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BANGLADESH EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION



Bangladesh Employers' Federation

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ARTICLE

Workplace Housekeeping: A Guide to Cleaner, Safer Work Environments

A tidy workplace reflects how well safety and responsibilities are managed on-site. Good workplace housekeeping plays a vital role in preventing hazards, supporting clear work procedures, and reducing the likelihood of injuries. When cleaning becomes an integral part of daily routines, it creates a safer environment for everyone.

Building a strong safety culture starts with understanding how effective workplace housekeeping directly contributes to improved health, safety, and productivity in the work environment.

Why Good Housekeeping Practices Matter in the Workplace

Poor housekeeping creates real risks. Wet floors, cluttered walkways and blocked emergency exits increase the chance of serious injury. These are not small mistakes. They are safety issues that affect workers, contractors and visitors.

In Australia, slips, trips and falls are responsible for more than 25 percent of serious injury claims, according to Safe Work Australia. Many of these incidents happen in places where basic housekeeping is overlooked. Floors are not cleaned properly. Storage areas are disorganised. Waste is left out for too long.

Workplace housekeeping supports a safer and more productive environment. It keeps hazardous

substances out of the way. It helps equipment stay where it belongs. It also supports safer work routines and improves how teams operate.

If you manage a commercial space or shared facility, explore our cleaning systems for offices. These solutions help staff keep the workplace cleaner and safer with less time and effort.

How to Structure Your Cleaning Routines

Cleaning routines work best when they follow a clear structure. Setting a schedule helps workers stay focused and makes cleaning more consistent across all areas. By dividing tasks into daily steps and longer cycles, teams can keep the workplace safer and more organised without wasting time or effort.

Frequency	Key Tasks	Responsible Team or Role
Daily	• Spot mopping • Waste disposal • High-touch surface cleaning	All staff and cleaning personnel
Weekly	• Deep clean of storage areas • Shared surfaces and equipment • Check tools and clutter	Facilities team or assigned cleaning crew
Monthly	• Stock take • Replace mop heads and cloths • Review signage • Clear build-up in low-traffic areas	Supervisors or maintenance leads

Keep Hazards Down with Daily Cleaning



Daily cleaning tasks play a major role in keeping the workplace safe and orderly. The focus should be on work surfaces, walkways, shared touchpoints and waste disposal. Spills should be cleaned immediately, and rubbish removed before it starts to overflow. Surfaces in kitchens, toilets and break areas need extra attention, especially in shared or high-traffic spaces.

Floors are one of the most common areas where safety issues start. Daily mopping helps reduce the risk of slips and keeps the space looking professional. Using a mop system that reduces splash and is easy to wring helps staff clean more quickly with fewer disruptions. Rubbermaid's Pulse™ Microfibre Mop Kit is designed for this type of daily use.

Wiping down desks, handrails, doorknobs and light switches with cloths that lift dirt without leaving streaks also supports better hygiene. HYGEN™ microfibre cloths are used by cleaning teams across commercial buildings to support effective cleaning with less chemical use.

Daily hygiene tasks should also include checking that sanitiser stations are stocked and accessible. Rubbermaid's AutoFoam dispensers offer a contactless option that helps promote regular hand cleaning throughout the day.

Tidy Up Weekly to Catch What Daily Cleaning Misses

Weekly tasks give teams time to catch risks that daily cleaning often skips. This includes cluttered storage areas, unused materials, blocked air vents and signs of poor housekeeping practices. A good housekeeping program builds these checks into the schedule to support better work practices and reduce workplace hazards.

Storage rooms, cupboards and shared equipment zones should be cleared and cleaned properly. Dust, spills and poor lighting in these areas can lead to physical hazards if left unchecked. Removing waste materials and securing dangerous chemicals are essential parts of effective housekeeping. Use appropriate bins to sort rubbish and keep materials in order.

Weekly cleaning also allows facilities teams to check tools, refill supplies and reorganise carts. Our High-Capacity Cleaning Carts are useful here—they help cleaning teams carry everything needed across large spaces without repeat trips. When paired with colour-coded HYGEN™ cloths, teams can move between zones with less risk of cross-contamination.

Management can also include a short reminder in toolbox talk sessions to keep employees aware of their housekeeping responsibilities. These routines support health and safety, reduce accidents occurring and make more effective use of time, equipment and staff.

Do a Monthly Reset to Stay Ahead of Bigger Risks



Monthly housekeeping gives teams a chance to step back and review what's working and what needs to change. It supports long-term maintenance by identifying slow build-up of waste, worn-out tools or forgotten supplies. This is when good housekeeping practices shift from routine cleaning to overall risk management.

Start by reviewing storage areas. Look for materials that are expired, broken or no longer used. Dispose of these using appropriate bins and reset stock levels for cloths, mop pads and disinfectants. Rubbermaid offers durable microfibre systems that hold up to repeated use and can be restocked easily to maintain cleaning performance.

Review signs, lighting and hygiene stations. Missing signs and dim lighting are common causes of poor housekeeping. Restock or reposition AutoFoam dispensers if they're being underused. Check that floor safety signage is visible and easy for other workers and coworkers to access.

This is also a good time for supervisors to walk through the site and make note of problem areas. Monthly checks help reinforce the basic principles of effective housekeeping—remove hazards, stay orderly and make it easier for employees to keep the workplace safe.

