CHAPTER 3

PRICES, WAGES AND EMPLOYMENT

[Prices, wages and employment are the most three important indicators for an economy. Price level is explained by the Consumer Price Index (CPI). According to the CPI, inflation rate in 2010-11 was 8.80 percent at the national level, which was 7.31 percent in 2009-10. During this time, the food-item inflation rose to 11.34 percent. The government has taken necessary measures to contain inflation by ensuring smooth supply of food items. According to the latest survey conducted by BBS, the number of economically active population (above 15 years) is 5.37 crore, out of which, a labour force of 5.10 crore (male 3.85 crore and female 1.25crore) is engaged in a number of professions. Although the number of workforce in agriculture has been decreased compared to that of the previous fiscal, agriculture remained the highest (43.53 percent) source of employment. According to the Wages Rate Index, both nominal and real wage rates have been on the rise. A sizeable number of Bangladeshi labour force is employed abroad, of which a total of 419 thousand Bangladeshi workers went abroad for employment during FY 2010-11. The remittances of the expatriate workers stood at US$ 11650.32 million in FY 2010-11. Of the total expatriate workers, more than 80 percent are employed in the Middle East. In order to ensure smooth inflow of remittances, the Government has taken a range of measures which include among others establishment of Probashi Kalyan Bank, introducing arrangements for remittance through mobile phone, providing CIP facilities to the large remitters].

Consumer Price Index and Inflation

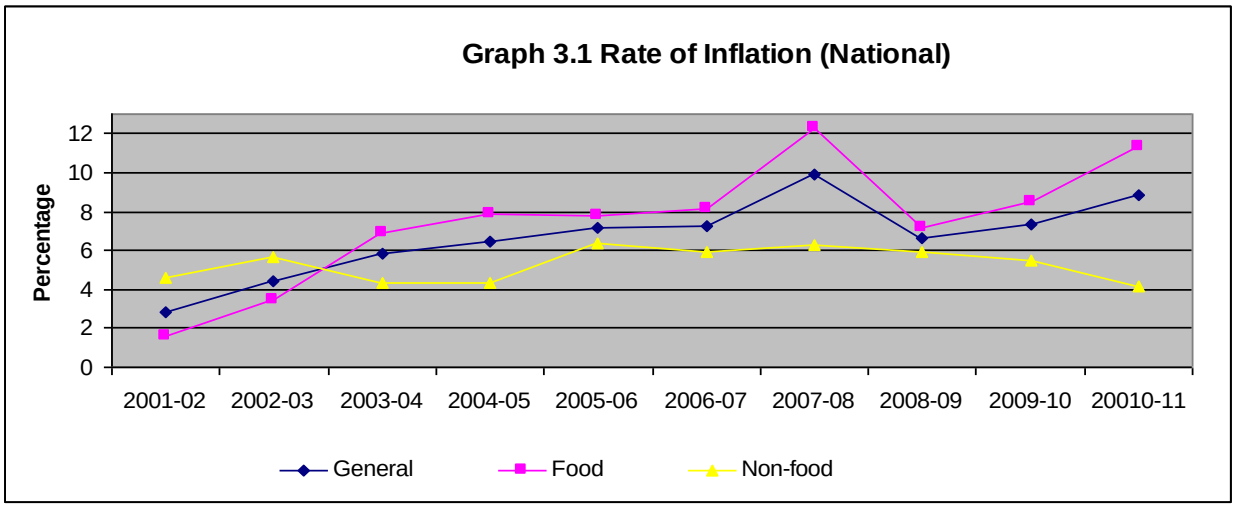
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) computes National Consumer Price Index (CPI) using food and non-food commodities and services consumed by the consumers in their day-to-day life. The current CPI has been constructed using 1995-96 as the base year. In order to construct the price index, the commodity and weight of the index basket from the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 1995-96 are used. All rural and urban price indices were compiled using the lists of consumer goods of rural and urban households based on the survey. And finally, the national price index has been computed by taking into account the weighted average of consumption expenditures of the two areas. All indices are shown separately in food and non-food groups which are again divided into a number of sub groups. Consumer Price Index and inflation during FY 2001-02 to FY 2010-11 are shown in Table 3.1

Table 3.1: Consumer Price Index and Inflation

(Base year 1995-96=100)

Index	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	20010-11
General (% change)	130.26 (2.79)	135.97 (4.38)	143.90 (5.83)	153.23 (6.48)	164.21 (7.17)	176.06 (7.22)	193.54 (9.93)	206.43 (6.66)	221.53 (7.31)	241.02 (8.80)
Food (% change)	132.43 (1.63)	137.01 (3.46)	146.50 (6.93)	158.08 (7.91)	170.34 (7.76)	184.18 (8.12)	206.79 (12.28)	221.64 (7.18)	240.55 (8.53)	267.83 (11.34)
Non-food (% change)	127.89 (4.61)	135.13 (5.66)	141.03 (4.37)	147.14 (4.33)	156.56 (6.40)	165.79 (5.90)	176.26 (6.32)	186.67 (5.91)	196.84 (5.45)	205.01 (4.15)

Source: BBS.



