

Prospects and Difficulties of Bilateral Relations between Bangladesh and the United States : An Analysis

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[Abstract : Bangladesh gained US recognition on April 4, 1972, following its independence on December 16, 1971. May 18, 1972, saw the establishment of diplomatic ties with the American Embassy in Dhaka. The US has grown to be one of Bangladesh's main trading partners and has given development support in sectors including economic growth, health, and education. Bangladesh and the United States collaborate to fight terrorism in order to advance regional stability. Due to political and human rights issues, the US-Bangladesh bilateral partnership has certain difficulties. The US has criticized the Bangladeshi government for restricting free expression and holding corrupt elections. The Rapid Action Battalion has been subject to penalties by the US government for human rights violations. Bangladesh is currently going through a political transition, which may present a chance for the US to collaborate with Bangladesh. They are able to identify the difficulties and change the connection going forward. Bangladesh's July Movement against the former prime minister created a fresh chance for this partnership. The former Bangladeshi government has come under fire from the US for violating human rights and persecuting opposition members. The United States has stated that it wants an elected government to take office as soon as possible and has offered support to the interim administration since Bangladesh's political landscape has shifted. There were other difficulties in the two nations' economic relationship as well. One of Bangladesh's main sources of foreign direct investment is the United States. The United States contributes to the education section through scholarships and fellowship programs. There are security issues with the US-Bangladesh connection as well. Both nations are conscious of South Asia's security and climate change. The United Nations, ASEAN Regional Forum, International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and World Trade Organization are just a few of the international organizations that both Bangladesh and the United States are members of. The prospects and difficulties in Bangladesh-US relations are examined in this paper, with an emphasis on which sectors are better suited to their economies and democracies. The study is based on an extensive analysis of academic publications, records, and internet research papers about bilateral relations between the United States and Bangladesh. Additionally, the study investigates the fields that influence US relations with Bangladesh. The objective of this analysis is to assess the prospects for US-Bangladesh relations. This paper offers a thorough analysis of the US-Bangladesh relationship in an effort to determine whether the two countries might cooperate to strengthen their economies, democracies, and responses to global climate change while also alleviating their own stresses.]

Keywords : Opportunities, Challenge, Relation, Bangladesh, USA.

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1. Introduction

At present, every country maintains good relations with other country for cooperation, economic growth, maintain security and to build trust. Bangladesh also follows the same. The country keeps bilateral relations with other country to keep peace and stability as well as for achieving national interest. Since 1972, Bangladesh and the US have maintained diplomatic ties. The United States has provided Bangladesh with a variety of aid, including political, economic, health, and educational support. In an effort to advance regional peace and stability, Bangladesh and the US collaborated to fight terrorism. Bangladesh is the United States' 60th largest export market and its 38th largest provider of commodities (<https://ustr.gov>). Bangladesh's biggest export market is the United States (<https://bd.usembassy.gov>). The US government takes the lead in providing humanitarian aid in response to the Rohingya issue. Regarding an open and free Indo-Pacific, the two countries have similar views. Bangladesh is undergoing a political change after the July revolution occurred in the country at July to August in 2025. It has created an opportunity for the US to work together with Bangladesh with a view to making a good relationship for the future. There has been some stress in Bangladesh-US relations during the last few years including not giving invitation to democratic programme, putting sanction on RAB, getting concerned about elections held last two times and the like. So, current situation of Bangladesh gives the United States an open platform to strengthen their relations to work together on defense, security, Rohingya Crisis, education, health, democracy, trade and investment. This article focuses on how to face the challenges into the relations as well as ways to improve the bilateral relations between them. The article explores the field where new possibilities can be invented. The article concentrates the historical background between the countries. It also finds out the obstacles between the two countries. The article suggests the ways of improving the bilateral relations between the countries.

2. Objective of the Study

The study describes the prospects and barriers in the Bangladesh-US relations. The study aims at assessing and dissecting the prospects between Bangladesh-US relations. The study also concerns of the barriers in the relations. The findings of the study describe how to face the challenges or how to deal with the Challenges between the relationships.

3. Research Questions

There are some research questions in the article.