Decluttering, Surface Cleaning and Floor Care Tips

Clean floors and clear surfaces reduce the risk of injury, help teams work faster and support better hygiene. But poor housekeeping practices—like clutter, dirty corners or forgotten tools—can undo daily efforts. These practical actions help maintain an orderly space and build better habits across shifts.

- **Remove clutter from walkways and shared zones**

Items left in hallways or near workstations can trip staff or restrict access to emergency exits, creating serious safety risks. It is essential to clear these spaces thoroughly at the start and end of each shift to support safer movement, reduce workplace hazards, and maintain a clear, accessible path for everyone.

- **Return tools and materials after use**

Tools left out are a hazard. Always store them where they belong once tasks are completed. This reduces risks such as trips, falls, and injuries, and makes it easier for other workers to find what they need quickly. Proper tool storage supports a safer, more efficient, and organized work environment.

- **Use cleaning carts to stay organised while working**

Rubbermaid's High-Capacity Carts carry cloths, sprays, bins, and other essential cleaning supplies all in one convenient place. These carts help staff move seamlessly between tasks and locations without wasting time searching for tools.

- **Wipe surfaces using colour-coded microfibre cloths**

Touchpoints like desks, switches, and handles collect germs quickly throughout the day. Using HYGEN™ Microfibre Cloths in different colours supports safe cleaning practices by preventing cross-contamination between areas. It reduces the spread of germs and helping maintain a healthier workplace overall.

- **Mop spills right away to avoid slips**

Spills cause slips and slow down foot traffic, creating significant safety hazards. Act quickly using a mop system like WaveBrake®, which reduces splash and efficiently keeps walkways dry. Always place wet floor signs while cleaning to warn coworkers and prevent accidents.

- **Clean low-visibility areas like corners and under desks**

Dust, dirt, and rubbish often accumulate in areas that people don't regularly inspect, such as corners, under furniture, and behind equipment. Adding these overlooked spots to your weekly cleaning plan helps avoid hidden risks.

- **Check lighting in storage and service areas**

Poor lighting makes hazards harder to spot. Replace broken bulbs promptly and report any dim or shadowy areas.

Make Cleaning Tools Accessible to Everyone



When cleaning supplies are hard to access, daily housekeeping falls through the cracks. If cloths, bins or mops are locked away or placed too far from work areas, staff are less likely to act on spills, clutter or rubbish.

Place cleaning carts in visible, shared spaces where teams can grab what they need without delay. Staff should not have to ask where to find basic tools. Rubbermaid's High-Capacity Cleaning Carts are designed to store everything in one place—wipes, liners, sprays and cloths—making movement between rooms easier and faster.

AutoFoam Sanitiser Dispensers should be placed near entryways, break rooms, toilets and other high-traffic zones. These stations promote better hygiene and act as a visible cue to clean more often.

When tools are easy to reach and ready to use, staff are more likely to clean as they go. It also helps contractors and visitors maintain the same standards without needing instructions.

Promote Accountability Across Teams



Good housekeeping depends on how well people take responsibility for the space around them. Employees, contractors and casual staff should all understand the role they play in keeping work areas clean, clear and safe.

Start by making expectations easy to follow. Use toolbox talks, team briefings or workplace signage to remind staff of their cleaning duties. Focus on daily habits like wiping surfaces, reporting spills and returning tools. These tasks are quick, but they help reduce workplace hazards before they turn into safety issues.

Managers should set the tone. When supervisors follow good housekeeping practices, it becomes part of the routine for everyone. Walkthroughs by team leads are a good way to spot problems—such as bins that haven't been emptied, clutter near exits or tools left in shared spaces.

Provide staff with the right tools to act fast. Mobile Safety Barriers and Floor Signs are easy to move and help workers mark cleaning zones or spill areas right away. This keeps others aware and prevents accidents while the area is being cleaned.

When everyone is involved, cleaning becomes part of the workday, not an extra job. That mindset creates safer routines and stronger work practices across all departments.

Source: <https://www.rubbermaidcommercial.com.au>

BEF EVENTS

FGD on The Use of Technology to Strengthen Labor Law Compliance



The BEF, through its Labour Law and Regulatory Affairs Cell (LLRAC), organized a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on 2 September 2026 at the MCCI Conference Hall, Motijheel, to gather industry insights for an ILO inception study on using technology to strengthen labor law compliance in Bangladesh's garment sector. Held with technical assistance from the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, the FGD explored key compliance challenges, existing technological practices, gaps and opportunities, and potential technology-based solutions for the ready-made garment (RMG) sector.

Mr. Md. Saidul Islam, Additional Secretary-General, BEF, delivered the opening remarks. ILO representatives Ms. Jordyn Arndt and Ms. Chayanich Thamparipattra joined the discussion. A total of 29 representatives from BGMEA, BKMEA, BEPZA and RMG enterprises participated.

Capacity-Building Session on Labour Law Self-Auditing Tools



The Labour Law and Regulatory Affairs Cell of the BEF, with technical assistance from the International Labour Organization (ILO) Country Office for Bangladesh, held a capacity-building session on Labour Law Self-Auditing Tools for Employers on 8 September 2026 at the MCCI Conference Hall, Motijheel, Dhaka.

Supported by the Team Europe Initiative on Decent Work in Bangladesh, the session equipped employers with practical tools to assess compliance with the Bangladesh Labour Act (BLA) and Bangladesh Labour Rules (BLR), identify gaps and risks, and plan corrective action.

