

# LABOUR NEWS

ISSUE 02, February 2026



BANGLADESH EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION



**Bangladesh Employers' Federation**

**Chamber Building**

122-124, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

☎ +880-2-223385208-10 & +880-2-223354129-31 (PABX)

✉ sg@mccibd.org, 🌐 <http://bef.org.bd>

## BEF COMMITTEE FOR 2025-2026

### PRESIDENT

Mr. Fazlee Shamim Ehsan

### VICE-PRESIDENT

Mr. Tahmid Ahmed

### MEMBERS

Mr. Md. Mominul Ahsan

Mr. Raquib Md. Fakhrul

Mr. Md. Akhter Hossain

Mr. Tanvir Ibrahim

Dr. Md. Abdul Karim

Mr. Mudassir Murtaza Moin

Mr. Md. Masud Rana

Mr. Taosif Iqbal Siddiqui

Mr. Muhammad Ala Uddin Ahmad

Mr. Mohammed Nazmul Hassan

Mr. Zaraif Ayaat Hossain

Ms. Nihad Kabir

Ms. Faizah Mehmood

Mr. Mohammed Abdur Rahim

Ms. Sadaf Saaz Siddiqi

Mr. Hamzah Saquif Tabani

### SECRETARY-GENERAL & CEO

Mr. Farooq Ahmed

### Disclaimer

The Labour News is published for private circulation by Bangladesh Employers' Federation. The Federation assumes no responsibility for the correctness of items quoted in the bulletin, although every effort is made to give information from sources believed to be reliable.

# CONTENTS

Labour News / February 2026/ Issue 02

## ARTICLE

02

10 impactful initiatives for creating a more inclusive workplace



## BEF EVENTS

06

BEF-ILO ProGRESS Project hosts stakeholders dialogue on industrial attachment Pilot Program



## HOME

10

Inflow of remittances rose 31.34%



## INTERNATIONAL

11

Remittance inflows to Pakistan reached \$3.46 billion in January 2026



## ILO

12

ILO chief urges Europe to put fair employment at heart of social justice



## STATISTICS

14

Consumer price index: National

Consumer price index: Rural

Consumer price index: Urban

Wage rate index by sectors: National

Wage rate index by sectors: Dhaka Division

Wage rate index by sectors: Chattogram Division

Wage rate index by sectors: Rajshahi Division

Wage rate index by sectors: Khulna Division

Production of selected industrial items on large scale

## ARTICLE

## 10 IMPACTFUL INITIATIVES FOR CREATING A MORE INCLUSIVE WORKPLACE



Creating a workplace where everyone feels welcome isn't just about ticking boxes on diversity and inclusion policies; it's about building a culture that actively supports and empowers every employee, including those with disabilities.

According to a report by Accenture, companies that excel in disability employment and inclusion have, on average, 28% higher revenue, double the net income, and 30% better performance in economic profit margins.

4.4 million Australians and approximately 15% of the global population experience some form of disability, according to the World Health Organization. Despite these significant numbers, workplaces often lack the necessary infrastructure and awareness to support employees with disabilities adequately.

To counter this, employers can adopt several impactful initiatives—ones that facilitate a more diverse workforce as well as a more engaged and innovative one.

### 1. Comprehensive Accessibility Assessment



Conducting an Accessibility Assessment aims at evaluating the level of accessibility for individuals with disabilities. These audits typically examine physical spaces, policies, and practices within the organisation to identify barriers and areas of improvement.

Conducting thorough workplace audits can reveal obstacles that might not be evident initially. These

assessments go beyond mere compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), addressing how accessible the workplace truly is for employees with various disabilities. A well-designed evaluation, such as with the Australian Disability Network, can significantly reduce workplace barriers for people with physical, cognitive, sensory, and other disabilities.

## 2. Career Development Opportunities



Professional growth is crucial in a workspace; it fosters employee engagement, satisfaction, and retention while equipping them with the skills and knowledge needed to adapt and excel in evolving work environments, driving organisational success.

However, employees with disabilities are less likely to be promoted. The good news is that implementing mentorship programs and targeted career development can help address this disparity and demonstrate a commitment to all employees' growth.

Companies should tailor professional development plans to accommodate employees' disabilities and leverage their strengths. Not only does this create a much more inclusive environment, but it benefits both businesses and employees.

## 3. Implementing Accessible Wayfinding Technologies

Poor wayfinding within an office setting significantly impacts individuals with disabilities, exacerbating their challenges in fully participating in their job requirements. The most recent report by the Australian Human Rights Commission Complaint

register found 1 in 20 were about discrimination and difficulty accessing physical premises.



For those with vision impairment, inadequate signage and unclear pathways create barriers to independence and increase reliance on assistance.

Individuals with mobility impairments face difficulties accessing essential facilities and navigating obstacles, leading to frustration and limited mobility within the workspace.

Additionally, individuals with cognitive disabilities may struggle to comprehend complex signage or remember intricate routes, impeding their ability to navigate the office environment autonomously.

The consequences of poor wayfinding extend beyond mere inconvenience, affecting productivity, morale, and overall well-being. By neglecting the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities, workplaces risk perpetuating exclusion and hindering their full participation in professional settings.

Implementing inclusive wayfinding strategies, such as accessible wayfinding Apps, that provide audio directions and wheelchair routes, can be life-changing for people with vision impairments or mobility issues. It ensures easy navigation through office spaces and allows employees with disabilities to move independently and safely.

Alongside an uptick in job satisfaction, The Job Accommodation Network reports that 59% of employees with disabilities perform better in their roles when provided with accommodations such as navigational assistance.

#### 4. Inclusive Recruitment Practices



Rethink traditional recruitment processes to include individuals with disabilities. Oracle, a world-leading software company, implemented an autism hiring initiative demonstrating that adjusting interviews can significantly impact the employability of individuals on the spectrum. Shifting from conventional interviews to skill-based assessments can make the process more equitable.

Not to mention that companies that improve their inclusion of people with disability were 4 times more likely to outperform their peers in shareholder returns, and Employees in inclusive workplaces have more job satisfaction and are 4 times more likely to stay longer with their employees, underscoring the value they can add when given the opportunity.

