

 NOVEMBER 2025

ECONOINSIGHTS

Monthly Economic and Capital Market Overview



Prepared by :
EBLSL Research



Contact Us
research@eblsecurities.com

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www.eblsecurities.com



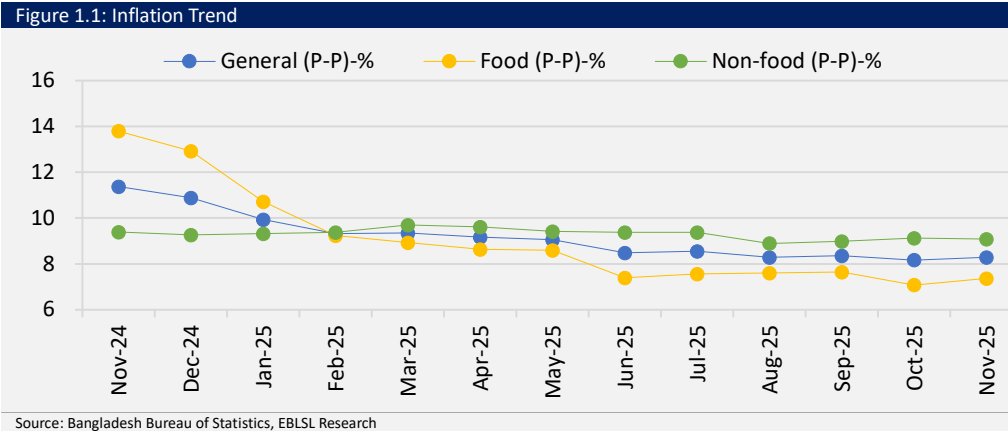
Chronology	
1.0	Inflation
2.0	Domestic Fiscal
3.0	Money & Banking
4.0	External Sector
5.0	Capital Market
6.0	Appendix

Bangladesh: Key Economic Indicators			
Indicators	Figure	Dated on	
Nominal GDP	USD 461.6 bn	FY2024-25 ^P	
GDP Growth (Real)-YoY-%	3.97%	FY2024-25 ^P	
Inflation (P to P)-%	8.29%	Nov-25	
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-0.10%	Sep'25	
10 Year T-bond Rate	10.39%	Nov-25	
Exchange Rate	BDT 122.3	Nov-25	
GDP Per Capita	USD 2,671.0	FY2024-25 ^P	
GNI Per Capita	USD 2,820.0	FY2024-25 ^P	

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research | Note: P=Provisional

Since the political upheaval following the July-24 uprising, Bangladesh’s economy has been navigating a tightrope — with reforms and government initiatives igniting optimism on one side, while enduring economic and political challenges continue to strain growth and stability on the other. However, early signs of recovery have begun to emerge, supported by resilient exports, strong remittance inflows, and a relatively stable foreign exchange position that have eased pressures on the macroeconomic front. Looking ahead, the approaching national election and a transition to an elected government are expected to revive business confidence, encouraging investment and the resumption of business activities across sectors. Building on these developments, international development agencies projected GDP growth of around 5% for FY’26, signaling a gradual yet steady rebound in economic activity. However, political frictions amid the electoral transition, persistent banking sector vulnerabilities, and muted private sector investment continue to pose significant risks.

1.0 Inflation: Seasonal food price hikes keep inflation elevated amid ongoing lean season.



- General inflation rose to 8.29% in Nov-25, reversing the decline seen in Oct-25, primarily driven by seasonal food price pressures during the lean season. Meanwhile, food inflation accelerated to 7.36%, increased by 28 bps MoM, while non-food inflation eased to 9.08%. Looking ahead, headline inflation is expected to soften modestly in the near term, supported by favorable base effects, winter harvests, and the central bank’s hawkish monetary stance. However, factors such as election-related spending, continued dollar purchases by the central bank, and liquidity support to distressed banks could limit efforts to contain inflation within the 6.5-7.0% target range in H1’26.

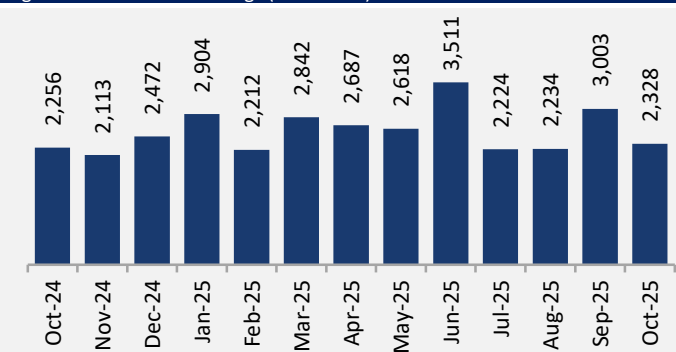
Exhibit 1.1: Inflation

(In %)	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25
General (P-P)-%	11.38	10.89	9.94	9.32	9.35	9.17	9.05	8.48	8.55	8.29	8.36	8.17	8.29
Food (P-P)-%	13.80	12.92	10.72	9.24	8.93	8.63	8.59	7.39	7.56	7.60	7.64	7.08	7.36
Non-food (P-P)-%	9.39	9.26	9.32	9.38	9.70	9.61	9.42	9.37	9.38	8.90	8.98	9.13	9.08