BEF Additional Secretary-General Mr. Md. Saidul Islam delivered the welcome address. Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman Bhuiyan, Labour and Workplace Relations Adviser, BEF, led sessions on key labor law provisions and demonstrated the self-auditing tool through practical exercises and an interactive question-and answer session. Nineteen representatives from BEF member organizations, NASCIB, Industry Skills Councils and other associations attended.

BEF Discusses Industrial Dispute Resolution Framework



The BEF, in collaboration with the ILO Labour Administration and Working Conditions (LAWC) Cluster, organized a thematic discussion on the Legal Framework for Industrial Disputes and Preventive Dispute Resolution on 10 September 2026 at MCCI's Gulshan Office in Dhaka.

The session focused on strengthening understanding of the legal framework governing labor disputes and preventive resolution mechanisms. BEF Additional Secretary-General Md. Saidul Islam and ILO Bangladesh Senior Programme Officer Chowdhury Albab Kadir delivered opening remarks. Mahfuzur Rahman Bhuiyan, Labour and Workplace Relations Adviser, BEF, presented the legal framework, complemented by the ILO perspective from Chowdhury Albab Kadir.. Around 30 participants attended, including representatives of BEF member firms, BJMA, FLAXA, and HR and industrial relations practitioners.

Capacity-Building Training on Understanding the Legal Framework of BLA and ILS: Integrating RBC and HRDD



The BEF, with technical support from the International Labour Organization (ILO) Country Office for Bangladesh, held a two-day capacity-building training on “Understanding the Legal Framework of BLA and ILS: Integrating Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD)” on 19–20 September in Chattogram.

Organized by BEF's Labour Law and Regulatory Affairs Cell at the Chittagong Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CWCCI), the training focused on translating Bangladesh Labour Act (BLA) and International Labour Standards (ILS) into practical workplace practices, while strengthening understanding of RBC and HRDD. Mr. Muhammad Habibur Rahman, Assistant Secretary-General (Legal Affairs), led the technical sessions. Head of Training Mr. Joha Jamilur Rahman inaugurated and concluded the program. Twenty HR, Administration and Compliance professionals from 12 companies participated.

Workshop on Developing Sector-Specific Guidelines to Promote RBC and HRDD for the Agro-Processing Sector



The Labour Law and Regulatory Affairs Cell of the BEF, with technical support from the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, organized a workshop on developing sector-specific guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and Human Rights Due Diligence (HRDD) for the agro-processing sector on 23 September 2026 at MCCI's Motijheel Office, Dhaka. The initiative was supported by the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Decent Work in Bangladesh, a joint effort of the European Union, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.

The workshop brought together enterprises to build a shared understanding of RBC and HRDD and co-create practical, sector-relevant guidelines reflecting industry priorities and challenges. BEF Additional Secretary-General Md. Saidul Islam delivered the welcome remarks, while ILO Senior Programme Officer Mahmudul Islam Khan made a key presentation. BEF Head of Training Joha Jamilur Rahman moderated the technical sessions and outlined key learnings and next steps. Twenty-three representatives from eight agro-processing companies participated.

BEF Organized Legal Clinic on Current Labor Issues and ILS



The Labour Law and Regulatory Affairs Cell of BEF, in collaboration with the LAW Cluster of ILO Country Office, organized a face-to-face Legal Clinic on Current Labour Issues and International Labour Standards on 27 September 2026 at BEF Office. The clinic discussed status of existing CBA after registration of new trade union, validity of CBA agreements, temporary closure, annual leave, lay-off, and forced labor – obligations & preventive measures. Welcome remarks were given by Mr. Md. Saidul Islam, Addl. Secretary-General, BEF while the program was facilitated by Mr. Muhammad Habibur Rahman, Asst. Secretary-General (Legal). Ms. Rukshana Yasmin Arzoo, Senior Programme Officer, ILO, shared insights. 28 participants from BEF member organizations attended.

BEF Holds Training on Collective Bargaining and Negotiation Skills



The BEF, with technical support from the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, organized a two-day capacity-building training on Collective Bargaining and Negotiation Skills on 29–30 September 2026 at the MCCI Conference Hall, Motijheel, Dhaka. The training focused on practical approaches to collective bargaining, negotiation, communication, problem-solving and needs-based negotiation. Through case studies, group exercises, role plays and simulations, participants applied negotiation techniques to workplace situations and explored strategies for constructive and mutually acceptable outcomes. EF Additional Secretary-General Md. Saidul Islam delivered the welcome address, stressing the importance of constructive dialogue and effective negotiation for sound industrial relations. ILO Senior Programme Officers Chowdhury Albab Kadir and Rukshana Yasmin Arzoo contributed to the programme, with Arzoo facilitating the sessions. BEF Assistant Secretary-General (Legal Affairs) Muhammad Habibur Rahman addressed relevant legal aspects. The programme brought together 23 participants, including HR and industrial relations professionals, compliance managers and mid-level managers from BEF member enterprises across various sectors.



HOME

Inflow of Remittances Rose 15.37% in July26

According to Bangladesh Bank (BB), the inflow of remittances reached US\$2.86 billion in July 26, reflecting a 15.37% increase over US\$2.48 billion received in July 2025.

