

MONTHLY NEWSLETTER



SANEM ROUNDUP

2025: A Year in Perspective

VOLUME 1 | ISSUE 5 | JANUARY 2026

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In 2025,

SANEM significantly deepened its role as a leading policy research and dialogue institution amid a rapidly evolving economic, political, and climate landscape. The year was marked by high-impact research, major national and regional conferences, targeted policy dialogues, and extensive capacity-building initiatives spanning macroeconomic stability, trade, climate change, energy transition, youth, and sustainability. SANEM strengthened evidence-based policymaking through flagship knowledge products, expert group meetings, and training programmes, while expanding platforms for youth engagement, researcher development, and public discourse. With the launch of new initiatives such as the Sustainability Centre and the expansion of outreach and institutional dialogue, SANEM reinforced its commitment to inclusive growth, regional cooperation, and rigorous policy engagement in Bangladesh and South Asia.

SANEM Spotlight



Thinking Aloud Bangladesh's Economy on the Eve of 2026 Volume XII, Issue 8: January 1, 2026



The January issue of Thinking Aloud takes a closer look at Bangladesh's fragile and uneven economic recovery at a time of growing uncertainty. It examines rising poverty risks alongside persistent weaknesses in growth, the financial sector, and labor markets, highlighting how prolonged economic stress is affecting households and employment. The issue argues that restoring confidence and protecting vulnerable groups must go hand in hand with deeper structural reforms, particularly as the future of work continues to evolve. It underscores that the policy choices made in 2026 will play a decisive role in shaping economic stability, inclusion, and sustainable growth.

[Read the full issue here](#)

Highlights 2025



8th SANEM Annual Economists' Conference (SAEC) on Restoring Stability Amid Uncertainties



21-23 February 2025: SANEM hosted the 8th Annual Economists' Conference (SAEC) in Dhaka, focusing on restoring stability in economic and political landscapes. The three-day hybrid event brought together economists, policymakers, and researchers to discuss macroeconomic stability, labor market dynamics, and sustainable development. The conference facilitated informed discussions and strengthened collaboration between academia and policy institutions in Bangladesh and South Asia.

SANEM-BIMSTEC Policy Dialogue on Regional Cooperation ahead of the Sixth BIMSTEC Summit at BIMSTEC Secretariat



12 March 2025: SANEM, in collaboration with the BIMSTEC Secretariat, organized a high-level policy dialogue on “Regional Cooperation and Development: Curtain Raiser to the Sixth BIMSTEC Summit.” The dialogue focused on BIMSTEC’s evolving role in regional cooperation and economic integration in the Bay of Bengal. Discussions covered trade, connectivity, and the strategic importance of BIMSTEC in a changing global context.

SANEM-ActionAid Roundtable on Youth Challenges in the Post-July Movement

7 July 2025: SANEM, in collaboration with ActionAid Bangladesh, hosted a roundtable discussion on “Youth in Transition,” focusing on employment, education, and political participation in post-July movement Bangladesh. Dr. Selim Raihan presented findings from the SANEM–ActionAid Youth Survey 2025, leading to discussions on socio-economic challenges faced by youth. The session provided a platform for youth voices, emphasizing the need for inclusive policy pathways for youth development.



SANEM-IFPRI Workshop on Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Bangladesh, Preparing for COP30



30 July 2025: SANEM and IFPRI organized a workshop on “Climate Change and Bangladesh: Challenges, Actions, and the Road to COP30.” Dr. Selim Raihan and Dr. Barun Deb Pal presented preliminary findings on the economic impacts of climate change. The session focused on policy actions in agriculture, energy, and transport and facilitated group discussions on financing strategies and institutional coordination for COP30 preparations.

SANEM-DFAT Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on Emerging Economy and Trade Policies

26 August 2025: The meeting brought together senior policymakers, business leaders, and government officials to discuss critical issues related to policy coherence, global market dynamics, and Bangladesh’s trade competitiveness. Discussions emphasized the role of the private sector, export diversification, and strategic reforms required to strengthen Bangladesh’s position in the global economy.



SANEM-IFPRI Expert Group Meeting (EGM) on the Future of Green Transportation in Bangladesh

14 September 2025: This EGM was organised as part of SANEM's joint study with IFPRI titled, "Bangladesh's Path to COP30". Focusing on three key sectors: agriculture, energy, and transport; the study aims to assess the challenges posed by climate impacts, evaluate carbon-reducing pathways, and identify strategies to enhance resilience and inclusivity. The meeting addressed key issues such as infrastructure gaps, financial barriers, and policy frameworks, while also explored solutions to strengthen sustainable mobility and reduce emissions in the transport sector.



