LABOUR NEWS

ISSUE 11, November 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 2026-2027

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. Md. Masud Rana
Mr. Taosif Iqbal Siddiqui
Mr. Mohammad Iqbal Chowdhury
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 / November 2026/ Issue 11

ARTICLE 02

Workplace Safety & Hazards: Types, Examples and Prevention Tips



BEF EVENTS 07

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Gender Equality Guidelines and Operational Manual



HOME 10

Inflow of remittances grew by 18.89% in July-August 2026



INTERNATIONAL 11

India's unemployment rate was 5.0% in September 2026



ILO 13

Canada-India Dialogue explores skills partnerships for fair labor mobility



STATISTICS 15

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: Chattorgam Division
Wage rate index by sectors: Rajshahi Division

ARTICLE

Workplace Safety & Hazards: Types, Examples and Prevention Tips



Safety should never be an afterthought; especially in the workplace, as organizational efficiency directly depends on the well-being of employees. Hence, if you want to achieve higher productivity in the workplace, you must make workplace safety an integral part of any organizational culture.

In this post, you will learn about workplace safety, common workplace hazards and accidents, workplace safety strategies, and accident prevention tips.

What is Workplace Safety?

Workplace safety refers to the limitation of elements that can cause harm, accidents, and other negative outcomes in the workplace. It represents a culmination of policies, behaviors, and precautions that work to limit hazards, accidents, and other kinds of harm in a work environment.

More often than not, workplace safety directly affects the productivity and well-being of your workforce, and these directly affect the quality of output of your business. Hence, employers must strive to create a safe environment that offers an acceptable level of risk for all employees.

Also, employees must be quick to identify situations and conditions in the workplace that can jeopardize their safety or expose them to unacceptable risk levels. In the United States of America, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) acts as the regulatory body for workplace safety.

7 Types of Workplace Hazards and How to Prevent Them

1. Electrical Accident



Electrical accidents are very common in the workplace and they are caused by unprotected exposure to high voltage electrical outlets. According to the Electrical Safety Foundation International, electrical hazards cause more than 300 deaths and 4,000 injuries in American workplaces every year.

Electrical burns, electrical fires, and electrical shocks are 3 major types of electrical accidents. Electrical shocks occur when bodily contact with electricity causes the current to run through your body and in severe cases, it can lead to heart or respiratory failures.

Many times, electrical burns are aftermaths of electrical shocks and they can be internal or external. Electrical fires occur when un-insulated wiring or broken circuits come in contact with flammable material in the workplace such as cotton and wood shavings.

When workers have to make use of faulty extension cords or work in environments littered with exposed power lines, they are directly at risk of electrical accidents. Such exposure can result in minor to major injuries especially burns, cardiac arrest, and even death (electrocution) in many cases.

Other scenarios that can result in electrical accidents include the following:

- Hidden electrical outlets in the workspace.
- Unsafe equipment or installation.
- Lack of personal protective equipment.
- Poor control of work activities
- Un-insulated electrical wiring
- Lack of training
- Failure to isolate circuits before working

Here are a few things to do when electrical accidents; especially shocks and burns, happen in the workplace.

- Avoid touching the victim with your hands.
- Do not remove any blisters or burnt flesh from the victim's body.
- Do not rub any ointment on the burns.

Safety Tips to Prevent Electrical Hazards

To protect your employees and prevent electrical shock accidents in the workplace, employers and employees must take extra care to practice workplace safety habits. Specifically, here are a few precautions you can take:

- Always inspect the working area for uninsulated wires, broken cords, and exposed electrical circuits beforehand.
- Do not make use of faulty electrical equipment at all times.
- Workers must wear personal protective equipment.
- Isolate electrical equipment before working on them.
- Have a prompt system for reporting and documenting electrical shock incidents in the workplace.

2. Exposure to Dangerous Chemicals



Toxic chemicals in the workplace can also hamper the safety of employees; especially when they are exposed to these substances without appropriate caution. Chemical exposure can result in a number of effects ranging from cancer and organ failures to death.

There are different toxic chemicals that employees may be exposed to as they complete daily tasks in the workplace. Usually, these chemicals are classified according to the type of harm that they can cause to the body as shown below:

Corrosives: These are chemicals that can cause irreversible bodily harm such as hydrochloric acid.

Irritants: Exposure to irritant chemicals can result in reversible inflammation of the contact skin area. Examples of irritant chemicals include strong solvents.

Teratogens: This class of chemicals can cause birth defects when employees are exposed to them. A popular teratogen in the workplace is thalidomide.

