



# 26<sup>TH</sup> DHAKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (DITF) 2022



Venue :  
Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center  
Purbachal



**Export Promotion Bureau  
Ministry of Commerce**





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**Ministry of Commerce**

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67/D, Green Road, Dhaka

Father of the Nation



Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman





**Md. Abdul Hamid**

President

People's Republic of Bangladesh





**Sheikh Hasina**

Prime Minister

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh





Illumination and Decoration of the National Parliament Building for Celebrating the Birth Centenary of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the Golden Jubilee of Bangladesh's Independence.





بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



রাষ্ট্রপতি  
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ  
বঙ্গভবন, ঢাকা।

১৭ পৌষ ১৪২৮  
০১ জানুয়ারি ২০২২

## বাণী

ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) ২০২২ ঢাকার পূর্বাচলে নবনির্মিত বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে ০১ জানুয়ারি ২০২২ শুরু হচ্ছে জেনে আমি আনন্দিত। আমি ২৬তম ডিআইটিএফ-তে অংশগ্রহণকারী সকল দেশি-বিদেশি প্রতিষ্ঠানকে স্বাগত জানাই।

বিশ্বব্যাপী কোভিড-১৯ এর কারণে এ বছর ভিন্ন আঙ্গিক ও পরিবেশে বাণিজ্য মেলা অনুষ্ঠিত হচ্ছে। তাই ডিআইটিএফ ২০২২ এর আয়োজকবৃন্দকে মেলায় অংশগ্রহণকারী সকল পণ্য প্রদর্শক, ক্রেতাসাধারণ ও দর্শনার্থীদের যথাযথ সেবা প্রদান এবং ব্যবসার অনুকূল পরিবেশ সৃষ্টি করতে হবে। আমি আশা করি, ব্যবসায়ী মহল ও ভোক্তাদের জন্য ডিআইটিএফ ২০২২ একটি উপযোগী ও আদর্শ প্লাটফর্ম হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে এবং তারা মেলায় নিয়মিত অংশগ্রহণে উদ্বুদ্ধ হবেন।

আমাদের রপ্তানি পণ্য ও বাজার বহুমুখীকরণে আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলার আয়োজন অপরিহার্য। জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের স্বপ্নের সোনার বাংলা বিনির্মাণের লক্ষ্যে অর্থনৈতিক সমৃদ্ধি অর্জনে নিয়মিত এ ধরনের আয়োজন অর্থবহ অবদান রাখবে। অধিকন্তু মহান স্বাধীনতার সুবর্ণজয়ন্তীতে এবারের মেলা আয়োজনের গুরুত্ব অনেকটা বেশি। বিশ্বব্যাপী আমাদের দেশের বাণিজ্যিক যোগসূত্র স্থাপনে এবারের বাণিজ্য মেলা বিশেষ ভূমিকা রাখবে বলে আমি মনে করি।

মেলা আয়োজনের জন্য বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো এবং অন্যান্য সহযোগী প্রতিষ্ঠানকে আমি আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

আমি ডিআইটিএফ ২০২২ এর সর্বাঙ্গীণ সাফল্য কামনা করি।

জয় বাংলা।

খোদা হাফেজ, বাংলাদেশ চিরজীবী হোক।

মোঃ আবদুল হামিদ

17 Poush 1428  
01 January 2022

## **Message**

I am happy to know that Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2022 is going to commence on the 1st January 2022 at the newly built Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center at Purbachal, Dhaka. I welcome all the entrepreneurs from home and abroad participating in this 26th DITF.

This year the trade fair is being held in different dimension and environment due to the global COVID-19 situation. So the organizers of DITF 2022 have to deliver necessary services to all the exhibitors, buyers and visitors of the fair efficiently and ensure a congenial environment for business. I wish DITF 2022 will be a useful and ideal platform for the business communities as well as for the consumers, and they will be encouraged to take part in the fair regularly.

This type of international trade fairs is essential for our export products and market diversification. In order to achieve economic prosperity to build the Sonar Bangla as dreamt by Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the arrangement of such trade events in regular basis will leave worthwhile contribution. Moreover, this year's trade fair has got some added importance for the Golden Jubilee of our Independence. I think this fair will enhance the trade relations of our country with the rest of the world.

I extend my cordial thanks to the Ministry of Commerce, the Export Promotion Bureau, and other supporting agencies for organizing this trade fair.

I wish DITF 2022 a grand success.

Joi Bangla.

Khoda Hafez, May Bangladesh Live Forever.



Md. Abdul Hamid



প্রধানমন্ত্রী

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

১৭ পৌষ ১৪২৮

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## বাণী

নবনির্মিত বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে মাসব্যাপী ২৬তম 'ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) ২০২২' আয়োজিত হচ্ছে জেনে আমি আনন্দিত।

মেলাটি দেশি-বিদেশি উদ্যোক্তাবৃন্দকে তাঁদের পণ্যের প্রতিযোগিতামূলক সুবিধাদি এবং নতুন উদ্ভাবন সম্পর্কে ক্রেতাদের অবহিত করার সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করবে। একই সাথে ক্রেতারাও এই বৃহৎ আয়োজন থেকে প্রতিযোগিতামূলক মূল্যে পণ্য ক্রয়ের সুবিধা পাবেন। এই মেলায় অংশগ্রহণের মাধ্যমে দেশি উদ্যোক্তাগণ প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী তাঁদের পণ্যের মান উন্নয়নে তৎপর হবেন এবং আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যে স্থানীয় পণ্যকে প্রতিযোগিতা সক্ষম করার প্রয়াস পাবেন।

আওয়ামী লীগ সরকারের সময়োপযোগী এবং বিচক্ষণ উদ্যোগের ফলে বিনিয়োগ ও ব্যবসাবান্ধব পরিবেশ নতুন মাত্রায় উন্নীত হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ এখন বিদেশী বিনিয়োগকারী এবং ব্যবসায়ীদের কাছেও একটি আকর্ষণীয় গন্তব্য হয়ে উঠেছে। আমরা বিনিয়োগ ও রপ্তানিকে সর্বোচ্চ অধাধিকার দিয়েছি। সার্বিক আর্থ-সামাজিক উন্নয়নের স্বীকৃতিস্বরূপ বাংলাদেশ স্বল্পোন্নত দেশ থেকে মর্যাদাশীল 'উন্নয়নশীল' দেশে উন্নীত হওয়ার জাতিসংঘের চূড়ান্ত অনুমোদন লাভ করেছে। আমরা দেশকে ২০৪১ সালের মধ্যে বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবের ক্ষুধা-দারিদ্রমুক্ত ও উন্নত-সমৃদ্ধ স্বপ্নের 'সোনার বাংলাদেশ' পরিণত করতে নিরলসভাবে কাজ করে যাচ্ছি। এজন্য অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডের ব্যাপক সম্প্রসারণ প্রয়োজন। এই মেলা বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণ, পণ্য বহুমুখীকরণ, বিদেশি বিনিয়োগ আকৃষ্ট করতে এবং দেশের উন্নয়ন অগ্রযাত্রায় সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করতে পারবে বলে আমি মনে করি।

গত দুই বছরে সমগ্র বিশ্ব ভয়ানক কোভিড-১৯ মহামারির সম্মুখীন হয়েছে, যা কার্যত ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের গতি কমিয়ে দিয়েছে। কিন্তু তারপরও আমাদের সরকারের সময়োপযোগী ও সুচিন্তিত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে ব্যবসায়িক কার্যক্রম চলমান রাখা হয়েছে এবং প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজ দিয়ে রপ্তানি বাণিজ্য কার্যক্রমের গতিশীলতা বজায় রাখা হয়েছে।

স্বাধীনতার সুবর্ণজয়ন্তী এবং জাতির পিতার জন্মশতবার্ষিকীর এই মাহেন্দ্রক্ষণে আমি দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি যে, ডিআইটিএফ-২০২২ স্থানীয় ও বিদেশী উৎপাদনকারী এবং ক্রেতাদের মধ্যে গভীর আগ্রহ এবং উদ্দীপনা সৃষ্টি করতে সক্ষম হবে।

আমি 'ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) ২০২২'-এর সার্বিক সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

জয় বাংলা, জয় বঙ্গবন্ধু  
বাংলাদেশ চিরজীবী হোক।

  
শেখ হাসিনা



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



PRIME MINISTER  
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLES REPUBLIC  
OF BANGLADESH

17 Poush 1428  
01 January 2022

## Message

I am happy to know that the month-long 26<sup>th</sup> 'Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2022' is being organized at the newly constructed Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center.