In short, adapting the interview process to be more inclusive can broaden the talent pool and discover untapped potential.

#### 5. Customised Workstations & Assistive Technologies



Personalising workstations and assistive technologies designed to support employees with disabilities is paramount.

Providing adjustable desks for wheelchair users or screen readers for people who are blind can significantly influence an employee's ability to be productive and comfortable. Assistive technology includes speech-to-text software, screen readers, or ergonomic workspace equipment.

For those with a firm pulse on budget, according to The National Disability Insurance Scheme, most workplace accommodations are low-cost. Moreover, employers report them as extremely or very effective 75% of the time.

#### 6. Diversity And Inclusion Training



Offer inclusion training that educates employees on disability etiquette, language, and best practices for collaboration.

These training sessions break through stereotypes and foster an environment of empathy and understanding. According to a report by the Employer Assistance and Resource Network on Disability Inclusion (EARN), education and training are essential for reducing bias/unconscious bias and enhancing disability inclusion.

#### 7. Remote Work Opportunities and Flexible Schedules



It is no secret that flexibility in job roles, hours, and work location has become vital to inclusivity. For people with disability, this flexibility can mean the

difference between thriving at work and struggling in an environment that does not always consider their unique circumstances.

A survey by FlexJobs found that 83% of workers with disabilities seek flexible job options to help manage their disability more effectively.

All in all, remote work has opened the doors for many employees with disabilities by removing the need for physical commuting. Furthermore, flexible scheduling accommodates medical appointments and therapy sessions without compromising work quality or productivity.

## 8. Transparent Communication and Feedback Mechanisms



Maintaining open lines of communication enables employees with disabilities to express their needs and concerns effectively. Employers should encourage feedback loops and dialogue to ensure workplace adjustments meet employees' needs. A simple process such as implementing a portal for anon is a mutually beneficial approach for identifying and addressing inclusivity issues.

Surveys by the Society for Human Resource Management show that transparency and regular feedback can reduce work-related issues among employees with disabilities by 40%.

## 9. Commitment From Leadership

Inclusion starts at the top. When senior leaders are visible champions of diversity and inclusion practices, it sets a tone for the entire organisation. Having executives who can speak candidly about their experiences with disabilities or prioritise inclusivity can drive change throughout the corporate structure.



To put this in perspective, the Accenture: Getting to Equal report found that employees with disabilities offer tangible benefits, including increased innovation, improved productivity and a better work environment.

## 10. Establish Employee Resource Groups (ERGs)



Employee Resource Groups for individuals with disabilities can provide peer support, mentorship, and advocacy within the company. ERGs are associated with increased retention and satisfaction among employees with disabilities.

These initiatives underscore that disability inclusion is a multi-layered effort that requires a strategic approach grounded in empathy, technology, and continuous improvement. By integrating these measures, employers can create a workplace that is diverse, equitable, and also fully accessible – enabling every employee to perform at their best.

Creating an inclusive workplace for people with disabilities requires a committed, proactive approach. It's not just one initiative but a combination of many thoughtful and impactful actions that contribute to building a more inclusive workplace.

Remember, it's not just about doing what's right; it's about doing what's best for everyone involved.

Source: <https://bindimaps.com>

## BEF EVENTS



### BEF-ILO ProGRESS PROJECT HOSTS STAKEHOLDERS DIALOGUE ON INDUSTRIAL ATTACHMENT PILOT PROGRAMME

The BEF, in collaboration with the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh under the ProGRESS Project, organized a Stakeholders' Dialogue on the Industrial Attachment Pilot Programme on 20 January 2026 at the MCCI Office, Police Plaza Concorde, Dhaka.

The dialogue aimed to capture structured reflections and evidence-based feedback from industry partners, TVET institutions, and government stakeholders on the design, implementation, and outcomes of the remodelled industrial attachment pilot. Discussions focused on program strengths, operational challenges, and key learning opportunities.

Mr. Farooq Ahmed, Secretary-General and CEO of BEF, delivered the welcome address, followed by opening remarks from Mr. Pedro Jr. Bellen, Chief Technical Advisor, ProGRESS Project, ILO Country Office for Bangladesh. A presentation on the redesigned program was followed by remarks from Engr. Md. Ruhul Amin, Chairman of the Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB). The dialogue brought together 32 participants representing government agencies, industry, polytechnic institutes, the GAC, and the ILO, reaffirming the value of collaborative engagement in strengthening work-based learning initiatives.





### BEF HOLDS DISSEMINATION AND VALIDATION WORKSHOP ON TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The BEF, with technical support from the ILO's Labour Administration and Working Conditions (LAWC) Cluster, organized a Dissemination and Validation Workshop on the Training Needs Assessment (TNA) Report on 12 January 2026 at the MCCI Conference Hall, Gulshan, Dhaka. The event was held under the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Decent Work in Bangladesh, funded by the European Union, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden. The workshop marked an important step toward aligning employer-focused training with evolving labor laws, regulatory requirements, and international labor standards. By validating the TNA findings, BEF aims to ensure that its future training and advisory services are evidence-based, demand-driven, and responsive to sector-specific enterprise needs.

The session opened with remarks from Mr. Joha Rahman, Head of Training, BEF, followed by an overview of the workshop objectives by Ms. Ruksana Yasmin Arzoo, Senior Programme Officer, ILO. Advocate Zayeema Khan, Senior Associate and Legal Counsel, presented the key findings of the TNA report, which formed the basis for an interactive discussion. The workshop was attended by 30 participants from a range of sectors.





### **BEF CONDUCTED TRAINING ON QUALITY APPRENTICESHIP SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH**

The BEF, in collaboration with the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh under the ProGRESS Project, organized a two-day training program titled Training on Quality Apprenticeship System in Bangladesh during 26–27 January 2026 at the Conference Hall of the Chittagong Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CWCCI), Agrabad, Chattogram.

The program aimed to promote the national apprenticeship system while facilitating knowledge exchange on quality apprenticeship practices. It also focused on strengthening the capacity of practitioners to deliver apprenticeships aligned with Competency-Based Training and Assessment (CBT&A) methodologies, including the use of the Competency Skills Log Book (CSLB).

