

- About 1088 drawing arrangements Bangladeshi banks with the foreign exchange houses abroad have been in operation, simplifying and expediting remittance inflow and distribution.
- Thirty-four exchange houses or branch offices of Bangladeshi banks in destination countries (including in (UK, USA, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Greece, Italy, Canada, Oman, Maldives) are in operation (although 70 such houses are permitted).
- Bangladeshi-origin commercial banks are instructed to make the contracts with Multinational Money Remitters or Exchange Houses to avoid Pay Cash Exclusivity Clause which can create monopoly in the market.
- Recipients may either receive cash or may have money credited to the bank accounts.
- In order to distribute remittances to the beneficiaries, a wide network of private and public commercial banks, 27 micro-finance institutions, branches of Bangladesh Post Office, and other authorized outlets have been operating in urban and rural areas. Specially, these distributing agents and banks have been playing a commendable role in reaching foreign remittances to remote, rural areas. To further simplify this process, approval has been given to 24 banks to distribute remittances through the outlets of mobile phone operators and to enhance the network of remittances distribution.
- To mobilize the remittance flows under the drawing arrangement, the maximum time to disburse remittances to beneficiary level has been re-fixed to 2 working days from 72 hours.
- The government has introduced an accolade for the highest remittance senders, who are given the title of commercially important persons (CIP) with facilities and privileges while travelling out or in the country. This system of recognition has encouraged the migrant workers to remit through lawful channels. In 2015 (28 December), the government accorded the CIP recognition to ten expatriates (Non-Resident Bangladeshis) in this category.
- The central bank of Bangladesh has established a customer care centre to look after the facilities and ease of remittances. Bangladeshi expatriates and migrant workers may directly lodge complaints to the centre in case of any complaint regarding remittances.
- The cost of remittances to Bangladesh or the fees or money transfer vary from country to country and also is dependent on the mode of transfer. The Singapore-Bangladesh remittance corridor is, for example, one of the three least expensive corridors in the world. For Bangladesh, the banking channels are a little costlier than private money transfer outlets/exchange houses. The least expensive is the transfer through Post Office. Average cost of sending remittances to Bangladesh is 3.6% while global average remains as high as 7.7% (to remit USD 200). For Bangladeshi migrants, average cost of sending USD 200 to Bangladesh in one transaction was 3.6% of the total remitted sum; for sending USD 500, the average cost was 1.9% of the remitted amount.
- Bangladesh is aware of the possibility that if the cost of sending remittances could be reduced by 5%, remittance to the country would significantly increase (additional USD 16.0 billion for recipient developing countries), and is therefore working to that end.

Source: http://www.mof.gov.bd/en/budget/15_16/ber/en/Ch-03.pdf