The event will create ample opportunities to the local and overseas exhibitors to showcase their competitive advantages and innovative products to the customers. At the same time, buyers will get the opportunity to purchase the products at a competitive price from this mega-event. By participating in this fair, local entrepreneurs will be able to improve the quality of their products as per the need and will be able to compete in international trade.

Due to timely and prudent initiative taken by the Awami League government, investment and business friendly environment have been improved to a great extent. In fact, Bangladesh has now become a very attractive destination to the foreign investors and traders as well. Bangladesh has received the final approval of the United Nations to graduate from a least developed country to a dignified 'developing' nation as the recognition of our overall socio-economic development. We have attached highest priority on investment and export. We have tirelessly been working to turn Bangladesh into a hunger-poverty-free and developed-prosperous 'Golden Bangladesh' by 2041 as dreamt by Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib, InshaAllah. For attaining that we must expand the economic activities to new horizon. I think, this fair will play an instrumental role for trade expansion, diversification and attracting foreign investment to a large extent.

During the last two years of the dreaded COVID-19 pandemic, the world has experienced severe setback in trade and commerce. But our government has taken a timely and well thought decision, and given stimulus packages to the exporters to enhance the business activities which led to restoration of export momentum.

In this auspicious moment of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our independence and the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation, I firmly believe, DITF-2022 will be able to beget deep interest and enthusiasm among local and foreign manufacturers and buyers as well.

I wish the 'Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2022' a grand success.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu  
May Bangladesh Live Forever.

Sheikh Hasina



মন্ত্রী

বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়  
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

## বাণী

আমি জেনে অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত যে, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় ও রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর যৌথ উদ্যোগে ০১ জানুয়ারি থেকে ৩১ জানুয়ারি ২০২২ মাসব্যাপি ২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা নবনির্মিত বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফেড্রেশীপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টার-এ অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে। সময়ের পরিক্রমায় ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা দেশ ও বিদেশের বিভিন্ন পণ্য প্রদর্শনের পাশাপাশি একটি জনপ্রিয় ও বর্ণাঢ্য উৎসবে পরিণত হয়েছে।

বঙ্গবন্ধু কন্যা মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনার দূরদর্শী ও সমায়োচিত দিক নির্দেশনার ফলে আমাদের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য ক্রমাগত বিকাশ লাভ করছে। বর্তমান সরকার 'রূপকল্প-২০৪১' বাস্তবায়নের মাধ্যমে ২০৪১ সালের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশকে একটি উন্নত-সমৃদ্ধ দেশ হিসেবে গড়ে তুলতে নিরলস কাজ করে যাচ্ছে। একই সঙ্গে স্বল্পোন্নত দেশ হতে উন্নয়নশীল দেশে উত্তোরণের চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলায় সরকার বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম গ্রহণ করেছে এবং বাংলাদেশকে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের জন্য একটি আদর্শ স্থান হিসেবে ব্র্যান্ডিং করার জন্য সচেষ্ট রয়েছে। অর্থনৈতিক কুটনীতি পরিচালনার মাধ্যমে আমাদের রপ্তানিমুখি পণ্যের বিদ্যমান বাজার সম্প্রসারণের পাশাপাশি নতুন নতুন বাজার সৃষ্টির উদ্যোগ বাস্তবায়ন করা হচ্ছে, যা আমাদের রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করছে।

স্বাধীনতার সুবর্ণজয়ন্তী ও জাতির পিতার জন্মশতবার্ষিকীতে নবনির্মিত অত্যাধুনিক প্রদর্শনী কেন্দ্রে বাণিজ্য মেলার আয়োজন নিঃসন্দেহে নতুন মাত্রা যোগ করেছে।

আমার দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস, ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা-২০২২ বাংলাদেশের উদ্যোক্তাদের সাথে বিভিন্ন দেশের ক্রেতা ও ব্যবসায়ীদের মধ্যে ঘনিষ্ঠ যোগসূত্র স্থাপনে সক্ষম হবে।

আমি ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা-২০২২ এর সর্বাঙ্গীন সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

জয় বাংলা, জয় বঙ্গবন্ধু  
বাংলাদেশ চিরজীবী হোক।

(টিপু মুনশি এম.পি.)



**Minister**  
Ministry of Commerce  
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

## Message

I am delighted to learn that Export Promotion Bureau in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce is going to organize 26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 from 01 January to 31 January 2022 at the newly constructed Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center. Over the years, DITF has become a festive and colorful event that showcases products and trade items from home and abroad.

Our trade and commerce have been expanding continuously under the farsighted and timely directives of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, The able daughter of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. The present government has been working relentlessly for realizing its goal of 'Vision-2041' with a view to transforming Bangladesh to a developed one by 2041. Meanwhile, Ministry of Commerce is taking preparation to mitigate the challenges of LDC graduation and brand Bangladesh as an ideal place for business. Ministry of Commerce has been making extensive efforts for expansion of existing markets and identifying new destinations for our export products, that will help to achieve our export targets.

Arranging DITF at the time of celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Independence and the Birth Centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at a new venue it expected to add new dimension.

I am confident that the forthcoming Dhaka International Trade Fair 2022 will be able to create a bridge between the business communities in Bangladesh and their counterparts from abroad.

I wish the 26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 a grand success.

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu.  
May Bangladesh live forever.

(Tipu Munshi MP).



মন্ত্রী

পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

## বাণী

বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় এবং রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর যৌথ আয়োজনে আগামী ০১-৩১ জানুয়ারি ২০২২ “২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা- ২০২২” অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে জেনে আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত। স্বাধীনতার সুবর্ণজয়ন্তী এবং জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের জন্মশতবার্ষিকীতে “ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা- ২০২২” আয়োজন নিঃসন্দেহে অত্যন্ত তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ।

জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের নির্দেশিত পথ অনুসরণ করে তাঁর সুযোগ্য কন্যা মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা একটি জ্ঞানভিত্তিক সুখী ও সমৃদ্ধশালী বাংলাদেশ গড়তে বদ্ধপরিকর। বর্তমান সরকারের কার্যকর পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণের ফলে বাংলাদেশ বিশ্বে একটি ‘গতিশীল অর্থনীতি’ ও ‘সম্ভাবনাময় দেশ’-এর পরিচিতি লাভ করেছে। ২০৪১ সালের মধ্যে বাংলাদেশকে একটি উন্নত রাষ্ট্রে পরিণত করতে সরকার নিরলসভাবে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে।

ব্যবসা ও বাণিজ্য রাষ্ট্রনীতি, বৈদেশিক নীতি এবং কূটনীতির অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ। আমাদের গৃহীত ‘অর্থনৈতিক কূটনীতি প্যাকেজ’-এর অংশ হিসেবে আগামী কয়েক বছরে আমরা কয়েকটি বিষয় অর্জন করতে চাই। এগুলো হলো; প্রথমত- বিশ্ব বাজারে ন্যায়সঙ্গত প্রবেশাধিকার; দ্বিতীয়ত- আমাদের রপ্তানীর পরিসর বৃদ্ধি; তৃতীয়ত- সরাসরি বৈদেশিক বিনিয়োগের প্রবাহ বৃদ্ধি; চতুর্থত-প্রযুক্তি স্থানান্তর এবং পঞ্চমত- আমাদের বিভিন্ন পেশার জনবল ও শ্রমিকদের বিদেশে লাভজনক কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি।

আমি বিশ্বাস করি, “২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা- ২০২২” দেশি ও বিদেশি ক্রেতাদের সাথে বাংলাদেশের ও বিশ্বের পণ্য ও পরিষেবা রপ্তানিকারকদের যোগাযোগের বিশেষ সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করবে। পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় আনন্দের সাথে এই মহতি আয়োজনের অংশীদার হয়ে কাজ করে যাবে।

আমি “২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা- ২০২২”এর সার্বিক সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

জয় বাংলা, জয় বঙ্গবন্ধু,  
বাংলাদেশ চিরজীবী হোক।

(ড. এ. কে. আব্দুল মোমেন, এমপি)



**Minister**  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

## Message

I am greatly delighted to learn that the Ministry of Commerce and the Export Promotion Bureau are jointly organising the “26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair- 2022” on 01-31 January 2022. This initiative is more significant and meaningful as it is being held in an auspicious moment when Bangladesh is celebrating its Golden Jubilee of Freedom and the Birth Centenary of its Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Following the guided path of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, his able daughter Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is determined to build a prosperous, knowledge based and happy country. As a result of the pragmatic initiatives taken by the present government, Bangladesh has been transformed into a ‘Vibrant Economy’ and a ‘Land of Opportunity’ now. The government has been working relentlessly to turn Bangladesh into a developed country by the year 2041.

