

25

DITF CELEBRATION



DHAKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 2020



01-31 January 2020
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Dhaka



Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh



Export Promotion Bureau

25

DITF CELEBRATION



DHAKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 2020



**01-31 January 2020
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Dhaka**

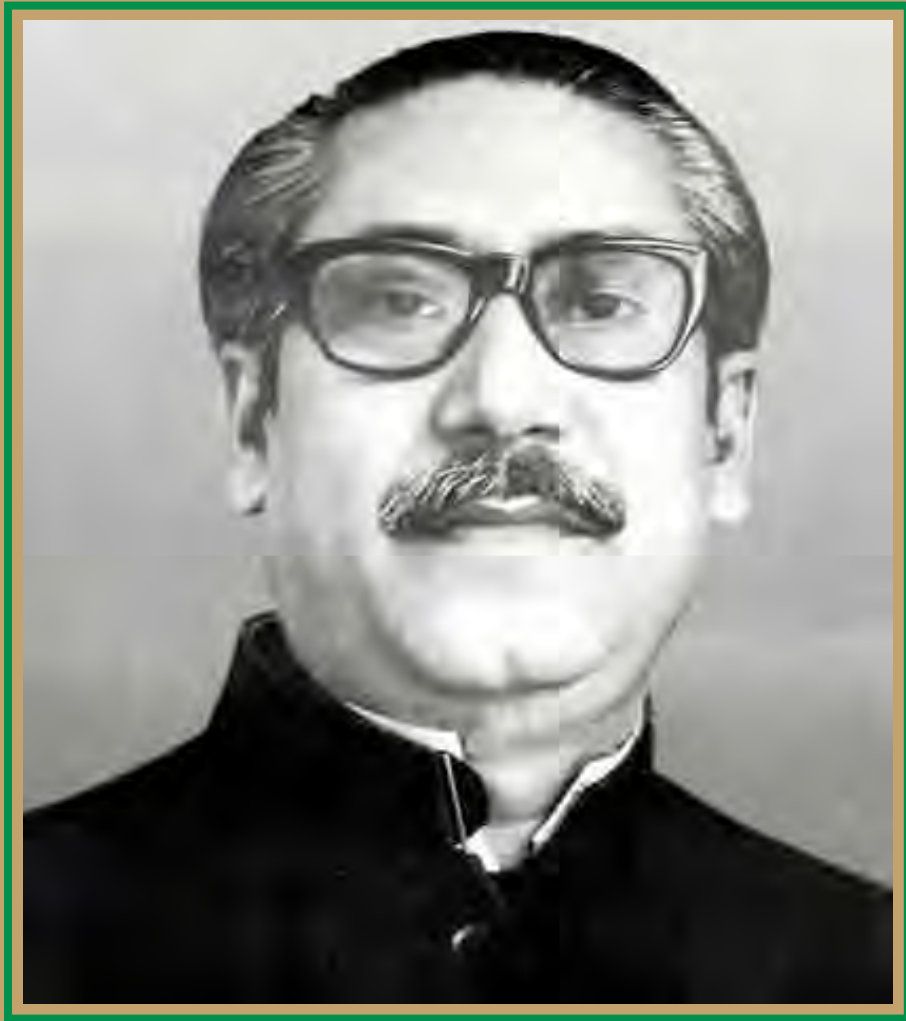


Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh



Export Promotion Bureau

Father of the Nation



Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



PRESIDENT
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
BANGABHABAN, DHAKA

17 Poush 1426
01 January 2020

Message

I am very pleased to know that the 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair-2020 (DITF-2020) is going to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau. On this occasion, I extend my sincere greetings and congratulations to all the participants including local and international companies, exporters, importers and organizers as well.

Specific Action Plan has been taken with a view to turning Bangladesh into a middle income country by the year 2021 and a developed one by 2041. In order to achieve this goal, a multi-pronged programme is being implemented to increase trade and investment. 100 Economic Zones are being established to encourage private investment. Hi-Tech Park is being set up throughout the country to promote technology-based industry. I think that the Dhaka International Trade Fair would be able to play an important role in implementing this multi-faceted economic plan and rapid development of the economy.

DITF has been recognized as a popular annual fair due to large collection and diversity of products and participation of entrepreneurs from home and abroad. The trade fair creates bond among manufacturers, dealers, marketers, exporters and importers that has a direct role in generating domestic and foreign investment and product diversification. However, it is important to keep in mind that trade fairs do not become a mere shopping center. I hope that this year's Dhaka International Trade Fair will be more vibrant and festive with mass participation.

I wish the 'Dhaka International Trade Fair-2020' a grand success.

Khoda Hafez, May Bangladesh Live Forever.

Md. Abdul Hamid

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



PRIME MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH

17 Poush 1426
01 January 2020

Message

I am happy to know that Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau have jointly organized the month-long 25th 'Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2020'.

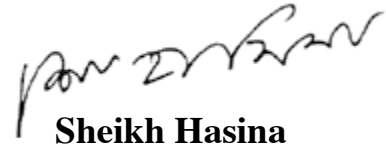
Dhaka International Trade Fair is a great platform for bridging ties among exporters, importers and entrepreneurs, and exchanging of their experiences. The fair plays an important role in displaying domestic and foreign goods, exploring the export market and connecting with domestic and foreign buyers. By participating in the fair, industrial and consumer producers can display and market their products, show quality, design, and packaging of the products in one hand, while on the other hand they have the opportunity to expand their domestic and international trade by establishing connection.

I think the Dhaka International Trade Fair will generate huge interest and enthusiasm among the domestic and foreign participants, which I believe will play a direct role in bringing diversification of products of the country. It also plays a key role in product identification and marketing as well as making trade negotiation successful in international forum.

Our export earnings in the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year were US\$ 10.5 billion which reached to US\$ 46.87 billion in the 2018-2019 Fiscal Year. Our export earnings have been targeted at US\$ 60 billion in 2021, the golden jubilee year of our Independence. I believe that the Dhaka International Trade Fair will play an important role in attracting domestic and foreign investment in the development perspective of the country.

I wish Dhaka International Trade Fair-2020 a grand success.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu
May Bangladesh Live Forever.



Sheikh Hasina

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Minister
Ministry of Commerce
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

Message

I am very happy that the 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair -2020 (DITF-2020) is going to be held under the patronage of the Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau.

Export is one of the important sectors to continue the gradual socio-economic development. So, it is very urgent to implement the priority based policies of the government to flourish the export sector. DITF not only plays role to increase export growth but also acts as a custodian to enhance the product quality for the wellbeing of domestic consumers.

Present government has set a target of becoming a happy and prosperous country by 2041. With the leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina a significant development has been achieved in export sector. Export earning was only \$10.5 billion in 2005-06 fiscal year, which has surged to \$46.87 billion in 2018-19 fiscal year. It will cross \$60 billion in 2021 when we will celebrate the golden jubilee of our independence.

DITF makes a bridge among the manufactures, sellers, marketers, exporters and importers which helps to improve the quality and diversity of products.

I do hope that DITF -2020 will help positively to achieve our capacity of competition in export sector.

I wish a grand success of DITF-2020 and all participants involved with this fair.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu.

(Tipu Munshi, MP)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



FOREIGN MINISTER
GOVERNMENT OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH,
DHAKA

Message

I am happy to learn that the 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) organized jointly by the Ministry of Commerce and the Export Promotion Bureau, is going to commence on 01 January 2020 with an aim of boosting trade and investment. DITF has established itself as an important annual business forum.

Trade and commerce have been playing a very significant role in the global socio-economic development. Accordingly, nation states are devising and pursuing their foreign policy to maximize the international trade preserving their interests. The present Government under the able leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is relentlessly engaging and mobilizing our missions abroad to continue our diplomatic persuasion to face the challenges posed by globalized trade and at the same time in attaining export target set by the government. I strongly believe that DITF, as a forum would offer a unique opportunity for entrepreneurs to develop enhanced networking, diversification of products, explore new markets to boost up economic growth of the country.

In this globalized world trade has eventually emerged as an important means not only for fostering economic progress but also for developing relation among nations, bilaterally as well as multilaterally. Against the backdrop of relentless competition in international trade, diplomacy is increasingly taking on a pivotal role in ensuring market access and removing trade barriers to raise export.

I believe, the upcoming 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF), 2020 would be able to address the multifaceted aspects of international trade and contribute to the economic development of the nation.

I wish the trade fair a grand success.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu.

(Dr. A.K. Abdul Momen, MP)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Chairman
Standing Committee on Ministry
of Commerce
Bangladesh Parliament

Message

It is a great pleasure for me to learn that Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2020 is going to be jointly organized by the Ministry of Commerce and the Export Promotion Bureau from January 01, 2020 in Dhaka for the Twenty Fifth consecutive time. Dhaka International Trade Fair has already been recongnized as an important event towards the promotion and expansion not only of domestic trade and industry but also boost up the international trade as well.

We have no alternative but to improve productive efficiency, competitiveness and raise marketing skill to stand out in the competitive global market to win a larger share of it. As International Trade Fair is an effective tool for promoting local industries to the foreign buyers as well as local consumers, every year government takes initiative to open new product and market for the consumers through this fair. DITF has been playing a pivotal role in product & capacity development through establishing the healthy competition between local & foreign participants since 1995.

I do believe, like the previous fairs, this one will also act as a good platform for exchanging business ideas, trends and technological know-how among the participants.

I wish the DITF-2020 a grand success.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu.

(Tofail Ahmed, MP)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Secretary
Ministry of Commerce
Government of the People's
Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am delighted that the 25th edition of month-long Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2020 is going to be commenced at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar on January 1, 2020. This is the largest gathering of local and foreign manufacturers, traders and importers in Dhaka.

In 1972 our export trade started moving forward with 34 products and the export earning was US\$ 348 million. Our journey toward export has been going on for about 48 years, the way as the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had dreamt of, through activating and reorganizing the destroyed industries and factories by the Pakistani Army during the war of liberation. With the pragmatic efforts taken by the present government export earnings from both goods & services are having upward trend that has fetched over US\$ 46 billion during 2018-19 fiscal period.

It is a great pleasure that DITF has provided ample opportunity to our female entrepreneurs to enter into export trade as their profession. The present government under the strong and dynamic leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina has been rendering untiring efforts toward making the country into a self-dependent and developed state by 2041. Besides developing the infrastructures, projects on short-term, mid-term and long-term basis are being undertaken and implemented by the government. Fast-track mega projects are also being implemented on highest priority basis for flourishing business. Implementation of these projects will undoubtedly play revolutionary role in the enhancement of trade and commerce including the overall economic development of the country.

The global market is open for trade and commerce. But penetration in market is a difficult task. Thus participation in international trade fairs at home and abroad, single-country trade fairs, and expositions has emerged as effective tool for diversification of product and expansion of market as well. Participation in trade fairs facilitates the entrepreneurs/manufacturers to innovate new products, gain knowledge on the demand of the buyers, to penetrate the markets by ensuring competitive price and value, marketing and above all playing active role in promoting the country's export trade. DITF-2020 is a part of such initiatives of the government.

I express my sincere thanks and gratitude to all the public and private organizations including Export Promotion Bureau for their significant roles in organizing the Silver Jubilee of DITF.

I wish a grand success of DITF-2020.

Dr. Md. Jafar Uddin

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



President
The Federation of Bangladesh
Chambers of Commerce and
Industry (FBCCI)

Message

I am glad to know that 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2020 is going to be organized by Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) during 01-31 January 2020.

Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI) has a current membership 500 plus trade bodies including sectoral Associations, and regional and bilateral Chambers of Commerce in addition to our enhanced engagements with CWEIC, UN, WTO, ITC, D-8 and earlier international engagements such as ICC, SRCIC (Silk route), SCCI and over 99 working relations with our international counterparts and closely works with policy makers, stakeholders at national and international platform. Where private sector space is limited, our advocacy is voiced by our public leaderships and partner organizations. To supplement our national initiatives, FBCCI has adopted a strategic outlook 2041 with Bangladesh's private sector role in achieving SDGs, demand driven skill HR for domestic and global HR placement, preparation for 4IR with a focus on STEAM based skills development, policy planning & design through knowledge partners, industry academia engagements. Furthermore, FBCCI incorporated provisions for corporate and associate memberships as part trade and investment facilitation and policy advocacy for international businesses present in Bangladesh and those exploring FDI. In addition, FBCCI ADR Centre was initiated as another service of trade facilitation.

Bangladesh has one of the most liberal and flexible investment regimes in South Asia and made it to World Bank list of the 'Top 20 improvers in Doing Business in 2020'. IPA enactment is another step in the right direction for technological and knowledge transfer. Under the Digital Bangladesh initiative, fast transformation in digitization, launch of our first communication satellite, Bangabandhu-1, fibre optic backbone connecting majority of the country and 600,000 trained IT HR pool is creating an ecosystem to get on the bandwidth of 4th IR. Our sustainable macro-economic proven trajectory makes us a top destination for investment due to production competitiveness and domestic market of 160 million, regional market of 2.4bn (commonwealth) and DFQF global market access to most of the advance economies (7.7bn).

Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) plays a significant role to promote new exporters and market expansion of SMEs. FBCCI provide necessary service and motivation to these small and large scale entrepreneurs and exporters. I hope that the business community may find opportunity to expand their business through this DITF. Moreover, for consumers, DITF not only creates scope for publicity of products, but also brings all type of products and service under one umbrella.

On behalf of the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI), the umbrella trade organization of the country, I wish the DITF-2020 a Grand Success.

Sheikh Fazle Fahim

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



From the Desk of the
Vice-Chairman
Export Promotion Bureau

The Silver Jubilee of Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) is being celebrated through the month of January beginning on the English New Year 2020. Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) with overall guidance of the Ministry of Commerce has been organizing this international fair since 1995. It is a great pleasure and matter of pride that EPB organized twenty four fairs with commendable success. DITF remains no longer in a trade and commerce exposure rather it has got the shape of a festive event of manufacturers and service renderers of home and abroad and consumers of the country as well.

Principal responsibility of EPB is to promote export potentials of Bangladeshi goods and services in the world marketplace. DITF is an initiative, among others, to create a platform to showcase Bangladeshi goods and services, and their comparative advantages to potential buyers. From beginning, a considerable number of foreign producers take part in the DITF on a regular basis. This makes it not only an international event but also brings an opportunity to create a competitive environment in both foreign and local manufacturers that help them take decision on enhancement of quality and diversify product range. Despite various global adversities, Bangladesh has continued its upward trend in economic growth. Export needs to keep with the ongoing and expected pace of growth to sustain the trend. We expect this 25th session of the DITF will contribute to create demand of Bangladeshi goods and services in domestic and international markets.

About four hundred local manufacturers and service renderers and fifty five foreign entrepreneurs have stuffed their commodities and services in pavilions and stalls. Among the local and foreign participants, women's participation is notable. This year we have given priority on security, cleanliness, health and hygiene issues in the fair boundary. More people are engaged to maintain hygiene. There is ample open space and special arrangement is made for recreation of kids in the fair premise. I hope visitors will feel comfort in the fair this year.

Apart from EPB, personnel of Public Works Department, Dhaka City Corporation, Power Development Board, Dhaka Power Distribution Company, Bangladesh Police, Ansar, Fire Service, WASA and others have contributed to the success of this 25th DITF like previous years.

I wish happy New Year and welcome all to DITF 2020. I hope we will be able to run a festive fair through the whole of the month of January 2020.

Fatima Yasmin

EDITORIAL PANEL

CONVENOR

Fatima Yasmin
Vice Chairman
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Avijit Chowdhury
Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

Mahbubur Rahman
Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Md. Abul Kalam Azad
Director (Information)
Export Promotion Bureau

Md. Altaf Hossain Bhuiya
Deputy Director (info)
Export Promotion Bureau

Sheikh Shamimur Rahman
Information Officer
Export Promotion Bureau

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

Mahbubur Rahman
Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Md. Jahangir Hossain
Director Policy & Planning
Export Promotion Bureau

Md. Abul Kalam Azad
Director (Information)
Export Promotion Bureau

Md. Altaf Hossain Bhuiya
Deputy Director (Information)
Export Promotion Bureau

Sheikh Shamimur Rahman
Information Officer
Export Promotion Bureau

Munira Sarmin
Assistant Director
Export Promotion Bureau

Murshidul Haque
Investigator
Export Promotion Bureau

Some Socio-Economic Indicators of Bangladesh

Population (Estimated in 2018-19)	165.55 Million
GDP & Growth Rate (2018-19)	302.57 Billion US\$; 8.13%
Per Capita GDP/GNI (2018-19)	1828 US\$ /1909 US\$
Sectoral Shares in GDP (2018-19)	Agriculture 14.74%, Industry 32.42 Services 53.85
National Savings (as% of GDP) (2018-19)	28.41%
Total Investment (as % GDP) (2018-19)	31.56%
Foreign Direct Investment (2018-19)	3.61 Billion US\$
Total Exports (2018-19)	46.83 Billion US\$
Contribution of Exports to Import Bill (2018-19)	74.67%
Contribution of Export to GDP (2018-19)	13.48%
Total Import (2018-19)	62.72 Billion US\$
NRB Remittance (2018-19)	16.42 Billion US\$
Literacy Rate 2019 (7 years +)	72.9%
Life Expectancy (2019)	73.43 years

Major Export Items

Readymade garments (Knit & Woven), Frozen Food (Shrimp & Fish), Leather, Footwear & Leather Products, Software & IT service, Jute & Jute Products, Agro-based Products, Ceramics, Textile Fabrics, Home Textile, Medicine, Chemical Products, Light Engineering Products, Ocean going Vessel, Bicycle, Handicrafts, Petroleum by-products, Home Appliance etc.

Major Import Item

Oil, Edible Oil, Petroleum Products, Wheat, Seeds, Fertilizer, Yarn, Capital Machinery, Power Generating, Machinery, Scientific & Medical Equipment, Iron & Steel, Motor Vehicles, Raw Cotton, Chemicals, Milk-Power, Baby-Food, etc.

Major Trading Partners

USA, EU countries, China, India, Turkey, Japan, South Korea, Canada, Australia, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia & UAE.

Exchange Rate

1 US\$= 84.50 (2018-19) (varied from time to time)

1 Euro= 94.86 taka (2018-19) (varied from time to time)

Sources: Bangladesh Economic Review 2019, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh; Export Promotion Bureau; Bangladesh Investment Development Authority; Bangladesh Bank

Articles

Transition from Political Freedom to Economic Emancipation: a legacy rightly transferred

Tofail Ahmed, MP

Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Ministry of Commerce

Once Henry Alfred Kissinger ridiculed Bangladesh a bottomless basket. Bangladesh is no more bottomless basket quite the opposite. It is now a Miracle of Development. The country has achieved exceptional success of development and these achievements are internationally recognized.

A recent World Bank report “Bangladesh Development Update October 2019” states that Bangladesh Economy sustains strong growth in FY 2019 led by rising exports and record remittance. According to World Trade Statistical review 2019 by WTO Bangladesh has achieved the second highest export growth globally over the decade 2008-2018. Vietnam topped the list with a 14.6 percent export growth while Bangladesh gained 9.8 percent. In FY 2018-19 Bangladesh achieved USD 46.87 billion (Goods USD 40.53 + Services USD 6.34) from export. This is a tremendous increase from our humble beginnings; after independence in 1972 we exported only 34 products and the total export amounted to USD 348 million. In 1996 when Bangladesh Awami League was elected as governing party our total export was USD 3.8 billion, after just five years this amount was almost doubled to USD 6.4 billion in FY2000-2001. When Awami League came to power again in 2009 the total export stood at only USD 14 billion. The change in governing party was followed by an enormous increase from USD 14 billion to USD 46.87 billion nowadays. What a stupendous export growth! For the next year FY 2019-20 we set our goal to export USD 54 billion and by 2021 we want to achieve USD 60 billion. The year 2021 is very significant for Bangladesh. We will celebrate golden jubilee of our independence in 2021. From 17th March 2020 to 26 March 2021 we have declared “Mujib Barsha” on the occasion of Birth Centenary of Father of Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Under dynamic leadership of Honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina Bangladesh has achieved tremendous economic growth. GDP per capita income rose to USD 1,909 in 2019 but in the year 1972 it amounted to only USD 129. Current GDP growth rate is 8.13%—the highest ever in the country’s economic history. We are the second largest exporter of garments in the world. Last FY 2018-19 our total export on garments was USD 34 billion. Next FY we set our export target on garments is USD 38.2 billion. For the current FY 2019-20 the size of our total budget is 5, 23,190 crore in comparison to our first budget in 1972 when it was only 786 crore.

Bangladesh has transferred its economy into lower middle-income country by 2015 according to World Bank. By 2021 it will be a middle-income country three years ahead of the deadline set by the World Bank. Bangladesh is heading towards a developing country. In 2018 Bangladesh was the only country among the LDC’s in the world to have met all three-criterion set by the Committee for Development Policy of ECOSOC for becoming eligible to a developing country. It will be assessed again by CDP in 2021. If CDP recommends Bangladesh for graduation, we will come out from LDC category in 2024.

In 2018 HSBC published a report named “The World in 2030”. According to this report it is projected that Bangladesh will be the 26th largest economy in world by 2030. We are implementing ten mega projects. These are: Padma Multipurpose Bridge project, Metro Rail Project, Padma Bridge Rail Link project. Construction of Rail track between Chattogram and Cox’s Bazar, Construction of Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant, Matarbari Coal Power Plant Project. LNG terminal construction Project, Coal-based Rampal Thermal Power Plant Construction Project, Payra deep Seaport Project, Deep Seaport. Bangladesh’s first communication satellite Bangabandhu-1 (BS-1) was launched on 12 May in 2018. Through launching BS-1 Bangladesh entered into 57th nation satellite owners’ club. But Bangladesh’s first satellite earth station was inaugurated by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on June 14, 1975 at Betunia, proving again what a visionary and foresighted leader Bangabandhu was! We are establishing 100 Special Economic Zones with one-stop service across Bangladesh. Our Prime Minister recently opened a four-tier National Data Centre at Bangabandhu High Tech City in Gazipur which is the world 7th largest data Centre. This data Centre and 28 high-tech parks are being built at different parts of the country as part of our election manifesto to build Digital Bangladesh.



Other development indicators of Bangladesh are: Our literacy rate stands at 73.9 percent. Average life expectancy has now risen to 72.3 years. Since the independence of Bangladesh, the average life expectancy has grown by almost 25 years.

This has been made possible by pragmatic development strategy led by our Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Our Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is following the footsteps that were set by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Bangabandhu was a visionary leader. The Father of the Nation laid the foundation of the country's development in just three and a half years of the independence. His achievements are all the more remarkable when we cast our mind back to the beginnings of our country, a country completely devastated by war.

Bangabandhu started his journey with an empty hand. After coming to Bangladesh on 10th January in 1972 from Pakistan prison Bangabandhu started to rebuild the war-ravaged Bangladesh. One of his first tasks was the establishment of the Planning Commission in January 1972 where he entrusted Prof Nurul Islam as its Vice Chairman with the rank of a Cabinet Minister along with four other highly-qualified members. This newly established Planning Commission played an important role to rebuild the war-torn country.

Father of Nation appointed his close associate Tajuddin Ahmed as Finance and Planning Minister on 12th January 1972. Bangabandhu rightly chose Tajuddin Ahmed as Finance Minister because his political acumen and academic talent. When I came across Tajuddin Ahmed I saw he was very meticulous and methodical in his work. Bangabandhu nominated one of the bright officers, M Motiul Islam as Finance Secretary. At the same time Syed Nazrul Islam and later Mr. Kamruzzaman was the Commerce Minister. Most importantly Bangabandhu appointed two Secretaries in the Ministry of Commerce. One was in charge of Commercial Division and the other Secretary looked after the International Trade Division. I still recollect the name of the secretaries of Ministry of Commerce, Mr. S A Khair, Mr. M Mofizur Rahman, Mr M L Rahman and Mr M Nurul Islam. There was a very good harmony between Finance and Commerce Ministry. When I was Commerce Minister in 1996 Shah A M S Kibria was Finance Minister, if there was any issue, I could always rely on Finance Ministry to support and solve the matter and this was also the case later on when Abul Mal Abdul Muhit was Finance Minister.

One of the important aspects of economic development of Bangladesh was launching the First Five Year Plan (1973-78) within a short period of time after independence. It was a very difficult task to prepare five-year plan. But we could able to complete the plan within this short period because of collective efforts of Bangabandhu's Cabinet. Now Our Prime Minister is materializing her vision-2021 to be a middle income country and vision 2041 to be a developed country. She also approved Delta Plan 2100 which is a continuation and progression of her father's vision.

Bangabandhu thought that one of the pillars for economic emancipation of the country would be trade. He drew from his previous experiences as Commerce, Labour and Industries Minister (from 16 September 1956 to 30 May 1957) in the coalition government of the then East Pakistan. After independence Bangabandhu travelled to India, UK, USSR, Yugoslavia, Canada, Iraq, Japan, the United States and other nations to get support and finding trade opportunities for the country. During the visit to these countries Bangabandhu signed several agreements on economic cooperation. As a political Secretary to the Father of Nation, I was always accompanying Bangabandhu in foreign visits. I closely observed how Bangabandhu was respected by the world leaders. Bangabandhu discussed about the construction of Padma Bridge with Prime Minister of Japan during his Japan visit. Now the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is building Padma Bridge with Bangladesh's own resources even after cancellation of World Bank fund to the same project.

Father of Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman wanted to make Bangladesh the Switzerland of Asia. Visionary Bangabandhu firstly shows the way to dream and then plan and design for the economic freedom. But all his efforts were halted by the barbaric carnage on 15 August 1975, Bangabandhu and most his family members were brutally killed in cold blood by a group of disgruntled Army officer. After many years of struggle against evil powers, his daughter, the Honorable Prime Minister, another visionary leader Sheikh Hasina hauled the nation and materializing Bangabandhu's unfinished dream to build real "golden Bengal or Bangla".



The 4th Industrial Revolution Aligned with the Development Trajectory of Bangladesh

SHEIKH F FAHIM
President, FBCCI

The 4th Industrial Revolution is set to open a new chapter in human development, enabled by extraordinary technology advances commensurate with those of the first, second and third industrial revolutions. The 1st Industrial Revolution utilized water and steam power to mechanize production while the 2nd made possible the use of electric power to gear massive production lines. The Third one powered by electronics and information technology made automation and precision possible. Now the 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR) is building on the 3rd; characterized by a fusion of technologies that is blurring the lines between our physical, digital, and biological realm.

The possibilities of billions of people connected by mobile devices, with unprecedented processing power, storage capacity, and access to knowledge, are unlimited. It is further multiplied by emerging technology breakthroughs in artificial intelligence, robotics, the Internet of Things, autonomous vehicles, 3-D printing, nanotechnology, biotechnology, materials science, energy storage, and quantum computing. The inexorable shift from simple digitization to innovation based on combinations of technologies is forcing companies to reexamine the way they do business. The physical-digital synthesis will enable seamless productivity improvements, flexibility and efficiency making use of a distributed and networked intelligence that fuels critical decision-making, reduces waste and eliminates many manual processes. The margin of error diminishes.

For Bangladesh the 4IR, despite its challenges is a blessing in disguise. Although it may appear disruptive, it has the potential to change the growth dynamics of the Bangladesh economy by initiating the development of new industries that is more reliant on technical and intellectual resources and less on steel and physical resources.

The advent of the revolution coincides with the next growth trajectory of Bangladesh that has taken definitive shape since 2008 when one of the most visionary leader of 21st century Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina's political economic Vision 2021 and 2041 were launched to transform Bangladesh from LDC to middle income to a developed nation.

Education and the Fourth Industrial Revolution





As part of that vision, strategic measures were put in place including substantial investment in infrastructure of more than US\$40bn to update the industrial eco-system for domestic and foreign direct investment, 100 economic zones, Hi-tech parks, & multimodal- connectivity.