Sensitizers: A sensitizer, such as an isocyanate, can trigger allergic reactions upon exposure.

Mutagens: Exposure to this type of chemical can lead to negative gene mutation and damage to the chromosomes. A good example of this chemical is benzene.

Carcinogens: A carcinogen is a chemical that can trigger malignant growth in body cells; thereby potentially causing cancer. Asbestos is a common carcinogen.

Employees can be exposed to these chemicals through inhalation, direct or indirect skin contact, ingestion, and injection. Unlike other workplace accidents, the effects of chemical exposures are typically gradual and long-term and their impacts are far-reaching.

Safety Tips to Prevent Exposure to Dangerous Chemicals

- Wear personal protective equipment while handling chemicals in the workplace.
- Limit individual employees' exposure to chemicals by creating a work roaster.

3. Machinery & Tools Hazard



Employees who work in industries that require the use of machinery and tools such as construction or transportation are at risk of machinery and tools accidents. A report by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration suggests that 12 of the 874 deaths in the construction industry in 2014 resulted from machinery and tools accidents.

In many cases, these accidents are caused by the use of faulty equipment, lack of adequate knowledge, product defects, or negligence of stipulated safety precautions. Common examples of workplace machinery and tools accidents are:

- A burn caused by a faulty heater in the factory.
- Falls from a defective ladder or shaky scaffolding.
- Cuts from broken tools or sharp tool edges.
- Injuries caused by the use of the wrong tool.
- Hearing loss as a result of working in the factory without earmuffs.
- Lacerations or amputations as a result of the use of equipment without safety mechanisms.
- Crush injuries due to machine entanglement.

Workers who are victims of machinery and tools accidents are entitled to some sort of compensation that caters to medical bills and similar expenses. If the accident was caused by a defective product, such an employee may have a product liability claim against the manufacturer (s) of the equipment.

Safety Tips to Prevent Machine and Tool Accidents

- Organizations must carry out frequent risk assessments.
- Tools and machinery should be maintained regularly and replaced when due.
- Appropriate protective equipment must be worn in the workplace.
- Employees must undergo training on how to make use of machinery and tools.
- Safety guards must be fitted into workplace equipment.

4. Fire Accidents

A fire accident is a very serious danger that can result in loss of life and property in the workplace. A report by the US Bureau of Statistics states that nearly 200 workers die from workplace fires and explosions every year, and more than 5,000 others sustain minor to major injuries.

The first step to preventing a fire outbreak in any organization is recognizing potential causes. Here is a list of some of the things you should look out for

Faulty Electrical Equipment: Electrical fire is one of the most common types of fire accidents in workplaces. An electrical fire can be sudden, widespread in a few minutes, difficult to contain, and very destructive.

Clutter: Untidy work environments can also result in fire outbreaks. When workspaces are littered with inflammable material and poorly ventilated, it is easy for fire accidents to happen.

Combustible Materials: Organizations that utilize combustible materials for production must take extra safety precautions when handling them. Failure to do this increases the risk of fire outbreaks.

Negligence: When employees fail to adhere to safety precautions, such negligence can result in fire accidents.

How to Prevent Workplace Fire Accidents

- Create numerous fire exits in the workplace. Fire exits should complement the size and composition of your building.
- Install fire alarms and extinguishing systems.
- Do not place inflammable materials near ignition sources like circuits and electrical outlets.
- Organize compulsory fire drills regularly.
- Do not overload power circuits.

5. Workplace Theft

Workplace theft occurs when an employee illegally obtains cash or non-cash properties from his or her organization. Many times, employees who engage in workplace theft see this as a means of settling scores with their employers or getting back at their employers for poor remuneration or other unfavorable working conditions.

In some other cases, employees feel that engaging in workplace theft will not affect the organization; especially when such action involves obtaining non-cash properties like office equipment, stationery, or office supplies. In other words, these persons view the organization as an anonymous entity that will not suffer significant hurt as a result of their "minor" actions.

As an employer, you may have been a victim of one or more of these types of workplace theft:

Billing: An employee may inflate the prices of goods and services or present fake invoices for payment.

Cash Larceny: This occurs when an employee diverts incoming payments for goods and services after such a transaction has been filled in the organization's books.

Payroll: Some employees can apply for compensation for work not done such as payments for false overtime.

Cash Theft: Cash theft is one of the most common types of workplace theft. It involves unlawful obtaining of cash held in the workplace such as stealing money from the company's safe.