Trade and Commerce are integral parts of statecraft, foreign policy, and diplomacy. During the next few years, we expect to gain – First - an equitable market access; Second - expansion of our export basket; Third - significant amount of FDI inflow; Fourth - transfer of critical technologies and Fifth –gainful employment of our professionals and workers in foreign countries. I call it our “Economic Diplomacy Package.”

I believe, “26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)” will create a great opportunity for connecting both the factor markets and the consumer markets in the greater schema of the global supply chain. The Ministry of Foreign affairs will gladly remain a partner in this noble endeavour.

I wish “26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair” a grand success.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu.  
May Bangladesh Live Forever.

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



সভাপতি

বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় সম্পর্কিত সংসদীয় স্থায়ী কমিটি  
বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় সংসদ

## বাণী

নতুন ভেন্যুতে “২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২২” আয়োজিত হতে যাচ্ছে জেনে আমি আনন্দিত। নতুন বছরের শুরুতে সরকারি পর্যায়ে দেশের সর্ববৃহৎ বাণিজ্যিক আয়োজন এই ডিআইটিএফ। বিগত প্রায় আড়াই দশক ধরে দেশে উদ্যোক্তা, ব্যবসায়ী ও ব্যবসামুখী প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরিবেশ তৈরিতে এ মেলার ভূমিকা অনস্বীকার্য। দেশী-বিদেশী ক্রেতা-বিক্রেতা, দর্শনার্থী, ছাত্র-ছাত্রী, গবেষক, সংবাদকর্মীসহ প্রায় সকল শ্রেণি পেশার মানুষের কাছে এটি একটি সুপরিচিত মিলনমেলা।

ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের সফলতার জন্য চাই সময়োচিত উদ্যোগ, মূলধন, ব্যবসা পরিচালনা বন্ধব নীতি ও পরিকল্পনা, সুষ্ঠু পরিবেশ, রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যের ক্ষেত্রে শুল্ক ও অশুল্ক বাধাসমূহ দূরীকরণ, সরকারি ও বেসরকারি অংশীদারিত্বের ভিত্তিতে কার্যপরিচালনার বিষয়গুলো খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। বিদেশে বাণিজ্যিক কুটনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা জোরদার করণের মাধ্যমে আমাদের দেশের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের পরিবেশ, সক্ষমতা ও পণ্যের মান তুলে ধরা হচ্ছে। দেশের অভ্যন্তরীণ ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের পাশাপাশি রপ্তানিসহ সার্বিক উন্নয়নে সরকার নিবিড়ভাবে কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করছে। এ লক্ষ্যে সরকার দেশের অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়নে ব্যাপক কর্মসূচী গ্রহণ ও বাস্তবায়ন করে চলেছে। সরকারের কাজ দেশে ব্যবসা বান্ধব পরিবেশ সৃষ্টি করা ও নীতিগত সহায়তা প্রদান করা। সড়ক, মহাসড়ক, সেতু, গ্যাস, বিদ্যুৎ, বন্দর নির্মাণসহ ব্যবসা-বান্ধব উন্নয়নের গতিধারা অব্যাহত রাখা হয়েছে। মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনার নেতৃত্বে সরকারের এ প্রয়াস ও রপ্তানিকারকদের সক্রিয় প্রচেষ্টায় করোনা (কোভিড-১৯) পরিস্থিতিতেও দেশের রপ্তানি আয় ২০২০-২০২১ অর্থ বছরে অর্জিত হয়েছে ৪৫.৩৮ বিলিয়ন ডলার। রপ্তানির এ ধারা অব্যাহত থাকলে সরকার দেশের অর্থনীতিকে একটি মজবুত ভিত্তির উপর দাড় করাতে সক্ষম হবে বলে আমি দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি।

ডিআইটিএফ এর মতো মেগা ইভেন্ট আমাদের পণ্য-সম্ভার এবং আমাদের সক্ষমতা আন্তর্জাতিক ক্রেতা ও ব্যবসায়িক অংশীজনদের নিকট তুলে ধরার এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উপায়। এ মেলা নিশ্চয়ই ক্রেতা অন্বেষণ, পণ্যের মান প্রদর্শন এবং আমাদের দেশের বহিঃবাণিজ্যের নতুন দিগন্ত উদঘাটনের ক্ষেত্রে মূল্যবান অবদান রেখে চলেছে।

স্বাধীনতার সুবর্ণ জয়ন্তী এবং জাতীর পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান এর জন্মশত বার্ষিকীতে আমি “ডিআইটিএফ-২০২২” আয়োজনের সফলতা কামনা করছি।

জয় বাংলা, জয় বঙ্গবন্ধু।

তোফায়েল আহমেদ এম.পি.



**Chairman**  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on  
Ministry of Commerce  
Bangladesh National Parliament

## Message

I am happy to know that the 26th edition of “Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022” is going to be held at the new venue on the eve of the New Year. This is the biggest show of the country being organized by the public sector. For the last two and a half decades this fair has been playing significant role in creating entrepreneurs, business-oriented and competitive atmosphere in the country. This has become a well-known meeting spot for the buyers, sellers, visitors, students and media people from home and abroad.

In order to become successful in trade and commerce one needs determination on time, capital, business plans and policies, congenial environment, knowledge to overcome tariff and non-tariff barriers, venture on private-public partnership etc. It has become possible to showcase the capacity of our export trade abroad through organizing trade fairs and strengthening our commercial diplomacy. The government is providing relentless services in promotion of export side by side our domestic trade for the overall development of the country. With this view in end massive programme on the infrastructural development within the country has been undertaken and being implemented accordingly. As a result of the initiatives of the Government toled by Hon’ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina export earning of Bangladesh reached to USD 45.38 billion in the last fiscal year 2020-2021 in Covide-19 Situations. I do firmly believe that if this trend of development continues, the Government will be able to place our economy and trade on a stronger platform.

Mega event like DITF is an important tool for displaying our products and capabilities before the foreign buyers and business affiliates. Certainly this fair will play significant role in searching importers for our products and unveiling a new horizon in the country’s external trade.

On The 50th anniversary of our independence and 100th birth anniversary of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. I wish grand success to Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022.

Joi Bangla, Joi Bangabandhu.

Tofail Ahmed, M.P.



সিনিয়র সচিব

বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা

## বাণী

আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত যে, বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহযোগিতায় এবং রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর উদ্যোগে আগামী ০১ জানুয়ারি, ২০২২ হতে মাসব্যাপী ২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২২ ঢাকার পূর্বাচলে অবস্থিত বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টার-এ অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে। আমার বিশ্বাস প্রথমবারের মত আধুনিক স্থাপনায় এ মেলার আয়োজন দেশি-বিদেশি দর্শনার্থী আকৃষ্ট করতে সক্ষম হবে।

সরকারের যথাযথ নীতি কৌশলের ফলে কোভিড-১৯ এর ভয়াবহতা মোকাবেলা করে ইতিবাচক প্রবণতা নিয়ে রপ্তানি খাত ঘুরে দাড়াচ্ছে। ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে রপ্তানি আয় পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছর (২০১৯-২০২০) হতে ১৫.১% বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ৪৫.৩৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে উন্নীত হয়েছে। সরকারের দূরদর্শী উদ্যোগ এবং নানাবিদ প্রণোদনা প্রদানের কারণে আমাদের রপ্তানি বৃদ্ধি পাওয়ার পাশাপাশি দেশের উদ্যোক্তা ও ব্যবসায়ীরা উৎসাহিত হয়েছেন। স্বাধীনতার সুবর্ণজয়ন্তী এবং জাতির পিতার জন্মশতবার্ষিকীতে আয়োজিত ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২২ রপ্তানি বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করবে।

বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় এবং রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো কোভিড-১৯ মহামারির পরপর এই মেলা আয়োজনের মাধ্যমে উদ্যোক্তাদের মনোবল বৃদ্ধি, বাণিজ্য বহুমুখিকরণ এবং নতুন বাজার অন্বেষণে সহায়তা করছে। আমি আশা করি আমাদের উদ্যোক্তা এবং রপ্তানিকারকবৃন্দ ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২২ এর মাধ্যমে মানসম্পন্ন পণ্য-সামগ্রী প্রদর্শনের মাধ্যমে রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যে আমাদের সক্ষমতা তুলে ধরে বিদেশি ক্রেতা আকৃষ্ট করতে সক্ষম হবে।

আমি এ মেলার সার্বিক সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

তপন কান্তি ঘোষ



**Senior Secretary**  
Ministry of Commerce  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka

## Message

It gives me immense pleasure that the month-long 26th edition of Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 is going to be organized by Export Promotion Bureau in collaboration with Ministry of Commerce at Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Centre, Purbachal, Dhaka from 1st January, 2022. I hope that, as the first event at a modern exhibition centre, this fair will be able to attract local and foreign visitors.

Even in this pandemic affected situation the export earnings for the year 2020-2021 has increased by 15.10% than that of the previous year. In 2020-2021 total export earning was USD 45.38 billion. Almost all the sectors have registered positive growth. In order to fight this difficult situation, farsighted initiatives taken by the Government through stimulus packages helped to boost our export and encouraged the business community to a great extent. Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 arranged in the golden jubilee of independence and the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation will play a significant role to enhance export.

Ministry of Commerce and EPB have taken initiatives to arrange the fair even during this difficult time of Covid-19 pandemic to boost the level of confidence of our business community and to facilitate export diversification and explore new markets. I hope that our producers and exporters will showcase their quality products and their capabilities to handle export trade and thus attract foreign buyers through DITF-2022.

I wish every success of DITF-2022

Tapan Kanti Ghosh



সভাপতি  
এফবিসিসিআই

## বাণী

আমি জেনে অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত হয়েছি যে, আগামী পহেলা জানুয়ারি, ২০২২, নবনির্মিত বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশীপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে (বিবিসিএফইসি) ২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা এর উদ্বোধনী অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজিত হতে যাচ্ছে।

বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য প্রতিযোগিতার অব্যাহত অগ্রযাত্রায় বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যকে ত্বরান্বিত করতে ডিআইটিএফ এক অনন্য সংযোজন। এটি বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যের সম্ভাবনা ও সক্ষমতার এক উজ্জ্বল উদাহরণ। আমি দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি যে, বিশ্বমানের নির্মিত দৃষ্টি নন্দন প্রদর্শনী কেন্দ্রে ডিআইটিএফ আয়োজনের মাধ্যমে একজন নতুন শিল্পোদ্যোক্তা তাঁর উৎপাদিত পণ্যের প্রচার, প্রসার ও বিক্রয় উন্নয়নের সুযোগ পাবে। পাশাপাশি বিদেশি উদ্যোক্তা, ক্রেতা ও বিনিয়োগকারীদের কাছে ভাবমূর্তি আরো উজ্জ্বল হবে। সরকারের এ মহতী উদ্যোগের ফলে দেশের রপ্তানিখাতে নতুন যুগের সূচনা হয়েছে বলেও আমি মনে করি। বেসরকারি খাতের পক্ষ থেকে আমরা সরকারের এ উদ্যোগকে সাধুবাদ জানাই।

বৈশ্বিক মহামারির কারণে স্থবির ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের গতিকে উজ্জীবিত করার প্রয়াসে ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) আয়োজন একটি সময়োচিত ও বহুল প্রতিক্ষীত পদক্ষেপ। দেশের ব্যবসায়ীদের শীর্ষ সংগঠন হিসেবে এফবিসিসিআই এর পক্ষ হতে আমি মাসব্যাপী আয়োজিত এই মেগা ইভেন্ট এর আয়োজক রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো ও বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়কে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

আমি নবনির্মিত বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশীপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে আয়োজিত ২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলার সর্বাঙ্গীন সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

মোঃ জসিম উদ্দিন



**President**  
FBCCI

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## Message

I am very delighted to know that 26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 is going to be inaugurated on 1st January 2022 at the newly built Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center.

DITF is a unique addition to accelerate the role for export trade in the continued advancement of Bangladesh under global trade competition. This is an ideal fair to showcase potentiality and capability of Bangladesh's export. I firmly believe that newly built world-class eye-catching exhibition center will create an opportunity for new entrepreneurs to promote, expand and sell new products through DITF. In addition, the image of Bangladesh will be brightened to the foreign entrepreneurs, buyers and investors. This is a great initiative of the Government and I am sure that a new era has begun in the country's export sector. From the private sector, we appreciate this initiative of the Government.

Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) is the timely and well-received move in an effort to revive the stagnant trade due to the impact of global pandemic. I, on behalf of FBCCI, the umbrella trade body of Bangladesh, would like to take the opportunity to offer the heartiest thanks and gratitude to Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau for organizing this month-long mega event.

I wish 26<sup>th</sup> Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 organized at the newly built Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center a grand Success.

Md. Jashim Uddin



## ভাইস-চেয়ারম্যান এবং সিইও

রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো-এর  
ডেপুটি চেয়ারম্যান

নতুন বছরের সূচনালগ্নে ০১-৩১ জানুয়ারী ২০২২ সময়ে ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলায় ২৬তম আসর পূর্বাচলে নির্মিত আন্তর্জাতিক মানের প্রদর্শনী কেন্দ্র, বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে (বিবিসিএফইসি) অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে।

রপ্তানি পণ্যের ভিত্তি সম্প্রসারণ ও বাজার বহুমুখীকরণ রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর অন্যতম কাজ এবং রপ্তানি পণ্যের বহুমুখীকরণে ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-এর ভূমিকা উল্লেখযোগ্য। বিশ্ব বাজারে বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানিকারক প্রতিষ্ঠানের সক্ষমতা ও প্রতিযোগী অবস্থান তুলে ধরার উদ্দেশ্যে বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের তত্তাবধানে রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো ১৯৯৫ সাল হতে নিয়মিতভাবে সফলতার সাথে একে একে ২৫টি ডিআইটিএফ শেরে বাংলা নগরে আয়োজন করেছে। বাংলাদেশের সর্ববৃহৎ মেলা হিসেবে দেশে-বিদেশে স্বীকৃত ডিআইটিএফ ইতোমধ্যে দেশের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য ও বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে সফল মেলা হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠা লাভ করেছে। মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর দেয়া প্রতিশ্রুতি অনুযায়ী ব্যবসায়ী ও সর্বসাধারণের দীর্ঘদিনের প্রত্যাশা পূরণে বিশ্বমানের আন্তর্জাতিক প্রদর্শনী কেন্দ্র নির্মিত হয়েছে এবং এখানে ২৬তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলায় আয়োজন করা হয়েছে। বিগত বছরের ডিআইটিএফগুলোর সফলতার আলোকে বলা যায়, দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নতুন ভেন্যুতে আয়োজিত ডিআইটিএফ ক্রেতা ও দর্শকবৃন্দের নিকট দেশি-বিদেশি উৎপাদকবৃন্দকে তাদের পণ্য ও সেবা প্রদর্শনের সুযোগ প্রদানের মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশের বাণিজ্য ও রপ্তানি বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়ক হবে। এটি দেশবাসীর বিনোদনের অন্যতম আকর্ষণের চাহিদাটিও পূরণ করবে।

