MTBiz

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Formative Capitalism
For The New Capitalists

মিউচুয়াল ট্রাস্ট ব্যাংক লিমিটেড

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আরো ভালো

ডাব্‌ল-এ মজার শেষ নেই...

তাই মিউচুয়াল ট্রাস্ট ব্যাংক নিয়ে এলো এমটিবি ডাব্‌ল সেভার
ন্যূনতম ৫০,০০০ টাকা জমা রাখলে মাত্র ৬ বছর পর আপনি পাবেন এর ডাব্‌ল

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Message From The Chairman, MTB

It gives me great pleasure to learn that MTBiz is stepping into its third year of publication. I am happy to congratulate and felicitate the publication team on this happy occasion and thank our readers for their keen interest.

MTBiz by now has become a keenly awaited journal for its readership and I am delighted to see its steady progress, each month. This is an excellent achievement for a monthly periodical brought out by a bank for its customers, government officials, regulators, businesspersons, chamber and association leaders, bourses, media, etc.

The editors take great care to ensure that the subjects covered are innovative, interesting, educative and informative. The editors strives hard to reach out to the wider community, by including articles on a variety of subjects and coverage on corporate bodies, business houses, banks and financial institutions, chambers and associations, etc.

I thank the editors for their sincere, hard and dedicated work in ensuring MTBiz reaches us each month with an attractive get-up, wealth of articles, business news and information.

My best wishes for even better successes in the exciting days ahead.

Samson H. Chowdhury
Chairman

Message From The Founding Chairman, MTB

I am delighted to learn that MTBiz is going to celebrate its 2nd anniversary this year. This is truly a significant milestone in the path of this newsletter.

Any journey can carry risks and when this newsletter first came out with its innovative and informative news on the financial sector, the editors and people associated with it were not sure whether the readership was ready for something so different, so unique.

Yet, three years on, MTBiz is an inspiration to others on what can be achieved if you follow your dreams. And the dreams, of the people associated with this were certainly big.

The journal is now avidly looked forward to by its various readers and has become a sort of an institution itself. The subject matters covered are always up-to-date, informative and educational.

I would like to thank the editors of MTBiz for all their hard work along with all the people associated with bringing this out in a timely manner. Finally and most importantly, I would like to thank the readers who have made this what it is today, a beacon of information for others to emulate and follow.

My warm wishes to MTBiz on many more successful years of publication.

Syed Manzur Elahi
Founding Chairman

Formative Capitalism for The New Capitalists

Capitalism - The System:
Did we all around the globe sit down together and decide to follow Capitalism? Was Capitalism in the same form since beginning than now? In fact, it would be unrealistic to say that we decided to pick Capitalism. We just derived into it. And the concepts, forms and philosophy of Capitalism evolved over time.

Capitalism, as we are aware, is an economy where resources and firms are privately owned in free markets, though, this usually involves some government intervention to regulate certain aspects of the economy and protect private property. Why did we derive into it? Because, Capitalism is Free Market, with limited government intervention, in a free market, personal profit maximization motivates people and lead them taking risk and doing business. Nobody fixes the prices here. It is fixed by demand and supply. Firms' competitiveness leads to efficient outcome. Thus advantages of Capitalism draw a glossy picture of economic world named as Free Market, which gives a feeling of 'for good, forever'.

Capitalism in Recession:
Recent global financial recession and the chemistry behind it as explained by different thinkers, analysts and economists worldwide, is putting a question forward from the depth of the consumers' cries, is Capitalism (current form) going to sustain at all? Paul Samuelson, the first American to win the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, observed that "today we see how utterly mistaken was the Milton Friedman's notion that a market system can regulate itself." Alan Greenspan-a disciple of Friedman- blamed that a systemic failure of "enlightened self-interest" as the cause behind failure of the market to be self regulated and then he noted that "the whole intellectual edifice" of financial economics "collapsed in the summer of [2008]." Another Nobel Laureate- from Columbia University, Joseph Stiglitz, who predicted the 2008 crash in 2006 - concluded that "the debate over 'market fundamentalism,' the notion that unfettered markets, all by themselves, can ensure economic prosperity and growth," was "over." And Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner has noted that tomorrow "capitalism will be different."

Why did they mention all these negatives about Capitalism, where it is full of advantages? Well, the core of the problem layers into the so called Capitalism is, profit maximization under almost no direct government control. When profit maximization is a race and the large firms of the industrial age are at the track, at the end of the day, what really matter, are profit, growth, and shareholder value, by any means. End result is, fast depletion of natural resources, devastating environment pollution, re-allocation of wealth among employees and employers, sharing drops with the bottoms, saving piled up for the tops. We welcomed and grew with Capitalism in the sense that, it would prevail, fair wealth distribution based on productivity and skill. What we expected out of Capitalism and what we had!

What we expected out of Capitalism is that it would be a system that would serve the purpose of a sustainable and fair economic system, regulated by market itself. In contrast, we find until twentieth century, gradually there grew large corporations from small firms that started influencing the regulatory bodies and were so powerful that could control or manipulate the market system. Moreover, from small firms to large corporations, all put "profit maximization" as their bottom line. Thus the PURPOSE of capitalism got cannibalized by Bottom Line (PROFIT). During Stone Age of Capitalism, it was conceived that, incentives for productivity will bring more reward for individuals and it will motivate them. This basic assumption of Capitalism has now become one of the most dread drawbacks. Gradually, the firms started thinking that, profit is the fundamental issue for which they should run, though it's not. Profit is merely an effect, not a cause; a reward, not the accomplishment. What's the result? Most of the companies fail to craft a meaningful, and sustainable philosophy (or vision), that can help them define how they will create value, instead of merely adding value and bringing out so called new products in the name of differentiation.

Purpose - Profit Castling:
Thus the objective function of the firms became PROFIT instead of PURPOSE. When the castling between Profit & Purpose took place, every firm and employee had to look for immediate profit, sales target and immediate benefit like promotion and bonus, which washed away the other paradigms of Capitalism like: sustainability and ethics of business, contribution to economy and adding and creating value for consumers' lives. When this model ran for a while, profits started to be realized as fragile and meant to be too short-termed. Many economists now call what as Fictional Profit.

Discussion & Debates Going on…
Financial and Economic magazines and papers all over the world are discussing the issues of recession, expected recession in near future and how to combat that. A recent scratch from The Economist, "…..The drumbeat of negative news marches on. In August (2011), no new jobs were created in the US. In Europe, negotiations between Greece and its would-be rescuers have stalled, spooking already skittish markets. And new figures point to signs that the Eurozone's economy is faltering. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) called on America and Europe to take immediate action to stimulate their sluggish economies, warning that the global economy faces a serious downward spiral….."

Even the magazine (The Economist) is going to convene The Buttonwood Gathering, bringing together leading thinkers, practitioners and provocateurs in economics and finance to tackle the challenge of how to put America and Europe-and the global economy-on a more solid footing. Dr. Alan Greenspan, Lawrence Summers from Harvard, Austan Goolgbee, US President's Council of Economic Advisors are few of the thinks tanks attending the gathering (October 2011).

The New Form of Capitalism: Formative Capitalism
How is then the New of Form of Capitalism going to shape like? If we recollect from the beginning paragraph, we notice, one of the major advantages of Capitalism was conceived to be "Less Control of Government over markets". The New Capitalism is believed to start changing its current hue from this point. This article does not suggest the conversion to a command economy neither does it support more control in the hands of Government. Instead, the current procedure and methods of limited control by Government will call for modification for greater information freedom within markets. Another basic assumption of Capitalism is that market players are "enlightened about self-interest" which will be safeguard to market regulation by market itself. Alan Greenspan noted that, this assumption is not viable. If we do further stretch the concept said above "enlightened self-interest": what it means, what's the boundary spanning of the concept and how is it going to be applied and conceived the firms at the market places?

The term "enlightened self-interest", would be interpreted as a radical transformation over the next few decades and is expected to be pied into some sub factors as follows:
1. Purpose not Profit
2. People not Product
3. Shared Wealth: for Prosperity, not as a bone to run

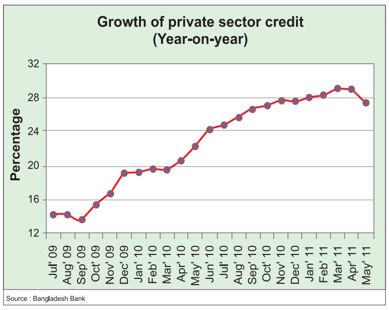
Adoption and deployment of the above mentioned sub factors would not bring the conversion of Capitalism in a day. It calls for rigorous practice and adoption by heart over long period of time, gradually which will develop a thick value of Formative Capitalism. And this Thick Values would be the core of the foundation of 21st century economies, by means of which, firms are expected to do meaningful stuff that matters the most, to people, society, and the future.

Formative Capitalism:
Why would Formative Capitalism would survive during recession and depressions? And why should we believe that to? The simplest reason is: because the performance of Formative Capitalists isn't just countercyclical, skyrocketing during the downturn and then collapsing. They build stronger economic foundations, that underpin structural outperformance, deeply rooted superiority in 21st century terms-because, Formative Capitalists aren't just seeking industrial age efficiency, productivity, and effectiveness: they're taking a quantum leap beyond them based on "Thick Values".

FINANCE AND ECONOMY

HALF-YEARLY MONETARY POLICY UNVEILED

Main Focus on Inflation



"The new monetary policy will be realistic, restraining and consolidating in its core nature," the Bangladesh Bank (BB) Governor Dr. Atiur Rahman said, adding that the 'Financial Inclusion' strategy of the central bank will also be continued. The central bank unveiled its half-yearly monetary policy aiming to contain inflationary pressures through discouraging credit flow to unproductive sectors and for speculative purposes including real estates and investments in stock market beyond affordable limits. "Monetary policies in fiscal year 2011-12 (FY12) will need to continue in the restraining stance on credit growth as pursued in FY11," BB governor told reporters at the central bank while releasing the monetary policy statement (MPS) for July-December period of the current fiscal year. Under the new monetary programme, domestic credit growth will come down to 20 percent in June 2012 from an estimated 27 percent in June this fiscal while credit growth to the private sector will be brought down to 18 percent next fiscal from an estimated level of 25.5 percent in the current one. Senior Consultant of the BB Mr. Kazemi expressed his optimism about achieving the new monetary targets as near as possible to its goals, while noting that the central bank could not keep itself up to its monetary targets in FY11 because economic activities in the country picked up speed. "We've provided repo facility to the commercial banks for facilitating smooth functioning of the money market," Mr. Kazemi said while replying to a query. The central bank may revisit only the policy interest rates including repurchase agreement (repo) and reverse repo to curb inflationary pressures on the economy, if necessary. Deputy Governor of the BB Mr. Ziaul Hassan Siddiqui said while replying to a query. Regarding lending rates, the BB governor said the gradual phasing out of lending rate caps to restore full flexibility of the interest rate regime will be accompanied by simultaneous tightening of close monitoring on rates of interest and charges/fees on banking services from viewpoints of competition and consumer protection. (28 July, The Financial Express)

BB TAKING MEASURES TO TACKLE RISKS TO ECONOMY: DR. ATIUR

Bangladesh Bank is taking different measures to tackle persisting and emerging risks to the country's economy and to ensure inclusive growth, BB governor Dr. Atiur Rahman told a programme. The governor was speaking about the role of the central bank at the concluding session of a six-month foundation training programme of the newly-appointed officers of the BB, held at the Bangladesh Bank Training Academy at Mirpur in Dhaka. Referring to the persisting pressure on the economy mainly from rising inflation, sliding remittance, balance of payment and unstable exchange rate, he said the central bank was working on establishing an effective financial system to deal with the challenges. He said the BB had already taken some effective measures in its monetary policy to manage inflation when it increased credit flow to agriculture, small and medium enterprises and some other development sectors to expedite growth prospect. Besides, Dr. Atiur said the central bank had also playing a role beyond its traditional trajectory to encourage banks and financial institutions develop eco-friendly and ICT-based industry for achieving sustainable growth. (4 July, The News Today)

CREDIT INFO GOES ONLINE

Bangladesh Bank launched online services of its Credit Information Bureau (CIB) to provide quick reports to banks and non-bank financial institutions. Dr. Atiur Rahman, the central bank governor, inaugurated the CIB's online services at an event at Ruposhi Bangla Hotel in Dhaka. From now, the banks and financial institutions will get the CIB reports within five seconds compared to at least five days it had earlier needed to get the same information, said Rahman. The CIB report is mandatory for receiving BDT 50,000 in loans from banks. In case of farmers, the limit is BDT1 lakh, according to the central bank. The financial regulator has registered the names of 11 lakh individual loan recipients and loan disbursement agencies in the CIB. The CIB reports of the listed individuals and agencies can be obtained immediately. With financial assistance from the World Bank, the CIB was established with Bangladesh Bank in August 1992 for having existence of huge classified loan then. Currently, the number of bank loan borrowers in the country stands at 92 lakh, according to BB statistics. Alone in 2010, the central bank had to supply 10.02674 lakh CIB reports to different banks and financial institutions. Rahman said automation is part of a continuous process of digitising the central bank and the country's banking sector. The online reports will cut the cost of doing business as officials of banks and NBFIs will not have to wait for long to get the reports. The automated CIB will provide credit related information for prospective and existing borrowers including their credit history of last two years, he said. BB Deputy Governor Nazrul Huda, head of South Asia Enterprise Development Facility of IFC Ian Crosby and Senior Private Sector and Market Development Adviser of DFID Catherine Martin also spoke. (20 July, The Daily Star)

BB MAY ALLOW MORE PCBS TO OPERATE ISLAMIC BANKING: ICCB PRESIDENT

The Islamic banking industry in Bangladesh continues to show strong growth since its inception in 1983. At present, out of 48 banks, only 7 private commercial banks are operating as full-fledged Islamic Banks. Besides, only 21 branches of 10 conventional banks are engaged in Islamic banking including two foreign banks, says ICC Bangladesh President Mahbubur Rahman while inaugurating the day-long ICC workshop on 'Islamic Trade Finance' at a hotel in Dhaka. He suggested that more commercial banks should be allowed by Bangladesh Bank to open Islamic Banking branches in view of the success in the Islamic Banking as well as order to provide better services to the clients. ICCB President mentioned that the current global financial crisis has accentuated the urgent need to embark on one of the most radical reshape of the international financial system. The attitudes and the approaches articulated by the advocates and the opponents of both schools of thought (government intervention and free market economy) thus far have failed to deliver a viable long-term solution to the crisis or to prescribe a practical mechanism on how to deal with its consequences and implications. So has the time come to seek out alternatives? Islamic Banking has become very popular, particularly in the Muslim countries because, it offers an excellent alternative to the customers. Some 77 participants from banks attended the workshop. (24 July, The Financial Express)