SANEM Training on Energy Price Fluctuations' Impact on Macroeconomic Stability, Enhancing Analytical Capacity



9 October 2025: SANEM conducted a capacity-building training session on how energy price fluctuations impact macroeconomic stability. The session focused on building analytical capacity and introducing monitoring frameworks to assess the transmission mechanisms of energy price volatility on inflation, output, and fiscal balance, aimed at supporting evidence-based policymaking.

SANEM-DCCI Policy Dialogue on Bangladesh's Industrial Energy Efficiency Policy

30 November 2025: SANEM and DCCI co-hosted a policy dialogue on the draft Industrial Energy Efficiency Policy, with a keynote by Dr. Selim Raihan. Industry and government representatives discussed regulatory gaps, sectoral needs, and investment priorities for improving industrial energy use. The session concluded with a Q&A moderated by the DCCI President and closing remarks from the Chairman of BERC.



Bangladesh Team at SAESM 2025 in Kathmandu: A Delegation Coordinated by SANEM

15-18 November 2025: Ten Bangladeshi undergraduate students participated in the 20th South Asian Economics Students' Meet (SAESM) in Kathmandu. As the country-coordinating organization, SANEM is proud to have prepared, mentored, and supported the delegation, reflecting its commitment to nurturing emerging talent and advancing regional academic collaboration.



SANEM In-house Training Session on Impact Evaluation using Difference-in-Differences (DiD)



27 November 2025: SANEM conducted a session on Impact Evaluation DiD facilitated by Honorary Deputy Director Md. Tuhin Ahmed. Participants were introduced to the theoretical foundations of the DiD method and engaged in hands-on exercises using real data to understand its step-by-step application.

Dr. Selim Raihan's Keynote at High-Level Meeting on LDC Graduation Organized by UN-OHRLLS and Qatar Fund for Development

2 December 2025: Dr. Selim Raihan delivered a keynote presentation on “Integrated & Inclusive Smooth Transition Strategies (STS) for SDG-Aligned National Plans” at a high-level meeting on forging global partnerships for sustainable and resilient graduation of Least Developed Countries. The event was organised by UN-OHRLLS and the Qatar Fund for Development in Doha, Qatar.



SANEM Validation Meeting on the Aging Population Study in Bangladesh

3 December 2025: SANEM hosted a validation meeting for the study on the aging population in Bangladesh. The study has been conducted for Social Science Research Council (SSRC), Planning Division, Ministry of Planning. Key stakeholders reviewed preliminary findings on socio-economic vulnerabilities and institutional care gaps. The discussion aimed to refine the study's framework and ensure the formulation of inclusive, elderly-friendly policy recommendations.



SANEM-IFPRI Advanced Training on Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Modeling in Kathmandu



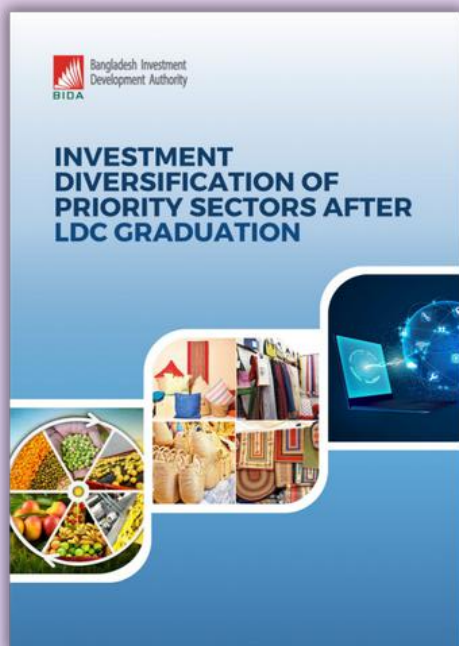
4–7 December 2025: SANEM held an advanced training on CGE Modelling in Kathmandu, Nepal, aimed at strengthening regional capacity for evidence-based policymaking. The training included expert-led modules, coding exercises, and policy discussions to enhance participants' analytical skills in macroeconomic and sectoral policy evaluation.

Dr. Selim Raihan's Talk at UAE-CGIAR Partnership Showcase in Abu Dhabi

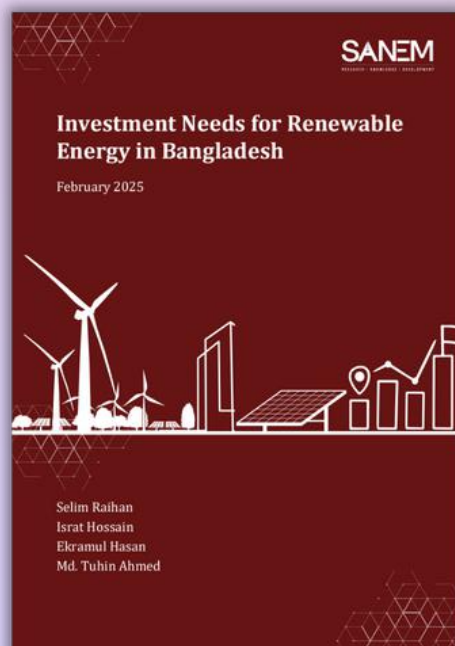
7 December 2025: Dr. Selim Raihan delivered a talk titled "Economywide Modeling Exercises on Future Food Systems" at the UAE-CGIAR Partnership Showcase in Abu Dhabi. His presentation underscored the role of economywide modelling in shaping resilient, sustainable, and climate-responsive food systems.