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, EBLSL Research

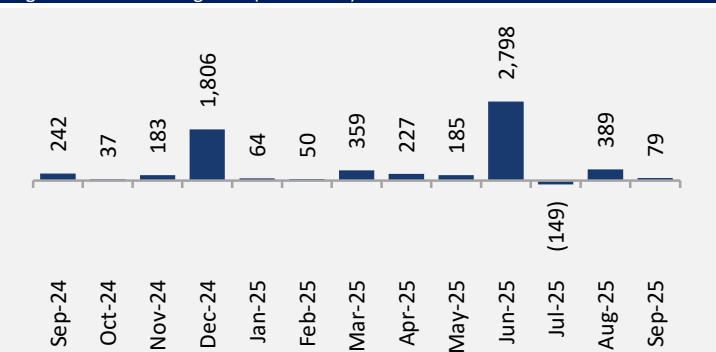
2.0 Domestic Fiscal: Revenue shortfalls, sluggish foreign aid inflows, and subdued NSC sales heightened fiscal stress.

Figure 2.1: Revenue Earnings (In mn USD)



Source: National Board of Revenue, EBLSL Research

Figure 2.2: Net Foreign Aid (In mn USD)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

- Revenue collection for the first four months of FY'26 totaled USD 9,789 million, marking a 17.5% YoY growth in BDT terms, but 12.4% below the period's target of USD 11,178 million. The growth was largely supported by a relatively stable political and economic environment and a low base effect from last year's business disruptions. Nonetheless, achieving the revised FY'26 target of USD 45,310 million could be challenging amid muted private investment, weak import demand, and subdued economic activity expected during the political transition period.
- After a brief rebound in Aug-25, net foreign aid fell again in Sep-25 to USD 79 million, reflecting a 67.5% YoY decline. Aid disbursements are expected to remain subdued in FY'26, amid limited fresh commitments from development partners, the absence of new development projects, and the interim government's focus on curbing low-priority projects. Additionally, the expiry of grace periods on large external loans associated with several mega projects is likely to increase debt servicing obligations, further constraining net aid inflows in the near term.
- Net sales of NSC remained in positive territory for the third consecutive month, reaching USD 31 million in Sep-25, but plunged 90.9% YoY from USD 342 million in Sep-24. This sharp fall in NSC sales signals a notable shift in investor preference toward higher-yielding deposits and government securities.

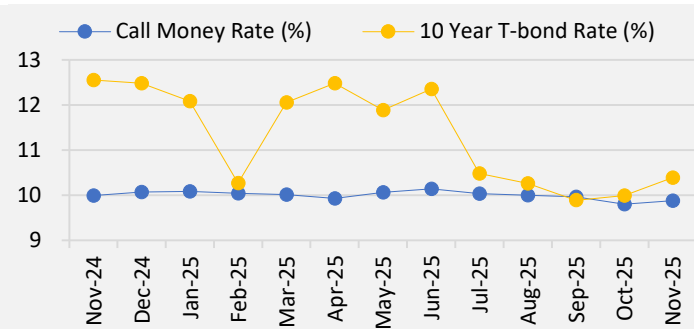
Exhibit 2.1: Domestic Fiscal

(In USD mn)	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Tax Revenue Earnings	2,256	2,113	2,472	2,904	2,212	2,842	2,687	-	3,511	2,224	2,234	3,003	2,328
Net Foreign Aid	37	183	1,806	64	50	359	227	185	2,798	(149)	389	79	-
Net Sale of NSC	(269)	(286)	(327)	(391)	-	-	103	125	(14)	106	23	31	-

Source: National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

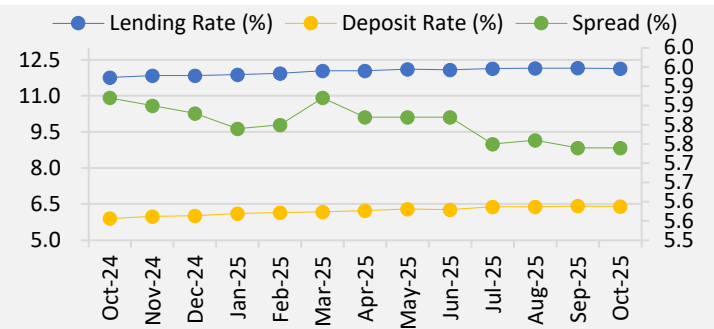
3.0 Money & Banking: Improving liquidity conditions to keep short-term market rates on a stable trajectory.