BB'S 10-TONNE GOLD VALUE UP BY USD 111.88m

The value of 10 tonnes of gold purchased by Bangladesh in September 2010 has increased further by USD 111.88 million following the latest round of price hike on the global market. The central bank purchased 10 tonnes of gold from the International Monetary Fund on September 9, 2010 at a rate of USD 1,252 per ounce. As the gold prices have soared on the international market, smashing USD 1,600 an ounce mark, Bangladesh Bank's profit from that investment now amounts to USD 348 per ounce, meaning a total profit of around USD 111.88 million. [1 tonne = 32,150 ounce] BB's governor Dr. Atiur Rahman earlier said they had no plan to sell the gold deposited in the Bank of England as gold was considered a part of the central banks' total foreign exchange reserve. BB officials said the total gold reserve of the central bank was about 13 tonnes or approximately six percent of its total foreign exchange reserve. They, however, said even after the recent purchase of 10 tonnes of gold, the central bank's forex reserve was dominated by US dollar. (19 July, The New Age)

IMPORTS GROW 35pc, PRESSURE ON BoP

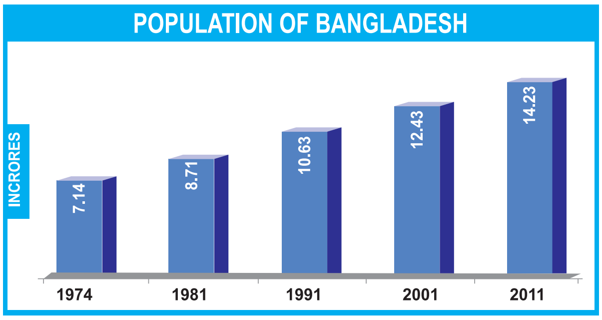
Bangladesh's imports stood at nearly USD 32 billion in fiscal 2010-11, up 35 percent year-on-year. Latest data showed imports grew in all major sectors from consumer items to intermediate goods, industrial raw materials, capital machinery and petroleum products. Trade gap has widened to nearly USD 9 billion (for goods only) because of the much larger import base, creating a pressure on the declining balance of payments (BoP) that is now more than USD 500 million negative. Bangladesh Bank (BB) data shows industrial raw materials, capital machinery and machinery for miscellaneous industries accounted for more than 54 percent of the country's imports for fiscal 2010-11. Import of intermediate goods was nearly USD 2 billion or 7 percent of the total imports. Import of petroleum and petroleum products, which is growing rapidly on additional demand to run rental power plants, constituted more than 10 percent of the total import values. Import of consumer goods was not far behind -- about USD 3.5 billion or 12 percent of the total imports. Bangladesh's imports were USD 23.73 billion in 2009-10, up by only 5.47 percent from USD 22.50 billion a year ago. Though analysts termed the trend in imports 'good' for the country's industrialisation, they said time has come to manage this high import growth, which they said 'not sustainable'. "BoP is not in crisis, but 40 percent growth in imports is not sustainable," said Sadiq Ahmed, vice chairman of Policy Research Institute and a former official of World Bank. The BoP situation changed dramatically in fiscal 2010-11. While exports of goods and services measured in nominal dollars grew even more rapidly than in the past, registering an expansion of 37 percent over the level in fiscal 2010, imports of goods and services increased at an unprecedented pace of 41 percent. Dr Nazneen Ahmed, a senior research fellow of BIDS, said recovery of world economy and relatively cheaper credit provided in 2009 and 2010 have encouraged industrialists to go for expansion and accordingly, import of machinery and raw materials. "Recovery of global financial crisis has increased the demand for our products," said Nazneen Ahmed. (22 July, The Daily Star)

EXPORT SECTOR FACES TOUGH CHALLENGES

Global Economic Contraction

As the world economy entered into further contraction, economists and exporters predict the present pace of export growth to scale back in the current fiscal due to weak global demand. They said if the government fails to address the upcoming challenges, the export growth recorded in the immediate past fiscal may not be sustained. "It is apprehended that debt crisis in Europe, slowing economic recovery in US and the environment disaster in Japan will dampen demand growth for local merchandise in the global market leading the export sector into deep trouble," Prof. Mustafizur Rahman, Executive Director of Center for Policy Dialogue (CPD) told The New Nation. "Export sectors started feeling the pinch of the global gloom as demands for Bangladeshi goods in the EU and US markets started falling in the recent times," he noted. So, it is easy to predict that export sectors are going to face tough challenge and present growth of the sector may not sustain in the next fiscal, he warned. When asked, he said not only Bangladesh; whole Asia continues to feel the serious impact of Japan's weather events, which weigh heavily on the region's economic health. The country's export sectors show an impressive growth of 41.61 percent in the July-May period of the immediate past fiscal year 2010-11 as against the same period of previous fiscal. However, many experts opined that after a high growth in one particular year, it is difficult to attain a similar increase in the successive year. "It is observed that Bangladesh could never maintain a similar pace of growth in the successive years after buoyant growth in one particular year," they added. (3 July, The New Nation)

POPULATION 14.23cr



Fifth Census Finds it Grew by 1.8cr in 10 Years

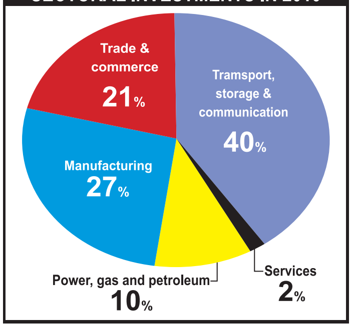
The country's population now stands at 14.23 crore, which is 1.8 crore more than a decade ago. The annual growth rate is 1.34 percent, according to preliminary findings of the Population and Housing Census 2011. The number of people living in every square kilometre is 964, compared to 834 in 2001. The latest census, fifth of its kind, also reveals that average size of household has decreased in last 10 years, as families have become smaller. Currently, household size is 4.4 persons, compared to 4.8 in 2001 and 5.5 in 1991. In the 2001 census, Bangladesh had 12.43 crore people. The findings would be tested and verified by Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS) to ensure that everyone has been counted. Bangladesh is the third most populated country in South-East Asia after India and Pakistan, which have 121.45 crore and 18.48 crore people, according to United Nations Population Fund. The 2011 census found that the male/female ratio has shrunk over the years. Now there are 100.3 men against every 100 women, while the figure was 106.4 against

100 in 2001. "This deserves more research. But a reason behind the trend could be that a lot of people have migrated to other countries over the years, and most of them were men," said BBS Director General Shahjahan Ali Mollah in his presentation at the press conference. Ashim Kumar Dey, census director of BBS, said there could be errors in the data found in the census. "If there are any errors in the preliminary results, they would be revealed in the PEC (post-enumeration check). As for the results, these are what we found in our nationwide survey," he said. Planning Minister Air Vice-Marshal (retd) AK Khandaker was present as the chief guest at the programme chaired by Chief Census Commissioner Riti Ibrahim. Yuki Suehiro, in-charge of UNFPA, also spoke. (17 July, The Daily Star)

BANGLADESH'S FDI POSITION UPGRADED TO 114 FROM 119

Record Better than Many S Asian Economies

SECTORAL INVESTMENTS IN 2010



Bangladesh has attracted USD 913 million in foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2010 calendar year, a leap by 30 percent, upgrading the country's position to 114 from 119 out of 141 nations, according to the World Investment Report (WIR). The Board of Investment (BoI) revealed this while launching the WIR 2011 at its office. BoI executive chairman Dr SA Samad, chairman of Privatisation Commission of Bangladesh (PCB) Dr Mirza Abdul Jalil, member (engineering) of Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) Abu Reza Khan, representatives from Bangladesh Bank (BB) and officials concerned of different agencies were present during the launch of the report. It was held at the BoI board room. The telecom sector alone received USD 360 million FDI, while the manufacturing sector USD 238 million in investment from abroad, the report said. The report added foreign investors poured USD 145 million into the textile and clothing sector, while the area related to leather and leather products got USD 46 million. The BoI executive chairman said: "The FDI inflow to Bangladesh is very low, at the bottom of the table, in terms of absolute FDI." He, however, said Bangladesh has done well in receiving FDI when compared to other South Asian economies such as Nepal and Bhutan. He hinted that if the country's GDP growth rate rises to an average 8.0 percent and the literacy rate increases to 65 percent, the FDI would be much higher than expected. According to enterprise survey of Bangladesh Bank, the FDI inflow was on the steady rise from 2001 to 2005. It rose to USD 1086.3 million in 2008 but slumped to USD 700.16 in 2009 and again increased to USD 913.32 in 2010. (27 July, The Financial Express)

BANGLADESHI SHIPBUILDERS TO EXPORT 30 VESSELS TO FETCH USD 300m BY 2012

A couple of leading shipbuilders of the country will deliver 30 small ocean-going ships to fetch USD 300 million from their clients mostly in Europe by the end of the next calendar year, shipbuilders said. To meet the delivery deadline the shipyards are busy building the ocean going and ice-class vessels for their clients also in Africa and Asia. The Western Marine Shipyard Limited (WMSL), one of the leading shipbuilder, will deliver 20 ocean-going ships worth USD 200 million to firms in the Holland, Denmark and Singapore. The deals also included two passengers' vessels for Karachi Port Trust. "We are building the rest seven and a couple of ships with a DWT between 4,100 and 4,800 are complete and will be floated soon," Shakawat Hossain, managing director of Western Marine Shipyard Ltd, told the FE. WMSL, based in at Kolagaon

in Chittagong, on the bank of the river Karnaphuli near the country's main port, some 300 km (188 miles) southeast of the capital Dhaka, is likely to complete its delivery by the end of the current year or early next year. Ananda Shipyard and Slipways Limited, located at Meghnaghat on the river Meghna, was a pioneer in the sector and have so far won deals to build 26 small ships worth USD 400 million. The orders came from Denmark, Mozambique and Germany. Ananda already exported 10 smaller ships to Germany, Mozambique and Maldives, worth USD 18 million so far after exporting the first-ever Bangladesh-built ship to Denmark in 2008. (27 July, The Financial Express)

BB Circulars/Circular Letters

Publish Date	Name of Department	Reference	Title
5-Jul-11	Anti-Money Laundering Department	AML Circular No. 28	Guidance notes on AML&CFT for insurance companies
5-Jul-11	Foreign Exchange Operation Department	FEOD Circular No. 02	"Specimen signature of Md. Shafiqul Islam, General Manager, Foreign Exchange Operation Department"
11-Jul-11	Foreign Exchange Policy Department	FEPD Circular Letter No. 06	Realization of export proceeds in due course of time
13-Jul-11	Department of Financial Institutions and Markets	DFIM Circular Letter No. 10	Specimen signature of Kazi Akhtarul Islam, Deputy General Manager
13-Jul-11	Department of Financial Institutions and Markets	DFIM Circular Letter No. 11	Financial Institutions to remain closed on the occasion of Holy Shab-e-Barat
13-Jul-11	Foreign Exchange Policy Department	FEPD Circular No. 10	Export Subsidy/Cash Incentive for Financial Year 2011-2012
13-Jul-11	Department of Off-Site Supervision	DOS Circular Letter No. 10	Banks to remain closed on the occasion of Holy Shab-e-Barat
14-Jul-11	Foreign Exchange Policy Department	FEPD Circular No. 11	Online payment of fees etc abroad using ICCs on internet
17-Jul-11	Foreign Exchange Policy Department	FEPD Circular No. 12	Cash subsidy against export of jute goods
17-Jul-11	Foreign Exchange Policy Department	FEPD Circular No. 13	"Replacement of few references contained in vol.-1 of the Guidelines for Foreign Exchange Transactions (GFET), 2009"
24-Jul-11	Department of Financial Institutions and Markets	DFIM Circular No. 05	Increase in minimum paid up capital of the financial institutions
24-Jul-11	Agricultural Credit Department	ACD Circular No. 03	Agricultural/Rural credit policy and programme for the fiscal year (2011-2012)
26-Jul-11	Department of Financial Institutions and Markets	DFIM Circular No. 06	Regarding submission of monthly statement of liquidity profile
26-Jul-11	Banking Regulation and Policy Department	BRPD Circular Letter No. 11	Setting up of "Complaint Cell" in zonal offices of the banks
27-Jul-11	Department of Off-Site Supervision	DOS Circular Letter No 11	Office hours and transactions period of Banks during the holy ramadan
28-Jul-11	Department of Financial Institutions and Markets	DFIM Circular Letter No. 12	Office hours and transactions period of Banks during the holy Ramadan
28-Jul-11	Department of Off-Site Supervision	DOS Circular No. 03	Online submission of Off-site Supervision statements
28-Jul-11	Department of Off-Site Supervision	DOS Circular Letter No. 12	"Scheduled banks under municipality area of Chandpur to remain closed on the occasion of municipality election"
31-Jul-11	Department of Financial Institutions and Markets	DFIM Circular No. 07	Regarding deferred tax
31-Jul-11	Banking Regulation and Policy Department	BRPD Circular No. 06	Maintenance of deferred tax accounts

