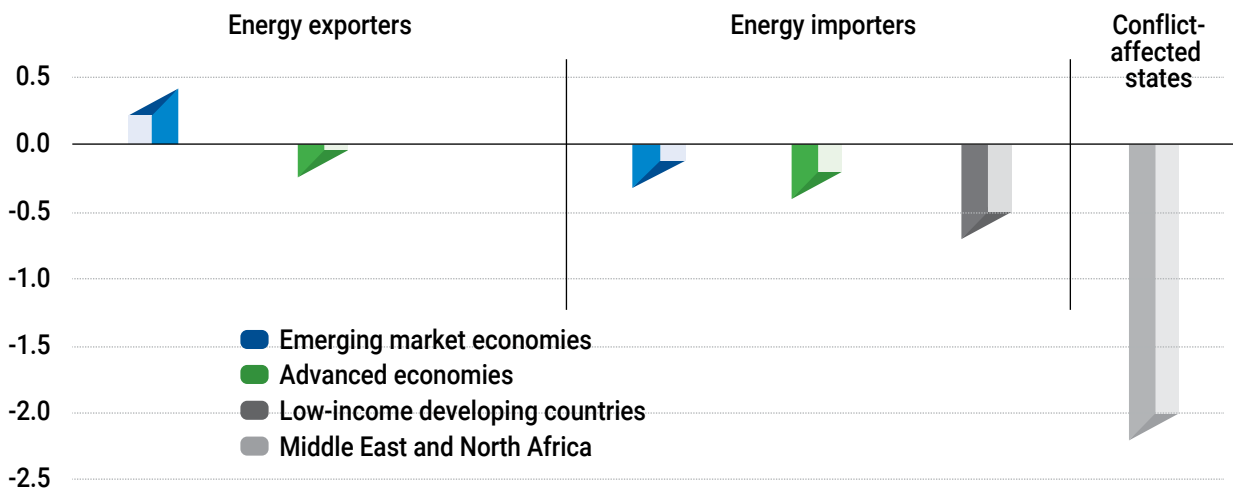


Sources: IMF, April 2026 World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations.



The war will have an uneven impact

GDP growth revision for 2026-27 under reference forecast relative to Jan. 2026 WEO



Sources: IMF, April 2026 World Economic Outlook; and IMF staff calculations. Note: Energy exporters and importers are defined using 2022 net energy imports as a share of energy use. Groups are aggregated using purchasing-power-parity weights. Emerging market economies and low-income developing countries exclude Middle East and North Africa.





Commodity & Energy Market Developments

- Energy prices projected to increase by:
 - **19%** in 2026
- Oil prices expected to rise by:
 - **21.4%**
 - Average oil price forecast:
 - **US\$82/barrel** in 2026
- Food prices expected to increase due to:
 - Higher fertilizer and transport costs
 - Shipping disruptions.



Financial Market Conditions

- Conflict triggered:
 - Higher bond yields
 - Equity market declines
 - Stronger US dollar
 - Capital flight toward safe assets.
- Emerging markets and commodity importers are most vulnerable.



Trade & Geopolitical Developments

- Global trade remained resilient, especially technology-related exports.
- China's merchandise trade surplus reached:
 - **US\$1.2 trillion**
 - Equivalent to **6%** of GDP in 2025.
- Global supply chains are shifting:
 - US imports from China declined sharply
 - Imports increased from Vietnam, Taiwan Province of China, and Mexico.



Fiscal Policy & Debt Situation

United States

- Fiscal deficit projected at:
 - **7.5%** of GDP in 2026
- Public debt projected to rise from:
 - **124%** of GDP (2025)
 - to **142%** of GDP (2031).

Euro Area

- Debt-to-GDP ratio projected to rise from:
 - **87%** (2025)
 - to **90%** (2031).

Emerging Markets

- Public debt projected to rise from:
 - **74%** of GDP (2025)
 - to **86%** of GDP (2031).



Key Risks Identified

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prolonged Middle East war • Further geopolitical fragmentation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy supply disruptions • Rising inflation expectations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial market correction • Higher fiscal deficits and public debt | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade tensions and rare earth supply disruptions. |
|---|--|---|---|

Policy Recommendations



Monetary Policy

Central banks should:

- Maintain price stability
- Act decisively if inflation expectations rise
- Preserve policy credibility and independence.

Fiscal Policy

- Fiscal support should be:
 - Targeted
 - Temporary
 - Well-communicated
 - Focused on vulnerable groups.

Structural Reforms

- Countries should:
 - Promote AI adoption
 - Invest in productivity and skills
 - Expand renewable energy
 - Strengthen global cooperation and trade integration.

Outlook

Despite current geopolitical and supply chain hurdles, the global economy demonstrates resilient underlying strength, paving a steady path toward lower inflation and renewed economic stability by 2027.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT OUTLOOK (ADO)

April 2026

“The Middle East Conflict Challenges Resilience in Asia and the Pacific”

Overall Regional Outlook



Regional Growth and Inflation Forecasts

2025

- Regional Growth: 5.4%
- Regional Inflation: 3.0%

Regional projected Growth

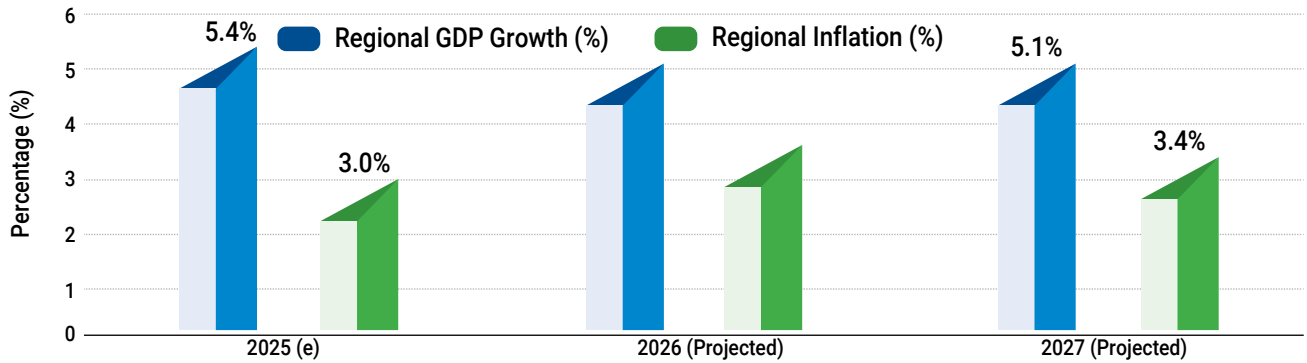
- 2026: 5.1%
- 2027: 5.1%

Regional Projected Inflation

- 2026: 3.6%
- 2027: 3.4%

High Uncertainty: The outlook remains highly uncertain due to geopolitical tensions and trade-related risks.

Developing Asia & Pacific: Growth vs Inflation Outlook (2025-2027)



Impact of the Middle East Conflict

- Shipping through the Strait of Hormuz has nearly halted, severely disrupting global energy trade.
- Global crude oil and natural gas prices surged sharply following the conflict escalation.
- Asia and the Pacific remain highly vulnerable because many economies depend heavily on imported oil and gas.
- The conflict also disrupted aviation, commodity supply chains, and fertilizer markets.

Regional Growth and Inflation Forecasts



Regional Growth and Inflation Forecasts

Developing Asia and the Pacific growth forecast:

- 2026: **5.1%**
- 2027: **5.1%**

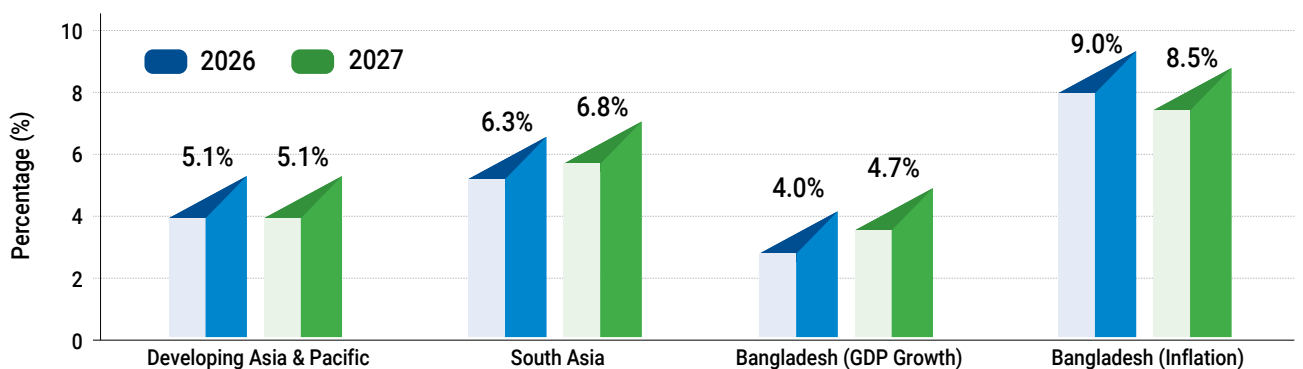
South Asia is projected to remain the fastest-growing sub-region with:

- 2026: **6.3%**
- 2027: **6.8%**

Bangladesh forecast:

- GDP Growth: **4.0%** (2026) and **4.7%** (2027)
- Inflation: **9.0%** (2026) and **8.5%** (2027)

Regional Growth & Inflation Forecasts (ADO April 2026)





Alternative Conflict Scenarios

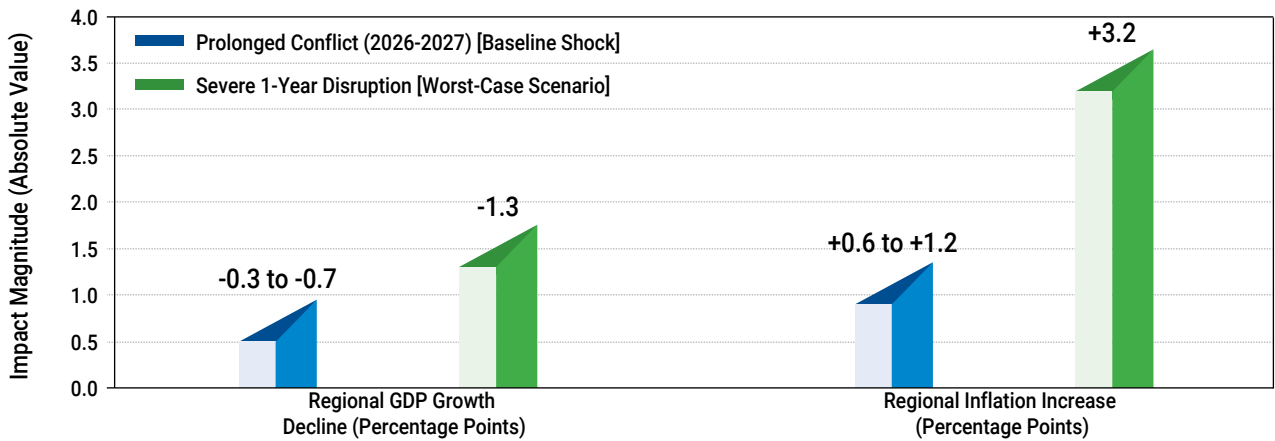
If the Middle East conflict lasts longer:

- Regional GDP growth may decline by 0.3 – 0.7 percentage points during 2026–2027.
- Inflation could rise by 0.6 – 1.2 percentage points.

Under a severe one-year disruption scenario:

- Regional growth losses could reach 1.3 percentage points.
- Inflation could increase by 3.2 percentage points.

Comparative Impact of Conflict Scenarios on Regional Economy



Regional Economic Strengths

- Despite challenges, the region entered 2026 from a relatively strong position.
- Growth in the second half of 2025 was supported mainly by stronger investment activity.
- Inflation remained relatively low and stable throughout 2025.



Major Downside Risks

- Prolonged Middle East conflict may severely disrupt energy markets and global supply chains.
- Renewed tariff shocks may reduce exports and private investment.
- A correction in global equity markets or AI-related stock valuations may tighten financial conditions.
- Further stress in the PRC property market could weaken regional growth and financial stability.

Outlook

Developing Asia and the Pacific remains resilient, supported by strong domestic demand and investment momentum; however, geopolitical tensions, energy price shocks, and trade uncertainties continue to pose significant downside risks to growth and inflation stability.

Sources:

- IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2026
- Asian Development Outlook (ADO), April 2026



BANGLADESH ECONOMY

BANGLADESH ECONOMIC OUTLOOK APRIL 2026

Overview

“Bangladesh Economic Rebound amid Inflationary and Structural Challenges”

As of April 2026, ADB forecasts gradual recovery for Bangladesh economy. Bangladesh’s GDP growth projected at 4% for FY2026, rising to 4.7% in FY2027 according to the Asian Development Bank’s (ADB) latest Asian Development Outlook April 2026.

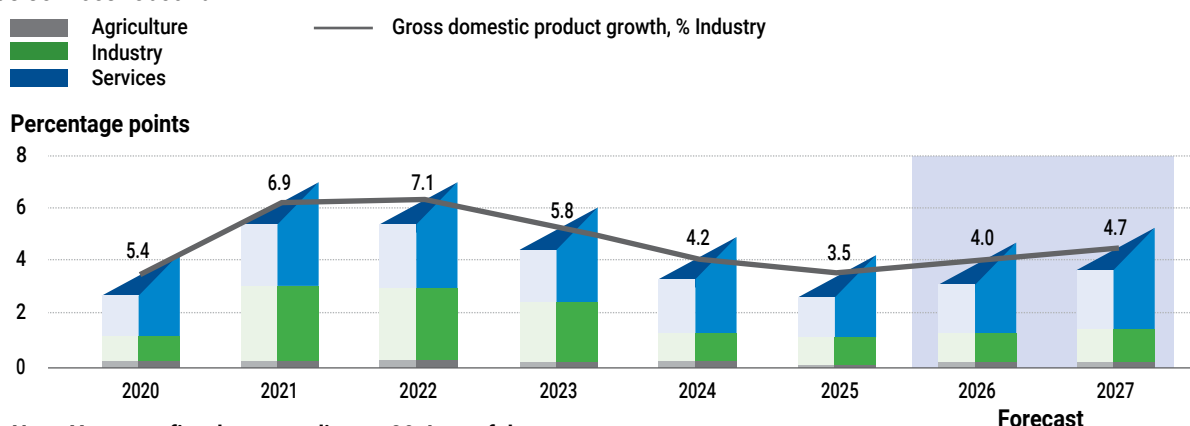
Growth is picking up as political uncertainty from early 2026 subsides, though it remains hindered by high inflation (around 8.5%–9%), high-interest payments, and external supply chain disruptions from Middle East conflicts.