The rate of inflation (national) in FY 2010-11 stood at 8.80 percent which was 7.31 percent in the previous fiscal year. From the above table and graph, it is observed that there has been an increasing trend of inflation from FY 2001-02 to FY 2007-08. In FY 2008-09 the rate of inflation came down but in FY 2009-10 the rate increased again and continued in 2010-11. During 2010-11 food inflation was higher than non-food inflation. It is to be noted that the weight of food and non-food item in the urban-CPI are 48.8 percent and 51.2 percent and that in rural-CPI 62.96 percent and 37.04 percent respectively.

The rate of inflation at the national level in July, 2010 was 7.26 percent on a point-to -point basis. After assumption of office, the present government has taken initiatives to lower the price level and to keep the prices of essential commodities such as rice, edible oil, pulse etc. stable. Despite that, due to the price hike of essential consumer goods in the international market the rate of inflation stood at 10.17 percent in June, 2011. During this period, food inflation rose to 12.51 percent in June from 8.72 percent in July showing a sharp increase. The monthly rate of inflation during FY 2010-11 calculated on a point-to-point basis is presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Monthly Rate of Inflation (Point- to- Point) during FY 2010-11

(Base Year 1995-96=100)

		July'10	Aug'10	Sept'10	Octo'10	Nove'10	Dece'10	Jan.'11	Feb.'11	Mar.'11	April'11	May'11	June'11	Average
National	General	7.26	7.52	7.61	6.86	7.54	8.28	9.04	9.79	10.49	10.67	10.20	10.17	8.79
	Food	8.72	9.64	9.72	8.43	9.80	11.01	11.91	12.77	13.87	14.36	13.16	12.51	11.33
	Non-Food	4.87	376	3.69	3.82	3.33	3.27	3.85	4.36	4.32	3.97	4.78	5.73	4.15
Urban	General	7.45	7.87	8.21	7.36	8.10	8.91	9.56	8.09	8.40	11.49	10.93	10.91	8.94
	Food	8.58	9.95	10.51	9.14	10.53	11.76	12.43	11.12	11.66	15.38	14.05	13.53	11.55
	Non-Food	5.23	3.81	3.69	3.76	3.25	3.26	3.88	4.11	4.13	3.90	4.79	5.69	4.13
Rural	General	6.79	6.64	6.11	5.61	6.14	6.71	7.72	10.47	11.33	8.62	8.37	8.33	7.74
	Food	9.01	8.95	7.95	6.83	8.12	9.32	10.74	13.49	14.84	12.04	11.13	10.20	10.22
	Non-Food	3.93	3.63	3.67	3.97	3.55	3.29	3.76	4.46	4.39	4.18	4.77	5.84	4.12

Source: BBS.

Wages Index

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has constructed a Wage Rate Index using 1969-70 as the base year. The Wage Rate Index from FY 2001-02 through FY 2009-10 is presented in Table 3.3. It has been observed from the table that the nominal wage rate index kept on rising and in FY2009-10 the index rose by 10.67 percent compared to that of the previous fiscal year. The indices of all sectors exceeded by 10 percent in FY 2009-10. Of these, the wage rate index of agriculture and fisheries sectors increased by 16.65 percent and 14 percent respectively. Compared to these sectors, the wage rate indices of manufacturing and construction sectors are slightly lower but have been the highest during the recent times. It is to be noted that, in FY2009-10 the wage rate indices of manufacturing and construction sectors increased by 13.95 percent and 10.31 percent respectively.