FINANCE AND ECONOMY

DEBT CRISIS PUTS USD ON A TAILSPIN

Euro Also Takes the Heat

The dollar fell to a four-month low against the yen and hovered near record lows versus the Swiss franc. The euro also came under fresh pressure as investors sought safe-haven currencies on mounting sovereign debt problems. As worries over debts move from Europe to the US, the markets have reacted with some panic. Economic problems in the US could be far more serious for the world economy than anything that could happen in Greece. But some economists have suggested that an essentially political drama is being mistaken for an economic crisis. The US government needs the permission of its Congress to raise the ceiling on the amount of money it can borrow. The US -- like Greece -- is spending far more than it earns through taxes. The annual budget deficit has reached USD 1.5 trillion (£920bn) this year -- just over 10 percent of GDP -- and the country has amassed a national debt of around USD 14.3 trillion. President Barack Obama and the Republican controlled House of Representatives both agree the US needs to borrow less in the future -- they just disagree on how. It's that argument which is delaying progress on lifting the current borrowing limit. As a result, ratings agencies have suggested that they may downgrade US debt from its benchmark top-rated AAA status — unless the two sides agree on radical action to lift the limit and cut the deficit. If it does run out of money the government may stop paying wages and social security checks — a so-called 'shut down'. Government last shut down under Bill Clinton in 1995 when non-essential government services stopped after similar failed negotiations over the budget. That would hurt the fragile economic recovery — but many economists find it hard to believe the US would ever default and fail to pay its debts. The US needs to re-finance USD 1.7 trillion or 12percent of its total debt this year - that would be hard to do if it can't borrow fresh funds. Fidelity, one of the largest private sector holders of US bonds, says they have been preparing for a possible default. US authorities appeared as far away as ever from reaching a cross-party compromise to raise the debt ceiling while Moody's said it may cut Spain's credit rating, fuelling fears about the euro zone's debt problems. This is likely to keep growth-linked currencies, including the Australian and New Zealand dollars subdued. The dollar was down 0.2 percent against the yen at 77.56 yen, having fallen to a four-month low of 77.448 on trading platform EBS. Japanese Finance Minister Yoshihiko Noda issued a strong warning against the yen's strength, saying he would carefully consider how long Tokyo could ignore current exchange-rate moves without acting. "These sovereign debt problems are leading to a decent demand for safe-haven currencies like the yen and the Swiss franc," said Roberto Mialich, FX strategist at Unicredit. "How the dollar behaves in the near term will depend a lot on how the credit rating agencies react and whether the US rating is cut." Many traders expect a sharp fall in the dollar would trigger heavy selling by Japanese margin traders who hold near-record high long dollar positions, aggravating its decline. Debt problems also hit the euro, in a reminder that risks of contagion from the euro zone's sovereign debt crisis was far from gone ever after the bloc's second rescue package for Greece. Spanish and Italian bond yields rose while the euro was last down 0.4 percent at USD 1.4275. It got some support from a Greek finance ministry official who said China could provide loans to Greece to fund government bond buy-backs. Both currencies, which this week hit multi-year highs, hovered near session lows with the Aussie trading down at USD 1.0940 and the kiwi 0.4 percent lower at USD 0.8671. In New York, stock index futures fell after lawmakers in Washington delayed a vote on a Republican proposal to raise the US government's debt limit. US stocks, after rising earlier, fell for a fourth day. The Standard & Poor's 500 dropped 0.3 percent to 1,300.67, its lowest level for the month. The Dow slipped 62.44 points, or 0.5 percent, to 12,240.11. Treasuries rose, pushing 10-year yields to a one-week low, on concern the deadlock will damage the economy. Yields on 10-year notes dropped four basis points, or 0.04 percentage point, to 2.91 percent at 6:59 a.m. in New York. The US Commerce Department reported that the US economy grew at an annualised rate of 1.3 percent in the second quarter. Economists had forecast growth of 1.8 percent. And in a surprise move, first-quarter growth was revised down sharply from 1.9 percent to 0.4 percent. There is also much uncertainty at the moment as to how the current row about the US debt crisis will affect its economic recovery. The main reason for the lower-than-expected second-quarter figure was that consumer spending virtually ground to a halt, growing by just 0.1 percent, compared with 2.1 percent growth in the first quarter. Compared with the previous quarter, the economy grew 0.3 percent. In addition, growth for the fourth quarter of 2010 was revised down from 3.1 percent to 2.3 percent, indicating that the economy had already started slowing before the end of last year. (30 July, The Financial Express)

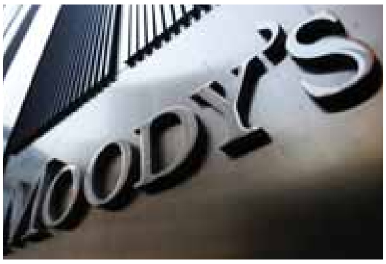
WB CHIEF CALLS FOR "THINKING BIG" ON DOHA ROUND

World Bank Group President Robert Zoellick urged the world's trading nations to "think big" to facilitate the Doha Round of trade talks and provide a significant boost to current troubled global economy, the bank said in a statement. In a speech to be delivered in Geneva, Switzerland to the World Trade Organization (WTO) on July 18, Zoellick noted that the fate of the Doha Round that he helped launch in 2001 was "deeply disappointing" and the consequence could be a missed opportunity for a global growth strategy when the world badly needed one. "I won't sugarcoat it. Negotiators from key countries -- developed and developing -- let themselves fold into defensive crouches. Tactical ploys overwhelmed strategic vision and leadership," Zoellick said in the prepared remarks. (19 July, The Financial Express)

IMF TELLS EUROPE TO TAKE ACTION NOW

The International Monetary Fund told Europe to take action now to contain the eurozone crisis and prevent a meltdown in the weakest economies from damaging the entire region and the global economy. The Fund warned that the results of any policy paths would be unpredictable, and also said the eurozone needed more private money involved to support its most fragile members and its still-frail banks. "We should not delay any longer clarifying some of the uncertainties that are hanging over the solutions of the sovereign crisis in the periphery," said Luc Everaert of the IMF's European Department, detailing a new report on the economic situation of the 17-country euro area. "The crisis in the periphery is not fully addressed yet... Directors think this should be done very urgently," he said. The Fund urged Europe's leaders to expand the size and operational scope of the European Financial Stability Facility to intervene more effectively, suggesting this would go a long way to helping stabilize the region. A parallel, detailed report on "spillover" risks warned that even Europe's strong economies, like Germany and France, were at danger from contagion from a meltdown in the struggling countries of Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Italy and Spain. "Spillovers could be large if stress in euro-area crisis countries spreads to other members... Delays in resolving the crisis could be costly for the euro area and the global economy," the IMF said. The IMF released its report two days before European Union leaders are slated to meet in Brussels for a summit on a second rescue of financially hobbled Greece, with agreement on a path forward still uncertain. (20 July, The Daily Star)

MOODY'S WARNS GREEK DEFAULT ALMOST CERTAIN



Moody's cut Greece's credit rating further into junk territory and said it was almost certain to slap a default tag on its debt as a result of a new EU rescue package. It was the second rating agency to warn of a default after euro zone leaders and banks agreed last week that the private sector would shoulder part of the burden of a rescue deal that offers Greece more cash and easier loan terms to keep it afloat and avoid further contagion. "The announced EU program along with the Institute of International Finance's statement implies that the probability of a distressed exchange, and hence a default, on Greek government bonds is virtually 100 percent," Moody's said in a statement. Bank lobby IIF, which led private sector negotiations, aims to attract 90 percent investor participation in the bond exchange plan which comes on top of the EU's new 109 billion euro bailout. Moody's cut Greece's rating by three notches to Ca, just one notch above default, to reflect the expected loss implied by the proposed debt exchanges. Greece now has the lowest rating of any country in the world covered by Moody's, which, like Fitch last week, said it would review Greece's rating after the debt swap is completed. "Once the distressed exchange has been completed, Moody's will reassess Greece's rating to ensure that it reflects the risk associated with the country's new credit profile, including the potential for further debt restructurings," it said. However, whereas Fitch pledged to quickly give Greece a higher, "low speculative grade" after its bonds had been exchanged, Moody's said it could not forecast when the rating would change or how. "It all depends how quickly the debt exchange takes place," said Alastair Wilson, Moody's Managing Director for EMEA Credit Policy. "Once we have greater visibility over that, we will reassess the credit profile quite quickly. Whether the rating will change, that's a different question," he told Reuters. (26 July, The Daily Star)

MAJORITY FEEL BRITISH ECONOMY GETTING WORSE

Two thirds of British voters think the economy is getting worse, according to a survey, while an even bigger majority think public spending cuts are inevitable. The ICM poll in the News of the World newspaper found that 66 percent thought the British economy was worsening and 23 percent thought it was improving. Some 66 percent said they had cut back on spending, with a majority of those who had done so saying they were eating out less,

giving up luxuries, sacrificing holidays and only buying sale items. Thirty-eight percent said they could never imagine having the money they wanted to meet their needs, while 52 percent said they had less hope for the future, and felt much poorer than they did two years ago. The News of the World said the results showed Britain's resilience was being tested and scared citizens were crying out for leadership and a bit of hope. When asked who they would rather have tackling Britain's budget deficit, 41 percent said Prime Minister David Cameron and finance minister George Osborne, compared to 25 percent for the opposition Labour Party. Cameron's Conservative-Liberal coalition government has embarked on an austerity package of spending cuts in a bid to rein in Britain's record deficit. Some 82 percent thought the government's cuts programme was inevitable after bailing out Britain's stricken banks during the financial crisis. While 77 percent supported reining in spending, two-thirds of voters said the cuts were being imposed too fast. (4 July, The News Today)

WORLD FOOD PRICES RAISE 1pc IN JUNE: FAO

World food prices rose by one percent in June, the UN's food agency said. "A strong rise in international sugar prices" was behind much of the increase, the Rome-based Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said in a statement. The agency said that its index of food prices rose to 234 points in June, 39 percent higher than in June 2010 but below the all-time high level of 238 points in February this year. The FAO Sugar Price Index rose 14 percent from May to June and "production in Brazil, the world's biggest sugar producer, is forecast to fall below last year's level," it said. The FAO Cereal Price index averaged 259 points in June, down one percent from May in part due to "improved weather conditions in Europe and the announced lifting of the Russian Federation's export ban," it added. owever the agency warned that the maize market "remained tight" because of "low 2010 supplies and continued wet conditions in the United States." Prices of rice were mostly up in June, "reflecting strong import demand and uncertainty over export prices in Thailand, the world's largest rice exporter." The FAO Meat Price Index averaged 180, marginally up from May. Poultry meat prices rose three percent and climbed to a new record, while pig meat prices dropped somewhat, the agency said. Following revisions to the US crops and planting prospects for 2011, FAO's latest forecast for world cereal production in 2011/2012 was nearly 3.3 percent up on last year and 11 million tonnes above FAO's last forecast on 22 June. "While wheat and rice inventories are expected to become more comfortable, coarse grains stocks, especially maize, would remain tight," it forecast. (8 July, The Financial Express)

GOLD SOARS ABOVE USD 1,600 FOR FIRST TIME

The price of gold soared above USD 1,600 for the first time as investors bought the safe-haven metal amid deepening debt worries in the eurozone and the United States. Gold jumped as high as USD 1,603.40 an ounce at 1150 GMT on the London Bullion Market, as the precious metal extended its recent recordbreaking surge. “Gold hit another milestone at USD 1,600 as investors lose confidence in the ability of politicians to get to grip with the debt problems weighing down on sentiment,” said analyst Michael Hewson at trading group CMC Markets. “More advances look likely while this lack of confidence prevails as investors plough capital into the asset.” The precious metal is widely regarded by investors as a safe-haven in times of global economic turmoil, with investors looking ahead anxiously to Brussels summit of eurozone leaders trying to tame a growing debt crisis. (19 July, The Daily Star)

ASIA SLOWDOWN TO COOL INFLATION

Asia’s major economies are set for a modest slowdown in coming months, while next year’s growth prospects hinge on how quickly inflation cools at home and demand recovers abroad, a Reuters poll showed. Economists have trimmed their 2011 and 2012 growth forecasts for China, India, and a handful of the other economies in the region since the last quarterly poll of Asian countries excluding Japan, conducted three months ago. However, they see little risk of a severe downturn. In China, for example, they predicted that growth would stay well above the 8 percent level needed to create enough jobs to keep up with a rapidly urbanizing population. Debt troubles in the United States and Europe are a big wild card. What was once unthinkable -- a U.S. debt default -- has become a legitimate concern. If it happens, Asia’s economists would need to rethink their assumptions. But for now, the biggest worry for Asia’s largest emerging markets is that inflation remains hot while growth slows, forcing central banks into more aggressive round of interest rate hikes or tighter restrictions on bank landing. “The bigger risks confronting the Chinese and Indian economies at present stem more from domestic than international developments,” said Robert Prior-Wandesforde, Credit Suisse’s Asia economist based in Singapore. “In particular, the presence of high and sticky inflation has forced the central banks of both countries to tighten policy, with potential adverse consequences for domestic activity,” he said. Credit Suisse’s forecasts for China were among the most bearish in the Reuters poll of 19 economists, calling for 8.7 percent growth for this year and 8.5 for next. In contrast, the median forecast was for 9.3 percent growth in 2011 and 8.8 percent for 2012. For India, economists cut their 2011 forecast to 7.9 percent from 8.3 percent in the previous poll, with the inflation rate outstripping growth at 8.5 percent. A string of interest rate rises may finally start to cool prices next year. The median forecast called for inflation to slow to 6.5 percent. For some of the smaller, export-focused economies, their fate is tied to that of the United States and Europe. Both regions are struggling with slack domestic demand and debt troubles that show no sign of a quick resolution. In Taiwan, growth prospects for this year look brighter than they did three months ago, but forecasts for 2012 have come down. Economists also predict inflation will keep building over the next 18 months, prompting at least two interest rate hikes. Taiwan’s exports looked disappointingly soft in June, with dramatic slowdowns in shipments to the major Western economies. outh Korea’s exports have also turned sluggish, casting doubt on its growth prospects. Economists nudged down South Korea’s growth estimate for 2011 to 4.2 percent from 4.5 percent in the prior poll but kept 2012’s unchanged at 4.7 percent. Economists on average predicted hikes totaling three-quarters of a percentage point over the next 18 months, which would bring the benchmark rate to 7.5 percent. (19 July, The Financial Express)

ASIA NEEDS MORE TAXES: ADB

Asian countries need to increase taxes and improve their collection systems if they want to raise enough funds for much-needed social welfare programmes, an ADB study released said. The Manila-based Asian Development Bank report said the “tax burdens” in the region were lower than the European Union, the Americas, Australia, New Zealand and Africa. “The review of tax policy... makes it clear that there is ample margin for higher tax levels in Asia through more direct taxation, especially private income tax,” the report by economics professor Jorge Martinez-Vazquez said. Martinez-Vazquez, a professor at Georgia State University commissioned by the ADB, conceded that there was a wide variety of tax systems in Asia and that there was not one “Asian model” of taxation. But he said there were clear trends for the region. Although Asian economies were integrated like in North America and Western Europe, they were not homogenous and had no “supranational authority” to coordinate and harmonise their policies, resulting in different tax systems. Vietnam was cited as having one of the highest tax-to-GDP (gross domestic product) ratios in Asia. But its ratio was still about half of most European Union countries. At the other end of the scale, Pakistan and Nepal had the lowest tax-to-GDP ratios. The low tax burden was credited with creating a more “business-friendly environment” that attracted foreign investment. But it could also result in a lack of government resources for vital services such as education, health and infrastructure, which could bring about a less equitable society, the report said. The report also found that many Asian countries still had a huge “underground economy”, indicating that tax evasion was common. In Thailand for example, the underground economy accounted for almost 53 percent of the gross national product (GNP). The average for the whole region was 26 percent. Asian countries also relied more heavily on indirect taxes such as value-added and sales taxes, and even taxes on foreign trade, according to the report. (13 July, The Daily Star)