Overall Economic Performance

- GDP growth slowed to 3.5% in FY2025 from 4.2% in FY2024.
 - This was the third consecutive year of economic slowdown.
 - Both domestic and external demand weakened in FY2025, lowering GDP growth.
-
- **Main reasons:**
 - Political instability
 - Labor unrest
 - Floods and adverse weather
 - Restrictive monetary and fiscal policies
 - Weak investment sentiment
 - **Industry remained relatively resilient due to export growth**

Figure-I: Supply-Side Contributions to Growth

Growth slowed in 2025 on political unrest and floods, but is expected to accelerate in 2026 and 2027 as services rebound.



Note: Years are fiscal years ending on 30 June of that year.

Sources: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; Asian Development Bank estimates.



Inflation Situation

- Average inflation increased to **10.0%** in FY2025.
- Food inflation remained very high at **10.7%**.
- Non-food inflation rose to **9.5%**.

Key causes:

- Currency depreciation
- Supply chain disruptions
- High food and energy prices

- Inflation reduced household purchasing power and raised business costs.



Fiscal Position

- Fiscal deficit narrowed to **3.5%** of GDP in FY2025.
- Tax revenue collection weakened because of:
 - Slow economic activity
 - Political disruptions
 - Revenue authority strikes
- Government spending increased by **2.8%** (11.4% of GDP) mainly due to:
 - Energy subsidies
 - Clearing payment arrears
- Capital expenditure remained below target.



Monetary & Banking Sector

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad money growth slowed to 7.0%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector credit growth fell sharply to 6.5%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Banking sector remained under stress <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak governance Regulatory forbearance High nonperforming loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bangladesh Bank tightened regulatory oversight and risk management requirements.
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External Sector Performance

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current account shifted to a small surplus in FY2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export growth recovered to 7.7%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imports also rebounded due to higher demand for raw materials.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittances increased strongly by 26.8%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers of remittance growth: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taka depreciation Government incentives Crackdown on informal transfer channels 	

Economic Outlook



GDP Growth Forecast

GDP growth projected at:

- 4.0%** in FY2026
- 4.7%** in FY2027

Recovery expected due to:

- Improved political stability
- Stronger investor confidence
- Rising domestic demand
- Ongoing financial sector reforms.



Inflation Outlook

Inflation expected at:

- 9.0%** in FY2026
- 8.5%** in FY2027

Inflation may remain high because of:

- Global energy prices
- Supply disruptions

- Gradual easing expected later as domestic supply improves.

Figure-II: Selected Economic Indicators

Growth in FY2025 was lower than in FY2024, but inflation was higher. Growth is forecast to gradually rise in FY2026 and FY2027, with inflation easing

FX Reserve Movement

(In billion US\$)

Month wise comparison	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP growth	4.2	3.5	4.0	4.7
Inflation	9.7	10.0	9.0	8.5

FY-fiscal year, GDP gross domestic product.

Note: Years are fiscal years ending on 30 June of that year.

Sources: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics; Asian Development Bank estimates.



Fiscal Outlook

Fiscal deficit projected to widen:

- **4.3%** of GDP in FY2026
- **4.6%** in FY2027

Main pressures:

- Rising energy subsidies
- Higher interest payments
- Weak tax collection

- Revenue reforms are expected to improve the medium-term outlook.



Major Risks to Outlook

- Prolonged Middle East conflict
- Higher global oil and gas prices

- Export slowdown
- Lower remittances

- External financing pressure
- Weather-related shocks and floods.



Policy Recommendations

- Debt Management Reforms.

- Strengthen Public Debt Management framework.

- Improve transparency and reporting systems.

- Enhance monitoring of state-owned enterprise liabilities.

Bangladesh Inflation Snapshot: April'26



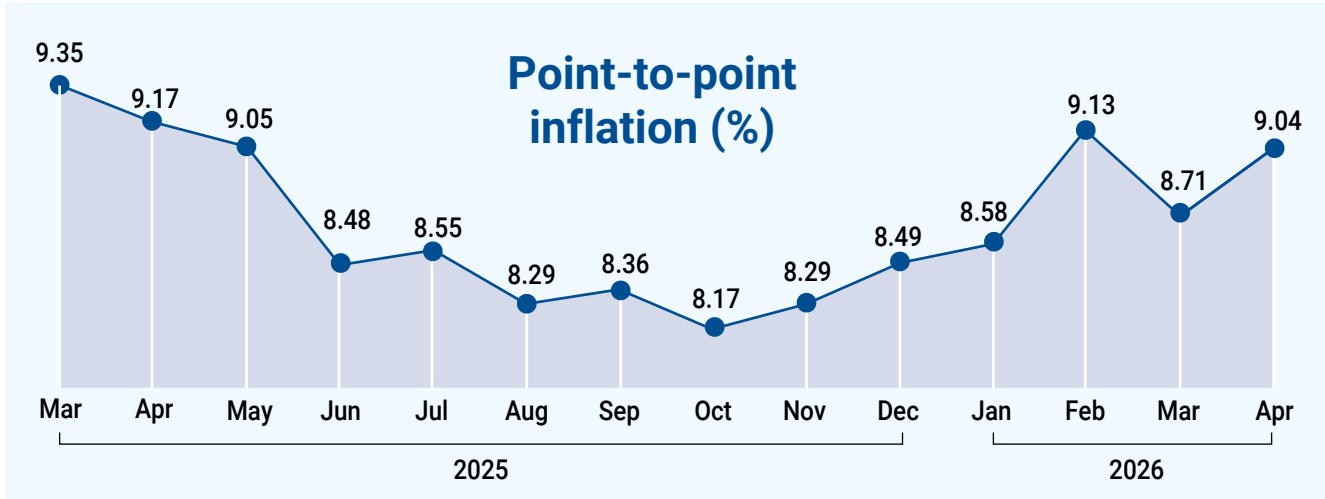
Headline Inflation
9.04%



Food
8.39%



Non-Food
9.57%



KEY INFLATION DRIVERS:

- Higher Global Fuel Costs
- Rising Import Cost
- Higher Transportation Cost
- Rising Housing and Utility Bills
- Supply Chain Disruptions
- Reducing Purchasing Power (wage growth below inflation rate)



RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Increase social protection
- Generate employment through reopening idle industrial units

Wage Rate Index (WRI): April'26

“Wage growth trails behind inflation”



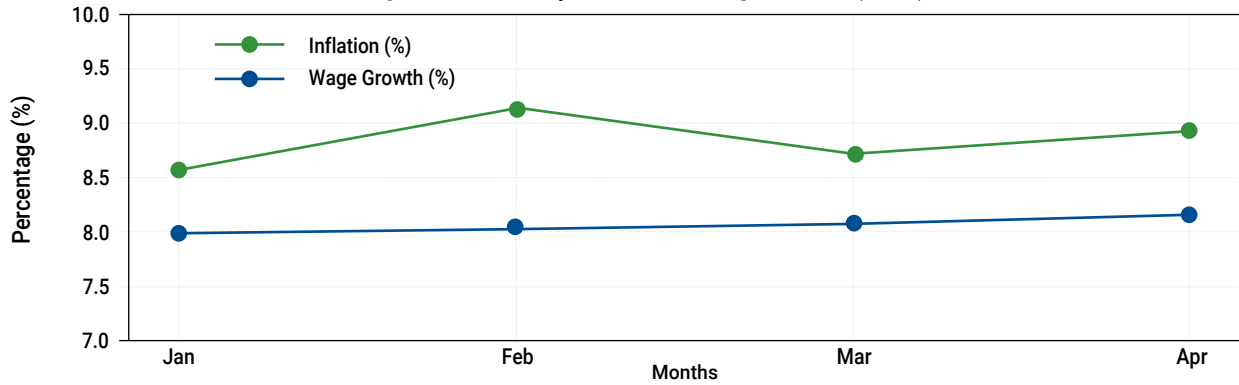
National Wage Growth Rate
8.16%



Head Line Inflation Rate
9.04%

Gap Analysis: Inflation outpaced wage growth by 0.88 percentage points in April.

Bangladesh: Monthly Inflation vs Wage Growth (2026)



This gap signifies that for the 50th consecutive month, consumer price increases have outpaced wage growth, continuing to erode the real purchasing power of the population.

Sectoral Breakdown on April 2026 Wage Rate Index (WRI):


Agriculture
8.19%


Industry
8.09%


SERVICES:
8.31%

External Stability Indicator's



Exports Snapshot

April exports jump 33% to \$4b and RMG leads recovery with \$3.14b earnings

- April 2025: **\$3.02 (B)**
- April 2026: **\$4.00 (B)**
YoY Change: **+32.92%** &
MoM Change: **+15.20%**
- July-April FY2024-25: **\$40.21 (B)**
- July-April FY2025-26: **\$39.40 (B)**
YoY Change: Decline – **2.02%**
- Top Sector (RMG): April Earnings **\$3.14 (B) (79%)**
RMG sector surge by **31.21%**



Export Recovery Drivers

Exports rebound strongly in April after eight months of decline

- Renewed orders from global markets
- US, UK markets post strongest gains
- Clearing of backlogs from factory closures during March Eid

EXPORTS REBOUND

\$4B

export receipts in April



Year-on-year growth
32.92%



First monthly rise after 8 months of decline



GARMENTS DRIVE THE REVERSAL



To monthly receipts, apparel contributed

\$3.14B

YoY growth

31.21%



Knitwear

\$1.70B

Growth **30.02%**



Woven

\$1.43B

Growth **32.65%**

KEY MARKETS RECOVER



All top 20 destinations posted positive growth



Exports to US grew

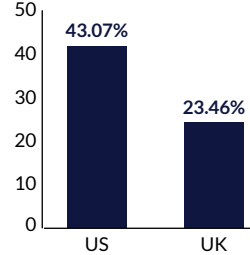
43.01%



Exports to UK grew

23.46%

Exports to key markets
YoY growth (%)



INDUSTRY CAUTION



Apr payments reflect Jan-Feb shipments



Middle East war impact yet to show fully



Buyers cautious but work orders not vanishing

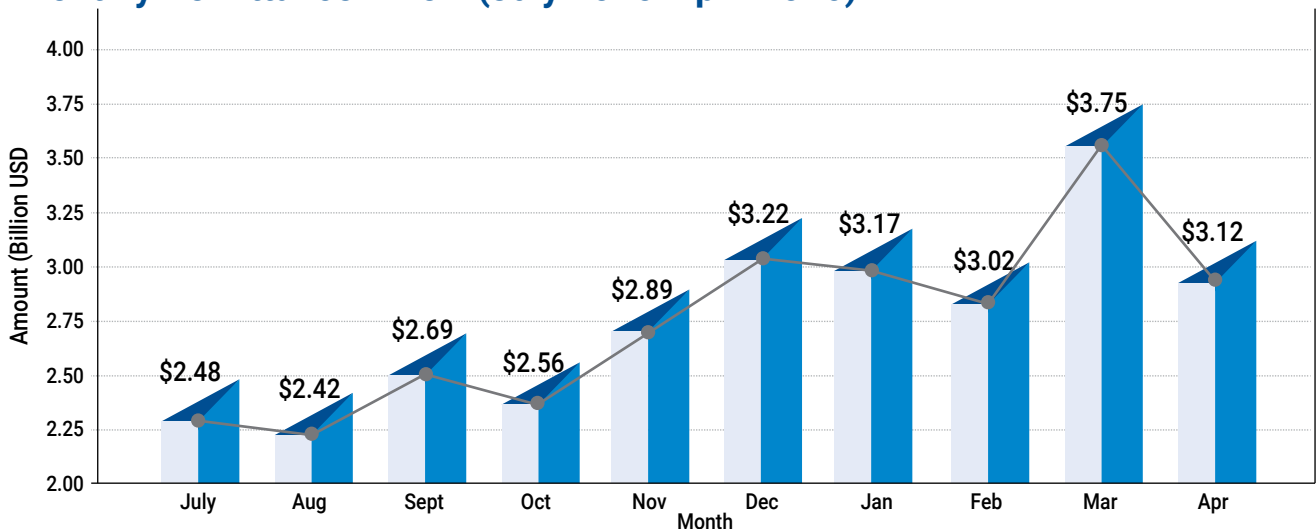
Remittance Flow Analysis



Remittance Inflows:

- April 2025: **\$2.75 (B)**
- April 2026: **\$3.12 (B)**
- March 2026: **\$3.75 (B)**
- YoY growth: **+13.5%** and MoM Change: **-16.8%**
- July-April FY2024-25: **\$24.54 (B)**
- July-April FY2025-26: **\$29.33 (B)**
- YoY Change: **+19.5%**

Monthly Remittance Inflow (July 2025-April 2026)





Impact of remittance: ———

Despite the monthly decline, remittances have remained above the \$3 billion mark for five consecutive months. This consistent surge bolstered foreign exchange reserves and helped ease pressure on the external sector.