- What are the obstacles in Bangladesh-US relations?
- What are the possibilities in Bangladesh-US relations?
- What ways should be used to improve the bilateral relations?

4. Literature Review

The Bangladesh-US relations are going through many availabilities and challenges. Provided that some obstacles are handled properly, there would be bright and strong relations between the two countries.

Sujit Kumar Datta's article (2024) titled "The Dynamics of Bangladesh-US relations: Does US foreign Policy Focus on Democracy and Human rights or Geopolitical Interests?" demonstrates how there have been substantial changes in the bilateral relationship between Bangladesh and the United States throughout time. According to the

text, US foreign policy places a high priority on democracy, human rights, and geopolitical issues. The historical background and significant turning points in Bangladesh-US ties are also examined in the article. The study also examines how geopolitical factors influence US relations with Bangladesh. Additionally, the study aims to clarify how these actions affect the bilateral relationship. The study offers numerous strategies for enhancing two states' bilateral ties. However, the study did not examine particular policy choices or case studies that would offer more detailed information about the connection (Datta, 2024).

Sheikh Shams Morsalin and Md. Abdul Hannan's article (2022) titled "Five Decades of Bangladesh-US Relations: a Neoclassical Realist Explanations has been published at Journal of International Relations of Dhaka University. According to the report, the United States adopted a different stance about Bangladesh's independence. Since the US recognized Bangladesh in 1972, the relationship has been growing. According to the assessment, the majority of Bangladeshi governments under various political regimes plan to maintain cordial relations with the United States. The authors believe that US foreign policy preferences continue to view Bangladesh as a secondary issue. South Asia approaches US strategic calculations following the devastating events of 9/11. According to the report, Bangladesh is significant to the United States due to the growing trend of bilateral trade and the substantial increase in the significance of the Indian Ocean region. The article sheds lights on the complex Rohingya crisis as a tool between the relations of the two countries. The paper also considers neoclassical realist framework to explain Bangladesh-US relations attempting to signify how systemic and domestic factors influence foreign policy of States (Morsalin and Hannan, 2022).

Ataur Rahman's article titled "Bangladesh-US Relations: AID TO PARTNERSHIP DIALOGUE" was published in centre for governance studies. The article shows the background of the Bangladesh-US Relations. The writer described the relations as a concept of geopolitics and mutual interests. The review shows that there are many partnership dialogue agreements between the two countries. The writer also sheds light on the trade and investment relations. He described about export-import relations also. Investment, Security cooperation in economic activity has been discussed also the article gives importance on china-India rivalry as well as US cooperation with Bangladesh navy. The article ends with discussing the challenging future. (Rahman, 2019)

5. Methodology

The research is exploratory as it is based on secondary data. In this case, secondary data refers to data that was examined by someone other than the researcher. Relevant books, journals, published articles, reports, electronic and online sources, and online newspapers are used and properly cited in order to make this study more solid and logical.

6. Theoretical Approach

Realism theory is the theoretical approach used in this study. Realism approach mainly focuses on the power dynamics and national interests of states. It describes the states relations as strategic alliances which are based on mutual self-interest where all countries want to maximize their own power and security. So, realism theory is the best approach while describing Bangladesh-US relations. (Morris, 2003)

7. Background of Bangladesh-US bilateral Relations

Bangladesh got recognitions by the United States on 4 April 1972. The relations between two countries can be described into some sections:

1970s-1980s

The Relations between two states was structured due to the global systemic pressure. Geopolitical rivalry between the US and the USSR affected state-to-state ties during the Cold War, therefore it was not unexpected that West Pakistan received strategic backing from the US while Bangladesh received help from the USSR. In order to lessen Soviet influence in the recently independent nation of Bangladesh, Washington had to accept the disintegration of its South Asian partner, Pakistan, and change the direction of its diplomacy by granting Bangladesh diplomatic recognition (Nair, 2008). Diplomatic recognition and assistance from other nations were crucial for Bangladesh's national security. Dhaka had to respond to the current geopolitical situation as a result.