Figure 3.1: Interest Rates



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.2: Lending & Deposit Rates



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

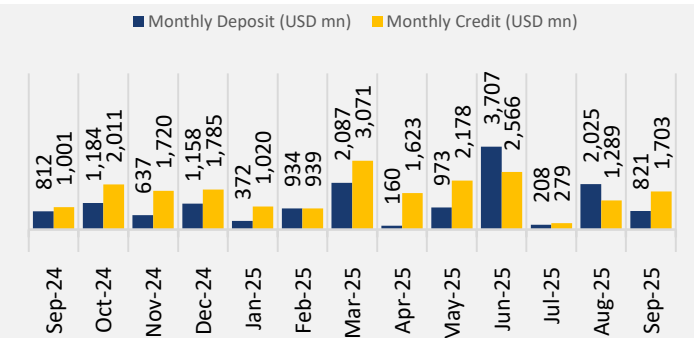
- The call money rate remained broadly stable in Nov-25, edging up by 8 basis points to 9.88%, amid a stronger interbank market following the discontinuation of the central bank’s SDF, namely a lending window. This stable trend of call money rate signals improving liquidity conditions, which is expected to soften call money rates ahead.
- The 10-year T-bond yield rose by 40 bps in Nov-25 to 10.39%, driven by a modest increase in government borrowing amid lower revenue collection. The uptick also reflects banks’ reluctance to park excess funds in longer-tenor securities, as they focus on maintaining efficient asset allocation ahead of the year-end closure. However, yields are expected to gradually soften amidst improved liquidity and subdued private-sector credit demand.
- In Oct-25, the banking sector’s weighted average lending and deposit rates stood at 12.14% and 6.40%, respectively, resulting in an average interest rate spread of 5.74%. The central bank has signaled that if inflation falls below 8.2%, it may reduce the policy rate, which would likely lead to a gradual easing of banking sector interest rates.

Exhibit 3.1: Money & Banking – Interest Rates and Spread

(In %)	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25
Call Money Rate	9.99	10.07	10.08	10.04	10.01	9.93	10.06	10.14	10.03	10.00	9.96	9.80	9.88
Inter Bank Repo Rate	10.16	10.47	10.29	10.04	10.21	10.26	10.26	10.22	10.31	-	-	-	-
10 Year T-bond Rate	12.55	12.48	12.08	10.27	12.05	12.48	11.88	12.35	10.48	10.26	9.89	9.99	10.39
Lending Rate	11.84	11.84	11.89	11.94	12.04	12.05	12.11	12.08	12.14	12.15	12.16	12.14	-
Deposit Rate	5.99	6.01	6.10	6.14	6.17	6.23	6.29	6.26	6.39	6.39	6.42	6.40	-
Spread	5.85	5.83	5.79	5.80	5.87	5.82	5.82	5.82	5.75	5.76	5.74	5.74	-

Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.3: Monthly Deposits and Credits (In USD mn)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.4: Excess Liquidity (In USD mn)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

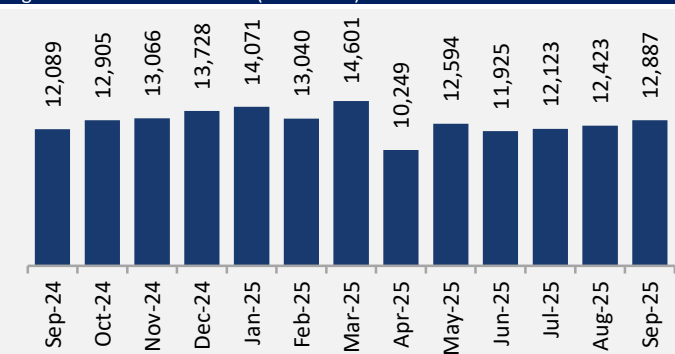
- Monthly deposit growth in the banking system slowed in Sep-25, totaling USD 821 million after several months of steady growth, as banks with surplus liquidity reduced deposit rates while treasury bill yields fell by about 187 bps over two months, reducing incentives for depositors. Meanwhile, total credit disbursement rose sharply by 70% YoY to USD 1,703 million, reflecting improving business confidence ahead of the national election and expectations of greater political and economic stability. With limited investment alternatives and declining returns from government securities, banks have shifted focus toward lending, particularly raising rates on high-demand retail products, while corporate lending rates remained largely unchanged.
- Excess liquidity reached USD 25,164 million in Aug-25, rising sharply by 90% YoY as banks curtailed lending amidst weak private-sector credit demand. Moreover, sustained remittance inflows and persistent foreign-exchange purchases by the central bank added fresh liquidity to the system. With limited investment opportunities and elevated credit risk, much of the surplus funds remain parked in government securities rather than being extended as loans. As political stability improves and businesses regain momentum after the election, excess liquidity is likely to gradually unwind.