Expense Reimbursement: When applying for reimbursement, some employees can inflate the actual costs incurred in order to claim more money.

How to Prevent Workplace Theft

- Create and implement workplace anti-theft policies.
- Organize anti-theft workshops for employees.
- Limit the amount of cash on hand in the workplace.
- Always verify receipts and invoices before making payments.

6. Workers Existing Health Conditions

Workers with underlying health conditions are more susceptible to certain types of accidents in the workplace such as accidents resulting from chemical exposure. Employers must take care to accurately document the medical history of employees and also carry out medical examinations before employment.

It is also important for employers to provide conducive and safe working environments for workers as poor

working conditions can aggravate pre-existing health conditions in employees. For instance, a worker who is asthmatic may have an attack if he or she is forced to work in an environment that has poor ventilation systems.

Workers with pre-existing health conditions should not be discriminated against; although this has hardly been the case. Many times, pre-existing health conditions affect remuneration such that employees in this demography may earn.

Nevertheless, employees with any underlying illnesses should always inform their employers in order to get the best care even as they go about different tasks in the workplace. In addition, such persons must insist on extra safety measures at work.

How to Protect Workers with Underlying Illnesses in the Workplace

- Implement flexible working hours for workers with pre-existing health conditions.
- Limit the exposure of such employees to workplace hazards such as toxic chemicals.
- Observe additional safety precautions in the workplace.

7. Workplace Harassment



Workplace harassment is a common problem that can result in an unhealthy working environment, reduced productivity, and toxic behaviors. It encompasses any actions that repeatedly threaten, abuse, ridicule, or discriminate against employee(s) and can have adverse effects on work performance.

Many times, such negative actions are targeted towards specific demography; thus, employees may suffer abuse and discrimination as a result of their social status, gender, race, or physical appearance. Workplace harassment is also known as workplace aggression and it can take several forms including bullying, psychological abuse, and sexual assault.

Behaviors and actions that can be termed "harassing" in the workplace cut across body-shaming, offensive jokes, and slurs such as racist comments, intimidation, and physical assaults. The harasser does not have to be your boss or employer; it can be a co-worker or even someone who has other affiliations with the organization such as a client.

As a victim of workplace harassment, the first thing you may want to do is stand up for yourself and clearly communicate your disapproval of such behavior to your harasser. Also, utilize appropriate complaint channels to report cases of workplace harassment for redress.

How to Prevent Workplace Harassment

- Organizations must take extra care to create and implement anti-harassment policies.
- Educate staff on workplace harassment.

Conclusion

Employees have the right to be safe even as they carry out different tasks in every organization. Hence, every employer must prioritize workplace safety and look after employee protection in order to promote the well-being of all staff in the organization and sundry.

Ensuring safety in the workplace is everyone's responsibility as a breach of safety has dire consequences. Hence, employees must undergo proper orientation on workplace safety measures and tips while safety monitoring systems should be set up and monitored, accordingly.

Source: https://www.formpl.us

BEF EVENTS

Training of Trainers (ToT) on Gender Equality Guidelines and Operational Manual



The BEF, under the ProGRESS Project of the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, organized a two-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on the Gender Equality Guidelines for Employers and Operational Manual for Employers and Business on 7–8 October 2026 at Hotel Crown Park Limited, Sylhet.

The training aimed to strengthen participants' understanding of gender equality principles, develop their facilitation and knowledge-sharing skills, and familiarize industry representatives with practical tools for mainstreaming gender equality in workplace policies and practices. Participants reviewed international and national policy commitments, explored key elements of gender-responsive workplace policies, and practiced using relevant tools, templates and checklists. Interactive discussions also helped them develop implementation and dissemination plans for their respective organizations.

Mr. Joha Jamilur Rahman, Head of Training, BEF, facilitated the sessions using participatory approaches. Ms. Lubana Yesmin Shampa, President of the Sylhet Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SWCCI), attended as an observer and shared valuable remarks. Around 22 participants, representing business enterprises, employers, HR professionals, managers, entrepreneurs, NGOs and industry associations in Sylhet, took part in the training.



Knowledge Session on the Handbook on Labour Dispute Prevention and Resolution



The Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF), in collaboration with the ILO Labour Administration and Working Conditions (LAWC) Cluster, organized a knowledge session on the Handbook on Labour Dispute Prevention and Resolution on 15 October 2026 at the MCCI Conference Hall, Police Plaza, Dhaka. Supported by the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Decent Work in Bangladesh, the session aimed to disseminate the Handbook and enhance employers' capacity to prevent and resolve labour disputes in accordance with the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 and ILO principles, thereby fostering productive and harmonious industrial relations.