This marked the start of a period of reliance on western economic aid for a war-torn developing country, especially US support in the 1970s and 1980s. ([https:// www.doi.org/10.56312/DUJ/R/5-e/nZe8](https://www.doi.org/10.56312/DUJ/R/5-e/nZe8))

On April 4, 1972, Secretary of State William Rogers issued a press release announcing the United States' recognition of Bangladesh. On May 18, 1972, the United States established diplomatic ties with the American Embassy in Dhaka, with Herbert D. Spivack serving as Charge d'Affaires interim. (<https://bd.usembassy.gov/policy-history/>)

By the end of 1972, the United States had promised Bangladesh almost \$300 million., (Newsom, 2005).

Bangladesh adopted the strategy of non-alignment in international politics during the pro-independence phase. Bangladesh needed more financial support from the US because it had just gained independence. The US guaranteed a charming source of food assistance and support for infrastructure development. Japan and Washington were more likely to provide aid to Dhaka. Nearly half of the US's \$2.8 billion in cumulative aid to Bangladesh as of September 1987 came from the Public Law 480 program, which provided food and other agricultural commodities assistance. (Heitzman and Worden, 1989).

Relations between the two nations were good after 1975 and continued to be so in the 1980s. Bangladesh's denationalization strategy at the time contributed to winning Washington's trust. The United States was able to support a nuclear research reactor in Dhaka after Bangladesh signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1979. (Worden and Heitzman, 1989). Bangladesh prioritized maintaining bilateral relations with the United States during this period.

1990-2000

It was a period of gradual engagement with the United States. It was the time when the US was a superpower. Political scientists saw it as a period of limitless possibilities for a free market economy as well as a time for a third wave of democracy (Huntington, 1993). Similar to other regions of the world, Bangladesh experienced a wave of democracy that led to the overthrow of the dictatorship and the reinstatement of multi-party democracy through elections that were essentially free and fair. Then, over time, the leadership evolved. The United States provided assistance to Bangladesh during the democratic era in order to advance democracy and good governance. The US paid off Bangladesh's debt

of US\$260 million as a show of goodwill. Sharma (2001). Under the auspices of Operation Sea Angel (US), Washington made a major contribution in 1991 by providing help to Bangladesh following a hurricane. (Xinhua, November 22, 2007). Operation Seabat, a joint military exercise 5 in the Bay of Bengal, including the US Navy and the Bangladeshi Navy and Air Force in August 1995 (Bhardwaj, 1998).

The two nations continued to receive US assistance in the fields of agriculture, energy security, and disaster management, among others, while bilateral trade and economic cooperation advanced throughout the 1990s.

2001- Present

This period, the US-Bangladesh relationship was quite solid and strong in terms of cooperation. James F. Moriarty, a former US ambassador to Bangladesh, restated his three-dimensional theory of US aims in Bangladesh: the advancement of democracy and the denial of space to terrorism (US Action has no relation with Bangladesh Politics) (The Daily Star, January 16, 2009). US Secretary of State John Kerry traveled to Bangladesh in response to the 2016 Holey Artisan terrorist assault, highlighting the significance of collaboration in the areas of security and terrorism. The two nations maintained their defense cooperation. Washington has made bolstering Bangladesh's peacekeeping training programs a top priority. Washington and Dhaka have also worked to diversify their bilateral ties. In recent years, bilateral trade between two nations has increased. The biggest market in the world for Bangladeshi exports is the United States. (<https://www.state.gov/u-srelations-with-bangladesh>)

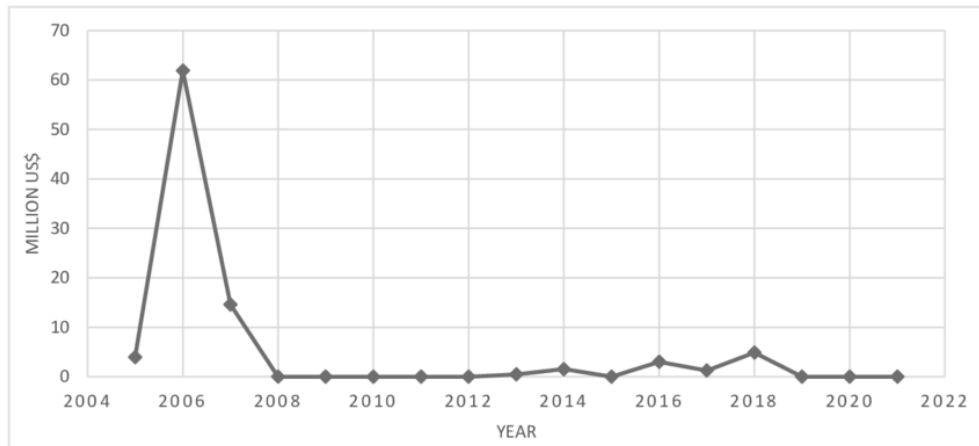
Authoritarianism and the past government's use of force under the law occasionally cause problems for the United States in its bilateral relations. After the July movement of Bangladesh the interim government has come into power. It is hoped that the bilateral relations between the two countries will be strengthened.