Table 3.3: Rate of Increase in Wages

(Base year 1969-70=100)

Fiscal Year	Nominal Wage Rate Index					CPI for industrial labour (national)	Real Wage Rate Index (General)
	General	Agriculture	Fisheries	Manufacturing	Construction		
2001-02	2637 (5.95)	2262 (5.65)	2411 (5.19)	3035 (7.17)	2444 (3.74)	2024 (1.25)	130 (4.00)
2002-03	2926 (10.96)	2443 (8.00)	2563 (6.30)	3501 (15.35)	2624 (7.36)	2068 (2.17)	141 (8.46)
2003-04	3111 (6.31)	2582 (5.69)	2775 (8.28)	3765 (7.55)	2669 (1.69)	2129 (2.95)	146 (3.55)
2004-05	3293 (5.85)	2719 (5.31)	2957 (6.55)	4015 (6.64)	2758 (3.33)	2216 (4.08)	149 (2.05)
2005-06	3507 (6.50)	2926 (7.61)	3133 (5.95)	4293 (6.92)	2889 (4.75)	2351 (6.09)	149 (0.00)
2006-07	3779 (7.76)	3156 (7.69)	3332 (6.35)	4636 (7.99)	3135 (8.52)	2524 (7.36)	150 (0.67)
2007-08	4227 (11.85)	3524 (11.66)	3669 (10.11)	5197 (12.10)	3549 (13.20)	2740 (8.56)	154 (2.67)
2008-09	5026 (18.90)	4274 (21.28)	4236 (15.45)	6128 (17.91)	4311 (21.47)	2885 (5.30)	174 (12.92)
2009-10	5562 (10.67)	4985 (16.65)	4821 (14)	6620 (13.95)	4756 (10.31)	----	----

Source: BBS

Note: BBS has not published the consumer price index of industrial labour after FY2005-06. Figures for FY2006-07 to FY 2008-09 have been calculated by using the trend analysis of the ratio of CPI and Industrial CPI of FY 2005-06 and before.

Labour Force and Employment

In order to assess the overall situation of employment, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics conducts the Labour Force Survey. Recently, BBS has published a survey report titled 'Report on Monitoring of Employment Survey (MES) 2009'. According to the Survey, the number of economically active population (above 15 years) is 5.37 crore. Out of this, a labour force of 5.10 crore (male 3.85 crore and female 1.25crore) is engaged in a number of professions, the highest (43.53 percent) still being in agriculture. According to the Labour Force Survey, 2005-06, the total labour force of over 15 years of age

was 4.74 crore (male 3.61 crore and female 1.13 crore) with agriculture remained the highest (48.10 percent) source of employment. Between the two survey periods, the number of agricultural workers decreased by 4.57 percent. According to MES 2009, it is observed that 39.22 percent of labour force is engaged in self-employment while it was 41.98 percent in FY 2005-06. It may be noted that during the two survey periods, the number of self-employed labour force decreased by 2.76 percent. The survey conducted that 20.20 percent of labour force was daily labourers and 21.18 percent unpaid family workers, which was 18.14 percent and 21.73 percent respectively according to the previous survey. The latest survey also indicated that 17.06 percent of the labour force was engaged as full time employees implying an increase by 3.14 percent. The share of employed labour force (above 15 years) by different sectors of the economy as per Labour Force Survey 1995-96, 1999-00, 2002-03, 2005-06 and MES 2009 is shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Share of Employed Labour Force (Above 15 years) by Sector

Sector	LFS 1995-96	LFS 1999-00	LFS 2002-03	LFS 2005-06	MES 2009
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	48.85	50.77	51.69	48.10	43.53
Mining & quarrying	-	0.51	0.23	0.21	0.20
Manufacturing	10.06	9.49	9.71	10.97	13.53
Power, gas & water	0.29	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.20
Construction	2.87	2.82	3.39	3.16	3.92
Trade, hotel & restaurant	17.24	15.64	15.34	16.45	15.29
Transport, maintenance & communication	6.32	6.41	6.77	8.44	8.24
Finance, business & services	0.57	1.03	0.68	1.48	2.35
Commodities & personal services	13.79	13.08	5.64	5.49	5.69
Public administration and defence	-	-	6.32	5.49	7.06
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1995-96 , 1999-00,2002-03 & 2005-06 BBS.

Note: According to Labour Force Survey 2002-03 and 2005-06, population above 15 years of age has been counted as labour force, but in the previous surveys the criterion for counting labour force was population above 10 years.

