

Dutch-bangla Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Bangladesh Economy in 2009

Economy - overview : The economy has grown 5-6% per year since 1996 despite political instability, poor infrastructure, corruption, insufficient power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms. Bangladesh remains a poor, overpopulated, and inefficiently-governed nation. Although more than half of GDP is generated through the service sector, nearly two-thirds of Bangladeshis are employed in the agriculture sector, with rice as the single-most-important product. Bangladesh's growth was resilient during the 2008-09 global financial crisis and recession. Garment exports, totaling \$12.3 billion in FY09 and remittances from overseas Bangladeshis totaling \$9.7 billion in FY09 accounted for almost 25% of GDP.

GDP (purchasing power parity):\$242.2 billion (2009 est.)

GDP (official exchange rate): \$92.12 billion (2009 est.)

GDP - real growth rate: 5.7% (2009 est.)

GDP - per capita (PPP): \$1,600 (2009 est.)

GDP - composition by sector: agriculture: 18.7%

Labor force: 72.5 million, note: extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Qatar, and Malaysia; workers' remittances estimated at \$4.8 billion in 2005-06. (2009 est.)

Labor force - by occupation: agriculture: 45%

industry: 30%

Unemployment rate:2.5% (2009 est.)

Population below poverty line: 36.3% (2004 est.)

Household income or consumption by percentage share: lowest 10%: 8.8%

highest 10%: 26% (2005 est.)

Distribution of family income - Gini index:33.2 (2005)

Investment (gross fixed): 23.7% of GDP (2009 est.)

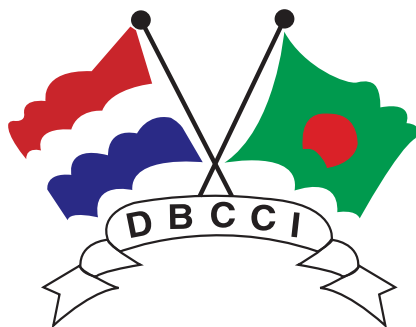
Budget: revenues: \$11.4 billion

expenditures: \$16.3 billion (2009 est.)

Public debt: 38.2% of GDP (2009 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices): 5.1% (2009 est.)

Agriculture - products:rice, jute, tea, wheat, sugarcane, potatoes, tobacco, pulses, oilseeds, spices, fruit; beef, milk, poultry



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Industries: cotton textiles, jute, garments, tea processing, paper newsprint, cement, chemical fertilizer, light engineering, sugar

Industrial production growth rate: 5.9% (2009 est.)

Electricity - production: 22.99 billion kWh (2007 est.)

Electricity - consumption: 21.38 billion kWh (2007 est.)

Electricity - exports: 0 kWh (2008 est.)

Electricity - imports: 0 kWh (2008 est.)

Oil - production: 6,426 bbl/day (2008 est.)

Oil - consumption: 95,000 bbl/day (2008 est.)

Oil - exports: 2,612 bbl/day (2007 est.)

Oil - imports: 87,660 bbl/day (2007 est.)

Oil - proved reserves: 28 million bbl (1 January 2009 est.)

Natural gas - production: 17.9 billion cu m (2008 est.)

Natural gas - consumption: 17.9 billion cu m (2008 est.)

Natural gas - exports: 0 cu m (2008 est.)

Natural gas - imports: 0 cu m (2008 est.)

Natural gas - proved reserves: 141.6 billion cu m (1 January 2009 est.)

Current account balance: \$2.808 billion (2009 est.)

Exports: \$15.91 billion (2009 est.)

Exports commodities: garments, frozen fish and seafood, jute and jute goods, leather

Exports partners: US 21%, Germany 13.2%, UK 8.6%, France 6.3%, Netherlands 4.7% (2008)

Imports: \$20.22 billion (2009 est.)

Imports - commodities: machinery and equipment, chemicals, iron and steel, textiles, foodstuffs, petroleum products, cement

Imports - partners: China 14.7%, India 14.7%, Kuwait 7.5%, Singapore 7.1%, Japan 4.1% (2008)

Reserves of foreign exchange and gold: \$9.213 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

Debt - external: \$23.22 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - at home: \$7.235 billion (31 December 2009 est.)

Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad: \$98 million (31 December 2009 est.)

Exchange rates: taka (BDT) per US dollar - 69.047 (2009)