CHINA JUNE PMI HITS 28-MONTH LOW AS GLOBAL SLOWDOWN BITES

China’s factory output grew at its slowest pace in 28 months in June as new orders expanded less quickly, with weaker global demand and tight monetary policy at home pinching production. Although the moderation in activity did not point to a sharp drop-off in Chinese economic growth for now, the data was slightly worse than forecast and led some analysts to predict China may be less aggressive in tightening monetary policy conditions later this year. Some market watchers said Beijing could even take selective steps to tackle more pressing bottlenecks, such as freeing up more credit to cash-strapped firms. “This will further depress markets which have been increasingly worried about a hard landing in China,” said Ting Lu, an economist at Bank of America-Merrill Lynch in Hong Kong, while arguing that China was more likely facing a soft landing. "Some policymakers might be more concerned about over-tightening and might consider slightly adjusting their policy stance," he said. For example, he added, some additional increases in banks' reserve ratios (RRR) that have been expected may be put on hold. The official Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), designed to provide a snapshot of conditions in China's vast manufacturing sector, fell to 50.9 in June, below expectations for a reading of 51.3 and down from 52 in May, the China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing said. The 50-point level demarcates expansion from contractions. A separate PMI survey by HSBC showed growth in overall factory production came close to stalling in June, confirming preliminary findings released last week. Its PMI reading stood at 50.1, with output falling for the first time since July 2010. With the US economy sputtering and Europe fighting a debt crisis, global investors are especially sensitive to any wobble in activity in China, a bastion of fast growth. London copper prices fell about 0.6 percent in Asian trade after the China data, but Asian stock markets were higher, hoping that an unexpectedly strong pick-up in business activity in the US. Midwest signaled its economy was powering through its recent soft patch. In a sign that China is not insulated from the troubles of its major trade partners, the official sub-index for new export orders in the PMI fell to 50.5 in June from 51.1 in May, reflecting persistent weakness in global demand. Backlogs of orders shrank for a second straight month. (2 July, The Financial Express)

INDIA SURPRISES WITH REPO RATE HIKE

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) stunned investors by raising interest rates by 50 basis points, showing unexpected resolve in fighting persistently high inflation despite slowing growth in Asia's third-largest economy and uncertainty about global demand. The RBI increased the repo rate at which it lends to banks to 8 percent, topping forecasts that it would raise rates by 25 basis points. It indicated it will continue with its anti-inflationary stance, catching unawares most economists and market participants who had expected the RBI to signal the end of its tightening spree. The rate rise was its 11th since March 2010, making the RBI one of the most aggressive inflation fighters among central banks, and sent bond yields and swap rates sharply higher and stocks lower. "Quite a surprise. Clearly they are quite worried about inflation and the risk is they don't stop with this rate hike," said Ramya Suryanarayanan, economist at DBS Bank in Singapore. "We think further rate hikes are going to slow growth considerably, below the RBI's forecast of 8 percent. Our forecast is 7.5 percent and such persistent rate hikes point to further downside risk to growth," she said. The one-year swap rate jumped as much as 24 basis points to 8.22 percent after the rate decision, while the benchmark five-year swap rate rose 13 basis points to 7.71 percent, further inverting the yield curve in a sign that investors are worried about slowing growth. The central bank, whose forecasts for inflation have proven optimistic in recent quarters, increased its outlook for wholesale inflation at the end of the fiscal year in March to 7 percent, from 6 percent earlier. The RBI retained its forecast for economic growth in the current fiscal year of around 8 percent. While some interest-rate sensitive sectors are showing signs of moderating growth, it said, "there is no evidence of a sharp or broad-based slowdown as yet." (27 July, The Daily Star)

DEVELOPING WORLD NEEDS USD 1tr A YEAR FOR GREEN TECH: UN

The world needs USD 1.9 trillion in green technology investments a year, with over half of that sum necessary for developing countries," the UN said. "Over the next 40 years, USD 1.9 trillion (1.31 trillion euros) per year will be needed for incremental investments in green technologies," the UN Economic and Social Affairs body said in its annual survey. "At least one-half, or USD 1.1 trillion per year, of the required investments will need to be made in developing countries to meet their rapidly increasing food and energy demands through the application of green technologies," it added. At the moment, "external financing currently available for green technology investments in developing countries is far from sufficient to meet the challenge," it assessed. Over the last two years, climate change funds managed by World Bank disbursed about USD 20 billion, a fraction of the sum necessary for developing countries to build up clean energy technologies, sustainable farming techniques and technologies that help cut non-biodegradable waste production. Even though states agreed during a 2009 Copenhagen summit to spend USD 30 billion over 2010 to 2012 and USD 100 billion a year by 2020 in transfers to developing countries, these sums have not been realised. They would also fall short of the actual investment required. "The survey estimates that developing countries will require a little over USD 1 trillion a year in incremental green investment," said the report. "While a large proportion of the incremental investment would ultimately be financed from developing countries' public and private resources, international financing will be indispensable, particularly in the early years, in jump-starting green investment and financing the adoption of external technologies," it added. Author of the report Rob Vos said that "business as usual is not an option." (6 July, The Daily Star)

NORTH SUDAN LAUNCHED NEW CURRENCY

Sudan launched a new currency as part of a package of emergency economic measures, President Omar al-Bashir announced, as Khartoum struggles to cope with soaring inflation and an expected drop in oil revenues. Addressing parliament just three days after the oil-producing south formally proclaimed independence from the north, Bashir said Sudan would have a new currency as part of a three-year emergency programme. Under the three-year economic programme announced last month, Sudan's cash-strapped government plans to cut spending and widen the tax base to try to offset the economic impact of southern secession. (13 July, The Daily Star)

MTB News & Events

MTB TEJGAON – THE 68th BRANCH

Date : July 24, 2011

Venue : MTB Square, Tejgaon I/A
Dhaka 1208

Special Guest: Elthem B. Kabir
Deputy Chairman, Islam Group.

Commencing operations of MTB (Mutual Trust Bank) Tejgaon branch with Doa Mehfil.

INAUGURATION OF MTB ATM AT AGRABAD BRANCH

Date : July 04, 2011

Venue : Agrabad C/A, Chittagong 4000

Inaugurated By: Architect Taslimuddin Chowdhury
Chairman, Signet Group of Industries &
Editor, Dainik Purbokone

Special Guest: Alhaj Sufi Mohamed Mizanur Rahman
Chowdhury, Chairman, PHP Group

INAUGURATION OF MTB ATM AT AMANBAZAR BRANCH

Date : July 04, 2011

Venue : Amanbazar, Chittagong 4330

Inaugurated By: Alihussain Akberali FCA
Chairman, BSRM Group.

INAUGURATION OF MTB ATM AT HASNABAD SME/AGRI BRANCH

Date : July 31, 2011

Venue : Hasnabad Housing, South Keraniganj
Dhaka 1310

Inaugurated by: Md. Ahsan-uz Zaman Chowdhury
Deputy Managing Director, MTB

MTB News & Events

131st MEETING OF MTB BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Date : July 24, 2011

Venue : MTB Centre, Dhaka 1212

LAUNCHING CEREMONY OF MITS CENTER AT CHITTAGONG

Date : July 04, 2011

Venue : Agrabad C/A, Chittagong 4000

Inaugurated by: Alhaj Sufi Mohamed Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, Chairman, PHP Group

Special Guest: Architect Taslimuddin Chowdhury Chairman, Signet Group of Industries & Editor, Dainik Purbokone

LAUNCHING CEREMONY OF MTB NRB DPS

Date : July 26, 2011

Venue : MTB Centre Dhaka 1212

NRBDPS deposit pension scheme

Inaugurated By: Dr. Wali Tasar Uddin, MBE, JP, FRSA, D. Litt., Joint President of the European Bangladesh Federation, M. A. Gani, Convener of NRB Forum of Europe and M A Rouf, JP, MTB Director.

LAUNCHING OF WESTERN UNION SERVICE AT MTB

Date : July 25, 2011

WESTERN UNION MONEY TRANSFER

Venue : MTB Corporate Branch MTB Centre, Dhaka 1212

Inaugurated By: Vijay Raj Poduval, Country Director of South Asia for Western Union.

Special Guest: Ambassador M. Serajul Islam Executive Director, Southeast Bank Ltd.

MTB commenced Western Union operations, in association with Southeast Bank, at a simple ceremony held at MTB Centre.

National Economic Indicators

Total Tax Revenue

Total tax revenue collection in May, 2011 increased by BDT 2146.25 crore or 35.87 percent to BDT 8129.56 crore, against BDT 5983.31 crore in May, 2010. The NBR and Non-NBR tax revenue collection in May, 2011 were BDT 7783.76 crore and BDT 345.80 crore respectively, against BDT 5718.27 crore and BDT 265.04 crore respectively in May, 2010. NBR tax revenue collection during July-June, 2010-11 increased by BDT 16649.67 crore or 26.84 percent to BDT 78691.83 crore against collection of BDT 62042.16 crore during July-June, 2009-10. Revised target for NBR tax revenue collection for FY11 is fixed at BDT 75600.00 crore.

Liquidity Position of the Scheduled Banks

Total liquid assets of the scheduled banks stood higher at BDT 100564.96 crore as of end June, 2011, against BDT 87196.61 crore as of end June, 2010. However, excess liquidity of the scheduled banks stood lower at BDT 34071.21 crore as of end June, 2011, against BDT 34498.73 crore as of end June, 2010. Scheduled banks holding of liquid assets as of June, 2011 in the form of cash in tills & balances with Sonali bank, balances with Bangladesh Bank and unencumbered approved securities are 6.58 percent, 36.10 percent and 57.32 percent respectively of total liquid assets.

Bank Group	As on end June, 2010 (BDT in crore)		As on end June, 2011p (BDT in crore)	
	Total Liquid Asset	Excess Liquidity	Total Liquid Asset	Excess Liquidity
State Owned Banks	31088.88	15268.40	30146.85	10918.77
Private Banks	35855.58	9820.39	47857.65	13265.90
Private Islamic Banks	9634.59	4286.13	13418.07	7031.74
Foreign Banks	9247.73	4516.52	7969.63	2696.34
Specialized Banks	1369.83	607.29	1172.76	158.46
Total	**87196.61**	**34498.73**	**100564.96**	**34071.21**

Imports

Import payments in June, 2011 stood lower by USD 381.40 million or 11.59 percent to USD 2910.40 million, against USD 3291.80 million in May, 2011. However, this was higher by USD 710.20 million or 32.28 percent than USD 2200.20 million in June, 2010. Of the total import payments during July-June, 2010-11 imports under Cash and for EPZ stood at USD 32132.50 million, import under Loans/Grants USD 45.70 million, import under direct investment USD 131.50 million and short term loan by BPC USD 1347.80 million.

Exports

Merchandise export shipments in June, 2011 stood higher by USD 90.94 million or 3.96 percent at USD 2386.04 million compared to USD 2295.10 million in May, 2011 according to EPB data. This was also higher than USD 1701.33 million of June, 2010. The year on year growth stood at 40.25 percent in June, 2011.

Remittances

Remittances in June, 2011 stood higher at USD 1038.91 million against USD 998.42 million of May, 2011. This was also higher by USD 146.76 million against USD 892.15 million of June, 2010. Total remittances receipts during July-June, 2010-11 increased by USD 662.92 million or 6.03 percent to USD 11650.32 million against USD 10987.40 million during July-June, 2009-10.

Foreign Exchange Reserve (Gross)

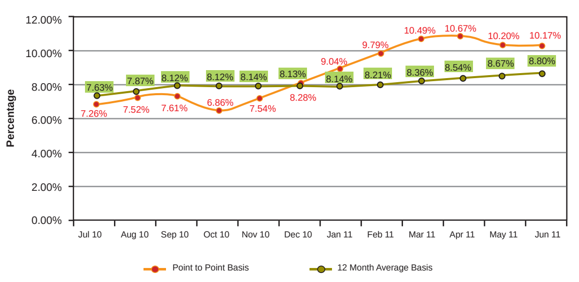
The gross foreign exchange reserves of the BB stood higher at USD 10911.55 million (with ACU liability of USD 837.48 million) as of end June, 2011, against USD 10431.23 million (with ACU liability of USD 434.05 million) by end May, 2011. The gross foreign exchange reserves, without ACU liability is equivalent to import payments of 3.67 months according to imports of USD 2745.60 million per month based on the previous 12 months average (June-May, 2010-11). The gross foreign exchange balances held abroad by commercial banks stood slightly higher at USD 903.24 million by end June, 2011 against USD 903.12 million by end May, 2011. This was also higher than the balance of USD 465.52 million by end June, 2010.

Exchange Rate Movements

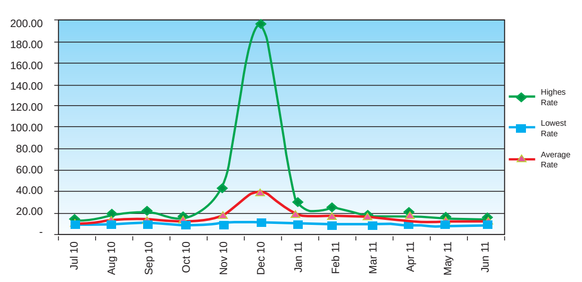
Exchange rate of BDT per USD increased to BDT 74.15 at the end of June, 2011 from BDT 69.45 at the end of June, 2010. BDT depreciated by 6.34 percent as of end June, 2011 over end June, 2010.