Steps taken to Improve Employment Situation

Generation of employment for the labour force is essential for raising productivity within the economy. The employers and workers of factories and other outfits play a vital role in this regard. Maintaining industrial relations, labour welfare, industrial dispute settlement, skill development training and workers education are also important to scale up the productivity of the labour force. Important steps taken by the government are stated below:

(a) Skill Development Training : With a view to achieving higher productivity in the industrial sector of the country as well as to maintain healthy labour management relations four Industrial Relations Institutes (IRIs) have been established in Tongi, Khulna, Chittagong and Rajshahi. The IRIs impart training on different aspects of labour administration and other related matters. In order to create a critical mass of skilled and semi-skilled manpower from unemployed and unskilled segment of the country's population, the Ministry of Labour and Employment established twenty six Technical Training Centres (TTCs). From these training centers every year 20,000 unemployed persons are receiving training on nineteen different trades. It is to be noted that among these TTCs, six of them were established exclusively for women. As many as 8,320 women are receiving training very year from these centers.

(b) Eradication of Child Labour: The Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken various programmes for elimination of child labour from formal and informal sectors of Bangladesh. Currently a project titled "Eradication of Hazardous Child Labour in Bangladesh" is being implemented by the Ministry. In the first phase of the project, as many as ten thousand from Dhaka and Chittagong metropolitan areas have got non-formal education and skill development training. Beside this, five thousand parents of targeted child labourers have been provided with micro credit (Taka 3.56 crore) to reduce their dependency on their children's income. Under the second phase of the project, non-formal education has been provided to another thirty thousand and employment opportunity also created for twenty thousand parents of targeted child labours by providing micro credit.

(c) Labour Welfare: To create awareness among the RMG and Tea Garden Workers two projects namely "Promotion of Reproductive Heath, Reproductive Rights, Gender Equity and Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Tea Plantation Communities" and "Promotion of Reproductive Health, Gender Equality and women empowerment in Garment Sector" are being implemented by BGMEA and Department of Labour.

(d) Minimum Wage Board: Minimum Wage Board recommends for fixing/re-fixing the minimum wages for workers in the private-owned industries/factories as per provisions of existing labour laws and rules under the guideline of Ministry of Labour and Employment. Up to FY 2010-11, Minimum Wages Boar recommended minimum wages for 32 sectors out of 42 industrial sectors. Recommendations for the rest ten sectors are now under process.

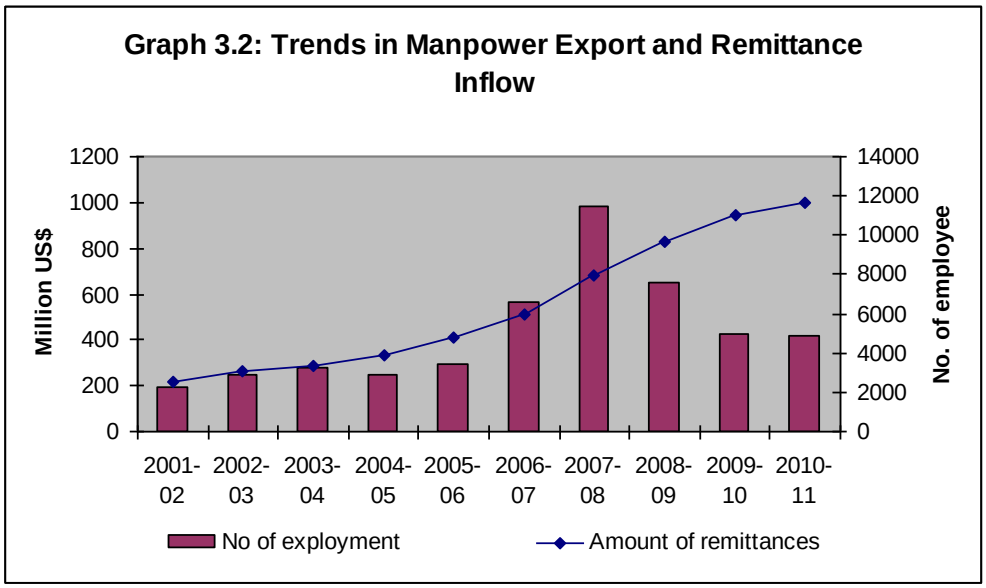
Overseas Employment and Remittances

Overseas employment and remittances play an important role in speeding up the economic development by reducing unemployment problem creating new jobs, eradicating poverty and increasing the foreign exchange reserve. A sizeable number of Bangladeshi labour forces are employed in different parts of the world including the Middle East. A total of 4.19 lakh Bangladeshi workers went abroad for employment during FY 2010-11. To facilitate financial assistance by providing soft term loan to the aspirant migrant workers and returnees, a specialized bank titled "Probasi Kalyan Bank" has been established. To enhance skilled migration as per demand of the international labour market, National Skill Development Council has been strengthened. Remittance during 2010-11 is about US$ 11.65 billion which is more than 6 percent that of the average of the last year. The number of expatriate Bangladeshi workers and the amount of remittances in Taka and US dollar are shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Number of Expatriate Bangladeshis and their Remittances