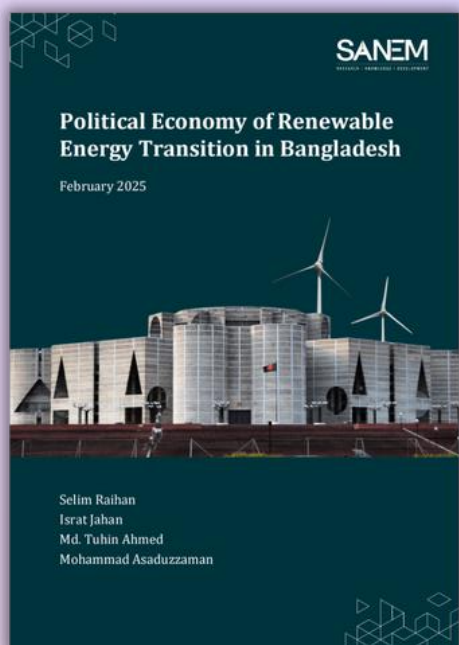
Knowledge Products 2025



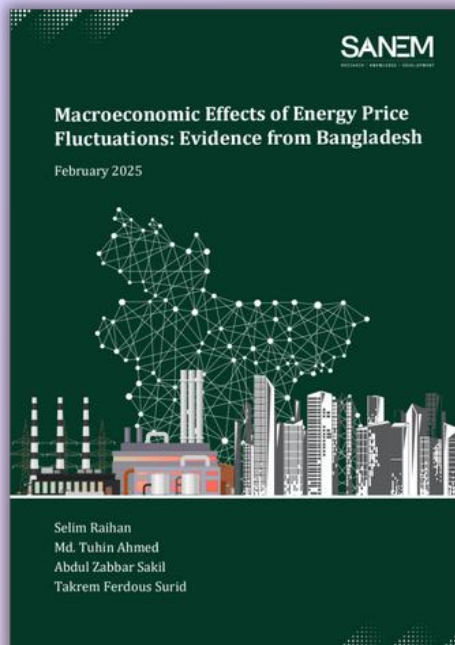
Investment Diversification of Priority Sectors after LDC Graduation



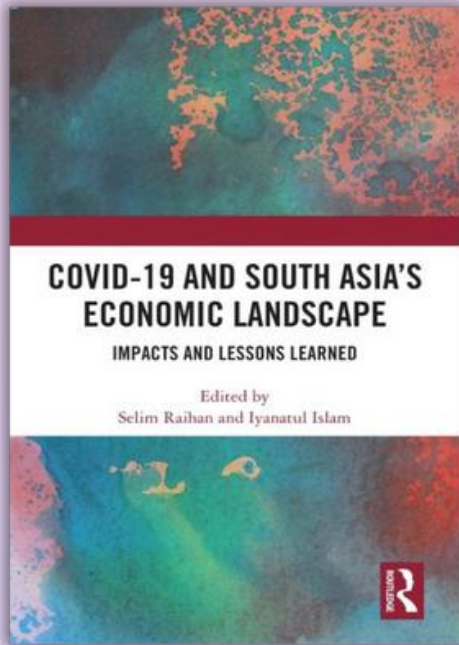
Investment Needs for Renewable Energy in Bangladesh



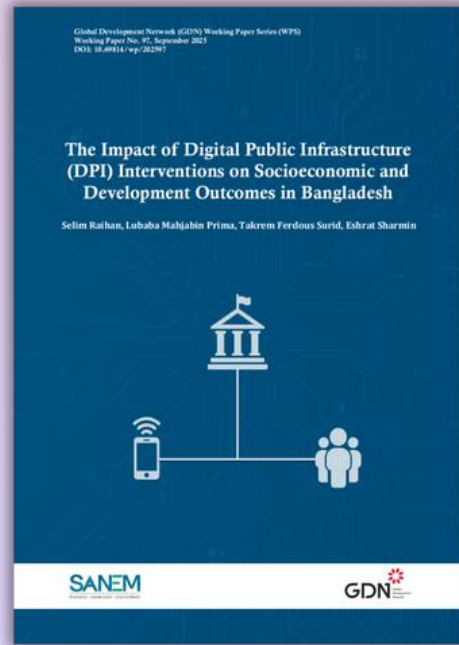
Political Economy of Renewable Energy Transition in Bangladesh