As result Bangladesh emerged as an economic stronghold with 188% GDP growth in the last decade reaching a GNI per capita of US\$1909, electricity generation 23,352 MW, poverty rate of 20.5%, trade worth US\$100bn; which is well acknowledged by globally rated agencies. Our sustainable macro-economic proven trajectory makes us a top destination for investment due to production competitiveness and domestic market of 160 million, regional market of 2.4bn (commonwealth) and DFQF global market access to most of the advance economies (7.7bn).

Technology-wise, we have the initial architecture to facilitate the transition towards 4IR brought forward by the Digital Bangladesh initiative, fast transformation in digitization, launch of our first communication satellite, Bangabandhu-1, fibre optic backbone connecting majority of the country and 600,000 trained IT HR pool is creating an ecosystem to get on the bandwidth of 4th IR.

The 4IR powered Technologies have the potential to affect a range of economic activities in Bangladesh. In the agricultural sector drones have the potential to scout crops and to reduce the work involved in seed planting and fertilization, raising yields. Automated irrigation systems can enhance precision and reduce manual labour. The genetic modification of seeds, can increase disease-resilience and yields. Additive or 3D manufacturing has the potential to address many of the problems of industrialization including design, requirement of specialist machineries and technical know-how. They would also contribute to streamlining trade logistics and facilitate international trade in the most flexible and efficient means possible.

However, the benefits have to be planned for with a grain of salt. Bangladesh has two major challenges ahead: first is dealing with the potential loss of jobs which has to be automated and secondly is to create a talent pool to access the future job markets by facilitating knowledge transition required. To address the key challenge, since may 2019 FBCCI has adopted a strategic outlook 2041 with the goals of Bangladesh's private sector role in achieving SDGs, demand driven skill HR for domestic and global HR placement, preparation for 4IR with a focus on STEAM based skills development, policy planning & design through knowledge partners, industry academia engagements.

The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FBCCI) as the umbrella trade organization of Bangladesh representing MSMEs to the largest sectors of 30 million plus entrepreneurs of our country and a current membership of 500 plus trade bodies including sectoral Associations, and regional and bilateral Chambers

of Commerce has been working to enhance engagements with CWEIC, UN, WTO, ITC, D-8 in addition to our earlier international engagements such as ICC, SRCIC (Silk route), SCCI and over 101 working relations with our international counterparts. This is to reflect Bangladesh's private sector voice in the international space complementing our Govt.'s initiative. We are also working with knowledge partners on regulatory & revenue frameworks as part of our trade facilitation and 4IR initiative. Where private sector space is limited, our advocacy is voiced by our public leaderships and partner organizations.

FBCCI Institute started its journey from July 2019, partnering up with globally top rated institutes such as University of Toronto (Canada) and TVET institute such as Seneca College and International College of Advanced Education, Australia in addition to exploring others. They will be our knowledge partners to assess our industry-academia HR gap for transitional economies, global HR requirements, mid-level management & above, 4IR including curriculum & programs that will add value to our HR pool.

Furthermore, Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's vision of a Golden Bangladesh correlates to Bangladesh's advent as it navigates through the technology transformations brought on by the revolution. Therefore, the overarching theme as part of all the programs in the year 2020 would observe the Centennial Celebration of the Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman commemorating his exemplary leadership and sacrifice for an independent Bangladesh.

In 2020 and 2021, FBCCI planned for multinational events to promote Bangladesh's trade and investment. The events are designed to pay homage to Bangabandhu Centennial and Bangladesh's 50 years; including but not limited to Bangabandhu Centennial D-8 Business Forum parallel to D-8 Summit in Dhaka in 2020, Bangabandhu Centennial China South Asia Business Forum in 2020 to be chaired by FBCCI, Bangabandhu Centennial Halal Ecosystem 1.0 in 2020 and 2.0 in 2021, Bangabandhu Centennial Bangladesh Investment in Taiwan, Bangabandhu Centennial Commonwealth Business Forum 2020 in Rwanda and 2021 in Dhaka and Bangabandhu Centennial Bangladesh Global Expo in Dhaka in 2020.

Additionally, FBCCI incorporated provisions for corporate and associate memberships as part of our trade and investment facilitation and policy advocacy for all merchant business as well as international businesses who are present in the country and those exploring FDI. Moreover, FBCCI ADR Centre was initiated for time-effective, commercial dispute resolution.

In closing, the Fourth Industrial Revolution is more than just technology-driven change; it is an opportunity to help everyone, including leaders, policy-makers, private sector and people from all income groups, to harness the converging technologies in order to create an inclusive, humane-centred future. The real opportunity is to look beyond technology, and find ways to give the greatest number of people the ability to positively impact their families, organizations and communities. FBCCI's Vision 2041 and plans for 2020 and 2021 reflects the prospects of this new exciting phase. On that note, I wish the Dhaka International Trade Fair 2020 that sets to foster growth of our economy through trade and investment all the success.

Economic Development of Bangladesh: contributing factors and sustainability

Shubhashish Bose

Formerly Senior Secretary

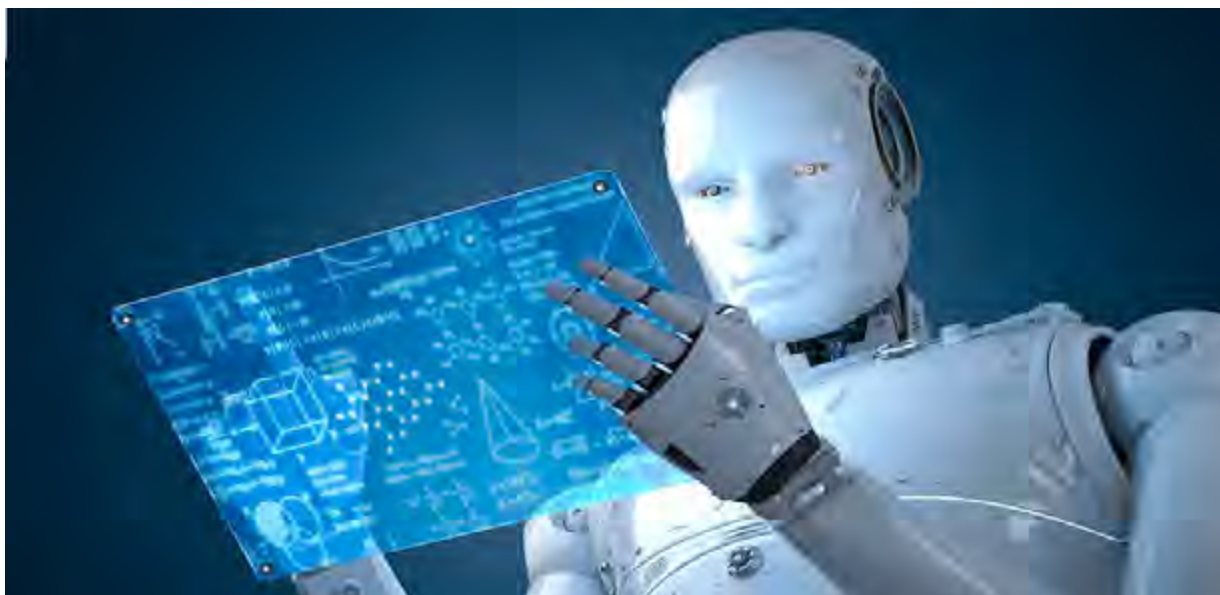
Ministry of Commerce & Formerly Secretary

Ministry of Textiles and Jute Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Bangladesh has been adorned with the crown of success of eligibility to become a developing economy following the fulfillment of the criteria introduced by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy. It is one of the most glorious achievements Bangladesh has ever attained since her independence. It is a rare achievement as well for least developing world as no other least developed country has ever been able to attain this. All the three criteria required for qualifying as a developing country have been met simultaneously by Bangladesh



stunning the rest of the world. The economic development of Bangladesh has become enviable to many countries in the region and beyond the region, mostly because of the pragmatic policy adopted and pursued by the Government of Bangladesh during the last decade. In terms of economic size and population, Bangladesh is the largest of all the least developed economies (47 economies) in the world. The concept of least developed economy was introduced by the United Nations in 1971 when Bangladesh emerged as a new country on the globe and there were only 25 LDCs that time. In 2015, Bangladesh was recognized as one of the lower middle income countries in the world because of the positive economic indicators and overall economic development in all sectors. In 2016, Bangladesh met one of the three criteria, which is Human Asset Index, for the qualification of a developing economy. Finally, only after





two years in 2018, the country met its expectation i.e. ultimate target of becoming a developing economy (vision 2021) fulfilling all the three criteria with comprehensive margin beyond any doubt. With this, Bangladesh would fulfill vision 2021 and it is also hoped that the country would fulfill vision 2041 meaning that it would become a developed economy by the year 2041.

Since independence, Bangladesh has come a long way in improving its economic conditions. In 1972-73, the country fetched only 348 million US Dollar as export income from 25 products from 68 export destinations. Basically, that time Bangladesh was an agrarian economy having contribution from the agricultural sector to the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) at 78%. Now the contribution of the same sector to the GDP has come down to 14 % marking a sign of development. Presently, Bangladesh has the third highest Gross Domestic Product in terms of PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) in South Asia, after India and Pakistan. The GDP increased tremendously manifold from US Dollar 5.7 billion in 1972-73 to US Dollar 317.465 billion in nominal terms and US Dollar 831.588 billion in PPP terms in 2018-2019. As a result, there has been considerable increase in the per capita GDP which is now 1909 US Dollar from around US Dollar 70 in 1972-73, whereas the GDP per capita in PPP terms in 2019 was US Dollar 5028. As a result of the enhancement of the per capita GDP, the poverty in general has declined to 22.4% from 57% in 1990-1991, although the GINI coefficient is .458 (scale of measuring inequality of income). The sustained economic growth could be attributed to the broad economic sectors consisting of agriculture, industry and services. The contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP now stands at 14%, while that of the services and the industry sectors increased to 51% and 35% respectively. Economic growth in Bangladesh has been largely assisted by four major drivers of growth: export income from Ready-made Garments, Remittances sent by expatriate Bangladeshis, and growth in the Agricultural sector. Bangladesh boasts of becoming the second largest exporter of ready-made garments and apparels in the global market after China, capturing a market share of 6.40%, although it was earlier 6.5%. The Chinese share has been declining over the years which now stand at 31.3%, still retaining the top position as supplier of ready-made garments and apparels. For Bangladesh, the export income from this sector stood at US Dollar 34.13 billion in the last concluded fiscal year contributing 84.19% to the total income of the export basket (all products) and 15% to the GDP of the country. There are 6150 garment factories in the country employing around 4.5 million people in the sector of which 80 % of them are women. The garment sector flourished rapidly because of the

export quotas and preferential market access in the developed economies especially in the EU and other ten countries of the world. The growth of the sector has been averaged at 11.66% through to 2018-19 from 1972-73. The export income rose from US Dollar 6.8 billion US Dollar in 2005-2006 to US Dollar 34.13 billion (products only) in 2018-2019. The impressive growth of the garment sector has brought about structural transformation in the economy of Bangladesh: dependence on export and decline in foreign aid, dependence on manufactured goods rather than on primary goods, providing employment to female workers making them empowered specially among the poor and the uneducated. This sector is a contributor to the eradication of poverty where the extreme poverty is 11.9%. The total number of labourers working abroad was 11.5 million in 2017, which is 4.5% of the total population and 11% of the total labour force, and the remittance figure from the expatriates stood at US Dollar 16.42 billion US Dollar registering all-time high in the last fiscal year. As a result, the country's foreign currency reserve was increased which was 34.98 billion US Dollar contributing to the economic development and reduction in the poverty level. During the first five months of the current fiscal year, remittance inflow has even increased by 22.67%. The flow of remittances into the country shows upward trend in the current fiscal year as the Govt. has taken measures, including 2% cash incentives to streamline the legal channel for encouraging the Non Resident Bangladeshis to send money to the country. The major factors contributing to higher remittances through the banking channels include depreciation of Taka against the US Dollar, higher rate offered by local banks, and the surveillance of Bangladesh Bank on Hundi. Thirdly, the agricultural sector of the country contributed tremendously to its economy in terms of food security, employment generation and poverty alleviation. There has been a sharp increase in food grain production during the last four decades. Rice, the staple food of the country, was produced triple to 35 million metric tons as a result of the liberalized input market, expansion of irrigation and research of rice for innovation in yield. Furthermore, growth in small, medium and micro enterprises has also contributed to the economic development of the country. The foreign direct investment is considered as an important motivator of economic development and a principal avenue for the development finance. Over the last ten years, FDI has been playing an essential role in maintaining the tempo of the current economic development of Bangladesh. It has also immensely contributed to





reinforcing foreign currency reserve, creating new job opportunities and increasing labour skills. The Government has completed standard operating measures for providing smooth services to attract more foreign investors. The Government pursues the most liberal investment policy in South Asia which incorporates protection of FDI by law, duty free import of raw materials. Considering the country's investment-friendly atmosphere and overall development, foreign companies have continued showing their zeal to invest here. The Banking sector has been playing an important role in the economic development of the country. They provide investible funds to both the public and private sectors, and thereby contribute to the process of overall economic growth. There are 66 scheduled and non-scheduled banks in the country with around 10000 branches in the rural and urban areas.

With regard to the sustainability in the important sectors, we have to focus on the four major drivers of the economic development of the country. The apparel sector has to develop its own brands, shift from basic products to fashion products, resort to original design or fashion manufacturing, and fill the gap left by China. The machine automation should also take place before the stage of introducing robotics. The over-dependence on the RMG for export income is not a problem. There is still a scope for diversification within the RMG itself. We would not say that Bangladesh has been affected by Dutch Disease, because Dutch Disease is mainly due to depletion of natural resources when a country over-uses it and an inflationary situation exists. Here in Bangladesh, product lines in the RMG are not many. Apparel categories including lingerie, under garments for women, swimwear, formal wear, performance outerwear are not traditionally associated with the apparel sector of Bangladesh, but the categories offer a huge potential for business paving the way for diversification within the sector itself. The existing RMG should develop these non-familiar product categories or taking advantage of the US-China stand-off and to penetrate into new markets. We should develop appropriate skills to manufacture diverse product categories. Designers from Italy, France or the USA should be appointed for the BGMEA University of Fashions and Technology for few years so that our own designers groom up. The gap between the yarn production and the requirement of fabrics for the RMG industry has to be reduced for lead time benefit and cost effectiveness. The gap is wider in the woven garment industry than in the knit industry. To support the investment in the establishment of the manufacturing capabilities for new product categories the sector needs more investment in the Research and Development sector.

New product categories need various Research and Development disciplines and these need to be developed in line with the expectations and requirements of the international buyers. With the correct training and investment in the research and development and appropriate technology, here is ample opportunity for the Bangladesh RMG industry to learn from the success of competing countries for developing broader and diverse range of apparel categories. Product-specific policies for fulfilling compliance issues, boosting exports and attracting investment have to be developed with immediate effect- some of which are, of course, underway. For enhancement of remittances, the human resources have to be trained up with technical skills to provide specialized services rather than working as unskilled or semiskilled workers abroad. With the improvement of services, the export basket would be enriched with services sector which is badly needed when the country becomes a developing one. The development of skills would fetch manifold the present foreign currency remittance from this sector. Agricultural sector has got surplus workers and the sector has to focus on agro-processing industries which the country is severely lacking in. Further growth in small, medium and micro industries would contribute a lot in the industrial growth and manufacturing sector of the country, ultimately leading to entrepreneurial development for bigger industries. Special incentives should be provided to the sector through proper implementation of the SME credit policies and programs with the aim of helping SMEs in achieving sustainable inclusive growth. Priority should be given to the BSCIC industrial estates for various MSMEs to develop.



Adopting REX Critical to Availing GSP for European Union

Fatima Yasmin

Vice Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau

Export-led development of Bangladesh in tune with the goals of Vision 2021 set by the current government is of paramount importance in achieving macroeconomic growth of above eight percent on a consistent basis and in meeting the targets under Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. High economic development entails rising import of goods and services putting pressure on our foreign currency reserves. Given this reality the government is banking on expanding private sector exports as the engine of growth. Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) is the statutory agency mandated to promote sustainable exports and develop new export markets for the country.

EPB coordinates export development efforts with various manufacturing sectors, monitors production levels and formulates policies and programs to stimulate exports. Based on evaluations of national export performance and analysis of export trends EPB supports industry-specific product development and enhancement of supply side capacity. It also diversify exports by helping entrepreneurs from non-conventional sectors in exploring markets for their goods and services, gathering and disseminating trade enquiries and arranging market-specific training and other assistance to foster and sustain exports.

Duty free access of Bangladeshi goods to European and American markets remains the most important trade imperative for apparel exports. The EU alone accounts for 60 percent of our textile exports and the US comes in second with 26 percent. Our strengths in securing European RMG market are low price, high capacity and duty concession under Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Over the last three decades Bangladesh has brought RMG buyers closer with competitive prices as a result of low wages. More than 5400 readymade garments factories of the country combined with the cohort of accessories makers and textiles mills make us the world's second largest exporter of apparels with competitive production capacity and deeply entrenched supply chain. GSP provides our exports an average relief of 12 percent in import tariffs in the EU markets.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) proposed that developed countries look into ways and means of granting special trade preferences to developing countries to enhance exports and thereby create jobs and alleviate poverty while complying with international values and principles regarding labour rights and human rights. The European Union initiated GSP in 1971 for developing countries. The United States, Canada and Australia followed suit.





Until 1995 the main features of the EC GSP scheme were quotas and ceilings for individual countries and product categories. After 1995 EU did away with quantitative restrictions. The current EU GSP scheme has been in force since January 2014 and will end in 2023. The general arrangement covers more than 6200 tariff lines out of a total of approximately 7100 tariff lines with non-zero tariffs. Roughly 2300 lines are not covered by the scheme as standard tariffs under the so-called “most favoured nation” or MFN are already at zero. The central pillar of the multilateral rule-based global trading system according to the GATT/WTO is the acceptance and operation of the MFN principle. This means that every member of GATT/WTO should invariably accord the same, identical, equal and non-discriminatory treatment to all imports into the member countries of the European Union irrespective of country of origin. However, the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) is an officially agreed exception to the MFN principle which was proposed by the United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Bangladesh started receiving GSP preferential treatment from EU starting from early 1980’s. EPB was entrusted with issuing ‘GSP Form-A’ on consignment basis after receipt of applications from exporters along with other supporting documents. The process was partially automated in 2013 with the introduction of GSP Tracker software that could integrate export data maintained by National Board of Revenue with data from Bangladesh Bank to verify documents submitted by exporters. European Union meanwhile amended its rules to introduce a unified system called Registered Exporter system (the REX system) which is mandatory for all beneficiaries of GSP around the globe and gradually it would be replicated in all bilateral trade practices as well. Starting from 1 January 2017 beneficiary exporters have been registered in the REX system and after the deadline of 30 June 2020 availing GSP for the markets of EU, Norway, Switzerland and Turkey REX shall be mandatory.

The REX system is applicable for all exporters from Bangladesh for exporting to EU under EBA (Everything But Arms) scheme of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). Rules of Origin and procedures of certification/declaration including Administrative Cooperation and Certification of proofs of Origin are laid down in the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/ 2446 and in the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2447 of the Union Customs code Regulation EU No 952/2013 and Amended Commission Implementation Registration (EU) 2017/989 respectively. Under Rex Rules for determining the origin of goods shall remain unchanged.

European Union has published a REX Guideline requiring Registered Exporters to submit to the competent authority, at any time, any documents required to prove the originating status of the products concerned, comply with the verification of their accounting and the manufacturing process of the products and inform the Competent Authority of changes to the information provided during registration. They are also obliged to inform the Competent Authority if registered exporters no longer meet the conditions for exporting goods under the scheme and as such do not intend to export goods under the said scheme. Ministry of Commerce, in line with the EU REX Guideline, published an abridged Bangla version under the same name and made it available for public consumption.

TRADE-GSP@ec.europa.eu

Bangladesh's Graduation from the LDC Status: Problems, Challenges and Way Forward

Sharifa Khan¹

Bangladesh has been declared to be eligible for graduation from the LDC status in 2018 by Committee for Development Policy (CDP) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as it fulfilled all three graduation criteria namely GNI per capita, Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI) and Human Asset Index (HAI). If the country continues meeting these graduation criteria for the second time in 2021, the CDP will recommend Bangladesh for graduation from the LDC group in 2024. This is really a great pride for the nation as it is the outcome of persistent economic growth for more than decade due to adoption of pragmatic domestic policy by the present government and hard work of its massive population to stride out their economic lives. It is therefore, pertinent to analysis the real impact and associated challenges of graduation in adopting realistic macroeconomic and trade policies.

Table 1: Bangladesh's Scores in Achieving Graduation Criteria

Criteria	Threshold	Bangladesh's Score
GNI Per Capita	US\$ 1,230 or above	US\$ 1,274
Economic Vulnerability Index (EVI)	32 or below	25.2
Human Asset Index (HAI)	66 or above	73.2

Uniqueness of Bangladesh's Graduation

Bangladesh's graduation is really unique in economic history. The five graduated countries namely Botswana, Cape Verde, Maldives, Samoa and Equatorial Guinea are mainly small island economy and depends on natural resources whose combined total population and GDP respectively are 4.74 million and US\$ 37.11 billion while Bangladesh alone has more than 165 million populations with GDP over US\$ 300 billion.

The special attribute of Bangladesh's graduation lies with the fact that it is one of the first LDCs to meet all three graduation criteria at the time of graduation. It is also graduating in two folds within a decade. The country has graduated to a lower-middle-income country by World Bank in 2015 and then it will be graduated from the LDC status by UN criteria in 2024. Bangladesh is the only country that is graduating with large population, relatively sizable economy, significant manufacturing & export base and also with rapid progress in poverty alleviation. The country also has been experiencing strong and improved GDP growth, declining dependence on ODA and increasing flow of FDIs. Its manufacturing sector is stronger than any other graduating countries both in terms of share of total value added and share of employment. However, it is uplifting its economic status with the second least productive labour force among the graduating LDCs and poor diversification of exports with concentration index of 0.40 (UNCTAD).

Bangladesh's Graduation: A Pathway of Development

Graduation from the LDC status will obviously improve Bangladesh's image and contribute to the country's branding. The preparedness for graduation will pave the way of improving credit rating and enhancing capacity building of the both the public and private sectors which in turn will contribute to better understanding of global trade rules, improve protection of intellectual property rights (IPRs) and encourage innovation & creativity. This will also attract more foreign direct investment (FDIs) as were evident in other graduating countries. It is also to be noted that other graduating LDCs experienced declined GDPs, remittances, tax revenue and export growths after their graduation. Bangladesh therefore, has be to very watchful in developing and implementing its post graduation policy strategies to avoid any unintended setback.

Bangladesh's Graduation: A Challenge for Continuing Trade Growth

Bangladesh currently enjoys certain privileges and special & differential treatments designed for LDCs. These include development partners' various concessions, special attention and commitments to support LDCs with development finance, trade preferences and technical assistance. The members of the World Trade Organization (WTO) have also devised more favourable conditions and flexibilities for LDCs in implementing and enforcing international

trade rules and regulations. Bangladesh has been the largest beneficiary of tariff-free access in penetrating to other markets due to its LDC status. LDC graduation would imply Bangladesh is not being eligible for the LDC-specific benefits. Followings are some of the important challenges which might impact the trade growth.

Preference Erosion

Bangladesh currently enjoys preferential or duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access to almost 37 countries along with simplified rules of origin which has significant contribution in boosting its exports, poverty alleviation, employment generation and women empowerment. After the graduation, Bangladesh will not qualify of enjoying duty-free market access or GSP facilities in most of the market from day one except in European Union (EU) which is expected continue its Every Thing but Arms (EBA) facilities until 2027. EU EBA scheme is associated with simplified rules of origin that require only single stage transformation or 30 percent value addition. This has resulted to increase the export to EU significantly since the adoption of new rules of origin in 2011. As the EU is its largest export destination, the erosion of preferences of about 9 percent after graduation in this market is likely to have significant implications for Bangladesh.

After the graduation, Bangladesh may apply for GSP+ to EU which grants duty free access to 66 percent of EU's tariff lines. However, based on the current rules, Bangladesh does not meet at least two conditions for eligibility. Its share in GSP covered imports into the EU should be maximum 6.5 percent threshold and Bangladesh has to ratify and enforce 27 ILO conventions on human rights, environmental protection and good governance. As Bangladesh did not yet ratify minimum working age conventions and its readymade garments (RMG) export is around 17% of EU import which is far above the existing threshold, unless alternatively negotiated, Bangladesh's would not qualify for GSP+ and have to export under the standard GSP or on most favoured nations (MFN) terms in EU after the graduation. Moreover, EU is repeatedly expressing its concerns over the labour rights and worker safety, unless significant improvement is achieved this could even affect EBA regardless of graduation.

It is estimated that the total loss of trade due to erosion of preferences including EU market is estimated to be US\$ 1.8 – 2.7 billion (Rahman & Bari, Razzaque 2018).

Termination of TRIPS Waiver

The main impact of graduation is expected to be under the Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement. The general waiver under the TRIPS Agreement will expire in July 2021. Even if it is extended, Bangladesh will not be able to enjoy such benefits after the graduation. This means that the country would require



better IP environment in terms of protection of trademarks, copyrights, data protection & innovation and others.

Bangladesh also need to comply with the TRIPS Agreement in pharmaceutical products and would not benefit from the longer transition period granted for LDCs until 2033. As about 20 percent of pharmaceutical products are patented in other countries, this would result in increase of import cost of patented ingredients or medicine. This would increase the cost of medicines and would adversely affect the accessibility of drugs at affordable costs.

Elimination of Subsidies

Bangladesh provided about Tk. 44 billion worth of cash incentives for 35 products based on export performance. This however, falls under the prohibited subsidies under WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM) and are subject to be eliminated. The country however, remains in comfortable zone in terms of providing domestic support to the farmers as it is far below the de minimis (negligible limit) level.

The Annex VII of the SCM Agreement allows LDCs and the developing countries with GNP per Capita below US\$1,000 (in 1990 Constant dollar) to benefit from the provision of Article 27.2 of the Agreement, i.e. exemption from the provision of export subsidies. After the graduation, Bangladesh would not cover under the Annex VII list of the Agreement which would compel it to eliminate a number of subsidies that it is currently providing unless otherwise decided by the WTO members.

Elimination of Local Content Requirement Provision

A number of subsidies and investment facilities in Bangladesh are conditioned with the use of locally produced material. This is in contradiction with the WTO Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS). The country also has to identify these measures and eliminate as soon as it is graduated.

Other Challenges

It is also to be noted that Bangladesh has been graduating at a time when the global economy is passing through an uncertainty due to US-China trade war and impasse in WTO negotiations. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is eminent which would dominate by high tech products and result in a declining the demand for labour. EU, the major export destination of Bangladesh will start implementing the free-trade agreement with Vietnam and other countries. Most of the other competing trade partners are engaged in Free Trade Negotiations that do not only cover trade in goods rather engaged in comprehensive partnership arrangement which include government procurement, investment, services, environment, transparency, labour standard etc. Bangladesh therefore, has to develop its macro-economic strategies considering these global dimensions.

Way Forward

During the post-graduation era, Bangladeshi industries have to survive only through competitiveness. So improvement of productivity & quality and automation would be the utmost priority to retain global market share. The country therefore, would require structural shifts towards high value added industries, mobilizing domestic resources, develop infrastructure, investment in human development and improvement of ease of doing business for attracting more investment and enhance productivity. Applying trade intelligence would also be important determinant in promoting export which would require concerted & coordinated efforts of the Ministry of Commerce, National Board of Revenue, Bangladesh Bank, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Environment and others.