The session opened with remarks by Mr. Saidul Islam, Additional Secretary-General, BEF, and Mr. Chowdhury Albab Kadir, Senior Programme Officer, ILO Bangladesh. Presentations on the Handbook were delivered by Mr. Habibur Rahman, Assistant Secretary-General (Legal Affairs), BEF, and Mr. Chowdhury Albab Kadir, highlighting practical approaches to labour dispute prevention and resolution. The presentations were followed by interactive discussions and experience sharing. Mr. Moslem Uddin, Assistant Secretary-General, BEF, delivered the closing remarks. A total of 33 participants, including four women, representing employers and relevant stakeholders, attended the session.



Training Workshop on "Enhancing Workplace Compliance: Departmental Enquiry And Grievance Handling"



The Labour Law and Regulatory Affairs Cell of the BEF, with technical assistance from the ILO Country Office for Bangladesh, organized a two-day training workshop titled "Enhancing Workplace Compliance: Departmental Enquiry and Grievance Handling" on 31 October–1 November 2026 at the MCCI Conference Hall, Dhaka. Supported under the Team Europe Initiative on Decent Work in Bangladesh, the workshop covered occupational health and safety (OHS), including workplace risks and hazards, the importance of compliance, consequences of non-compliance, and preventive measures. It also addressed workplace misconduct under the Bangladesh Labour Act (BLA), procedures for conducting departmental enquiries, and grievance-handling mechanisms under the BLA and through the Labour Court.

BEF Additional Secretary-General Mr. Md. Saidul Islam delivered the welcome remarks. Mahfuzur Rahman Bhuiyan, Labour and Workplace Relations Adviser, BEF, facilitated sessions on OHS, focusing on workplace risk identification and preventive measures. Muhammad Habibur Rahman, Assistant Secretary-General (Legal Affairs), BEF, conducted sessions on workplace misconduct, departmental enquiry procedures under the BLA, and grievance-handling mechanisms. A total of 25 participants from the human resources, administration, compliance and legal departments of BEF member organizations attended the workshop.



HOME

Inflow of Remittances Grew by 18.89% in July-August 2026



According to Bangladesh Bank (BB), the inflow of remittances reached US$5.82 billion in July-August 2026, reflecting an 18.89% increase over US$4.90 billion received in July-August 2025.

Top 10 Source Countries

(In million US$)

Countries	2025 July-August	2026 July-August	% Change
Saudi Arabia	823.9	1145.9	39.1
UK	562.1	854.9	52.1
USA	453.8	540.2	19.0
UAE	549.8	505.1	-8.1
Malaysia	543.3	430.0	-20.9
Italy	335.8	415.6	23.8
Kuwait	240.5	292.4	21.6
Singapore	198.7	287.2	44.5
Oman	286.2	275.9	-3.6
Qatar	197.6	234.7	18.8
Others	708.0	844.3	19.3
Grand Total	4899.8	5826.3	18.9

Source: Bangladesh Bank

Saudi Arabia remained the largest source of remittance inflows, while the U.K. rose to second place, overtaking the United States. The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries continued to account for the majority of remittances, highlighting the importance of labor migration to the Gulf region. The U.K. remained the leading source of remittances outside the Gulf.

The distribution of remittance inflows among major source countries also shifted during the period. Saudi Arabia and the U.K. increased their respective shares, while the shares of the U.A.E. and Malaysia declined.

First Batch of 12 Workers to be Sent to Mongolia on 1 November

Bangladesh to Send First Batch of 12 Workers to Mongolia. Bangladesh will send its first batch of 12 workers to Mongolia on November 1 as the government seeks to diversify overseas employment destinations beyond traditional markets. The workers will be recruited through Bangladesh Overseas Employment and Services Limited (BOESL), a state-owned agency under the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment. They will work in warehouses and provide support services at markets and shopping malls.Each worker will receive a monthly salary of US$400, a daily meal allowance of $4 and free accommodation. They will undergo a three-month probationary period with full salary and benefits. Employment contracts will run for two years, with the possibility of renewal based on performance.