The sessions were facilitated by Mr. Joha Jamilur Rahman, Head of Training, BEF, and Mr. ANM Tanjel Ahsan, Senior Programme Officer, ProGRESS Project, ILO. The training brought together 26 participants from various industry sectors.





## BEF ORGANIZED “LEGAL CLINIC” ON LABOUR LAWS OF BANGLADESH AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS (ILS)

The BEF, in collaboration with the Labour Administration and Working Condition (LAWC) Cluster of the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, organized an online Legal Clinic via Zoom on 27 January 2026. The session aimed to create a platform for discussion and exchange of views on issues related to the Bangladesh Labour Act (BLA) and International Labour Standards (ILS). It brought together officers from BEF member organizations working in labor law, industrial relations, human resources, and occupational health and safety. Mr. Muhammad Habibur Rahman, Assistant Secretary-General (Legal Affairs), BEF, facilitated the session. A total of 38 participants representing HR, administration, compliance, and legal departments of BEF member organizations attended the event.



## HOME

## INFLOW OF REMITTANCES ROSE 31.34%



According to the latest data from Bangladesh Bank, remittance inflows reached US\$2.89 billion in November 2025, up 31.34 percent from US\$2.20 billion in November 2024. However, the figure was higher than October 2025's US\$2.56 billion.

During July–November of FY26, total remittances rose 17.07 percent year-on-year to US\$13.04 billion, an increase of US\$1.90 billion over the same period of the previous fiscal year.

## Top contributing countries:

Rank	July–November of FY26		
	Country	Amount in million USD	Share of total remittance (%)
1	Saudi Arabia	2050.03	15.72
2	U.K.	1669.72	12.81
3	U.A.E.	1582.80	12.14
4	Malaysia	1428.42	10.96
5	U.S.A.	1027.35	7.88
6	Italy	831.64	6.38
7	Oman	769.48	5.90
8	Kuwait	642.50	4.93
9	Qatar	595.42	4.57
10	Singapore	549.66	4.22
	Others	1891.27	14.51
	Total	13038.29	100.00

Source: Statistics Department, Bangladesh bank

Saudi Arabia was the largest source of remittances during the July–November period, followed by the United Kingdom. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries — Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain — together accounted for 45.94 percent of total inflows.

## INDUSTRY-PAID ATTACHMENT PROGRAM SUPPORTS JOB-READY SKILLS FOR DIPLOMA GRADUATES



Addressing skills mismatches and narrowing the gap between technical education and employment remains critical to Bangladesh's economic growth and labor productivity. A re-modelled industrial attachment pilot is showing how stronger collaboration between industry and polytechnic institutes can better prepare diploma graduates for decent work.

The pilot, implemented under the ILO's ProGRESS project, was led by the Technical and Madrasah Education Division in partnership with the Directorate of Technical Education and the Bangladesh Technical Education Board, with funding from Global Affairs Canada.

Under existing curricula set by BTEB, diploma-level Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) students must complete a 16-week industrial attachment in their final semester. However, employer surveys and tracer studies indicate that traditional placements often lack clear learning objectives, structured supervision and alignment with workplace needs. As a result, many graduates struggle to secure employment, while employers report difficulty finding job-ready diploma holders.

The re-modelled pilot addresses these gaps through a more outcome-driven approach. Drawing on the ILO's global Education-to-Employment framework and consultations with employers, it introduces industry-led pre-screening of students, a tailored work-readiness programme and closer coordination between companies and training institutions.

The initiative demonstrates how structured, industry-engaged attachments can strengthen school-to-work transitions and help build a more responsive TVET system.

## INTERNATIONAL

### PAKISTAN



Remittance inflows to Pakistan reached \$3.46 billion in January 2026, according to data from the State Bank of Pakistan. The figure was up 15.4% year-on-year from \$3.0 billion, but 4% lower than December's \$3.59 billion.

Saudi Arabia remained the largest source, with overseas Pakistanis remitting \$740 million in January, up 2% year-on-year but down 9% from December's \$813 million.

Inflows from the United Arab Emirates rose 12% year-on-year to \$694 million from \$622 million. Remittances from the UK totalled \$572 million, up 29% year-on-year and 2% month-on-month. Transfers from the US stood at \$295 million, down 1% year-on-year and 2% from December.

During the first seven months of FY26 (7MFY26), remittances totaled \$23.2 billion, compared with \$20.9 billion in the same period of FY25 — an increase of 11.3%.

### INDIA



India's unemployment rate for people aged 15 and above edged

up to 4.8% in December 2025 from 4.7% in November, according to the latest Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

The overall jobless rate remained broadly stable during the month. Rural unemployment was unchanged at 3.9%, while the urban rate rose to 6.7% from 6.5% in November. Among rural males aged 15 and above, unemployment held steady at 4.1% in December.

### SAUDI ARABIA



Saudia Group marked the largest graduation in its history, with more than 1,000 Saudis completing aviation training programs in Jeddah. The group said the milestone supports its workforce strategy and the Kingdom's National Aviation Strategy. Graduates will join Saudia Airlines, Saudia Academy, Saudia Technic, Saudi Ground Services, SAL Logistics Services, flyadeal and CATRION.

Director General Ibrahim Al Omar said the group had exceeded localization targets across key aviation roles by between 43% and 230%. Saudia plans to create over 12,000 jobs through the delivery of 185 new aircraft in the coming years.

### MALAYSIA



Malaysia's labor productivity remained above regional peers in 2024 but below high-income Asian economies, Investment, Trade and Industry Minister Johari Abdul Ghani said. Citing the World Competitiveness Ranking, he said Malaysia's productivity was estimated at \$77,352 — higher than Thailand (\$41,232) and Indonesia (\$32,384), but behind South Korea (\$105,101) and Singapore (\$196,237).

Johari said the government had introduced strategic measures, including the 13th Malaysia Plan (2026–2030), to drive structural reforms and raise job value.