Bangladesh also needs to pursue signing Free Trade Agreement with potential partners. The country at the same time should start negotiation with the WTO member countries to grant special facilities and include the name of the newly graduated LDCs in the Annex VII list of the SCM Agreement.

Bangladesh should develop a comprehensive program for getting of GSP+ in EU market. It may approach other GSP granting countries for continuation of GSP facilities for at least three years like EU for smooth graduation.

¹The author is the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Commerce. The analysis and explanations provided in this article is exclusively her own views and no way reflect the opinion of the Government of Bangladesh.

National Single Window: A Key Tool for Trade Facilitation

Global trade is expanding very rapidly. The resulting complexity and speed of the modern supply chain and the number of parties involved greatly increased the requirements for information controlling the flow of goods. But despite the breakneck developments in information and communications technologies (ICT) and trade data- exchange remained mostly paper-based. Though Bangladesh has an automated customs procedure system namely ASYCUDA system, the connectivity with other government agencies and business communities remains mainly paper based which is time consuming and not cost effective.

Bangladesh ranked 176th out of 190 countries in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business index in 2019, which is the lowest ranking for a South Asian nation- an alarming development given the government's claims of reforms to improve the score.

DOING BUSINESS RANKINGS			
	2019	2018	Up/Down
India	77	100	23 notches
Bhutan	61	75	6 notches
Sri Lanka	100	111	11 notches
Nepal	110	105	5 notches
Pakistan	136	147	11 notches
Maldives	139	136	3 notches
Afghanistan	167	183	16 notches
Myanmar	171	171	
Bangladesh	176	177	1 notch

The government has been pursuing reforms to improve Bangladesh's ranking by developing indicator-specific action plans. NSW can play a vital role in improving the situation. Currently after trade registration, an importer must secure further approval from a number of government agencies before goods importation. The importer then has to jump through several hoops, visit multiple departments concerned before unloading a single crate of imported goods. Aside from the financial burden associated with all that running around, the whole approval process can take a long time. The export process also has a similar level of complexity.

With the aim to ease and speed up the process of export and import, the government has taken the initiative

BIMSTEC POTENTIAL		(US\$ billion)	
Exporter	Importer	Actual Export	Potential Export
India	Bangladesh	5.67	35.58
India	Myanmar	1.14	14.55
India	Sri Lanka	4.12	15.38
India	Thailand	2.96	192.76
Bangladesh	India	0.68	38.11
Myanmar	India	1.04	10.63
Sri Lanka	India	0.75	9.79
Thailand	India	5.12	208.48

The chart shows that Bangladesh has a huge potentiality of Import and Export across the region. NBR wants NSW to be a key tool to boost up the situation.

to launch the National Single Window project by 2021. A total of 39 ministries, government agencies and organizations will come together under the leadership of the National Board of Revenue. The process will also include private organizations like Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industries and the Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association. The World Bank is supporting the National Board of Revenue with the National Single Window project, which has a budget of \$74.1 million or Tk. 625 crore. Many countries have seen that a Single Window facility can greatly improve the implementation of standards, techniques and tools for simplifying and expediting information flows between traders and government.

In 2004, UNECE published “Recommendation 33 - Guidelines on Establishing a Single Window” developed by its Centre for Trade Facilitation and electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). It recommended that governments and those engaged in the international trade and movement of goods should actively consider implementing a “Single Window facility” in their country. The Recommendation and Guidelines were formally approved by UN/CEFACT in 2004.

However, most of us understand the challenge of involving all the relevant governmental authorities and agencies as well as the trading community. Many different government departments and agencies hold legislative powers and control and manage various levels of regulation—e.g. health, plant and animal quarantine, sanitary and phyto-sanitary, food and drug safety, and defence. Agencies other than Customs that are involved in the regulation of cross-border trade are termed “Other Government Agencies” (OGAs). There are often between 20 and 40 of these involved, but the number varies among countries. It’s rare to find a Single Window facility covering all OGAs. Major players in trade transactions are Customs, banks, chambers of commerce, freight forwarders, transport and insurance companies.

However, Single Window implementation on a countrywide scale is an extremely complex and costly undertaking. Creating a national Single Window requires tremendous efforts, cost, changes of mind-set and more importantly, strong political will. Some start with a limited form of the Single Window, for example to cover either a specific procedure such as export declarations or a specific area such as the port — “Port Single Window” or “Port Community System” — while others focus on exports only. But Bangladesh NSW has a holistic approach.

Stages of developing NSW can be:

- Paperless customs
- Connecting other government agencies
- Automated document exchange with the port community
- National NSW
- Regional NSW

NSW has different names in different countries like Australian Customs and Border Protection Service Integrated Cargo System, Finland’s Port Net System, France’s e-Maritime Port Single Window. These systems have been established in many European ports and airports since the 1960s. India’s Port Community System, which is a web-based centralized Port Community System initiative by the Indian Ports Association, intended to provide a Single Window system for the port communities in India which was established in 2007. An example of this is China’s massive E-Port project, which is characterized as an “integrated clearance information platform focused on clearance management and enforcement, extending gradually to logistics and commerce service”. The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has expanded the definition of the “National Single Window” further by introducing the concept of “submitting once at a single entry point”.

The NSW is a facility that allows parties involved in trade and transport to lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfil all import, export, and transit-related regulatory requirements. For information submitted electronically, individual data elements will only be submitted once. An overriding objective of the Single Window is to strengthen government-to-government; government-to-business; and business-to-business inter relationships.

According to a World Bank report published in 2012 titled “Trading Across Borders,” a total of 69 countries implemented the system as yet. Among The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Brunei, Singapore and Thailand have adopted the system.”

The policy of the National Board of Revenue (NBR) is to develop, own and operate the system and that the NBR will lead and manage the project and be the operator of the system once implemented. The project now is in implementing stage. Appointing a PMQA (Project Management and Quality Assurance Service) firm is in final stage. The next significant steps will include: (1) to develop a NSW blueprint with financial support of the World Bank, incorporating technical and functional specifications for the system, governance and operational model, procurement strategy and a project implementation plan; and (2) the completion of a Legal Gap Analysis.

Bangladesh National Single Window will deliver a user-friendly, electronic system that streamlines and automates procedures for international trade related permits, licenses, certificates, and customs declarations. It will be considered a milestone in the use of information technology in business. It will enhance trade operations by eliminating paper work, connect 39 ministries and agencies of the Bangladesh Government and reduce time through maintaining up-to-date information. Approximately 3,19,000 traders are expected to be benefited from reduced time and cost after the operation of the solution. The average processing time for import is expected to be reduced to 72 hours and average time for export is expected to be reduced to 48 hours. It will introduce new era of paperless swift clearance process with minimum cost and human intervention which will be aligned with the country’s Vision 2021- ‘Digital Bangladesh’.

Samarjit Das

Assistant Project Director (Deputy Commissioner), National Single Window Project, National Board of Revenue, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Investment Climate and opportunities in Bangladesh

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA)
Md. Ariful Hoque, Director

Bangladesh or known as ‘Bengal’, in the medieval world, was famous for her ingenious commodities prepared by the most talented craftsmen reaching to farthest parts of the globe. Since the very beginning, the spirit of creative entrepreneurship was embedded in her social and economic fabric. In due course of time the position of Bengal oscillated in different directions and in today’s time it is considered by the investors’ community as one of the most promising countries for investment in the south Asian region.

We are poised to becoming a Middle-Income Country by 2021 and developed country by 2041. All the policy prescriptions are aligned in that direction. Massive reforms are underway to further ease the investment climate. Global agencies have already acknowledged this development initiatives.

Bangladesh has achieved almost all the Millennium Development Goals. Based on the MDGs, and poised to achieve the UN Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of UN as stated “17 Sustainable Development Goals”. As the private sector will be a key partner will be major partner in the achievement of SDGs. To ensure perfect interaction, policy coherence is an inherent prerequisite.

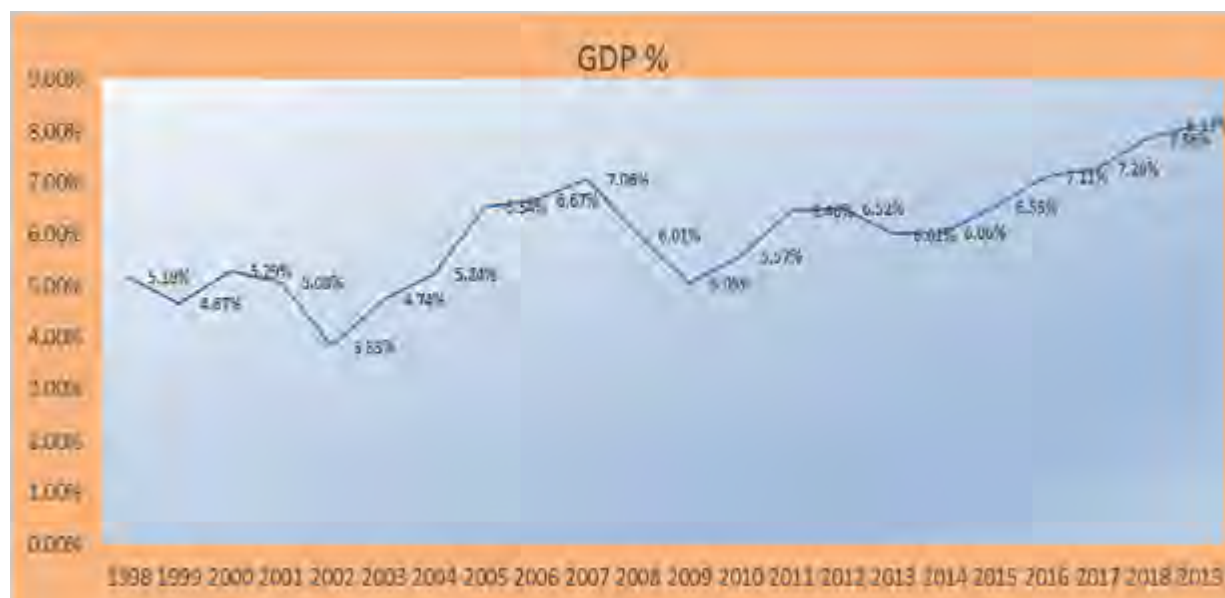
Bangladesh is considered as one of the few nations with enormous growth potential and favorable investment climate. Bangladesh is listed in Goldman Sachs’ ‘Next 11’ and JP Morgan’s ‘Frontier Five’. World’s Bank Investor Protection Ranking for Bangladesh is 19th, Pakistan 25th, India 38th and Sri Lanka 70th. Low labor cost and trade concessions are main competitive advantages for the country. Moreover, macro-economic stability has improved over the years.

The government of Bangladesh has focused on sustainable and inclusive growth of the country which will elevate the country to the desired higher middle-income status and ultimately to that of a developed country. The 7th Five Year Plan (FYP), Perspective Plan, SDG action plan and Delta Plan 2100 has laid down the attainable targets focusing on sustainable consumption and production, which is the core to the development process promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs, and a better quality of life for all.

The position of Bangladesh in the global arena in terms of economic successes can be described as under:



Bangladesh as stated has a moderate beginning. But in course of time due to resilient and sustained effort by the current leadership and the people of the country we have elevated to the position which is honored by all.



The following figures will attest the unprecedented development of Bangladesh:

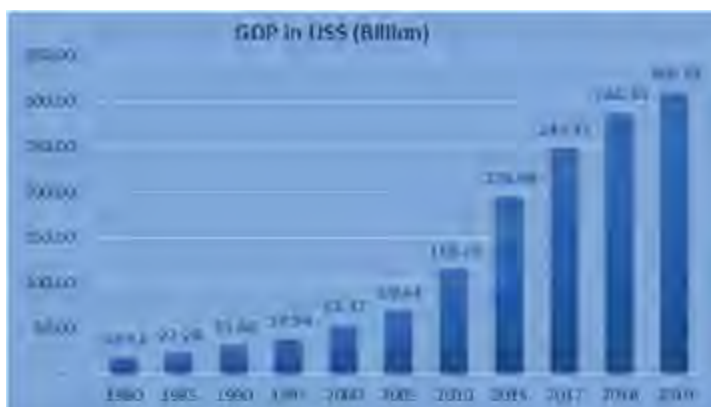
Parameters	What we were	We are now
Literacy Rate	29.23% (1981)	73% (2017 Est.)
Per Capita (USD)	129.71 (1971)	1,827 (June, 2019)
GDP Growth	4.62% (1976)	8.15% (2019)
Export (USD)	0.4 Billion (1976)	41 Billion (2018/19)
FDI (USD)	7 Million (1977)	3,613 Million (2018)
Forex Reserve (USD)	7.5 Billion (2009)	31.92 Billion (Sep, 2019)
Electricity Gen. Capacity (MW)	3,362 (2009)	21,282 (2019 April)

Bangladesh as an ideal investment destination:

Despite a feeble branding previously Bangladesh is turning back. Global agencies are attesting the accolades of astounding development of Bangladesh.

The following agencies has spoken about the high investment potentials of Bangladesh.

Citi Investment Research & Analysis, Goldman Sachs, The International Monetary Fund (IMF), The Wall Street Journal (WSJ), JPMorganChase, Morgan Stanley, New York Times, HSBC, McKinsey & Co, The Deutsche Bank AG, Germany, The World Bank, PWC (PricewaterhouseCoopers). In addition, a recent study by JETRO on the 20 countries in Asia and Oceania reveals that



Bangladesh is the top investment destination for Japanese companies. According to the World Bank has said the economy of this country is a paradox.

Protection on Investment:

According to Industrial Policy 2016, Bangladesh welcomes foreign private investment in all areas of the economy and there is no restriction on the amount of share of the investment. Foreign investors are eligible to take advantage of a wide range of generous tax concessions and other fiscal incentives and facilities.

Foreign investment in Bangladesh is secure vis-à-vis nationalization and expropriation. The Foreign Private Investment (Promotion and Protection) Act 1980 ensures full protection to foreign investors. Furthermore, Bangladesh is a signatory to MIGA, OPIC, ICSID, WAIPA, WIPO and WTO. Bangladesh has signed bilateral investment treaties with 32 countries and Double Taxation Treaty (DTT) with 28 countries. Bangladesh has signed both these treaties with Malaysia.

The salient feature of Bangladesh as an investment destination is as under:

- Industrious Competitive Workforce
- Strategic Location, Regional Connectivity and Worldwide Access
- Macroeconomic stability
- Strong Local Market and Growth
- Adequate Energy
- Competitive Incentives
- Tax holiday
- 5 to 10 yrs for selected sectors
- Up to 10 yrs for infrastructure
- Up to 10 years for EZs
- Accelerated depreciation in lieu of tax holiday

Double tax avoidance under DTTs

Tariff concessions

- capital machinery
- import of raw materials

Bonded warehousing: for export-oriented industries

Cash incentives: Exporting selected products at the rate of 5-20% based on the FOB value of the exportable goods.

Economic Zones

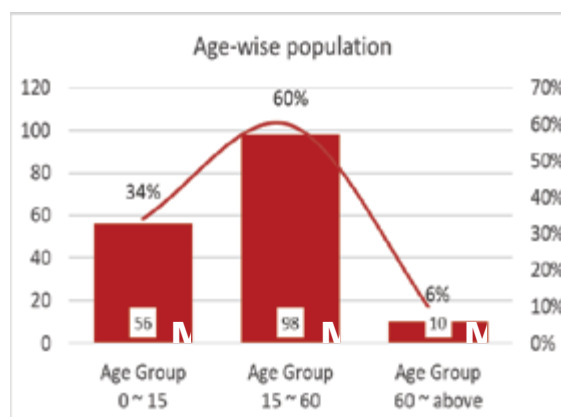
Bangladesh's goal is to establish 100 Economic Zones (EZ) in the country to create structured and balanced investment to ensure that arable lands and habitats are least affected.

The broad vision for creating these zones is as following:

- To Develop 100 EZs in the next 15 years
- Create 10 million employment opportunities
- Foster industrialization by increasing additional export of USD 40 billion

The latest status of EZ implementation are as under:

- As of now 50 thousand acres of land is brought under EZ creation.
- Operation of 13 EZs and development work of 28 zones are ongoing
- Proposed foreign and local investment in EZs stands at \$17 billion
- Companies as Honda, SK Gas, Berger, Asian Paints, Adani, Wilmar, Sojitz, Hyundai, Mitsubishi has already made their presence in these zones.



Corporate taxes:

The prevailing corporate taxes varies from 25% to 35% based on the corporate structure and nature of business.

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA):

To promote sustainable and inclusive investment development in Bangladesh a new agency was created named 'Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA)' from the merger of the Board of Investment, the apex investment promotion agency and the Privatization Commission responsible for divestment of state-owned enterprises. The agency, apart from its regulatory and promotional activities, also looks actively into the following:

- Creation of true one stop service for the investors,
- Facilitation of the development of entrepreneurs,
- Facilitate to create necessary skills to match the needs of higher value production chains,
- Endeavour to improve the ratings of Bangladesh in various indicators such 'Doing Business report of World Bank', 'Global Competitive Index' of the World Economic Forum and others.

Present Investment position of Bangladesh:

a. Implementations:

Since 2009 Bangladesh is receiving FDI on a steep trend with a CAGR of 20%. Starting from 900 million USD in 2009, it has reached 3613 million USD in 2018 calendar year.

The trend of FDI inflow from 2011 can be seen as under:

Gross FDI inflows during the fiscal year 2018-19 reached US\$ 4945.81 million. With the FDI disinvestment measuring USD 1056.82 million the net FDI inflows stands at USD 3888.99 million.

Year on year basis, total FDI inflows (net) accomplished to US\$ 3888.99 million during 2018-19 which was increased by US\$ 1308.55 million or 50.71% compared to FDI inflows (net) during 2017-18 (US\$ 2580.44 million). While in 2017-18 FDI inflows (net) was increased by US\$ 125.63 million or 5.12% compared to 2016-17 and an increase of US\$ 451.28 million or 22.52% during 2016-17 compared to 2015-16. Following tables provide the historical trend of FDI inflow into Bangladesh.

FDI Inflows (Net) by Components (Million US\$)

Period	Equity Capital	Reinvested Earnings	Intra Company Loans	Total Inflows
2011-12	454.10	542.35	198.43	1194.88
2012-13	761.03	645.64	323.96	1730.63
2013-14	233.84	795.78	450.72	1480.34
2014-15	528.03	1141.34	164.50	1833.87
2015-16	505.55	1154.45	343.53	2003.53
2016-17	1006.74	1253.00	195.07	2454.81
2017-18	614.76	1253.44	712.24	2580.44
2018-19	1195.20	1363.46	1330.33	3888.99

FDI stock at the end of June 2019 are as under:

FY	FDI stock
2015	12912.14
2016	14539.32
2017	14557.22
2018	17061.63
2019	18680.21

The sectoral analysis of the FDI received in million USD can be seen as under:

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Agriculture and Fishing	49.50	29.72	28.99	29.22	36.57	43.26	14.50	39.19
Mining		0.13			0.27	-0.01	-0.09	0.02
Power, Gas & Petroleum	244.94	93.67	50.43	279.98	430.16	467.93	696.56	1328.65
Manufacturing	414.98	712.88	757.47	737.54	825.85	869.43	1005.65	1493.75
Construction	1.01	6.85	4.08	7.85	4.21	24.32	50.14	37.47
Trade and Commerce	272.75	295.05	276.86	468.02	320.93	309.73	411.01	550.21
Transport, Storage & Communication	179.04	527.09	272.54	205.98	273.61	601.28	166.10	232.47
Services	32.60	65.18	77.39	74.40	92.83	104.44	199.76	197.33
Other sectors	0.03	0.06	12.58	30.88	19.10	34.43	36.381	9.90
Total	1194.88	1730.63	1480.34	1833.87	2003.53	2454.81	2580.44	3888.99

Reform Initiatives:

As per the Ease of Doing Business (EODB) ranking which gives an indication can show only how much the regulatory environment has changed relative to that in other economies. The 10 topics included in the ranking in Doing Business 2018: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency.

Bangladesh's position in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index during 2020 was 168 out of 190 which was 176 in 2019 elevating 8 points on the indicators from the last year.

This year Bangladesh is also included among the top 20 reformers countries in the world.

BIDA is working twill all associated agencies to make sure that the country attains a double-digit position in the index by 2021, the year to become the Middle-Income Country (MIC).

BIDA has taken massive initiatives with relevant agencies to improve the EODB thus making the doing business for the investors much easier and convenient.

One Stop Services:

The One-Stop Service (OSS) puts all investment facilitation mechanisms under a single umbrella, aims at easing foreign investments in the country and thereby boosting the nation's economic development. It is a web-based portal that includes a cloud-based website, which an investor can access from anywhere around the globe.

BIDA has been making One Stop Service (OSS) operational to provide 150 services of 34 organizations at BIDA's end to ensure best investment services for its clients. Until now 14 services are available and further services will be added gradually. It is expected that in the coming days 150 services of 34 agencies will be included in the OSS system.

One Stop Service A Game Changer in Investment

Md. Harunur Rashid

Executive Member (Additional Secretary)

Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA), Prime Minister's Office

In the wake of 90's, the developing countries brought enormous changes in their development policy. Nationalization, once treated as a sanctimonious policy, had given in to massive privatization effort. This change was being undergone in the name of economic liberalization. China & India – two countries hosting more than one-third of the total global population embraced market economy and gradually lifted governments restriction from private business. This paradigm shift is also being resonated elsewhere in this region. Although a bit slowly, Bangladesh started to transform itself into market driven economy in the last two decades of 20th century.

Nationwide economic reforms conducive to private investment need time. So, the idea of making an enclave to create an enabling atmosphere for businesses gained significant traction. Our eight Export Processing Zones (EPZs) were set up on this principle. It is needless to mention the success of these zones. Last year 19% of our export income came from these eight EPZs. However, the EPZs failed to cause spillover effect when it comes to the overall economy. So, the zoning experiment is needed to be replicated more comprehensively to smoothen our transition from agrarian to an industrial economy. This prompted the Government of Bangladesh to set up 100 Economic Zones, not only for export-oriented industries but also for domestic oriented ones. In 2010, Bangladesh Economic Zones Act was enacted and Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority emerged in 2011. Since then, BEZA has been working relentlessly for ensuring sustainable industrialization. BEZA has already received significant amount of investment proposals from foreign as well as local investors. Economic Zones are hosting valuable investments from foreign companies like Honda, Sakata, Wilmer etc.

In recent times, Bangladesh has achieved major milestones. The country has been witnessing unprecedented political stability and consistency of policy during last ten years under the dynamic leadership of our Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Attaining the lower middle-class status and graduating from Least Developed Country status bear the testimony to our steady growth and governance ensured by the Government. But to take ourselves to





the next level, our investment to GDP ratio needs to be improved. Currently investments comprise 31.56% of our GDP of which 23.40% comes from private investors and the rest from public sector. But to achieve an ambitious double-digit growth, investment's contribution to GDP needs to be raised to 40%. Although, with the consistent investment in hosts of mega project Government has been doing its part but there is more scope in engaging the private sector effectively. For many years, the share of private investment has been hovering around 22% of our GDP. A massive overhaul in our investment regimes is badly needed and the urgency is also reflected in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index. Our economy has been growing significantly over the years but business environment has slipped by huge notches in last 13 years which is apparent from World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Report. This might be seen as a paradox to the growth of GDP. But this sliding trend may be seen as a scope for development by the Investment Promotion Agencies (IPA). Bangladesh Government has set a target to bring the country's position in the doing business index below 100 by 2021 from our existing position. In 2018, Parliament passed One Stop Service Act to ensure timely services for the investors. BEZA was instrumental in bringing out this revolutionary legislation. This Act made the collaboration among different service providing agencies a legal obligation. In the schedule of OSS Act, 2018, four Investment Promotion Agencies are declared as central OSS authorities- BIDA, BEPZA, BEZA & BHTPA. They are authorized to formulate rule by themselves to establish their OSS center.

As soon as the Act was passed, BEZA didn't want to delay the launch of its OSS center. After consultation with different agencies, BEZA formulated BEZA OSS Rule, 2018. Arrangement of collaboration among agencies was definitively outlined in the rule. Specific time frame to deliver each service was agreed before. They have been listed in the schedule of the said rule. On 21st October, 2019 BEZA OSS Center was formally launched through an ostensive ceremony.

This center will streamline the overall service delivery mechanism for the investors. JICA has identified 125 services which are required for doing business in Bangladesh. Of these 37 services are rendered by BEZA whereas, the 88 remaining are incumbent on the other agencies e.g. DoE, RJSC, DIFE, FSCD etc. To ensure collaboration among all these service providing agencies, OSS Rule makes them legally obliged. Meanwhile 31 focal points from 29 agencies have been appointed in OSS Centre. When an investor submits the required documents for any given service, focal

points scrutinize them and, if found all right, they are forwarded to the concerned office. Upon the approval from the concerned service provider, the service is delivered from the same OSS Center. No doubt, this type of institutional arrangement of collaboration among different government agencies is first of its kind in Bangladesh. This gives the investors' relief from roaming from one office to another. It may be mentioned that the stipulated time frame for each of the services mentioned in the schedule makes the officials accountable for their actions. BEZA currently provides all services through its state-of-art OSS Center, out of which 11 services are available online. BEZA has recently signed MoU with DoE, RJSC and NBR for integrating their online system in OSS Portal. It is expected that additional 38 services of these agencies will be available online soon.

BEZA OSS has addressed another substantial hurdle of the investors- information asymmetry. Access to appropriate information is crucial for getting hassle free service. If the service delivery mechanism remains obscure for the receiving end, ensuring accountability of the responsible personnel is difficult. With the technical assistance of JICA, BEZA has prepared Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of all the services sought by investors. These SOPs contain the list of required documents, flow of work and the time needed for each of the services. These documents have been made available in public domain. The investors in economic zones have been realizing the benefits of OSS and this tool is very instrumental in inviting FDI.

It should not be expected that BEZA OSS Center alone will dramatically improve business climate overnight. But launching BEZA OSS Center is certainly a breath of fresh air for our business community. Other regulators need to replicate most of BEZA's OSS infrastructure to reduce the cost of doing business in their domains. BEZA has set its office as an outpost of private sector and thus the perception of government service provider has been changed with this innovative initiative and pro-private sector approach. BEZA truly believes that OSS is the ultimate incentive to attract FDI and domestic investment as well.



Bangladesh: A tale of Strength and Sustainability

Dr. Rubana Huq
President, BGMEA

More than 160 countries source readymade garments from Bangladesh. It is the 2nd largest apparel exporting country of the world after China. This single industry alone employs around 4.4 million workers of which the majorities are women. With an export volume of over 34 Billion USD, this industry contributes around 12% to our national GDP. Bangladesh's apparel is competitive in the global apparel market because of labour, but low prices should not define the strength of this industry. Bangladesh is now known as the country which hosts the most compliant supply chain.

As per the most recent CPO survey of McKinsey and Company-2019, Bangladesh is seen as the most preferred apparel sourcing destination up to 2025, followed by Vietnam, Myanmar, Ethiopia, and India. But myths continue to shroud the sector. A common but widespread misconception about low price rotates around minimum wage. While minimum wages have been raised multiple times, it's not the minimum that represents the prevailing wage. Other costs associated with production cost have also risen significantly.

So what's the recipe of success for Bangladesh RMG industry that has helped us to remain as a preferred sourcing across the globe for more than three decades?

International standards and competitive prices, of course, are major reasons why buyers choose Bangladesh for apparel import but the truth is more deeply rooted. People wonder how Bangladesh has secured the second position in the international apparel market without producing cotton. Truth is, we have stitched our dreams with passion, perseverance and hard work to establish Bangladesh a preferred hub of apparel sourcing in the world's map. Our RMG industry is deeply rooted in the underlying strengths and vast experience we have gathered over the last three decades.