Remittance Outlook: ———

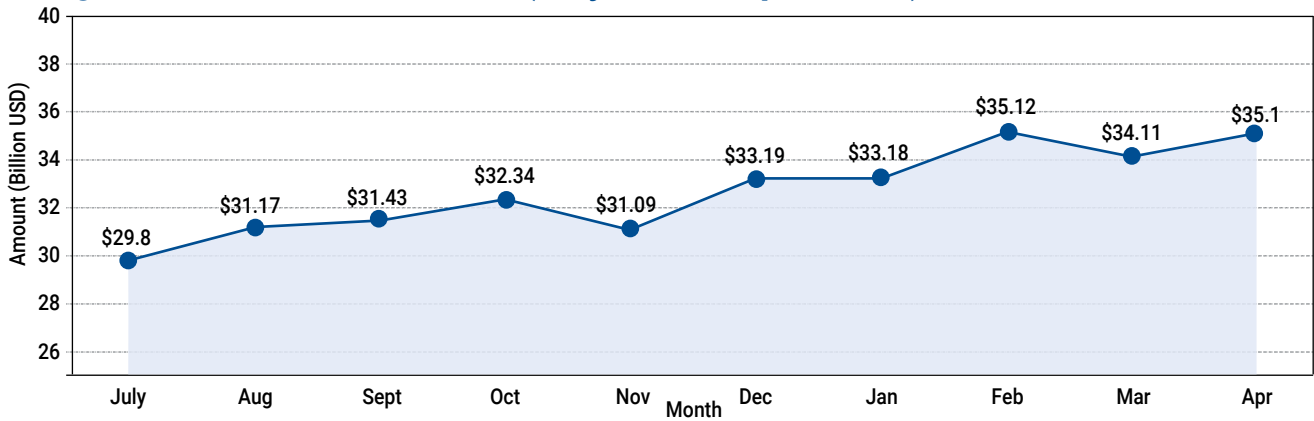
Remittance inflows are expected to rise further in May, supported by increased overseas transfers ahead of Eid-ul-Adha at the month-end.

FX Reserve Movement

(In billion US\$)

Month wise comparison	April'26	March'26	April'25
Foreign Exchange Reserves (Gross)	35.10	34.11	27.43
Foreign Exchange Reserves (as per BPM6)	30.47	29.50	22.03

Bangladesh FX Reserve Trend (July 2025 - April 2026)



Key Reserve Drivers:



Consistence
Remittance Inflows



EXPORT SURGE
IN APRIL

Domestic Financial & Monetary Indicators

Import position (in billion US\$)

Month	March'25	July-March FY25	March'26 (p)	July-March' FY26 (P)	FY25 (P)
Import (f.o.b) (in billion US\$)	5.57	49.31	5.38	51.56	64.36
Annual %	15.32	5.59	-3.35	4.55	1.75

Interbank TK.-USD Exchange Rate (average)

Month wise comparison	April'26	March'26	June'25
Exchange Rate	122.7500	122.7500	122.7700

Call Money Rate (Weighted Average)

Month wise comparison	April'26	March'26	June'25
Weighted Average Rate (in Percent)	9.98	9.89	10.05

Current Account Balance (in million US\$)

	July- March, FY25	July- March, FY26	FY'25
Current Account Balance (in million US\$)	-878.33	-396.96	-139.00

POLICY RATES		RESERVE RATIOS	
Policy Rate (Repo Rate)	10.00%	SLR	CRR
SLF Rate	11.50%	Traditional banking	13%
SDF Rate	7.50%	Islamic banking	5.5%
Bank Rate	4.00%		4%

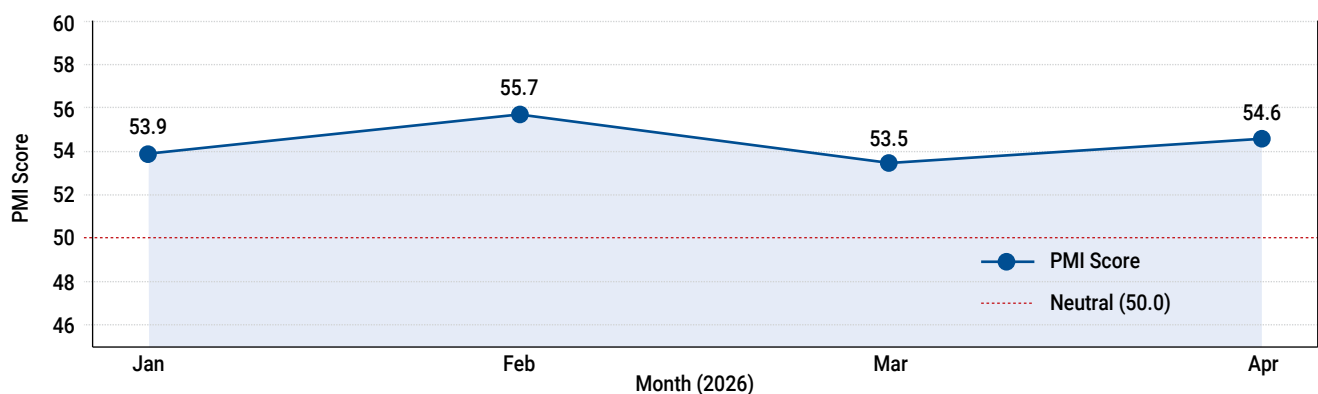


Other Macroeconomic Indicators

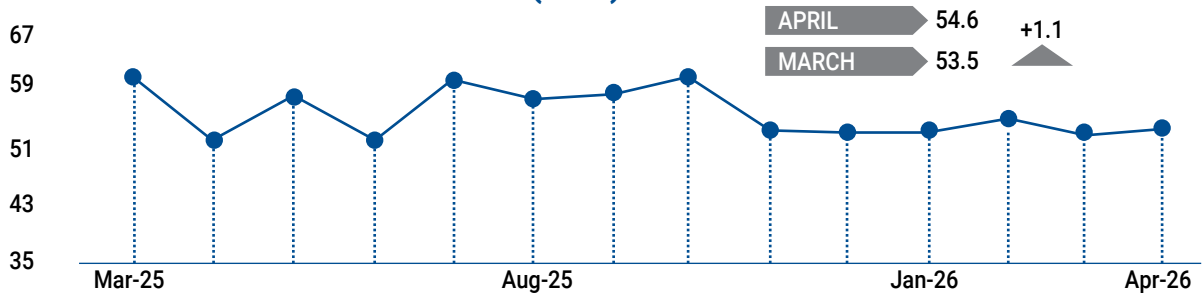
Bangladesh April PMI signaling faster economic expansion in overall business activity.

- **Head Line PMI: 54.6**
(recovery momentum)
- **Manufacturing Sector: Manufacturing Returned to Expansion.**
- **Agriculture Sector: Recorded Eighth Consecutive Monthly Expansion**
- **Construction Contraction: Weakest Sector Continued Contracting**
- **Services Sector: Growth Continued at Slower Pace.**

Bangladesh Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) Trend - 2026



PURCHASING MANAGERS' INDEX (PMI)



AGRICULTURE		CONSTRUCTION	
APRIL	70.7	APRIL	44.6
MARCH	51.6	MARCH	49.2
MANUFACTURING		SERVICES	
APRIL	56.9	APRIL	51.8
MARCH	49.7	MARCH	56.4

Insights:

- The latest PMI rose by 1.1 points month on month to 54.6.
- Economic activities grew at a faster pace in April, backed primarily by stronger performance in agriculture and a manufacturing rebound.
- Manufacturing rebounded to expansion, driven by stronger growth in factory output, input purchases and prices.



MAJOR CHALLENGES:

Bangladesh April PMI signaling faster economic expansion in overall business activity.

- | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • Weak Revenue Mobilization | • Subdued Private Investment | • Fuel Shortages & Higher Fuel Cost | • Stressed Banking Sector | • External Headwinds |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|



OVERALL OUTLOOK

Despite broader challenges, Bangladesh's economic outlook shines with optimism as foreign exchange reserves remain remarkably resilient, bolstered by a powerful combination of record-breaking remittance inflows and a triumphant \$4 billion export surge in April.

DATA SOURCES:

- Asian Development Outlook (ADO) April 2026
- Bangladesh Bank, Monthly Economic Trends (April 2026)
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
- Export Promotion Bureau (EPB)

Foreign loan commitments and disbursements decline; repayments rise in 9 months of FY26



Economic Relations Division data shows that Bangladesh's foreign loan disbursements and external debt repayments remained nearly equal during July–March of FY26. The country received \$3.89 billion in foreign loan disbursements while repaying \$3.53 billion

in principal and interest. Compared to the previous year, foreign loan disbursements fell by 19% and commitments declined by 6.69%, while repayments increased by nearly 10%. Officials attributed the slowdown to political transition, election-related uncertainty, weaker project implementation, and cautious attitudes from development partners. Economists warned that rising debt repayment obligations are creating new macroeconomic pressures, prompting the government to become more cautious about future borrowing. Among development partners, Russia provided the highest disbursement, while the Asian Development Bank led new loan commitments.

Source: The Business Standard - 30 April, 2026

Small industries dying under VAT burden: Business leaders

Business leaders at a pre-budget meeting organised by National Board of Revenue and Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry said small industries in Bangladesh are struggling because of high VAT burdens and rising business costs. Obaidur Rahman warned that many small industries are shutting down and urged the government to reduce VAT pressure to help businesses survive. He suggested

increasing direct taxes instead and expanding income tax collection activities to district and upazila levels to raise government revenue. The meeting was attended by key policymakers, including Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury, Khandakar Abdul Muktedir, and senior business leaders who discussed challenges facing the industrial sector ahead of the national budget.

Source: The Business Standard - 29 April, 2026

SME Foundation proposes preferential tax regime for small businesses

SME Foundation has proposed introducing a comprehensive Preferential Tax Regime (PTR) for micro, small, and medium enterprises ahead of the 2026–27 national budget. The proposal, submitted to National Board of Revenue, aims to combine scattered tax, VAT, and customs incentives into a single simplified framework. Suggested measures include reduced tax and VAT rates, minimum tax exemptions for new SMEs for up to 10 years, simplified VAT returns based on turnover, and lower withholding tax rates. The foundation also recommended six-monthly VAT return submissions for smaller businesses and slab-based fixed taxes for firms with moderate turnover. Officials said the unified system would improve transparency, reduce compliance complexity, support formalization of informal businesses, and strengthen



Bangladesh's SME sector, which accounts for nearly all economic units and most employment in the country.

Source: The Business Standard - 29 April, 2026

\$1.6b tough-term loans get govt nod



The government has approved \$1.9 billion in foreign loans from development partners, of which \$1.6 billion are non-concessional loans carrying relatively higher interest rates and stricter repayment terms. According to finance ministry officials, about \$1.3

billion will be used as budget support to address urgent fiscal pressures. Major lenders include the Asian Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and OPEC Fund for International Development. The loans will support budget management, social protection, revenue reforms, and infrastructure development, including the Dhaka-Sylhet highway corridor project. The government also introduced new safeguards limiting non-concessional borrowing to maintain debt sustainability, including caps on debt servicing and total external debt exposure relative to GDP, export earnings, and government revenue.

Source: The Business Standard - 28 April, 2026

Telecom, steel seek tax cuts as tobacco firms split over govt revenue policy ahead of budget

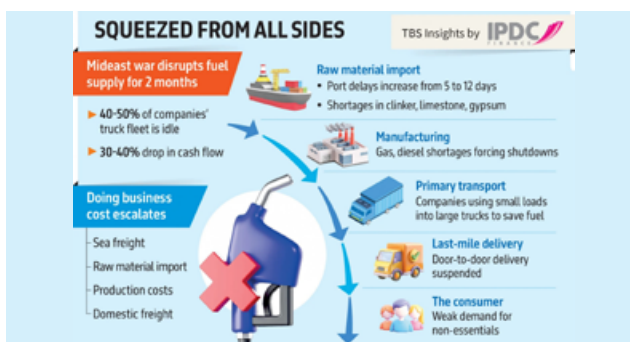
Association of Mobile Telecom Operators of Bangladesh has proposed removing the 20% supplementary duty on mobile talk-time and internet data, arguing that high taxes are slowing digital inclusion and industry growth. At a pre-budget meeting with the National Board of Revenue, AMTOB said telecom operators currently pay around 56% of gross revenue in taxes and charges, far above global and regional averages. The association also requested removal of the 1% telecom surcharge, reduction of SIM replacement VAT, and lower corporate tax rates. Meanwhile, representatives from tobacco, steel, and other industries also sought tax reductions and structural reforms ahead of the FY2026–27 budget. Business groups cited rising costs, currency depreciation, high interest rates,



and global instability as major challenges affecting investment, competitiveness, and industrial growth in Bangladesh.

Source: The Business Standard - 29 April, 2026

Fuel crisis turns goods delivery into a nightmare for businesses



The ongoing fuel crisis triggered by Middle East tensions is severely disrupting Bangladesh's industrial supply chains, affecting transport, production, and delivery across sectors. Large firms such as Pran-RFL Group report that 40–50% of their truck fleet is now idle due to diesel shortages and high fuel costs. As a result, both large conglomerates and SMEs are facing delayed deliveries, rising freight charges, and shrinking cash flows. Transport costs have increased sharply, while

production in fuel-dependent industries like cement, paper, and textiles is being repeatedly interrupted.

Companies say logistics efficiency has fallen by nearly half, with trucks taking twice as long per trip. Higher fuel prices and import disruptions have also raised

raw material costs, while weak demand prevents firms from passing on expenses. Industry leaders warn that if the situation persists, it could threaten production stability, employment, and business solvency across Bangladesh's economy.

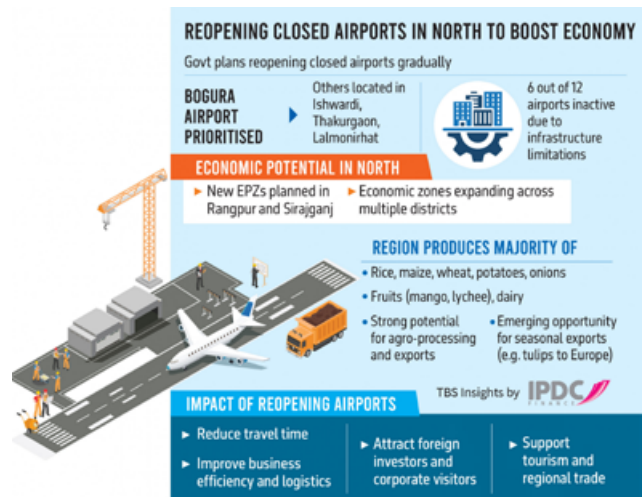
Source: The Business Standard - 25 April, 2026

Govt moves to reopen airports to boost economy, exports in North

The government is planning to gradually reopen several closed domestic airports in northern Bangladesh to improve regional connectivity and stimulate economic growth. The Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh (CAAB) has prioritized Bogura Airport, followed by Ishwardi, Thakurgaon and Lalmonirhat, as part of the initiative to revive underutilized aviation infrastructure.

Officials say the move aims to support industrial expansion, especially in northern districts where agro-processing, export-oriented industries, and economic zones are being developed. Improved air connectivity is expected to reduce travel time, ease transport bottlenecks, and attract both domestic and foreign investment.