Unilever Bangladesh Contributed Tk. 75.9 Million to Bangladesh Workers' Welfare Foundation Fund



Unilever Bangladesh Limited (UBL) and Unilever Consumer Care Limited (UCL) have contributed Tk 75,926,893 to the Bangladesh Workers' Welfare Foundation Fund to support the welfare of workers and their families across the country. Of this amount, Unilever Bangladesh contributed Tk 70,758,520, while Unilever Consumer Care contributed Tk 5,168,373. Ruhul Quddus Khan, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Managing Director (MD) of Unilever Bangladesh; Syeda Durdana Kabir, HR Director of Unilever Bangladesh; and Mohammad Naharul Islam Molla, Managing Director of Unilever Consumer Care handed over the cheques to Labour and Employment Minister Mr. Ariful Haque Chowdhury recently.

INTERNATIONAL

India



India's unemployment rate for people aged 15 and above was 5.0% in September 2026, unchanged from August, according to the monthly Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) bulletin released by the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Urban unemployment edged up to 6.9% from 6.8%, and rural unemployment to 4.2% from 4.1% in August. Labour force participation, the share of people working or looking for work, was 55.5%, against 55.6% in August. Participation rose in cities, to 50.7% from 50.4%, and fell in villages, to 58.0% from 58.2%.

Philippines



The Philippines' cash remittances grew 1.9 percent year-on-year to $3.03 billion in August 2026, the lowest monthly inflow since May, as geopolitical risks facing overseas Filipino workers weighed on growth. Data from the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas showed that remittances through banks totaled $23.42 billion in the first eight months, up 2.2 percent from a year earlier. The central bank projects remittance inflows will reach $36.6 billion by the end of 2026, representing 2.7 percent annual growth.

China



China created 10.52 million urban jobs in the first nine months of the year, achieving 87.7 percent of its annual target, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security said. The surveyed urban unemployment rate averaged 5.2 percent from January to August, with employment remaining generally stable. The government plans to introduce measures to boost hiring in the services sector, which officials see as a key source of employment. It will also seek to stabilize jobs in labor-intensive industries and expand opportunities in emerging and future industries, Vice Minister Li Zhong said.

Japan



Japan's unemployment rate rose to 2.5 percent in August 2026 from 2.4 percent in July, marking its first increase in five months, despite a rise of 30,000 in employment to 68.34 million, according to government data. Voluntary job leavers increased 8.0 percent month-on-month to 810,000, while those dismissed by employers rose 5.3 percent to 400,000. The number of new job seekers also grew 2.2 percent to 460,000. Meanwhile, the job availability ratio remained unchanged at 1.18, indicating 118 vacancies for every 100 job seekers. Job openings declined year-on-year in eight of 11 industries, led by accommodation and food services (11.1 percent) and wholesale and retail (10.2 percent). Manufacturing and information and communications recorded increases of 3.9 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively.

Portugal



Portugal is approaching full employment, but its labor productivity continues to lag behind the EU average, according to a study by the Business Roundtable Portugal Association, reported by SIC Notícias.

The Compare to Grow Snapshot found that labor productivity per hour worked, measured in purchasing power parity, stood at 66.9 percent of the EU average, down from 67.6 percent in 2000. Portugal also slipped from 17th to 24th place among the EU's 27 member states in productivity per hour worked.

Meanwhile, employment reached a record level of more than five million people, with an employment rate of 79.6 percent, exceeding the EU average of 76.1 percent. The findings highlight the gap between Portugal's strong employment performance and its comparatively weak productivity growth.

Finland



Finland recorded the EU's highest unemployment rate in August, at 10.3 percent, according to Eurostat data. Spain followed with 10.0 percent, while Sweden ranked third at 8.7 percent. Finland has held the EU's highest unemployment position since November 2025.m.

USA



In September 2026, the unemployment rate in USA was little changed at 4.2 percent. The unemployment rate has remained in a narrow range of 4.1 percent to 4.3 percent since March. The number of unemployed people, at 7.1 million, changed little over the month. Among the major worker groups, the unemployment rate for people who are Black (7.0 percent) increased in September. The jobless rates for adult men (3.9 percent), adult women (3.6 percent), teenagers (14.5 percent), and people who are White (3.6 percent), Asian (2.9 percent), or Hispanic (4.7 percent) showed little change over the month.

Canada



Canada's labor market weakened in September 2026, shedding a net 68,300 jobs and pushing the unemployment rate up to 6.5 percent from 6.4 percent in August. The decline followed a loss of 41,700 jobs in August, wiping out all employment gains recorded earlier this year. Statistics Canada reported that the largest losses occurred in the public sector, particularly healthcare, social assistance and education, amid government cuts to international student permits. September was also the first full month after a new round of US tariffs on Canadian goods took effect. Canada recorded a net loss of 41,200 jobs in the first nine months of 2026, compared with a gain of 211,300 during the same period in 2025.