Many people thought that after the Rana Plaza incident Bangladesh's RMG industry will not be able to even survive but proving them wrong Bangladesh has emerged as one of the safest sourcing destinations of the world. The entire industry has gone through a detailed workplace safety assessment in terms of Fire, electrical and structural safety under three platforms namely Accord, Alliance and National Action plan. Thanks to the Bangladesh government, our partner brands, ILO, trade unions and all the valued stakeholders for their unwavering support to steer the industry and assist in raising it rising from the rabbles. Currently, we are at the edge of launching the RSC (RMG sustainability Council) a private sector-led multi-stakeholder platform. Besides workplace safety, the RSC will also look into industrial relations, workers' efficiency and welfare, as well as environmental sustainability. The RSC will have representatives from government, labors, brands, BGMEA and BKMEA. The RSC will be operating under the legal framework of the Bangladesh Government and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Labor & Employment and Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishment (DIFE).

Currently, in the global business landscape, the issue of environmental sustainability is the most critical area of concern. All the major brands are coming up with pledges to their consumers on how they will ensure a lesser environmental footprint of their product. As a result, new and pragmatic guidelines based on national context are guiding sustainability. The good thing is that the industry already has some praiseworthy good stories in this domain.

You will be happy to know that Bangladesh has the most number of LEED green factory buildings certified by

the United States Green Building Council. We have now 108 green factory buildings and 500+ more are in the pipeline. Our factories are now having rainwater harvesting, solar PVs, cogeneration, waste to heat generation, etc. So the transition has already started now we have to steer it to the right direction and scale up! The apparel industry accounts for 10% of global carbon emissions and remains the second largest industrial polluter, second only to oil. On this backdrop, BGMEA has joined the UN Fashion Charter for climate action with UNFCCC and agreed to support 30% GHG emission reduction by 2030.

As an industry we are now at a very critical juncture. On one hand, we have a huge potential to grow and become the leader in the global apparel landscape, on the other hand, we have a huge challenge to remain competitive and sustainable. In doing so we have to diversify our export basket as our export items are concentrated on some basic items. Our export destinations are also very concentrated on the EU, USA, and Canada which makes it difficult for us to minimize the dependency on some specific regions. Apart from that, we have to invest in innovation to break the stagnancy and grow further.

We may not be perfect or flawless but we have learned from our mistakes and have grown from them. All we need is to let the rest of the world know about our continuous efforts and the good stories to replace the misconceptions about this vibrant industry.

Let's all work towards changing the narrative and raising our bar on skills, productivity and sustainability in the days to come.



Bangladesh Requires To Seek Special Resolution From The EU In The Post-LDC Graduation Era

A.K.M Salim Osman

Member of Parliament, Narayanganj-05 and President BKMEA and Director, FBCCI

The Readymade Garments (RMG) industry of Bangladesh is confronting major challenges in the global market. The knitwear industry, the largest sub-sector of RMG industry, is no exception. The global knitwear industry witnessed increased competition among the manufacturing countries. The countries invested huge amount of resources to increase the efficiency of the business thereby reducing the cost of doing business, i.e. investing in human resources, process automation, energy efficiency, resource efficiency and so on. The knitwear industry of Bangladesh has evolved through a myriad of changes, making it more transparent throughout the value chain.

With the inception of disrupted technologies, the traditional way of doing the business is being challenged every day and already exposed significant transformation. This changing global order requires the manufacturing countries to adapt with new techniques and strategies. Interestingly, the knitwear entrepreneurs of Bangladesh invested heavily on setting up state of the art machineries and introduced new technologies, many large enterprises went for expansion in the business.

The knitwear sector has contributed significantly in the socio-economic development of Bangladesh by creating 2 million direct employment and contributing 41.66 percent in the national export and 5.58 percent in the national GDP. It makes the women economically self-reliant and promotes women empowerment across the country.



Under the leadership of H.E. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, the business communities gathered where BKMEA president A.K.M Salim Osman MP was delivering speech.

This spectacular achievement of RMG industry coupled with many other successes made Bangladesh eligible for LDC graduation criteria for the first time in 2018. Bangladesh has good prospects to pass the threshold again in 2021 and will be recommended by UN Committee for Development Policy (CDP) for final graduation. Once Bangladesh becomes a developing country, it will be ineligible for the European Union's Everything but Arms (EBA) preferential benefits. Under the current EU regulations, Bangladesh will automatically qualify for standard GSP scheme not the GSP Plus.

Table: Socio-economic Impact of Knitwear sector in Bangladesh

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	5.58% as of the fiscal year 2018-19
National Export	41.66% as of the fiscal year 2018-19
Direct Employment	2 million
Indirect Employment	0.7 million
Shipping and logistics	340 million
Transport and communication	270 million
Banking and financial sector	700 million
Support industry development	More than 400 Textile Mills More than 1000 Accessories & Packaging Factories 240 Dyeing, Printing and Finishing units

Knitwear sector benefitted not only the people working in that sector, but it has also generated a whole new set of linkage industries and facilitated expansion of many service sector activities such as banking, insurance, real estate, trade, packaging, recycling, consumer goods, transportation, as well as utility services and the hotel and tourism industry. Besides, the knitwear sector also employs a considerable number of subcontractors as well as people in its supply chain that provide fabrics, yarn and accessories.

Opportunities for Bangladesh Knitwear Industry

The size of the world knitwear export market was \$216 billion in 2018. Bangladesh knitwear sector was only able to capture 8.4 percent market share of that export figure. Bangladesh knitwear sector largely produces basic garments for which the prices are lower and market size is relatively constant. But it has good prospect in the fashion items which occupies a constantly increasing market share. Here is the scope for product diversification for knitwear industry.

The retail market for knitwear products is more than 1 trillion USD. Currently knitwear entrepreneurs produce garments for global brands and add only 7-8 percent value of the global price a product domestically. Through creating individual brands, the value addition can be increased significantly. This will be an important dimension for ensuring long term sustainability of the industry.

The scenario of RMG Industry in Bangladesh and other competitor countries Bangladesh Knitwear sector is facing fierce competition from South Asian and Southeast Asian neighbor countries like Vietnam, India, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Myanmar which are trying to emerge as major knitwear exporting countries. A comparative scenario of Bangladesh RMG sector and its competitors' are briefly discussed below:

Vietnam and Bangladesh

Vietnam signed a free trade agreement (FTA) with the European Union on June 30, 2019 which will give huge advantage to Vietnamese RMG exporters over Bangladeshi RMG exporters. The lead time for Vietnam to deliver

RMG products to EU is 50 days and for USA, it is 60 days. According to Vietnam General Statistics Division, Vietnam earned US \$27.38 billion from apparel and textile in the period of January to October 2019, an increase in 8.7% on the previous year whereas, **in the first 5 months of the fiscal year 2019-20, Bangladesh knitwear export experienced negative growth of 11.11 percent compared to the previous fiscal year.**

On the other hand, Bangladesh has no free trade agreement with any major RMG export market and it has to pay more than 14% tariff to get access to the USA RMG market. RMG export lead time for Bangladesh to EU is 90 days and for the USA, it is 120 days. In recent times, Vietnam experienced the highest apparel export to the US market due to short lead-time, high value-added products combined with the relocation of Chinese apparel firms to Vietnam.

India and Bangladesh

In order to develop the Textile and Garments sector, the government of India has already taken various initiatives such as amendment of Technology up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). Under this scheme, **the Government of India provides financial assistance of 13% for importing highly sophisticated textile and RMG machinery. Moreover, the government also provides 50% of project cost for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) subject to a ceiling of US\$ 11.5 MN;** under the Indian governments' "Make in India" initiative. The main strength of the Indian textile industry is that it has the ability to meet up the demand for whole manufacturing value chains such as raw materials to yarn to manufacturing and processing. Moreover, India has a free trade and framework agreement with different country and trade bloc such as ASEA, Japan, South Korea, Thailand, Mercosur, Southeast Asian countries, Sri Lanka while many other negotiations with developed countries such as Canada, New Zealand in the form of comprehensive economic partnership and free trade is under negotiation.

On the other hand, Bangladesh RMG or the knitwear sector is highly dependent on imported cotton and sometimes on fabrics and accessories.

Myanmar and Bangladesh

Myanmar is currently implementing its 10 years (2015-2024) strategy for its garments industry so as to make the sector to be one of the highest revenue earning industry in the country. One of the strengths of the Myanmar RMG sector is the country is bestowed with abundant natural resources such as gas and oil, cheap labor and which is the reason for the ever-increasing investment in the sector by the Chinese investors. As a member of ASEAN, Myanmar also has free access to China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, India, Australia and New Zealand's markets. In the case of Bangladesh, the country has to depend on imported gas and also has not any bilateral trade agreement with South Korea, Australia and Japan that are important markets for Bangladesh RMG. After the graduation, Bangladesh will lose GSP facilities in these markets and Myanmar will take advantage of this.

Ethiopia and Bangladesh

Ethiopia is enjoying preferential access to the USA market under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) since 2015 and continue to enjoy it until 2025. In 2017, globally, Ethiopia's RMG export totaled to US\$ 68.08 million. But the country is putting its utmost efforts to develop RMG export market and already many Chinese investors are making textile and RMG investment in the country due to its abundant natural resources, cotton, and cheap labor wages and to grasp the US market by availing African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) facilities. On the other hand, the USA has suspended GSP facilities for Bangladesh since 2013.

Cambodia and Bangladesh

Cambodia is enjoying GSP-EBA facilities in the EU market, but the country remains under strict monitoring by the EU means GSP facilities can be withdrawn at any time due to its poor human rights and social compliance. On the

other hand, Bangladesh made good progress in social compliance and labor issues. Bangladesh is much more ahead of Cambodia but Bangladesh after losing GSP facilities from EU and other major developed countries, Cambodia has the potential to gain competitiveness over Bangladesh.

Bangladesh's LDC Graduation and EU GSP Scheme

Bangladesh has been enjoying preferential access to the European Union market since 1971 under the GSP scheme. Bangladesh has been included in the Everything but Arms Arrangement (EBA) since 2001. It is the largest beneficiary country of the EBA arrangement accounting for 66.2 percent of all EBA exports in 2016. Additionally EU is the main destination for Bangladesh's knitwear export, accounting for 71 percent of total knitwear export. The average utilization rate of Bangladesh under the EBA is 96.35 percent which was only 80.9 percent before the reformed RoO introduced in 2011. (EU Commission Report 2018)

EU-GSP has provided strong competitive edge to Bangladesh in the EU market and this led to increased Bangladesh's export to EU market. This helped Bangladesh to increase per capita income and raise living standards of its people, reduce unemployment rate, and ensure gender equality.

The earliest possible year for Bangladesh to graduate from LDC is 2024. As EBA scheme allows smooth transition period of 3 years for a beneficiary country, Bangladesh will continue enjoying DFQF facility in the EU market up to 2017.

Bangladesh's graduation out of LDC country by 2024 will no longer allow it to enjoy the duty-free, quota-free market access for all products except-arms to the EU under the **EBA after 2027**. Under the current EU regulations, Bangladesh will automatically qualify for standard GSP scheme not the GSP Plus. In the case of standard GSP, Bangladesh will get duty free access in 53% of tariff lines at 8 digit HS code. This scheme will offer Bangladesh a 3.5% reduction in tariffs whereas the EU MFN duty on key Bangladeshi products is around 12.8%. Therefore, 92.2% of Bangladesh export will face a duty more than 9% to enter the EU market. Moreover, the Bangladeshi RMG products need to fulfill double transformation (the fabrics must be produced within the country). This will reduce the competitiveness of Bangladesh RMG products in the EU market.



To explore Japanese market, BKMEA leadership organized a trade fair at Tokyo, Japan.

GSP+: There is no automatic process for a country to be classified under GSP+ scheme. A country requires two sets of criteria to be fulfilled to qualify as the GSP+ beneficiary country i.e. vulnerability criteria and sustainable development criteria. Vulnerability criteria also considers the size and concentration of the export from the beneficiary country. Size criteria requires that the beneficiary country's export should represent less than 6.5% of total EU GSP imports, where Bangladeshi export already reached 9% of total EU import from all GSP beneficiary countries in 2016. Vietnam, a standard GSP beneficiary country, reached 18% of EU import. Vietnam already concluded Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with EU and will no longer benefit from the GSP scheme. Samoa and Paraguay are expected to be excluded from the GSP scheme. Consequently the EU import ratio from Bangladesh will be increased further making it difficult for Bangladesh to qualify as the GSP+ beneficiary country.

To qualify the sustainable development criteria, a beneficiary country will have to ratify and implement 27 international conventions on human and labor rights, environment aspects and good governance. Bangladesh ratified most of the ILO conventions except the convention (No. 138, 1973) concerning minimum age for admission to employment.

Moreover, the GSP+ scheme covers only two-third or 66% of EU tariff lines. GSP+ facility can be withdrawn any time if any of the conditions not fulfilled by the beneficiary countries. So GSP+ facilities may pose a potential threat to the country's export even if GSP+ facilities are provided to Bangladesh.

The present EU-GSP regulation (regulation no. 978/2012) will expire in 2023. EU needs to change the size criteria to make Bangladesh eligible for GSP+. For this to happen, Bangladesh needs to start lobbying with EU lawmakers during 2021-2022.

Under this circumstance, the government of Bangladesh should ask the EU to consider special rules for granting Bangladesh a 10 years extension of GSP scheme under EBA after 2027 by taking into consideration the following facts:

- The country's export is highly dependent on the RMG sector and no other sector is not so well prepared to support the socio-economic development of the country;
- Climate change vulnerability;
- Allowing the country for smooth graduation from LDC;
- Allowing time to capacity building of RMG and other sectors in terms of both structural and technological such as embracing robotics, green manufacturing, etc.
- Smooth implementing Sustainable development goals, (SDGs)

Bangladesh can maintain same level of duty free access in the EU market by signing a FTA. All garments manufacturing countries except Bangladesh have multiple bilateral Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) /Prefer Trade Agreements (PTAs) with different countries i.e. Turkey (22), India (16), China (16), Vietnam (13), Sri Lanka (6), Pakistan (9), and Cambodia (6). Bangladesh still couldn't conclude a bilateral FTA with any countries of the world. Recently the Bangladesh government has started negotiating FTA with some targeted countries. Overall, Bangladesh should prepare an exit strategy from EBA scheme and set a vision for the future of exports in Bangladesh.

The writer is A.K.M Salim Osman, Member of Parliament, Narayanganj-05 and President, BKMEA and Director, FBCCI

Sustainable growth of Plastic Sector for Export

Md. Jashim Uddin

President, BPGMEA

Inclusive and Sustainable development is very important for the growth of plastic sector in Bangladesh. We stakeholder of Plastic sector including govt. policy for the development is essential. Our Govt. is keen for the development of the sector but due to bureaucratic barriers and times consuming need more faster to cope with present world economic sceneries. Trade war, Brexit, bilateral agreement, anti-dumping duty by the European countries to China, FTA & other factor does not exist for ever. Our Govt. policy makes must cope with the situation & timely policy formulation is essentially needed promptly. An example we can make we are exporting PET Flakes to China US\$ 700-900 per Ton from Banglaesh. But as soon China banned importing waste plastic, India open up and price lower down to US\$ 350-400.

Plastic sector has a great potential and ever increasing industrial sector. It started as backward linkage industry and now is contributing much to the direct export. Plastic products are now exporting to many foreign countries after meeting domestic needs. On the otherhand, plastic items are being exported to the developed countries in which about 3500 crore taka in the form of deemed export and about 1000 crore taka in the form of direct export. About 3000 crore taka is added as revenue to the national exchequer per annum. About 1.2 million people are dependent on this sector.

Not only this, export growth of this sector is increasing substantially. Now the plastic sector's position in the export is 12. Plastic products are being exported to various neighbouring markets, including China, India, Nepal and various European countries including Europe, Canada, European Union and other countries. Increasing the amount of plastic consumption is at 20% Plastic sector has been playing a pivotal role in achieving 7-10% growth in the goal of achieving the SDGs and tackling the next challenge.

Import Figure (2013-2018) of Plastic Raw Materials :

Import of Plastic Raw materials is increasing per year. From the Statistics we see that FY 2013-2014 total import volume was 615,729.72 M.Ton whose value stood at 7,284.58 Crore taka. After every year calculation import volume had been increasing substantially near about one lac metric ton. The immediate past FY 2018-2019 total import volume stands 1,409,094.06 M.Ton whose value is 14,726.00 crore taka. In fact all the raw materials of plastic sector imports from the foreign countries and the Plastic manufacturing industries production based on the said raw materials. Now the plastics market had been grown more than double size in the local market and export volume is also growing more capable. Figure in below chart:

Year	Import Volume (M.Ton) Total	Import Volume (Figure in crore TK) Total
FY: 2013-14	615,729.72	7,284.58
FY: 2014-15	824,289.18	9,066.87
FY: 2015-16	1,143,747.13	9,544.73
FY: 2016-17	1,258,091.80	10,614.63
FY: 2017-18	1,226,232.97	13,007.04
FY: 2018-19	1,409,094.06	14,726.00

Source: NBR

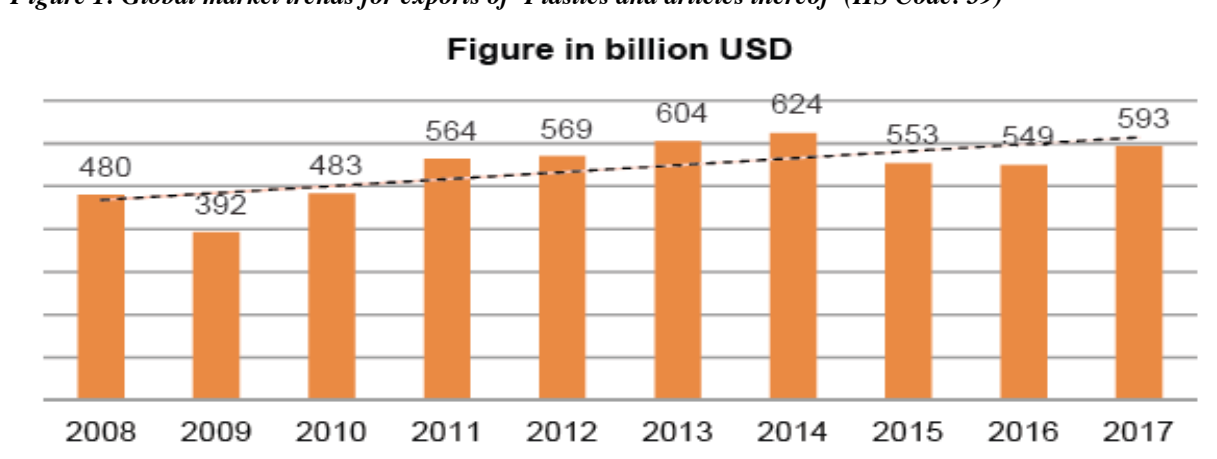
Global market trends for export of plastic products

The global market of plastics is a complex interplay market dynamics, global price of oil and gas, cost of primary resins, import controls, and global supply chain networks, among others. The industry plays an important role in providing innovative products and solutions to key industries, including automotive, packaging, engineering, and construction sectors. The production of plastics in Bangladesh has rapidly grown in the last seven decades from 1.5 million metric tonnes in the 1950s to an estimated 141 million metric tonnes in 2018-19.

Global demand

Global demand for plastics is expected to reach 1.4 trillion USD by 2019 and is expected to grow at a 7.03% from 2017 to 2025. More than half of this demand would be in the form of plastic sheets, plates and film (35.8%), and plastic packaging products (16.0%).

Figure 1: Global market trends for exports of ‘Plastics and articles thereof’ (HS Code: 39)



Source: International Trade Centre, Trade map

Total world imports of plastic raw materials and end products was reported to be 604 billion USD in 2017, which was an increase of 10% from the previous fiscal year. However, the world imports of plastics over the last five years (2013-2017) indicated a negative growth rate of 1%.

China accounts for 12 % of the world exports of plastics, followed by Germany and USA at 10.8 % and 10.4 %, respectively. China also leads the global market share for imports of plastics, accounting for 11.4%, followed by USA and Germany, at 9.1 % and 7.4 %. Most major exporting countries have a trade deficit with China, which is attributed to the low Chinese wages. However, there has been a slowdown in the Chinese imports of plastics due to rising wages and the slowdown of the Chinese economy.

Bangladesh’s share in the global trade of plastic products is insignificant, accounting for 0.015% of the total exports and 0.31% of total imports. However, there is potential to grow.

Local trend for export of plastic products

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is keen to diversify the country’s export portfolio and support export-oriented sectors other than RMG. Export diversification is one of the cornerstones of the GoB’s Seventh Five-Year Plan (FY 2016 to FY 2020), and efforts in this direction are expected to intensify during the course of the current Five-Year Plan (Seventh Five Year Plan). As a first step towards diversification, the MoC is involved in identifying the most advantageous sectors for export diversification and developing sector specific roadmaps with a concrete action plan to support export growth. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) of the World Bank Group (WBG) is assisting the MoC in developing these sectoral export roadmaps. IFC, through its “Bangladesh Investment Climate Fund II

programme”, has commissioned this export roadmap with the objective of identifying interventions required to improve export performance of select priority sectors, which will lead to increase in investments and contribute to inclusive employment generation and industrial development.

The plastics industry has been identified as one of the potential sectors for export diversification. The plastic industry is an important contributor to the economy of Bangladesh, accounting for 119.95 million USD of direct exports as of FY-2018-2019 of “Plastics and articles thereof”.

Total plastics sector exports (including direct and deemed exports) in FY-2018-2019 stood at approximately 930.20 Million USD.

According to BPGMEA for FY 2018-19, the domestic market size of plastic products was about 3.00 billion USD. In Bangladesh, the plastics industry employs 1.2 million peoples in a total of 5,100 factories of all sizes since 1990. The industry has the potential to expand its export profile, given the right business environment.

The strategies outlined for enhancing the plastic sector exports are geared towards achieving the vision set out in the Plastics Export Road Map:

Table: Statistics for Direct, Deemed & Total Export & Growth Rate with Impact on Total Export

Year	Million US\$				Percentage of	Growth Rate
	Plastic Direct Export	Deemed Export As Accessories	Plastic Total Export	Total Export of Bangladesh	Plastic Export to Total Export	of total Export
2014-15	100.57	382.37	482.94	31,199	1.55	6.59
2015-16	89.00	421.41	510.41	34,257	1.49	9.72
2016-17	116.95	490.20	607.15	34,846	1.74	5.72
2017-18	98.48	800.20	898.68	36,668	2.45	6.81
2018-19	119.95	810.25	930.20	40,535	1.55	5.42

Source: Export Promotion Bureau, FBCCI, BGMEA and BPGMEA

Export projections

The export roadmap has been prepared by PWC for a period until 2024-25, with 2015-16 as the base year. The export targets are based on organic growth and historical trends. The export projections are based on boosted growth of the sector, considering the current level of exports of selected product groups and the potential for augmenting exports to current and new markets, which would require adequate policy support and incentives, extensive efforts in attracting domestic and foreign investments, and enhancements in environmental, social, and quality standards. The export projections for the plastics sector are as follows:

Category of products	Export value (USD million)		
	Base year	Export Projection	
	2017	2021	2025
Woven sacks	26.53	66	136
Household plastics	14.08	64	217
Tableware/kitchenware	2.67	30	115
Toys	15.85	85	177
Deemed plastics	690	1073	1,528
Total value of exports in the plastic sector	749.13	1,318	2,173

Source: PWC

For export challenges are as follows:

To realise the vision and achieve the projected targets for the plastics industry, it is recommended that the following interventions are undertaken:

- **Ensuring compliances:** In order to be part of the global plastics goods value chain, export oriented plastics manufacturers will have to comply with international standards. These include social compliance, health and occupational safety compliance, structural compliance, chemical compliance, environmental compliance, and country of origin.
- **Product testing (physical and chemical):** A lack of a globally recognized testing and certification agency for plastic products in the country forces exporters to send their product samples to countries like Hong Kong and Singapore, which is an expensive and time consuming process. It is suggested that a testing and certification agency for plastic products be set up in Bangladesh with tie-ups with international institutions of repute.
- **Increase availability of and access to finance:** Generally, it is difficult for small and medium size enterprise (SME) manufacturers to furnish immovable assets (like real estate, land, etc.) as collateral to secure loans from commercial banks. It is suggested that an SME credit scoring methodology be developed based on which commercial banks can accept movable assets as collateral. In addition, pre-shipment finance benefits available to the RMG sector, such as back-to-back letters of credit (L/Cs) and export cash credit, should be extended to the plastics.
- **Reduce cost and lead time for raw materials:** Plastic manufacturers in the country are dependent on imported virgin polymers as raw materials. Individual orders by manufacturers lead to increased costs and longer lead times for procurement.
- **Upgrade skills:** Lack of availability of a skilled technical and managerial workforce is a major sector constraint. To mitigate this problem, it is suggested that Bangladesh Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (BIPET) act as a nodal agency for skill upgradation for the plastics industry. It should collaborate with foreign institutions and universities of repute, develop CAD/ CAM training and certification courses, enable international exposure for industry personnel via technical and techno-managerial courses, and develop an industry relevant curriculum in discussion with industry leaders.
- **Upgrade technology:** The majority of export-oriented plastic manufacturing units import tool moulds from Hong Kong, Republic of Korea or China, as the quality of moulds manufactured in Bangladesh is low. Importing moulds subject the exporters to long lead times, high prices, and expensive after-sales services. As tool mould and die making is a crucial aspect of the plastic manufacturing process, it is important that Bangladesh develop and nurture the required expertise.

Conclusion:

The circular economy represents an alternative, more sustainable model to the traditional linear economy. A linear model follows the path of make, use, then dispose. In contrast, in a circular economy, we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their service life. As a result, a circular economy also offers a way to improve Europe's competitiveness and resource efficiency.

The unique characteristics of plastics enable them to play a major role on the road to a more sustainable and resource efficient future. Lightweight, versatile and durable plastics can help save key resources such as energy and water in strategic sectors that include packaging, building and construction, automotive and renewable energy, to name but a few. In addition, plastics applications in packaging can help reduce food waste. However, to improve the circularity of plastics, it is essential to make sure that more and more plastic waste is recovered and doesn't end up in landfill or in the environment.

We Promote Export
We Build Image..
We Brand Bangladesh...

BANGLADESH : LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

- * Bangladesh is the most favoured trade and investment destination.
- * Bangladesh is the 41st largest economy in the world (nominal GDP value).
- * Bangladesh has never posted negative economic growth during the past 30 years.
- * Bangladesh is the country with largest young population in the world having 61 million young people.
- * Bangladesh has principally developed labor-intensive industries but she is now going for labour-cum-capital intensive industries.
- * Risk factors for FDI are the minimum in Bangladesh.
- * Eight Export Processing Zones are in operation.
- * 100 economic zones are being established across the country.
- * Bangladesh is the Second Largest Readymade Garment Exporter in the world.
- * Bangladesh is the Largest Denim Exporter to Europe and Seventh Largest Denim Exporter in the world.
- * Bangladesh stands second in T-shirt export in the world.
- * The most technologically advanced producer of Pharmaceuticals among all other Least Developed Countries.
- * Bangladesh achieved the second highest export growth in the world over past a decade (2008-2018)
- * Bangladesh is blessed with demographic dividend where 60% of population is between 25-40 years age.
- * 12 Hi-tech parks are being established across the country
- * Bangladesh is the 13th largest economy in Asia and Pacific Region (World Bank)

Board of Directors, EPB

CHAIRMAN



Tipu Munshi, MP
Honorable Minister
Ministry of Commerce, Dhaka

VICE-CHAIRMAN

Fatima Yasmin
Vice-Chairman
Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

MEMBERS

Mr. Mahbubur Rahman
Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

Representative
Ministry of Textile and Jute
Dhaka.