Top 10 Source Countries*(In million US\$)*

Countries	July2026	July 2027	% Change
Saudi Arabia	426.4	587.3	37.8
UK	282.6	396.7	40.4
USA	222.2	273.2	22.9
UAE	283.8	255.6	-10.0
Italy	169.0	203.1	20.2
Malaysia	266.9	201.3	-24.6
Kuwait	132.1	148.7	12.6
Oman	139.8	142.0	1.6
Singapore	88.1	137.0	55.6
Qatar	105.6	121.6	15.1
Others	361.5	392.3	8.5
Total	2477.9	2858.8	15.4

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Saudi Arabia ranked first among remittance-sending countries to Bangladesh in July of FY2026–27, followed by the United Kingdom. The six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries—Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain—accounted for 45.44% of total remittance inflows during the month. The UK contributed 13.88% and the United States 9.55% of total remittances. Among European countries, the UK and Italy together accounted for 20.99% of total remittance receipts in July.

Six Companies Contribute Tk 137.3 Million to Workers' Welfare Fund

Six companies have contributed Tk 137.3 million to the Bangladesh Workers Welfare Foundation Fund from their stipulated share of annual profits, according to the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Representatives of the companies recently handed over the cheques to Labour and Employment Minister Ariful Haque Chowdhury at his office.

Edotco Bangladesh Company Ltd contributed Tk 47.3 million, followed by Beximco Pharmaceuticals Ltd with Tk 42.5 million and LafargeHolcim Bangladesh with Tk 30 million. Narish Poultry and Hatchery Ltd contributed Tk 13.1 million, Nuvista Pharma PLC Tk 2.7 million and Sinovia Pharma PLC Tk 0.8 million.

Under the Bangladesh Labour Act, companies are required to deposit one-tenth of 5 percent of their annual profits into the fund for workers' welfare.

BRAC Bank's Remittance Inflows Cross \$2.5 Billion in Nine Months

BRAC Bank has crossed \$2.5 billion in foreign remittance inflows during the first nine months of 2026, surpassing its previous full-year record of \$2.2 billion in 2025. With three months of the year still remaining, BRAC Bank is targeting more than \$3 billion in remittance inflows by the end of 2026, building on five consecutive years of strong growth. Expanding international partnerships, technology-led services, and greater accessibility for expatriate Bangladeshis and their families have supported this growth.

INTERNATIONAL

Nepal



Saudi Arabia has suspended work visa processing for Nepali workers in five job categories requiring mandatory Skill Verification Programme (SVP) certification, following the closure of a skill-testing center in Kathmandu.

The Saudi Arabian embassy halted visa processing after Nepalese authorities sealed the Industrial Training Institute in Basundhara, citing the center's lack of legal authorization to conduct skill assessments. The institute had been responsible for conducting SVP tests required for workers in the affected occupations. The suspension has created uncertainty for thousands of Nepali migrant workers seeking employment in Saudi Arabia, one of Nepal's largest overseas labor markets.

Malaysia



Malaysia's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.0% in July 2026, although the number of unemployed people increased to 520,300 from 517,800 in June, according to the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The labor force expanded 0.1% month-on-month to 17.37 million, while employment rose slightly to 16.85 million. The labor force participation rate remained at 70.9%, and the employment-to-population ratio held at 68.8%.

The services sector continued to drive employment growth, particularly in arts and recreation, accommodation and food services, and financial and insurance activities.

Of the unemployed, 412,600 (79.3%) were actively seeking work. Youth unemployment remained considerably higher than the national rate, at 10.2% among those aged 15–24, involving 292,500 people. For the 15–30 age group, the unemployment rate edged up to 6.4%, from 6.3% in June.

New Zealand



The unemployment rate in New Zealand has climbed to 5.6% in the three months to June — the highest in 11 years and worse than what economists were expecting. Figures released by Stats NZ showed the seasonally adjusted rate rose 0.2% from 5.4% in the March quarter — with 171,000 people now out of work, up from 164,000. The data suggests it is the highest unemployment since the September 2015 quarter, when the unemployment rate was 5.7%.

Spain



Spain's unemployment rate fell to 9.87% in the second quarter, its lowest level since 2008, as the labour market benefited from strong seasonal hiring. According to the Spanish National Statistics Institute

(INE), employment rose by 486,000 to 22.779 million, while the number of unemployed declined by 213,300, pushing the jobless rate below 10%.

The labor force also expanded by 272,700 to a record 25.27 million, indicating that more people were both working and entering the job market. Services generated most of the new jobs, supported by the tourism and summer season, while construction and industry also recorded gains. Agriculture was the only sector to shed workers. Catalonia posted the largest absolute increase in employment, while the Balearic Islands recorded the strongest percentage growth.

France



The employment rate among people aged 60–64 in France reached 44.4%, the highest level in five decades, rising 2.1 percentage points from 2024, according to a report by the Directorate for Research, Studies and Statistics (DARES) and the Ministry of Labour.

DARES said the increase was partly linked to the 2023 pension reform, which raised the legal retirement age from 62 to 64 and extended the contribution period required by some generations to qualify for a full pension. Despite the improvement, France remains among the European countries with the lowest employment rates for this age group.

Employment among 60–64-year-olds had fallen sharply from 40.5% in 1975 to 10.8% in 2001, amid an earlier retirement age, widespread early-retirement schemes and economic restructuring.