### NEW ZEALAND



New Zealand's unemployment rate rose to 5.4% in the three months to December, its highest level since March 2015, according to official data. Statistics showed 165,000 people were unemployed, up 4,000 on the quarter and 10,000 year-on-year, as weak economic conditions weighed on hiring.

**ILO****ILO CHIEF URGES EUROPE TO PUT FAIR EMPLOYMENT AT HEART OF SOCIAL JUSTICE**

The head of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Gilbert F. Hougbo, has urged European leaders to put fair employment at the center of social justice, warning that inequality and in-work poverty threaten long-term economic stability.

Speaking at an informal meeting of EU employment and social affairs ministers (EPSCO), Hougbo said persistent gender pay gaps, barriers to jobs for young people, migrants and persons with disabilities, and rising living costs require urgent action.

“Social justice and fair employment are the foundation of social cohesion and an investment in countries’ long-term stability and prosperity,” he said.

He called on European countries to ratify the ILO’s two core occupational safety and health conventions — Convention No. 155 and Convention No. 187 — and stressed the need for living wages, citing the EU’s 2022 Directive on Adequate Minimum Wages as a positive step.

Hougbo also said demographic change and the green and digital transitions must be managed through deliberate policies to ensure they are socially sustainable, warning that failure to do so could fuel exclusion and regional disparities.

Cyprus Labour Minister Marinos Moushouttas thanked the ILO for supporting the meeting and anchoring discussions in international labour standards.

**NEPAL: EFFORTS TO STRENGTHEN PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO TACKLE YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFORMALITY**

Strengthening Public Employment Services (PES) is critical for Nepal as it confronts persistent labor market challenges, including high youth unemployment, widespread informality, underemployment and skills mismatches. Effective PES can better connect jobseekers to decent work, help employers access needed skills, and support responsive, inclusive and evidence-based labor policies.

In this context, the ILO Country Office for Nepal and its Employment, Labour Markets and Youth Branch (EMPLAB), in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MoLESS) and the International Training Centre of the ILO (ITCILO), launched the first batch of a national capacity-building program titled “Shaping and Managing Effective Public Employment Services in Nepal” in the second week of February.

Nepal has made strong policy commitments to employment and expanded its Employment Service Centre network. However, delivering results at scale requires stronger institutional capacity, improved coordination across federal, provincial and local levels, and modern data and management systems.

“This training is not about knowing more. It is about being able to do more and better, and do it together,” said Numan Özcan, ILO Country Director for Nepal.

The agenda focuses on the core building blocks of a modern, effective PES system.

## ILO AND THE EU'S ETF STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIP ON SKILLS AND DECENT WORK



The ILO and the European Training Foundation (ETF) have agreed to deepen cooperation to help countries strengthen skills systems, vocational education, apprenticeships and employment policies.

Under a cooperation agreement signed on 9 February by Pilvi Torsti, ETF Director, and Sangheon Lee, Director of the ILO's Employment Policy Department, the two organizations will work together to improve skills and labor market data, support education and training systems adapting to green and digital transitions, expand work-based learning, enhance career guidance and promote recognition of skills acquired outside formal education.

The Declaration of Intent sets a framework of up to five years for closer coordination and knowledge-sharing, aligned with international labor standards, European Union policy priorities and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

The partnership will focus on:

- Providing joint advice to governments on skills, vocational education, apprenticeships, lifelong learning and employment policies.
- Improving data on skills and jobs to better understand labor market needs and school-to-work transitions.
- Supporting education, training and employment systems to adapt to green and digital change while promoting inclusion and decent work.
- Strengthening vocational education and apprenticeships linked to real job opportunities.

- Expanding career guidance and flexible learning, including recognition of non-formal and informal skills.
- Sharing expertise through joint publications, training initiatives and online resources.

## IMPORT BANS CAN HELP TACKLE FORCED LABOR



A new brief by the International Labour Organization (ILO) says import bans can help combat forced labor — particularly when paired with policies addressing its root causes.

Forced labor remains a major global challenge, with ILO estimates pointing to rising numbers of victims and growing illicit profits. In response, several economies — including the United States, Canada, Mexico and the European Union — have introduced import bans targeting goods made with forced labor.

The brief, *The Potential of Import Bans to Address Forced Labour*, assesses whether such measures can curb labor rights abuses in global supply chains. Drawing on two case studies, it finds that import bans can, in some cases, spur remedial action and build momentum for reform. Company-level social dialogue can also help resolve issues that triggered the bans.

However, the analysis cautions that import bans alone are unlikely to tackle the structural drivers of forced labor. It calls for complementary measures — including stronger labor regulation, social dialogue and engagement with local stakeholders — and urges further research to better understand the impact of import bans on workers and enterprises across different contexts.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: NATIONAL (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Period	General Index	1. Food	2. Non-Food	Index by expenditure group						
				I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expenses	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment	VIII. Misc. Goods & Services
<b>2024</b>										
July	126.06	128.64	123.96	118.80	123.93	127.09	124.50	119.79	128.29	129.83
August	129.34	133.72	125.77	122.64	125.86	129.17	125.66	120.70	129.54	132.23
September	130.61	135.21	126.87	122.86	126.48	130.80	125.88	123.37	130.71	134.23
October	133.32	139.58	128.22	124.15	127.72	132.51	126.71	123.83	131.86	137.75
November	132.66	136.61	129.44	126.33	129.40	133.36	126.85	124.51	133.16	138.68
December	131.30	132.65	130.19	127.48	129.97	133.64	127.19	125.23	133.41	140.22
<b>2025</b>										
July	136.83	138.36	135.59	137.57	133.60	138.87	129.61	128.28	139.71	149.54
August	140.06	143.88	136.96	139.68	135.45	139.65	130.45	128.86	140.51	152.11
September	141.53	145.54	138.26	139.94	136.13	140.96	130.73	131.15	141.28	156.93
October	144.21	149.46	139.93	140.99	137.70	142.83	131.88	132.25	143.01	161.75
November	143.65	146.66	141.20	142.04	139.25	143.30	132.00	133.70	144.19	164.39
December	142.44	142.88	142.08	142.92	140.33	143.75	132.11	134.34	144.64	167.85