While feasibility studies are still ongoing, authorities believe reopening selected airports could help unlock the economic potential of northern Bangladesh.



However, aviation experts caution that each airport must be evaluated for commercial viability and long-term sustainability to avoid underutilized infrastructure and financial losses.

Source: The Business Standard - 24 April, 2026

Export-import trade costs to rise further as ICDs increase tariffs by 8.5%



Rising tensions in the Middle East have increased global shipping costs by around 25%, creating additional pressure on Bangladesh's export-import trade. The Bangladesh Inland Container Depots Association has now raised container handling charges by 8.5% after


diesel prices increased from Tk100 to Tk115 per litre. The higher tariffs apply to transportation, container handling, export stuffing, VGM procedures, and import delivery services at inland container depots (ICDs). Business leaders warn that the combined impact of higher fuel prices, shipping charges, and depot tariffs will significantly increase logistics costs. Exporters, especially in the garment sector, fear losing competitiveness in global markets, while importers may pass higher costs to consumers, increasing inflationary pressure. Industry representatives also criticised the tariff hike for being introduced without stakeholder consultation.

Source: The Business Standard- 20 April, 2026

Chinese economic zone project in Ctg moves ahead after years of delay



- ▶ The foundation stone was laid during Xi Jinping's 2016 Dhaka visit
- ▶ In 2022, China Road and Bridge Corporation nominated as new developer
- ▶ CEIZ being developed on nearly 783 acres in Anwara
- ▶ Beza will implement the off-site infrastructure
- ▶ Total project cost estimated at Tk4,056 crore.


 Around **Tk2,136cr** expected from Chinese govt as preferential buyer's credit

THE PROJECT INCLUDES:

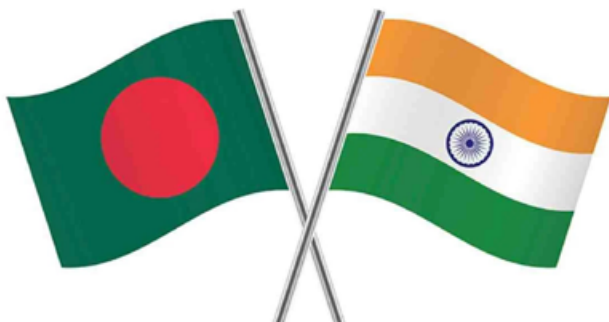
- ▶ Construction of a jetty
- ▶ A connecting road between the jetty and CEIZ
- ▶ A central ETP and other necessary infrastructure

The long-delayed Chinese Economic and Industrial Zone (CEIZ) in Anwara, Chattogram is expected to move into the implementation stage by June, as Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority plans to sign a developer agreement with China Road and Bridge Corporation. The 783-acre project has remained stalled for more than nine years because of delays in developer selection, project approvals, and contract negotiations. The total project cost is estimated at Tk. 4,056 crore, with major funding expected from Chinese

concessional loans. The economic zone will include roads, utilities, a jetty, and industrial infrastructure, targeting sectors such as textiles, pharmaceuticals, and light engineering. Officials believe successful implementation of the project could significantly boost Bangladesh's industrialization, attract Chinese investment, and strengthen foreign investment opportunities in Chattogram.

Source: The Business Standard - 24 April, 2026

Bangladesh trade deficit with India hits \$7.86 billion: Minister



Industries Minister Khandakar Abdul Muktadir informed parliament that Bangladesh recorded its largest trade deficit within SAARC with India in FY2024–25, reaching \$7.86 billion. The minister

said Bangladesh exported about \$1.76 billion worth of goods to India but imported over \$9.62 billion, creating a wide imbalance.

He added that Bangladesh also faced smaller deficits with Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Pakistan, while maintaining trade surpluses with Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives. Economists often view such persistent deficits with a major trading partner as a reflection of import dependence and limited export diversification. The figures highlight the importance of expanding Bangladesh's export base and improving competitiveness in regional markets to reduce external trade imbalances over time.

Source: The Business Standard- 20 April, 2026

Real estate sinks deeper into crisis as booking cancellations surge, defaults hit 26.7%

Bangladesh's real estate sector is facing a deep downturn as global shocks, high construction costs,

and weak demand combine to strain developers and financing. According to central bank data, default



loans in the sector have surged to about 26.70% in 2025, up from around 8% in 2022, reflecting severe repayment pressure.

Industry insiders report that apartment sales have fallen 30–35% in 2024 and weakened further in 2025, with luxury housing sales dropping by as much as 50%. Rising prices of steel, cement, and fuel—driven partly by global conflicts such as the Russia-Ukraine and Middle East wars—have increased construction costs by around 25%.

Developers say higher interest rates, liquidity shortages, and weak buyer confidence have stalled projects, with many firms struggling to repay bank loans. The slowdown is also affecting linked industries like steel and cement, highlighting broader risks to employment, investment, and housing supply in Bangladesh.

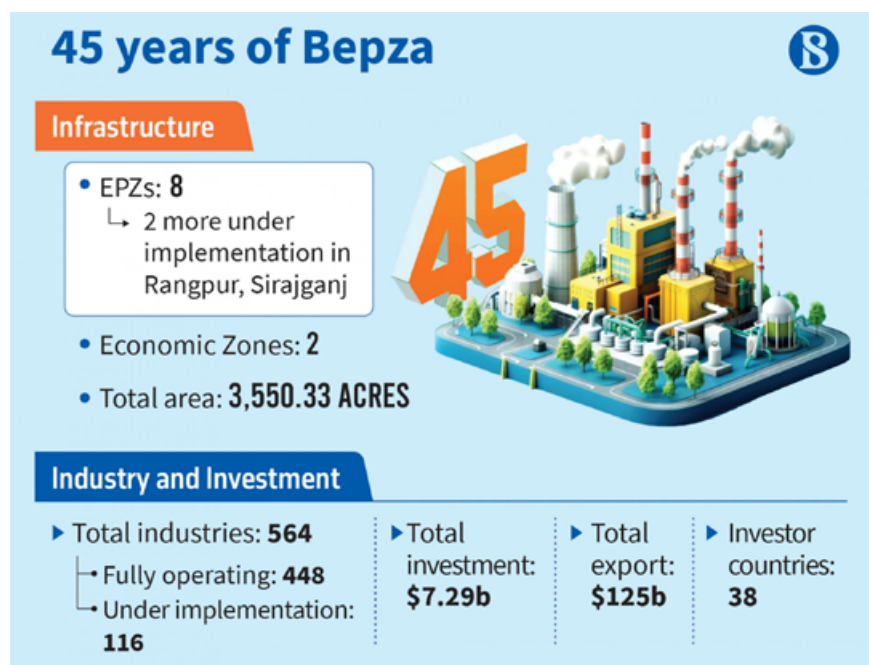
Source: The Business Standard- 20 April, 2026

Bepza eyes industrialisation in North, plans new EPZs in Rangpur, Sirajganj

The Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) has announced plans to establish two new export processing zones (EPZs) in Rangpur and Sirajganj to accelerate industrialisation in northern Bangladesh and promote renewable energy use, particularly solar power.

Officials said land from Rangpur Sugar Mill has already been allocated for the Rangpur EPZ, which is expected to generate over one lakh jobs once operational. BEPZA currently manages eight EPZs and is also developing new zones in Jashore and Patuakhali, alongside its economic zone in Mirsharai.


The authority reported that EPZs contribute around 17% of Bangladesh's total exports while attracting billions in foreign



investment and employing about 5.5 lakh workers, many of them women. The new zones are expected to expand export diversification, reduce regional imbalance, and strengthen Bangladesh's industrial base beyond the traditional garment sector.

Source: The Business Standard- 16 April, 2026

IMF wants all tax exemptions, subsidies gone in next budget

<p>Bangladesh seeks \$1.53b IMF funds by Jun, disbursement tied to reform conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ IMF conditions: scrap tax breaks, cut energy subsidies, rationalise tariffs ▶ Supplementary import duties as high as 500% flagged for reduction 	 <p>Tax exemptions cost Tk2.66 lakh crore in FY23; revenue collected Tk3.25 lakh crore</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Abrupt removal may trigger inflation, hurt investment, disrupt markets, experts say
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The International Monetary Fund has advised Bangladesh to phase out all forms of tax exemptions—including income tax, VAT, and customs duty concessions—starting from FY2026–27 as part of broader fiscal reforms. The recommendation was discussed during IMF–World Bank Spring Meetings in Washington, where officials also urged reducing supplementary duties and moving toward a more rational tax structure.

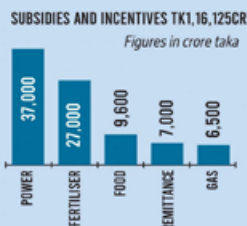
The IMF further linked continued financial support, including about \$1.53 billion in pending and new disbursements, to key reforms such as ending blanket

tax exemptions, cutting energy subsidies, and adopting a market-based exchange rate.

Bangladesh currently provides large-scale tax concessions worth over Tk. 2.66 lakh crore, covering agriculture, exports, energy, and investment zones. While economists agree reforms are necessary, many warn that an abrupt withdrawal could raise inflation, weaken investor confidence, and hurt export competitiveness. They suggest a gradual, phased approach with targeted, performance-based incentives instead of sudden blanket removal.

Source: The Business Standard- 16 April, 2026

Govt plans big-spend budget for jobs, growth amid revenue doubts

<p>PROVISIONAL NATIONAL BUDGET ESTIMATES FY27 Budget outlay: Tk9,30,000cr</p>	<p>PRIORITIES IN UPCOMING BUDGET</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue target Tk6,95,000cr • NBR tax revenue target Tk6,04,000cr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating expenditure Tk6,30,000cr • Development expenditure Tk3,00,000cr • Interest payment Tk1,27,500cr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borrowing from banks and National Savings Certificate Tk1,19,000cr • Foreign borrowing (net) Tk1,16,000cr 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Contain inflation and maintain macro stability ▼ Expand Family and Farmer's cards to build a welfare economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Boost jobs and entrepreneurship through skills development ▼ Deliver quality healthcare at the doorstep ▶ Restore financial discipline through restructuring
<p>SUBSIDIES AND INCENTIVES Tk1,16,125cr Figures in crore taka</p>  <p>TBS Insights by IPDC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Prolonged Middle East conflict may raise gas, power, and fertiliser subsidies ▶ Family and Farmer's cards rollout will need extra allocation 			<p>Source: Finance Ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▼ Strengthen agriculture to ensure food security ▼ Ease investment through deregulation ▶ Develop creative economy through film, music, sports, and rural culture ▶ Implement the election manifesto ▶ Returning to a high growth trajectory to achieve a trillion-dollar economy by 2034 	
<p>MACROECONOMIC TARGETS</p>				
<p>31.4% Gross investment (% of GDP)</p>	<p>24.9% Private investment (% of GDP)</p>	<p>6.5% Public investment (% of GDP)</p>	<p>6.5% GDP growth</p>	<p>7.5% Inflation rate</p>
<p>Source: Finance Ministry</p>				

The proposed FY2026–27 budget reflects a strongly expansionary fiscal stance by the BNP government, with total spending planned at around Tk9.30 lakh crore—about 25% higher than the current fiscal year. The goal is to meet election promises, boost employment, and accelerate economic growth through higher public investment and development spending.

However, the revenue target has also been raised sharply to Tk6.95 lakh crore, putting significant pressure on the tax administration, especially the National Board of Revenue, which is already facing a large shortfall in the current fiscal year. Economists warn that achieving such ambitious revenue goals may be difficult given weak tax collection capacity and a declining tax-to-GDP ratio.

To bridge the gap, the government may rely on higher VAT, reduced tax exemptions, and increased borrowing. At the same time, subsidy pressures from fuel, fertilizer, and social protection programmes are expected to rise further due to global energy volatility. While the budget

aims to boost investment and growth, experts caution that financing constraints and inflation risks could limit its effectiveness unless reforms improve revenue efficiency and fiscal discipline.

Source: The Business Standard- 16 April, 2026

Hydroponics tent factory in Bepza EZ: \$30.5m investment, 3,000 jobs expected



A new export-oriented project in Bepza Economic Zone, Mirsarai, is set to boost Bangladesh's industrial diversification. A Hong Kong–China based company is investing \$30.47 million to produce hydroponics greenhouse tents and related products. Production

is expected to start by March next year, with annual output targeted at 4–5 lakh units for global markets including the US, UK, EU, Canada, and Japan.

The factory will also manufacture EVA mats, cartons, and packaging materials, creating a multi-product export hub. Around 3,000 local jobs are expected, along with wider economic benefits for transport, housing, and services in the region.

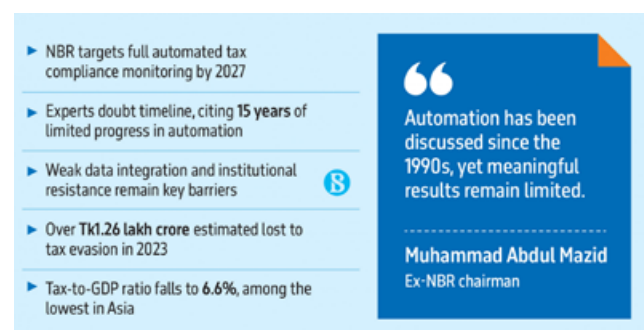
Officials say the project reflects a strategic shift toward high-value, technology-based manufacturing beyond garments, aligning with global demand for smart farming solutions and climate-resilient agriculture.

Source: The Business Standard- 13 April, 2026

Fully automated tax monitoring targeted by 2027 amid long-standing delays

Bangladesh's National Board of Revenue (NBR) plans to launch a fully automated tax compliance monitoring system by 2027 to curb tax evasion and improve the country's low tax-to-GDP ratio of about 6.6%. The system will gradually integrate income tax, VAT, and customs data with banks, land records, and vehicle registration databases to enable real-time monitoring and risk-based audits.

Authorities say existing digital services like online filing will be strengthened first before full automation is introduced. However, experts remain skeptical, noting that previous digitalisation efforts over the past 15 years have only been partially successful due to weak coordination, resistance within institutions, and poor data integration.