স্থিতিশীল অর্থনীতি ও সামাজিক পরিবেশ ইতোমধ্যে ব্যবসা বাণিজ্যে সুফল দিতে শুরু করেছে, যার প্রমাণ আমাদের অর্থনীতির সম্প্রসারণ ও রপ্তানির উর্দ্ধগতি। নানা ধরনের বৈশ্বিক প্রতিকূলতা সত্ত্বেও বাংলাদেশ রপ্তানি প্রবৃদ্ধির ধারা অব্যাহত রেখেছে। বাংলাদেশ এখন বিশ্বব্যাপী ক্রেতাদের চাহিদা অনুযায়ী প্রতিযোগী মূল্যে উন্নতমানের পণ্য ও সেবা সরবরাহে সক্ষম। আমি আশা করি, ২৬তম ডিআইটিএফ স্থানীয় ও আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে বাংলাদেশী পণ্য ও সেবার চাহিদা তৈরিতে অবদান রাখবে।

প্রতিবছরের মত ডিআইটিএফ সফলতার সাথে আয়োজনে বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের মাননীয় মন্ত্রীর দিকনির্দেশনা এবং সচিব মহোদয়ের পরামর্শ আমি কৃতজ্ঞতার সাথে স্মরণ করছি। এছাড়া রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর কর্মকর্তা কর্মচারীগণের অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রম এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল সরকারি ও বেসরকারি প্রতিষ্ঠানের সম্মিলিত প্রচেষ্টা ও সহযোগিতার জন্য আমি তাদেরকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।

রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর পক্ষ থেকে আমি সকলকে বঙ্গবন্ধু বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে (বিবিসিএফইসি) অনুষ্ঠিত ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা পরিদর্শনের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানাচ্ছি এবং সেই সাথে দেশের ব্যবসা-বিনিয়োগ বৃদ্ধির অষ্টাঙ্ক লক্ষ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত ডিআইটিএফ ২০২২ এর সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

এ.এইচ.এম আহসান



From the desk of the  
**Vice Chairman & CEO**  
Export Promotion Bureau

The Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2022 is scheduled to be held during 01-31 January 2022 at the beginning of the English New Year 2022 at newly constructed Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center, Purbachal.

Product and market diversification of exportable products is the major activity of EPB and DITF has been playing vital role for product diversification. Export Promotion Bureau in collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce has been successfully holding this event regularly since 1995 at Shere-e-Bangla Nagar with the aim of promoting export competitiveness of Bangladesh in the world market. DITF is the largest trade fair in Bangladesh and has already established its name and fame in the world business arena due to its manifold role in promoting production, trade and investment of participating countries.

Fulfilling the commitment of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, an international standard large and unique permanent exhibition center has been built and the 26th DITF has successfully been organized in this center. Based on the encouragement achieved from the previous DITFs, I am confident that this year's DITF will also generate similar response and enthusiasm, and at the same time it would provide both local and foreign producers opportunities of showcasing their products and services to buyers and visitors paving the way for increasing the export from Bangladesh. I wish DITF at the new venue will also establish itself as an attractive event for entertainment for the city dwellers.

Stable economy and the socio economic condition have already yielded positive outcome in the field of trade and commerce, resulting economic expansion and export growth. Despite various global adversities, Bangladesh has continued its upward trend in export growth. Bangladesh is now ready to offer international standard goods and services at competitive price to the global buyers. I am hopeful that 26th session of the DITF will contribute to create demand of Bangladeshi goods and services in domestic and international markets.

I express my sincere gratitude to the Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Commerce and the respected Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce for their guidance to enable us to successfully organize the DITF. I extend my heartiest thanks to all EPB officials and also both public and private sector enterprise their collective efforts and cooperation.

Let me welcome you all to DITF 2022 at Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center, Purbachal. I wish a grand success in attaining its cherished goal of expanding trade and investment in the country.

A.H.M Ahsan

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

Export is Progress  
Information is Business





**PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF DITF-2020**





Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at the inauguration of DITF-2020



Hon'ble Prime Minister's tour of pavilion and stalls of DITF-2020 ground



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at DITF-2020 ground



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at the Bangabandhu Pavilion of DITF-2020



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at the Bangabandhu Pavilion of DITF-2020



Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina visiting a pavilion of DITF-2020



**DIFFERENT  
COMMITTEES  
DITF-2022**

## STEERING COMMITTEE

<b>Chairman</b> Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	<b>Vice-Chairman</b> Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau
<b>Members</b>	
Additional Secretary (Export) Ministry of Commerce	President The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry
Divisional Commissioner Dhaka Division	President Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Deputy Inspector General Dhaka Range, Bangladesh Police	President Bangladesh Garments Manufacturers & Exporters Association
Director General Bangladesh Television, Dhaka	President Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association
Director General-2 Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	President Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Director General (Economic Affairs) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	President Bangladesh Association of Software and Information Services
Managing Director Dhaka Electric Supply Company Limited(DESCO), Dhaka	President Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Project Director BCFEC Project, Export Promotion Bureau	President Bangladesh Chamber of Industries
Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj	President Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Superintendent of Police Bangladesh Police, Narayanganj	President Foreign Investors Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Chief Executive Officer Narayanganj City Corporation, Narayanganj	President Exporters Association of Bangladesh
Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Narayanganj	Representative nominated by the Chairman National Board of Revenue
Director Policy and Planning Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Representative nominated by the Chairman Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha(RAJUK), Dhaka
Director,DITF-2022 Secretariat & Secretary Export Promotion Bureau	Representative VAT Commissionerate, Narayanganj
Director Fair & Display Division, Export Promotion Bureau	District Adjutant Bangladesh Ansar and VDP, Narayanganj
Director Commodity Development Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Member Secretary, DITF Secretariat & Deputy Director (Admin), Export Promotion Bureau
Director Information and Publication Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Deputy Director Export Promotion Bureau, Narayanganj
Deputy Director Fire Service and Civil Defense, Narayanganj	
<b>Member secretary</b> Director General-1, Export Promotion Bureau	

## CEREMONIES SUB-COMMITTEE

<b>Chairman</b> Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	<b>Vice-Chairman</b> Vice-Chairman, Export Promotion Bureau
<b>Members</b>	
Additional Secretary (Export) Ministry of Commerce	President The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry
Director General Bangladesh Television Limited	Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj
Director General Bangladesh Betar	Deputy Police Commissioner Narayanganj
Chairman Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation	Secretary Export Promotion Bureau
Divisional Commissioner Dhaka Division, Dhaka	Director Information and Publication Division, Export Promotion Bureau
Representative nominated by the Chairman RAJUK	Director Policy and Planning Division, Export Promotion Bureau
Commissioner Dhaka Metropolitan Police	Director, Fair and Display Division Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka
Chief of Protocol Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Director Ansar & VDP
Joint Secretary (Export-2) Ministry of Commerce	Director Commodity Development Division, Export Promotion Bureau
Joint Secretary (Admin) Ministry of Commerce	Deputy Director (Admin) Export Promotion Bureau
Director General-1 Export Promotion Bureau	Deputy Director (Fair) Export Promotion Bureau
PD(Joint Secretary) BCFEC Project, EPB	UNO Rupganj, Narayanganj
DIG Dhaka Range, Bangladesh Police	Officer in Charge Narayanganj
Additional Chief Engineer Dhaka Public Works Zone, Public Works Department	Mayor Rupgonj Municipality, Rupganj, Narayanganj.
Director Fire Service & Civil Defence Department	Member-Secretary DITF-2022 Secretariat
<b>Member secretary</b> Director General-2, Export Promotion Bureau	

## CONSTRUCTION (PAVILION/STALL/ALL STRUCTURE INCLUDING RESTAURENT) SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Additional Chief Engineer  
Dhaka Public Works Zone, Public Works Department, Dhaka.