(Source: Major Economic Indicators: Monthly Update, July 2011)

Rate of Inflation (Base : 1995-96, 100)



Monthly Average Call Money Rates (Weighted Average)



Rate of Inflation on CPI for National (Base:1995-96,100)	Jul10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11	Mar 11	Apr 11	May 11	June 11
Point to Point Basis	7.26%	7.52%	7.61%	6.86%	7.54%	8.28%	9.04%	9.79%	10.49%	10.67%	10.20%	10.17%
12 Month Average Basis	7.63%	7.87%	8.12%	8.12%	8.14%	8.13%	8.14%	8.21%	8.36%	8.54%	8.67%	8.80%

Source: Major Economic Indicators

Monthly Average Call Money Market Rates (wt avg)	Jul10	Aug 10	Sep 10	Oct 10	Nov 10	Dec 10	Jan 11	Feb 11	Mar 11	Apr 11	May 11	June 11
Highest Rate	7.50	12.00	15.00	9.50	37.00	190.00	24.00	18.00	12.00	14.00	12.00	12.00
Lowest Rate	2.50	2.50	3.50	2.00	3.50	5.00	3.75	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.75	4.75
Average Rate	3.33	6.36	6.97	6.19	11.38	33.54	11.64	9.54	10.35	9.50	8.64	10.93

Source: Economic Trends Table XVIII (Call Money)

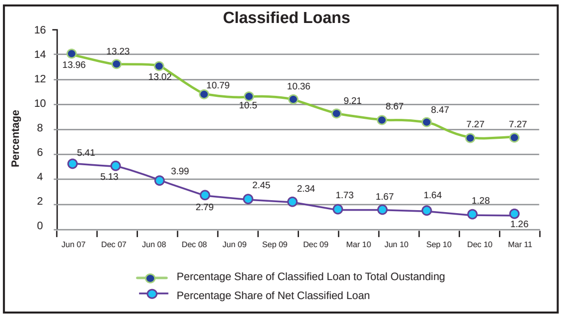
Banking and Financial Indicators

Classified Loans	Dec 06	Jun 07	Dec 07	Jun 08	Dec 08	Jun 09	Sep 09	Dec 09	Jun 10	Sep 10	Dec 10	Mar 11
Percentage Share of Classified Loan to Total Outstanding	13.15	13.96	13.23	13.02	10.79	10.50	10.36	9.21	8.67	8.47	7.27	7.27
Percentage Share of Net Classified Loan	7.13	5.41	5.13	3.99	2.79	2.45	2.34	1.73	1.67	1.64	1.28	1.26

Monetary Survey	June, 2009	June, 2010	June, 2011p	Percentage Change (%) FY 2009-10	Percentage Change (%) FY 2010-2011 P
Reserve Money (BDT crore)	69390.10	80510.30	97493.50	16.03%	21.09%
Broad Money (BDT crore)	296499.80	363,031.20	440520.00	22.44%	21.34%
Net Credit to Government Sector (BDT crore)	58185.20	54392.30	73368.40	-6.52%	34.89%
Credit to Other Public Sector (BDT crore)	12439.70	15060.70	19338.10	21.07%	28.72%
Credit to Private Sector (BDT crore)	217927.50	270760.80	340712.70	24.24%	25.84%
Total Domestic Credit (BDT crore)	**288552.40**	**340213.80**	**433419.20**	**17.90%**	**27.41%**

L/C Opening and Settlement Statement (USD million)					Percentage Change (%)	
	July-June 2009-10		July-June 2010-11		Year over Year	
	Open	Sett.	Open	Sett.	Open	Sett.
Food Grains (Rice & Wheat)	1187.34	854.51	2426.92	1993.6	104.40	133.30
Capital Machinery	1918.70	1459.39	2778.82	2046.13	44.83	40.20
Petroleum	2366.53	2290.52	3085.45	3177.59	30.38	38.73
Industrial Raw Materials	10181.98	8316.81	15033.30	12194.67	47.65	46.63
Others	13128.85	10131.87	15256.63	12540.19	16.21	23.77
Total	**28783.40**	**23053.1**	**38581.12**	**31952.18**	**34.04**	**38.60**

Classified Loans



Yearly Interest Rates

End of Period	Bank Rate	Call Money Market's Weighted Average Interest Rates on Borrowing	Call Money Market's Weighted Average Interest Rates on Lending	Scheduled Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates on Deposits	Scheduled Banks' Weighted Average Interest Rates on Advances	Spread
2011*	5.00	10.93	10.93	….	….	….
2010	5.00	8.06	8.06	6.08	11.34	5.26
2009	5.00	4.39	4.39	6.29	11.51	5.22
2008	5.00	10.24	10.24	7.09	12.40	5.32
2007	5.00	7.37	7.37	6.84	12.78	5.95
2006	5.00	11.11	11.11	6.99	12.60	5.61
2005	5.00	9.57	9.57	5.9	11.25	5.35
2004	5.00	4.93	5.74	5.56	10.83	5.27
2003	5.00	6.88	8.17	6.25	12.36	6.11
2002	6.00	9.49	9.56	6.49	13.09	6.60

*: data upto month of June of year 2011.

Interest Rate Development *1/

Period	Treasury Bills			BGTB				Repo	Rev. Repo	Call Rate	Lending Rate	Deposit Rate
	91-Day	182-Day	364-Day	5-Year	10-Year	15-Year	20-Year	1-2 Day	1-2 Day			
2009-10												
September	2.05	3.5	4.33	7.49	8.43	8.80	….	8.50	….	4.39	13.13	7.45
October	2.14	3.51	4.57	7.8	8.75	8.69	9.10	….	2.50	2.82	13.07	7.39
November	2.30	….	4.60	7.8	….	….	….	4.50	2.50	4.43	12.87	7.33
December	2.30	3.54	4.60	7.8	8.75	8.69	9.10	4.50	2.50	5.05	12.80	7.33
January	2.33	3.55	4.61	7.8	…	8.74	….	4.50	2.50	4.83	12.43	7.06
February	…	3.56	4.62	7.82	8.75	8.74	9.11	4.50	2.50	4.51	12.33	7.14
March	…	3.54	4.63	7.85	8.76	8.75	9.15	4.50	2.50	3.51	12.41	7.13
April	2.34	3.42	4.15	7.85	8.77	8.77	9.17	4.50	2.50	4.36	12.37	7.20
May	2.37	3.52	4.20	….	8.77	8.77	9.19	4.50	2.50	5.18	12.30	7.13
June	2.42	3.51	4.24	7.87	8.78	8.80	9.15	4.50	2.50	6.46	12.37	7.40
2010-11 *r												
July	2.43	3.51	4.24	7.88	8.79	8.84	9.20	4.50	2.50	3.33	12.58	7.25
August	…	…	…	7.88	8.82	8.86	9.23	5.50	3.50	6.58	12.29	7.21
September	…	…	…	7.93	8.85	8.91	9.24	5.50	3.50	7.15	11.76	7.22
October	2.94	3.75	4.45	7.96	8.85	8.94	9.25	5.50	3.50	6.19	11.81	7.22
November	3.72	4.16	4.65	8.00	8.89	9.05	9.41	5.50	3.50	11.38	11.78	7.25
December	4.58	4.85	5.50	8.10	9.45	9.11	9.56	5.50	3.50	33.54	12.20	7.32
January	5.11	5.39	5.94	8.25	9.50	….	9.60	5.50	3.50	11.64	12.64	7.59
February	5.25	5.5	6.00	8.25	9.45	9.12	9.60	5.50	3.50	9.54	12.51	7.55
March	5.48	5.63	6.20	8.26	9.36	9.20	9.63	6.00	4.00	10.59	12.82	7.67
April	5.98	6.03	6.67	8.26	9.45	9.30	9.65	6.25	4.25	9.50	12.83	7.98
May	6.45	6.63	6.97	8.26	9.45	9.35	9.65	6.25	4.25	8.64	12.85	8.45
June	6.75	7.00	7.30	8.26	9.45	9.35	9.65	6.75	4.75	10.93	13.39	8.85
2010-11 *p												
July	7.04	7.28	7.60	8.26	9.45	….	10.00	6.75	4.75	11.21	….	….

Source: MRP, DMD, Statistics Dept., Bangladesh Bank, *1/ Weighted Average Rate, *p Provisional, *r Revised, …. Data Unavailable

CAPITAL MARKET - DSE
(For the weeks July 03 to July 28, 2011)

Weekly Summary Comparison

	July 24 - July 28	July 03 - July 07	% Change
Total Turnover in mn BDT	90,534	54,038	67.54%
Daily Average Turnover in mn BDT	18,107	10,808	67.54

Category-Wise Turnover

Category	July 24 - July 28	July 03 - July 07	% Change
A	90.43%	91.80%	(0.014)
B	2.86%	2.23%	0.006
G	0.00%	0.00%	0.000
N	5.69%	5.17%	0.005
Z	1.02%	0.80%	0.002

Scrip Performance in the Week

	July 24 - July 28	July 03 - July 07	% Change
Advanced	132	225	(41.33)
Declined	132	35	277.14
Unchanged	3	5	(40.00)
Not Traded	4	6	(33.33)
Total No. of Issues	271	271	0.00

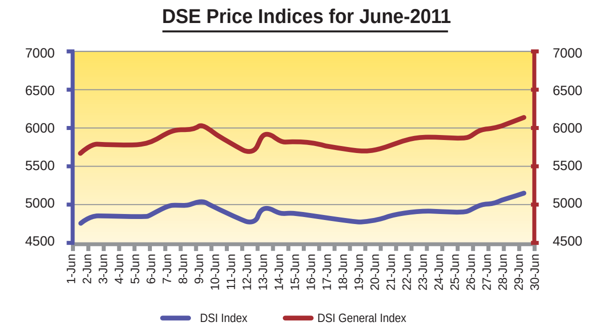
Top 10 Gainer Companies by Closing Prices, July, 2011

Sl	Names	Category	% of Change	Deviation % (High & Low)
1	Kohinoor Chemicals	A	13.33	15.94
2	R. N. Spinning Mills Ltd.	A	12.96	16.95
3	Jamuna oil	A	12.88	17.05
4	Aims 1st M.F.	A	12.86	14.79
5	Bd. Welding Electrodes	A	11.83	14.87
6	Salvo Chemical Industry Ltd.	N	11.80	21.71
7	S. Alam Cold Rolled Steels Ltd.	A	11.28	14.05
8	Beach Hatchery Ltd.	A	11.17	18.37
9	The Dacca Dyeing	A	10.37	15.94
10	BGIC	A	10.15	15.48

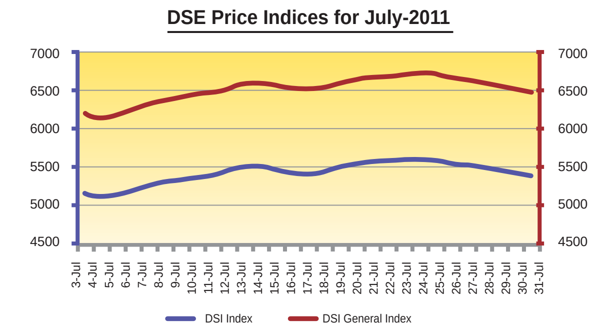
Top 10 Loser Companies by Closing Prices, July, 2011

Sl	Names	Category	% of Change	Deviation % (High & Low)
1	Prime finance	A	(10.24)	13.79
2	Lafarge Surma Cement	Z	(10.11)	14.35
3	IDLC Finance Ltd.	A	(9.72)	13.57
4	Bay Leasing & Investment Ltd.	A	(9.62)	13.30
5	Reckitt Benckiser (BD) Ltd.	A	(9.16)	15.23
6	ICB Islamic Bank Ltd.	Z	(9.15)	14.06
7	Jamuna Bank	A	(8.98)	12.83
8	AB Bank	A	(8.81)	12.23
9	Rupali Insurance	A	(8.75)	12.83
10	ICB AMCL 3rd NRB M.F.	A	(8.70)	14.42

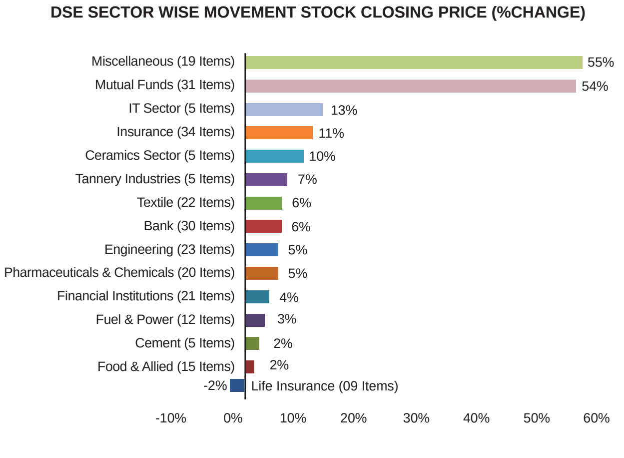
Average Monthly Trend



Average Monthly Trend



DSE SECTOR WISE MOVEMENT STOCK CLOSING PRICE (%CHANGE)



Dhaka stocks entered the negative territory in the last week of July despite a higher turnover as share prices had tumbled over the week for a number of reasons including a downtrend in the bank sector, the half-yearly monetary policy announced by the central bank, and offloading of more shares by the listed state-run enterprises. Although this month DSE hit the record turnover, in value term, of BDT 19.58 billion Sunday (July 24) for the first time in this year. The investors went for fresh buying spree as their confidence has boosted up due to ongoing positive market trend for the first three weeks of July 2011. According to market experts the negative trend of the market started last with profit-taking sales following the Bull Run that had continued for more than a month. The negative trend was fuelled by government move to offload more shares of the SoEs listed with the bourse, poor quarterly disclosures made by a number of banks, and the monetary policy for the first half of the current fiscal year announced by Bangladesh Bank, they said. By the end of July DGEN closed at 6,459 points at month end, which is 342 points high compare to last month of June 2011. DGEN increased by 5.6% during the month and the highest peak 6,696 was recorded on July 25. Meanwhile average daily turnover increased by substantial 67.54% in the month compared to the first week with the last week at DSE.

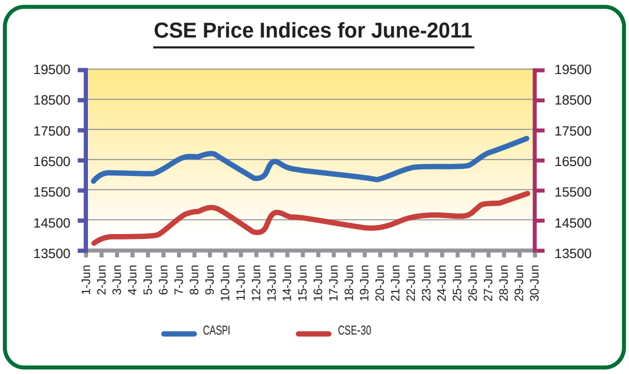
CAPITAL MARKET - CSE
(For the Month of July, 2011)

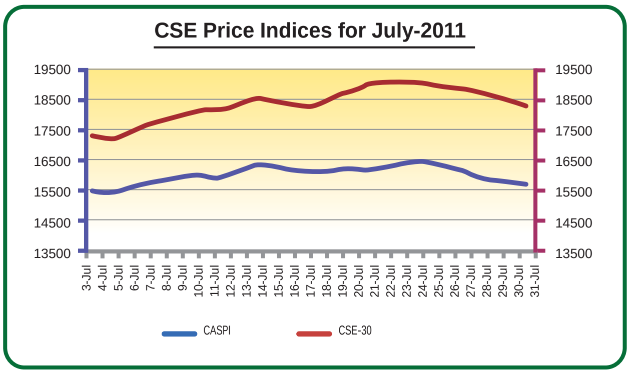
Top 10 Gainer Companies by Closing Price, July, 2011

Names	Category	Week Difference	Opening	Closing	Turnover (BDT)
Salvo Chemical Industry Ltd.	N	14.43	66.50	76.10	101,517,615.00
Jamuna Oil Company Ltd.	A	12.68	270.30	304.60	64,929,700.00
Dacca Dyeing & Manufacturing Co.	A	12.06	63.00	70.60	42,252,380.00
Sinobangla Industries Ltd.	A	11.92	54.50	61.00	11,202,300.00
BGIC	A	11.71	57.20	63.90	67,923,840.80
Summit Power Ltd.	A	11.38	94.90	105.70	91,705,661.00
Meghna Petroleum Ltd.	A	11.11	197.10	219.00	26,759,744.60
Phoenix Ins.	A	10.64	109.90	121.60	13,973,135.00
B.S.C.	A	10.24	2,220.00	2,447.50	96,180.00
Malek Spinning Mills Ltd.	A	10.20	68.60	75.60	104,257,075.00