- ▶ NBR targets full automated tax compliance monitoring by 2027
- ▶ Experts doubt timeline, citing 15 years of limited progress in automation
- ▶ Weak data integration and institutional resistance remain key barriers
- ▶ Over Tk1.26 lakh crore estimated lost to tax evasion in 2023
- ▶ Tax-to-GDP ratio falls to 6.6%, among the lowest in Asia

“Automation has been discussed since the 1990s, yet meaningful results remain limited.”

Muhammad Abdul Mazid
Ex-NBR chairman

Economists argue that effective automation could significantly reduce tax evasion—estimated at over Tk1.26 lakh crore—but only if institutional reforms and inter-agency cooperation improve alongside technology upgrades.

Source: The Business Standard- 12 April, 2026

BanglaBiz to become single investment portal after 2030: Bida

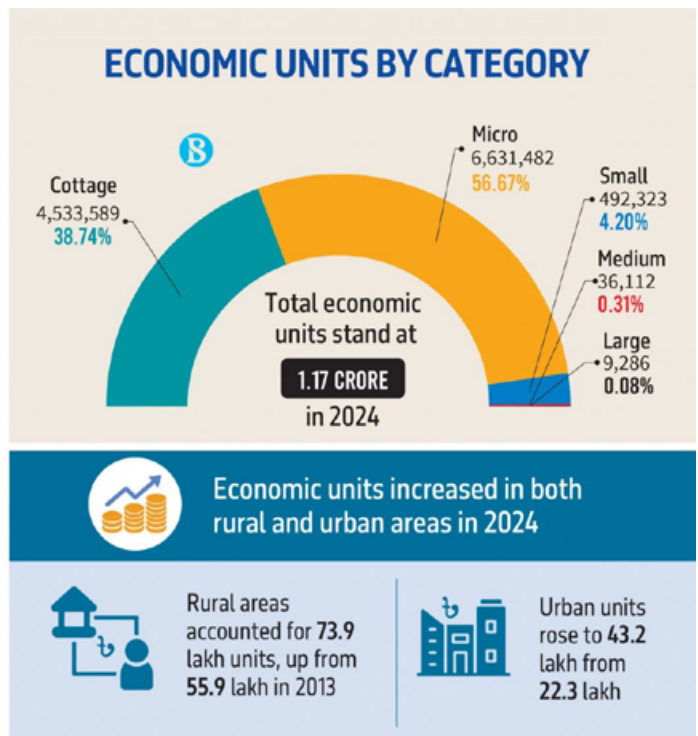
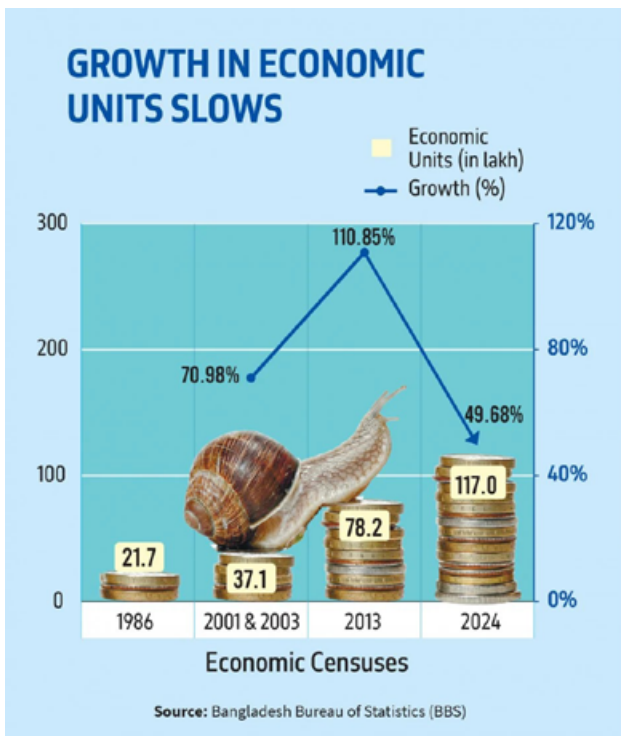


Bangladesh Investment Development Authority announced that all investment-related services in Bangladesh will gradually be integrated into a single

digital platform called BanglaBiz after 2030. Developed with support from Japan International Cooperation Agency, the platform aims to simplify investment procedures by combining the one-stop service systems of multiple agencies, including Beza, Bepza, BHTPA, and BSCIC. Officials said BanglaBiz will follow a “one-time information” principle, allowing investors to access services through one unified portal. Five banks, including NCC Bank PLC and One Bank PLC, signed agreements to enable online bank account opening for investors through the system. Bida said its OSS platform currently provides 142 services through integration with 47 government agencies.

Source: The Business Standard- 20 April, 2026

Micro and cottage industries drive 50% rise in economic units: BBS

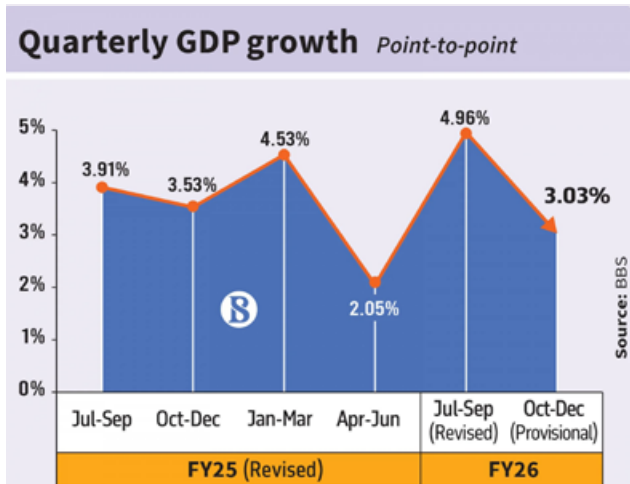


Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics reported that the number of economic units in Bangladesh increased by nearly 50% over the past decade, rising from 78 lakh in 2013 to 1.17 crore in 2024. The growth was mainly driven by micro and cottage industries, which together account for more than 95% of all economic units. The report shows expansion in both rural and urban areas, reflecting broader economic diversification across the country. The service sector dominates the economy,

representing about 90% of total economic units, while large industries account for only 0.08%. Employment also increased by 25%, reaching over 3.06 crore people in 2024. Most businesses are individually or family-owned, highlighting the importance of small entrepreneurs and informal enterprises in Bangladesh's economic structure and future development planning.

Source: The Business Standard- 12 April, 2026

Economic growth slows to 3.03% in Q2 of FY26



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics reported that Bangladesh's economic growth slowed to 3.03% in the second quarter of FY2025–26, down from 3.53%

a year earlier. Although GDP continued to expand in value terms, the slowdown reflected weaker industrial performance. The industrial sector grew only 1.27% compared to 5.78% in the same quarter last year, while agriculture and services maintained relatively stable growth. Economists said political instability during the election period, worker unrest, and disruptions in manufacturing activities affected formal sector production. Mustafa K Mujeri also warned that Middle East tensions, rising fuel and food prices, export weakness, and shortages of diesel, water, and fertilizers may further slow growth in coming months. Experts stressed the need for investment, energy security, and support for farmers and industries to sustain economic recovery.

Source: The Business Standard- 07 April, 2026

As subsidies rise, govt faces mounting pressure to mobilise funds

Bangladesh's government is facing growing fiscal pressure as rising global fuel prices linked to the Middle East conflict threaten to sharply increase subsidy costs in the upcoming budget. Finance ministry officials estimate that power and energy subsidies alone could approach Tk1 lakh crore annually, while additional spending on agriculture, fertilizer, and election commitments is adding further strain. At the same time, weak economic activity is limiting revenue growth, raising concerns about how the government will finance the widening budget deficit. Officials are now considering a smaller, contractionary budget of around Tk8.5–8.6 lakh crore for FY2026 instead of earlier expansion plans. Economists and policymakers also fear that lower foreign budget support and



possible fuel price adjustments could worsen inflation and increase pressure on social safety net spending for low-income households.

Source: The Business Standard- 07 April, 2026



BANKING INDUSTRY

Banking Industry at a glance

Scheduled Bank	57
State Owned Commercial Banks (SOCBs)	7
Specialized banks	3
Private commercial banks	38
Conventional PCBs	33
Islami Shariah based PCBs	5
Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs)	9
Non-scheduled banks	5
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (FIs)	35



Photo: Bangladesh Bank

Bangladesh has fostered the development of its banking sector to support economic progress, leading to considerable expansion over the last thirty years. At the start, the sector included seven nationalized commercial banks, three specialized state-owned banks, and nine foreign banks following independence in 1971. The 1980s brought additional growth with the

establishment of private banks. Presently, the banking sector consists of 57 scheduled banks and 5 non-scheduled banks, all governed by Bangladesh Bank under various laws and regulations. Furthermore, there are 35 non-bank financial institutions that are also under the supervision of Bangladesh Bank.

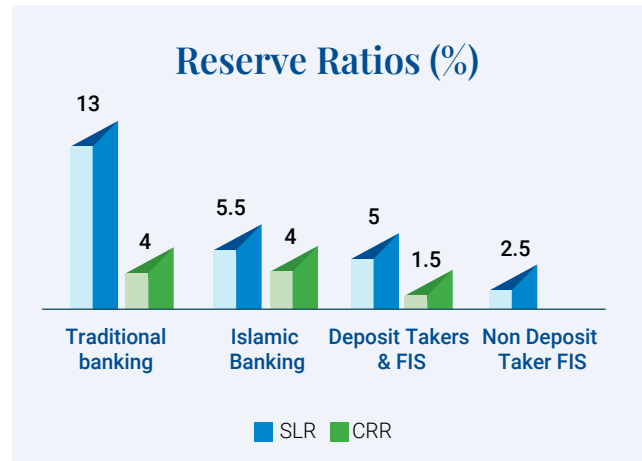
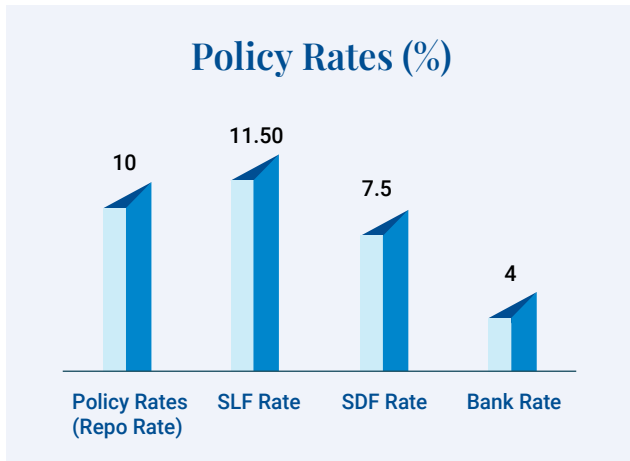
Banking Statistics Summary

Bank Deposit and Credit

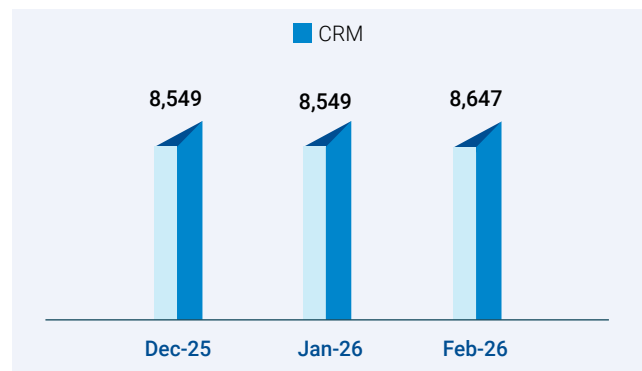
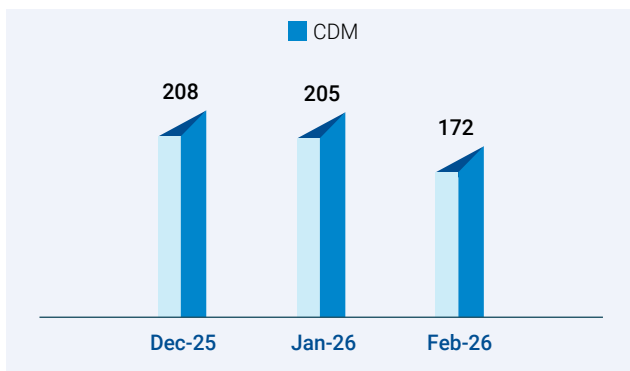
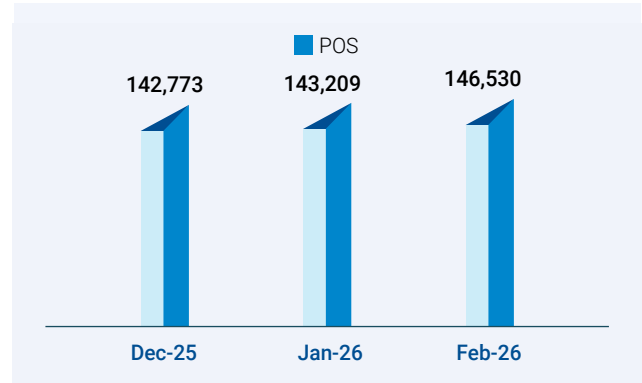
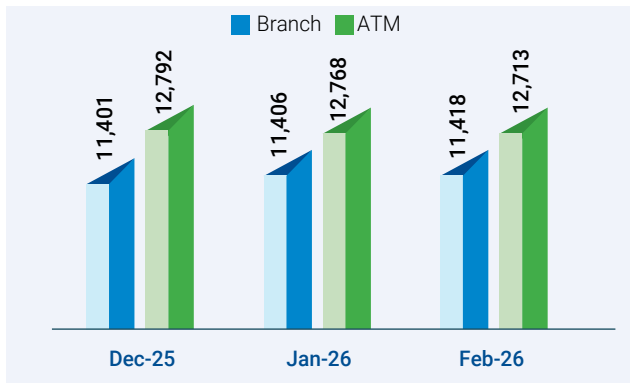
(Fig in Million)

Items	February, 2026	February, 2025	Percentage Changes February, 2026 over February, 2025
Deposits held in DMBs	19,949,141	17,926,859	11.28%
Bank Credit	24,435,248	22,009,185	11.02%

Policy Rates and Reserve Ratios



Branches, ATM, POS, CDM and CRM



Scheduled Banks facilitate financial transactions by establishing Branches, ATM, POS, CDM and CRMs in urban and rural areas. The number of scheduled bank branches has been increased by 12 in the reporting month. In perspective of the total population [172.85

million source: BBS] of Bangladesh, on an average 15,138 people receive financial services from one branch and 13,596 people receive digital financial services from one ATM.