### Members

Project Director BCFEC Project, EPB, Dhaka.	Director Fair and Display Division, EPB
Joint Secretary (Export-2) Ministry of Commerce	Member secretary DITF-2022 Secretariat EPB, Dhaka
Deputy Chief Architect Department of Architecture	UNO Rupganj, Narayanganj
Superintendent Engineer (Circle-4) Public Works Department	Officer in Charge Rupgonj Thana, Rupgonj, Narayanganj.
Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Narayanganj	

### Member Secretary

Secretary, Export Promotion Bureau

## PUBLICITY, PUBLICATION, PRINTING & SOUVENIR SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Director General-2  
Export Promotion Bureau

### Members

Additional Principal Information Officer Press Information Department, Ministry of Information	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 Film & Publications
Director, External Publicity Wing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dhaka	Information Officer Export Promotion Bureau
Secretary Export Promotion Bureau	Public Relations Officer Ministry of Commerce

### Member Secretary

Director (Information), Export Promotion Bureau

## FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Vice-Chairman  
Export Promotion Bureau

### Members

Director General-1 Export Promotion Bureau	Secretary Export Promotion Bureau
Director General-2 Export Promotion Bureau	Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Narayanganj
Joint Secretary(Export-2) Ministry of Commerce	Executive Engineer Sales & Distribution Division, Dhakkin Khan,DESCO.
Director Information & Publication Division Export Promotion Bureau	Representative The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry
Director Fair & Display Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Representative Bangladesh Chamber of Industries
Representative Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Representative Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Representative DC Office, Narayanganj	Representative Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Representative SP office,Bangladesh Police,Narayanganj	Deputy Director(Finance) Export Promotion Bureau

### Member Secretary

Member Secretray, DITF-2022 Secretariat

## PARTICIPANT & PRODUCT SELECTION SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

President  
The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry

### Members

Director General-1 Export Promotion Bureau	Joint Secretary (Export-2) Ministry of Commerce
Director, Fair & Display Division Export Promotion Bureau	Representative Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Member secretary DITF-2022 Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau	Representative Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Representative Bangladesh Chamber of Industries	Representative Chattagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Representative Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce & Industry	

### Member Secretary

Secretary, Export Promotion Bureau & Director, DITF-2022 Secretariat

## SECURITY, LAW AND ORDER & TRAFFIC SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Deputy Inspector General  
Dhaka Range, Bangladesh Police

### Members

Deputy Police Commissioner (Traffic/North) Dhaka Metropolitan Police	Deputy Secretary(Export-7) Ministry of Commerce
Deputy Police Commissioner (Traffic) Gazipur Metropolitan Police	Representative DESCO, Dhaka
Director Border Guard	Representative BRTA, Dhaka
Nominated Director Ansar & VDP	Representative BRTC, Dhaka
Representative DC Office, Gazipur	Representative RAB, Narayanganj
Representative DC Office, Narayanganj	Representative SP Office, Bangladesh Police, Gazipur
Executive Engineer	Representative
Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Narayanganj	Deputy Director(Finance Export Promotion Bureau
Member Secretary DITF-2022 DITF Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau	UNO Rupgonj, Narayanganj
Officer In Charge Kaligonj Police Station, Gazipur	Officer-in-Charge Rupgonj Police Station, Narayanganj

### Member Secretary

Superintendent of Police, Narayanganj

## ELECTRICITY SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Superintendent Engineer  
East Zone-1, DESCO, Dhaka

### Members

Joint Secretary Power Division, Dhaka	Deputy Director ( Diesel Generation) Bangladesh Power Development Board
Sub-Divisional Engineer Public Works E/M Sub-Division Public Works Department, Dhaka Division, Narayanganj	Deputy Director (Policy) Export Promotion Bureau
Executive Engineer(E/M-9) Public Works Department, Dhaka	Deputy Director (Information) Export Promotion Bureau
Deputy Director DITF-2022 Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau	

### Member Secretary

Executive Engineer, (Sales & Distribution), Dakshinkhan, DESCO, Dhaka.

## UTILITY SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Additional Chief Engineer (E/M P&D Zone)  
Public Work Department, Dhaka

### Members

Project Director(Implementasion) Purbachal New Town Project, RAJUK	ASP Bangladesh Police, Narayanganj
Executive Engineer Public Work Department, Narayanganj	Fair Development Officer Export Promotion Bureau
Executive Engineer LGED, Narayanganj	Chief Conservancy Officer Public Work Department
Chief Executive Officer Jela Parishad, Narayanganj	Chief Arboriculturist Public Work Department
Executive Engineer(Sales & Distribution) Dakshinkhan, DESCO, Dhaka	Deputy Director (Admin) Export Promotion Bureau

### Member Secretary

Information Officer, Export Promotion Bureau

## SUPERVISION SUB-COMMITTEE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AND ELECTRIFICATION WORKS OF PWD AND DESCO

### Convener

Director General-1  
Export Promotion Bureau

### Members

Secretary Export Promotion Bureau	Executive Engineer PWD, Narayanganj
Deputy Secretary (Export-7) Ministry of Commerce	Executive Engineer (Sales & Distribution) Dakshinkhan, DESCO, Dhaka
Deputy Director Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Representative The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industry

### Member Secretary

Deputy Director (Admin), Export Promotion Bureau

## BEST PAVILION/STALL/ RESTAURANT SELECTION & EVALUATION SUB-COMMITTEE

### Convener

Director General-1  
Export Promotion Bureau

### Members

Joint Secretary (Export-2) Ministry of Commerce	<b>Representative</b> The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce & Industries
Representative BUET	Representative Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industries
Member-Secretary DITF -2022 Secretariat	Representative Bangladesh Chamber of Industries
	Representative Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce & Industries

### Member Secretary

Director, DITF-2022 Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau

## SAFETY, QUALITY INSPECTION AND PRICE FIXING OF FOOD PRODUCTS SUB-COMMITTEE FOR RESTAURANT & FOOD STALL

### Convener

Director General-2  
Export Promotion Bureau

### Members

Director Commodity Development Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Representative FBCCI
Director Fair & Display Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Representative DC Office, Gazipur
Director DITF-2022, Export Promotion Bureau	Representative DC Office, Narayanganj
Deputy Secretary (Export-7) Ministry of Commerce	Representative Department of Vokta Adhikar Sonrokhon.
Representative Food Stall Owners	Representative Restaurant Owners

### Member Secretary

Member Secretary, DITF-2022 Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau

## PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

<b>Convener</b> Civil Surgeon Narayanganj	
<b>Members</b>	
Director Commodity Development Division, EPB	Medical Officer Narayanganj Sadar Hospital, Narayanganj
Director Fair & Display Division, Export Promotion Bureau	Sanitary Inspector Narayanganj
Representative DC Office, Narayanganj	Medical Officer Export Promotion Bureau
	Representative SP Office, Bangladesh Police, Narayanganj
<b>Member secretary</b> Upazilla Health & Family Planning Officer, Rupganj, Narayanganj	

## DITF-2022 CELL, MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

Cell Co-coordinator Mr. Md.Hafizur Rahman Additionalsecretary(Export)	Member-Secretary Mr.Md.Aminul Islam Deputy Secretary(Export-7)
Cell Chief Mr.Md. Abdur Rahim Khan Joint Secretary(Export-2)	Member Mr. Mirajul Islam Ukil Deputy Secretary(Export-5)

## DITF SECRETARIAT-2022, EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

Mr. Md. Iftikher Ahmed Chowdhury  
Director  
DITF-2022 Secretariat & Secretary, Export Promotion Bureau

<b>Members</b>	
Mr. Md. Jahangir Hossain Director (Information), Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Coordinator of printing and publishing activities	Mr. Abul Kalam Azad Director (Policy), Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Coordinator of foreign organization; participation
Mr. Mahmudul Hasan, Director (Fair & Display) Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Fair Evaluation Officer, Foreign Organization	Mrs. Salma Akhter, Deputy Director (Commodity), Export Promotion Bureau & Fair Evaluation Officer
Mr. Md. Shahjalal, Deputy Director (Commodity) Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Fair Evaluation Officer	Mr. Abu Mukhles Alamgir Hossain Deputy Director (Fair), Export Promotion Bureau & Fair Development Officer
Mr.Md. Amirul Islam Deputy Director (Finance), Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Custodian, Accounts of the fair	Mr. Zakir Ahmed Research Officer (Policy Planning) Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Assistant Coordinator of foreign organization participation

Mr. Md. Mokbul Hossain Investigator, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Assistant Office-Secretary-1	Mr. Mohammad Abdul Halim Assistant Director (Admin), Export Promotion Bureau & Office-Secretary
Mr. Md. Mamunur Rashid Asst. Engineer (Civil) Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Centre Project	Mr. Md. Sayeed Abrar Sumon Sub Asst. Engineer (Electrical) BangladeshChina Friendship Exhibition Centre Project
Mr. Shisir Kumar Shaha Investigator, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Field Inspector	Mr. Md. Mehedunnabi Investigator, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Assistant Office-Secretary-2
Mr. Rashed-Bin- Zahurul Receptionist, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Assistant Field Inspector	Mr. Mohammad Golam Azam Investigator, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka & Assistant Accountant
Mr. Md. Mosfiqur Rahman Tutul Computer Operator, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Mr. Md. Shahjahan Laibreian, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka
Mr. Momin Hossain Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Mr. Kayem Uddin Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka
Mr. Md. Ashikur Rahman Executive BangladeshChina Friendship Exhibition Centre Project	Mr. Md. Subel Ahmed Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator BangladeshChina Friendship Exhibition Centre Project
Mr. Md. Ruhul Amin Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	Mr. Md. Shahjada Hawlader Office Assistant Cum Computer Operator Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka
<b>Member secretary</b> Member Secretary, DITF-2022 Secretariat & Deputy Director (Admin), EPB	

## SOME INFORMATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh—one of the fastest growing economies of South Asia got her independence in 1971 after the 9-month long Liberation War under the undisputed and unrivaled leadership of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Currently Hon'ble President Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid is the Head of the State. Under the dynamic leadership of Bangabandhu's able daughter, the Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in raising incomes, reducing poverty and improving social indicators and has been classified as a middle-income country by World Bank. Bangladesh is also graduating from LDC status to developing economy.