Fiscal Year	No of employment abroad (000)	Amount of remittance			
		Million US$	Percentage change (%)	Crore Tk.	Percentage change (%)
2001-02	195	2501.44	32.81	14390.19	40.17
2002-03	251	3060.31	22.25	17719.58	23.14
2003-04	277	3372.49	10.20	19872.39	12.15
2004-05	250	3848.30	14.11	23646.97	18.99
2005-06	291	4801.88	24.78	32274.60	36.49
2006-07	564	5978.47	24.50	41298.50	27.96
2007-08	981	7914.78	32.39	54293.24	31.47
2008-09	650	9689.16	22.42	66674.87	22.80
2009-10	427	10987.40	13.40	76010.96	14.00
2010-11	419	11650.32	6.0	82992.89	9.18

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment & Training and Bangladesh Bank.
* % change over the same point of time previous year



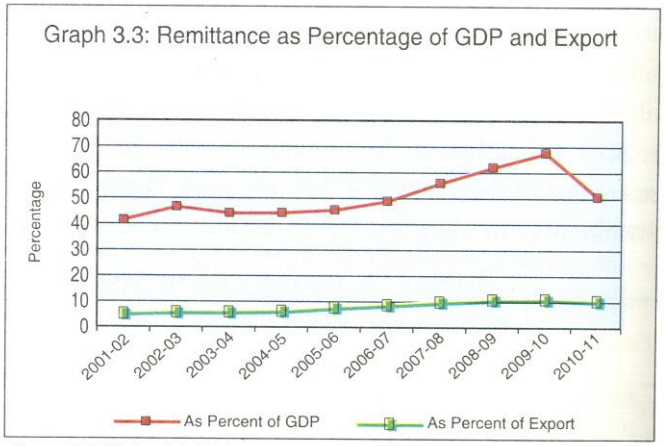
From the Table 3.5 and Graph 3.2 it appears that in the recent past, there is a declining trend in both the number of manpower export from and the amount of remittance inflow in Bangladesh.

The ratio of remittances to GDP and export earnings also increased over the years. In FY 2001-02 remittances as percent of GDP and export stood at 5.26 percent and 41.78 percent respectively. In FY 2010-11 remittances as percent of GDP and export were approximately 10.53 percent and 50.82 percent respectively. Table 3.6 and Graph 3.3 show remittances in terms of GDP and export earnings for the last

Table 3.6: Remittances as percent of GDP and Export

Fiscal Year	As Percent of GDP	As percent of Export
2001-02	5.26	41.78
2002-03	5.90	46.76
2003-04	5.98	44.35
2004-05	6.37	44.47
2005-06	7.75	45.62
2006-07	8.83	49.09
2007-08	10.02	56.09
2008-09	10.96	62.25
2009-10	11.13	67.80
2010-11	10.53	50.82

Source: BBS, EPB, Bangladesh Bank



Source: BBS, EPB, Bangladesh Bank

Analyzing the statistics of the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), it is observed that about half of overseas workers who went abroad are less-skilled. The number of expatriates classified by skill is shown in Table 3.7. From the table, it is observed that the share of professional workers has

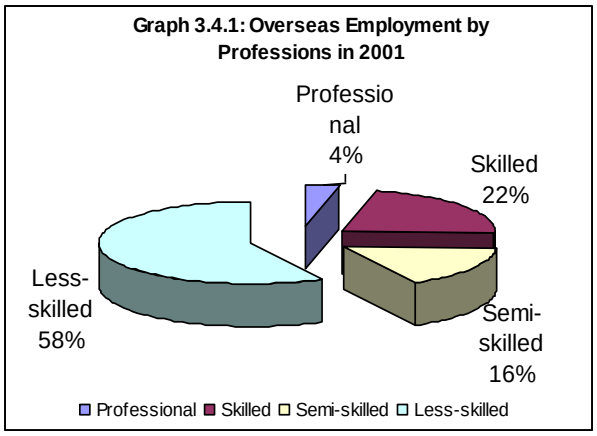
decreased significantly. However, the shares of skilled and semi-skilled workers are at the satisfactory level.