Debit, Credit and Prepaid Cards

(Amount: Tk. in billion, Number: In million)

Period	Debit Cards	Credit Cards	Prepaid Cards	Transaction Number	Transaction Amount (TK)
February-2026	40.45	2.61	8.12	50.28	479.98
January-2026	40.66	2.59	8.34	54.56	509.18
December-2025	40.29	2.81	8.68	53.09	502.81

The number of issued Debit, Prepaid and Credit Cards in February 2026 are 40.45, 8.12 and 2.61, million respectively, which are 0.50%, and 2.66 % lower and 0.86% higher respectively than those of the previous month. Using these cards the number of local and

foreign currency transactions is 50.28 million with an amount of TK. 479.98 billion in February, 2026. The number of transactions decreased by 7.84% and the transaction amount decreased by 5.73% compared to the previous month.

Mobile Financial Services (MFS)

Amount: Tk. in billion, Number: In million

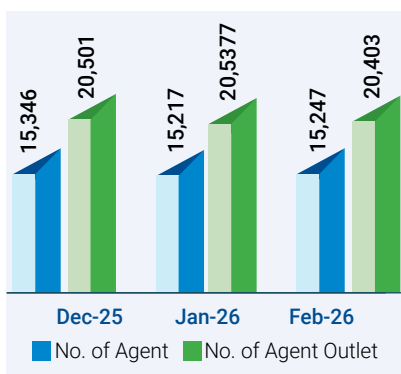
Period	MFS Agent	MFS A/C	Transaction Number	Transaction Amount (TK)	Remittance through MFS (TK)
February-2026	1.52	145.10	615.58	1480.45	19.60
January-2026	1.51	144.94	744.06	1729.03	20.35
December-2025	1.52	144.09	708.31	1,676.74	20.07

Mobile Financial Services (MFS) are increasing remarkably. MFS Statistics are compiled considering MFS providers such as bKash, Rocket, Upay et cetera. According to Table (MFS), the number of MFS accounts is 145.10 million of which 75.14 million is in urban areas

and 69.80 million is in rural areas in February-2026. Among the services provided by the MFS operators, Government is providing cash incentives in Inward Remittance. In February, 2026 Inward Remittance Tk. 19.60 billion is disbursed through MFS channel.

Agent Banking

(Amount: Tk. in billion, Number: In million)



Period	Total No. of A/C	Deposit Balance	No. of Transaction	Transaction Amount
February-2026	26.24	493.61	12.28	613.41
January-2026	26.03	491.84	17.62	733.93
December-2025	25.83	493.56	15.05	685.94

Currently, 30 scheduled banks are offering Agent Banking facilities to provide a safe alternative channel of banking service for the people of remote areas in Bangladesh. At the end of February, 2026 the number

of agent has been increased by 30 and the number of agent outlet has been increased by 26 compared to the previous month.

MICR and Non-MICR, EFT and Internet Banking

(Amount: Tk. in billion, Number: In million)

Period	MICR & Non-MICR Cheque		EFT	
	Number	Amount (in TK)	Number	Amount (in TK)
February-2026	1.40	1316.92	14.70	691.46
January-2026	1.63	1531.35	25.72	760.65
December-2025	1.60	1,484.70	20.26	723.87

Period	Internet Banking		e-Commerce	
	Number	Amount (in Tk)	Number	Amount (in Tk)
February-2026	28.76	1405.16	5.17	18.14
January-2026	41.01	1694.74	5.70	20.69
December-2025	36.03	1506.52	6.73	22.37

No-frill Accounts

(Number: In million)

Period	i) Farmers 10 Tk A/C	ii) Hardcore Poor A/C	iii) Social Safety Net A/C	iv) Others A/C	Total Special A/C
February-2026	9.25	2.52	9.82	4.34	25.98
January-2026	9.27	2.52	9.82	4.03	25.68
December-2025	9.26	2.51	9.86	4.01	25.68

Underprivileged people receive government allowances through Special Accounts (Farmers 10 TK. Account, Hardcore Poor Account, Social Safety Net Account etc.) of financial institutions. This

initiative plays a significant role to include people under financial activities. There are more accounts of rural people than urban people in case of Special Accounts.

School Banking

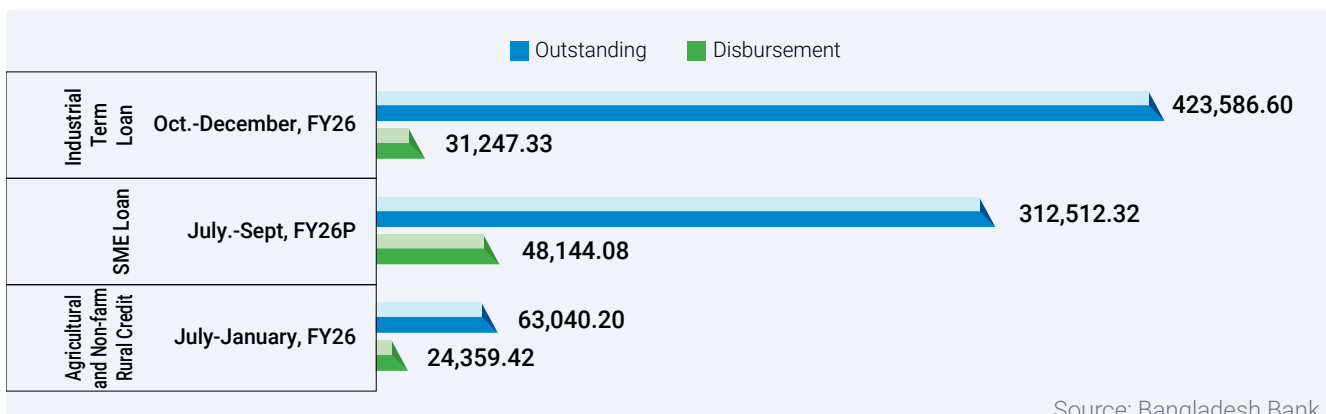
(Amount: Tk. in billion, Number: In million)

Period	School Banking A/C	Deposit Balance (in TK)
February-2026	4.88	19.66
January-2026	4.76	19.76
December-2025	4.76	19.95

School Banking activities encourage students (below 18 years) to develop their savings behavior. In February, 2026, there are considerably more male

student accounts than female student accounts and the total deposit balance of these accounts is TK. 19.66 billion.

Agricultural and Non-farm Rural Credit, SME Loan and Industrial Term Loan (Tk in Cr)



Source: Bangladesh Bank

BB relaxes banking diploma requirements for senior officials joining new banks

Bangladesh Bank has relaxed its banking diploma requirement for experienced senior officials seeking higher positions in other banks or financial institutions. Under a new circular issued on 29 April, officials with at least 15 years of service after joining or being promoted to Senior Officer (or equivalent) will be exempt from the mandatory professional banking examination when applying for higher posts at another bank.

The policy revises a January 2025 directive that made the banking diploma compulsory for officials changing banks from 1 January 2026 onward. According to central bank officials, the relaxation was introduced to support professional mobility and retain skilled human resources within the banking sector. However, the original requirement will still apply to mid-level and



junior officials, while all other provisions of the 2025 circular remain unchanged.

Source: The Business Standard- 29 April, 2026

Banks barred from opening LCs for supplement imports without DGDA approval



Bangladesh Bank has instructed all scheduled banks not to open letters of credit (LCs) or process telegraphic transfers (TTs) for importing dietary and related supplements without prior approval from the Directorate General of Drug Administration.

The directive, issued on 29 April, applies to herbal supplements, nutritional products, medical nutrition items, and similar goods. The central bank said DGDA registration or approval is legally mandatory for the production, import, export, marketing, and distribution of such products, and violations are punishable offences.

The move follows incidents where some importers brought in supplement products without DGDA approval and later sought legal relief through the High Court. After customs authorities appealed, the Appellate Division allowed the release of goods subject to compliance with existing laws. Bangladesh Bank has now tightened enforcement to prevent unauthorized imports through the banking channel.

Source: The Business Standard- 29 April, 2026

Banks can now pay incentive bonuses on operating profit: Cenbank

Bangladesh Bank has relaxed its earlier restrictions on employee incentive bonuses, allowing commercial banks to provide bonuses even without a net profit, as long as they earn an operating profit. Banks with capital shortfalls may also offer bonuses, provided their capital position has not worsened compared to the previous year and they do not require deferral facilities.

Under the new circular issued on 28 April, bank boards can approve incentive bonuses of up to one month's basic salary based on special achievements during the

year. The central bank said the move aims to maintain employee motivation and competitiveness in the banking sector.

The decision reverses stricter rules introduced in December 2025, which barred loss-making banks and those with capital or provisioning shortfalls from paying bonuses. Bankers and the Association of Bankers, Bangladesh had argued that the restrictions were causing difficulties in retaining skilled employees

Source: The Business Standard- 29 April, 2026.

Bank chairmen, directors must sign anti-corruption pledges under new BFIU directive



Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit has directed all scheduled banks to require chairmen, directors, and managing directors to sign formal anti-corruption and

anti-money laundering pledges. The declarations must also be displayed visibly in their offices to promote accountability and transparency.

Under the directive, bank executives must commit to rejecting corruption, bribery, fraudulent loans, forged documents, fake collateral, and irregular loan approvals. The regulator warned that approving loans outside policy guidelines or through improper assessment will be treated as punishable offences. Banks must also adopt a zero-tolerance stance on money laundering, fake export bills, and fraudulent letters of credit.

The move comes amid growing concerns over weak governance and large-scale loan fraud in the banking sector. Banks have additionally been instructed to create confidential complaint systems, including complaint boxes and QR codes, so customers can report corruption or harassment directly to the BFIU.

Source: The Business Standard- 28 April, 2026


Govt plans to enforce bank-based payments for house rents above Tk.25,000

The government plans to introduce mandatory bank-based rent payments for house rents above Tk.25,000 from FY2026-27 to improve tax compliance and reduce underreported rental income. Landlords will be required to receive payments through bank accounts, supported by a central monitoring unit and regional teams under the National Board of Revenue (NBR).

Officials said the move targets widespread tax evasion in the housing sector, where rent is often split between bank transfers and cash payments. The policy will also be linked with broader efforts to expand the tax base, identify untaxed income earners, and strengthen VAT and corporate tax enforcement.

The initiative is a revival of a similar failed attempt in FY2014-15 but is expected to be implemented more strictly this time. It comes amid rapidly rising housing costs in Bangladesh, especially in Dhaka, where rents have increased significantly over the past two decades, putting pressure on middle- and lower-income households.

Source: The Business Standard- 28 April, 2026



House rent over Tk25,000 must be paid through banks

- Currently, many landlords split payments between bank, cash
- Bank-based house rent payments to improve tax compliance, ensure transparency
- Majority of tenants spend **30%-75%** of their income on rent: CAB
- Housing costs in Dhaka increased nearly **400%** over past 25 years

➤ Authorities move to widen tax net, identify tax evaders

Cenbank directs banks to buy dollars max at Tk.122.85, experts criticize this move

▼ Central bank tightens dollar cap again



▼ Experts say repeated verbal instructions not standard practice

▼ Such indirect control may conflict with IMF expectations

▼ Remittances remain strong at **\$28.92B** despite market volatility

Bangladesh Bank has verbally instructed commercial banks to further reduce the US dollar buying rate for remittances to a maximum of Tk. 122.85, down slightly from the earlier Tk. 122.90 cap set in mid-April. The move is aimed at stabilizing the foreign exchange market and limiting import-driven inflation.

However, the intervention has drawn criticism from bankers and economists, who argue that repeated verbal controls are not standard market practice and may conflict with the central bank’s shift toward a more market-based exchange rate framework. Some experts

say such measures could also raise concerns with the IMF, which prefers indirect, transparent policy tools rather than administrative rate setting.

Central bank officials defended the decision, saying a lower dollar rate helps reduce import costs and inflation pressure, especially amid rising fuel-related expenses. Despite policy debate, remittance inflows remain strong, exceeding \$28.9 billion in the current fiscal year, although short-term volatility has been observed due to payment obligations and increased dollar demand.

Source: The Business Standard- 28 April, 2026

Reprivatisation or recapitalisation: BB weighs on options for five merged banks


Bangladesh Bank is considering two major options for five distressed Islamic banks—First Security Islami Bank, Global Islami Bank, Union Bank, EXIM Bank, and Social Islami Bank—either reprivatize them under previous owners or recapitalize the merged state-run entity using public funds.

Officials said depositors’ liabilities of around Tk. 1.3 lakh crore could either be repaid through taxpayer support over several years or managed through recapitalization of the merged bank, depending on stakeholder consultations. The governor noted that the banks suffer from severe financial stress, with huge non-performing loans and weak asset quality.

The government has already provided large-scale liquidity and capital support, but concerns remain over fiscal burden and loan recovery challenges. Bangladesh Bank says it will decide after reviewing policy options under the new bank resolution framework, balancing financial stability, public cost, and governance risks.

Source: The Business Standard- 26 April, 2026

Two options for 5 merged Islamic banks

- Re-privatisation
- Recapitalisation using taxpayer funds 

- ▶ The banks hold **Tk130,000 crore** in deposits

- ▶ **Tk164,000 crore** in non-performing loans

BB to launch startup investment firm with Tk.600cr initial fund: Governor



Bangladesh Bank has announced the launch of a new initiative called Startup Investment Bangladesh Limited, which will begin operations next month with an initial

fund of Tk.600 crore. The fund is expected to be expanded later, with possible support from development partners such as the World Bank.

Governor Mostaqur Rahman said the program aims to provide capital and grants for new entrepreneurs and support startup growth, with additional refinancing arrangements planned for SMEs. Officials also indicated that a separate package is being prepared to revive closed industrial units and promote economic activity. The initiative is part of broader efforts to strengthen entrepreneurship, attract external financing, and improve access to funding for startups in Bangladesh. Previous plans had proposed a larger startup fund, but the new structure begins with a smaller initial allocation and potential future expansion.