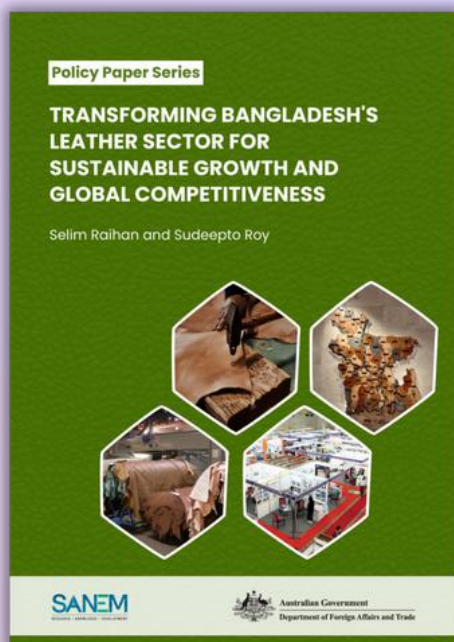
Macroeconomic Effects of Energy Price Fluctuations: Evidence from Bangladesh



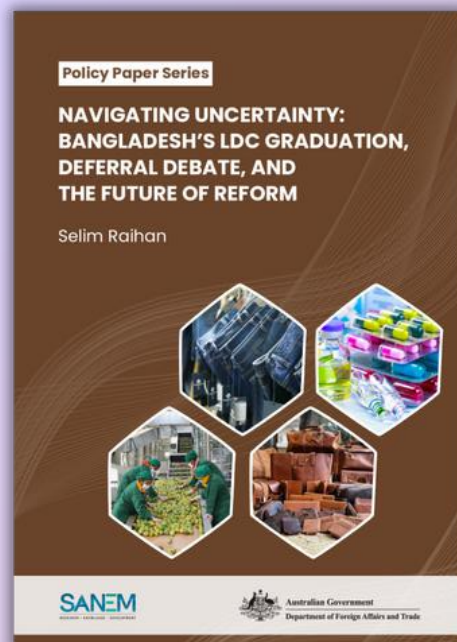
COVID-19 and South Asia's Economic Landscape: Impacts and Lessons Learned



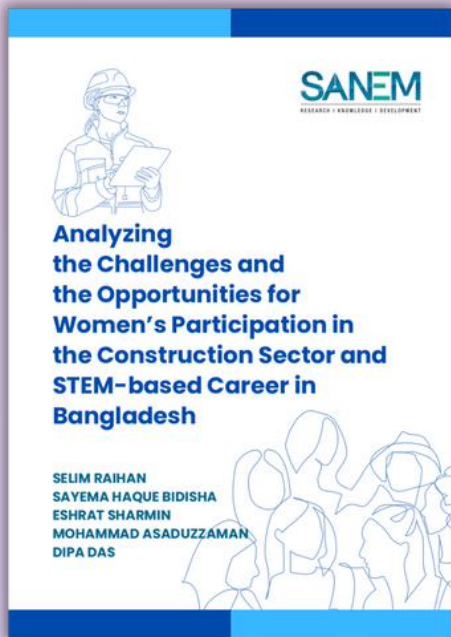
Assessing the Socioeconomic Impacts of Digital Public Infrastructure



Transforming Bangladesh's Leather Sector for Sustainable Growth and Global Competitiveness



Navigating Uncertainty: Bangladesh's LDC Graduation, Deferral Debate, and the Future of Reform



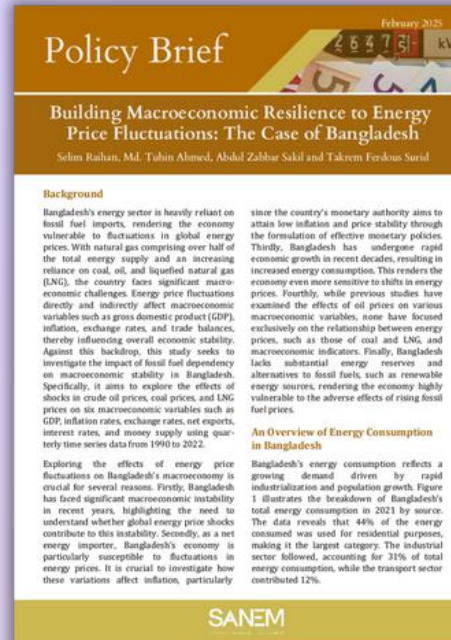
Analyzing the Challenges and the Opportunities for Women's Participation in the Construction Sector and STEM-Based Careers in Bangladesh