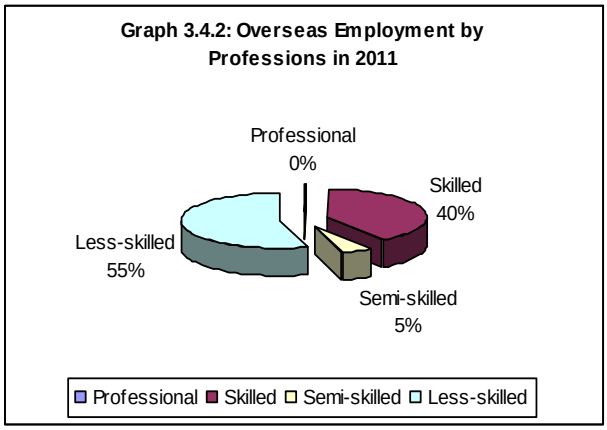
Table 3.7: Number of Expatriates Classified by Skill

Calendar Year	Professional	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Less-skilled	Total
2001	6940	42742	30702	109581	188965
2002	14450	56265	36025	118516	225256
2003	15862	74530	29236	136562	254190
2004	19107	81887	24566	147398	272958
2005	1945	116393	24546	112556	255440
2006	925	115468	33965	231158	381516
2007	676	165338	183673	482922	832609
2008	1864	281450	132825	458916	875055
2009	1426	134265	74604	255070	475278
2010	387	90621	12469	287225	390702
2011	1192	229149	28729	308992	568062

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training.

There is a significant change in the structure of expatriates classified by skill during the last few years. In 2001 the share of professional expatriates was 4 percent of total manpower export, which in the subsequent years gradually came down. Likewise, the share of less-skilled workers reduced to 55 percent in 2011 from 58 percent in 2001.





Country wise Manpower Export and Remittances

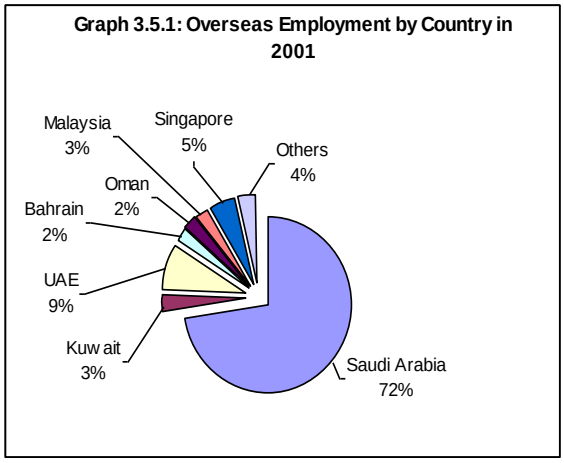
It has been observed that most of the expatriates are working in Saudi Arabia, U.A.E, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Singapore. Besides, new employment opportunities have also been created for Bangladeshi workers in Bahrain, Qatar, Jordan, Lebanon, South Korea, Brunei, Mauritius, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Italy and other countries. Analyzing the data of manpower export since 2001 to 2011 it reveals that more than 80 percent of total export was in different countries of Middle East. The number of expatriate Bangladeshis by country is shown in Table 3.8 and Graphs 3.5.1 and 3.5.2.

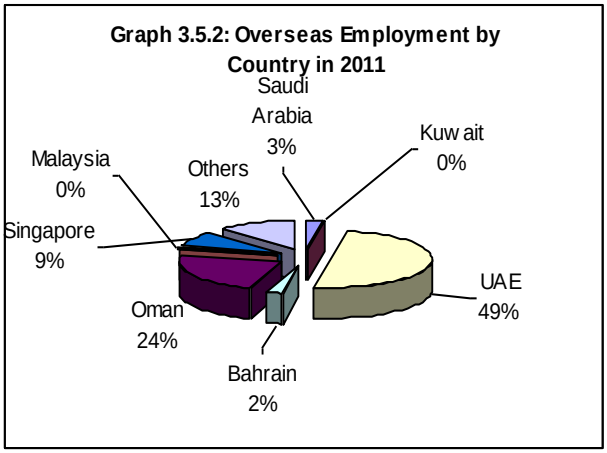
Table 3.8: Number of Expatriate Bangladeshi by Country