Ireland



Nearly 29% of employees in Ireland worked from home at least sometimes in 2024, well above the EU average of 20%, according to research by the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound).

Ireland recorded a 20-percentage-point increase in remote working between 2015 and 2024, reflecting the lasting impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on workplace organization. Luxembourg had the highest share, at 41%, followed by the Netherlands and Sweden. By contrast, remote working was reported by just 4% of workers in Romania and 6% in Italy.

Canada



Canada added 75,000 jobs in July, an increase of 0.4%, while the unemployment rate fell to 6.4%, its lowest level in two years, according to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Employment gains were broadly split between full- and part-time work, with wholesale and retail trade adding 21,000 jobs.

Ontario recorded the largest provincial employment gain, adding 52,000 jobs, or 0.6%, largely in professional, scientific and technical services. British Columbia added 18,000 jobs, also posting a 0.6% increase.

ILO

Gender Pay Gap Narrows by Just Two Percentage Points in a Decade

The global gender pay gap has narrowed by just two percentage points over the past decade, with women still earning, on average, 18% less than men, according to new ILO estimates released on 18 September.

ILO Director-General Gilbert F. Hounbo said the pace of progress remains insufficient, stressing that equal pay is essential to advancing gender equality and social justice.

Progress varies considerably across countries and income groups. Over the past decade, the gap narrowed by around 2.5 percentage points in high-income countries, 2 percentage points in lower-middle-income countries and just 1 percentage point in upper-middle-income countries. In some countries, the gap has remained unchanged or widened.

The ILO attributes persistent disparities to unequal access to employment and career advancement, occupational segregation, unequal care responsibilities, discrimination and the undervaluation of women's work. Addressing the gap requires coordinated action by governments, employers and workers.

AI Adoption in Chinese Enterprises Boosts Productivity

Artificial intelligence is delivering significant productivity gains in Chinese enterprises, but its rapid adoption is also raising concerns about skills gaps, job

displacement and workers' future incomes, according to new ILO research.

The research brief prepared by Ekkehard Ernst of the ILO Research Department and researchers at Renmin University of China draws on interviews with 21 enterprises and a survey of 1,591 professionals across manufacturing, finance, business services, construction, education, media and travel.

Among surveyed professionals, 56% viewed AI adoption as inevitable, while 47% believed it would create more jobs than it displaces. However, 39% expected AI to reduce their incomes, highlighting concerns over how productivity gains will be distributed among workers.

ILO Initiatives Strengthen Protections for Workers and Children

Two ILO initiatives supported by Japan have helped more than 23,000 informal workers in India, Nepal and Pakistan gain better access to formal employment, social protection, voice and representation. Parallel efforts have strengthened institutions, policies and partnerships to prevent child labor in India and Nepal.

A workshop in New Delhi on 14 September 2026 marked the conclusion of the Promoting Rights and Social Inclusion through Organization and Formalization (PRS Phase 2) and Policies, Partnerships, Learning & Local Empowerment (PPLL) projects. Funded by Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the initiatives brought together governments, employers' and workers' organizations and development partners to translate fundamental principles and rights at work into stronger policies and protections.

The closing workshop reviewed results and lessons, highlighting contributions to eliminating child labor, supporting the transition from informal to formal employment and advancing gender equality across the region.

Rate of Inflation (Point to Point): National (Base: 2021-22=100)

Inflation	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025			2026		
				May'25	Jun'25	July'25	May'26	June'26	July'26
General	9.73	10.03	8.68	9.05	8.48	8.55	9.42	9.16	8.32
Food	10.66	10.70	8.06	8.59	7.39	7.56	9.06	8.60	7.16
Non-Food	8.86	9.47	9.20	9.42	9.37	9.38	9.71	9.61	9.28
Clothing and Footwear	8.46	11.27	11.73	15.35	15.40	15.80	9.56	9.64	9.75
Electricity and Fuels	9.87	8.89	8.31	7.45	7.66	7.80	9.26	9.63	9.48
Household Equipment	12.88	8.28	7.12	8.76	8.84	9.27	6.41	6.43	6.58
Health	3.63	7.65	3.93	4.78	4.24	4.10	4.18	4.28	3.90
Transportation	7.25	6.24	7.64	6.64	6.43	7.08	9.86	10.10	9.34
Recreation & Culture	13.97	8.03	8.92	7.78	8.26	8.90	10.09	9.80	8.80
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	9.35	14.15	18.90	13.84	15.25	15.19	18.93	14.98	14.49

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Rate of Inflation (Point to Point): Rural (Base: 2021-22=100)

Inflation	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025			2026		
				May'25	Jun'25	July'25	May'26	June'26	July'26
General	9.77	10.20	8.72	9.05	8.46	8.55	9.48	9.23	8.36
Food	10.68	10.56	7.93	8.30	7.14	7.36	8.95	8.52	7.14
Non-Food	8.72	9.85	9.48	9.75	9.72	9.73	9.98	9.89	9.53
Clothing and Footwear	-2.18	9.64	10.44	12.35	12.41	12.62	9.47	9.51	9.76
Electricity and Fuels	-3.36	10.36	10.14	9.29	9.63	9.86	11.26	11.82	11.72
Household Equipment	-2.08	8.16	7.43	9.28	9.44	9.98	6.51	6.46	6.58
Health	-5.28	7.39	3.44	3.71	3.23	3.53	3.71	3.82	3.61
Transportation	-1.74	7.14	7.87	7.57	7.31	8.48	9.68	9.99	8.75
Recreation & Culture	-3.08	8.37	8.52	8.89	8.92	9.69	8.86	8.88	7.70
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	-4.12	12.83	19.47	14.13	15.67	15.89	18.77	14.63	14.18