Mr. Md. Obaidul Azam
Additional Secretary (Export)
Ministry of Commerce, Dhaka

Representative
Ministry of Industry, Dhaka.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Saha
Additional Secretary (Extension Wing)
Ministry of Agriculture, Dhaka.

Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam
DG (MEA)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dhaka.

Dr. S.M. Munjurul Hannan Khan
Additional Secretary (Development)
Ministry of Environment,
Forest and Climate Change, Dhaka.

Mr Ashim Kumar Bala
Joint Secretary (Fishery)
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
Dhaka.

Mr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman
Joint Secretary
(Internal Service Branch)
Information and Communication Technology
Division, Dhaka.

Mr. Sultan Md. Iqbal
Member (Customs Export, Bond & IT)
National Board of Revenue, Dhaka.

Dr. Mostafa Abid Khan
Member (Trade Remedies)
Bangladesh Tariff Commission, Dhaka.

Mr. Md. Jahidur Rahman
(Additional Secretary)
Executive Member-6
Bangladesh Investment Development
Authority (BIDA), Dhaka.

Mr. Zillur Rahman, ndc
Member (Investment Promotion)
Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority
(BEPZA), Dhaka.

Sheikh Fazle Fahim
President
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of
Commerce & Industries (FBCCI), Dhaka.

Mr. Osama Taseer
President
Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and
Industry (DCCI), Dhaka.

Dr. Rubana Huq
President
Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and
Exporters Association (BGMEA), Dhaka.

Mr. Syed Almas Kabir
President
Bangladesh Association of Software
Information Services (BASIS), Dhaka.

Kazi Akram Uddin Ahmed
Ex. President (FBCCI) & Chairman,
Standard Bank Limited, Dhaka.

Mr. A.K. Azad
Ex. President (FBCCI) &
Managing Director
Hameem Group, Dhaka.

Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman
Economic Advisor
Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka.

MEMBER SECRETARY

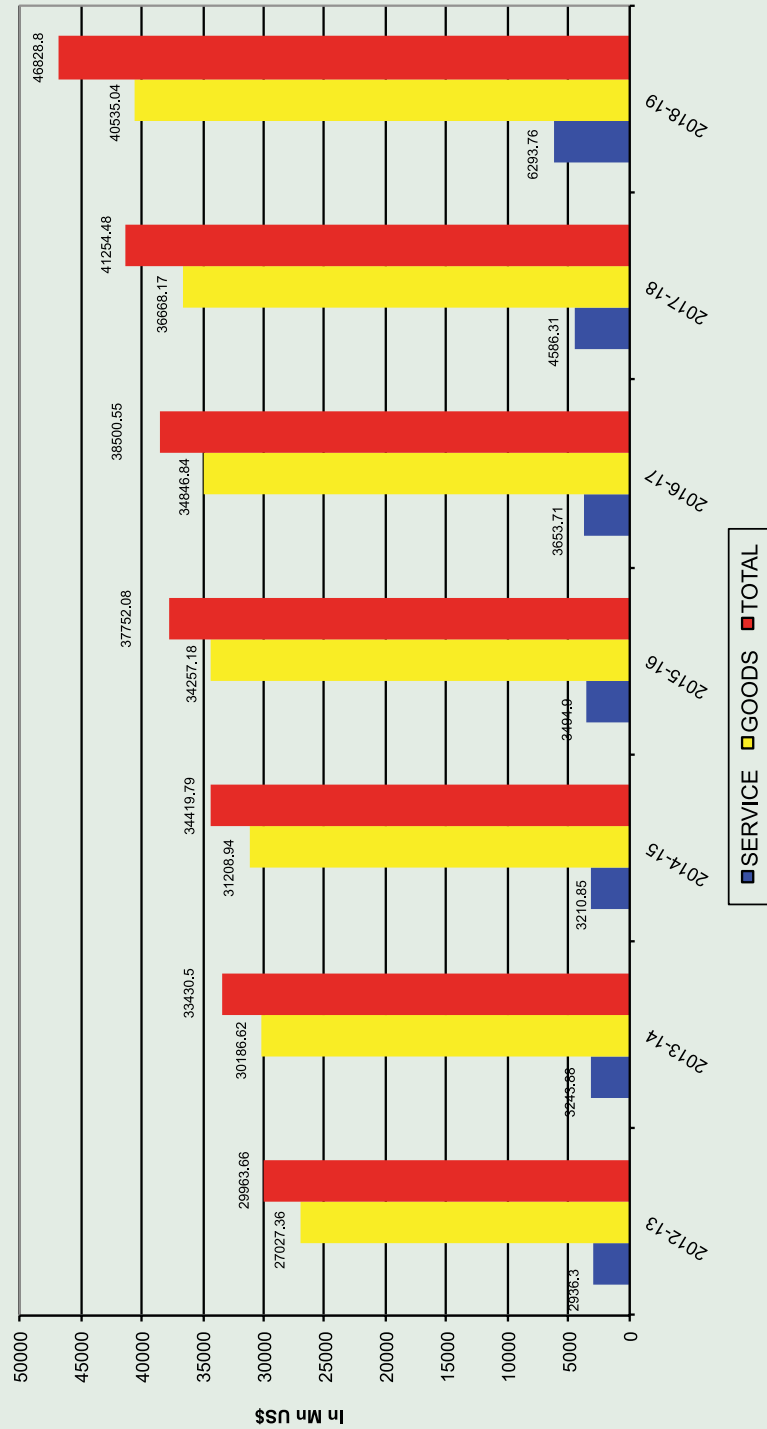
Avijit Chowdhury
(Additional Secretary)
Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau
Dhaka

Growth of Bangladesh Exports



Export Trend of Bangladesh 2012-13 to 2018-2019

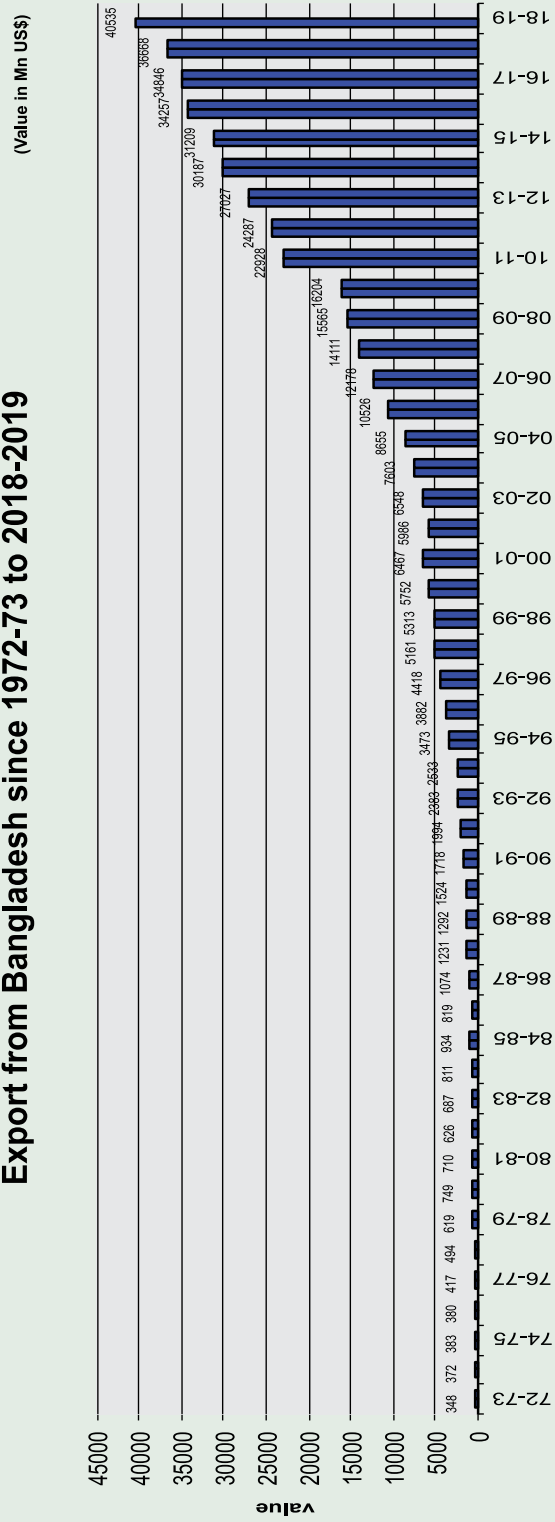
Total Export Earning of Bangladesh (Goods & Service):



Total Export Earning of Bangladesh from Goods & Service sector during 2018-19 amounted US Dollar 46828.80 Million as against US\$ 41254.48 Million during 2017-18 Showing an increase of US dollar +5574.32 posted 10.55% growth. Export earning of Bangladesh from goods Sector and Service sector during 2018-19 amounted US dollar 40535.04 and 6293.76 respectively. Export from goods and services in the year 2017-18 was US\$36668.17 and 4586.31 respectively.

Export as a Percentage of Imports

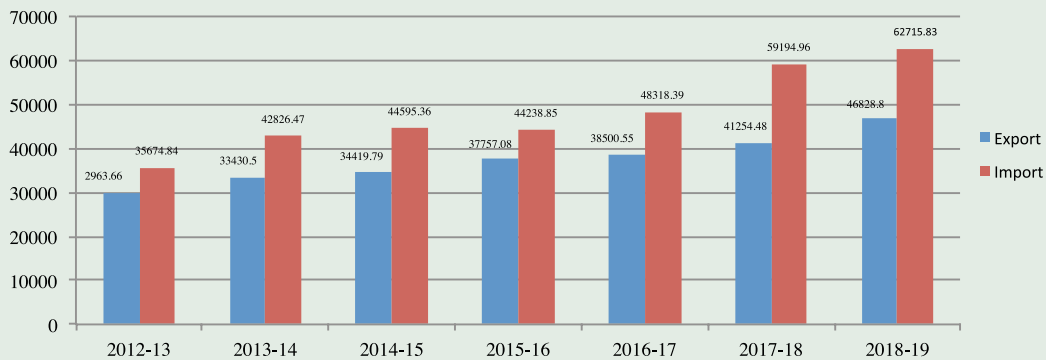
Export from Bangladesh since 1972-73 to 2018-19



Export earning during FY 2018-19 rose to US\$ 46828.80 Million as against US\$ 348 Million during 1972-73 that reveals an increase of US\$ +46480.80 in 46 years. Export earning during FY 2008-09 period was \$15565 million which reached to \$46828.80 million in decade time (2018-2019) with a growth of 160%.

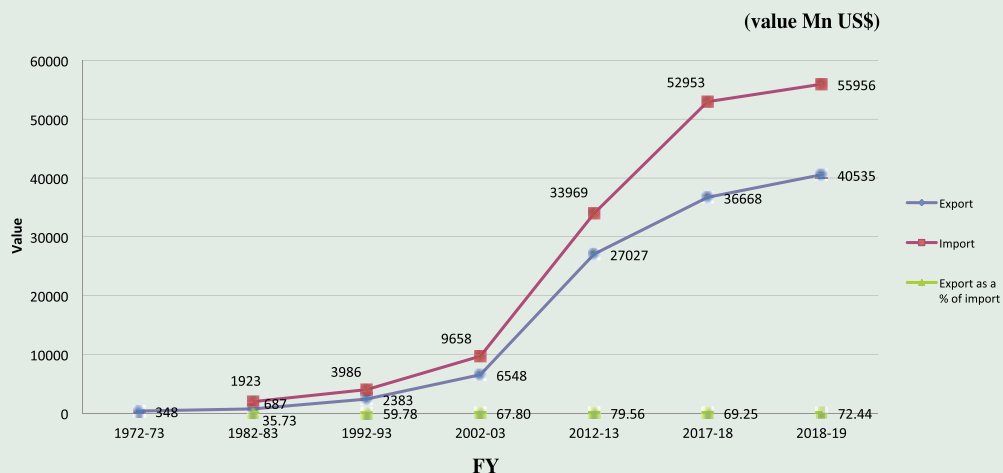
Export, Import and Trade Balance of Bangladesh

Export, Import & Balance of Trade of Bangladesh



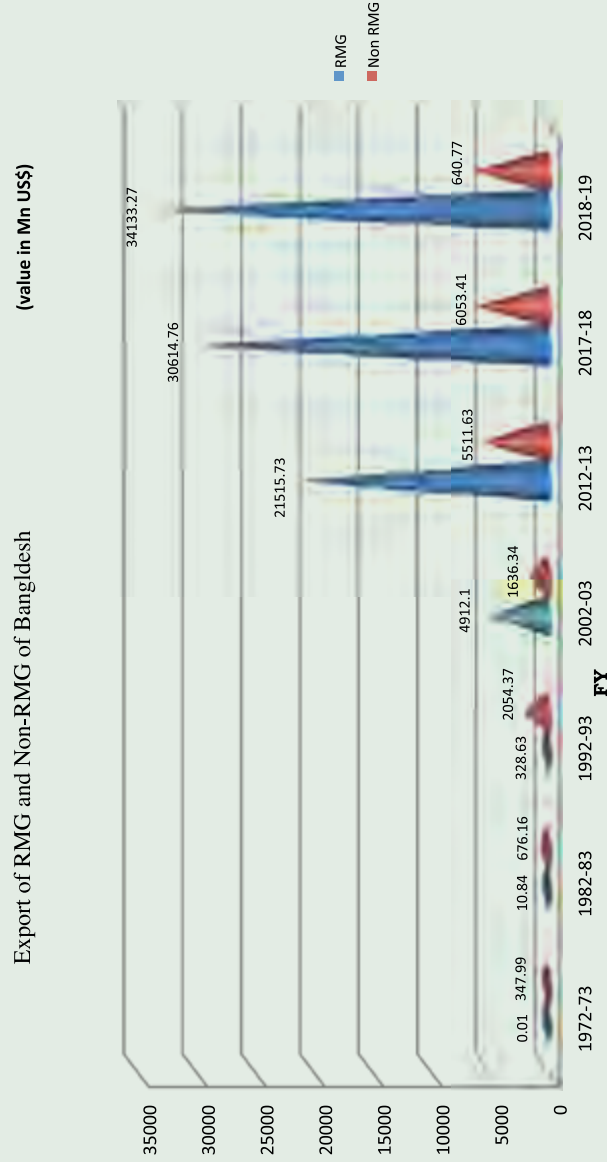
Total export earning during FY 2018-19 was US\$ 46828.80 Million and import payment for the same year was US\$ 62715.83 million which shows that export earning covered 74.67% of import bill. During 2017-18 and 2016-17 export earning covered 69.69% and 79.67% of import Bill respectively. Export earning during FY 2018-19 US\$ 40535.04 million and import payment for the same year was US\$ 55956.50 million of goods sector.

Export as a percentage of Import (2018-2019)



Export earnings from goods during FY 2018-2019 was US\$ 40535.04 million and import payment for the same year was US\$ 55956.50 million which shows that export earnings covered 72.44% of our import bill. During 2017-2018 and 2016-2017 export earnings covered 69.72% and 79.81% of import bill respectively.

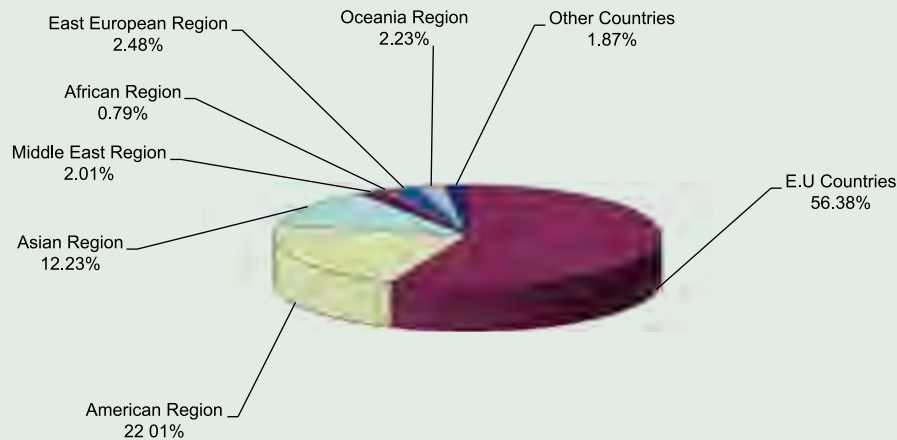
Bangladesh Exports of RMG and Non-RMG Items



Out of total export earning from goods of US dollar 40535.04 million the share of RMG sector was US dollar 34133.27 million, i.e 84.21% and the share of non-RMG sector was US dollar 6401.77 million i.e 15.79% during FY 2018-2019 as against US dollar 30614.76 million and US dollar 6053.41 million i.e 84.21% and 15.79% in RMG and non-RMG sector respectively during FY 2017-2018.

Bangladesh Exports by Major Regions

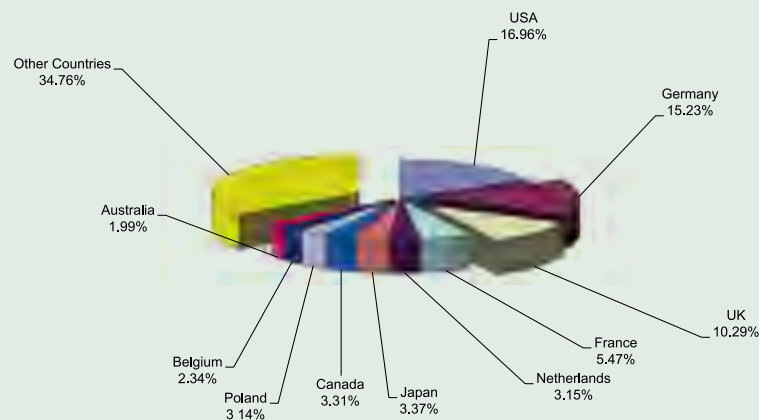
Major Region Wise Export of Bangladesh During 2018-2019



The Above pie-chart shows the region-wise export from Bangladesh. During the year 2018-2019 EU Region emerged the largest market of our exportable that contributed 56.38% of total export. American Region was second with 22.01% and Asian Region was in the third place with 12.23% of total export earning.

Country-wise 2018-2019

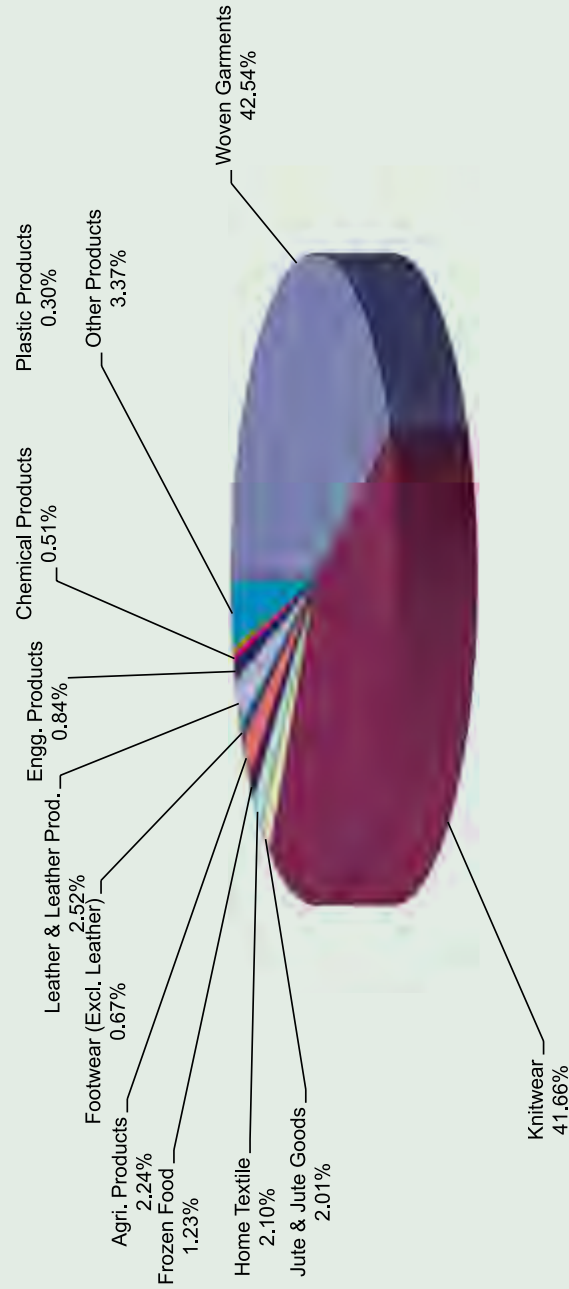
Bangladesh export to major top 10 countries during FY 2018-2019
(% of share in total export)



The destination-wise export pattern during FY 2018-2019 was that USA emerged as the largest market that fetched US dollar 6876.29 million which is 16.96% of the export earning from goods. Germany and UK occupied the second and third position with 15.23% and 10.29% of the export earning from goods respectively. The other major importing countries of Bangladeshi products were France, The Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Spain, Belgium, and Turkey.

Product-wise 2018-2019

Export of Major Products from Bangladesh During 2018-2019



Woven & Knitwear sector maintained as the most important and potential sectors over the last two decades. These two sectors have occupied 1st & 2nd position respectively. In the total export earning of FY 2018-19, woven & knitwear sector contributes 42.54% & 41.66% to the national export earnings. Leather and Leather Products, Jute & Jute goods & Frozen and Life Fish Sector contributes 2.52%, 2.01% & 1.23% to the total export earnings respectively.

DITF -2019

ALBUM



Hon'ble President of Bangladesh is delivering his speech at the Opening Ceremony of DITF-2019



Ribbon Cutting Ceremony of DITF-2019



Ribbon Cutting Ceremony of Bangabandhu Pavilion of DITF-2019



Hon'ble President of Bangladesh is over whelmed to look around the Bangabandhu Pavilion of DITF-2019



Hon'ble President of Bangladesh is visiting a pavilion of DITF-2019



Hon'ble President of Bangladesh is visiting a pavilion of DITF-2019



Hon'ble President of Bangladesh is visiting a pavilion of DITF-2019



Commerce Minister is visiting a pavilion of DITF-2019



Closing Ceremony of DITF-2019



Opening Gate of DITF-2019



Steering Committee Meeting of DITF-2019



Bangabandhu Bangladesh Pavilion of DITF-2019

Committee

DITF -2020

Steering Committee

Chairman
Secretary
Ministry of Commerce

Vice-Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMEBRS

Chief Engineer
Public Works Department

President
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of
Commerce & Industry

Additional Secretary (Export)
Ministry of Commerce

Commissioner
Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Director General
Bangladesh Television Limited

Executive Director
Dhaka Power Distribution Company

Director General (Economic Affairs)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Chairman
National Board of Revenue

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Director General
Fire Service & Civil Defence

Additional Chief Engineer
E/M Division, Public Works Department

Secretary (EPB)
Director DITF Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau

Director (Policy and Planning)
Export Promotion Bureau

Member Secretary
DITF Secretariat (DITF-2020)

President
Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry

President
Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry

President
Bangladesh Chamber of Industries

Additional Director General (ADMIN)
Bangladesh Ansar & BDP

Representative
VAT Commissionerate

President
Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry

President
Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters
Association (BKMEA)

President
Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers &
Exporters Association (BGMEA)

Director (Fair & Display)
Export Promotion Bureau

Chief Executive Officer
Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka

Deputy Director (Policy & Planning Div.)
Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

Director (Commodity)
Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

Divisional Commissioner
Dhaka

President
Bangladesh Exporter Association Dhaka

MEMBER SECRETARY

Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

Ceremonies Sub-Committee

Chairman
Secretary
Ministry of Commerce

Vice-Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Director General
Bangladesh Television

Superintendent Engineer (Circle-3)
Public Works Department
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar

Director General
Bangladesh Betar

President
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of
Commerce & Industry

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Joint Secretary (Administration)
Ministry of Commerce

Chief of Protocol
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Commissioner
Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Chairman
Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation

Deputy Director (Admin)
Export Promotion Bureau

Joint Secretary (Export-2)
Ministry of Commerce

Representative
Dhaka City Corporation

Director (Fair)
Export Promotion Bureau

Additional Secretary (Export)
Ministry of Commerce

Director
Information and Publication

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Member Secretary
DITF Secretariat-2020

MEMBER SECRETARY

Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

Construction Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Chief Engineer, Public Works Department

MEMBERS

Joint Secretary (Export-2)
Ministry of Commerce

Representative
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry

Deputy Chief Architect
Department of Architecture

Executive Engineer (E/M Division-7)
Public Works Department, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

Superintendent Engineer (Circle-3)
Public Works Department

Executive Engineer (Division-2)
Public Works Department

Superintendent Engineer (E/M Circle-3)
Public Works Department

Deputy Director (Admin)
Export Promotion Bureau

Member Secretary, DITF-2020,
Secretariat EPB, Dhaka

MEMBER SECRETARY

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Publicity & Souvenir Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Additional Principal Information Officer
Press Information Department

Representative
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry

Joint Secretary (Export-2)
Ministry of Commerce

Representative
Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha

Deputy Director General (News)
Bangladesh Television

Representative
Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Deputy Director General (News)
Bangladesh Betar

Representative
Department of Films & Publications

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Public Relations Officer
Ministry of Commerce

Director
External Publicity Wing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MEMBER SECRETARY

Director (Information)
Export Promotion Bureau

Finance Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Additional Secretary (Export)
Ministry of Commerce

Director (Policy and Planning)
Export Promotion Bureau

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Representative
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry

Deputy Secretary
Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Representative
Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce

Executive Engineer
Local Government & Rural Development

Representative
Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Executive Engineer
Power Development Board (Electrical)

Representative
Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry

MEMBER SECRETARY

DITF-2020 Secretariat
Deputy Director (Finance)
Export Promotion Bureau

Participants & Product Selection Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

President

The Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industries

MEMBERS

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

Director (Policy & Planning)
Export Promotion Bureau

Member Secretary
DITF-2020 Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau

Additional Secretary (Export)
Ministry of Commerce

Representative
Bangladesh Chamber of Industries

Join Secretary (Export-2)
Ministry of Commerce

Representative
Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Representative
Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Representative
Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Representative
Chattogram Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Representative
Bogra Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Representative
Khulna Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Representative
Sylhet Chamber of Commerce & Industry

MEMBER SECRETARY

Secretary

Export Promotion Bureau & Director DITF-2020 Secretariat

Security, Law and Order & Traffic Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Commissioner
Dhaka Metropolitan Police

MEMBERS

Member Secretary, DITF-2020
DITF Secretariat
Export Promotion Bureau

Nominated Director
Border Guard Bangladesh

Project Director
Project-2, DPDC

Nominated Director
Ansar & VDP

Senior Assistant Secretary
Deputy Secretary (Export-7)
Ministry of Commerce

Special Police Super (City Special Branch)
Dhaka Metropolitan Police
Baily Road, Dhaka

Executive Engineer
Public Works Department
Division-2
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

Deputy Director
Fire Service & Civil Defence

Executive Engineer
Public Works Department, E/M
Division-7

Deputy Director (Admin)
Export Promotion Bureau

Office-In-Charge
Tejgaon Thana, DMP

Assistant Police Commissioner
(Tejgaon Zone)
Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Deputy Police Commissioner
(Traffic/West)
Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Representative
Chief Megistrate Office

Officer In-Charge
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar Police Station, Dhaka

Member Secretary
Deputy Commissioner (Tejgaon Division)
Dhaka Metropolitan Police.

Director, DITF-2020, Secretariat
Export Promotion Bureau

Electricity Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Project Director, Project-2
Dhaka Power Distribution Company Ltd.

