# Article information:

Will trade in rupees with India benefit Bangladesh? | Business and Economy News | Al Jazeera
<https://www.aljazeera.com/economy/2023/8/10/will-trade-in-rupees-with-india-benefit-bangladesh>

# Article summary:

1. Bangladesh and India have implemented bilateral trade in Indian rupees, aiming to boost trade volume and reduce reliance on the US dollar.

2. Some experts are skeptical about the benefits for Bangladesh, as it will still need to settle its trade deficit with India in dollars.

3. While some businesses may benefit from direct transactions in rupees, the overall impact on Bangladesh's foreign reserves and trade deficit remains uncertain.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Will trade in rupees with India benefit Bangladesh?" discusses the recent bilateral trade agreement between Bangladesh and India, which allows for trade transactions in Indian rupees. The article presents a critical analysis of the potential benefits and drawbacks of this arrangement for Bangladesh.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the negative aspects of the rupee trade arrangement. The author highlights concerns raised by Bangladeshi economists and financial analysts who are skeptical about the benefits for Bangladesh. These experts argue that trading in rupees will not ease pressure on Bangladesh's declining foreign reserves or reduce its trade deficit with India. However, the article does not provide a balanced view by including perspectives from those who support the rupee trade arrangement.

The article also makes unsupported claims regarding the potential risks and disadvantages of trading in rupees. For example, it suggests that Indian exporters may resist receiving their export proceeds in rupees, preferring dollars instead. However, there is no evidence provided to support this claim, and it overlooks the fact that many countries engage in trade settlements using their own currencies without such issues.

Additionally, the article fails to explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on the benefits of trading in rupees. It only briefly mentions that some businesses in Bangladesh believe they will save costs through direct transactions in rupees. This lack of balance undermines the credibility of the analysis presented.

Furthermore, there are missing points of consideration in the article. It does not discuss how trading in rupees could potentially strengthen economic ties between Bangladesh and India or promote regional integration. It also does not address whether this arrangement could lead to increased stability and predictability in bilateral trade.

Overall, while the article raises valid concerns about potential challenges and limitations of trading in rupees for Bangladesh, it lacks balance and fails to provide a comprehensive analysis of both sides of the issue. It would have been more informative to include a range of perspectives from experts on both sides to present a more nuanced view of the potential benefits and drawbacks of the rupee trade arrangement.

# Topics for further research:

* Benefits of trading in local currencies for bilateral trade
* Economic integration between Bangladesh and India through currency trade
* Impact of trading in rupees on foreign reserves and trade deficit
* Perspectives of Indian exporters on receiving export proceeds in rupees
* Potential cost savings for businesses in Bangladesh through direct rupee transactions
* Stability and predictability of bilateral trade with the use of local currencies

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/56053325274a2b4007e9c037b17767fd>