Bangladesh is situated along the largest river delta as well as one of the most fertile regions of the world with a total area of 1,47,570 sq. km. with and a coastline of 710 (check) km. It has a population of about 170 million, making it one of the densely populated countries of the world. Bangladesh is largely ethnically homogeneous. Over 98 percent of the people speak Bangla. English is widely spoken as well. The country has a network of roads, railways and rivers forming an excellent connectivity.

Official Name	:	People's Republic of Bangladesh
Father of the Nation	:	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
Head of the State	:	President Md. Abdul Hamid
Head of the Government	:	Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina
Geographical location	:	Bangladesh is situated at the eastern part of the South Asian sub-continent. It lies between latitudes 20°34 and 26°38 North, and longitudes 88°01 and 92°41 East. The Country is bordered by India on the east, west and north, and by the Bay of Bengal in the south and having a small border strip with Myanmar in the south-east.
Area	:	1,47,570 sq km (56,977 sq miles)
Administrative units	:	8 Divisions, 64 Districts, 495 Upazilas and 4,571 Unions.
City Corporations	:	11
Municipalities	:	328
Capital	:	Dhaka
Nationality	:	Bangladeshi
Official Language	:	Bangla
Currency	:	Taka/Tk. (US\$ 1=Tk84.81)
Time	:	GMT+6 hours
Population	:	166.50 Million
Population Growth Rate	:	1.37% (Economic Review 2020)
Literacy Rate, 7+yrs,	:	74.7%
Percentage of Labour Force in Agriculture Sector	:	40.6%

Percentage of Labour Force in Industries Sector	:	20.4%
Percentage of other Labour Force	:	39.0%
GDP growth rate	:	5.47% (2020-21) (P)
Per capita GDP	:	US\$ 2,227
Population below Poverty Line	:	21.3% (daily intake below 2122 k. Cal.)
Seasons	:	Spring (February-March), Summer (April-June), Monsoon (July-September), Autumn (October-November), late autumn Winter (December-January)
Annual Average Rainfall	:	230 mm
Monsoon Rainfall	:	1733 mm (Average)
Annual Average Temperature	:	21.30° C (minimum) to 30.60° C (maximum)
Annual Average Humidity	:	78%
Principal Crops and Fruits	:	Rice, Wheat, Jute, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Pulses, Oilseeds, Spices, Potato, Vegetables, Banana, Mango, Coconut and Jackfruit, etc.
Principal Industries	:	Readymade garments, tea, paper, cement, chemical fertilizers, light engineering, sugar, oil refining, steel, shipbuilding, brick manufacturing, real estate, carpet making, ceramic-ware, pharmaceuticals, assembling buses & trucks, plastic ware, consumer electronics, etc.
Principal Mineral Resources	:	Natural gas, coal, limestone, ceramic clay, glass sand, hard rock, etc.
Major Export Items	:	Readymade garments, raw jute, jute goods, tea, shrimp, fish, finished leather and leather goods, pharmaceutical, home textile, engineering goods, flowers, fruit and vegetables, ceramic-ware, IT and ITES, handicrafts, etc.
Total Export Receipts (2020-21)	:	US\$ 45367.19 Million
Total Import Expenditure (2020-21)	:	US\$ 60,681.00
Total Remittance Receipts (2020-21)	:	US\$ 24777.7 Million
Foreign Currency Reserve (as of May 2021)	:	US\$ 45.01 billion
Seaports	:	Chittagong, Mongla and Payra
International Airports	:	Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet
Domestic Airports	:	Jessore, Ishwardi, Cumilla, Cox's Bazar, Syedpur, Rajshahi, Barishal
Popular sports	:	Cricket, Football, Hockey, kabaddi (National game), Swimming, Volleyball, Badminton, Chess, etc.
Telephone per 100 people	:	Landphone-0.6 Cell Phone-95
Mobile telephony penetration	:	154.18 million
Export Processing Zones (EPZs)	:	08
Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	:	22

## Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center (BBCFEC):

### A unique addition for promoting trade and showcasing industrial products for market diversification of Bangladesh.

In modern global economy, Trade Fair plays an important role in promoting trade & commerce of a country. Considering this essence, Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) is being organized every year. Due to the unavailability of permanent fair complex in the country, there remains uncertainty to hold such mega event in time. In addition, significant amount of money is wasted every year to set up stalls, pavilions and required infrastructure for holding the fair at an open field that belongs to Public Works Department located at Sher-e Bangla Nagar. In view of this situation, after a series of discussion over the years, decision has been made to construct the dreaming project of Export Promotion Bureau titled “Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center (BCFEC)”, under the Chinese technical and financial assistance and thereby design concept agreement had been signed between Bangladesh and China in 2007. In this continuation, DPP (Development Project Profile) was approved in 2009 to construct the exhibition center on 40 acres of land located at old Air Port, Tejgoan, Dhaka. Later on Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina directed in 2011 to construct the proposed exhibition center at Purbachal new model town. In accordance with the directives of the Honorable Prime Minister, RAJUK had allotted 20 acres of land in 2015 at Sector Four(04) of Purbachal New Town Area with a view to constructing the permanent fair complex of international standard. Afterwards, DPP of the Project had been approved on 4th August of 2015. As per DPP, the cost of the project stood at Tk.796.01 crores and duration of the project was assumed from 01 July,2015 to 30th June 2018 . In the estimated project cost, the contribution of China was Tk. 625.70 crores and Bangladesh Government and EPB’s share was Tk.138.18 crores and Tk.32.13 crores respectively. To implement the project, revised design agreement had been signed between Bangladesh and China in December, 2015. It is pertinent to mention here that Beijing Institute of Architectural Design (BIAD) prepared the architectural and structural design of the exhibition center.



In order to construct the Exhibition Center, Implementation Agreement between Bangladesh and China was signed on the 5th December, 2015. After various preparatory activities, the land of the project was handed over to Chinese part to implement the project on 17 April, 2017. Chinese government appointed construction contractor “China State Construction Engineering Corporation” for and started the construction work on 26 October, 2017. Considering future demand and necessities it has been decided to enhance the size and capacity of the centre with more facilities, enlarged parking area, accommodation facilities within the center premises, additional 6.10 acres of land had been allotted adjacent to the previously allocated 20 acres of land. With a view to construct more infrastructures as well as for providing more facilities like multistoried car parking, new exhibition halls, residential hotel, warehouse etc. at newly allotted land, the existing DPP was revised and got the RDPP approve from the ECNEC meeting held on 10 July, 2018. As a result of RDPP the revised total cost stands at Tk. 1303.50 crores. In the revised cost, the share of China, Bangladesh and EPB are Tk. 625.70 crores, Tk. 475.00 crores and Tk. 202.80 crores respectively their project it still under implementation.



The construction works of the Exhibition center was completed by China government on 30th November 2020. The infrastructure and installations was constructed by China State Construction Company was taken over by the Honorable Commerce Minister formally on 07th February, 2021 from them. The centre inaugurated by the Honorable Prime Minister. On the occasion of birth centennial of the Father of the Nation, the exhibition center has been named “Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center (BBCFEC).”