Calendar Year	Saudi Arabia	Kuwait	UAE	Bahrain	Oman	Malaysia	Singapore	Others	Total
2001	137248	5341	16252	4371	4561	4921	9615	6656	188965
2002	163254	15767	25438	5370	3927	85	6870	4545	225256
2003	162131	26722	37346	7482	4029	28	5304	11148	254190
2004	139031	41108	47012	9194	4435	224	6948	25006	272958
2005	80425	47029	61978	10716	4827	2911	9651	37903	255440
2006	109513	35775	130204	16355	8082	20469	20139	44032	381516
2007	204112	4212	226392	16433	17478	273201	38324	52457	832609
2008	132124	319	419355	13182	52896	131762	56581	68836	875055
2009	14666	10	258348	28462	41704	12402	39581	80141	475278
2010	7069	48	203308	21824	42641	919	39053	75840	390702
2011	15030	29	282734	13928	135260	742	48666	71673	568062

Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training.

During the current decade, there has been a significant change in the structure of the expatriate Bangladeshis by country. In 2001, about 72 percent Bangladeshi workers went to Saudi Arabia and this rate decreased to 3 percent in 2011. On the other hand, in 2001, about 9 percent of the total exported manpower went to the UAE which reached to 49 percent in 2011. During the same period, the manpower exports in Oman increased twelve times. In 2001, about 4 percent Bangladeshi workers went to the rest of the world which increased to 13 percent in 2011. It indicates that the overseas labour market is expanding gradually.





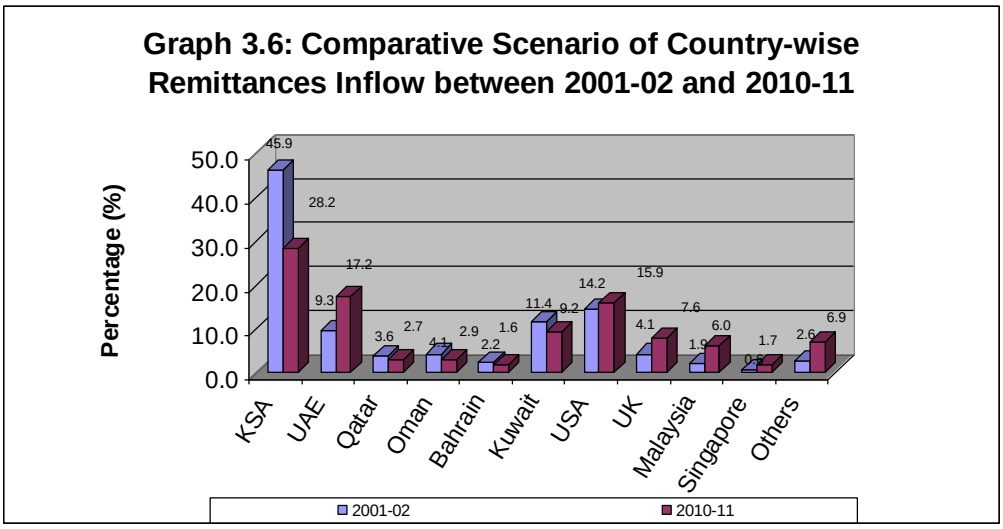
Middle Eastern countries together constitute the major sources of total remittances for Bangladesh. The remittance from the United States comes next to Saudi Arabia. Country-wise remittances of expatriate Bangladeshi workers over the last few years are shown in Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Country wise Remittances

(in million US$)

FY	KSA	UAE	Qatar	Oman	Bahrain	Kuwait	USA	UK	Malaysia	Singapore	Others	Total
2001-02	1147.95	233.49	90.60	103.27	54.12	285.75	356.24	103.31	46.85	14.26	65.29	2501.13
2002-03	1254.31	327.40	113.55	114.06	63.72	338.59	458.05	220.22	41.40	31.06	99.61	3061.97
2003-04	1386.03	373.46	113.94	118.53	61.11	361.24	467.81	297.54	37.06	32.37	123.18	3372.27
2004-05	1510.45	442.24	136.41	131.32	67.18	406.80	557.31	375.77	25.51	47.69	147.60	3848.29
2005-06	1696.96	561.44	175.64	165.25	67.33	494.39	760.69	555.71	20.82	684.84	238.81	4801.88
2006-07	1734.70	804.84	233.17	196.47	79.96	680.70	930.33	886.90	11.84	80.24	339.32	5978.47
2007-08	2324.23	1135.14	289.79	220.64	138.20	863.73	1380.08	896.13	92.44	130.11	444.38	7914.78
2008-09	2859.09	1754.92	343.36	290.06	157.45	970.75	1575.22	789.65	282.20	165.13	501.33	9689.16
2009-10	3427.10	1890.30	1019.18	170.14	193.46	587.09	349.08	360.91	827.51	1451.89	453.86	10987.40
2010-11	3290.03	2002.63	319.35	334.32	185.92	1075.75	1848.52	889.60	703.73	202.32	798.14	11650.31

