Bangladesh has made significant strides in its economic sector performance since independence in 1971. Bangladesh is a developing country that is classified as a Next Eleven emerging market and one of the Frontier Five. According to a recent opinion poll, Bangladesh has the second most pro-capitalist population in the developing world. Bangladesh economic growth in Fiscal Year 2014 (ended June 2014) is provisionally estimated at 6.1%, slightly improved from 6.0% in FY2013. The economy of Bangladesh is increasingly led by export-oriented industrialization. The Bangladesh textile industry is the second-largest in the world. Garment exports, the backbone of Bangladesh’s industrial sector, accounted for more than 80% of total exports and surpassed $18 billion in 2014. Agriculture plays a crucial role, with the principal cash crops including rice, jute, tea, wheat, cotton and sugarcane. Bangladesh ranks fifth in the global production of fish and seafood. Other key sectors include pharmaceuticals, shipbuilding, ceramics, leather goods and electronics. The poverty incidence, based on national poverty line ($1.13 per capita per day), is projected to decline from 31.5 percent in 2010 to 24.47 percent by 2014. Employment and wage growth appears to have boosted shared prosperity increased the income of the bottom 40 percent. The UN Human Development Report 2014 says, Bangladesh graduated from Low Human Development (LHD) category to Medium Human Development (MHD) category in 2013.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Economic Facts** | **Data** |
| GDP (purchasing power parity) | $533.7 billion |
| GDP (official exchange rate) | $185.4 billion |
| GDP - real growth rate | 6.1% |
| GDP - per capita (PPP) | $3,400 |
| Gross national saving | 30% of GDP |
| GDP - composition, by end use | Household consumption: 74.1%  Government consumption: 5.5%  Investment in fixed capital: 26.3%  Investment in inventories: 0.4%  Exports of goods and services: 22.6%  Imports of goods and services: -28.9% |
| GDP - composition, by sector of origin | Agriculture: 15.1%  Industry: 26.5%  Services: 58.3% |
| Industrial production growth rate | 8.4% |
| [Labor force](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/notesanddefs.html?fieldkey=2095&term=Labor%20force) | 80.27 million  **Note:** extensive export of labor to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, UAE, Oman, Qatar, and Malaysia; workers' remittances were $10.9 billion |
| Labor force - by occupation | Agriculture: 47%  Industry: 13%  Services: 40% |
| Unemployment rate | 5%  **Note:** about 40% of the population is underemployed; many persons counted as employed work only a few hours a week and at low wages |
| Population below poverty line | 31.5% (2010 est.) |
| Budget | revenues: $18.09 billion  expenditures: $24.33 billion |
| Taxes and other revenues | 9.7% of GDP |
| Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-) | -3.3% of GDP |
| Public debt | 28.6% of GDP |
| Fiscal year | 1 July - 30 June |
| Inflation rate (consumer prices) | 7% |
| Central bank discount rate | 5% |
| Commercial bank prime lending rate | 13% |
| Stock of narrow money | $19.69 billion |
| Stock of broad money | $98.43 billion |
| Stock of domestic credit | $99.59 billion |
| Market value of publicly traded shares | $41.73 billion |
| Current account balance | -$132 million |
| Exports | $31.2 billion |
| Imports | $38.5 billion |
| Reserves of foreign exchange and gold | $21.46 billion |
| Debt - external | $33.2 billion |
| Stock of direct foreign investment - at home | $8.625 billion |
| Stock of direct foreign investment - abroad | $166.9 million |