Canada–India Dialogue Explores Skills Partnerships for Fair Labor Mobility



The ILO has highlighted the importance of linking skills development, industry demand and fair recruitment to promote safe and responsible international labor mobility.

The engagement took place during the Team Canada Trade Mission to India in October 2026, facilitated by Colleges and Institutes Canada (CICan) and the Indo-Canadian Business Chamber under the ILO's Promoting Safe Employment Pathways and Fair Recruitment Practices project, funded by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

At roundtables in Mumbai on 13 October and Bengaluru on 15 October, Canadian education representatives and Indian industry stakeholders explored collaboration in technical and vocational education, industry-led training, micro-credentials, healthcare, digital and artificial intelligence skills, Industry 4.0, and applied research.

Discussions also underscored the need to align training with workplace requirements while protecting workers' rights. The initiative highlighted how stronger skills partnerships can address labor market needs while promoting transparent recruitment, worker protection and sustainable cross-border workforce mobility.

Cambodia's Career Fair Connects Thousands of Jobseekers with Employment Opportunities



Cambodia's National Career and Labour Productivity Fair 2026 attracted 47,000 participants, connecting jobseekers with more than 35,000 job opportunities and providing career guidance and practical support to young people.

Held on 12–13 September in Phnom Penh under the theme "Skills and Jobs: Labour Productivity for Sustainable Economic Growth," the 16th annual fair brought together government agencies, employers, education and training institutions, development partners and jobseekers, including vulnerable groups.

For the first time, the fair featured a dedicated Career Park offering CV preparation, career counselling and on-site interviews. It served 16,221 participants and facilitated the preparation of 3,100 CVs.

Philippines Approves Roadmap to Expand Decent Jobs, Social Protection



The Philippine government has approved a roadmap to expand decent employment and social protection, helping workers and enterprises navigate economic, digital and climate transitions.

Approved by the Trabaho Para sa Bayan Inter-Agency Council, the roadmap is led by the Department of Economy, Planning and Development and the Department of Labor and Employment, in collaboration with workers' and employers' organizations and development partners.

The initiative prioritizes construction and transportation, which together accounted for 11.5 percent of GDP in 2025 and employed an estimated 8.6 million people in December. Key measures include improving occupational safety, extending social protection to informal and project-based workers, developing green skills and promoting climate-resilient transport systems.

Skills Training Improves Employment Prospects in Laos



Thirty Lao returnee migrant workers, unemployed individuals, job seekers and other vulnerable people have completed a reskilling programme designed to strengthen their employability and access to decent work.

Organised by the Lao Trade Union Development Institute in Vientiane from 19 to 23 October 2026, the training workshop focused on electrical installation and air-conditioner maintenance and repair. It was supported by the ILO-China Partnership Programme on Strengthening Skills Development in ASEAN through South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Participants gained theoretical knowledge and practical skills, alongside training in occupational safety and health, environmentally sustainable work practices and workers' rights. They also received information on employment opportunities and pathways to decent work.

Heat Stress Could Cost Sri Lanka and Maldives 147,000 Jobs by 2040



Rising workplace temperatures could significantly undermine employment and economic growth in Sri Lanka and the Maldives, according to new studies by the ILO. By 2040, heat-related reductions in working hours could amount to approximately 147,000 full-time jobs across the two countries, including 145,000 in Sri Lanka and 2,400 in the Maldives, even under a low-emissions scenario.

The combined annual GDP losses are projected to reach US$26.6 billion, with Sri Lanka accounting for US$26 billion and the Maldives US$576 million, compared with the 1985–2014 historical baseline. The studies identify agriculture, services, manufacturing and construction as vulnerable sectors in Sri Lanka, while services and construction face the greatest risks in the Maldives.