8. The opportunities between the Bangladesh-US relations

The United States and Bangladesh share a motto of prosperous future. There are many sectors where the two countries can work jointly with a view to improving their economies. In spite of having drawback, there are many possibilities between the two countries.

8.1 Economic Relations

One of Bangladesh's main trading partners is the United States. In FY 2021–2022, there was \$13243 million in bilateral trade between Bangladesh and the US, while in CY 2022, there was \$695 million in US direct investment in Bangladesh. In 2020, Bangladesh ranked as the US's 46th commercial partner. Bangladesh signed a bilateral investment treaty in 1986, a bilateral agreement to avoid double taxation in 2004, and the Trade and Investment Cooperation Form Agreement (TICFA) in 2013. Despite the United States' high import tariffs, Bangladeshi clothing has been successful in recent years. Bangladesh is the third-largest supplier of clothing to the US. Bangladeshi clothing is an affordable, high-quality product that US manufacturers and importers may take advantage of. (<https://bd.usembassy.gov>). In 2024, the United States' total goods trade with Bangladesh was anticipated to be \$2.2 billion, down 1.5 percent from Bangladesh's total of \$8.4 billion, up 1.1 percent from 2023. (<https://ustr.gov>)



Foreign aid from the USA, Source: (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2024)

8.2 Military Ties

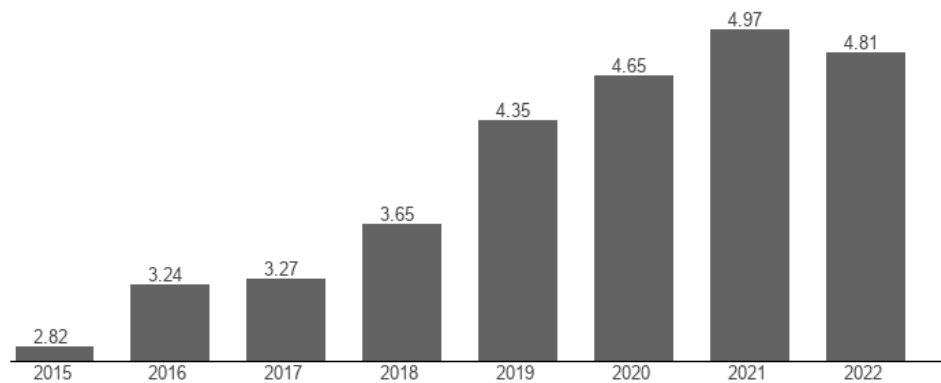
Bangladesh and the United States have military connections. The Bangladesh Armed Forces and the US Indo-Pacific Command engage on a regular basis. The elite SWADS marine unit in the Bangladesh Navy, which is based on South Korean and American special forces, was also established with assistance from the US. The US interacts with Bangladesh through a number of bilateral and multilateral initiatives, such as the ASEAN Regional Forum, the US-Bangladesh Security Dialogue, and the US-Bangladesh Partnership Dialogue.

Through the direct commercial sales (DCS) process, the United States approved the permanent export of more than \$14 million worth of military products to Bangladesh in FY 2021. Aircraft and related items, weapons, military electronics, ground vehicles and fire control, lasers, imaging, and guiding systems are the major categories of DCS to Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has traditionally been one of the nations that contributes the most troops and police to UN peacekeeping operations in Asia and Africa. There are currently 6543 employees working at UN headquarters and in seven UN missions, including MONUSCO, UNIFIL, UNMISS, MINARSO, MINUSMA, and MINUSCA.