Bangladesh's Energy Transition: A Political Economy Perspective



Investment Needs for Bangladesh's Renewable Energy Transition



Building Macroeconomic Resilience to Energy Price Fluctuations: The Case of Bangladesh

Policy Brief

The Renewable Rise: Shaping Bangladesh's Energy Future in the Context of COP30

July 2025

Selim Raihan, Afia Mubashira Hasha and Baran Deb Pal

Globaly, climate change disrupts energy systems through extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and shifting resource availability. Increasing temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, and frequent cyclones pose a threat to energy infrastructure in Bangladesh, a low-lying and climate-vulnerable region. These climate hazards also influence energy consumption patterns and degrade the efficiency of generation systems. As Bangladesh aligns its energy sector to meet development goals, incorporating climate resilience is critical to ensuring long-term sustainability and security. This policy brief outlines the current challenges, reviews government actions, proposes alternative solutions, and assesses their potential economic impacts in the context of Bangladesh's preparation for the 30th COP in November 2025 and the development of the third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Impact of Climate Change

Climate change affects the energy sector by altering supply, demand, and infrastructure stability. Hotter summers increase the demand for cooling, resulting in higher power consumption, while milder winters reduce the need for heating (Bhattacharjee et al., 2021). Increased rainfall may boost hydropower output, but droughts can diminish it (Ismail et al., 2022). Extreme weather events like storms and floods can damage energy infrastructure, causing power outages and escalating maintenance costs (Bairchi & Maki-Espinoza, 2021; Nyongoro, 2024). Water scarcity might limit power plant operations, reducing overall energy production. Bangladesh's energy sector is vulnerable to climate hazards like sea level rise, which threatens coastal power plants. If these plants are disrupted, they could have serious effects on electricity generation and economic growth (Islam et al., 2020). Additionally, rising sea levels and heatwaves weaken energy grids and coastal power plants, impacting energy reliability (Mina et al., 2021). Notable impacts of climate change on the energy sector are listed in Figure 1.

At a Glance

- Climate Threat:** Bangladesh shows a rising trend in CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels, sharply increasing since 2020.
- Policy Alignment:** The 2021 NDC targets significant emission reductions via renewable and efficiency. However, national clean energy plans lack aligned targets and timelines.
- Economywide Impacts:** CGE modeling indicates that rising fossil fuel prices severely undermine Bangladesh's GDP and employment, and exacerbate poverty. Solar electricity offers crucial mitigation.
- Opportunities:** Bangladesh must unify targets, boost renewable capacity, enhance efficiency, and build climate-resilient energy systems to strengthen its global climate leadership.

The Renewable Rise: Shaping Bangladesh's Energy Future in the Context of COP30

Policy Brief

Adapting to Survive: Climate Change and Bangladesh's Agricultural Imperative in the Context of COP30

July 2025

Selim Raihan, Shafo Tasneem and Baran Deb Pal

The agriculture sector is a major contributor to income and employment generation in Bangladesh. As a climate-sensitive sector, climate change has a direct and indirect impact on food security by lowering agricultural productivity and reducing the nutritional quality of food. The sector also contributes to anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. In the base year 2012, the AFOLU (agriculture, forestry, and other land use) sector accounted for 27.35% of total GHG emissions (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, 2022). To combat the challenges related to climate change and food security in Bangladesh, the government has taken various actions. This policy brief outlines the current challenges, reviews government actions, proposes alternative solutions, and assesses their potential economic impacts in the context of Bangladesh's preparation for the 30th COP in November 2025 and the development of the third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Impact of Climate Change

The agriculture sector is a key pillar of the economy, contributing about 11.55% to GDP and employing roughly 44.42% of the labor force (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2023). Given the sector's strong reliance on climatic factors, the impacts of climate change have heightened the vulnerability of the entire economy. By 2050, up to one-third of agricultural output could be lost due to climate variability and extreme events, with crop yield declining by 18% in southern Bangladesh and 6.1% nationwide by 2040 (ADB, 2023).

Figure 1: Major climate change phenomenon impacting agriculture

At a Glance

- Climate Threat:** Bangladesh's agriculture sector is highly vulnerable to climate change, facing rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and sea-level rise.
- Policy Alignment:** The 2021 NDC targets agricultural emission reductions, supported by policies promoting climate-smart agricultural practices.
- Climate Impacts:** CGE modeling shows climate change severely undermines economic progress, impacting GDP, employment, and poverty, but climate-smart agriculture offers powerful mitigation.
- Opportunities:** A unified strategy and strong implementation can enhance food security and position Bangladesh as a climate-smart agriculture leader at COP30.