Top 10 Loser Companies by Closing Price, July, 2011

Names	Category	Week Difference	Opening	Closing	Turnover (BDT)
ICB AMCL Islamic Mutual Fund	A	-13.11	385.00	334.50	236,750.00
1st Scheme of Reliance Ins. MF	A	-10.00	12.00	10.80	5,400.00
The Premier Bank Ltd.	A	-9.93	43.30	39.00	119,632,667.20
MBL 1st Mutual Fund	A	-9.70	10.30	9.30	14,950.00
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	A	-9.65	43.50	39.30	90,790,316.20
Prime Finance & Investment Ltd.	A	-9.26	160.90	146.00	29,162,450.00
IDLC Finance Ltd.	A	-9.07	2,228.50	2,026.25	21,468,986.75
Jamuna Bank Ltd.	A	-9.02	42.10	38.30	50,583,692.20
EBL First Mutual	A	-8.82	17.00	15.50	5,622,900.00
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	A	-8.76	30.80	28.10	173,720,063.90





International Capital Markets

SELECTED GLOBAL INDICES

GLOBAL INDICES ROUND-UP

US stocks had their worst week of 2011 amid fears that the debt-ceiling impasse in Washington would provoke a ruinous default or a downgrade of the United States' credit rating. The Dow Jones Industrial Average tumbled 2.2% for the month to close at 12,143.24 on July 29, having fallen for six consecutive trading days. The broader S&P 500 dropped 2.1% for the month to 1,292.28, while the tech-heavy Nasdaq Composite fell 0.6% to close at 2,756.38. 'The probability of a debt downgrade increased quite a bit this last week of July,' said Owen Fitzpatrick, head of US equities at Deutsche Bank Private Wealth Management. 'It's really just the uncertainty. Different types of events have happened in history and we know to some extent how markets react to those events. But here we never had a credit downgrade. It's uncharted territory.' Even if Congress raises the debt limit in time, ratings agencies may still decide to downgrade the United States' triple-A credit rating, a move that would have unpredictable consequences. Many investors' dumped stocks altogether and fled to safe havens like gold, which hit a record price of more than USD 1,632 per troy ounce on last Friday of July. Investors will be watching Congress to see whether the parties can clinch a last-minute deal that can pass both the Republican-led House of Representatives and the Democrat-led Senate.

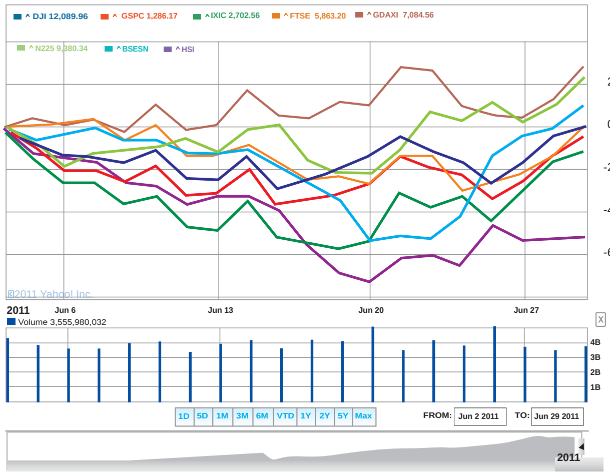
European and Asian stocks also fell on growing concern that US lawmakers will not break a deadlock on a deal to avert a default by the world's richest country. Britain's FTSE 100 dropped 2.2%, the DAX in Germany Lose 2.9%. Asian markets ended the session mixed. The Ben Sensex ticked down 3.4% in the wake of latest interest rate hike and investor fears of further rises in the months ahead., while the Hang Seng in Hong Kong gain slight 0.2% and Japan's Nikkei added 0.2%.

INTERNATIONAL MARKET MOVEMENTS

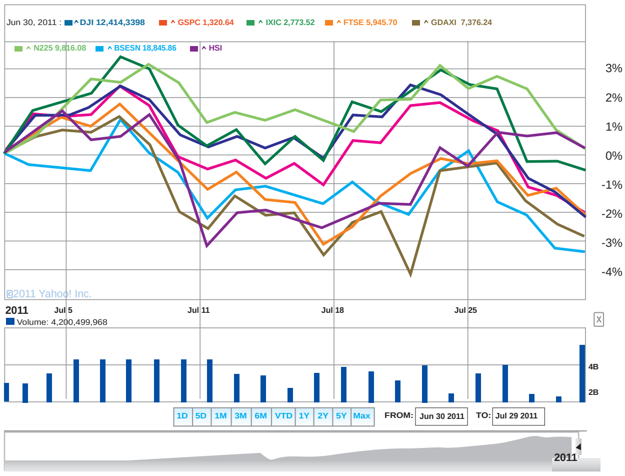
INDEX	VALUE (As of July 29, 2011)	VALUE (As of June 30, 2011)	CHANGE	% CHANGE
DJIA	12,143.24	12,414.34	-271.1	-2.2%
S&P 500	1,292.28	1,320.64	-28.36	-2.1%
NASDAQ	2,756.38	2,773.52	-17.14	-0.6%
FTSE 100	5,815.20	5,945.70	-130.5	-2.2%
DAX	7,158.77	7,376.24	-217.47	-2.9%
NIKKEI 225	9,833.03	9,816.09	16.94	0.2%
BSE SENSEX	18,197.20	18,845.87	-648.67	-3.4%
HANG SENG	22,440.25	22,398.10	42.15	0.2%
Arithmetic Mean				-1.6%

DOUBLE VIEW

June 2011



July 2011



(Compiled from Yahoo! Finance)

Wells Fargo Securities Economics Group™ Report

WELLS FARGO SECURITIES

US OVERVIEW

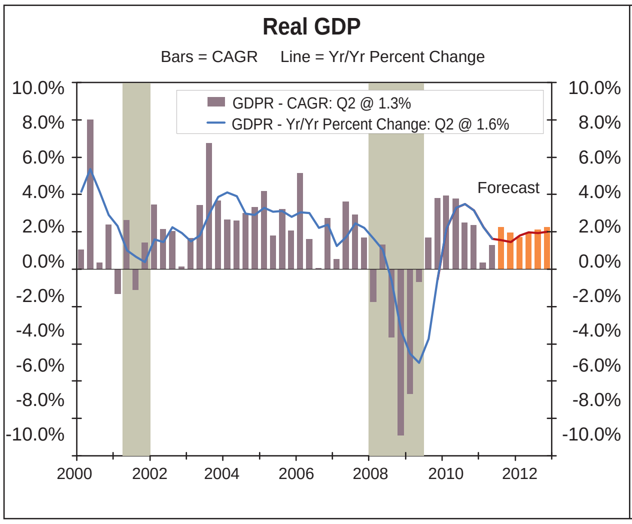
Repetition not Repudiation: The MacGyver Economy

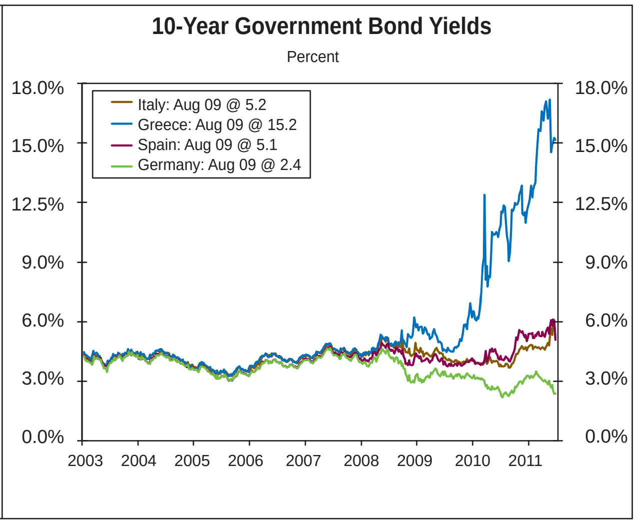
We share your frustration, but our outlook remains for moderate, subpar growth accompanied by rising inflation pressures and no change in Federal Reserve policy on the federal funds rate. Within this environment, growth is expected to continue to generate opportunity in modest consumer spending, gains in equipment and software spending and modest improvement in residential construction (remodeling). It is neither recession nor boom, but a disappointing middling that requires investors and decision makers to pick battles carefully. As suggested in our prior missives, the U.S. economy is surrounded and unable to break through the enemy lines—debt downgrades, stalemates in fiscal policy, slow job growth, and the end, at least temporarily, of monetary policy stimulus. Growth during the second half of this year is expected to come in at just over 2 percent—an unhappy outturn for most. Meanwhile, inflation, as measured by the core PCE deflator, is rising and will end this year just below the Fed's 2 percent perceived guidepost. With modest growth and benign inflation, the Fed will not alter the federal funds rate at all this year—a view we had taken in our Annual Economic Outlook last December. Finally, corporate profit growth will moderate in the year ahead. Yet, the pace of profit growth will reflect globalization and the competitiveness of U.S. firms, especially in value-added manufacturing and consumer products. It all sounds familiar and remains our outlook.

INTERNATIONAL OVERVIEW

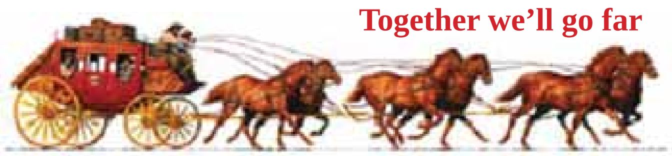
No Global Recession, at Least Not Yet

Purchasing managers' indices indicate that global economic growth slowed in July, although it appears to have remained positive. However, recent volatility in financial markets clouds the global economic outlook. Investors have been focused on the U.S. government debt downgrade in recent days, but the ongoing sovereign debt crisis in Europe has contributed to volatility in financial markets. In the latest twist in the crisis, governments in Spain and Italy announced steps to accelerate budget balance and economic reforms. In response, the ECB began to buy Italian and Spanish government debt in an attempt to bring down yields. So far, the ECB's intervention appears to be working. However, it remains an open question as to whether bond yields will remain low once the ECB stops buying. Although debt dynamics in Italy and Spain are more sustainable than in Greece, Ireland and Portugal, efforts by the Italian and Spanish governments to stabilize their debt-to-GDP ratios would become more challenging if yields shoot higher again. Recent financial market volatility has been unsettling, but we do not necessarily believe it portends another global recession. Recent sharp declines in food and energy prices will give consumers more spending power, and economic fundamentals in most developing economies remain sound. That said, it is too soon to write off the European sovereign debt crisis, and the global economic outlook will remain clouded as long as financial markets stay volatile.



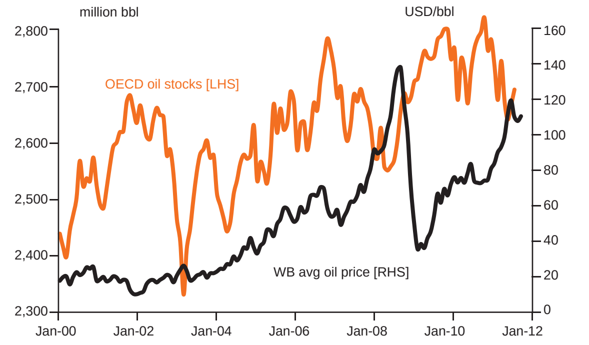


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, IHS Global Insight and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC



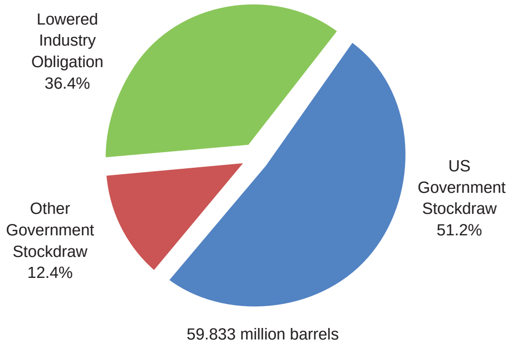
Oil prices declined on the IEA's release of 60 million barrels of emergency stocks. Half will be sales from the US Strategic Petroleum Reserve, but much of the rest will be in the form of reduced stockholding obligations. More oil is needed in 2011-H2 to keep stocks comfortable. Metals prices have been range-bound on continuing demand concerns, while gold prices have hit record highs on heightened macro/financial risks.

Oil price and OECD stocks



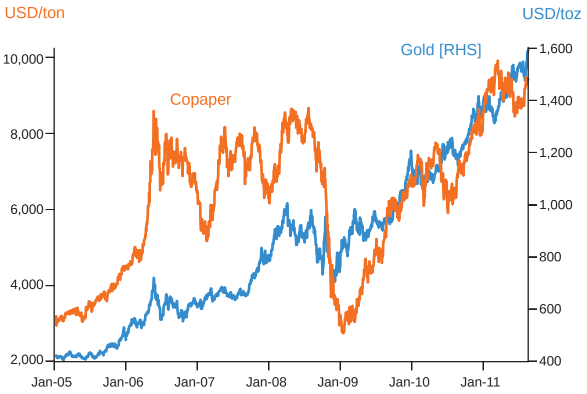
Source: IEA and DEC Prospects Group.

IEA Emergency Stock Release



Source: International Energy Agency.

Copper and gold prices



Source: LME and DEC Prospects Group

Oil prices fall on IEA stock release but markets to tighten. Crude oil prices (WB average) have averaged USD 106/bbl for the last months, though the spread between Brent (currently USD 118/bbl) and WTI (USD 97/bbl) remains wide because of the supply bottleneck in the US mid-continent. Prices fell in late June following the IEA's decision to release 60 million barrels of emergency stocks, but have recovered on expectations of tighter markets later in the year. Refinery demand is expected to jump 2.3mb/d in the third quarter from the second to meet rising seasonal demand. OPEC production increased 0.8mb/d in June, the first sizeable gain since the loss of 1.3mb/d of Libyan exports in March. However, OECD oil inventories have fallen to near 5-year aver-age levels, and higher oil supplies will be needed to keep stocks at comfortable levels.

IEA releases 60 million barrels of emergency stocks, but only two-thirds is physical crude. On June 23rd the IEA announced that 12 member countries would release 60 million barrels (mb) for an initial 30 days. Half is to be sale of light crude oil from the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, which was oversubscribed at auction. Much of the rest will be a relaxation of industry stock-holding requirements in Japan and Europe, thus the release of actual oil to the market will be less than 40mb. While the total release is well less than 1 day of global oil consumption, the 30mb release of U.S. crude is equivalent to 11% of one month's imports, a non-trivial amount. In addition, it is light/sweet crude that will necessitate fewer imports and will benefit the global market, though only briefly. The IEA states that the market needs more oil and may consider another release.