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Rate of Inflation (Point to Point): Urban (Base: 2021-22=100)

Inflation	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025			2026		
				May'25	Jun'25	July'25	May'26	June'26	July'26
General	9.58	10.05	8.70	9.50	8.94	8.95	9.25	9.01	8.24
Food	10.66	11.03	8.40	9.29	7.99	8.04	9.29	8.76	7.21
Non-Food	8.87	9.43	8.89	9.63	9.53	9.55	9.24	9.16	8.90
Clothing and Footwear	11.49	14.27	13.95	20.79	20.82	21.55	9.69	9.85	9.72
Electricity and Fuels	8.44	7.09	6.00	5.20	5.26	5.28	6.73	6.85	6.61
Household Equipment	11.34	8.51	6.56	7.82	7.75	7.98	6.23	6.36	6.59
Health	5.03	8.18	4.93	7.05	6.39	5.29	5.15	5.24	4.50
Transportation	6.19	7.03	7.51	7.66	7.50	7.67	9.88	10.09	9.83
Recreation & Culture	15.20	8.27	7.24	6.55	6.81	6.95	8.92	9.11	8.86
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	10.18	15.75	18.65	14.32	15.53	15.12	18.92	15.38	14.84

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: National (Base: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General		115.33	124.68	138.86	139.12	139.48
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.04	7.74	8.70	8.21	8.18	8.22
percentage change (over previous month)				0.39	0.19	0.26
1. Agriculture		115.66	125.31	139.70	139.83	140.12
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.01	8.08	8.35	8.22	8.21	8.24
percentage change (over previous month)				0.35	0.09	0.21
i) Agriculture	205.98	115.81	125.56	140.28	140.37	140.60
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.06	8.17	8.41	8.36	8.35	8.40
percentage change (over previous month)				0.36	0.07	0.17
ii) Fish	191.07	113.09	121.26	130.08	130.74	132.08
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.37	8.35	7.22	5.76	5.75	5.63
percentage change (over previous month)				0.21	0.51	1.02
2. Industry		114.72	123.60	137.41	137.78	138.17
	6.97	7.24	7.74	8.15	8.11	8.15
				0.41	0.27	0.29
i) Construction		114.29	123.12	136.71	137.11	137.55
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.57	8.26	7.71	8.13	8.09	8.12
percentage change (over previous month)				0.38	0.29	0.32
ii) Production	234.79	117.69	127.03	142.33	142.45	142.57
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.28	7.70	7.94	8.23	8.24	8.31
percentage change (over previous month)				0.58	0.08	0.09
3. Service		212.23	125.95	140.70	141.14	141.62
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.31	8.29	8.38	8.36	8.34	8.39
percentage change (over previous month)				0.51	0.31	0.34

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: Dhaka Division (Base: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General		112.92	122.02	139.39	136.65	136.86
percentage change (Point to Point)						
	5.54	6.98	8.05	8.69	8.66	8.72
percentage change (over previous month)				0.36	0.19	0.16
1. Agriculture	112.51	121.77	136.55	136.59	136.59	136.66
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.6	8.23	8.61	8.60	8.62	8.62
percentage change (over previous month)			0.41	0.03	0.05	0.05
i) Agriculture	201.36	112.5	121.76	136.57	136.62	136.68
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.53	6.58	8.23	8.62	8.61	8.63
percentage change (over previous month)			0.41	0.03	0.05	0.05
ii) Fish	193.85	113.66	123.21	131.22	131.43	132.51
percentage change (Point to Point)	3.47	9.85	8.40	5.18	5.19	5.18
percentage change (over previous month)			0.17	0.16	0.83	0.83
2. Industry	113.41	122.33	136.33	136.69	136.69	136.97
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.6	7.39	7.85	8.64	8.59	8.63
percentage change (over previous month)			0.35	0.27	0.20	0.20
i) Construction	113.12	121.98	136.06	136.45	136.45	136.72
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.5	8.24	7.83	8.74	8.70	8.74
percentage change (over previous month)			0.36	0.29	0.20	0.20
ii) Production	217.53	115.97	125.36	138.76	138.86	139.10
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.63	7.76	8.10	7.71	7.65	7.73
percentage change (over previous month)			0.33	0.07	0.17	0.17
3. Service	211.37	111.75	121.30	136.32	136.56	136.84
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.54	5.87	8.54	9.07	9.09	9.30
percentage change (over previous month)			0.31	0.17	0.21	0.21