Adapting to Survive: Climate Change and Bangladesh's Agricultural Imperative in the Context of COP30

Policy Brief

Bangladesh's Climate Policy: Challenges, Actions, and the Road to COP30

June 2025

Selim Raihan and Hridita Raihan

Climate change poses a vital threat to the development trajectory of Bangladesh, given its exposure to climate-related risks such as floods, cyclones, sea-level rise, safety crises, and heat stress (World Bank, 2024a). As one of the most climate-exposed countries globally, Bangladesh's increasing difficulties in maintaining its economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development advances are colossal. These climate stresses disproportionately affect key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, and infrastructure, undermining livelihoods, food security, and social stability. Placing climate resilience within the planning of development is not just an environmental imperative but a critical pillar of developing sustainably and inclusively. This policy brief outlines the current challenges, reviews government actions, proposes alternative solutions, and assesses their potential economic impacts in the context of Bangladesh's preparation for the 30th COP in November 2025 and the development of the third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Climate Change Context in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is globally recognized as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world due to its low-lying terrain, high population density, and reliance on climate-sensitive sectors (World Bank, 2024a). Sea level rise threatens large coastal areas, which are inhabited by millions of people who live off agriculture and fisheries. Since projections indicate a rise in sea level for up to one meter by the end of the century, 15–20% of Bangladesh's coastal land could be submerged, displacing millions and causing widespread loss of arable land (Bangladesh Planning Commission, 2018). In addition, cyclones and storm surges have been increasing in frequency and intensity, and they have caused many catastrophic human and economic loss (Maman et al., 2024). Inland flood events are becoming more erratic and intense, further threatening food production and infrastructure. Saltwater intrusion into freshwater and agricultural land, exacerbated by sea level rise and upstream freshwater diversion, has already affected over a million hectares of agricultural land, cutting rice

At a Glance

- Climate Threat:** Bangladesh faces severe climate risks—floods, cyclones, and sea-level rise—threatening economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development.
- Policy Gaps:** Long-term plans (e.g., Perspective Plan 2041, Delta Plan 2100, Multi Climate Prosperity Plan) lack consistent climate integration and operational mechanisms.
- Key Challenges:** Fragmented coordination, inadequate climate funding, and data/capacity bottlenecks hinder resilience efforts.
- Opportunities:** Leverage the Climate Plan, mainstream climate action into development sectors, and adopt nature-based solutions.

Bangladesh's Climate Policy: Challenges, Actions, and the Road to COP30

Policy Brief

Beyond Fossil Fuels: Charting a Sustainable Transport Pathway for Bangladesh at COP30

July 2025

Selim Raihan, Farha Khan and Baran Deb Pal

The transport sector, while on one hand is instrumental to the economic development of any country, is also one of the major contributors to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. Bangladesh faces significant challenges in aligning its development goals with the impacts of climate change in its transport sector (Asian Transport Outlook, 2024). The sector's infrastructure is facing increasing threats from climatic vulnerabilities. The NDC 2021 targets emission reduction from the sector through improved efficiency and a modal shift toward rail and inland waterway transportation. This policy brief outlines the current challenges, reviews government actions, proposes alternative solutions, and assesses their potential economic impacts in the context of Bangladesh's preparation for the 30th COP in November 2025 and the development of the third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Impact of Climate Change

Climate change will increasingly expose Bangladesh to natural hazards. Bangladesh was ranked 191 out of 208 countries in the National Road Vulnerability Index in 2023 (Koks et al., 2023). Increasing climate change risks impact the entire transport sector value chain. Although the road sector is the major mode of transportation, most of the roads are in poor condition. The rural roads, under the authority of the Local Government Engineering Department, are especially vulnerable due to technological and resource constraints. It is expected that there will be an annual loss of 90.42 million USD to the road and rail infrastructure due to climatic hazards, and 79% of the multi-hazard loss was predicted to accrue to the roads (CDR, 2023; Koks et al., 2019).

Three types of challenges make the transport sector vulnerable to climate change: sea level rise leading to salinity, storms and cyclones, and excess rainfall causing flash floods in riverine areas. Climate change, exacerbating many of the natural hazards Bangladesh faces, both in terms of frequency and intensity, will have direct and indirect impacts on the country's infrastructure. An increasing number of days with extreme temperatures, in addition to more

At a Glance

- GHG Emissions:** Transport is a major source of Bangladesh's greenhouse gas emissions.
- Policy Alignment:** NDC 2021 aims to cut emissions via improved transport efficiency and a modal shift to rail and inland waterways. Challenges include expensive EVs, weak charging infrastructure, and poor climate resilience in planning.
- Economywide Impacts:** CGE modeling shows fossil fuel dependence in transport negatively impacts GDP and employment risks, worsening poverty, especially as prices rise. EVs and hybrids offer key mitigation.
- Opportunities:** Bangladesh must align policies with long-term climate goals, strengthen research, and drive investment for a low-carbon transition.