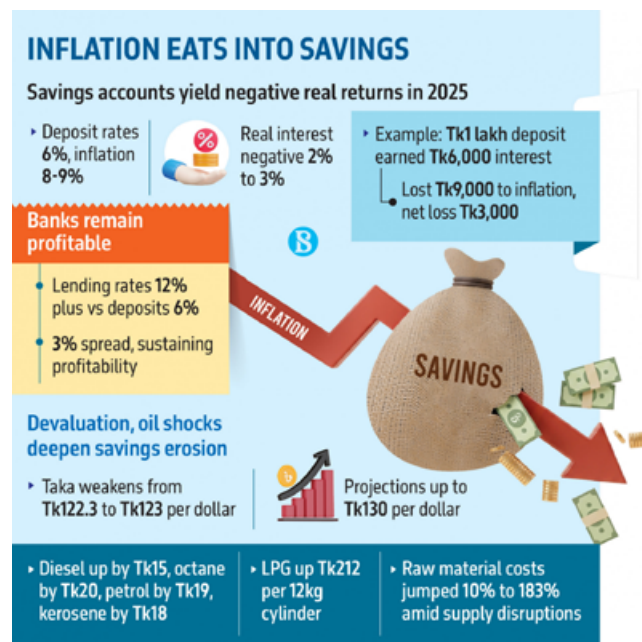
Source: The Business Standard- 25 April, 2026

Inflation, weakening taka erode savers' purchasing power

In 2025, savers in Bangladesh experienced a decline in the real value of their bank deposits as inflation (around 8–9%) exceeded average deposit interest rates of about 6%. This resulted in a negative real return of roughly 2–3%, meaning depositors lost purchasing power despite nominal interest earnings. A Tk. 1.00 lakh deposit earned about Tk. 6,000 in interest, but inflation reduced its real value by about Tk. 9,000 over the year.

Bangladesh Bank data show that although total deposits grew strongly, driven by remittances and retail savings, most savers still faced erosion of wealth. Banks, however, remained profitable due to high lending rates above 12%, maintaining wide interest spreads. Economists warned that currency depreciation and rising global oil prices could further increase inflation pressure, deepening losses for depositors while limiting real returns on bank savings.

Source: The Business Standard- 24 April, 2026



No scope for money launderers to return to bank boards: BB

Bangladesh Bank has clarified that individuals or groups accused of money laundering abroad will not be allowed to return to the boards of any banks, addressing public concerns over recent banking reform provisions. Spokesperson Arief Hossain Khan said the clarification was issued after confusion in the media regarding an ordinance that could allow former owners of distressed banks to regain stakes.

He explained that while previous sponsors or directors may apply to recover ownership by paying part of their

dues, the process is not automatic and will undergo strict regulatory scrutiny. Any person linked to financial crimes, loan scams, or overseas money laundering will remain barred from bank board positions. The central bank emphasised that the reforms aim to ensure accountability, protect depositor interests, and prevent the return of individuals involved in past banking irregularities.

Source: The Business Standard- 24 April, 2026

Banks purchasing remittances at Tk123 ahead of oil LC settlement



Commercial banks in Bangladesh recently bought remittances at around Tk.123 per US dollar, slightly higher than the earlier Tk.122.85–Tk.122.90 range, indicating mild pressure in the foreign exchange market. The increase is driven by expected dollar demand for upcoming import LC settlements by Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation and Petrobangla.

Bangladesh Bank had previously advised banks to keep buying rates below Tk.122.90, but liquidity needs and seasonal remittance patterns pushed rates upward. Bankers noted that remittance inflows

are usually stronger early in the month and weaken mid-month, tightening dollar supply temporarily.

Despite short-term fluctuations, overall dollar availability remains stable. The central bank has recently purchased \$180 million from banks, helping boost reserves to \$30.48 billion. Officials say the foreign exchange market remains broadly stable, though periodic pressure continues due to import obligations and timing gaps in remittance inflows.

Source: The Business Standard- 23 April, 2026

Spinners bleed as troubled banks flout over Tk. 3,000cr LC obligations

UNPAID BILL CRISIS HITS TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Scale of crisis

- TK3,000CR-4,000CR stuck in overdue payments
- Payments delayed for years beyond 120-day maturity

Impact on textile industry

- ▶ Weakening backward linkage industry
- ▶ Interest burden, working capital shortages rising

Mills struggling to

- Repay loans
- Pay workers
- Maintain operations

Banking failure

- Over a dozen troubled banks fail to clear bills
- Violate Foreign Exchange Transactions Guidelines 2018

Cenbank position

- ▶ Bangladesh Bank says non-payment not permitted
- ▶ Instructs banks to clear dues immediately
- ▶ Warns of licence cancellation, disciplinary action

TBS Insights by IPDC

Textile millers in Bangladesh are facing severe financial stress as several troubled banks have failed to settle overdue payments worth Tk3,000–4,000 crore linked to accepted local back-to-back letters of credit (LCs). These unpaid bills have accumulated over the past five years, despite banks being legally obligated to pay within about 120 days after acceptance.

Bangladesh Bank officials say banks must settle accepted bills without delay, and in some cases the central bank can deduct funds directly from banks' accounts. However, delays persist, especially among weaker banks, disrupting the textile supply chain.

Export-oriented textile mills say the crisis is affecting their ability to repay loans, pay workers, and maintain operations, as they are forced to bear interest costs while waiting for payments. Industry leaders warn that continued defaults are weakening the backward linkage sector, increasing liquidity pressure and threatening production stability across Bangladesh's garment industry.

Source: The Business Standard- 22 April, 2026

Rising remittance inflow boost Bangladesh's economic stability



Remittance inflows to Bangladesh have shown strong and sustained growth, providing vital support to foreign exchange reserves and macroeconomic stability. According to Bangladesh Bank data, inflows rose from \$23.9 billion in FY2023-24 to a record \$30.3 billion in FY2024-25, marking over 25% growth. In the current

FY2025-26, remittances have continued rising, reaching about \$28.4 billion up to April, compared to \$23.7 billion in the same period last year.

Officials attribute the surge to incentives for formal transfers, tighter control of informal channels like hundi, improved digital banking access, and recovery in global labour markets. Economists say remittances have helped stabilise the balance of payments and strengthen reserves, which stand above \$35 billion (gross). However, experts warn that reliance on Gulf labour markets creates vulnerability, urging diversification of overseas employment and further reduction in transfer costs to sustain long-term growth.

Source: The Business Standard- 26 April, 2026

Transactions thru credit cards witness 15.30% rise in February

Domestic credit card usage in Bangladesh rose by 15.30% in February 2026 compared to the same month last year, reaching Tk.3,422 crore, according to Bangladesh Bank data. However, spending declined slightly from January's Tk.3,720 crore, showing short-term monthly fluctuation despite overall growth.

Department stores dominated transactions, accounting for 45.36% of total spending, followed by retail services, utility payments, clothing stores, and cash withdrawals. Officials linked the strong growth in card usage to rising prices, promotional offers, and increasing adoption of digital payments.

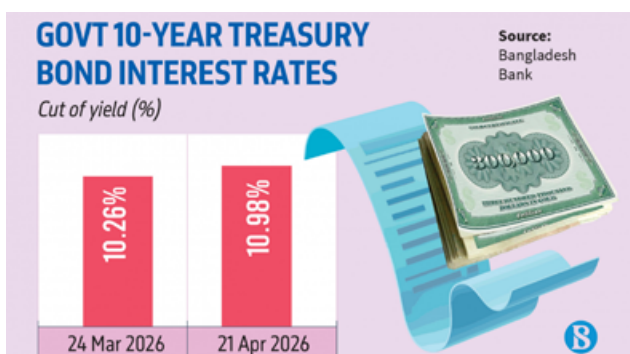
Cross-border spending by Bangladeshi cardholders fell slightly, while foreign card usage in Bangladesh also



declined. Despite these fluctuations, the country's card market has expanded significantly over the past five years, with over 2.7 million credit cards in circulation, reflecting a steady shift toward a more digital and cashless financial system.

Source: The Business Standard- 22 April, 2026

Govt borrowing costs climb as banks demand higher yields on T-bonds



The cost of government borrowing in Bangladesh has increased sharply as commercial banks demand higher returns amid tightening liquidity and growing fiscal pressure. At a recent auction on 21 April, the yield on 10-year Treasury bonds rose to 10.98%, up from 10.25% in March, even as the government borrowed Tk.3,000 crore.

Bangladesh Bank officials and bankers said the rise reflects heavier government reliance on bank borrowing

due to weak revenue collection and rising public expenditure. The revenue shortfall has already reached record levels, increasing pressure on the budget and forcing higher borrowing from the banking system.

As banks shift funds from private lending to safer government securities, Treasury yields are rising, pushing

up overall interest rates in the economy. Economists warn this could delay any reduction in lending rates and further weaken private sector credit growth, which remains low at around 6%, signaling sluggish investment and economic activity.

Source: The Business Standard- 22 April, 2026

Banks asked to avoid forward booking to keep dollar rate in check

Bangladesh Bank has discouraged commercial banks from increasing forward dollar bookings, fearing that excessive commitments could create pressure in the spot foreign exchange market and raise the dollar rate. Forward contracts allow businesses to lock in future exchange rates to reduce risk from currency fluctuations. Demand for such bookings increased after tensions in the Middle East raised concerns about higher global dollar prices. Bangladesh Bank advised banks to undertake forward selling only against their own forward dollar purchases rather than relying on spot-market dollars later. Economists including Zahid Hussain criticised the move, arguing that forward booking is a legitimate market-based hedging tool and that restricting it contradicts the goal of a flexible exchange-rate system.

Source: The Business Standard- 22 April, 2026

- ▶ Bangladesh Bank verbally asks banks to avoid forward dollar bookings
- ▶ Excessive forward sales could raise spot-market dollar prices
- ▶ Forward booking demand rises sharply after start of Mideast war
- ▶ Several banks increase forward bookings aggressively in recent weeks
- ▶ Experts question central bank's reasoning

Govt domestic debt rises by Tk1.51 lakh crore in a year



Bangladesh Bank data shows that the government's domestic borrowing has risen sharply due to weak revenue collection, lower foreign assistance, and

increasing expenditure pressures. By January, outstanding domestic debt reached Tk. 10.94 lakh crore, up from Tk. 9.42 lakh crore a year earlier. In the first seven months of the fiscal year, the government borrowed Tk. 72,647 crore domestically, mainly from banks. By March, borrowing had already exceeded the full-year target. Economists and bankers say election-related spending, support for weak banks, and rising operational costs increased dependence on domestic borrowing. Heavy borrowing from banks may reduce private sector credit availability and increase pressure on the financial system. Meanwhile, Bangladesh's foreign debt also rose significantly, reaching \$113.51 billion by December.

Source: The Business Standard- 16 April, 2026

BB extends deadline to implement new framework for fast-track inward remittances disposal

Bangladesh Bank has extended the deadline for banks to implement a new inward remittance processing framework from 31 March to 30 June. The extension was granted to help Authorized Dealer (AD) banks fully operationalize the required systems and ensure effective implementation. Under the new framework, banks must use Straight-Through Processing (STP) systems to speed up the transfer of inward remittances. Remittances received during banking hours must be credited to

beneficiaries on the same business day, while payments received after banking hours or recurring transactions must be settled by the next business day. The central bank instructed banks to strictly follow these rules so that customers receive remittance funds quickly and without unnecessary delays, improving operational efficiency and customer service.

Source: The Business Standard- 16 April, 2026

Forex market stable, no devaluation pressure: BB



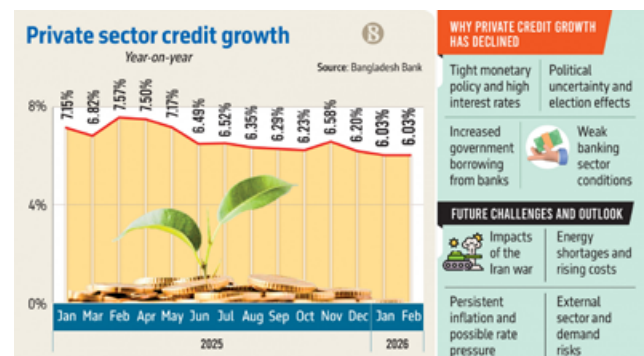
Bangladesh Bank stated that Bangladesh's foreign exchange market remains stable and there is no immediate pressure for currency devaluation. According to the central bank, banks currently hold

sufficient dollar liquidity, while foreign exchange reserves remain strong at around \$34.35 billion as of 6 April 2026. Banking sector reserves also increased significantly, rising from \$2.3 billion in February to \$3.9 billion within a month. The central bank highlighted strong remittance inflows as a key factor supporting market stability. In March 2026, remittances reached a record \$3.75 billion, while inflows during the first 11 days of April were 30.4% higher than the previous year. Bangladesh Bank also noted that import payments and foreign debt servicing are continuing smoothly without creating pressure on the dollar exchange rate.

Source: The Business Standard- 08 April, 2026

Private credit growth drops to record low, near-term recovery unlikely

Bangladesh Bank data shows that private sector credit growth fell to a historic low of 6.03% in February due to political uncertainty, high interest rates, rising government borrowing, and weak business confidence. Credit growth declined sharply from 10.13% in July 2024, reflecting reduced investment and subdued loan demand. Bankers said the Iran war has further worsened the outlook by increasing uncertainty over energy prices, inflation, and exchange rates. High borrowing costs, persistent energy shortages, and infrastructure bottlenecks have also discouraged businesses from expanding investment. Meanwhile, rising non-performing loans and liquidity pressure have made banks more cautious about lending. Economists warn that weak private credit growth is slowing



industrial expansion, reducing job creation, weakening consumer demand, and affecting overall economic recovery in Bangladesh.

Source: The Business Standard- 06 April, 2026

11 banks, most NBFIs skip CSR spending in 2025: BB report



Bangladesh Bank reported that 11 banks and most non-bank financial institutions in Bangladesh made no corporate social responsibility (CSR) spending in 2025. Among 35 NBFIs, 21 reported zero CSR expenditure.