Base metals prices range-bound on demand concerns while gold prices surge higher on safe-haven buying. Base metals prices have come off their June lows on falling stocks, but inventories re-main high and demand concerns continue to weigh on prices. While underlying metal consumption in China remains strong, the country has yet to begin restocking aggressively and metal imports have been muted. Meanwhile, there are growing concerns about demand in Europe and the United States. Copper and tin prices have hit all-time nominal highs this year on supply constraints, but other metals re-main well below historical highs. Gold prices have pushed to record highs in July, near USD 1,600/toz, on a host of macro/financial/ geopolitical concerns that have spurred investment demand. Silver prices have also rebounded following its spike/crash this year.

Source: Developing Trends was prepared by the Development Economics Prospects Group (DECPG) with colleagues from PRMTR and IFC (Risk/Economics).

Phoenix Finance & Investment Limited (PFIL)

PHOENIX FINANCE prepare to rise

Deen Mohammad
Chairman, PFIL

Company Profile

Phoenix Finance & Investments Limited (Former Phoenix Leasing Company Limited), one of the leading and reliable multi products Financial Institution in Bangladesh was incorporated in Bangladesh on April 19,1995 as Public Limited Company under the Companies Act 1994 and started its operation on May 9 1995 as a Non Banking Financial Institution under Financial Institution Act 1993 , it has changed its name to Phoenix Finance & Investment Limited (PFIL) with a view to reflecting multi-dimensional financial activities the company has been doing other than Lease Financing which although , has remained as the prime area of the financial activities. Authorized capital of the Company is BDT 1000 million divided into 10,000,000 ordinary shares of BDT.100 each. PFIL has floated its share through the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of the Company for 12,50,000 Ordinary Share of BDT 100 each at par amounting to BDT 12.50 crore in 2007. Now the paid up capital of the Company has been raised to 43,70,437 share amounting to BDT 43,70,43,700. The shares of the Company were listed with Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges on September 25, 2007. Sponsor shareholders of the company include a renowned corporate body namely Phoenix Insurance Company Ltd., a leading Insurance Company in Bangladesh. Others are Individuals having wide range of experience in the field of Commerce and Industries. The main objective of Phoenix Finance and Investments Limited is to allocate scarce financial resources to capital investment through funding in capital machinery/equipment specially BMRE of the existing industrial enterprise to stimulate the industrial development of the country and also to provide financial assistance through leasing and other multi-dimensional products & services to all levels of entrepreneurs for a wider range of asset acquisition. The company has also diversified its products and services to such other areas as Housing and Real Estate, Bridge Financing, short term and Mid Term Loan and startup working capital to cater to divergent needs of the economy, The company also opened a SME Branch in Dhaka on February 7, 2007 for promoting Small and Medium enterprise (SME) exclusively for alleviation of poverty through creation of employment and generation of income on a sustainable basis. Besides this, PFIL also acquired 25% ownership of Brokerage Company dealing with the Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchange to further diversify its investment activities.

Vision

- To act as the best financial service provider in the country.

Mission

- To provide multiple financial products and services.
- To provide entrepreneurship skills and enterprises
- To promote employment generation and poverty alleviation
- To accelerate the pace of industrialization for prosperous Bangladesh.
- To promote passion for posterity
- To promote SME sector

Product & Services

PFIL now offers a wide range of financial services tailored to the needs of its customers which includes:

ASSET PRODUCTS

- Lease Finance
- Housing & Real Estate (Including Bangladesh Bank Refinance
- scheme)
- Short Term Finance
- Mid Term Finance
- Long Term Finance
- Financing against confirmed work order
- Start-up working capital
- Bridge Finance
- Factoring
- SME Loan
- Investment in Capital Markets

DEBT PRODUCTS

- Advance Income Option
- Periodic Income Option
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Half-yearly
- Yearly
- All at Maturity Option
- Double Money Scheme
- Triple Money Scheme
- Monthly Saving Scheme

CORPORATE SERVICES

- Syndication of Loan/Lease
- Corporate Advisory
- Investment Counseling

STOCK BROKERAGE SERVICES

PFIL provides brokerage services through its 25% owned Associated Company named Phoenix Securities Limited (PSL), a member of DSE & CSE.

Milestones

April 19, 1995	Incorporation
April 19, 1995	Commencement of Business
May 09, 1995	Licenced under Bangladesh Bank
September 21, 1995	Signing of First Lease Agreement
April, 1996	Member, Asian Leasing & Finance Association - ALFA
November 05, 2000	Achieved BDT 100 crore Finance
September, 2004	Member, Association of National Development Finance Institutions in Member countries of the Islamic Development Bank - ADFIMI
January, 2006	Member, Institute of Bankers, Bangladesh -IBB
February 01, 2007	Company changes name from PLC to PFIL
February 12, 2007	Acquisition of DSE Member Company
May 20, 2007	Prospectus issued for IPO of PFIL
September 25, 2007	Listed with Dhaka & Chittagong Stock Exchanges
September 27, 2007	Trading of public shares of PFIL commenced
December, 2007	Achieved BDT 500 Crore Finance
September 5, 2010	Awarded the International Star Award for Quality (ISAQ) in the Gold Category from Business Initiative Directions (BID)

As a leading Financial Institution, Phoenix Finance & Investments Limited has never shielded away from its obligations towards the community and has continued to be involved in a number of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) cases. PFIL also comply with its obligations towards the environment and wishes to be a partner in sustainable development through participation agreement with Bangladesh Bank's Refinancing Scheme in the Housing Sector. The remarkable performance at all levels achieved mainly through their energetic efforts in marketing strategy, efficient fund management, risk analysis, diversification of products and services. They feel this could never be achieved without continuous support and everlasting trust over us from their valued stakeholders and the untiring efforts of the highly capable management staff of PFIL.

Contact

Phoenix Finance & Investment Limited (PFIL)
Eunoos Centre (Level- 11)
52-53, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000
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E-mail: mail@phoenixfinance.com.bd, Web: www.phoenixfinance.com.bd

Enterprise of The Month

RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Ltd.

Dr. Khater Massaad
Chairman
RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Ltd.

About RAK

RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited, a UAE-Bangladesh joint venture company, was incorporated in Bangladesh on 26 November, 1998 as a private company limited by shares under the Companies Act 1994. The name of the Company was thereafter changed to its name from RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Private Limited to RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited as per resolution passed in extraordinary general meeting on 10 June 2008, certificate issued by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies dated 11 February, 2009. It is engaged in manufacturing and marketing of ceramics tiles, bathroom sets and all types of sanitary ware. It has started its commercial production on 12 November, 2000. The commercial production of new sanitary ware plant was started on 10 January, 2004. Further expansion of the existing facilities of ceramics tiles plant took place in year 2004, and for tiles and sanitary plant were in year 2007. RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited, 90% held by RAK Ceramics PSC and its nominees, a company incorporated under the laws of UAE and remaining 10% owned by local investor Mr. S.A.K. Ekramuzzaman. RAK Ceramics PSC, UAE is presented by Dr. Khater Massaad as Chairman. With an annual turnover of over BDT 3248 million, within the short span of 11 years RAK has firmly established itself as one of the leading manufacturer of high quality ceramic wall, floor tiles, gres porcellanato and sanitary wares products in Bangladesh.

Nature of Business

The core business of RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited is to manufacture and sell of tiles and sanitary wares. The company has over 1000 models active in the ceramic and porcelain tile business and regularly adds several new designs to the product portfolio. The company manufactures tiles in a very wide range of tiles in the sizes from 20 cm X 30 cm up to 60cm X 60cm in Bangladesh location. The company has over 40 models an exclusive range of sanitary ware to offer with a very wide choice. In sanitary ware various models are produced in wash basins (mounted as well as pedestal), water closets, accessories and marble sets. The plant standard capacity is 22,000 square meter tiles and 3,400 pieces of sanitary ware per day. Most of production is consumed in local market and balance gets exported to UAE. RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited is an ISO 9001:2008 certified organization.

Vision

The 'Organisational DNA' of RAK Ceramics has been technology and quality. Astute leadership, a clear vision with regard to product positioning in the global arena and a strong resolve to have the best results driven by a well-conceived strategy has been the hallmark of success.

Mission

'Excellence' is a way of life at RAK Ceramics; it knows no boundaries nor it is a fixed standard. It is a 'state' that is continuously changing and evolving. It pushes us to reach even more challenging standards of performance. As a global leader in the industry, they stand committed in all RAK's endeavours for:

- 'Excellence' through high-quality products and services so as to provide the best value for money
- 'Excellence' in the use of the best technology to create the most innovative products and designs
- 'Excellence' in RAK's role and responsibility by creating in every employee the skills, the will, the 'passion to excel' by benchmarking to still higher levels of performance and creating the future today

Investor-Driven Conglomerate

- Benefiting - from superior demographics; Bangladesh is one of the world's fastest growing population pools and one of its youngest. This market is significantly under-penetrated and one of the few across the globe to be reporting consistently high economic growth.
- Formulating - a consistent growth strategy focused on quality infrastructure investing in growth through capacity augmentation, synergic diversification and cost optimisation
- Leveraging - RAK's brand of product and service superiority
- Building - on the strength of RAK's subsidiaries and joint venture partners to provide specialised services
- Deepening – RAK's reputation related to sound corporate governance practices as well as credible financial reporting and disclosure standards
- Extending - RAK's industrial excellence to social responsibility
- Responding - to the need to protect lender interests.
- Continuing - to return capital to investors through dividends with a reasonable payout ratio that balances the need of the Company and its investors

Key Financials 2010

(amount in BDT)

Net revenue growth		EBIDTA growth		Profit after tax growth	
4.43 percent		22.39 percent		86.69 percent	
2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
3,839.03 mn	4,009.02 mn	1,051.44 mn	1,286.87 mn	324.88 mn	606.52 mn

Cash profit growth		EBIDTA margin growth		Net margin growth		RONW growth (ROE)	
48.04 percent		471 basis points*		667 basis points*		242 basis points*	
2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
669.90 mn	991.74 mn	27.39 %	32.10 %	8.46 %	15.13 %	13.89 %	16.31 %

* 100 basis points equal one percentage point

Corporate Social Responsibility

The Company engages in several initiatives to contribute to social, cultural and educational development across its various locations, including providing support to schools, sponsorship support to cultural and social activities, training, encouraging talent development and development projects and events. The Company also contributed to the economic development initiatives of the Government and to entrepreneurship development programmes.

Five Facts About RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh)

- RAK BD is part of the world's largest ceramic tile conglomerate, RAK Ceramics Co. PSC.
- They enjoy the largest market share for ceramic tiles (over 25 percent) and for sanitary ware (over 65 percent) in Bangladesh.
- They possess the widest range of ceramic and gres porcellanto tiles with over 1,000 active designs.
- They enjoy among the highest EBIDTA margins in our peer group;
- Their EBIDTA margin improved 471 basis points to 32.10 percent in 2010.
- They enjoy one of the fastest growing top lines (CAGR growth of 20 percent over the last five years ended 2010) and profitability levels (CAGR growth of 48 percent over the last five years ended 2010) within their sector.

Contact

RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Ltd.
RAK Tower (7th, 8th, 9th floor), Plot # 1/A, Sector # 3, Jasimuddin Avenue, Uttara Model Town, Dhaka – 1230, Bangladesh
Phone : 880-2-8917393, 8912303, 8915831, 8916548, 8922285, 8911642, 8922078
Fax : 880-2-8917096, Web: www.rakcerambd.com

SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry (SAARC CCI)

Annisul Huq
President, SAARC CCI

Background

It was the prospect of being left behind in the global economic arena that initially brought the representatives of national Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the SAARC countries together at the second meeting of chambers of Commerce & Industry of the developing countries (G-77) in New Delhi in December 1988. A memorandum of understanding was signed among these representatives expressing their intention and desire to establish the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of SAARC countries for the promotion of trade and industry in the SAARC region and to develop and achieve common objectives in these areas. The memorandum of understanding was the precursor to the current SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Creation of SAARC CCI

Established in 1985, SAARC had hitherto avoided including core economic issues in its programme, but in the wake of the desire for a SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the SAARC Secretariat commissioned a study on Trade, Manufactures and Services in 1988. The study was completed in 1991 and strongly supported to establish a SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry to bring about improvement in the business environment disseminate information about potential tradable goods and identify joint ventures in the SAARC region. Pursuant to the directive of the SAARC Secretariat, SAARC Chamber of Commerce & Industry, assisted by the National Federations, submitted its draft constitution to the SAARC Secretariat and received its approval in December 1992. This signified the official recognition of the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SAARC CCI) by all the national governments of SAARC as the apex body of all the National Federations of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of SAARC as follows:

- Afghanistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (ACCI)
- Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FBCCI)
- Bhutan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BCCI)
- Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)
- Maldives National Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MNCCI)
- Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FNCCI)
- Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FPCCI)
- Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Sri Lanka (FCCISL)

Presently all National Chambers/Federations of the respective member countries serve as focal points to facilitate the SAARC CCI Secretariat in Islamabad.

Objectives

The objectives of the "SAARC Chamber" are:

- To encourage Trade, Service, Industry, Small & Medium Enterprise, Agriculture, Intra-Regional through creating strong business linkages amongst the entrepreneurs of the region of South Asia
- To make recommendations to safeguard the economic and business interests of the SAARC
- To serve as a consultative body of the Private Sector of the region to provide input/ feedback on regional economic issues
- To encourage Member Countries to accord preferential terms of trade to each other and finally strive towards the gradual realization of the SAARC Economic and Monetary Union.
- To promote the exchange of commercial, technical, industrial management and scientific information, education and know-how amongst its members
- To collate, collect and disseminate statistical data and joint research and development among the SAARC Member Countries.

Focused Areas

The thrust areas for the SAARC CCI can be divided in to five major areas:

- Awareness building on key economic issues i.e. trade facilitation,
- NTBs, TBTs, Harmonization of Customs Procedures, intra-regional investment and such others pertaining to promote economic cooperation at the regional level
- Develop global linkages as a part of its outreach strategy
- Provide services to its members and representatives of the private sector
- Work closely with governments, NGOs, CSOs to raise the concern on socio-economic issues
- Develop an institutional framework for supporting economic cooperation

Services

SAARC CCI offers following services:

- Liaison with parent body to exchange views on the areas of activities
- Dissemination of data/information amongst members on socio-economic issues
- To create awareness amongst the stakeholders about economic issues in the region
- To voice concerns of the Private Sector of the region at relevant platforms
- To provide input /feedback of the Private Sector on economic and trade related issues to SAARC Secretariat for policy formulation etc.