MEMBERS

Executive Engineer

132/133 KV sub station & Line, Project-2
Dhaka Power Distribution Company Ltd.
House No-47, Road No.135, Gulshan-1, Dhaka

Deputy Director (Information)

Export Promotion Bureau

Member Secretary

DITF-2020 Secretariat
Export Promotion Bureau

Deputy Director (Fair)

Export Promotion Bureau

Deputy Director (Diesel Generation)

Bangladesh Power Development Board

Executive Engineer

(Sales & Distribution)
Dhaka Power Distribution Company Ltd.
She-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

MEMBER SECRETARY

Executive Engineer (E/M division -7)
Public Works Department

Utility Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Additional Chief Engineer (E/M)
Public Works E/M Wing
Public Works Department

MEMBERS

Secretary

Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka

Fair Development officer

Export Promotion Bureau

Superintendent Engineer Public Works

(E/M Circle-3)
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

Deputy Director (Admin)

Export Promotion Bureau

Superintendent Engineer

System Monitoring & West Control Circle
Water and Sewerage Authority, Dhaka

Executive Engineer, Public Works Division-2

Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

Regional Executive Officer, Region-6

Dhaka City Corporation

Chief Conservancy Officer

Public Works Department

Member Secretary, DITF-2020 Secretariat

Export Promotion Bureau

Chief Arboriculturist

Public Works Department

MEMBER SECRETARY

Executive Engineer (E/M)
Public Works Division-7

Construction Work of PWD and Supervision & Continuation of DPDC Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Project Director
Project-2, DPDC

Executive Engineer
PWD-2, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar

Representative
FBCCI

Deputy Director
Nominated by Vice Chairman,
Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

Representative (Deputy Secretary)
Ministry of Commerce

Executive Engineer
E/M Section-7, PWD, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar

MEMBER SECRETARY

(DIFT-2020)
Deputy Director (Finance), Export Promotion Bureau

Pavilion / Stall / Restaurant Construction, Work Identification and Correction Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

Executive Engineer
E/M-7 PWD

Director (Information)
Export Promotion Bureau

Representative
LGED Rank of Executive Engineer

Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Commerce

Representative
FBCCI

Deputy Director (Information)
Export Promotion Bureau

Deputy Director (Admin)
Export Promotion Bureau

Executive Engineer
PWD-2, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka

MEMBER SECRETARY

DITF-2020
Deputy Director (Finance)
Export Promotion Bureau

Best Pavilion & Stall Evaluation and Selection Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Director General -1
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Director (Commodity)
Export Promotion Bureau

Joint Secretary
(Export-2), Ministry of Commerce

Member Secretary DITF-2020
Export Promotion Bureau

Nominated from Architecture Department of BUET
Prof./Associate Professor

FBCCI Representative

Director (Fair)
Export Promotion Bureau

DCCI Representative

BCCI Representative

MEMBER SECRETARY

Director-DITF 2020
Export Promotion Bureau

Restaurant & Food Stall Price Fixing Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Director General-1
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau

Representative
FBCCI

Joint Secretary
(Export -2) Ministry of Commerce

Representative
Restaurant Owners

Director
DITF-2020 Secretariat
Export Promotion Bureau

Representative
Food Stall Owners

Representative
Directorate of National Consumer Right Protection

MEMBER SECRETARY

DITF-2020
Deputy Director (Finance)
Export Promotion Bureau

Bangabandhu Pavilion Construction Sub-Committee

CONVENOR

Director General -2
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBERS

Secretary

Export Promotion Bureau &
Director Dhaka International Trade Fair-2020

Representative From

Department of Film and Publications

Representative From

Ministry of Commerce

Representative From

Bangabandhu Smritee Museum

Representative From

Ministry of Liberation war Affairs

Nominated Deputy Director by

Vice Chairman
Export Promotion Bureau

Sub Divisional Engineer

E/M
Public Works Department

Director (Info)

Export Promotion Bureau
Member Secretary

DITF-2020 Cell, Ministry of Commerce

Cell Co-ordinator

Md. Obaidul Azam
Additional Secretary
(Export-1)

Member Secretary

Md. Aminul Islam
Deputy Secretary
(Export-7)

Cell Chief

Md. Abdur Rahim Khan
Joint Secretary
(Export-2)

Member

Mr. Salehin Tanvir Gazi
Deputy Secretary
(Export-5)

DITF Secretariat-2020 Export Promotion Bureau

Director, DITF-2020 Secretariat
Secretary
Export Promotion Bureau

MEMBER

Md. Jahangir Hossain Joint Secretary Director (Policy & Planning) Export Promotion Bureau	Abul Kalam Azad Director (Information) Export Promotion Bureau
Mohd. Abdur Rouf Director (Commodity) Export Promotion Bureau	Mahmudul Hasan Deputy Director (Administration) Export Promotion Bureau
Arazul Haque Assistant Director (Commodity) Export Promotion Bureau	Director Fair Export Promotion Bureau
Mohammad Abdul Halim Assistant Director (Admin) Export Promotion Bureau	Md. Amirul Islam Accounts Offices Export Promotion Bureau
Md. Makbul Hossain Investigator Export Promotion Bureau & Assit. Office Secretary DITF-2020	Zakir Ahmed Assistant Director (Policy & Planning) Export Promotion Bureau
Md. Sahadat Hossain LDA Export Promotion Bureau	Md. Golam Azam UDA Accounts Assistant Accounts Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka
	Mohiuddin Ahmed Zesan Investigator Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

Mohammad Abdur Rouf
Deputy Secretary
Deputy Director (Finance)
Export Promotion Bureau & Member Secretary, DITF-2020

Export Trophy for the year 2016-2017

Highest Exporter (Gold Trophy)

Zaber & Zubair Fabrics Limited
Motijheel, Dhaka

Gold Trophy

Refat Garments Ltd.
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Square Fashions Limited
Mohakhali, Dhaka.

Badsha Textiles Ltd.
Valuka, Mymensingh.

Envoy Textiles Limited
Kalabagan, Dhaka.

Zaber & Zubair Fabrics Limited
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Noman Terry Towel Mills Ltd.
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Seamark (Bd) Limited
Fouzdarhat, Chattogram.

Akij Jute Mills Ltd
Dilkusha, Dhaka.

Servicengine Limited
Bir Uttam C R Dutta Road, Dhaka.

Saf Industries Ltd.
Dilkusha, Dhaka.

Picard Bangladesh Limited
Bijoy Nagar, Dhaka.

Bay Footwear Limited
Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.

Monsur General Trading Co. Ltd.
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Pran Agro Ltd.
Middle Badda, Dhaka.

M/S. Rajdhani Enterprise
Sutrapur, Dhaka.

Karupannya Rangpur Ltd.
Station Road, Rangpur.

Bangal Plastics Ltd.
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Shinepukur Ceramics Limited
Dhanmondi, Dhaka.

M/S Uniglory Cycle Industries Ltd.
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Energypac Engineering Limited
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Marine Safety System
Pahartali, Chattogram.

Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd
Mohakhali, Dhaka.

Universal Jeans Ltd.
Chattogram Epz, Chattogram.

Fardin Accessories Ltd.
Lalbagh, Dhaka.

Montrims Limited
Uttara, Dhaka.

Orchid Trading Corporation.
Dakhin Khan, Dhaka.

Mir Telecom Limited
Ramna, Dhaka.

Monno Ceramic Industries Ltd.
Wari, Dhaka.

Silver Trophy

A.k.m. Knit Wear Ltd.
Savar, Dhaka.

Four H Fashions Ltd.
Ashkarabad, Chattogram.

Kamal Yarn Limited
Valuka, Mymensingh.

Four H Dyeing & Printing Ltd.
Patiya, Chattogram.

Bright Seafoods Limited
Moullovipara, Khulna.

Janata Jute Mills Limited
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Bbj Leather Goods Ltd.
Ashulia, Dhaka.

F B Footwear Limited
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Alin Foods Trade
Dilkusha, Dhaka.

Alin Food Products Limited
Dilkusha, Dhaka.

BD Creation
Savar, Dhaka.

Durable Plastic Ltd.
Middle Badda, Dhaka.

M/S. Rangpur Metal Industries Ltd.
Middle Badda, Dhaka.

BRB Cable Industries Ltd.
Bscic I/A, Kushtia.

BSRM Steels Limited
Sadarghat Road, Chattogram.

Incepta Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Pacific Jeans Ltd.
Chattogram Epz, Chattogram.

Shasha Denims Ltd.
Gulshan, Dhaka.

M/S. Uniglory Paper & Packaging Ltd.
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Bang Chung Trade & Tourism (Bctt)
Banani, Dhaka.

Nihao Food Co. Ltd.
Chattogram.

Bronze Trophy

That's It Sports Wear Ltd.
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Dird Composite Textiles Limited
Banani, Dhaka.

Maksons Spinning Mills Ltd.
Uttara, Dhaka.

Paramount Textile Ltd.
Gulshan, Dhaka.

BD Seafood Limited
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Karim Jute Spinners Ltd.
Panthapath, Dhaka.

Footbed Footwear Limited
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Heritage Enterprise
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Habiganj Agro Ltd.
Middle Badda, Dhaka.

Classical Handmade Products Bd.
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Allplast Bangladesh Ltd.
Middle Badda, Dhaka.

M/S Meghna Innova Rubar Co. Ltd.
Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Jeans 2000 Ltd.
Chattogram Epz, Chattogram.

R. M. Interlinings Limited
Sk. Mujib Road, Chattogram.

Zaber & Zubair Accessories Limited
Motijheel, Dhaka.

Bengal Poly & Paper Sack Limited
Gulshan, Dhaka.

Commercially Important Persons (Export) 2017

Mr. Md. Rabiul Ahsan
Proprietor
Uttara Pat Sangstha

Sheikh Nasir Uddin
Chairman
Akij Jute Mills Ltd.

Mr. Md. Fazlur Rahman
Managing Director
Rahman Jute Spinners (Pvt.) Ltd.

SK. Farook Hossain
Managing Director
Wahab Jute Mills Ltd.

Mohammed Humayun Kabir
Chief Executive Officer
New Dacca Industries Ltd.

Mr. M. Anisur Razzaque
Chairman & Managing Director
Bangladesh Exports Ltd.

M. A. Majed
Executive Director
Apex Tannery Ltd.

Mr. Ziaur Rahman
Managing Director
Bay Footwear Ltd.

Mr. Md. Saiful Islam
Managing Director
Picard Bangladesh Limited

Mr. Md. Hedayetullah
Managing Director
F B Footwear Limited

Mr. Mohiuddin Ahme Mahin
Chairman
RMM Leather Ind. Ltd.

Mr. Md. Nazmul Hassan
Managing Director
Leatherex Footwear Industries Limited

Mr. Iqbal Ahmed OBE
Managing Director
Seamark (BD) Limited

Mr. Shyamal Das
Managing Director
M.U. Sea Foods Ltd.

S.M. Mizanur Rahman
Managing Director
Atlas Sea Food Limited

Mr. Abdul Jabbar Mollah
Managing Director
Jalalabad Frozen Foods Ltd.

Mr. Md. Rezaul Hoque
Managing Director
Modern Seafoods Group

S.M. Amzad Hossain
Managing Director
Rupsha Fish & Allied Ind. Ltd.

Mr. Md. Towhidur Rahman
Managing Director
Fresh Foods Ltd.

Mr. Inamul Haq Khan
Managing Director
Ananta Garments Ltd.

Md. Ismail Hossain
Managing Director
Sharmin Apparels Ltd.

Mr. Ahasan Kabir Khan
Managing Director
M/s. Interfab Shirt Mfg. Ltd.

Mr. Mustazirul Shovon Islam
Managing Director
Sparrow Apparels Ltd.

Mr. Muzibur Rahman
Managing Director
Smart Jeans Ltd.

Mr. Miran Ali
Managing Director
Tarasima Apparels Ltd.

Mr. M Shahid Hossain
Managing Director
Deko Apparels Ltd.

Mr. Md. Ali Azim Khan
Managing Director
Shinest Apparels Ltd.

Mr. Arshad Jamal
Chairman
Tusuka Trousers Ltd.

Mr. A K M Badiul Alam
Chairman
Garments Export Village Ltd.

Mr. Wasim Rahman
Managing Director
MBM Garments Ltd.

M Sazzad Alam
Managing Director
Raquef Apparels Washing & Packaging Industry Ltd

Mr. A.K Azad
Managing Director
Ha-Meem Group

Mr. Tanveer Ahmed
Managing Director
Cassiopea Group

Mr. Abdus Salam Murshedy
Managing Director
Envoy Group

Syed Nurul Islam
Chairman
Well Group

Mr. Sharif Zahir
Managing Director
Ananta Group

Mr. Md. Azizul Islam
Managing Director
Alif Group

Mr. Mohammed Monsur
Managing Director
Monsur General Trading Co. Ltd.

Mr. Gobinda Chandra Saha
Proprietor
M/S. Rajdhani Enterprise

Mrs. Shahin Monsur
Proprietor
R.R Trade Syndicate

Mr. Ahsan Khan Chowdhury
Managing Director
Pran Dairy Ltd.

Mr. Md. Eleash Mridha
Director
Pran Agro Ltd.

Mr. Md. Anamul Hasan Khan
Chairman & Managing Director
Prome Agro Foods Ltd.

Mr. Anjan Chowdhury
Managing Director
Square Food & Beverage Limited.

Mr. M. A Motaleb
Chairman
Kishwan Snacks Ltd.

Commercially Important Persons (Export) 2017

Mr. Mohammad Mizanur Rahman
Bhuiyan
Managing Director
M/S Uniglory Cycle Industries Ltd.

Mr. Aameir Ali Hussain
Managing Director
BSRM Steels Ltd.

Mr. Samuel S Chowdhury
Chairman
Square Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Mr. Abdul Muktedir
Chairman & Managing Director
Incepta Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Mr. Shafiqul Alam Selim
Managing Director
Karupannya Rangpur Ltd.

Mr. Md. Tauhid Bin Abdus Salam
Proprietor
Classical Handmade Products Bd.

Mr. Md. Belal Hossain
Chief Executive Officer
BD Creation

Mrs. Bertha GityBaroi
Director
Corr-The Jute Works

Mr. Md. Helal Miah
Proprietor
M/s. Helal & Brothers

Mr. Abu Alam Chowdhury
Proprietor
Conexpo

Mr. Abdus Samad Mohammad Rafiqul
Islam (Noman)
Managing Director
Zaber & Zubair Fabrics Limited

Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Talha
Director
Noman Terry Towel Mills Ltd.

Shah Shaheedul Alam
Managing Director
Unilliance Textiles Ltd.

Mr. Tapan Chowdhury
Managing Director
Square Fashions Ltd.

Mr. Md. Golam Mostafa
Managing Director
GMS Composite Knitting Ind. Ltd.

Mr. Fakir Akhtaruzzaman
Managing Director
Fakir Knitwears Ltd.

Mr. Gauhar Siraj Jamil
Managing Director
Four H Fashions Ltd.

Mr. Ahidul Hoque Aslam Sunny
Managing Director
Abanti ColourTex Ltd.

Mr. Amal Podder
Managing Director
Metro Knitting & Dyeing Mills Ltd

Mr. Nabeel Ud Daulah
Managing Director
Dird Composite Textiles Ltd.

Syed A.K. Anwaruzzaman
Managing Director
SM Knitwears Ltd.

K.M. Rezaul Hasanat
Managing Director
M/S Viyellatex Ltd.

Mr. Md. Asadul Islam
Managing Director
Fariha Knit Tex. Ltd.

Mr. Md. Mofizul Islam
Managing Director
M.M. Knitwear Ltd.

Mrs. Preeti Podder
Chairman
Bea-Con Knitwear Ltd.

Mrs. Shahanaj Kamal
Director
Diganta Sweaters Ltd.

Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam
Managing Director
Amantex Limited

Mr. Moklasur Rahman
Managing Director
Meghna Knit Composite Ltd.

Mrs. Ferdous Ara
Director
Midland Knitwear Ltd.

Mr. Md. Moshir Rahman Chamak
Director
Libas Textiles Limited

Mr. Shubal Chandra Saha
Managing Director
AMC Knit Composite Ltd.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Molla
Managing Director
Adury Apparels Ltd.

Mr. Md. Siddiqur Rahman
Chairman
Bando Design Ltd.

Mr. Gulzar Alam Chowdhury
Managing Director
Tamishna Fashion Wear Limited

Mr. Zamil Ansary
Director
A-one Polar Ltd.

Mr. A.S.M Quamrul Ahsan
Managing Director
Ahsan Composite Ltd.

Mst. Kaniz Fatema Reema
Managing Director
Ibrahim Knit Garments (Pvt) Ltd.

Mr. Md. Moin Uddin Ahmed Mintu
Managing Director
M.N. Knitwears Ltd.

Mr. Md. Azimul Islam
Managing Director
Sajib Knitwear & Garments Ltd.

Mr. Md. Shamsuzzaman
Managing Director
Liberty Knitwear Ltd.

Mr. Raquibul Kabir
Managing Director
Daeyu Bangladesh Ltd.

G.M. Haider Ali
Managing Director
Martin Knitwear Ltd.

Mr. Nurul Alam Chowdhury
Chairman
Papillon Knit Apparels (Pvt.) Ltd.

Mr. Enthekhabul Hamid
Managing Director
Hamid Sweater Ltd.

A Matin Chowdhury
Managing Director
Knit Asia Ltd. (Unit-2)

Commercially Important Persons (Export) 2017

Mr. Mohammed Abdul Jabbar
Managing Director
DBL Group

Mr. Ahmed Arif Billah
Managing Director
Masco Group

Mr. Alhaj Khalilur Rahman
Chairman
KDS Group

Mr. Shaker Ahmed
Managing Director
Islam Group

Mrs. Sultana Jahan
Managing Director
Starlight Group

Mr. MD. M Mohiuddin Chowdhury
Director
Clifton Group

Mr. A.B.M. Shamsuddin
Managing Director
Hannan Group

Mr. Md. Jahangir Alam Khan
Managing Director
J.K. Group

Mr. Md. Shamim Reza
Managing Director
APS Group

Mr. Mohammad Nurul Islam
Managing Director
Noman Group

Mr. S.M Faruqi Hasan
Managing Director
Protik Ceramics Ltd.

Mr. Mostafa Kamal
Chairman & Managing Director
Tanveer Polymer Ind. Ltd.

Sheikh Mohammed Abdul Wadud
Managing Director
Dada Bag Ind. Ltd.

Mr. Rathendra Nath Paul
Director
Pran RFL Group

Mr. Humayun Kabir Bablu
Director
Bengal Group

Mr. Kutubuddin Ahmed
Chairman
Envoy Textiles Ltd.

Mr. Shakhawat Hossain
Managing Director
Paramount Textile Ltd.

Mr. Shafiqul Islam Sarker
Managing Director
Purbani Fabrics Limited

Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Zubair
Managing Director
Talha Fabrics Ltd.

Mr. Abdullah Al Mahmud
Chairman
Hamid Weaving Mills Ltd.

A S M Mohiuddin Monem
Chairman
ServiceEngine Ltd.

Mr. Akbar Sawkat JM
Chief Executive Officer
BJIT Limited

Syed Mamnun Quader
Managing Director
Southtech Limited

Mrs. Ratna Patra
Vice Chairman
Square Textiles Limited

Mirza Salman Ispahani
Managing Director
M.M. Ispahani Ltd.

Mr. Md. Parvez Rahman
Managing Director
BRB Cable Ind. Ltd.

Mrs. Kaniz Fatema Zareen
Director
M/s. Viyellatex Spinning Ltd.

Mr. Mohammed Abdul Awal
Chairman & Managing Director
Prime Textile Spinning Mills Ltd.

Mr. Abdul Wahed
Chairman
Parkway Packaging and Printing Ltd.

Syed Sirajul Islam
Managing Director
Sanzi Textiles Mills Ltd.

Mr. Mohammad Amanullah
Chairman
Aman Spinning Mills Ltd.

Mr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed
Managing Partner
Marine Safety System

Mr. Mohammad Abdullah Zaber
Director
Zaber & Zubair Accessories Ltd.

Mr. Md. Rabiul Alam
Director & CEO
Energypac Engineering Ltd.

Mr. Md. Monir Hossain
Managing Director
Spinning Mills Ltd.

Mr. Ahmed Quamrul Islam Chowdhury,
OBE
Managing Director
The Consolidated Tea & Lands Co. (BD)
Ltd.

Mr. Mohammad Ali Khokon
Managing Director
Maksons Spinning Mills Ltd.

Mr. Mohammed Abdur Rahim
Director
Hamza Textiles Ltd.

Mrs. Nur-E-Yasmin Fatima
Managing Director
Yasmin Spinning Mills Limited

Mr. Md. Tanvir Khan
Deputy Managing Director
J.K. Group

Mr. Salahuddin Alamgir
Managing Director
Labib Group

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker
Chairman
Purbani Group

Mr. Md. Mozharul Hoq
Managing Director
R.M. Interlinings Ltd.

Mr. Md. Salim Reza
Managing Director
Unity Accessories (Pvt.) Ltd.

Sheikh Nahar Mahmud
Managing Director
Novartis (Bangladesh) Ltd.

Mr. Masood Dawood Akbani
Managing Director
ACS Textiles (Bangladesh) Ltd.

Commercially Important Persons (Trade) 2017

Mr. Md. Shafiul Islam Mohiuddin
President, FBCCI

Sheikh Fazle Fahim
Senior Vice President, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Muntakim Ashraf
Vice President, FBCCI

Mr. A.K.M. Salim Osman, M.P.
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Mahbubul Alam
Director FBCCI

Alhaj Mohammed Bazlur Rahman
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Abu Motaleb
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Kohinoor Islam
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Khandaker Ruhul Amin
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Mohammad Anwar Sadat Sarker
Director, FBCCI

Mir Nizam Uddin Ahmed
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Shafiqul Islam Vorosha
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Rejaul Kariem Rejnu
Director, FBCCI

Mr. S. M. Shafiuzzaman
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Tabarakul Tosaddek Hossain Khan Tito
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Shafquat Haider
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Golam Mainuddin
Director, FBCCI

Rtn. Md. Abul Ayes Khan
Director, FBCCI

Kazi Aminul Haque
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Habib Ullah Dawn
Director, FBCCI

Mrs. Naaz Farhana Ahmed
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Nizamuddin Rajesh
Director, FBCCI

Mr. S.M. Jahangir Hossain
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Dilip Kumar Agarwala
Director

Gazi Golam Ashria
Director, FBCCI

Mrs. Hasina Newaaz
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam Mazumder
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Masud Parvez Khan (Imran)
Director, FBCCI,

Mr. Shameem Ahsan
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Nizam Uddin
Director, FBCCI,

Sheikh Kabir Hossain
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Amzad Hussain
Director, FBCCI

Dr. Kazi Ertaza Hassan
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Mohd. Aatur Rahman Bhuiyan
Director, FBCCI

Hafez Harun-Or-Roshid
Director, FBCCI

Mrs. Helena Jahangir
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Masudur Rahman Milon
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Rashadul Hossain Chowdhury (Ronni)
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Mohammed Riyadh Ali
Director, FBCCI

Mrs. Shomi Kaiser
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Moniruzzaman
Director, FBCCI

Mrs. Priti Chakraborty
Director, FBCCI

Dr. Mohammed Faruque
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Md. Yusuf Ashraf
Director, FBCCI

Mrs. Sharita Millat
Director, FBCCI

Mr. Sujib Ranjan Dash
Director, FBCCI

Pictorial Presentation EPB Activites in 2019



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is seen on the dais during the Export Trophy Distribution Ceremony-2016-17.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is seen on the dais during the Export Trophy Awarding Ceremony-2016-17.



Hon'ble Commerce Minister Mr. Tipu Munshi, MP is seen on the dais during the CIP (Export) Card Distribution Ceremony-2017

*Registered Export (Rex)
Inaugural Ceremony (21.07.2019)
Hon'ble Minister for Commerce
is handing over REX Registration
Certificate*



*Registered Export (Rex)
Inaugural Ceremony (21.07.2019)*

*Registered Export (Rex) Meeting
with EPB & Association (21-08-
2019), presided over by the vice-
chairman, EPB*





EPB 139 Board Meeting (16.04.2019)

EPB Workshop - Bangladesh Graduation from the LDC Group (19.06.2019)



Meeting on presentation fo Study on Analysing the Gaps in Issuing Certificates of Standards for Export (10.07.2019)

Export Promotion Bureau 185 Co-Ordination Meeting (06.10.2019)



Meeting with the visiting Thailand Delegation at EPB (06-03-2019)

Meeting with EPB & Hong Kong Delegation (19.09. 2019)



International Trade Fair Calendar of EPB for FY 2019-2020

Sl. No	Name and Subtitle of event	Duration	Remarks
1.	MILANO UNICA, Milan, Italy	09-11 July-2019 05-07 February, 2020	RMG
2.	Hong Kong Fashion Week	09-12 July, 2019	RMG
3.	Interior Life Style Tokyo, Japan (Heimtextile)	17-19 July, 2019	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
4.	Pure Origin, London, UK	21-23 July, 2019	RMG
5.	Texworld/International Apparel Sourcing/Home Textile Sourcing, USA	22-24 July, 2019	RMG
6.	11th Malaysia Gifts Fair, Malaysia	24-26 July, 2019	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
7.	Men's Apparels Guild in California, (MAGIC), Las Vegas, USA-2019	11-14 August, 2019	RMG
8.	Apparel Textile Sourcing Canada (ATSC), 2019	19-21 August, 2019	RMG
9.	Asian Lifestyle Expo Bangkok , Thailand	22-24 August, 2019	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
10.	4th Brazil International Apparel Sourcing Show-2019	27-29 August, 2019	RMG
11.	Korea International Furniture & Interior Fair 2019	28 August to 01 September, 2019	Furniture
12.	AFF with Magic Sourcing Show, Tokyo, Japan	25-27 September, 2019 and April, 2020	RMG
13.	Gotex Show International Textile Fair, Sao Paulo, Brazil	10-12 September, 2019	RMG
14.	Apparel Textile Sourcing Germany	11-13 September, 2019	RMG
15.	The 14th Pharmed & Health care Vietnam-2019	11-14 September, 2019	Pharmaceuticals
16.	MICAM, Milan, Italy	15-18 September, 2019 & 10-13 February	Leather and Leather Goods
17.	Texworld and the Apparel Sourcing Show/Leather World , Paris, France	16-19 September, 2019	RMG
18.	Premier Vision Leather Paris	17-19 September, 2019	Leather and Leather Goods
19.	Seoul International Sourcing Fair-2019, Seoul, Korea	17-19 September, 2019 & 21-23 March, 2020	General
20.	Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) Annual Conference and Exhibition 2019	30 September to 02 October, 2019	Pharmaceuticals
21.	Single Country Trade Fair, London, UK	October, 2019	Single Country
22.	Fashion World Tokyo, Autumn, Japan	02-04 October, 2019	RMG
23.	Anuga Food Fair, Cologne, Germany	05-10 October, 2019	Agro Processed Food
24.	Gitex Technology Week, Dubai, UAE	06-10, October, 2019	ICT Products
25.	Fashion Industry Expo St. Petersburg, Russia	09-12 October, 2019	RMG
26.	4P East MED 2019. Beirut , Lebanon	15-18 October, 2019	Plastic , Paper and Packaging
27.	Mega Show Part-1, Hongkong (Asian Houseware and Kitchen Show)	20-23 October, 2019	General
28.	Global Sources Fashion Expo , Hong Kong	27-30 October, 2019	RMG
29.	China International Import Expo-2019	05-10 November, 2019	General