Through the National Guard's State Partnership Program, which pairs a state's National Guard with a foreign military to build a connection that fosters collaboration and understanding, Bangladesh and the State of Oregon have been partners since 2008. (<https://www.state.gov>.)

In order to improve interoperability and capabilities, Bangladesh and the US have talked about "potential acquisition" of US-made equipment. The US acknowledges the Bangladesh Army's continued assistance with domestic security, especially in light of other demands including disaster relief, discussions about Bangladesh's main military problems, and possible areas where the US might offer assistance. (<https://www.dhakatribune.com>).



Military spending in billion U.S dollars for Bangladesh, Source:
https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/rankings/mil_spend/

8.3 Education and Culture

In Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhat, and Rajshahi, the US Embassy in Bangladesh runs and maintains a number of education consulting centers. With over 17,000 Bangladeshis presently enrolled in US universities, the number of Bangladeshi students studying in the US has reached an all-time high. In just one year, this incredible expansion propelled Bangladesh from the 13th to the eighth-largest sender of international students to the United States. (<https://bd.usembassy.gov>).

Additionally, the US Embassy's American Center runs the Archer K. Blood Library in Dhaka and supports the Edward M. Kenedy Center for Public Service & Arts. (<https://en.wikipedia.org>).

8.4 Climate Change Cooperation

The United States and Bangladesh share climate change cooperation very closely. Both countries recognize the urgency of climate action and are working together to address environmental challenges (<https://www.tbsnews.net>). The US has historically assisted Bangladesh during major Cyclone relief efforts including Operation Sea Angel in 1991 and 2007 (<https://en.wikipedia.org>). The United States and Bangladesh are working together through various initiatives including the Global Climate change initiative and the Global Health Initiatives as well as working on food security and crop yields. (<https://www.icwa.in>). The US along with the international community and private sector are working to mobilize investments for Climate Change mitigation and adaptation efforts in Bangladesh. (<https://bd.usembassy.gov>).

9. Challenges in Bangladesh-USA relations

In spite of having a friendly and cordial relation with Bangladesh the United States is concerned with some issues. These issues are arising stress between the two countries. Moreover, it is also true that with the inauguration of new interim government of Bangladesh, these obstacles are going to be removed. But it should be kept in mind that the relations between the two states can go well provided that democracy and good governance are maintained properly.

9.1 Human Rights

The United States' criticism of Bangladesh's human rights record has caused tension in the country's relations with the United States in recent years. Some personnel of Bangladesh's police force's Rapid Action Battalion, which deals with crime and terrorism, were subject to sanctions by the US in 2021.

9.2 Democracy

The United States' 2021 Summit of the Democracy did not extend an invitation to Bangladesh. The United States co-hosted the summit in 2023, and the Republic of Korea hosted the summit in 2024, but Dhaka did not participate.

9.3 Free and Fair Election

Peter D. Hass, the US ambassador to Bangladesh at the time, voiced his concerns about free and fair elections in 2022 and 2023. The US warned that the deterioration of democracy will have an impact on future relations.

9.4 Extremist Violence

The two countries share a worry about extremist violence. The US Department of State has collaborated closely with Bangladesh's government on issues such as international drug control and law enforcement, human rights and workers' rights, non-proliferation and counterterrorism, supporting Rohingya refugees from Myanmar, and tightening controls over the funding of terrorist organizations. (www.icwa.in)

10. Recommendations

As Donald Trump has become the president of America again, a new chapter in global politics has begun. So, the stakes are higher as his policies, are unpredictable most of the time. Despite the current situation relations between the United States and Bangladesh can be strengthened through economic cooperation, dialogue, military ties and the like. Some other approaches can be thought.

- The US-Bangladesh Partnership Dialogue can take place in a brief period of time and may include high-level gatherings, such as visits by diplomats or government representatives from both nations to address issues and identify points of agreement.
- Joint Military exercises and training programmes can be taken when necessary.
- Economic growth and trade relations can be developed.
- Human rights and the practice of democracy should be practiced in Bangladesh the USA concerned about.
- Labor Standards and workplace safety in the governments of Bangladesh should be upgraded.
- In order to foster regional stability and collaboration, the Indo-Pacific strategy should receive more attention.
- It is possible to increase sustainable development and ensure greater cooperation in the area of climate change. Both nations must rebuild trust and fortify their bilateral relations.
- Educational initiatives and cultural exchange programs can deepen the bonds between the two nations.