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: RURAL (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Period	General Index	1. Food	2. Non-Food	Index by expenditure group							
				I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expenses	V. Transport & Communication	VI. Recreation, Entertainment	VIII. Misc. Goods & Services	
<b>2024</b>											
July	126.38	128.66	124.21	116.81	126.53	126.73	126.91	120.72	126.49	126.53	
August	129.66	133.46	126.06	119.65	129.11	128.87	127.12	122.99	128.54	127.37	
September	130.85	134.80	127.10	119.83	130.15	130.72	127.26	125.16	129.04	129.33	
October	133.88	139.38	128.66	121.40	132.10	132.19	128.16	125.41	130.10	132.59	
November	132.99	136.18	129.97	123.48	134.04	133.43	128.36	126.09	131.73	133.72	
December	131.69	132.56	130.87	124.63	134.85	133.80	128.84	127.20	131.92	135.30	
<b>2025</b>											
July	137.19	138.13	136.29	131.56	139.01	139.38	131.39	130.96	138.74	146.64	
August	140.54	143.47	137.76	134.11	141.38	140.36	131.51	132.09	139.34	147.99	
September	141.93	144.97	139.04	134.35	142.47	141.65	131.72	134.11	139.60	151.95	
October	144.80	149.04	140.77	135.49	144.68	143.30	132.85	134.39	140.76	157.03	
November	143.98	146.08	141.99	136.68	146.66	143.88	132.99	135.13	141.85	159.92	
December	142.86	142.72	143.00	137.34	148.05	144.35	133.13	136.16	142.15	163.67	

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: URBAN (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Period	General Index	1. Food	2. Non-Food	Index by expenditure group					VIII. Misc. Goods & Services	
				I. Clothing & Footwear	II. Fuel & Lighting	III. Household Equipment	IV. Medical Care & Health Expenses	V. Transport & Communication		VI. Recreation, Entertainment
<b>2024</b>										
July	125.35	128.64	123.30	122.61	120.88	127.73	119.76	119.45	130.84	133.07
August	128.94	134.33	125.59	128.48	122.04	129.73	122.80	120.82	133.10	137.58
September	130.39	136.13	126.81	128.72	122.18	130.95	123.17	124.11	135.02	139.71
October	132.48	140.09	127.75	129.45	122.58	133.07	123.86	124.45	135.82	143.30
November	132.26	137.60	128.94	131.84	123.95	133.23	123.90	125.53	136.04	143.93
December	130.79	132.92	129.47	132.93	124.25	133.36	123.93	125.86	136.05	145.36
<b>2025</b>										
July	136.58	138.99	135.07	138.99	158.69	137.93	126.10	128.61	127.50	153.18
August	139.57	144.90	136.25	150.27	128.50	138.36	128.35	128.63	128.15	157.20
September	141.18	146.94	137.59	150.57	128.70	139.69	128.80	130.91	129.17	163.63
October	143.51	150.52	139.15	151.44	129.53	141.97	129.98	132.67	131.14	167.96
November	143.36	148.06	140.42	152.23	130.57	142.25	130.04	134.84	131.48	170.15
December	141.98	143.38	141.10	153.53	131.27	142.65	130.09	135.10	131.86	173.03

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: NATIONAL (BASE: 2021-22 = 100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	October '25	November '25	December '25
General	205.30	115.33	124.68	132.21	133.79	134.81
percentage change (Point to Point)		7.04	7.74	8.10	8.01	8.04
percentage change (over previous month)				0.98	1.19	0.76
<b>1. Agriculture</b>	<b>205.69</b>	<b>115.66</b>	<b>125.31</b>	<b>132.94</b>	<b>134.67</b>	<b>135.72</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.01	8.08	8.35	8.17	8.14	8.16
percentage change (over previous month)				1.02	1.30	0.77
i) Agriculture	205.98	115.81	125.56	133.29	135.10	136.18
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.06	8.17	8.41	8.32	8.29	8.31
percentage change (over previous month)				1.06	1.36	0.80
ii) Fish	191.07	113.09	121.26	127.11	127.54	127.93
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.37	8.35	7.22	5.54	5.51	5.57
percentage change (over previous month)				0.28	0.34	0.30
<b>2. Industry</b>	<b>201.01</b>	<b>114.72</b>	<b>123.60</b>	<b>131.01</b>	<b>132.42</b>	<b>133.40</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.97	7.24	7.74	7.77	7.86	7.91
percentage change (over previous month)				0.98	1.08	0.74
i) Construction	184.35	114.29	123.12	130.47	131.85	132.82
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.57	8.26	7.71	7.68	7.81	7.87
percentage change (over previous month)				0.98	1.06	0.73
ii) Production	234.79	117.69	127.03	134.79	136.39	137.49
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.28	7.70	7.94	8.39	8.27	8.22
percentage change (over previous month)				0.94	1.19	0.81
<b>3. Service</b>	<b>212.23</b>	<b>116.22</b>	<b>125.95</b>	<b>133.55</b>	<b>135.07</b>	<b>136.12</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.31	8.29	8.38	8.19	8.22	8.24
percentage change (over previous month)				0.82	1.14	0.78