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: Chattogram Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General	202.76	113.92	122.57	135.97	136.41	136.68
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.99	6.48	7.59	8.01	7.94	7.98
Percentage change (over previous month)				0.42	0.32	0.20
1. Agriculture	202.96	113.08	122.04	135.04	135.27	135.71
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.51	6.16	7.92	7.81	7.79	7.80
Percentage change (over previous month)				0.43	0.17	0.33
I. Agriculture	203.31	113.32	122.74	137.65	137.71	137.82
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.59	6.3	8.32	8.68	8.67	8.75
percentage change (over previous month)				0.52	0.05	0.08
II. Fish	193.62	112.47	120.25	128.50	129.15	130.41
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.44	7.69	6.92	5.51	5.49	5.37
percentage change (over previous month)				0.18	0.51	0.98
2. Industry	198.01	114.28	122.50	135.61	136.10	136.27
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.3	6.51	7.19	7.90	7.81	7.86
percentage change (over previous month)				0.38	0.36	0.13
I. Construction	195.63	114.18	122.31	135.29	135.77	135.96
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.23	6.49	7.12	7.85	7.76	7.81
percentage change (over previous month)				0.37	0.36	0.13
II. Production	206.68	116.37	126.45	142.37	142.77	142.78
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.57	8.16	8.66	8.88	8.87	8.88
Percentage change (over previous month)				0.44	0.28	0.01
3. Service	210.68	115.12	124.83	141.20	142.13	142.35
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.37	6.22	8.43	9.29	9.08	9.22
percentage change (over previous month)				0.66	0.66	0.16

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: Rajshahi Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May'26	June '26	July '26
General	204.22	114.45	123.88	138.00	138.23	138.75
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.78	7.18	8.23	8.23	8.24	8.30
percentage change (over previous month)				0.39	0.17	0.38
1. Agriculture	203.89	113.68	123.28	137.56	137.71	138.17
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.52	6.72	8.44	8.43	8.44	8.49
percentage change (over previous month)				0.37	0.11	0.33
I. Agriculture & Livestock	203.91	113.68	123.28	137.73	137.87	138.29
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.52	6.71	8.45	8.52	8.53	8.59
percentage change (over previous month)				0.37	0.10	0.31
II. Fisheries	197.51	113.68	123.14	132.35	132.92	134.22
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.17	8.1	8.32	5.70	5.73	5.46
percentage change (over previous month)				0.21	0.44	0.97
2. Industry	202.06	114.87	123.99	137.88	138.18	138.84
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.2	7.16	7.94	8.09	8.08	8.14
percentage change (over previous month)				0.35	0.22	0.48
I. Construction	178.01	113.95	122.80	136.21	136.63	137.58
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.23	8.28	7.76	8.01	7.98	8.04
percentage change (over previous month)				0.36	0.31	0.69
II. Production	225.66	116.49	126.41	141.27	141.33	141.41
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.79	7.33	8.27	8.23	8.27	8.34
percentage change (over previous month)				0.33	0.04	0.06
3. Service	214.96	117.17	126.89	141.06	141.46	141.81
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.33	8.16	8.29	7.74	7.80	7.84
percentage change (over previous month)				0.66	0.29	0.24

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: Rangpur Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General	226.4	120.92	131.25	146.60	146.79	147.22
percentage change (Point to Point)	10.98	8.98	8.54	8.11	8.10	8.13
percentage change (over previous month)				0.35	0.13	0.29
1. Agriculture	222.67	120.72	131.18	146.72	146.83	147.15
percentage change (Point to Point)	10.95	8.83	8.67	8.26	8.25	8.28
percentage change (over previous month)				0.25	0.08	0.22
I. Agriculture & Livestock	222.73	120.73	131.20	146.74	146.86	147.17
percentage change (Point to Point)	10.96	8.83	8.67	8.27	8.26	8.28
percentage change (over previous month)				0.25	0.08	0.22
II. Fisheries	189.84	115.32	124.41	132.73	132.91	133.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.42	9.4	7.88	4.94	4.95	4.56
percentage change (over previous month)				0.55	0.14	0.59
2. Industry	234.37	120.28	130.16	144.70	145.05	145.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	10.21	9.15	8.21	7.62	7.60	7.65
percentage change (over previous month)				0.58	0.25	0.45
I. Construction	186.69	119.79	130.19	144.06	144.47	145.23
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.22	11.72	8.68	7.50	7.48	7.52
percentage change (over previous month)				0.37	0.29	0.52
II. Production	300.82	122.46	130.00	147.50	147.60	147.75
percentage change (Point to Point)	13.75	7.63	6.20	8.11	8.09	8.21
percentage change (over previous month)				1.48	0.06	0.10
3. Service	259.15	125.08	135.54	151.66	152.13	152.92
percentage change (Point to Point)	14.37	9.44	8.36	8.23	8.25	8.17
percentage change (over previous month)				0.70	0.31	0.51

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index By Sectors: Khulna Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General	204.62	114.63	123.76	137.77	138.00	138.23
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.9	7.22	7.97	8.14	8.12	8.17
percentage change (over previous month)			0.46	0.17	0.17	0.17
1. Agriculture	206.3	114.43	123.63	137.40	137.44	137.56
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.65	7.28	8.05	7.97	7.96	7.99
percentage change (over previous month)			0.49	0.03	0.03	0.09
I. Agriculture & Livestock	207.06	114.41	123.62	137.60	137.62	137.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.72	7.19	8.05	8.09	8.07	8.10
percentage change (over previous month)			0.50	0.01	0.01	0.06
II. Fisheries	185.07	114.82	123.91	132.16	132.76	134.02
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.53	9.85	7.91	5.10	5.11	5.15
percentage change (over previous month)			0.21	0.45	0.45	0.95
2. Industry	192.09	113.83	122.71	136.89	137.33	137.63
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.6	6.77	7.80	8.43	8.41	8.45
percentage change (over previous month)			0.40	0.32	0.32	0.22
I. Construction	178.81	113.27	122.01	135.89	136.34	136.66
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.49	7.36	7.70	8.37	8.35	8.39
percentage change (over previous month)			0.37	0.33	0.33	0.24
II. Production	244.03	119.48	129.86	147.06	147.31	147.43
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.17	8.68	8.70	8.95	8.96	9.04
percentage change (over previous month)			0.67	0.17	0.17	0.08
3. Service	223.51	118.16	127.85	142.39	142.80	143.27
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.64	7.82	8.19	7.93	7.92	8.05
percentage change (over previous month)			0.50	0.29	0.29	0.33