Exhibit 3.2: Money & Banking - Monthly Deposits and Credits, and Excess Liquidity

(In USD mn)	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25
Monthly Deposit	812	1,184	637	1,158	372	934	2,087	160	973	3,707	208	2,025	821
Monthly Credit	1,001	2,011	1,720	1,785	1,020	939	3,081	1,623	2,178	2,566	279	1,289	1,703
Excess Liquidity	13,195	15,138	16,535	17,857	18,764	20,269	19,212	21,784	18,509	23,111	22,855	25,164	-

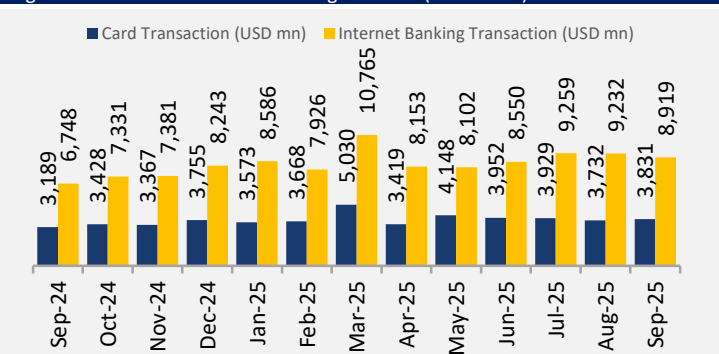
Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.5: MFS Transaction (In USD mn)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.6: Card and Internet Banking Statistics (In USD mn)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

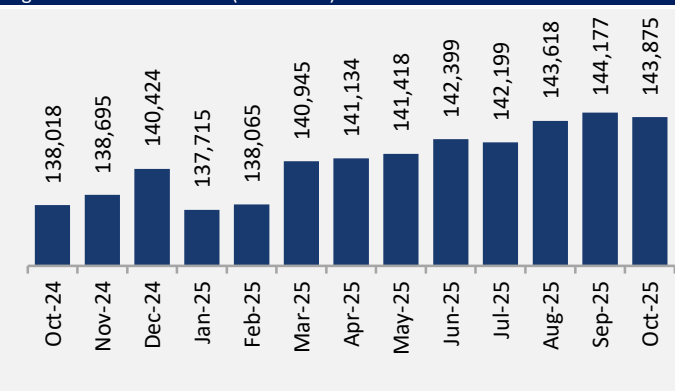
- Mobile Financial Service (MFS) transactions rose to USD 12,887 million in Sep-25, up 6.60% YoY, driven by wider digital payment adoption for merchant purchases, salary and utility payments, alongside improved financial inclusion, higher smartphone usage, and supportive regulatory initiatives encouraging cashless transactions.
- Card transactions reached USD 3,831 million in Sep-25, marking a 20.1% YoY increase, driven by the continued expansion of Point-of-Sale (POS) networks and growing E-commerce activity. Similarly, internet banking transactions rose to USD 8,919 million, reflecting a 32.1% YoY surge, supported by the growing adoption of digital banking services and the wider availability of real-time fund transfer facilities.

Exhibit 3.3: Money & Banking - MFS & Internet Banking Transactions

(In USD mn)	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25
MFS	12,089	12,905	13,066	13,728	14,071	13,040	14,601	10,249	12,594	11,925	12,123	12,423	12,887
Card	3,189	3,428	3,367	3,755	3,573	3,668	5,030	3,419	4,148	3,952	3,929	3,732	3,831
Internet Banking	6,748	7,331	7,381	8,243	8,586	7,926	10,765	8,153	8,102	8,550	9,259	9,232	8,919

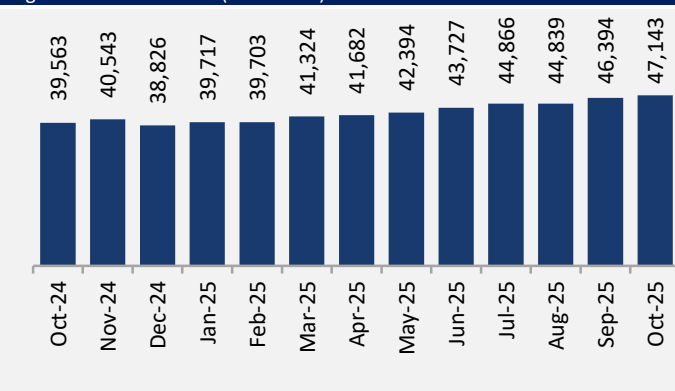
Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.7: Private Credit (In mn USD)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 3.8: Public Credit (In mn USD)