Despite this, total CSR spending by banks increased to Tk197.85 crore in the second half of 2025, compared to Tk147.19 crore earlier in the year. CSR contributions were heavily concentrated among a few private banks, led by Standard Chartered Bank, BRAC Bank, and EXIM Bank. Private banks accounted for over 79% of total CSR spending, while state-owned banks contributed only 4.09%. Most CSR funds were directed toward education and health sectors, whereas spending on environmental and climate initiatives remained below the central bank’s recommended level.

Source: The Business Standard- 05 April, 2026

BB introduces transaction-based reference rate in money market



Bangladesh Bank has introduced a major reform in the money market by shifting benchmark interest rates from bank-submitted estimates to actual transaction-based data. The existing Dhaka Interbank Offered Rate (DIBOR), which relied on self-reported bank quotes, will be replaced with more transparent, data-driven benchmarks.

The new system includes the Bangladesh Overnight Financing Rate (BOFR) for secured interbank repo transactions and the Dhaka Overnight Money Market Rate (DOMMR) for unsecured call money transactions.

Both rates will be calculated using volume-weighted averages and adjusted using statistical methods to avoid distortions. Officials said the reform, inspired by global benchmarks like SOFR, aims to improve transparency, accuracy, and investor confidence while supporting better pricing of loans, bonds, and financial products. The rates will be published daily on the central bank’s website from 15 April 2026, marking a shift toward a more modern and reliable interest rate framework.

Source: The Business Standard- 13 April, 2026

Law change paves way for former owners to reclaim distressed banks



The government has amended the Bank Resolution Ordinance, allowing former owners of distressed banks to reclaim control after meeting strict financial conditions. The amendment affects the merger of five troubled Islamic banks into Sammilito Islami Bank. Former owners, including businessmen Saiful Alam and Nazrul Islam Mazumder, can apply to recover shares, assets, and liabilities by repaying determined funds,

injecting fresh capital, and settling liabilities. Finance Minister Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury defended the move as a “market solution” to reduce government financial burden. However, experts, including economist Zahid Hussain, criticized the amendment, warning it weakens banking reforms and allows those linked to past mismanagement to regain control.

Source: The Business Standard- 12 April, 2026

Requests for new banking licenses must be turned down bravely:

At a banking risk conference in Dhaka, former finance adviser Salehuddin Ahmed called on authorities to courageously reject unnecessary new bank license applications, warning that weak banks are already creating serious pressure on depositors and the financial sector. He stressed the importance of strict compliance, financial literacy, technology-driven financial inclusion, and stronger risk management to ensure long-term banking stability.

One speaker criticized proposals to increase independent directors on bank boards, arguing it could create internal conflicts. He also claimed the real default loan rate is around 40%, much higher than previously reported figures, and blamed poor governance and board pressure for risky lending practices. Other speakers warned about political



influence, operational risks, loan rescheduling problems, and the growing loss of skilled banking professionals from the sector.

Source: The Business Standard- 11 April, 2026



MBPLC NEWS

Mercantile Bank Supports BAU Research Project to Reduce Post-Harvest Losses



Mercantile Bank PLC has funded an agricultural research project at Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU) titled “Development of a Hybrid Dryer System to Reduce Crop and Fish Post-Harvest Losses,” which concluded today with a formal workshop. The project was made possible through a donation of Tk. 1.60 crore from the bank’s special Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund, enabling the university to develop and deploy innovative technology to support the nation’s farmers and fishers.

The event was presided over by Professor Dr. Md. Abdul Mojid of the Department of Agricultural Engineering and Technology, with Professor Dr. A.K. Fazlul Haque Bhuiyan, Vice-Chancellor of BAU, serving as the chief patron. Md. Zakir Hossain, Deputy Managing Director & Chief Risk Officer, Dr. Tapas Chandra Paul, Deputy Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer of Mercantile Bank and Professor Dr. Md. Monjurul Alam, Technical Specialist of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in Bangladesh were present as Special Guests.

The session included agricultural entrepreneurs, beneficiaries, scientists, and students. Through this CSR donation, Mercantile Bank PLC has bridged the gap between academic innovation and field application, minimizing post-harvest losses to strengthen national food security

The closing ceremony was held to present the research findings and demonstrate the effectiveness of the 19 hybrid dryers developed through this initiative. As part of the bank’s commitment to social impact, 10 of these dryers have already been distributed free of cost to users in Cox’s Bazar, Patuakhali, Satkhira, Tangail, Khagrachari, and Rangamati. An additional six dryers are currently in the process of being distributed, while three units are being utilized by the university for further research.

Bangladesh Bank Circular

APRIL 2026

BRPD-1 CIRCULAR

- BRPD Circular No. 13, Date: 29.04.2026, Regarding Banking Professional Exam.
- BRPD Circular No. 12, Date: 09.04.2026, Refinance Scheme for Pre-shipment Credit.
- BRPD Circular No. 11, Date: 07.04.2026, Regarding cooperation to the Election Commission for smooth conduct of elections in the vacant seats of 41 Bogra-6 and 145 Sherpur-3 constituencies of the 13th National Parliament.

BRPD-2 CIRCULAR

- BRPD Circular No. 06, Date: 28.04.2026, Incentive Bonuses for the Employees of Bank-Companies
- BRPD Circular No. 05, Date: 02.04.2026, Submission of Interim Report to Bangladesh Bank

BRPD-3 CIRCULAR

- BRPD Circular No. 01, Date: 28.04.2026, Refinance Scheme for Pre-shipment Credit

FEPD-1 CIRCULAR

- FEPD Circular No. 06, Date: 29.04.2026, Instructions regarding opening of LC/TT for the import of supplement products without the registration/prior approval of the Directorate General of Drug Administration
- FEPD Circular No. 05, Date: 23.04.2026, Regarding the export of betel leaf without certification from the Bangladesh Betel Leafs (Pan) Exporters Association
- FEPD Circular No. 04, Date: 09.04.2026, Streamlining the disposal of inward remittances and enhancing operational efficiency.
- FEPD Circular No. 07, Date: 01.04.2026, Audit of applications for export subsidy/cash incentive by Cost and Management Accountant firms

DFIM CIRCULAR

- DFIM Circular No. 10, Date: 16.04.2026, Loan Facility Against Government Bond (Treasury Bond).
- DFIM Circular No. 09, Date: 08.04.2026, Preservation and use of information of the Penalized Employees of Financial Institutions through CMMS (Corporate Memory Management System)
- DFIM Circular No. 07, Date: 04.04.2026, Changes in the Office hours of Finance Companies.

SDAD CIRCULAR

- SDAD Circular No. 06, Date: 06.04.2026, On the occasion of the election for the vacant seats

of 41 Bogura-6 and 145 Sherpur-3 in the 13th National Parliament, all scheduled banks shall remain closed in the concerned electoral areas on Thursday, 09 April 2026, the day of voting

- SDAD Circular No. 05, Date: 04.04.2026, Changes in the Office and Transaction hours of Scheduled Banks

PSD-1 CIRCULAR

- PSD-1 Circular No. 01, Date: 01.04.2026, Replacement of Proprietary QR with Bangla QR at all Merchant Points.

PSD-2 CIRCULAR

- PSD-2 Circular No. 03, Date: 04.04.2026, Regarding Schedule Changes of BACH and RTGS Transaction from 05 April 2026

DMD CIRCULAR

- DMD Circular No. 06 Date: 30.04.2026, Appointment of Brac Bank PLC and Pubali Bank PLC as Primary Dealers in Government Securities.
- DMD Circular No. 05 Date: 30.04.2026, Revised Implementation Timeline of the 'Guidelines for Open Market Operations'
- DMD Circular No. 03 Date: 13.04.2026, Regarding the Publication of an Effective Reference Rate for the Money Market Segment of Bangladesh's Financial Market.
- DMD Circular No. 04 Date: 04.04.2026, Time schedule of Bangladesh Government Bill/Bond Auction, Sukuk and BGIB Auction, Open Market Operation, Inter Bank Repo, Secondary Trade (OTC & TWS) and EDS Money platform transaction during changed office time.

SD CIRCULAR

- SD Circular No. 01 Date: 30.04.2026, Regarding Submission of Agent Banking Data through Revised Format on Monthly Basis.

FSSSPD CIRCULAR

- SD Circular No. 01 Date: 30.04.2026, Bangladesh Bank- Long Term Financing Facility (BB-LTFF)

DCM CIRCULAR

- DCM Circular No. 01 Date: 12.04.2026, Regarding payment of mutilated/torn and soiled notes

SFD CIRCULAR

- SFD Circular No. 02 Date: 09.04.2026, Compliance with Bangladesh Bank's Instructions on Brick Kiln Financing.

MBPLC Circular

APRIL 2026

INSTRUCTION CIRCULAR

- Circular No. 3818, Date: 30.04.2026, Subject: Revised Provisional Profit Rate of Mudarabah Savings Deposit Products.
- Circular No. 3817, Date: 29.04.2026, Subject: Revised Interest Rate of Savings Bank (SB) Deposit Products.
- Circular No. 3816, Date: 28.04.2026, Subject: Providing information regarding liability position (if any) on account of (i) Unitex Knitwear Limited & (ii) M/S. Kazi Traders along with its allied/sister/related concerns and directors within next three (3) working days.
- Circular No. 3815, Date: 28.04.2026, Subject: Providing Accurate and Updated data in the Bank's ECL Database System regarding implementation of Expected Credit Loss (ECL) framework.
- Circular No. 3814, Date: 27.04.2026, Subject: পরিচালনা পর্ষদের ৪৮১ তম সভার সিদ্ধান্ত বাস্তবায়ন প্রসঙ্গে।
- Circular No. 3813, Date: 27.04.2026, Subject: Implementation of the decision of the 480th & 481st Board meeting.
- Circular No. 3812, Date: 23.04.2026, Subject: Mandatory Implementation of Role-Based Access Control in BBRS Software.
- Circular No. 3811, Date: 22.04.2026, Subject: ইটভাটায় অর্থায়নের ক্ষেত্রে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নির্দেশনা পরিপালন প্রসঙ্গে।
- Circular No. 3810, Date: 20.04.2026, Subject: Ensuring Professional Environment, Robust Safety & Superior Customer Service.
- Circular No. 3809, Date: 20.04.2026, Subject: KPI business targets for the Year 2026.
- Circular No. 3808, Date: 16.04.2026, Subject: Austerity in using electricity and fuel.
- Circular No. 3807, Date: 16.04.2026, Subject: Providing information regarding liability position (if any) on account of Molla Salt (Triple Refined) Industry Limited along with its allied/sister/related concerns/directors within 19.04.2026.
- Circular No. 3806, Date: 15.04.2026, Subject: মধ্যপ্রাচ্যে চলমান ভূরাজনৈতিক পরিস্থিতিতে গ্যাস ও জ্বালানি তেল সাশ্রয়ে আগাম সতর্কতামূলক পদক্ষেপ গ্রহন প্রসঙ্গে।

- Circular No. 3805, Date: 15.04.2026, Subject: ছেঁড়া - ফাটা/ক্রটিপূর্ণ ও ময়লাযুক্ত নোট গ্রহন এবং উহার বিনিময়মূল্য প্রদান প্রসঙ্গে।
- Circular No. 3804, Date: 13.04.2026, Subject: Providing information regarding liability position (if any) on account of CHB Building Technologies Ltd. along with its allied/sister/related concerns/directors within 15.04.2026.
- Circular No. 3803, Date: 13.04.2026, Subject: Inclusion of Additional Clause to the Original Electricity Bill Collection Agreement between DPDC and Mercantile Bank PLC.
- Circular No. 3802, Date: 09.04.2026, Subject: Provide list of Bank Guarantee under litigation (local) as on 31.12.2025.
- Circular No. 3801, Date: 09.04.2026, Subject: বাংলা নববর্ষ ভাতা-১৪৩৩
- Circular No. 3800, Date: 09.04.2026, Subject: বাংলা নববর্ষবরণ-১৪৩৩
- Circular No. 3799, Date: 08.04.2026, Subject: ত্রয়োদশ জাতীয় সংসদের ৪১ বগুড়া-৬ ও ১৪৫ শেরপুর-৩ শূন্য আসনে নির্বাচন উপলক্ষে ভোটগ্রহণের দিন ০৯ এপ্রিল ২০২৬ তারিখ বৃহস্পতিবার সংশ্লিষ্ট নির্বাচনি এলাকায় তফসিলি ব্যাংক বন্ধ রাখা প্রসঙ্গে।
- Circular No. 3798, Date: 05.04.2026, Subject: দেশব্যাপী জ্বালানি ও বিদ্যুৎ সাশ্রয়ের নিমিত্তে তফসিলি ব্যাংকসমূহের অফিস ও লেনদেন সময়সূচি নির্ধারণ প্রসঙ্গে।

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

- Circular No. 2437, Date: 30.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2436, Date: 29.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2435, Date: 28.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2434, Date: 27.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2433, Date: 23.04.2026, Subject: Reformation of Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC) and Sustainable Finance Unit (SFU).
- Circular No. 2432, Date: 26.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2431, Date: 26.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments

- Circular No. 2430, Date: 22.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2429, Date: 20.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2428, Date: 15.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2427, Date: 09.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2426, Date: 08.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2425, Date: 07.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2424, Date: 07.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2423, Date: 07.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments
- Circular No. 2422, Date: 05.04.2026, Subject: Revised time schedule of BACH & RTGS operation from 5th April 2026.

- Circular No. 2421, Date: 02.04.2026, Subject: Loss of Instruments

ID CIRCULAR

- Circular No. 23, Date: 30.04.2026, Subject: Wage-Earners' Remittance সংক্রান্ত তথ্যাদি Online Inward Remittance Monitoring System (OIRMS) এ রিপোর্ট করা প্রসঙ্গে।
- Circular No. 22, Date: 30.04.2026, Subject: প্রতি কনসাইনমেন্ট-এর বিপরীতে বাংলাদেশ পান রপ্তানিকারক সমিতির প্রত্যয়ন ব্যতীত পান রপ্তানি সংক্রান্ত।
- Circular No. 21, Date: 13.04.2026, Subject: Streamlining the disposal of inward remittances and enhancing operational efficiency.
- Circular No. 20, Date: 05.04.2026, Subject: Audit of applications for export subsidy/cash incentive by Cost and Management Accountant firms.
- Circular No. 19, Date: 02.04.2026, Subject: Exemption from the provision of Section 26kha(1) of Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended upto 2023) for LPG importers



INVITATION FOR CONTENTS

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