Source: Bangladesh Bank



It is evident from Graph 3.6 that despite significant decline in the share of remittances, the highest amount of remittance is still coming from Saudi Arabia. In FY 2001-02, about 45.90 percent of the total remittances was received from Saudi Arabia which declined to 28.2 percent in FY2010-11. On the other hand, during the same period, the share of remittance from the UAE increases to 17.2 percent in 2010-11 from 9.3 percent in 2010-11. Remittance inflows from the USA, Malaysia and UK grew significantly over the same period.

Steps taken to boost up foreign employment and remittances:

The middle-east is the main labour market for Bangladesh. In the context of recent political turmoil in this region, the government has been trying to explore new markets in other regions of the world. Besides, the government has taken necessary actions to encourage remittance inflow through legal channel and to ensure quick disbursement of remittances to the recipients. Some of the steps that have already been taken by the government to enhance the flow of remittance and to explore new labor markets are given below:

(a) **Exploration of new labor market**: Five teams with high level government delegates have been formed to explore new labor markets. Different countries such as Iraq, Rumania, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Canada, Sweden, Sudan, Greece, Congo, Estonia, Tanzania, Liberia, Algeria, Azerbaijan, South Africa, Angola, Nigeria, Botswana, Sierra Leon etc. have been identified as new markets for our workers. Besides, Bangladesh is also trying to expand its labor market to Europe and Africa. Workers have already started migrating to Sweden, Angola, South Africa, Iraq, Algeria, Congo and other countries.

(b) **Establishment of Probashi Kalyan Bank**: Probashi Kalyan Bank, a specialized bank, financed by Wage Earner Welfare Fund, has been established to assist the workers who intend to go abroad and to rehabilitate workers who return to the country. The bank has started its operation in 20 April, 2011.

(c) **Creation of Welfare Branch of Manpower, Employment and Training Bureau**: Welfare Branch is a service oriented branch established under the Manpower, Employment and Training Bureau. This branch assists in bringing back dead bodies of Bangladeshi migrant workers, and provides financial assistance in carrying and burial of dead bodies, delivers compensation to the families of the deceased workers whose families fail to get any compensation from abroad, collects salary dues from the employers to the family of the deceased worker, provides briefing to the migrant workers, brings back the stranded workers to the country, ensures safe migration with the help of expatriate welfare desk at the airport and ensures safe arrival in the country. A total of TK. 7.78 crore has been distributed to the heirs of 526 deceased workers in 2010 while a total of TK.1.18 crore has been distributed to the heirs of 112 deceased persons in 2011.

(d) **Modernization of Emigration Process**: To reduce the influence of the recruiting agencies and brokers, a database of migrant workers with finger prints on digital basis has been established. Outgoing clearance is being provided through smart card by using database network. The hassles of the expatriate workers have been reduced to a great extent by providing the opportunity of automatic print of embarkation card since the information is kept in the smart card.

(e) The government has taken several important steps for quick transmission of remittances through banking channel. These include:

- Approval mechanism of drawing arrangement of Bangladeshi Banks with the foreign exchange houses has been simplified to expedite remittance flow and distribution. By this time, 300 foreign exchange houses have made 850 drawing arrangement with 42 Bangladeshi Banks.
- The policy and the approval process of establishment of exchange houses/branch offices abroad by local banks have been simplified. As many as 16 local banks have been allowed to establish 44 exchange houses/branch offices/representative offices abroad for collecting remittances and their onward transmission to the country;
- 16 micro-finance institutions have been approved to operate distribution of remittances to promote remittance flow and distribution network.
- Approval has been accorded to 4 banks (Dhaka Bank Ltd, Trust Bank Ltd., Mercantile Bank Ltd., Citibank) to distribute remittance through the outlets of mobile phone operators recently and to enhance the network of remittance distribution;
- Circulation of Wage Earners' Development Bond, Premium Bond and Dollar Bond to encourage the investment facilities through sending remittance in proper channel
- Extending CIP facilities and special citizen facilities for Bangladeshi expatriates to encourage the workers to remit their earnings through the banking channel.
- Delivery Infrastructure has been developed under Remittance and Payment Partnership Project (RPP) to expedite remittance flow in a faster and less expensive way.