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

- Private sector credit growth remained sluggish throughout the year, plunged further to 6.23% YoY in Oct-25. This marks one of the lowest levels of private sector credit demand historically and falls well short of the Bangladesh Bank’s modest H1’26 target of 7.20%. The weak credit growth from private sector reflects reduced demand for capital investment and working-capital financing, driven by elevated lending rates under a tight monetary stance, heightened political uncertainty ahead of the national election, and subdued business confidence. However, a potential policy rate cut and improved post-election sentiment could encourage a gradual pickup in private sector credit demand, provided continuance of macroeconomic stability.
- Public sector credit growth increased to 21.43% YoY in Oct-25, surpassing the BB’s H1’26 target of 20.40%. The rise reflects higher government borrowing from commercial banks through T-Bills and T-Bonds to finance the fiscal deficit amid weak revenue collection and rising operational expenses. Additionally, the government’s elevated borrowing plan for the Oct–Dec quarter suggests that public sector credit growth will likely remain high in the near term.
- NPL in Bangladesh’s banking sector has continued to break records, reaching a new high of 35.73% in Sep-25, amounting to BDT 6.44 trillion, as tighter oversight and international classification standards have exposed the true depletion of long-suppressed distressed and fraudulent loans in the money market. As regulatory scrutiny intensifies, more legacy defaults are expected to emerge, pushing NPL levels higher in the quarters ahead. Aiming to tackle these mammoth-sized distressed assets, the central bank has introduced a partial write-off policy, expected to reduce reported NPLs by removing irrecoverable portions of defaulted loans, alongside a loan rescheduling policy that allows repayment terms of up to 10 years with only a 2% down payment.

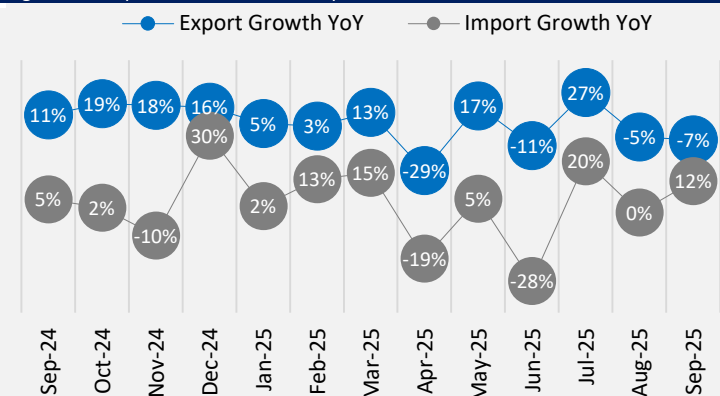
Exhibit 3.4: Money & Banking - Private Sector Credit and Public Sector Credit

(In USD mn)	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25
Private Credit	138,018	138,695	140,424	137,715	138,065	140,945	141,134	141,418	142,399	142,199	143,618	144,177	143,875
Growth (YoY)	8.30%	7.66%	7.28%	7.15%	6.81%	7.57%	7.50%	7.17%	6.49%	6.52%	6.35%	6.29%	6.23%
Public Credit	39,563	40,543	38,826	39,717	39,703	41,324	41,682	42,394	43,727	44,866	44,839	46,394	47,143
Growth (YoY)	14.37%	18.18%	16.32%	16.62%	13.39%	15.12%	9.83%	10.23%	13.15%	12.78%	14.81%	24.45%	21.43%
Domestic Credit	177,581	179,238	179,250	177,432	177,769	182,269	182,816	183,812	186,126	187,066	188,457	190,571	191,018
Classified Loan			20.20%			24.13%			34.40			35.73	

Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research | Note: Classified loans are reported at quarter-end, Growth (YoY) in BDT terms.

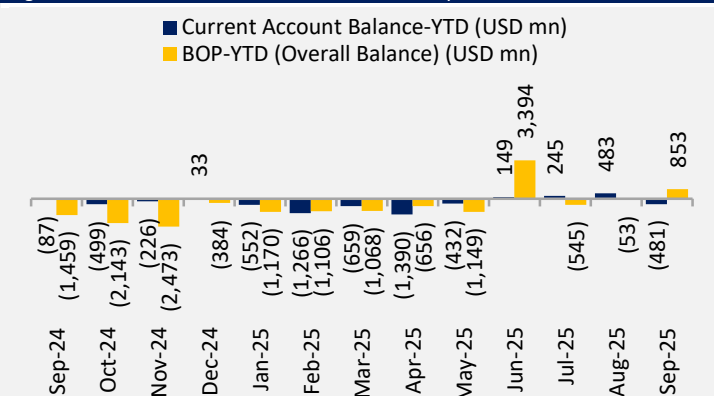
4.0 External Sector: Stable reserves and rising remittances cushion the impact of moderation in export earnings.

