

- **Pillar II- Transparency of Public Finances:** Transfers to subnational governments and public access to fiscal information, do not reach the basic threshold; reports on budget execution are generally published late.
- **Pillar III- Management of Assets and Liabilities:** Financial assets are tracked, but not reported annually; information on the disposal of assets is incomplete.
- **Pillar IV Policy Based Fiscal Strategy and Budgeting:** the legislature still has less than a month to review the budget.
- **Pillar V Predictability and Control in Budget Execution:** the government has a low performance in the areas of macro-fiscal sensitivity analysis, fiscal impact of policy proposals and revenue arrears monitoring.
- **Pillar VI Accounting and Reporting:** Accounting and reporting are not fully compliant with cash basis IPSAS.
- **Pillar VII External Scrutiny and Audit:** There is a significant backlog of audit reports, and the follow-up system is not always applied.

GoB is making efforts to maintain the prioritization of the PFM Action Plan implementation. Implementing team from different stakeholders have made significant efforts to balance the PFM Reforms priorities after the emergencies stemming from the Covid-19 pandemic as well as global economic crisis. However, from the assessment of recent PEFA, it is very clear that the planned reforms in the PFM area of Bangladesh have taken longer than originally planned. Learning from international experience indicates that PFM reforms are typically an on-going process, take several years to implement and in many senses are never “done”. The 14 priority areas of the PFM Action Plan (2018-2023) are being continued for the PFM Action Plan 2024-28 including DRM, macro, accountability, PFM governance, etc. The PFM Action Plan 2024-28 is relevant to the national development objectives of Bangladesh in that it addresses key PFM performance aspects affecting service delivery and it is in line to support the delivery of 8th Five-Year Plan.

Presently, support to PFM reforms in Bangladesh comprises various donor-supported programmes and projects aimed to the modernisation of tax and customs administration, budgeting and budget execution, public procurement, external audit and parliamentary oversight, among others. MoF is implementing a PFM reform program of USD 170 million “Strengthening PFM to enable Service Delivery” (SPFMS) supported by USD 100 million PfR credit from the World Bank and USD 70 million commitment of contribution from GoB. In addition, the EU is implementing EUR 10 million TA to support the National Board of Revenue (NBR), Parliament Secretariat and the Auditor and Comptroller General to strengthen the area of domestic revenue mobilization and accountability. The donor trust fund supported programme “Strengthening Public Expenditure Management Programme” (SPEMP) is complementing in different areas of implementation the PFM Action Plan. JICA is continuing its support for the component Public Investment Management. In the area of procurement, the World Bank-funded Public Procurement Reform Project II is working on consolidating two areas: e-Government Procurement and contract management. The IMF through SARTTAC continues to provide capacity building support on various PFM areas.

Among many achievements some major achievements are:

- PEFA 2021 report has been finalized and disseminated in June 2023 and based on the results PFM Action Plan 2024-28 has been revised.
- The new Income Tax Act, 2023, Customs Act 2023 have been passed in the Parliament in 2023 and Income Tx Act is being implemented from 22 June 2023.
- Online income tax return filing system (e-Return) is now fully operational.
- NBR is developing a Medium- and Long-Term Revenue Strategy (MLTRS).
- A web-based macroeconomic database has been developed.
- A Multi-Year Public Investment Program (MYPIP) system has been developed.
- Bangladesh National Parliament is developing a system-CMIS (Committee Management Information System) to facilitate the activities of the parliamentary standing committees.

In 2023-24, a total of BDT 2617.87 billion (EUR 21.81 billion) has been allocated to 44 ministries for gender equality issues and the development of women, which was 2296.77 billion (EUR 19.14 billion). This amount is 34.37% of the budget and 5.23% of the country's GDP. A total of 33.5% of the allocation of the gender equality budget has been proposed for increasing opportunities for women to have easy access to public service, 8.1% for ensuring women's participation in the labour market and involving women in income-generating activities, and