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: DHAKA DIVISION (BASE: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	October '25	November '25	December '25
General	199.93	112.92	122.02	130.35	131.71	132.55
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.54	6.98	8.05	8.24	8.27	8.29
percentage change (over previous month)				1.49	1.05	0.64
<b>1. Agriculture</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>112.51</b>	<b>121.77</b>	<b>130.54</b>	<b>132.01</b>	<b>132.69</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.51	6.6	8.23	8.74	8.58	8.45
percentage change (over previous month)				1.63	1.13	0.51
i) Agriculture	201.36	112.5	121.76	130.55	132.02	132.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.53	6.58	8.23	8.76	8.60	8.47
percentage change (over previous month)				1.64	1.13	0.51
ii) Fish	193.85	113.66	123.21	128.63	129.45	129.93
percentage change (Point to Point)	3.47	9.85	8.40	5.08	5.03	5.06
percentage change (over previous month)				0.50	0.64	0.38
<b>2. Industry</b>	<b>193.18</b>	<b>113.41</b>	<b>122.33</b>	<b>130.40</b>	<b>131.68</b>	<b>132.51</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.6	7.39	7.85	7.90	8.01	8.09
percentage change (over previous month)				1.45	0.99	0.62
i) Construction	181.65	113.12	121.98	130.24	131.42	132.21
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.5	8.24	7.83	7.97	8.09	8.17
percentage change (over previous month)				1.51	0.91	0.60
ii) Production	217.53	115.97	125.36	131.80	133.97	135.11
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.63	7.76	8.10	7.33	7.34	7.44
percentage change (over previous month)				0.95	1.65	0.84
<b>3. Service</b>	<b>211.37</b>	<b>111.75</b>	<b>121.30</b>	<b>129.75</b>	<b>131.20</b>	<b>132.46</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.54	5.87	8.54	8.58	8.66	8.75
percentage change (over previous month)				1.36	1.12	0.96

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: CHATTOGRAM DIVISION (BASE INDEX: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	October '25	November '25	December '25
General	202.76	113.92	122.57	129.86	131.33	132.35
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.99	6.48	7.59	7.69	7.75	7.74
Percentage change (over previous month)				0.97	1.13	0.78
<b>1. Agriculture</b>	<b>202.96</b>	<b>113.08</b>	<b>122.04</b>	<b>129.58</b>	<b>131.09</b>	<b>131.86</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.51	6.16	7.92	7.59	7.59	7.64
Percentage change (over previous month)				1.07	1.17	0.59
I. Agriculture	203.31	113.32	122.74	131.07	133.01	133.99
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.59	6.3	8.32	8.51	8.52	8.55
percentage change (over previous month)				1.40	1.48	0.73
II. Fish	193.62	112.47	120.25	125.82	126.26	126.51
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.44	7.69	6.92	5.26	5.23	5.29
percentage change (over previous month)				0.22	0.34	0.20
<b>2. Industry</b>	<b>198.01</b>	<b>114.28</b>	<b>122.50</b>	<b>129.41</b>	<b>130.82</b>	<b>131.96</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.3	6.51	7.19	7.42	7.52	7.54
percentage change (over previous month)				0.95	1.09	0.87
I. Construction	195.63	114.18	122.31	129.17	130.56	131.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.23	6.49	7.12	7.36	7.47	7.49
percentage change (over previous month)				0.93	1.07	0.87
II. Production	206.68	116.37	126.45	134.35	136.32	137.40
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.57	8.16	8.66	8.52	8.55	8.61
Percentage change (over previous month)				1.20	1.47	0.79
<b>3. Service</b>	<b>210.68</b>	<b>115.12</b>	<b>124.83</b>	<b>133.27</b>	<b>134.88</b>	<b>136.20</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.37	6.22	8.43	9.46	9.51	9.08
percentage change (over previous month)				0.78	1.21	0.98

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: RAJSHAHI DIVISION (BASE INDEX: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Oct '25	Nov '25	Dec '25
General	204.22	114.45	123.88	131.34	132.70	133.68
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.78	7.18	8.23	7.96	8.01	8.06
percentage change (over previous month)				0.89	1.04	0.74
<b>1. Agriculture</b>	<b>203.89</b>	<b>113.68</b>	<b>123.28</b>	<b>130.67</b>	<b>132.43</b>	<b>133.42</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.52	6.72	8.44	8.14	8.15	8.20
percentage change (over previous month)				1.01	1.34	0.75
I. Agriculture & Livestock	203.91	113.68	123.28	130.72	132.52	133.52
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.52	6.71	8.45	8.22	8.23	8.28
percentage change (over previous month)				1.03	1.37	0.76
II. Fisheries	197.51	113.68	123.14	129.15	129.72	130.20
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.17	8.1	8.32	5.67	5.61	5.63
percentage change (over previous month)				0.48	0.45	0.37
<b>2. Industry</b>	<b>202.06</b>	<b>114.87</b>	<b>123.99</b>	<b>131.68</b>	<b>132.57</b>	<b>133.46</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.2	7.16	7.94	7.78	7.90	7.95
percentage change (over previous month)				0.79	0.68	0.67
I. Construction	178.01	113.95	122.80	130.13	130.99	131.87
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.23	8.28	7.76	7.68	7.85	7.88
percentage change (over previous month)				0.51	0.67	0.67
II. Production	225.66	116.49	126.41	134.83	135.78	136.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.79	7.33	8.27	7.98	8.02	8.08
percentage change (over previous month)				1.34	0.71	0.68
<b>3. Service</b>	<b>214.96</b>	<b>117.17</b>	<b>126.89</b>	<b>133.76</b>	<b>134.81</b>	<b>136.08</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.33	8.16	8.29	7.62	7.67	7.72
percentage change (over previous month)				0.56	0.79	0.94

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## WAGE RATE INDEX BY SECTORS: KHULNA DIVISION (BASE INDEX: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Oct'25	Nov'25	Dec'25
General	204.62	114.63	123.76	131.02	132.64	133.58
percentage change (Point to Point)						
percentage change (over previous month)	6.9	7.22	7.97	7.72	7.75	7.87
				1.16	1.24	0.71
<b>1. Agriculture</b>	<b>206.3</b>	<b>114.43</b>	<b>123.63</b>	<b>130.76</b>	<b>132.49</b>	<b>133.38</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.65	7.28	8.05	7.55	7.59	7.78
percentage change (over previous month)				1.27	1.33	0.67
I. Agriculture & Livestock	207.06	114.41	123.62	130.81	132.60	133.51
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.72	7.19	8.05	7.65	7.70	7.89
percentage change (over previous month)				1.31	1.37	0.69
II. Fisheries	185.07	114.82	123.91	129.27	129.67	130.04
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.53	9.85	7.91	4.94	4.96	5.01
percentage change (over previous month)				0.16	0.31	0.28
<b>2. Industry</b>	<b>192.09</b>	<b>113.83</b>	<b>122.71</b>	<b>130.16</b>	<b>131.64</b>	<b>132.69</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.6	6.77	7.80	7.91	7.92	7.94
percentage change (over previous month)				1.14	1.13	0.80
I. Construction	178.81	113.27	122.01	129.35	130.77	131.75
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.49	7.36	7.70	7.79	7.81	7.83
percentage change (over previous month)				1.15	1.09	0.75
II. Production	244.03	119.48	129.86	138.33	140.44	142.15
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.17	8.68	8.70	9.09	8.96	8.94
percentage change (over previous month)				1.04	1.53	1.22
<b>3. Service</b>	<b>223.51</b>	<b>118.16</b>	<b>127.85</b>	<b>135.04</b>	<b>136.64</b>	<b>137.45</b>
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.64	7.82	8.19	7.88	7.94	8.06
percentage change (over previous month)				0.77	1.18	0.60