- The United States should explain to Bangladesh the reasoning behind the sanctions on RAB and its new visa policy. It would enable both parties to better comprehend one another's viewpoints and help resolve misunderstandings.
- Finding common ground and cooperating can strengthen ties between the two nations. It could involve cooperation on humanitarian operations, regional security, and counterterrorism. By identifying points of agreement, the two nations can build a more constructive and pleasant relationship.
- Track to diplomacy projects can facilitate quicker communication, spark ideas, and foster mutual understanding and trust. Think tanks, academia, and non-governmental groups from both nations are involved in Track II diplomacy.
- To address geopolitical interests including combating terrorism, fostering regional stability, and combating transnational crime, the US and Bangladesh should collaborate. Increased security, intelligence sharing, and diplomatic relations with neighboring nations can all help achieve this.

It is noted that these strategies might be effective if both parties are prepared to participate in productive discourse, honest communication, and respectful cooperation between the two nations.

11. Concluding Remarks

Since Donald Trump becomes the new 47th president in USA, several changes in foreign policy including relations with other countries may face changes. US policies concerning Bangladesh may undergo significant changes. Decision-making in Bangladesh can be influenced due to USA's potential shifts in areas including climate change, civil rights and development assistance. Trump does not believe in climate change leading the US to withdraw from the Paris Agreement during his first term.

On the first day of his new administration, he pulled the US out of the Paris Climate Accord. For Bangladesh, which is experiencing the worst consequences of climate change, this withdrawal is a major problem. However, under the new Trump trade policy, Bangladesh is subject to a 37% US tax. Donald Trump's comprehensive new "Reciprocal Tariffs" strategy includes this policy. The United States is a major market for clothing. The high tariff may reduce the nation's edge over competitors. Normally the US provides approximately \$200 million annually to Bangladesh in development assistance primarily allocate to sectors such as health, governance and social development. It is anticipated that he may attempt to cut such expenditures. The US administration is concerned about previous political unrest. This situation may hamper the trade and investment issue.

A revolutionary Heads of Agreement (HOA) for the purchase of up to 5 million metric tons of LNG per year has been signed by the Bangladeshi government and Louisiana-based Argent LLC. The pact highlights the two countries' increasing energy cooperation, which reflects both the US's standing as a dependable provider of renewable energy and Bangladesh's role as a developing economic force in South and Southeast Asia. Bangladesh plays an important strategic position in the Indo-Pacific area. Bangladesh is becoming a crucial participant in preserving equilibrium in the geopolitically tense region thanks to the Indo-Pacific strategy (IPS). Bangladesh had stated that its own Indo-Pacific view was in line with the IPS's more general objectives. Since the crisis started in 2017, the US has given \$2.4 billion in humanitarian aid to Bangladesh, which is hosting over a million Rohingya refugees. The US views Bangladesh as a potential counterbalance to China's growing influence in South Asia,

particularly through the Belt and Road initiative (BRI). The Bangladeshi diaspora in the US faces uncertainty as a result of Trump's immigration plans, which include limitations on H-1B visas. This group is vital to the development of Bangladesh-US relations through advocacy, investments, and remittances.

Bangladesh's foreign policy needs to strike a careful balance between the US and China. China, on the other hand, is Bangladesh's biggest trading partner and a major contributor to BRI infrastructure projects. Additionally, the US continues to be essential for exports, development assistance, and international advocacy. Another aspect of this balancing act is the potential for deep sea research in Bangladesh's maritime zone. If Trump's tendency toward unpredictability adds another level of difficulty for Bangladesh, a proactive and multidimensional strategy to minimize possible obstacles and take advantage of new chances is imperative. Clear and regular communication helps prevent miscommunications and promote a win-win partnership. In conclusion, the US and Bangladesh have a shared commitment to democracy and human rights, but they also have geopolitical interests and a desire to advance both economic growth and regional stability.