Figure 4.1: Export Growth YoY and Import Growth YoY



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

Figure 4.2: Current Account Balance, Balance of Payment



Source: Bangladesh Bank, EBLSL Research

- Export momentum remains subdued, as merchandise exports recorded two consecutive months of decline, evident from the 4.7% and 7.0% YoY decline in Aug-25 and Sep-25 respectively. Moreover, recent EPB data further indicates that exports continued their downward trend through Nov-25, weighed down by a higher tariff regime, ongoing political uncertainty, and intensifying competition in key European and US markets. However, front-loading of imports by major US buyers during Jul-25 ahead of the new tariff regime, have also somewhat contributed to the reduction of export proceeds in the subsequent months. Nevertheless, despite the recent negative trend, cumulative export earnings in the first five months of FY26 remained broadly stable compared with the same period last year, supported by advance orders placed earlier in the year amid uncertainty over US reciprocal tariffs.
- Merchandise imports rose to USD 5.9 billion in Sep-25 (12.1% YoY growth) despite the ongoing slowdown in private sector investments, driven by renewed industrial demand following the partial easing of import restrictions and improved foreign exchange stability. However, recent LC settlements underscore sustained weakness in import-linked business activities. According to BB data, LC settlements declined to USD 4.9 billion in Nov-25 from USD 5.4 billion a year earlier, marking a 10.0% YoY contraction, following an 11.5% YoY decline in Oct-25, since businesses continue to defer major capital expenditures amid tight monetary conditions and lingering political uncertainty.
- Remittance inflows rose to USD 2.9 billion in Nov-25, marking a 12.7% MoM growth, supported by increased use of official channels amid a stabilized exchange rate regime.
- Gross foreign exchange reserves remained largely stable above USD 30 billion for four consecutive months; however, weaker-than-expected export earnings and elevated import payments exerted pressure on net foreign currency inflows, leading to an approximate USD 1.0 billion decline in reserves to USD 31.12 billion in Nov-25.

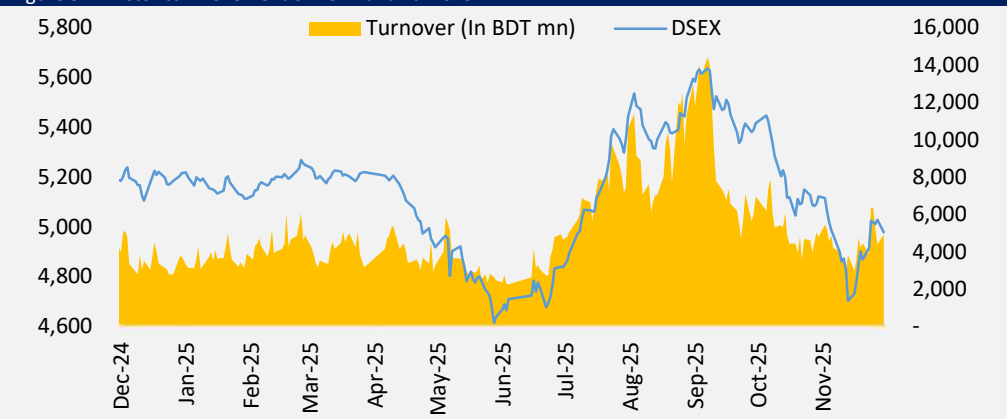
Exhibit 4.1: External Sector

(In USD mn)	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25
Export (FOB)	3,852	4,250	4,045	3,673	3,840	2,708	4,301	3,091	4,425	3,504	3,163	-	-
Import (FOB)	5,053	6,075	6,026	5,621	5,568	5,493	5,454	4,112	5,929	4,953	5,915	-	-
CA Balance-YTD	(226)	33	(552)	(1,266)	(659)	(1,390)	(432)	149	245	483	(481)	-	-
BOP-YTD	(2,473)	(384)	(1,170)	(1,106)	(1,068)	(656)	(1,149)	3,394	(545)	(53)	853	-	-
Remittance	2,200	2,639	2,185	2,528	3,296	2,752	2,970	2,821	2,478	2,422	2,686	2,563	2,889
Exchange Rate	120.0	120.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	123.0	122.7	122.5	121.6	121.8	122.3	122.3
Forex Reserve	24,456	26,204	25,308	26,137	25,500	27,412	25,799	30,511	29,800	31,172	31,427	32,149	31,119
Forex Reserve-BPM6	18,736	21,359	19,964	20,907	20,353	22,024	20,567	25,512	24,780	26,174	26,547	27,541	26,401