Membership

The membership of SAARC CCCI is as follows:

- Constitute Bodies- all Federations/National CCI
- Executive Committee Members
- Life Members- Individuals
- Associate members- leading chambers / Association other than National CCI
- Annual Members
    1- Corporate members
    2- Individuals

Recognition as an Apex Body of SAARC CCI

In recognition of the SAARC CCI's efforts and achievements, the SAARC secretariat, in April 2000, extended its recognition of the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry as the apex chamber of the region for another period of 15 years, instead of a procedure to review this recognition after a period of every 2 years. The president of the SAARC CCI is now a permanent invitee to the Committee on Economic Cooperation (CEC) of SAARC to give a presentation of the private sector's view points to the commerce secretaries of the seven nations of SAARC.

Headquarter of SAARC CCI

The constitution of SAARC CCI designates Pakistan as the Permanent Secretariat of SAARC with a Secretary General to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Secretariat. Soon after the formation of SAARC CCI Headquarters was set up in the premises of FPCCI in Karachi and later on in December 1997 was shifted to Islamabad.

Regional Contact

Bangladesh
Mr. Mazibur Rahman
In charge SAARC Desk, FBCCI
Federation Bhaban, G.P.O. Box No: 2079, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh.
Tel: 0088-02-9560102-3, 9560588, Fax: 0088-02-7176030-9560588
Email: mazibur19@yahoo.com, maksud@fbcci.org.bd
Web: www.saarcchamber.org

CSR Activities

AL-ARAFAH DONATES SOLAR PANELS IN HABIGANJ

Al-Arafah Islami Bank distributed 25 solar panels for free among some poor families at Madhabpur in Habiganj in a bid to boost the rural economy through empowering the poor. The bank handed the panels as part of its corporate social responsibility programme. Bangladesh Bank Governor Atiur Rahman inaugurated the event. The panels will enable poor students to continue their studies till late night, Rahman added. He said it will also invigorate the rural economy, as small traders and cottage industry workers will also be able to extend their work hours at night with the help of the panels. Twenty-five families who have school-going children in Madhabpur got the solar panels worth about BDT 3.10 lakh each. The central bank governor thanked Al-Arafah for spending about BDT 5.26 crore in CSR programme since 2008. The central bank has long been pushing banks to play a pioneering role in carrying out social responsibilities. The BB chief expressed his satisfaction as the banks spent BDT 391 crore in 2010 in CSR, up from BDT 55 crore in 2009. After distributing the solar panels, Bangladesh Bank governor handed a cheque for BDT 1 lakh to Sitesh Ranjan Deb, chief executive of Bangladesh Wildlife Welfare Foundation at Srimangal. (17 July, The Financial Express)

PRAN-RFL DONATES BDT 0.5m TO NURSING FACULTY OF BSMMU

Chairman of PRAN-RFL Group Mahtabuddin Ahmed handing over the cheque to Vice Chancellor (VC) of BSMMU Dr Pran Gopal Dutta in the city Monday. PRAN-RFL Group has donated BDT 0.50 million to Nursing Faculty of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University (BSMMU) with a view to helping the university expediting nursing education. Chairman of PRAN-RFL Group Mahtabuddin Ahmed handed over the cheque to Vice Chancellor (VC) of BSMMU Dr Pran Gopal Dutta in the city Monday, said a press release. Among others, Pro VC of BSMMU Prof Dr Shahidullah, Treasurer Prof Dr Moazzem Hossain, Registrar Prof Dr Shafikul Islam, Director (Hospital) Brigadier General Abdul Mazid Bhuiyan, Chairman of Graduate Nursing Department Dr Mebal D Rozario and Member Secretary of Nursing Development Committee Dr AKM Shariful Islam were present at the cheque handing over ceremony. (19 July, The Financial Express)

SIBL DONATES TRUCK TO BANGABANDHU MEMORIAL TRUST

Social Islami Bank Ltd (SIBL) has donated a truck to Bangabandhu Memorial Trust to show a documentary on Liberation War around

the country. Chairman of SIBL Kamaluddin Ahmed recently handed over the truck to Member Secretary of the Trust at Bangabandhu Museum in the capital. SIBL director Md Sayedur Rahman, Bangabandhu Museum curator Syed Siddique Rahman and others were present. (3 July, The New Nation)

PUBALI BANK DONATES BDT 1.0m

Pubali Bank Limited has donated an amount of BDT 1.0 million (10 lac) to the family of the victims of Mirersarai (Chittagong) road accident. The Board of the bank contributed the amount as part of its corporate social responsibility. On behalf of the bank Deputy Managing Director Safiul Alam Khan Chowdhury handed over cheques worth BDT. 20,000 to each family of those who died in the road accident and cheques worth BDT. 5000 to each family of the injured students at the school premises of Abu Torab High School. (25 July, The Financial Express)

UCB STANDS BESIDE VICTIMS OF ROAD ACCIDENT AT MIRSHORAI

Chairman of United Commercial Bank Ltd (UCB) Akhtaruzzaman Chowdhury, MP delivering cheques to the families of the dead and injured students' victim of road accident at Mirshorai, Chittagong Saturday. He distributed cheque of BDT 50,000 to each family of dead student and BDT 25,000 to each family of injured student on behalf of UCB as part of its corporate social responsibility. Chairman of Parliamentary Standing Committee for Aviation and Tourism Ministry Engineer Mosharrof Hossain, MP also attended. (25 July, The Financial Express)

NBL SUPPOTS MIRSHORAI VICTIM'S FAMILY

EC Chairman of National Bank Ltd. (NBL) Parvin Huq Sikder handing over cheques to the family members of the victims of recent road accident of Mirshorai, Chittagong. As a part of CSR, NBL donated BDT 20,000 and BDT 5,000 to each family killed or injured respectively in the tragic road accident. (15 July, The Financial Express)

New Appointments During July, 2011

BANKS, FINANCIAL AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Name	Current Position	Current Organization	Previous Position	Previous Organization
M. Wahidul Haque	Chairman (Re-elected)	AB Bank Ltd.	Chairman	AB Bank Ltd.
Latifur Rahman	Chairman (Re-elected)	National Housing Finance and Investments Ltd. (NHFIL)	Chairman	NHFIL
Abdullah Al-Mahmud	Chairman (Re-elected)	Crystal Insurance Ltd.	Chairman	Crystal Insurance Ltd.
Tapan Chowdhury	Chairman	Pioneer Insurance Company Ltd.	N/A	N/A
Md Motior Rahman	Managing Director (Re-appointed)	Jamuna Bank Ltd.	Managing Director (MD)	Jamuna Bank Ltd.
Md Nurul Alam Talukder	Managing Director	Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation	Deputy Managing Director	Agrani Bank Ltd.
Md Hafizullah	Managing Director and CEO	Karnaphuli Insurance Co. Ltd.	Additional Managing Director	Karnaphuli Insurance Co. Ltd.
G M Baqui Billah	Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	First Lease Finance and Investment Ltd.	Advisor	Excelsior Group
Mohd Abul Kashem	Deputy Governor	Bangladesh Bank	Executive Director	Bangladesh Bank
Mosharraf Hossain Bhuiyan	Executive Director	Islami Development Bank (IDB)	N/A	N/A

MTB Network

MTB Dhaka

Aganagar Branch
02-7762226, 02-7762227
Babu Bazar Branch
02-731 4821-2
Banani Branch
02-988-3831,02-988-3861
Baridhara Branch
01715024452, 01712222795
Bashundhara City Branch
02-9124021,02-8121071
Chandra Branch
06822-51968
Chawk Moghaltuli Branch
0 1714 10 80 84
Dhanmondi Branch
815 5607, 8158334
Dholaikhal Branch
02-7172542, 02-7172602
Dilkusha Branch
02-7171 301- 2, 02-7170137
Elephant Road Branch
02-9611596, 02-9611597
Fulbaria Branch
02-9559842, 02-9559867
Gazipur Branch
0 1730 08 06 95
Gulshan Branch
02-8832343, 02-9882473
Madaripur Branch
0661-62483, 0661-62482
Mohammadpur Branch
02-9128494, 02-9127887
MTB Centre Corporate Branch
02-8818452,02-8818453
Mymensingh Branch
091-63909
Narayangonj Branch
02-7648209
Pallabi Branch
02-901 6273, 02-805 5630
Panthapath Branch
02-8613807, 02-8629887
Principal Branch
02-711 3237-38, 02-7119964
Progati Sarani Branch
02-8411804, 02-8410948
Savar Branch
02-741452, 02-7741453
Shanir Akhra Branch
02-7551169, 02-7551195
Sonargaon Branch
038959-88105, 06723-88105
Sreenagar Branch
038942-88222
Tejgaon Branch
02-8817271, 02-8817456
Tongi Branch
02-9816250, 02-9816251
Uttara Model Town Branch
02-8924379, 02-8951474

MTB Securities Ltd.

Corporate Head Office
02-9570563, 02-9568163
Extension Office-Motijheel
02-9566181, 02-7125550
Banani Office
02-8814348
Dhanmondi Office
02-8191322
Fulbaria Office
02-7116965
Gulshan Office
02-9895969
Narayangonj Office
02-7648218
Pallabi Office
02-901 5919
Progati Sarani Office
028840507
Uttara Office
044-76150106

SME/Agri Branch

Dhanbari
01718883140
Gafor Gaon
01740-555438
Hasnabad
01719 398493
Kaliganj
01743-935788
Noria
01746-449026

MTB Booth

Hazrat Shahjalal Intl. Airport
01730-343782

MTB Rangpur

Rangpur Branch
0521-52325, 0521-52326

MTB Securities Ltd.

Rangpur Office
0521-54026

MTB Barisal

Gournadi Branch
04322-56266

MTB Rajshahi

Bogra Branch
051-78109, 051-78108
Joypurhat Branch
0571 63584, 0571 63585
Pabna Branch
0731-51829
Rajshahi Branch
0721-776203, 0721-776290

SME/Agri Branch

Belkuchi
07522-56353
Ishwardi
07326-64550, 07326-64551

MTB Securities Ltd.

Rajshahi Office
0721-811477, 0721-811407

MTB Khulna

Jessore Branch
0421-00000
Kushtia Branch
071-71662, 071- 71663

MTB Sylhet

Habigonj Branch
01732786417
Moulvi Bazar Branch
0861 62840, 62841
Sylhet Branch
0821-2830271, 0821-2830272

MTB Securities Ltd.

Sylhet Office
0821-2830319

MTB Chittagong

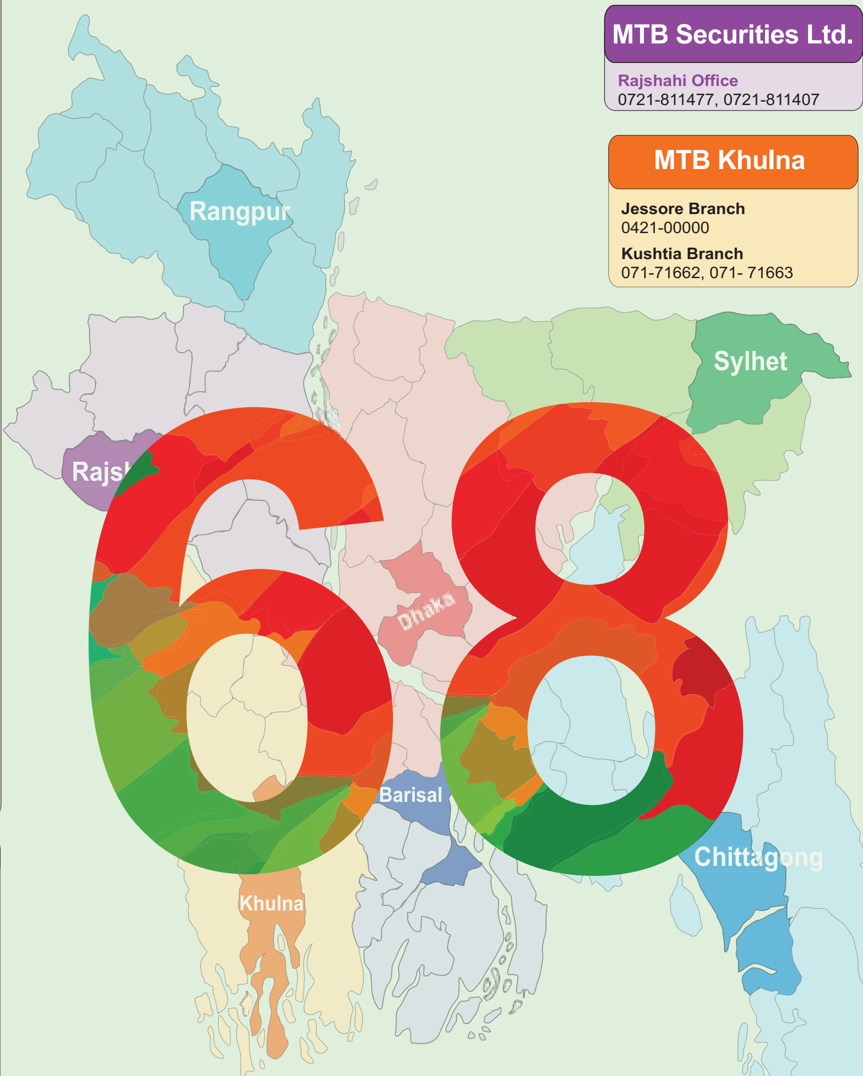
Agrabad Branch
031-2523287, 031-2524269
Alankar Mour Branch
031-2772619,031-2772620
Aman Bazar Branch
031-681022, 01713-106375
CDA Avenue Branch
031-255567-9, 031-2555575
Chokoria Branch
03422-56502
Comilla Branch
01730080284, 081-76543
Cox's Bazar Branch
0341-52257
Dhorkora Bazar Branch
01730-080633
Feni Branch
0331-61984
Jubilee Road Branch
031-624922,627533
Kerani Hat Branch
01819 311 582
Khatungonj Branch
031-612254, 031-626966
Nazirhat Branch
0821-4483498, 0443-4483498
Oxygen Mor Branch
031-2583957
Raipur Branch
0382-256495

SME/Agri Branch

Dagon Bhuiyan
03323-79129, 01714-108862
Haidergonj
01716-224206
Laksham
01713304669
Nazumeah Hat
031-2572841, 031-2572842
Ramchandrapur Bazar
01812-673337

MTB Securities Ltd.

Agrabad Office
031-251 4797
Alankar Mour Office
031-2772945, 031-2772946
CDA Avenue Office
031-2556728, 031-2556729



Dhaka	Rangpur	Barisal	Khulna	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Chittagong
Division	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division	Division

মিউচুয়াল ট্রাস্ট ব্যাংক লিমিটেড
Mutual Trust Bank Ltd.
you can bank on us

Corporate Head Office
MTB Centre, 26 Gulshan Avenue
Plot 5, Block SE (D), Gulshan 1, Dhaka 1212
Tel : 880 (2) 882 6966, 882 2429, Fax : 880 (2) 882 4303

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