International Trade Fair Calendar of EPB for FY 2019-2020

Sl. No	Name and Subtitle of event	Duration	Remarks
30.	Jakarta International Premium Products Fair, Jakarta, Indonesia	07-09 November, 2019	General
31.	Foodex Saudi 2019, Jaddah, KSA	11-14 November, 2019	Agro Processed Food
32.	International Sourcing Expo, Australia	12-14 November, 2019	RMG
33.	24th International Crafts Selling Exhibition, Milan, Italy.	30 November to 8 December, 2019	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
34.	The 5th International Trade Exhibition for Food & Beverages, Cairo, Egypt.	09-11 December, 2019	Agro Processed Food
35.	Jeddah International Trade Fair(JITF) Jeddah, KSA	18-20 December, 2019	General
36.	Heimtextil-Frankfurt, Germany	07-10 January, 2020	Home Textile
37.	Hong Kong Fashion Week	15-18 January, 2020	RMG
38.	Lifestyle Expo, Japan	20-22 January, 2020	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
39.	Men's Apparels Guild in California, (MAGIC), Las Vegas, USA-2019	05-08 February, 2020	RMG
40.	Frankfurt International Trade Fair (Ambiente-2020), Germany.	07-11 February, 2020	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
41.	Gulfood, Dubai, UAE	16-20 February, 2020	Agro Processed Food
42.	Asia Apparel Expo, Berlin, Germany	February, 2020	RMG
43.	Texworld and the Apparel Sourcing Show/Leather World , Paris, France	February, 2020	RMG
44.	Tex Style Expo, Algeria	25-27 February, 2020	RMG
45.	Asia Pacific Leather Fair, Hong Kong (APLF)	March, 2020	Leather and Leather Goods
46.	Foodex Japan, 2020	10-13 March, 2020	Agro Processed Food
47.	Fashion World Tokyo, Japan	01-03 April, 2020	RMG
48.	HKTDC House Ware Show, Hong Kong	20-23 April, 2020	Lifestyle (Consumer Goods, table, kitchen, household, gifts, home, furnishing, decoration)
49.	SIAL Canada 2020, Toronto, Canada	15-17April, 2020	Agro Processed Food
50.	Seafood Expo Global-2020 (former European Seafood Exposition), Brussels, Belgium	May, 2020	Sea Food
51.	Shoes and Leather Fair, Guangzhou, China	02-05 June, 2020	Leather and Leather Goods
52.	China Beijing International Fair For Trade In Services, Beijing, China.	May-June, 2020	General
53.	South & Southeast Asia Commodity Expo and Investment Fair, Kunming, China.	June, 2020	General
54.	20th Malaysian International Food & Beverage Exhibition	26-28 June, 2020	Agro Processed Food

EPB's National Export Training Programme (NETP) in FY 2018-2019

Seminar/Workshop organized by EPB during the period 2018-2019

- A) “Workshop on the challenges of graduation from LDC, Bangladesh’s position in current global trading regime and state & scope of free trade agreements with different countries and trading blocks”

Held on: 29th June, 2019

- B) “Guide line on duty-free export from Bangladesh under regional trade agreements”

Held on: 3rd September, 2019



E-mail Addresses of Ministry of Commerce Officers

Sl. no	Name/ Designation	Mobile	E-mail Address
01.	Dr. Md. Jafar Uddin Secretary	01729070922	secy@mincom.gov.bd
02.	Md. Obaidul Azam Additional Secretary (Export)	01711381683	addl.export@mincom.gov.bd
03.	Sharifa Khan Additional Secretary (FTA)	01752723646	addl.fta@mincom.gov.bd
04.	Mustafijur Rahman Additional Secretary		
05.	Mr. Md.Kamal Hossain Director General (Additional Secretary) WTO	01817516052	dg.wto@mincom.gov.bd
06.	Dr. Shah Alam Additional Secretary (Admin)	01715134365	addl.admn@mincom.gov.bd
07.	Md. Shakhawat Hossain Additional Secretary (IIT)	01818044719	addl.iit@mincom.gov.bd
08.	A.H.M. Ahasan Director (Additional Secretary) Trade Organisation (DTO)	01827100237	js.fta1@mincom.gov.bd
09.	Mst. Kamrunnaher Joint Secretary (IIT-2)	01712005044	js.iit2@mincom.gov.bd
10.	Mohammed Zafrul Islam Azizi Joint Secretary (Export-1)	01558256790	js.export1@mincom.gov.bd
11.	Maleka Khayrunnessa Joint Secretary (Admin-1)	01711005646	js.admn1@mincom.gov.bd
12.	A.H.M. Shafiquzzaman Joint Secretary (FTA-2)	01711734225	js.fta2@mincom.gov.bd
13.	Md. Hafizur Rahman Director-1 (Joint Secretary) (WTO)	01711861056	director1.wto@mincom.gov.bd
14.	Md. Hamidur Rahman Khan Director-2 (Joint Secretary) (wto)	01711372093	director2.wto@mincom.gov.bd
15.	Zinat Ara Joint Secretary (Admin-2)	01711003561	js.admn2@mincom.gov.bd
16.	Md. Abdur Rahim Khan Joint Secretary (Export 2)	01711368426	rahim_bang@yahoo.com
17.	A K M Ali Ahad Khan Joint Secretary (IIT-1)	01686710100	js.iit1@mincom.gov.bd
18.	Noor Md. Mahbubul Haque Joint Secretary (FTA-2)	01711566961	fta2@mincom.gov.bd
19.	Toufiqur Rahman Joint Secretary (Textile)	01552631891	dc.textile@mincom.gov.bd
20.	Md. Abus Samad Al Azad Joint Secretary (FTA-5)	01715017316	fta5@mincom.gov.bd

E-mail Addresses of Ministry of Commerce DITF Cell

Sl. no	Name/ Designation	Mobile	E-mail Address
01.	Md. Obaidul Azam Additional Secretary (Export-1) Sell co-ordinator	01711381683	addl.export@mincom.gov.bd
02.	Md. Abdur Rahim Khan Joint Secretary (Export 2) Cell chief	01711368426	rahim_bang@yahoo.com
03.	Mr. Md. Aminul Islam Deputy Secretary (Export -7) Member Secretary	01716462484	aminul15909@gmail.com
04.	Mr. Salehin Tanvir Gazi Deputy Secretary (Export -5) Member	01819632475	export5@mincom.gov.bd

E-mail Addresses of Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) Officials

Sl.	Name	Designation	E-mail	Contact No.
1	Fatima Yasmin	Vice Chairman	vc@epb.gov.bd	55013254
2	Mr. Avijit Chowdhury	Director General-1	dg1@epb.gov.bd	55013941
3	Mr. Mahbubur Rahman	Director General-2	dg2@epb.gov.bd	55013768
4	Mr. Md Jahangir Hossain	Director (Policy and Planning)	dir-policy@epb.gov.bd	8180085
5	Mr. Mohammad Rezaul Karim	Project Director	rezatax65@yahoo.com	8189038
6	Mr. Md.Shah Alam	Director (Rajshahi)	direpbrajbd@yahoo.com	0721-774420
7	Mr. Kongkan Chakma	Director (Chittagong)	epbctg@sns-bd.com	031-720907
8	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Director (Information)	dir-info@epb.gov.bd	55013943
9	Mr. Md.Abdur Rouf	Director (Commodities)	dir-commodity@epb.gov.bd	55013544
10	Mr. Md. Alamgir Siddiqi	Director (Khulna)	dir_epbkhulna@yahoo.com	041-720449
11	Mr. Md. Samsuddin Ahamed	Director (Textile)	dir-textile@epb.gov.bd	8180089
12	Mr. Md. Nazrul Islam	Deputy Director (Fair)	islamn327@gmail.com	8180086
13	Mr. Mohammad AbdurRouf	Deputy Director (Finance)	dd-finance@epb.gov.bd	55013946
14	Mr. Mahmudul Hasan	Deputy Director (Administration)	dd-admin@epb.gov.bd	8180093
15	Mr. Mohammad SaifulKabir	Deputy Director (Administration)	kabirpsc@gmail.com	55013548
16	Mr. Altaf Hossain Bhuya	Deputy Director (Information)	dd-info@epb.gov.bd	8180094
17	Mr.Md. Jakir Hossain	Deputy Director (Policy)	dd-policy@epb.gov.bd	8189500
18	Mr.Anup Kanti Saha	Deputy Director(Policy)	dd-policy@epb.gov.bd	8189101
19	Mr. Md. Faizul Haque	Deputy Director (Commodities)	dd-commodity@epb.gov.bd	55013550
20	Mr.Mohammed Shahjalal	Deputy Director (Commodity)	jalalshah71@gmail.com	55013944
21	Mr.Abu Mukhles Alamgir Hossain	Deputy Director (Fair)	dd-fair@epb.gov.bd	8180088
22	Begum Kumkum Sultana	Deputy Director (Policy)	kumkumepb01@gmail.com	55013945
23	Mr. Md. Mehedi Hassan	Programmer	dd-ict@epb.gov.bd	
24	Mr. Md. Amirul Islam	Accounts Officer	dd-finance@epb.gov.bd	
25	Mr. Md. Arazul Hoque	Assistant Director(Commodities)	dd-commodity@epb.gov.bd	
26	Mr. Md.Tofazzal Hossain Khan	Assistant Director (Fair)	dd-fair@epb.gov.bd	
27	Mr.Md. Shariful Haque	Assistant Director (Textile)	dd-textile@epb.gov.bd	
28	Mr. Md. Golam Samdani	Assistant Director (Admin.)	Samdani.epb@gmail.com	
29	Mr.Md. Aktaruzzaman	Research Officer (Textile)	zaman.bela80@gmail.com	
30	Mr. Quazi Md. Mohiuddin	Research Officer (Textile)	quazimohiuddin62@gmail.com	
31	Mr.Md. Mamun-or-Rashid Sarder	Assistant Director(Policy)	mrashidepb@gmail.com	
32	Mr. Begum Rahima Akter	Information Officer	rahima_khan@gmail.com	
33	Sheikh Shamimur Rahman	Information Officer	info@epb.gov.bd	
34	Begum Munira Sharmin	Assistant Director (Fair)	dd-fair@epb.gov.bd	
35	Begum Mahmuda Khatun	Assistant Director (Textile)	dd-textile@epb.gov.bd	
36	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Assistant Director (Policy)	Rafiq.epb@gmail.com	
37	Mr. AKM Fariduddin Ahammad	Assistant Project Director	faridepb@gmail.com	
38	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Halim	Assistant Director (Admin)	halimepb@gmail.com	
39	Mr. Zakir Ahmed	Assistant Director (Policy)	Zahmed.epb@gmai.com	
40	Md. Helal Uddin	Accounts Officer	helel1961uddin@gmail.com	
41	Mr.Md. Shafiqul Hasan	Assistant Director (Narayanganj)	epbng.gov@gmail.com	7633770
42	Mr. A. H. M.Ershadur Rahman	Assistant Director (Sylhet)	epbsyletbd@yahoo.com	0821-716144
43	Mr. A. H. M. Ershadur Rahman	Assistant Director (Cumilla)	epbcumilla@gmail.com	081-65019
44	Sayed Salauddin Ahmed Siddique	Assistant Programmer	salaudding_acp@yahoo.com	

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority

Bangladesh - your dream Investment Destination

Introduction

Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) is the apex investment promotion agency entrusted with the promotion and facilitation of private investment including FDI in Bangladesh. BIDA was established through the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority Act in Sept 2016 through merging the former Board of Investment and Privatization Commission mainly with the objective to take the inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to a new height in Bangladesh. As part of its mandate, BIDA has been working with stakeholders to ensure investor services, to improve the investment climate and to develop an ecosystem in order to position Bangladesh as one of the top investment destinations in the world.

Current activities

In an ongoing effort to create employment opportunities and encourage economic diversification, Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) promotes investment, supports established investors with expansion potential, engages in policy advocacy, provides One- Stop Service (OSS) , works to decentralize investment promotion activities besides creating avenues for economically beneficial use of surplus lands of state-owned enterprises. BIDA is also the GoB's key agency dedicated to the coordination of reforms initiatives for improving Bangladesh's ranking on the World Bank's Doing Business (DB) index.

Achievements

- Bangladesh's ranking climbed 8 notches to reach 168th in Doing Business 2020 report.
- Launched online One Stop Service portal where 18 investor services are currently available.
- FDI in Bangladesh grew by 68% in 2018, as global FDI fell by 13%.
- Registered 4,756 projects worth US\$ 62,335.03 million in proposed investment between FY 2016 - 17 and FY 2018 - 19
- Strategic Action Plan drafted for Industrial development in South-West region
- Entrepreneurship & Skill Development Project Launched to train 24,000 potential entrepreneurs across 64 districts.
- Divisional, District and Upazilla level Investment Development and Facilitation Committee established to extend investment promotion support to the grassroots level.

Future Plan

- Achieve double-digit-ranking on Doing Business index.
- Provide 154 services of 35 agencies on online OSS portal.
- Attract high-value foreign investment based on knowledge and technology.
- Promote and facilitate local investment through decentralized IPA activities.
- Create employment for 2.3 million youths entering Bangladeshi workforce every year, with potential for skill transfer.

Tourism

Beautiful Bangladesh

Nijhum Dwip-

the fascinating wonder of Bangladesh, just waiting to welcome you with its hidden riches and marvels.

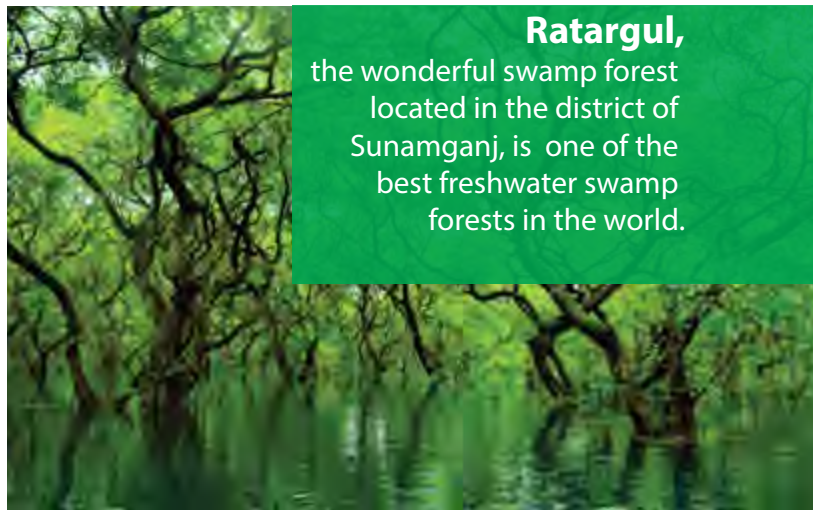
It is a cluster of islands located in Hatiya Upzila under Noakhali district, which offers wide varieties of attractions for the tourists.



Explore Sajek Valley,
the wonder of Chittagong
Hill Tracts.



Ratargul,
the wonderful swamp forest
located in the district of
Sunamganj, is one of the
best freshwater swamp
forests in the world.



Nafakum Waterfall

Explore the beauty of Bandarban-



Tourism Beautiful Bangladesh

- * Highest number of rivers flow accross Bangladesh
- * Cox's Bazar is the largest natural unbroken sea beach in the world.
- * The excellent sandy beach of Kuakata fascinates thousands of tourists to watch both Sunset and Sunrise on Sea.
- * The Sundarbans, home of the majestic Royal Bengal Tiger, is the largest littoral mangrove forest in the world and a Heritage Site for its extraordinary ecological balance.
- * The Sixty Dome Mosque is the most important Muslim archeological wonder in Bangladesh which is designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- * Kantajiu Temple is a late-medieval Hindu temple in Dinajpur, which is famous for its great works of Terracotta.
- * Somapura Mahavihara—one of the best known Buddhist viharas in the entire Indian subcontinent is located in Paharpur.
- * Many large hilly tea gardens are present of Sylhet, a hilly district of Bangladesh. Madhabkunda waterfall, Jafflong are most beautiful places here.
- * Bandarban in Chittagong division has the three highest peaks of Bangladesh—Tahjindong, Mowdok Mual and Keokradong. There are so many waterfalls hidden through the hills of Bandarban.

The 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2020 at a Glance

Organized by: Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau

The 25th Dhaka International Trade Fair-2020 is going to held from 1 January to 31 January 2020 with a view to fulfilling the following objectives:

- ** To introduce wide range of products to the local and foreign buyers;
- ** To create an opportunity for enabling the local entrepreneurs to offer the consumers new and quality products through healthy competition;
- ** To create a direct link between the buyers/sellers and manufactures;
- ** To enhance quality, bring about diversity, maintain equilibrium in the price of products and help manufacturers in augmenting their efficiency through creating competition among the producers;
- ** To make foreign participants and visitors aware of the comparative advantages of Bangladesh;
- ** To generate employment opportunities through encouraging the entrepreneurs in establishing new industries

Total 460 companies in different categories are participating in the 25th version of Dhaka International Trade fair (DITF)-2020. The participating countries of DITF-2020 are: Bangladesh, Australia, India, Pakistan, China, Malaysia, Iran, Thailand, USA, Turkey, United Kingdom, South Korea, Nepal, Hong Kong, Bhutan, Brunei, UAE, Germany, Italy, South Africa, Taiwan. A summary of the participants in different categories of DITF-2020 is furnished below:

Types of Booth	Allotment in DITF - 2020
Bangabandhu Pavilion	01
Trade Information Centre of EPB	01
Premier Pavilion 50'x50'	64
General Pavilion 50'x50'	10
Foreign Pavilion 50'x50'	27
General Reserve Pavilion 50'x50'	06
Premier Mini Pavilion 25'x25'	43
Foreign Mini Pavilion 25'x25'	11
General Mini Pavilion 25'x25'	61
Reserve Mini Pavilion 50'x50'	08
Premier Stall 18'x20'	44
Foreign Premier Stall 18'x20'	17
General Stall 15'x20'	85
Mother & Child Care Centre 15'x20	02
Shishu Park	02
Women's Health & Autism Centre	01
Primary Health Care Centre	02
Food Stall	35
Restaurant	02
Blood Donation Centre	02
Snacks Booth	07
ATM Booth	06
Tower	04
Fountain	02

Construction of Bangabandhu Memorial Pavilion	Bangabandhu memorial Pavilion is beign constructed each year with a view to informing the new generation about the true history of liberation war and its background, contribution of Bangabandhu in achieving independent Bangladesh and other relevant facts of our independence.
Role of DITF in Economic Development	DITF plays a pivotal role in contributing to the socio-economic development of the country. By participating in the fair, leading companies of the country consolidate their internal market and at the same time expand their business through introducing new products and services. Moreover, leading companies can obtain export orders through participation in the fair. Thus, DITF play a vital role in expanding the international market of our exportable products, which ultimately helps in achieving positive export growth from our country. DITF creates seasonal employment opportunity by engaging skilled and semi-skilled people in construction work as well as beautification work of pavilion, mini-pavilion, stalls and restaurants. Firms involved in designing different categories of booths get a platform to showcase their innovativeness, which eventually demonstrates the reputation of local interior decoration sector before a wide range of visitors.
Security Measures	Sufficient number of law enforcing agencies personnel like Ansar, Police. BGB, plain- clothed Police and RAB are being deployed for maintaining overall security at the fair. To handle the complaints lodged by visitors on different issues, Executive Magistrates are deployed in the DITF fair secretariat. In addition to that, a private security firm has been employed in the service gate and VIP gate aiming at maintaining discipline. Special measures have been undertaken for fire-fighting and in line with this objective, two vehicles equipped with required amenities are kept ready in the DITF premises. CCTV cameras have been installed at important places including entrance gate, parking area and surroundings, Dhaka Metropolitan Police will supervise the monitoring of CCTV. Dhaka North City Corporation will remain in charge of maintaining overall cleanliness of the fair.
Major Products Displayed in DITF-2020	Machineries, Carpets, Cosmetics and Beauty Aids, Electrical and Electronics item, Jute goods, Jewelry, Ceramic, Tableware, Leather and leather goods, Local Textiles and RMG, Footwear, Melamine, Agro-Processed food, Sports items, Sanitary items, Fast food, Furniture, Toys, handicraft items, Clock etc.
Achievements of the Fair	Export Orders worth US\$ 19.46 million was obtained in DITE-2018, that increased to US\$ 35.5 million in DITF-2019

Participants of

Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2020

Premier Pavilion (PP)

Kiam Metal Industries Ltd.

Bisic Shilpa Nagari, Kustia, Bangladesh

Banga Building Materials Ltd.

Pran RFL Centre, Baddah, Dhaka

M/S Mia Trade International

21/22 Basichoran sen, puddar Street,Dhaka

Sara Life Style Ltd.

Plot-10, Main Road-1, Block-k, Section-6,Mirpur
Dhaka

Hatil Complex Ltd.

8 Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka

Esquire Electronics Ltd.

Esquire Tower, 21, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Akij Plastics Ltd

Akij House,198, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Savoy Ice cream Factory Ltd.

Plot-804-813, Sunargaon, Narayangonj

Royalex Metal Industries

South Bangabandhu Road, Saidpur.

J A T Trade International

3/17 Humayun Road, Mirpur, Dhaka

Tanin Bangladesh Marketing Corporation

Tanin Centre, Mohammadpur, Dhaka

G M Enterprise

Sura Bari, Kashimpur, Gazipur

Multi Line Industries Ltd

PRAN RFL centre, Moddo Baddah, Dhaka

Agricultural Marketing Company Ltd

PRAN RFL centre, Moddo Baddah, Dhaka

Rangs Electronics Ltd

Sonartori Tower,12 Sonargaon road, Dhaka-1000

Alloy Aluminium Furnitures Ltd

337/1/A, DIT Road, West Rampura-Dhaka1219

Jamuna Electronics & Automobiles Ltd

Ka-244, Progati Sarani, Vatara, Dhaka-1229

Mobile: 01313-450280

Electro Mart Ltd.

184, Bangabandhu National Stadium
Dhaka.

Mobile:01755-696151

Matador Writing Instrument Ltd.

1/1 West Rasulpur, Kamragirchar

Dhaka. Mobile:01730-083077

M/s. Fair Electronics Ltd.

Khaza palace Bari-76/B, Road-11, Dhaka

Isho Ltd.

37 Sheikh Kamal Shoroni Road-16

Dhanmondi, Dhaka

S K B Stainles Still Mills Ltd.

92 Bir Uttam C R Datta Road, Dhaka

Tanvir Food Ltd

House-23, Road-24, Gulshan-2 Dhaka

Esquire Plastics Ltd

Plot-b 36 Bsic Nagari, Sunargaon, Narayangonj

Walton Hi-Tech Industries Ltd.

Plot-1088, Basundhara, Vatara, Dhaka

Thai Gallery

1/6 Collegegate, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

M/s. Sifat Trading

23/4 B, New palton line, Azimpur, Dhaka

Bangladesh Export Import Co. Ltd (Bexi Fabrics)

House-17, Road-2, Dhanmondi, Dhaka

Classical Home Tex. Industries Ltd

5 Islampur Road, Dhaka

M/s. Father Textile Mills

29 Kumartoli lane, Islampur, Dhaka

Exclusive Home Tex. & Ltd

2/3 Kumartoli lane Dhaka

Computer World BD

24/D Tupkhana Road, Segunbagicha, Dhaka

M/s. Dallas International

House-42, Block-D, Road-6, Arambug, Mirpur, Dhaka

Navana Ltd

205-207, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Durable Plastic Ltd

Pran RFL Centre, Baddah, Dhaka

Akter Furniture Ltd

66 Pragati Soroni, Baridhara, Dhaka

Bengal Polimar Wires Ltd

75, Gulshan Avenew, Gulshan, Dhaka

Delta Furnitures Ltd

66 Pragati Soroni, Baridhara, Dhaka

Partex Furniture Industries Ltd

222 Gulshan, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Brothers Furniture Ltd

Plot-42, Block-J, Baridhara, Dhaka

Akij Food & Beverage Ltd

198 Bir Uttam Sawkot road, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Minister Hi-tech Park Ltd.

H-79, Block-H, Chairman Bari, Banani Dhaka-1213

Nadia Furniture Ltd.

Fordnagar, Dolla Bazar, Singaier, Manikgonj

Navana Furniture Ltd.

16/B, Road No. 93, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212

Abul Khayer Consumer Products Ltd.

245/279 Bygid Bostami Road, Industrial Area
Nasirabad, chittagong

Cocola Food Products Ltd.

Islam Los, House No.14, Road No.16/A Gulshan-1,
Dhaka-1207

Karupanno Rangpur Ltd.

Nidmahal Bhoban105 Sukrabad, Mirpur Road, Dhaka.

Banga Bakers Ltd.

Gha-105/A, Moddo Badda, Dhaka.

Rangpur Matall Industries Ltd.

Pran RFL Centre Gha-105/1,
Moddo Badda, Progoti Shoroni
Badda, Dhaka

Afra International

15, soari Ghat Road Chok Bazar
Dhaka.

Nabisco Biscuit & Bread Factory Ltd.

77, shaid Tajuddin Ahmed Shoroni
Tajgaon , Dhaka.

Basundhara Food & Bevarage Industry Ltd.

B, I, H Q-2, Omeykolsum Road
56/a, Block: C, 2nd Avenue
Dhaka.

Abul Khayer Milk Products Ltd.

245/279 Bygid Bostami Road, Industrial Area
Nasirabad, Chattogram

Square Food & Bevarage Ltd

Square Centre, 48, Mohakali, Comercial Area
Dhaka.

New Antik Furniture

417, Appolo Hospital Road
Bhosundara, Badda, Dhaka.

Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd

40 Dilkusha Motijheel, Dhaka.

M/s. Dellhi Aluminium Factory Ltd.

135/142 Nasirabad Shilpa Area, Chattogram.

M/s. Skyhome International

1/5, Pallabi, Mirpur, Dhaka.

Irani Ponno Shamahar

37, City Super Market, Khilgaon, Dhaka.

M/s. Z A Trading

109 Purba Tejturi Bazar, Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Irani Thai Empurium

21/22 Basanirchar, Dhaka.

J Delux Chanel Ltd

1/11 Humayun Road, Mohamadpur, Dhaka.

M/s/. S A International

1/6 College Gate Mohamadpur, Dhaka.

Premier Mini Pavilion (PMP)

Fit Elegance Ltd.

186, Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Sumi Enterprise

383, New Super Market, Dhaka.

Meheru Enterprise

1/1 Muktijuddah Tower, Dhaka.

Intech Bangladesh

Surabari, Kashimpur, Gazipur.

Sweet Hart Store

20/A Nobinaghar Housing, Muhammadpur, Dhaka.

S.A International

Surabari, Kashimpur, Gazipur.

M/S Antara Enterprise

House-15, Road-2 Muhammadpur, Adabar, Dhaka.

Aarhan International

Surabari, Kashimpur, Gazipur.

San Basic Chemical Ltd.

105, Baddah, Dhaka.

Ibn Sine Pharmaceuticals Ind. Ltd.

Tanin Centre, Asad Gate, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

Dhaka Ice cream Industries Limited

80, Shahid Tajuddin Ahmed Sarani, Dhaka-1208

Dress Line Bangladesh

385, Shahid Janani Jahanara Imam Sarani, Dhaka

Ashiq Fashion

29 Mirpur Road, Jahan Mansion, Dhaka

Anurag Super Shop

51, Uttar Adabar, Dhaka

Choice Trading (Pvt) Ltd.

24/1, 24/2, Khilji Road, Shamoli Square, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

M/S Sarnalata Butics

Muhammabug, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Jadaro E-commerce Ltd.

House-1001, Road- 17, Baitul Aman Housing Society, Adabar, Muhammadpur, Dhaka.

Abdul Monem Ltd.

111, Bir Uttam C R Dotta Road, Kalabagan, Dhaka

Eon Foods Ltd.

304, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka-1208

Iran Bangla Melamine Industries

10, East Nandipara, Khailgaon, Dhaka

Asia Pasific Zone

13, Arambug, Mitijeel, Dhaka.

Deshi Leather Jute Goods

234/1, Elephant Road, Dhaka.

Bengal Adhesive & Chemical Products Ltd.

75 Gulshan Avenew, Gulshan-1, Dhaka

Tawfica Foods Agro Industries Ltd.

Meherbari, Baluka, Mymensingh

Selim Azam International Ltd.

34, purana paltoon, Dhaka.

Nestle Bangladesh Ltd.

Gulshan Road, Dhaka.

Cocola Food Products Ltd.