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

## PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIAL ITEMS ON LARGE SCALE (BASE YEAR : 2015-16)

Description of the Class	Weight	2023-24	2024-25 (R)	Oct-24 (R)	Sep-25 (P)	Oct-25 (P)
<b>Mfg. of Food Products</b>						
Processing and preserving of meat	0.02	266.95	280.55	307.86	348.60	312.80
Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0.43	123.91	142.05	190.53	144.35	163.49
Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	0.00	150.44	146.62	118.99	179.47	136.99
Mfg. of vegetable and animal oils and fats	0.12	251.64	268.04	264.22	226.61	295.69
Mfg. of dairy products	0.58	355.59	345.19	400.53	364.00	386.85
Mfg. of rice & rice milling	0.01	154.31	168.21	113.90	152.98	151.62
Mfg. of bakery products	0.65	193.50	184.46	177.40	197.07	181.96
Mfg. of sugar, cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1.48	58.68	83.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mfg. of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	0.12	157.81	162.49	130.31	161.23	137.71
Mfg. of processing of tea and coffee	0.00	198.37	186.95	352.79	270.02	345.77
Mfg. of other food products n.e.c. (Salt)	0.01	193.72	153.05	189.81	191.58	185.15
Mfg. of Prepared animal feeds	0.58	168.83	201.35	177.45	201.01	214.52
<b>Mfg. of Beverages</b>						
Mfg. of soft drinks	1.23	206.31	236.33	362.17	278.53	388.96
<b>Mfg. of Tobacco</b>	3.72					
Mfg. of tobacco products (cigarettes & others)	2.40	294.63	248.25	256.66	213.82	290.38
Mfg. of bidies, Zadra and quivam, Tobacco manufacture n.e.c.	1.33	169.86	200.65	184.73	198.59	198.59
<b>Mfg. of textile</b>						
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	2.32	190.34	210.60	187.06	186.07	181.82
Weaving of textiles, Silk & Synthetic	3.43	226.93	218.16	229.69	181.47	245.29
Finishing of textiles (dying, bleaching etc.)	1.31	201.80	207.20	238.30	232.38	244.22
Mfg. of Jute textiles, Pressing and baling of jute and other fibres, spooling and thread ball	2.01	110.51	87.67	80.77	88.14	85.39
Mfg. of Knitted and crocheted fabrics, made-up textile articles, except apparel, carpets and rugs.	2.52	228.16	244.34	230.36	208.78	265.40
<b>Mfg. of Wearing Apparel (Ready made garment)</b>						
Mfg. of Wearing apparel, except fur apparel	33.93	176.79	190.25	141.15	170.49	133.63
Mfg. of Knitted and crocheted apparel, articles of fur and crocheted apparel	27.07	202.48	220.78	203.02	216.68	181.18
<b>Mfg. of leather and related products</b>						
Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing	0.05	123.94	115.11	93.35	73.32	105.04
Mfg. of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness	0.17	174.29	156.70	119.07	133.99	125.46
Manufacture of footwear	0.60	180.05	185.93	143.94	131.36	147.33
<b>Mfg. of Wood and Products</b>	0.03					
Sawmilling, wood-based panels, wooden containers, bamboo & cane Products	0.03	128.07	132.75	141.52	142.99	150.41
<b>Mfg. of Paper and Paper Products</b>						
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard	0.27	133.43	139.77	154.09	161.49	145.98
Mfg of other articles of paper and paperboard	0.18	167.46	184.48	181.62	196.50	198.84
<b>Printing &amp; Reproduction of Recorded Media</b>						
Printing, Service activities related to printing, Reproduction of recorded media	0.10	153.91	173.20	184.80	182.23	191.25
<b>Manufacture of Coke and Refined Petroleum Products</b>	0.12					
Manufacture of refined petroleum products	0.12	349.91	385.59	150.16	161.40	157.71
<b>Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products</b>						
Mfg. of basic chemicals (Compressed Liquid Gas)	0.15	141.80	191.86	229.69	250.48	291.76