Source: Bangladesh Bank, Eastern Bank PLC, EBLSL Research | Note: P=Provisional

5.0 Capital Market: Market extends losing streak as persistent uncertainty keeps investors on the sidelines.

Figure 5.1: Historical Movement of DSEX and Turnover



Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange, EBLSL Research

- The capital bourse extended its losing streak for a third consecutive month, weighed down by investor anxiety over the market impact of the revised margin rules, lingering uncertainties on the political front, and restructuring initiatives in the bank and financial sector, which prompted a cautious stance among market participants. The month began on a weak footing as the subdued investor confidence waned further amid media reports on the nullified share value of five liquidity-strapped Islami banks, while the market failed to earn any subsequent breather since market sentiment witnessed a fresh blow over investors’ ambiguity on the newly enacted margin rules. Consequently, the capital bourse suffered the brunt of persistent investor woes, with the single-day DSEX slipping to a five-month low of 4,703 points, since rattled investors opted to reduce their investment exposure to the market’s ailing momentum. Although bargain hunters eventually turned back to the market to capitalize on perceived undervalued stocks following broader market corrections, also supported by some optimism surrounding the long-awaited central bank funding support for ICB, their momentum fell short of offsetting broader pessimism and meaningfully reviving the market from its continued downturn. The subdued sentiment was further reflected in a 14% MoM (in BDT terms) decline in average daily turnover, which dropped to USD 36 million in Nov-25 from USD 42 million in the previous month. Investors mostly stayed on the sidelines, waiting for some easing of uncertainties across the trading board, along with clearer signals on the country’s political front. Meanwhile, the benchmark index, DSEX, shed 143 points, or 2.8% MoM, to close at 4,979 points.

Exhibit 5.1: Capital Market

Index	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25
DSEX	5,193	5,216	5,113	5,247	5,219	4,918	4,638	4,838	5,443	5,594	5,416	5,122	4,979
DS30	1,916	1,940	1,904	1,906	1,915	1,823	1,730	1,816	2,114	2,194	2,082	1,988	1,917
DSMEX	1,091	1,091	1,086	1,018	990	923	926	1,036	976	914	968	977	851
(In USD mn)													
Daily Average Turnover	42	36	30	38	34	33	27	27	60	77	72	42	36
Monthly Foreign Trade	30	13	15	22	14	35	41	23	40	31	36	30	10*
Market Capitalization	55,267	55,219	54,494	56,998	55,235	53,818	52,621	53,961	58,118	59,849	59,529	57,206	56,032
Mkt Cap to GDP Ratio	12.0%	12.0%	11.8%	12.3%	12.0%	11.7%	11.4%	11.7%	12.6%	13.0%	12.9%	12.4%	12.1%
MF AUM (Close-End)	407	407	397	396	385	380	355	362	393	395	386	372	369

Source: Dhaka Stock Exchange, EBLSL Research | Note: P=Provisional, *Till November 15, 2025

6.0 Appendix: Overview of Global Economic Indicators and Major World Market Indices.

Exhibit 6.1: Global Economic Indicators

Country	Nominal GDP (USD bn)	GDP Growth (Real)-YoY	Inflation (P to P)	CA Balance (% of GDP)	Interest rate (10 Yr T-bond)	Exchange rate (USD)	GDP per capita (U.S. dollars)
Frontier Markets							
Bangladesh	461.6	3.97%	8.29%	-0.10%	10.39%	122.3	2,671.0
Sri Lanka	74.9	-7.82%	1.50%	-0.99%	11.52%	302.6	3,828.0
Vietnam	433.7	5.05%	3.24%	5.12%	3.79%	26,385.0	4,282.0
Emerging Markets							
India	3,572.1	7.83%	2.07%	-1.21%	6.51%	88.8	2,481.0
China	17,662.0	5.24%	-0.40%	1.50%	1.88%	7.1	12,614.0
Philippines	436.6	5.57%	1.50%	-2.57%	6.03%	57.9	3,805.0
Thailand	515.0	1.87%	-0.79%	1.28%	2.09%	32.3	7,182.0
Malaysia	415.6	3.68%	1.30%	1.20%	3.46%	4.2	11,379.0
Turkey	1,108.5	4.52%	33.29%	-4.07%	29.04%	41.7	13,106.0
Russia	1,997.0	3.59%	8.10%	2.53%	15.05%	82.2	13,817.0
Developed Markets							
USA	27,357.8	2.53%	2.90%	-2.97%	4.12%	1.0	82,769.0
UK	3,344.7	0.15%	3.80%	-2.20%	4.69%	0.7	49,464.0
France	3,031.8	0.87%	1.20%	-0.75%	3.51%	0.9	44,691.0
Australia	1,741.9	2.06%	2.10%	1.22%	4.32%	1.5	64,821.0
Singapore	501.4	1.08%	0.50%	19.77%	1.92%	1.3	84,734.0
Hong Kong	377.0	3.22%	1.10%	9.40%	3.06%	7.8	50,532.0
Germany	4,457.4	-0.31%	2.40%	6.80%	2.70%	0.9	54,343.0

