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Bangladesh as a labour-exporting country can influence the inflow of remittances by means of appropriate policies of building hassle free remittance sending infrastructure.

the same time, transfer fees are also high and remittance transfer to rural areas is not hassle free, which leads to flow of remittances through illegal channels.

The recruiting fees are also higher in Bangladesh compared to other developing countries. Current investment areas for remitters are not attractive enough to grab huge attention in Bangladesh. There is only one mutual fund for non-resident Bangladeshis (NRBs) in the capital market. At the same time, most of the incoming remittances are used only for consumption purpose. In many cases, immigrants cannot invest in any productive sector, so they only buy land. As a result, inadequate investment opportunities for non-resident Bangladeshis lead to higher land price and inflation in Bangladesh.

Following the above mentioned circumstances, this paper concludes that Bangladesh as a labour-exporting country can influence the inflow of remittances by means of appropriate policies of building hassle free remittance sending infrastructure, searching new overseas markets, further improvement of formal channel of fund transfer, establishing specialised banks, special economic zone, township, and creating investment avenues such as special bonds, shares, ownership in social development projects, etc for non-resident Bangladeshis.

Bangladesh needs to formulate and implement a National Migration Policy in order to enhance remittances inflow and ensure welfare of remitters, and the Bangladeshi embassies abroad should be more active.

Bangladesh has to develop her financial sector further to facilitate remittance inflows at a greater pace by adopting measures such as automation of rural bank branches, encouraging private banks to open branches in rural areas, and allowing well-established NGOs and micro-finance institutions to receive and disburse remittances through their vast rural network.

Further rigorous research should be conducted to examine trends, determinants and policy options so that remittances can be a viable sustainable source of development finance in Bangladesh.

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