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[সার-সংক্ষেপ: বাংলাদেশ ১৯৭১ সালের ১৬ ই ডিসেম্বর স্বাধীনতা লাভ করা করা সত্ত্বেও যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের নিকট থেকে স্বীকৃতি প্রাপ্ত হয় ৪ এপ্রিল ১৯৭২ সালে। দুই দেশের মধ্যে কূটনৈতিক সম্পর্ক এবং বাংলাদেশে আমেরিকান অ্যাম্বেসি একই দিনে ১৮ মে, ১৯৭২ সালে স্থাপিত হয়। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র বাংলাদেশের অন্যতম বাণিজ্যিক অংশীদার। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র বাংলাদেশকে বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন সহায়তা যেমন-শিক্ষাখাত, স্বাস্থ্যখাত ও অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়ন এ সহযোগিতা করে থাকে। আঞ্চলিক নিরাপত্তা অর্জনের জন্য দুই দেশই সন্ত্রাসবাদ দমনে অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ। রাজনৈতিক কারণ এবং মানবাধিকার ইস্যুর জন্য বাংলাদেশ-মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র দ্বিপাক্ষিক সম্পর্ক অনেকে সময় বাধার সম্মুখীন হয়ে থাকে। ঋটিপূর্ণ নির্বাচন এবং বাক স্বাধীনতায় হস্তক্ষেপ করার কারণে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র বাংলাদেশ সরকারকে বিভিন্ন সময়ে সমালোচনা করেছে। মার্কিন সরকার মানবাধিকার লংঘন এর অজুহাতে বাংলাদেশের আইন সংস্থা র‍্যাপিড অ্যাকশন ব্যাটালিয়ন (র‍্যাব) এর উপর অবরোধ আরোপ করেছে। বর্তমান সময়ে, রাজনৈতিক পট পরিবর্তন এর মধ্য দিয়ে বাংলাদেশে নতুন সরকার ক্ষমতায় এসেছে। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র ও বাংলাদেশের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক উন্নয়নের এটা একটা সুযোগ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। দুই দেশের সম্পর্কের চ্যালেঞ্জ গুলো মোকাবেলা করে সম্পর্ক দৃঢ় করা যেতে পারে। জুলাই আন্দোলন দুই দেশের সম্পর্ক উন্নয়নে বিরাট ভূমিকা রাখতে পারবে। মানবাধিকার লংঘন এবং বিরোধী দলের উপর নির্যাতনের অভিযোগে পূর্ববর্তী সরকার অভিযুক্ত। যেহেতু বাংলাদেশের রাজনৈতিক পট পরিবর্তন হয়েছে, সেহেতু মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র অন্তর্বর্তীকালীন সরকারের সাথে কাজ করতে আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করেছে এবং পরবর্তীতে নির্বাচিত সরকারের সাথে কাজ করবে বলে আশা প্রকাশ করেছে। দুই দেশের অর্থনীতি বিভিন্ন চ্যালেঞ্জ এর সম্মুখীন হয়েছে। FDI এর ক্ষেত্রে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র বাংলাদেশের জন্য অন্যতম উৎস। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র বৃত্তি ও ফেলোশিপ এর জন্য সহায়তা করে। দুই দেশের মধ্যে নিরাপত্তা নিয়ে শঙ্কা রয়েছে। উভয় দেশই দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার নিরাপত্তা এবং জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন নিয়ে উদ্বিগ্ন। বাংলাদেশ ও মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র জাতিসংঘ, আসিয়ান রিজিওনাল ফোরাম, আইএমএফ, বিশ্ব ব্যাংক এবং বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য সংস্থার সদস্য। দুই দেশ তাদের চ্যালেঞ্জ এবং সুযোগ নিয়ে কাজ করে। এই অধ্যয়নটি যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের সাথে বাংলাদেশের সম্পৃক্ততা নিয়ে আলোচনা করে। বাংলাদেশ কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের সাথে কাজ করতে পারবে এবং কীভাবে চ্যালেঞ্জ গুলো মোকাবেলা করবে তা এই পাঠের আলোচ্য বিষয়।]