Source: www.investing.com, www.imf.org, www.tradingeconomics.com, www.worldpopulationreview.com, EBLSL Research

Exhibit 6.2: Major World Market Indices

Particulars	Country	Index	% Change				Latest P/E	
			1 Week	1 Month	YTD	1 Year		3 Year
Dow Jones	US	47,716.42	3.18%	0.32%	12.16%	6.25%	38.73%	24.14
S&P 500	US	6,849.09	3.73%	0.13%	16.45%	13.54%	68.01%	27.08
Nasdaq	US	23,365.69	4.91%	-1.51%	21.00%	21.58%	103.49%	43.14
FTSE 100	UK	9,720.51	1.90%	0.03%	18.93%	17.29%	28.60%	14.64
Shanghai	China	3,888.60	1.40%	-1.67%	16.02%	16.90%	22.84%	18.60
Hang Seng	Hong Kong	25,858.89	2.53%	-0.18%	28.91%	33.13%	38.01%	13.03
Taiwan Weighted	Taiwan	21,951.76	4.51%	-2.15%	19.93%	24.09%	84.02%	22.04
SET	Thailand	1,256.69	0.18%	-4.03%	-10.25%	-11.97%	-23.76%	13.61
KOSPI	South Korea	3,926.59	1.90%	-4.40%	63.64%	59.88%	58.34%	17.42
IDX Composite	Indonesia	8,508.71	1.12%	4.22%	20.18%	19.60%	21.19%	21.36
PSEi Composite	Philippines	6,022.24	0.42%	1.56%	-7.76%	-8.95%	-10.58%	10.02
VN 30	Vietnam	1,923.92	1.26%	2.05%	43.07%	46.72%	84.52%	16.50
BSE Sensex	India	85,706.67	0.56%	2.11%	9.68%	7.40%	35.43%	24.54
Karachi 100	Pakistan	166,677.70	2.82%	3.12%	44.78%	64.45%	293.17%	9.12
CSE All-Share	Sri Lanka	22,022.06	-4.18%	-3.58%	38.12%	66.97%	151.11%	10.69
DSEX	Bangladesh	4,978.77	1.28%	-2.80%	-4.56%	-4.12%	-20.16%	10.08*

Source: www.investing.com, www.bloomberg.com, EBLSL Research | Note: *Forward PE excluding stocks with negative earnings

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EBLSL Key Management

Tauhidul Ashraf Fcs	Managing Director	tauhid@eblsecurities.com
M Shahryar Faiz	Chief Operating Officer	shahryar@eblsecurities.com
Md. Asaduzzaman	Chief Financial Officer	asad@eblsecurities.com

EBLSL Research Team

Mohammad Rehan Kabir	Head of Research	kabir@eblsecurities.com
Md Rashadur Rahman Ratul	Senior Research Associate	ratul@eblsecurities.com
Rayhan Ahmed	Senior Research Associate	rayhan@eblsecurities.com
A K M Arif Uzzaman	Senior Research Associate	arifuzzaman@eblsecurities.com

For any queries regarding this report: research@eblsecurities.com

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Our Locations



Head Office:

Jiban Bima Bhaban,
10 Dilkusha C/A, 1st Floor, Dhaka-1000
+88 02 223350016, +88 02 223389254, +88 02 223383247
FAX: +88 02 47112944
info@eblsecurities.com



Dhanmondi Branch:

Sima Blossom, (4th Floor),
House # 390 (Old), 3 (New),
Road # 27 (Old), 16 (New),
Dhanmondi R/A,
Dhaka-1209.
+88 02 9130268, 9130294



Chattogram Branch:

Suraiya Mansion (6th Floor);
30, Agrabad C/A,
Road# Sonargaon Avenue,
Chattogram-4100
+031 2522041-43



Khatungonj Booth:

1625/1351 Ramjoy Mohazon
Lane (Post Office Goli),
Khatungonj, Chattogram-4000
+88 02 333350536, 333350538