Beyond Fossil Fuels: Charting a Sustainable Transport Pathway for Bangladesh at COP30



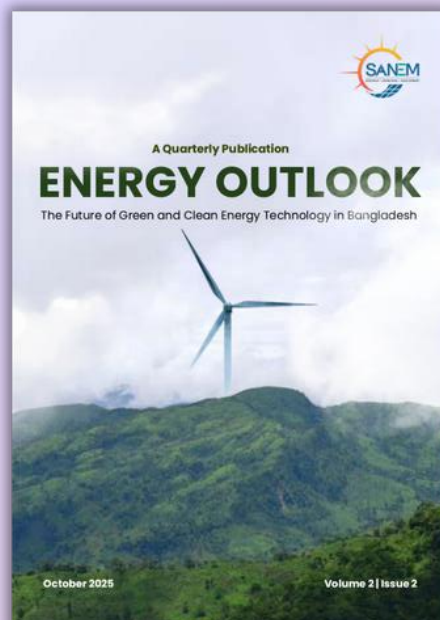
**SANEM Energy Outlook:
Volume 1, Issue 3 | January 2025**



**SANEM Energy Outlook:
Volume 1, Issue 4 | April 2025**



**SANEM Energy Outlook:
Volume 2, Issue 1 | July 2025**



**SANEM Energy Outlook:
Volume 2, Issue 2 | October 2025**

Initiatives with Impact 2025



SANEM Sustainability Centre



In 2025, SANEM launched the Sustainability Centre, uniting SDG monitoring, impact evaluation, and policy engagement into a single multidisciplinary hub. The Centre integrates sustainability into economic dialogue, linking growth, environmental stewardship, and social equity. Amid rising ESG expectations, it provides evidence on corporate practices, delivers integrated analyses, and equips stakeholders with tools like the Sustainability Tracker. Beyond research, the Centre brings together government, the private sector, civil society, and academia to foster dialogue and shape policy for Bangladesh's sustainable, inclusive growth. In 2026, it aims to strengthen institutional capacity, promote evidence-driven decisions, and align national development with global sustainability goals.

SANEM CoRE

Reopened in 2025, SANEM's blogsite, SANEM CoRE, is a thinking space for research and contemporary socio-economic issues. Covering topics from sustainable energy and infrastructure to anything that concerns one, it welcomes pieces that provoke discussion and offer actionable insights. Researchers, practitioners, and thinkers are invited to contribute.



Submission details.

Youthonomics: From Competition to Platform



Originally launched as an essay competition back in 2019, Youthonomics has evolved into a growing youth engagement platform in 2025 with the aim of making economics accessible, relevant, and engaging for young people beyond economics majors or academic boundaries. Through a series of university outreach sessions, SANEM reached hundreds of students across public and private universities, including North South University, Southeast University, Jagannath University, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University, and the University of Dhaka.

The initiative sparked huge interest among students from diverse disciplines and generated collaboration requests from multiple institutions, signaling its potential as a scalable national platform. Building on this momentum, SANEM plans to expand Youthonomics in 2026 by taking it beyond Dhaka and also through the launch of a Future Leaders Program and a Campus Ambassadors Program, positioning Youthonomics as a long-term pathway for youth engagement in research, policy communication, and evidence-based dialogue.

SANEM Brownbag Seminar

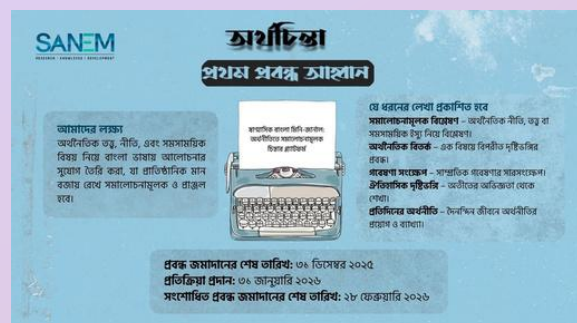


SANEM started its Brown Bag Sessions in 2025, providing a platform for its researchers to present their ongoing work and engage in discussions with colleagues. These sessions are designed to ensure consistent information sharing and offer researchers the opportunity to receive direct feedback. By discussing research and policy issues, the sessions aim to address challenges, refine ideas, and strengthen SANEM’s research output. They also promote collaboration, critical thinking, and knowledge transfer, supporting SANEM’s mission to create impactful, high-quality research.