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: Barishal Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General	208.2	123.04	124.46	138.25	138.59	138.96
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.87	7.07	7.83	8.08	8.03	8.06
percentage change (over previous month)				0.42	0.25	0.27
1. Agriculture	211.56	122.33	123.10	135.81	136.11	136.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.59	6.44	7.60	7.56	7.55	7.52
percentage change (over previous month)				0.34	0.22	0.44
I. Agriculture & Livestock	212.26	122.69	123.70	137.22	137.29	137.45
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.72	6.59	7.83	7.79	7.80	7.81
percentage change (over previous month)				0.35	0.05	0.12
II. Fisheries	197.75	120.43	121.58	132.29	133.13	134.83
percentage change (Point to Point)	4.82	8.15	7.02	6.94	6.93	6.79
percentage change (over previous month)				0.30	0.64	1.27
2. Industry	191.23	121.92	124.84	139.31	139.58	139.81
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.74	7.38	7.93	8.45	8.39	8.44
percentage change (over previous month)				0.39	0.20	0.16
I. Construction	184.04	121.28	124.75	139.15	139.43	139.66
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.8	7.42	7.91	8.43	8.37	8.42
percentage change (over previous month)				0.38	0.20	0.17
II. Production	227.41	126.68	127.69	144.35	144.64	144.66
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.2	8.69	8.55	9.15	9.08	9.10
percentage change (over previous month)				0.84	0.20	0.02
3. Service	227.66	127.42	128.09	142.35	143.26	143.60
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.65	8.09	8.22	8.05	7.94	8.06
percentage change (over previous month)				0.87	0.64	0.24

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index By Sectors: Sylhet Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General	202.88	113.43	122.67	136.04	136.23	136.85
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.57	6.43	8.15	7.96	7.96	7.90
percentage change (over previous month)				0.25	0.14	0.45
1. Agriculture	203.72	114.03	123.33	136.58	136.62	136.79
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.69	6.86	8.16	7.70	7.72	7.76
percentage change (over previous month)				0.28	0.03	0.13
I. Agriculture & Livestock	203.93	114.03	123.33	136.60	136.64	136.81
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.74	6.82	8.15	7.71	7.73	7.77
percentage change (over previous month)				0.28	0.03	0.13
II. Fisheries	190.48	114.2	123.60	131.53	131.65	132.65
percentage change (Point to Point)	3.81	10.01	8.23	4.97	5.03	4.65
percentage change (over previous month)				0.23	0.08	0.76
2. Industry	194.88	112.88	121.79	134.89	135.30	136.19
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.71	6.77	7.89	7.97	7.95	7.86
percentage change (over previous month)				0.25	0.30	0.65
I. Construction	190.88	112.82	121.76	134.85	135.26	136.15
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.07	7.38	7.92	7.97	7.95	7.86
percentage change (over previous month)				0.24	0.30	0.66
II. Production	222.43	117.21	123.84	139.21	139.31	139.41
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.9	6.84	5.70	8.09	8.06	8.13
percentage change (over previous month)				0.67	0.08	0.07
3. Service	212.51	113.43	123.11	137.07	137.16	137.99
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.23	5.77	8.53	8.35	8.33	8.18
percentage change (over previous month)				0.20	0.07	0.61

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Wage Rate Index by Sectors: Mymensingh Division (Base Index: 2021-22=100)

Sector	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	May '26	June '26	July '26
General	-	113.14	122.25	135.92	136.12	136.37
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	8.05	8.19	8.15	8.20
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.50	0.15	0.18
1. Agriculture	-	113.17	122.89	137.39	137.55	137.67
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	8.59	8.77	8.69	8.76
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.38	0.12	0.08
I. Agriculture & Livestock	-	113.16	122.88	137.43	137.59	137.70
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	8.59	8.80	8.72	8.78
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.39	0.12	0.08
II. Fisheries	-	114.24	123.56	132.91	133.06	133.89
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	8.15	5.71	5.72	5.82
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.33	0.11	0.63
2. Industry	-	113.08	121.35	134.52	134.68	135.01
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	7.31	7.72	7.72	7.76
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.65	0.12	0.24
I. Construction	-	112.94	121.12	134.22	134.39	134.73
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	7.24	7.70	7.69	7.73
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.65	0.12	0.25
II. Production	-	114.9	124.36	138.47	138.57	138.76
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	8.23	8.07	8.06	8.22
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.60	0.07	0.14
3. Service	-	113.25	122.47	133.54	134.11	134.82
percentage change (Point to Point)	-	-	8.14	6.85	6.86	6.78
percentage change(over previous month)	-	-	-	0.49	0.43	0.53

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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সরাসরি ত্বকে ব্যবহারোপযোগী

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