Description of the Class	Weight	2023-24	2024-25 (R)	Oct-24 (R)	Sep-25 (P)	Oct-25 (P)
Mfg. of fertilizers and nitrogen compounds; plastics & synthetic rubber	0.57	95.14	136.11	190.21	136.43	138.44
Mfg. of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics, Pesticides & other agrochemical products	0.31	161.78	180.19	180.51	188.17	185.04
Mfg. of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes	0.25	128.23	140.21	138.69	140.77	144.66
Matches, Fire fox, manmade fibre, other chemical products	0.01	127.31	125.95	125.34	117.93	129.43
<b>Mfg. of Pharmaceutical</b>						
Mfg. of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	3.03	315.29	316.91	389.51	343.49	376.86
Mfg. of unani& Ayurvedic, homeopathic & biochemical medicine.	0.02	320.94	306.74	305.08	287.15	285.22
Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	0.45	189.49	147.66	139.44	117.06	144.44
<b>Mfg. of rubber and plastics products</b>						
Mfg. of plastics products	0.28	170.78	155.21	147.39	242.65	163.63
Manufacture of polythene products	0.08	137.59	135.25	139.90	138.62	143.00
<b>Manufacture of Other Non metallic Mineral Products</b>						
Manufacture of glass and glass products	0.10	239.41	253.61	225.22	222.06	233.29
Mfg. of clay building materials, Refractory Products	0.20	136.36	153.09	137.88	146.32	170.49
Mfg. of other porcelain and ceramic products	0.10	150.17	148.30	134.95	125.61	151.61
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster; article of concrete cement & shaping & finishing of stone	3.04	440.44	454.59	414.36	418.46	450.61
Manufacture of bricks	0.82	143.33	141.10	139.47	152.47	142.75
<b>Mfg. of basic metals</b>						
Manufacture of basic iron and steel; basic precious & other non ferrous metals; casting of non-ferrous metals	0.72	403.68	455.98	562.13	620.78	608.38
<b>Mfg. of fabricated metal products except machinery</b>						
Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	0.58	129.12	131.67	121.11	132.94	122.62
Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	0.07	137.91	160.09	145.75	250.15	148.49
<b>Mfg. of computer, electronic and optical products</b>	0.54					
Manufacture of communication equipment; electronic components & boards; computer & peripheral equipment	0.54	143.18	153.55	145.96	151.59	151.29
<b>Mfg. of electrical equipment</b>						
Manufacture of Batteries & Accumulator	0.22	209.75	231.46	236.74	426.94	208.37
Mfg. of Fibre optics cables; other electronic and electric wires and cables;	0.25	204.77	194.95	98.29	175.98	100.60
Mfg. of domestic appliances; other electrical appliances	0.72	136.87	135.57	97.66	143.13	109.81
<b>Mfg of machinery &amp; Equipment</b>	0.01					
Mfg. of metal forming machinery and machine tools; machinery for food, beverage & tobacco processing.	0.01	146.11	177.39	189.02	128.05	199.01
<b>Mfg. of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers</b>						
Mfg. of motor vehicles; bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles, trailers & semi-	0.01	188.83	210.75	175.74	255.30	207.42
<b>Mfg. of other transport equipment</b>						
Building of ships and floating structures; ship breaking & dismantling; railway locomotives	3.93	201.32	216.62	215.91	374.28	288.53
Mfg. of Motor vehicles	0.14	231.16	271.70	328.54	245.70	312.19
Mfg. of bicycles and invalid carriages	0.10	138.78	149.13	123.81	244.65	128.24
<b>Mfg. of Furniture</b>						
Mfg. of wooden furniture and fixture	0.17	163.08	155.05	166.73	104.41	176.17
Mfg. of plastic furniture and fixture	0.04	141.01	158.41	158.43	162.59	154.35
Mfg. of packaging materials	0.30	143.03	152.18	151.27	152.10	158.20
<b>Other Manufacturing</b>						
Mfg. of sports goods	0.12	131.93	136.37	135.87	149.08	142.37

Note: P= Provisional, Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)

# TRANSTEC

## SMALL APPLIANCES



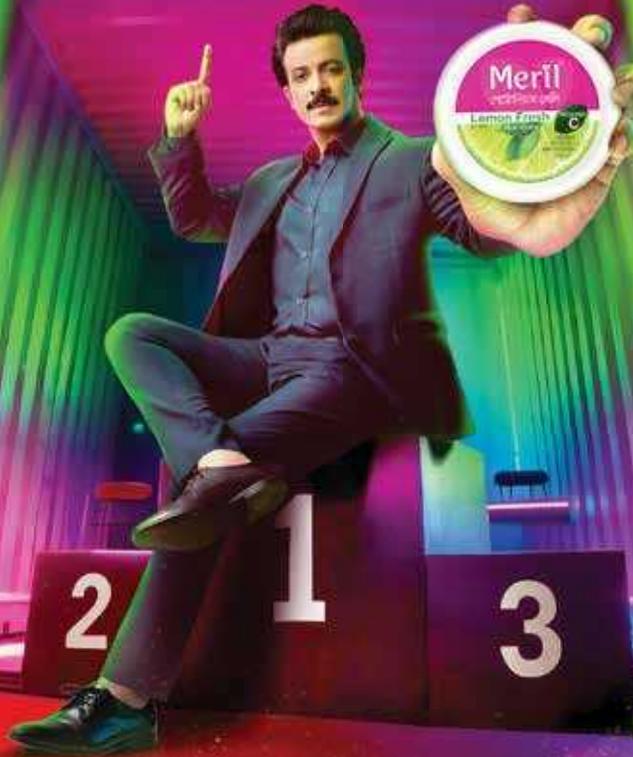
LCD/LED | COLOR TV | REFRIGERATOR | FREEZER | AIR CONDITIONER | WASHING MACHINE | SMALL APPLIANCES

Visit: [www.transcomdigital.com](http://www.transcomdigital.com)

A  **TRANSCOM** Product



# নাম্বারওয়ান কী? ভিটামিন সি



ফ্রুয়ার ট্যালেন্ট লিমিটেড

কাজের বাংলাদেশ-এর হাটমহল প্যালেস সার্ভে মেন্টর ২০২৫ ডায়েরী, 'মেরিল' দেশের নাম্বারওয়ান পেট্রোলিয়াম জেলি

# A BRIEF PROFILE OF BEF

Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF) is the national organization of employers. It represents all associations representing major industries in the country as well as established individual enterprises.

The objectives of the Federation are to promote, encourage and protect the interests of employers in industrial relations and, through such efforts, to establish good relations among employers and workers, which play a vital supporting role in the country's economic development.

BEF is well known as a progressive body, having a proactive approach on social issues. It is the only body of the employers recognized by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, and accordingly enjoys the sole representative capacity in the Tripartite Consultative Council, Labour Courts, Minimum Wages

Board, National Wages and Productivity Commission, etc. It closely interacts with the Ministry of Labour and Employment on all policy issues. Similarly, it maintains close touch with other relevant Ministries of the Government on issues concerning industrial relations, enterprise efficiency, competitiveness, etc.

BEF's activities cover a wide range of issues besides industrial relations. Training and skill development is a major activity along with enterprise level programs for productivity improvement, safety and health, good management practices, etc.

BEF has taken major initiatives to foster close relationship with the trade unions and it enjoys their goodwill and confidence on many issues.



**Bangladesh Employers' Federation**