House No-14, Road-16 Gulshan-1, Dhaka.

BRB Cables Industries Ltd.

Bisic Shilpa Nagari, Kustia. Dhaka Office House-10/B, Road-06, Dhanmondi.

Alige Marketing & Distribution

780/24 basila, Muhammadpur, Dhaka.

Rupkala BD

385, Gulden Plaza, Dhaka.

Raaz Kamal Khamar Bari Ltd.

65/2/1, Purana Palton, Dhaka.

Sampura Beauti Parlar

Segunbagicha, Dhaka

A Khan Traders

234/1, New Elephant Road, Dhaka.

Annarakam Electronics Co. Ltd.

Plot-22, Road-1, Mirpur, Dhaka

Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd.

Sena Kallan Bhaban, Motijee B/A, Dhaka

M/S Helal & Brothers

City Centre, Motijee, Dhaka.

Nobi International

34/1, Adabor, Dhaka.

M/S Nazrul Store

1/1 Mokim Cartara, Moilabi Bazar, Dhaka.

M/S Yesmin Traders

D.S.C.C.-80, Kadamtali, Dhaka.

Kesuan Snack Ltd.

397, Agrabad, Chattogram, Bangladesh

Banaful & Co. Ltd.

397, Sheikh Mujib Road, Agrabad, Chattogram.

Ispahani Tea Ltd.

Ispahani Building, Agrabad, Chattogram

Jara Neha Enterprise

Plot# 3 A, Road#49, Block C WBD (A), Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Gulshan, Dhaka

Reserved Pavilion (RP)

Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation

(BSCIC)

137-138, Motijee, Dhaka

Bangla Craft

BTMC Bhaban, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka

Rangpur Women Chamber of Commerce and Industries

House-47/1, Road-1, Rangpur

Jute Diversification Promotion Centre

145, Monipuripara, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Deshi Leather and Jute Goods

234, New Elephant Road, Dhaka

Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation

Royal Tower, Panthapath Kawran Bazar, Dhaka

Joyeeta Foundation

Women and Children Affairs Ministry

Rapa Plaza, Dhanmondi, Dhaka

General Mini Pavilion (GMP)

Khan Traders

254, New Elephant Road, Dhaka.

B S S Cables

Fatullah, Narayangonj.

Bio S International

205/1, Syed Nazrul Islam Sharoni, Dhaka.

V.I.P Gift Centre

147-148, Midford Road, Dhaka.

F G

24/1 Khilji Road, Shamoli Square
Mohamadpur, Dhaka.

Al-Amin Enterprise

46, BB Avenue, Dhaka.

Howlader Trading

3/A, Hasny Tower, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.

Euro Trade International

80, Motijheel, Dhaka.

Riad Enterprise

46 BB Avenue, Dhaka.

Nahian Enterprise

334, Sheed Jononi Jahanara Imam
Sharoni, Elephant Road, Dhaka.

Aslam Enterprise

8/A, 8/B Nilkhat, Dhaka.

Astrika Trading

17/3, Tejgaon, Dhaka.

N. K Collection

Gha-2, Green Road, Farmgate
Dhaka.

Mukta Fashion House

107, Green Road, Farmgate, Dhaka.

Kazi Enterprise

House-3/A, Road-2, Mohamadpur, Dhaka.

Rabbib Enterprise

Mohamadbag, Kadomtoli, Dhaka.

Hamja Enterprise

Merajnagar, Kadomtoli, Dhaka

H A Enterprise

66 Muluibazar Chakbazar, Dhaka.

Al-Mamun Trade International

10/A, 6/1, Mirpur, Dhaka.

Habib Enterprise

Mohamadbag, Kadomtoli, Dhaka
DNCC, Maraznagar, Dhaka.

Afra International

15 Shwari Ghat Road, Chak Bazar, Dhaka.

Inovative Solution

Sha Ali- Tower
33 Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.

I .T Elines Ltd

139-140, Green Road (2nd Floor)
Green Super Market, Farmget, Dhaka.

Blue Bel

32 Kawran Bazar
Estarn Tower(8 Floor), Dhaka.

F 2 R

Shadin Bangla Super Market, Mirpur, Dhaka.

Inovative Way Solution

Sha Ali- Tower
33 Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.

S T M Corporetion

8 No. Monjury Bhabon
Mitijheel C/A, D I T Ex Roar, Dhaka.

Irani Thai Emporemum

21/22 Bashi Charon Seen Prodder Start,Dhaka.

King Fashion

D S c c 80, Marj Nagar Supar Market, Kadomtoli, Dhaka.

Baby Gift Corner

20/2 Zia Sharoni Road, Matoal, Dhaka.

General Mini Pavilion (GMP)

Mia Trade International

21/22 Bashi Charoni Seen Prodder Start, Dhaka.

Trees Line Bangladesh

385, Shad Janoni Jahanara Shaoni Plaja, Dhaka.

Rupkala BD

385 Jahanara Imam Shoroni, Golden Plaza, Dhaka

Rono Fashion

16/1, Shampur, Dhaka

Tasnim Gift Corner

Shop-164, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Mritika Crokarize & Butics

Mulla Market, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Madina Abonite Electronic House

Shantidhara, Fatullah, Narayangonj

Q & Q Trading Ltd.

140 Chittagong Shopping Complex, Chattogram

Nandini Enterprise

1/6 Collegegate, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

Bonofide Composite Textile Mills Ltd.

Fatehpur, Arihazar, Narayangonj

H R C Products Ltd.

14-17 Monipuripara, Mirpur, Dhaka

A P Fashio

367 North Guran, Dhaka

Orbit Bio

Nazrul Islam Shoroni, Dhaka

Tiger Auto

58/1, Gendaria, Dhaka

Rafique Enterpirse

46 Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka

Chittagong Crocarise Stores

35, Chittagong Shopping Complex ,Chittagong

Euro Asia Felt Industriese Ltd

Shena Kallan Bhaban, Motijeel, Dhaka

Panmark International Ltd.

142 Chittagong Shoping Complex ,Chittagong

Bombay Sweets & Co. Ltd.

K-63, Kuratoli, Khilgaon, Dhaka

Midul Crocarise

Fulchan Market, Tongi, Gagipur

Hamim Cosmetics

Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Pretty Enterprise

28/A-5, Motijeel, Dhaka

Saad Musa Fabrics Limited

245, Hathazari Road, Bibirhat, Chittagong
Bangladesh

Raaz Super Shop

02, Pathanpara, Tongi, Gagipur

Extenzone Architechts & Engineers Ltd

House-53, Road-3, Shamoli, Dhaka

H & S Cookwire Ltd.

Barkhada, Kustia

Farid Fiber & Weaving Ltd.

Adarsha Sadar, Kumilla

Fu-Wang Foods Ltd.

House-55, Road-17, Banani, Dhaka

Tanvir Metal

Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Ali Baba Door & Furniture

Uttarkhan, Dhaka

Restaurant

Grihini Food Products

234, New Elephant Road, Dhaka.

Puran Dhakar Hazi Biriani

Chormugria, Madaripur.

General Pavilion (GP)

S S Enterprise

187 Lalbag Road, Dhaka.

Gazi International

37/2 Purana palton, Dhaka.

Meheru Enterprise

1/1 Muktiyuddah Tower collegegate, Muhammadpur, Dhaka.

Aprupa Gift House

12/A/2, Kutuali, Dhaka.

Computer World BD

24/D, Tupkhana Road, Segunbagicha, Dhaka.

Howlader Trading

3/A Kawran Bazar, Tejgaon, Dhaka.

R F L Plastics Ltd.

Pran RFL Centre, Maddah Badda, Progoti soroni, Dhaka.

Premiaflex Plastic Ltd.

Dormogonj, Fatullla, Narayanganj.

Walton Hi-Tech Industries Ltd.

Plot-1088, Basundhara Bhatara, Dhaka.

VIP Door & Furniture

Bagharpara, Kaligonj, Gazipur

Snacks Booth

Food Piramid

5 No. east Nondipara, Khilgaon, Dhaka.

Star Collection

Hazi Barakat Ulla Road
Aganagar, Karanigonj, Dhaka.

M/S World Wide Trade International

33, Kawran Bazar, Shah Ali Tower (5th Floor), Dhaka.

Hazi Birani & Kabab House

House-69, Sector-7 Uttara, Dhaka.

Pride Trading

Chunkotia Chowrasta, Karanigonj, Dhaka.

Thai Kornar

Plot-70, Sector-6, Uttara, Dhaka.

M/S Baishakhi Food

153/2, South Jatrabari, Dhaka.

Reserved Mini Pavilion (RMP)

Bangladesh Milk Producer Co-operative Union Ltd.

139-140, Tejgaon, Dhaka.

Cash

Bangladesh postal Division
Directorate of Posts, Dhaka

Department of Prison

30/3, Bakshi Bazar, Dhaka.

Directorate of Co-Operative

Co-Operative Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka

Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation

Adomjicort, Motijeel, Dhaka.

Janata Bank Ltd.

110, Motijeel, Dhaka

Physical Disability Protection Trust,

Friendship Industries

Social welfare Ministry

Tongi, Gazipur

Chairman

Bangladesh Competition Commission

37/3, Eskaton garden, Ramna, Dhaka

Food Stall

Nirab Food Village

11/A Main Road, Mirpur, Dhaka

Dosha House

Basundhara City, Dhaka

Anurag Restaurant

51, Uttar Adabar, Dhaka
Dhakaia Hazir Biriani & Kabab Ghor
Ashuliam Dhaka

New Tehari Ghor

Adabor, Dhaka

Apurba Cantin

20, High Court, Dhaka

Thai & Chaines Food

Kashimpur, Gazipur

G. M International

Kashimpur, Gazipur

Green Aliv Restaurant & Kabab House

3/A Hasne Tower, Kawran Bazar, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Cafe Ludu

Kolabagan, Dhaka

Dreem House Lackview Restaurant

Laker Uttar par, Madaripur

Original Hizi Biriani

Choramgoria, Madaripur

Cafe Hazi Birani & Kabab House

Matlab, Chanpur

Hazir Biriani & Kabab House

Kawran Bazar, Tejgaon, Dhaka

E F C

3/A Kawran Bazar, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Baggakul Sweets Bhandar

North Shajahanpur, Dhaka

Shorai

7/9 BTMC Bhaban, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka

CG Foods (BD) Ltd.

108, Bhir Uttam CR Datta Road, Dhaka

Pooran Dhakar Hazi Birani

Choramgoria, Madaripur

Jaira Collection

812/M-1, Mirpur, Dhaka

Spaice Moshala-1

Basundhara City, Dhaka

Green Alive Coffee House

Kawran Bazar, Dhaka

M R Hotel & Restaurant

23, Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka

Ananda Snacks

61, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Bangla Kitchen

Japan Garden City, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

Hazi Biriani & Kosturi Kabab

Gushair Hatbazar, Shariatpur

Original-10 Restaurant

Plot-1, Road-3, Block/A, Mirpur, Dhaka

Ashal Hazi Birani & Kabab

Matlab, Chanpur

Sky Blue Group

Central Road, Dhaka

Nestle Bangladesh Ltd.

Gulshan Link Road, Dhaka

Arman Restaurant

180/A Rampura, Dhaka

Charulata Restaurant

Kawran Bazar, Dhaka

Alam Enterprise & Dhakafood Shahi Hazi Birani

Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka

Alam Enterprise & Shahi Fastfood

144, Pireerbug, Mirpur, Dhaka

Mamtaj Foods

House-10, Road-5, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

Premier Stall (PS)

M/s Sumi Enterprise

383, New Super Market, Dhaka

M/s Dipsil Gallery

17/4 & 17/6, Kunipara, Tejgaon, Dhaka

M/s Alfin Enterprise

15/16, Jurain Super Market, Dhaka

M/s M M International

180 Muhammadbug, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

M/s Ruddra Glory

16/1, Jurain Setu Market, Dhaka

M/s P N L Holdings Ltd.

5, Jubli Road, Chattogram

M/s Abul Salek Enterprise

6/5, Mirpur, Dhaka

M/s Asma Handicraft

Ruhitpur, Keranigong, Dhaka

M/s Sifa Handicrafts

Chor Soiyadpur, Munsii Market, Dhaka

M/s Kaniz Enterprise

814 New Super Market, Dhaka

M/s Myako Trade International

Shop-84, Level-06, Block-A Basundhara City, Dhaka

M/s Ramim Enterprise

Collage Gate, Noakhali

M/s Agricultural Marketing Co.Ltd

105/1, Baddah, Dhaka

M/s Meheru Enterprise

1/1 Collage Gate, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

M/s Habib Enterprise

DNCC-80 Kadamtoli, Dhaka

M/s Pran Agro Ltd

Pran-RFL Centre, Baddah, Dhaka

M/s Banga Millars Ltd

Gha-105/1, Baddah, Dhaka

M/s Hobigonj Agro Ltd

Gha-105/1, Baddah, Dhaka

M/s Dipto Enterprise

3614 Merajnagar, Kadamtoli, Dhaka

M/s Shifa Enterprise

Munshigonj Sadar, Dhaka

M/s S H International

67/2 Hazaribug, Dhaka

M/s Rupkala BD

385 Jahanara Imam Sharoni, Dhaka

M/s China Gift Corner

60 Midford Road, Dhaka

M/s Dress Line Bangladesh

385, Jahanara Imam Sharoni, Dhaka

M/s New Khaza Fashion

393/B Jahanara Imam Sharoni, Dhaka

M/s Nuzrat Butics

370 Jahanara Imam Sharoni, Dhaka

M/s Ema Enterprise

Shop-84, Level-6 Block-B, Basundhara City, Dhaka

M/s Western Kitchen

Basundhara City Complex, Dhaka

M/s Shaharia Enterprise

Basundhara City Complex, Dhaka

M/s Bismillah Leather House

Gha-2, Gulshan, Dhaka

M/s Shanto Trade International

Shop-4, Muktagacha, Mymensingh

M/s Aleia Butics

DNCC 80 Merajnagar Super Market, Kadamtoli, Dhaka.

M/s. Tamim International

147/148, Mitford Road, Dhaka.

M/s. Party Time

17/4 Kulipara, Tejgaon, Dhaka.

M/s. Best One

52, Mirpur Road, Dhaka.

M/s. Bed Line Textile

144-115, 116 Islam Road, Islampur, Dhaka.

M/s Home Textile

5, Islampur Road, Dhaka

M/s Aslam Enterprise

4/A-4/B, Nilkhat, Dhaka

M/s Clasical Hometex Industries Ltd

5, Islampur Road, Dhaka

M/s Astrika Trading

17/4-17/6, Tejgaon, Dhaka

M/s Banga Bakers Ltd
Pran-RFL Centre, Baddah, Dhaka

M/s A R R Joint
44/C/1 Azimpur Road, Dhaka

M/s Rita Traders
Shop-46/47, Rup Nagar, Dhaka

M/s Riham Plastic
Salam Market, Narayanganj

M/s Ringo Ruti Maker
Tangail, Dhaka.

Alif Enterprise
136 Rayer Bazar, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

M/s Hamza Enterprise
Kadamtoli, Dhaka

M/s N G F
28 Mirpur Road, Dhaka

M/s Akhi Fashion
10, Mirpur, Dhaka

M/s K Z International
72/1, Chak Super Market, Dhaka

M/s Billal Enterprise
370 Jahana Imam Sharoni, Dhaka

M/s Bonafide Composite Textile Mill
Fatahpur, Araihaazar, Narayanganj

M/s Riad Enterprise
46 Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka

M/s M M Trade International
38/4/1 Islambug, Dhaka

M/s S A International
Kashimpur, Gagipur

M/s Ahmed Trading
Shenbug, Noakhali

M/s Fashion Mela
Kharuajani Bazar, Muktagacha, Mymensingh

M/s Ahmed Food Products (pvt.) Ltd
M-4/4, Road-07, Section-07, Mirpur, Dhaka

M/s Pran Dairy Ltd
Pran-RFL Centre, Baddah, Dhaka

M/s Khusbu Gift Corner
Ghouronodhi, Barishal

M/s Thai Gallery
Muhammadpur, Collage Gate, Dhaka

M/s Rafique Enterprise
46, Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka

M/s AL-Amin Enterprise
46, Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka

M/s Desh Collection
52, Mirpur, Dhaka

M/s Pritty Enterprise
28/A -5, Level-7/8/D, Motijeel, Dhaka

M/s Faith & Tuch Enterprise
220, West Kafrul, Dhaka

M/s Nahian Enterprise
334 Jahanara Imam Sharoni, Elephant Road, Dhaka

M/s Collar & Fashion
43, Lalbug, Dhaka

M/s Pushak Bazar
Shop-16-17, Keranigonj, Dhaka

M/s Mrittika Crocarize & Butics
Kadamtoli, Dhaka

M/s Midul Crocarize
Tongi, Gazipur

M/s F G
24/1, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

M/s Minz Corporation
11/1, Ahsan Ullah Road, Dhaka

M/s H M T World
2/3, Keranigonj, Dhaka

M/s Ashiq Fashion
29, Mirpur, Dhaka

M/s Talha Traders
136, Rayer Bazar Purbo, Dhaka

M/s Arab Corporation
12/7, Ahsan Ullah Road, Dhaka

M/s The Sevil Row
74, Mirpur, Dhaka

M/s Sahadat Traders
295/A/1 Rayer Bazar, Dhaka

M/s Latif Weaving & Finishing Mills Ltd
5, Islampur, Dhaka

M/s Asia Pasific Zone
13, Arambug, Motijeel, Dhaka

M/s C Sky Tailors
52, Mirpur Road, Dhaka

M/s Sharmin Electronics
Basundhara City Complex, Dhaka

General Stall (GS)

R J R Business System

26/F/2, West Rayer Bazar, Dhaka

Ramisha Handicraft

Shenbug, Noakhali

Sonia Enterprise

40/41, Zindabazar, Kutuali, Dhaka

Barnalota

Ruhitpur, Keranigonj, Dhaka

Tulvi Fashion

Kawran Bazar, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Choitali Fashion

New Market, Dhaka

Ani Fashion

Keranigonj, Dhaka

Refa Construction

Tejkunipara, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Samiha Corporation

Nahar Plaza, CR Datta Road, Dhaka

Prova Prema Butics

Basundhara City, Dhaka

Ruksana Collection

Basundhara City, Dhaka

Fair Messenger

Tejkunipara, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Trenomul Karuponno

Gowronodi, Barishal

Tex Point

Shenpara, Mirpur, Dhaka

Sreeti Butics

Pallabi, Mirpur, Dhaka

Perfect Zone

Tejturi Bazar, BCT, Dhaka

G K Febric

Rosulpur, Muktagacha, Mymensingh

Afia Fashion

Keranigonj, Dhaka

Angorupa Butics

Keranigonj Model, Dhaka

Baby Shop

Farmview Super Market, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Ananna Butics

Ruhitpur, Keranigonj, Dhaka

Apurba Gallary

Shenbug, Noakhali

Kustia Hasta Shilpa

Kumerkhali, Kustia

Tanim Jents & World

Gazirhat, Shenbug, Noakhali

Irin Collection

Uttar Khan, Uttara, Dhaka

Janani Bastralay

Shenbug, Noakhali

Rimi Jamdani House

Aminpur, Sunargaon, Narayanganj

Salma Gents Fashion & Shoes

Ruhitpur Badding, Keranigonj, Dhaka

Skyline

93 Dr. Kudrat-E-Khudha Road, Shop-3, Dhaka

Look & Life

Shop-12, Level-1, Basundhara, Dhaka

Moishumi Butics

Keranigonj, Dhaka

Tamanna Fashion

Ruhitpur, Keranigonj, Dhaka

Zesmin Traders

Basundhara City, Dhaka

Shamia Fashion

Mirpur Road, Nurzahan Market, Dhaka
Mob. 01675-747242

Baby Gift Corner

Poorana Palton, Dhaka

Rana Textile

Kumerkhali, Kustia

Mob. 01716078728

Shofi Trade International

New Market, Dhaka

Afif Fashion

Shenbug, Noakhali

Lia Fashion

15/16 Zurain, Dhaka

Salmans

59/1, Gendaria, Dhaka

Antu Traders

Sundalpur, Daudkandi, Kumilla

Jumur Shoes

Mirpur Road, Dhaka

Fashon Akush

44/1/A, Sunatangor, Dhaka

The Mukta Jewellers

Shop-6,7, Shenbug, Noakhali

Nurul Textile

Sherkandi Kumerkhali, Kustia

Arisha Fashion House

Concord Shopping Complex, Mirpur, Dhaka

Moshon International Ltd.

House-66/F/2/312, Road-1, Khulshi, Chattagram

Nazma Handicrafts

Shop-77, Basundhara City, Dhaka

Sukanna Shoes

Ruhitpur, Keranigonj, Dhaka

Rafa Fshon

Gabtalimoor, Muktagacha, Mymensingh

M X N Mordern Harbal Foods Ltd.

Makbazar, Dhaka

Parag Socks Industries Ltd.

25/2, Malibug, Dhak

A One Trade International

Basundhara City, Dhaka

S.R. Enterprise

81/2, Sayedabad, Dhaka

S S Handloom

Sunargaon, Narayangonj

Rangpur Women Chamber & Commerce Industries

South Shenpara, Rangpur

Subaru Bangladesh Ltd

Rupayan Trade Centre, Banglamotor, Dhaka

M/s Maa Enterprise

Dhaka Uddan, Muhammadpur, Dhaka

M/s Dress Line Bangladesh

385, Zahanara Sharoni, Dhaka

Always Marketing Ltd

Road-3, Block-F, Banani, Dhaka

Anupam Silk Garments

13/9, KM Dass lane, Tikatuli, Dhaka

Nirzana Basra Bitan

33/B Mirpur Road, Dhaka

Metro Shopping BD

5/k, Agamasilen, Dhaka

Nari Uddugta Kutir Shilpa

4869, Goironodi, Barishal

Padma Kutir Shilpa

Agarjala, Barishal

Liza Enterprise

583, Banga Bazar, Dhaka

Raaz Fashion

15/1, Kawran Bazar lane, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Kasmeri Achar & Food Products

Kutuali, Dhaka

Poli Butics & Selai Institute Centre

Uttar Badda, Satarkul, Road, Dhaka

Lipi Enterprise

92 South Mugdapara, Dhaka

S S International
14, Poorana Palton, Dhaka

Claud Technology
15/A, Mirpur, Dhaka

Fatema Enterprise
Protiher, Bilugram, Barishal

M/s Shajahan Store
9/10 Shoar Ghat, Dhaka

Water Care
79, Kakrail, Dhaka

Ringo Ruti Maker
Pasanipara, Tangail

Shodesh Fredom Fitters Co-Operative Society Ltd.
Rupayan Tower, Kakrail, Dhaka

Monno Ceramics Industries Ltd
House-9, Road-16, Dhanmondi, Dhaka

M/s Nur Trading
56/2, Abdur Salam Road, Fakiraphul, Dhaka

Mina Jute Fabric & Handicrafts
South Banasri, Guran, Dhaka

Babul Food & General Garments
87/92/B, Green Road, Tejgaon, Dhaka

Green Dot Ltd
J/30, Mirpur, Dhaka

Helena Butics
05 Shantibug, Dhaka

Blue Zince
Road-48, Plot-11/A, Gulshan-2, Dhaka

Rangpur Craft
Bangladesh Bank More, Rangpur

Foreign Pavilion (FP)

Malik Carpets

H.O. Hamzah Colony B Illahibagh Buchpora,
Kashmir India

Crafts and Creation

India

Din Sons

A-79, Johri Farm Noor Nagar Extn Jamia Nagar,
Oakhla New Delhi India

Chinar Handicraft and Handloom Export Company

C-35 Second Floor, Lajpat Nagar
New Delhi India

Unikote Industries SDN. BHD

No.21, Lorong Sungai Puloh,8/Ku 6
Kawasan Malaysia

DK Empire SDN, BHD

Bo8-3-2, Queen's Avenue, Jalan Bayan
Kualampur Malaysia

Zilany Interrads Ltd

UK

Office of Commercial Affairs

Royal Thai Embassy

17, Red Crescent Concord Tower
Mohakahli C/A Dhaka-1212

Office of Commercial Affairs

Royal Thai Embassy

17, Red Crescent Concord Tower
Mohakahli C/A Dhaka-1212

Global Link Industries Company

582-588, Contor Raod, Hong Kong

Safa International Ltd

Flot/Rm-2101, 21/F Prosper Commercial
Building Hong Kong

Al Tawakkal Traders

13/98. SQ Centre Ist Floor, Karachi
Pakistan

Panorama Marbles

D-52 Block,-5 F.B Area Karachi
Pakistan

Hadeks Hali Deri Tekstil Dis Tic. A. S.

Ikitelli osb mah, masko mobily
Ken, Turkey

Orijinal Istanbul kristal

Zeyek Fatishedi sk no-6 faith Istanbul
Turkey

Ghoreshi

H No.7, Shahid Kosravi Strest
Iran

M/s. Amuzgar

H No.7, Shahid Kosravi Strest
Iran

Larmina FZE

Dubai

Human Plus Trading Co.

#209, 634 Achasan-Ro Gwangging-Gu

Seoul

South Korea

Korea Halal Mart

36, Jungag-Ro 5, gil Lkasn do
South Korea

Kismyo Store

359, Cape Road, newton, park
South Africa

Juhina Super Market (pty) Ltd

10, Gabrial Road, Forest Hill
South Africa

Nidra di Faruque md Omar

Via Benedetta,06
Italy

Goldmark Properties Investment Ltd.

447, Romford Road, London United UK

Intertrop GMBH

Hoffeldstrasse 6, 70597, Stuttgart
Germany

Nepal Crafts

new Road, Khichapokhari,
Kathmandu, Nepal

American Mumu's INC

8822-212TH Street, America

Office of Commercial Affairs

Royal Thai Embassy

17, Red Crescent Concord Tower
Mohakahli C/A Dhaka-1212

Larmina FZE

Dubai

Ceravi Kon Stock Com

No.24 Simpang 627, Jalan Gadong Bander
Sari Begawon, Brunei

M/s. Welco Industries

68-69 Small Industrial Estate-2
Pakistan

Aamz Resources

No.30 Jalan Daud, Kg, Baru, Kialalumpur
Malaysia

Sunny Global Link Ltd

Unit D 16/F One Capital Place
Hong Kong

Tarique Carpet Industries

Madhosingh G.t Road Ravidas Nagar, India

Foreign Mini Pavilion (FMP)

Ceravi Kon Stock Com

No.24 Simpang 627, Jalan Gadong Bander
Sari Begawon, Brunei

Friends Trading Co.

88-28, Samsong-Ro 108 Gil Yangju
Ciy, South Korea

P. Elegant Limited Partnership

324/19 Sura Wong, Road Siphaya
Thailand

Lose Weight , Build Muscles and DK leather

Unit D18/E Cheuk Nang Plaza, 20 Hennessy Rd Wanchai
Hong Kong

Mujaza INC

Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir
India

High Design

India

Tinsel Trading Company

E.A.T Gifts 1062, Madison Avenue New Yourk
America

Fong Sin Industrial Co. Ltd

37, Lane 520, Sec1, Sherlin
Taiwan

Ning No Vaken Houseware Ltd

F3-11057, Booth, F3-16057, Yiwu International City
China

Bhutan Palace

Box:976, Near Swis Baker
Bhutan

Qingdao Justop Industry and Trade Co. Ltd

9 Hengshan Road, Huangdao,
China

Bangladesh: The most favoured trade and investment destination



Prepared & Published by
Information Division

Export Promotion Bureau

Ministry of Commerce: Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
TCB Bhaban (1st, 4th & 8th Floor) 1, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh

Tel: +88-02-55013947-9, 8180084, 8180086, 8180090, 8180095, Fax: +88-02-9119531

E-mail: info@epb.gov.bd, Website: www.epb.gov.bd