Orthochinta

To broaden economic discourse in Bengali, SANEM has launched Orthochinta, a semi-annual online mini-journal featuring concise, critical essays on economics and related issues. The platform invites scholars, policymakers, and young economists to contribute, aiming to bridge research and policy and inform decision-making in Bangladesh. [Click here to know more.](#)

Details



Nurturing Young Researchers



SANEM Explains is a video series featuring its young talents sharing their professional journeys. The series offers young professionals, a closer look at the people behind the work and the paths that shape a career in a leading thinktank.

Townhall Meeting



Launched in 2025, SANEM’s monthly Townhall Meetings provide a formal platform for staff to express concerns, share their needs, and communicate their overall well-being. These meetings aim to foster open communication, address challenges, and ensure alignment with SANEM’s objectives. By promoting transparency and understanding, the town hall meetings help strengthen organizational cohesion, build trust, and ensure that all team members are fully engaged in SANEM’s mission and goals.

SANEM Insights 2025



Dr Selim Raihan, Executive Director

- [From rules-based to deals-based trade: Challenges and choices for Bangladesh](#)
- [Can legal reforms free BB from political control?](#)
- [Economic inequality continues to rise, ways to reduce it](#)
- [Why Bangladesh needs a two-year economic recovery agenda](#)
- [Reducing poverty demands fairer wealth distribution](#)
- [A crisis in plain sight: Child marriage and violence stalk RMG sector in Bangladesh](#)
- [Frozen credit, fading confidence: Reviving private sector in Bangladesh in uncertain times](#)
- [The harsh truth behind Bangladesh's poverty reversal](#)
- [The numbers don't add up: why reported food inflation feels unreal](#)
- [Why women in Bangladesh are leaving the workforce](#)
- [COP30 must deliver tangible outcomes for the vulnerable](#)
- [One year of interim govt: limitations of success and imperfections of progress](#)
- [From setbacks to solutions: Addressing ADP implementation challenges in Bangladesh](#)
- [Graduation or deferral: Is Bangladesh ready for the post-LDC era?](#)
- [India-Bangladesh trade hits further turbulence](#)
- [Will US tariffs push India closer to China?](#)
- [Economic reform in Bangladesh must go beyond incrementalism](#)
- [FY2026 budget: A missed opportunity for structural reform](#)
- [The bigger picture: leveraging IMF engagement for lasting economic reform](#)

- [Trump's 'reciprocal tariffs' and the impending risk for Bangladesh](#)
- [US tariffs to hit exports, foreign investment: economist](#)
- [Bangladesh's economic resilience is being tested](#)
- [VAT, tax hikes: Short-sighted state policies to hurt people](#)
- [Why Bangladesh struggles to attract FDI](#)
- [In defence of secularism in Bangladesh](#)
- [Trump's 'reciprocal tariffs' and the impending risk for Bangladesh](#)
- [অর্থনৈতিক বৈষম্য বেড়েই চলেছে, কমানোর পথ কী](#)
- [বন্দরের উন্নয়নে বিদেশি সহযোগিতা: সম্ভাবনা, শর্ত ও সতর্কতা](#)
- [কেন খাদ্য মূল্যস্ফীতির সরকারি হিসাব বাস্তব মনে হয় না](#)
- [আত্মতৃপ্তির সুযোগ নেই](#)
- [ভারত-বাংলাদেশ অর্থনৈতিক সম্পর্কের উদ্বোধনক ধারা চলছে](#)
- [ব্যংক খাত সংস্কার: সফলতা নির্ভর করবে বাস্তবায়নের ওপর](#)
- [আইএমএফের ঋণ কর্মসূচি থেকে সরে দাঁড়ানো মানে একধাপ পেছনে যাওয়া](#)
- [ট্রাম্পের শুল্ক বাংলাদেশসহ উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলোর জন্য বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ](#)
- [নতুন বছরে অর্থনীতির সামনে কঠিন চ্যালেঞ্জ](#)
- [অর্থনৈতিক সংস্কার অগ্রাধিকার পাচ্ছে না](#)
- [ভ্যাট-কর বৃদ্ধি: দরিদ্র ও মধ্যবিত্ত শ্রেণিকে কঠিন পরিস্থিতিতে ফেলবে](#)
- [সংবিধান সংশোধন: রাষ্ট্রে বিভিন্ন ধর্মীয় সম্প্রদায়ের অধিকারের প্রশ্ন](#)
- [বাংলাদেশে সংস্কার বাস্তবায়ন কঠিন কেন](#)

Dr Shafiun Nahin Shimul, Honorary Director

- প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার যেভাবে প্রাথমিক স্বাস্থ্যসেবায় পরিবর্তন আনতে পারে
- স্বাস্থ্যখাতে অর্থায়ন ব্যবস্থার সংস্কার কতটা জরুরি?
- সিডিকেট-নির্ভর মুমূর্ষু অ্যাঙ্কুলেজ ব্যবস্থা, করণীয় কী?

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