The ILO recommends adjusting working hours, introducing work-rest cycles, providing shade, drinking water and cooling facilities, strengthening workplace heat monitoring and occupational safety standards, and raising awareness of heat-related risks

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

Inflation	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2025			2026		
				June	July	August	June	July	August
General	9.73	10.03	8.68	8.48	8.55	8.29	9.16	8.32	8.26
Food	10.66	10.70	8.06	7.39	7.56	7.60	8.60	7.16	7.02
Non-Food	8.86	9.47	9.20	9.37	9.38	8.90	9.61	9.28	9.32
Clothing and Footwear	8.46	11.27	11.73	15.40	15.80	13.89	9.64	9.75	1.71
Electricity and Fuels	9.87	8.89	8.31	7.66	7.80	7.62	9.63	9.48	9.44
Household Equipment	12.88	8.28	7.12	8.84	9.27	8.11	6.43	6.58	6.67
Health	3.63	7.65	3.93	4.24	4.10	3.80	4.28	3.90	3.48
Transportation	7.25	6.24	7.64	6.43	7.08	6.75	10.10	9.34	9.41
Recreation & Culture	13.97	8.03	8.92	8.26	8.90	8.47	9.80	8.80	9.30
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	9.35	14.15	18.90	15.25	15.19	15.03	14.98	14.49	14.75

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		
				June	July	August	June	July	August
General	9.77	10.20	8.72	8.46	8.55	8.39	9.23	8.36	8.31
Food	10.68	10.56	7.93	7.14	7.36	7.50	8.52	7.14	7.01
Non-Food	8.72	9.85	9.48	9.72	9.73	9.28	9.89	9.53	9.59
Clothing and Footwear	-2.18	9.64	10.44	12.41	12.62	12.08	9.51	9.76	9.96
Electricity and Fuels	-3.36	10.36	10.14	9.63	9.86	9.51	11.82	11.72	11.11
Household Equipment	-2.08	8.16	7.43	9.44	9.98	8.92	6.46	6.58	6.35
Health	-5.28	7.39	3.44	3.23	3.53	3.45	3.82	3.61	3.67
Transportation	-1.74	7.14	7.87	7.31	8.48	7.40	9.99	8.75	8.59
Recreation & Culture	-3.08	8.37	8.52	8.92	9.69	8.40	8.88	7.70	7.51
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	-4.12	12.83	19.47	15.67	15.89	16.19	14.63	14.18	15.39

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		
				June	July	August	June	July	August
General	9.58	10.05	8.70	8.94	8.95	8.24	9.01	8.24	8.20
Food	10.66	11.03	8.40	7.99	8.04	7.87	8.76	7.21	7.04
Non-Food	8.87	9.43	8.89	9.53	9.55	8.49	9.16	8.90	8.97
Clothing and Footwear	11.49	14.27	13.95	20.82	21.55	16.96	9.85	9.72	9.91
Electricity and Fuels	8.44	7.09	6.00	5.26	5.28	5.29	6.85	6.61	7.29
Household Equipment	11.34	8.51	6.56	7.75	7.98	6.66	6.36	6.59	7.27
Health	5.03	8.18	4.93	6.39	5.29	4.52	5.24	4.50	3.08
Transportation	6.19	7.03	7.51	7.50	7.67	6.47	10.09	9.83	10.22
Recreation & Culture	15.20	8.27	7.24	6.81	6.95	6.02	9.11	8.86	9.90
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	10.18	15.75	18.65	15.53	15.12	14.26	15.38	14.84	14.03

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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

Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	June '26	July '26	August '26
General	115.33	124.68	134.78	139.12	139.48	140.15
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.74	8.10	*8.10*	*8.18*	*8.22*	*8.05*
1. Agriculture	**115.66**	**125.31**	**135.57**	**139.83**	**140.12**	**140.84**
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.08	8.35	8.18	8.21	8.24	8.07
i) Agriculture & Livestock	115.81	125.56	*136.02*	*140.37*	*140.60*	*141.34*
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.17	8.41	8.33	*8.35*	*8.40*	*8.21*
ii) Fisheries	113.09	121.26	128.08	130.74	132.08	132.59
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.35	7.22	*5.63*	*5.75*	*5.63*	*5.59*
2. Industry	**114.72**	**123.60**	**133.45**	**137.78**	**138.17**	**138.80**
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.24	7.74	7.96	8.11	8.15	7.97
i) Construction	114.29	123.12	*132.84*	*137.11*	*137.55*	*138.16*
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.26	7.71	7.90	*8.09*	*8.12*	*7.95*
ii) Production	**117.69**	**127.03**	**137.69**	**142.45**	**142.57**	**143.25**
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.70	7.94	*8.40*	*8.24*	*8.31*	*8.13*
3. Service	**116.22**	**125.95**	**136.37**	**141.14**	**141.62**	**142.21**
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.29	8.38	8.28	8.34	8.39	8.25

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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

Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	June '26	July '26	August'26
General	112.92	122.02	132.39	136.65	136.86	137.56
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.98	8.05	*8.49*	*8.66*	*8.72*	*8.45*
1. Agriculture	**112.51**	**121.77**	**132.40**	**136.59**	**136.66**	**137.21**
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.6	8.23	8.74	8.60	8.62	8.43
i) Agriculture & Livestock	112.5	121.76	*132.41*	*136.62*	*136.68*	*137.23*
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.58	8.23	8.76	*8.61*	*8.63*	*8.44*
ii) Fisheries	113.66	123.21	129.49	131.43	132.51	133.19
percentage change (Point to Point)	9.85	8.40	*5.10*	*5.19*	*5.18*	*5.12*
2. Industry	**113.41**	**122.33**	**132.43**	**136.69**	**136.97**	**137.68**
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.39	7.85	8.26	8.59	8.63	8.36
i) Construction	113.12	121.98	*132.17*	*136.45*	*136.72*	*137.46*
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.24	7.83	8.34	*8.70*	*8.74*	*8.44*
ii) Production	115.97	125.36	134.77	138.86	139.10	139.59
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.76	8.10	*7.50*	*7.65*	*7.73*	*7.66*
3. Service	**111.75**	**121.30**	**132.16**	**136.56**	**136.84**	**137.77**
percentage change (Point to Point)	5.87	8.54	8.96	9.09	9.30	8.87

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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

Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	June '26	July '26	August '26
General	113.92	122.57	132.20	136.41	136.68	137.30
percentage change (Point to Point)	*6.48*	*7.59*	*7.86*	*7.94*	*7.98*	*7.87*
1. Agriculture	**113.08**	**122.04**	**131.49**	**135.27**	**135.71**	**136.34**
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.16	7.92	7.75	7.79	7.80	7.73
I. Agriculture & Livestock	113.32	122.74	133.42	137.71	137.82	138.45
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.3	8.32	8.70	8.67	8.75	8.62
II. Fisheries	112.47	120.25	126.65	129.15	130.41	131.03
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.69	6.92	5.32	5.49	5.37	5.42
2. Industry	**114.28**	**122.50**	**131.87**	**136.10**	**136.27**	**136.91**
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.51	7.19	7.65	7.81	7.86	7.71
I. Construction	114.18	122.31	131.60	135.77	135.96	136.59
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.49	7.12	7.59	7.76	7.81	7.66
II. Production	116.37	126.45	137.55	142.77	142.78	143.35
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.16	8.66	8.78	8.87	8.88	8.86
3. Service	**115.12**	**124.83**	**136.48**	**142.13**	**142.35**	**142.82**
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.22	8.43	9.35	9.08	9.22	9.18

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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

Sector	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	June '26	July '26	August'26
General	114.45	123.88	133.90	138.23	138.75	139.46
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.18	8.23	8.08	8.24	8.30	8.08
1. Agriculture	**113.68**	**123.28**	**133.41**	**137.71**	**138.17**	**138.90**
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.72	8.44	8.22	8.44	8.49	8.29
I. Agriculture & Livestock	113.68	123.28	133.51	137.87	138.29	139.04
percentage change (Point to Point)	6.71	8.45	8.29	8.53	8.59	8.39
II. Fisheries	113.68	123.14	130.33	132.92	134.22	134.55
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.1	8.32	5.84	5.73	5.46	5.13
2. Industry	**114.87**	**123.99**	**133.92**	**138.18**	**138.84**	**139.56**
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.16	7.94	8.01	8.08	8.14	7.88
I. Construction	113.95	122.80	132.41	136.63	137.58	138.17
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.28	7.76	7.82	7.98	8.04	7.82
II. Production	116.49	126.41	136.98	141.33	141.41	142.40
percentage change (Point to Point)	7.33	8.27	8.38	8.27	8.34	8.01
3. Service	**117.17**	**126.89**	**136.61**	**141.46**	**141.81**	**142.23**
percentage change (Point to Point)	8.16	8.29	7.66	7.80	7.84	7.70

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

স্কয়ার

xpel natural
মস্কিউটো রিপেলেন্ট স্প্রে



ডেঙ্গুবাহী মশা থেকে ৪ ঘণ্টা পর্যন্ত*
নিশ্চিত প্রাকৃতিক সুরক্ষা

সরাসরি ত্বকে ব্যবহারোপযোগী

স্কয়ার টয়লেট্রিজ লিমিটেড

*ল্যাবে পরীক্ষিত

TRANSTEC

SMALL APPLIANCES



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

Visit: www.transcomdigital.com

A TRANSCOM Product

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