Handover takeover ceremony of BBCFEC from Chinese Government



Hon'ble Commerce Minister is seen signing in the handover agreement of BBCFEC

## EXHIBITION CENTER-AT A GLANCE

Serial No	Item	Description/Area/No
1	Name of the Project:	Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center Project
2	Name of the Exhibition Center	Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center
3	Owner	Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), Ministry of Commerce, GoB.
4	Location of Exhibition Center	Plot No. 002, Road -312 , Sector-04, Purbachal New Town, Rupganj, Narayanganj. (14 KM distance from Kuril-300 feet intersection)
5	Total Allotted Land	26.10 Acres
6	Construction Period for China Side	26 Oct 2017 to 30 Nov 2020
7	Design and Supervision Consultant:	Consortium of Beijing Institute of Architectural Design Co. Ltd and Shenyang Engineering Supervision and Consultation Co. Ltd
8	Construction Contractor:	China State Construction Engineering Corporation
9	Total floor area	33,000 sqm (square meter)
10	Total floor area in Exhibition Bldg	24,370 sqm
11	Total floor area for Exhibition Hall	15,418 sqm (Two exhibition halls, area of each hall 7,183 sqm ; One registration hall –area 1,052 sqm)
	Parking Facilities	a) One two storied parking building for 500 cars (area 7,912 sqm) b) At the open space 1000cars (approx.)
13	Total number of booth	800 (9.67 sqm each)
14	Facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multi functional Convention Hall with seating capacity of 473</li> <li>2. Conference Room (seat capacity 50)</li> <li>3. B2B Meeting room</li> <li>4. Cafeteria – seating capacity 500</li> <li>5. Prayer Room</li> <li>6. Children’s play area</li> <li>7. Office room(s)</li> <li>8. Medical room</li> <li>9. Guest room for officials</li> <li>10. Store room</li> <li>11. CATV Control Room</li> <li>12. 139 Toilet</li> <li>13. Water Fountain</li> <li>14. Automatic fire fighting system</li> <li>15. CCTV (136 Camera)</li> <li>16. High speed internet</li> <li>17. Standby generator</li> <li>18. Built-in public address system</li> <li>19. Water Treatment Plant</li> <li>20. Automated Entrance Gate</li> </ol>

### **Prime objectives of constructing the exhibition Center:**

- To create opportunities for manufacturers and consumers to gather and meet at a common platform for communication among themselves directly to enhance domestic and international trade of Bangladesh;
- To facilitate local and international manufacturers and exporters to showcase their products and strength in terms of quality, price, packaging and marketing before the potential local and foreign buyers;
- Regular arrangement of specialized (specific product based) trade fairs
- Regular arrangement of general national and international trade fairs;
- To develop International Trade promotional activities of Bangladesh in all respects
- To enhance competitiveness of Bangladeshi products in international market
- To introduce new market destinations for local and international traders.
- Making infrastructural arrangements for holding international Expo in timely fashion.
- To brand Bangladesh as an International Business Hub providing modern trade and infrastructural facilities.

### **Others:**

Round the year, several trade fairs and events including the “Dhaka International Trade Fair” are likely to be held in the centre.



**PARTICIPANTS LIST  
OF  
DITF-2022**



## জেবায়, সাফল্যে, আস্থায় দেশের সবচেয়ে জনপ্রিয় হোম লোন

■ দ্রুততম সময়ে ঝামেলাবিহীন লোন প্রদান ■ সেমি-পাকা বাড়ি  
নির্মাণসহ শহর-গ্রাম সারা দেশে ঋণ সুবিধা ■ যখন-তখন ইন্টারেস্ট  
রেট পরিবর্তনের আশংকা নেই ■ Early Settlement-এ কোনো ফি ও  
বিধি-নিষেধ নেই ■ দেশের সর্বাধিক বিতরণকৃত হোম লোন



আইএফআইসি

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## DHAKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR (DITF)-2022

### South Premier Pavilion (SPP)-A

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Cocola Food Products Limited, Mobile: 01929991010
2	Abul Khair Milk Products Limited, Mobile: 01988801406
3	Delhi Aluminum Factory Limited, Mobile: 01711816140
4	Diamond World

### South Premier Pavilion (SPP) -B

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Nestle Bangladesh Limited, Mobile: 01708133111
2	Golden Infinity Limited, Mobile: 01755645047
3	Miya Trade International

### South Premier Mini Pavilion (SPMP)-A

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Ispahani Tea Ltd., Mobile: 01937900018
2	Dutch Bangla Bank Limited, Mobile: 01713062777
3	Kazi Enterprise, Mobile : 01978020494

### North Premier Mini Pavilion (NPMP)-B:

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	BRB Cable Industries Limited, Mobile: 01730334015
2	Al Haramain Perfumes Pvt. Ltd., Mobile: 01922257777
3	Al Haramain Perfumes Pvt. Ltd., Mobile: 01922257777
4	Dhaka Ice Cream Industries Ltd., Mobile: 01709816426
5	Nazrul Store, 75/2, Moulvibazar, Dhaka. Mobile: 01911361586

### South General Pavilion (SGP)

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation, Phone: 02-9115144
2	Gazi International, Mobile: 01766688556
3	Abul Khair Consumer Products Ltd., Mobile: 01914001757
4	Nabisco Biscuit and Bread Factory Ltd., Mobile: 01711670574
5	Gazi International, Mobile: 01766688556
6	Alloy Aluminum Furniture Limited, Mobile: 01770044055
7	Sevay Ice Cream Factory Limited, Mobile: 01844558727
8	Abul Khair Consumer Products Ltd., Mobile: 01914001757
9	Sumi Enterprise
10	Abdul Monem Ltd., Mobile: 01912466211
11	Sifat Trading
12	Sumi Enterprise, Mobile: 01670-987878
13	Providince-bd.com ltd, Mobile: 01755645600

### Premier Stall (PS)

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Subaru Bangladesh Limited, Mobile: 0185243810
2	Subaru Bangladesh Limited, Mobile: 0185243810
3	Selim Azam International Ltd., Mobile: 01810169001
4	Alloy International Ltd., Mobile: 01770044079
5	Akota International Ltd., Mob. 01703197197
6	Gold Saves Hotel & Resort Ltd., Mob. 01711896840
7	Agricultural Marketing Co., Mob. 01769696366
8	M/s. Q & Q Trading Ltd., Mob. 01955508027
9	SKB Stanless Still Mills Ltd., Mob. 01718310827
10	Beauty Face Japan, Mob.01761996000
11	Pedrolo n. K Limited, Mobile: 01777711577

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
12	Messrs. Best Emporium, Mobile: 01711816140
13	Dress line Bangladesh, Mobile: 01841111357
14	Square Food & Beverage Ltd., Mobile: 01777742254
15	Bengal Polymer Wires Limited, Mobile: 01936009546
16	United Traders, Mobile: 01711682363
17	Bangladesh Export Import Co. Ltd. (Bexi Fab-rics), Mobile: 01672237008
18	Rangpur Foundry Ltd., Mobile: 017969637
19	Rangpur Metal Industries Ltd., Mobile: 017969637
20	Orc Accessories & Poly, Mobile: 01711100097
21	Islam Brothers, Mobile: 01911204134
22	Ringo Bread Maker, Mobile: 01733440858
23	Nannu Textile Mills Ltd., Mobile: 01672237008
24	Panmark International Ltd., Mobile: 01955508027
25	SB swing thread, Mobile: 017812241706
26	Nasim shawl, Mobile: 01316038416
27	Fair Food and Lifestyle Ltd., Mobile: 01777702044
28	Messrs. Helal & Brothers, Mobile: 01819138758
29	Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited, Mobile: 01711693857
30	Chittagong Crockery Store, Mobile: 01711816140

### General Mini Stalls

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Sohail Collection, Mobile: 01723260205
2	Selim Enterprise, Mobile: 017515954
3	Kashmir Collection, Mobile: 0173630603
4	Atlas Toiletries Ltd., Mobile: 0171606275
5	Spark Idea, Mobile: 0172053569
6	RFL Plastics Limited, Mobile: 0179697382
7	Fakhrul Enterprise, Mobile: 0173690262
8	Aparupa Gift House, Mobile: 0173172418
9	J, I, International Products, Mobile: 0172345596
10	Asmany Developments
11	Anwar Fashion, Mobile: 01301141596
12	Agriculture Marketing Company Limited, Mo-bile: 0179697381
13	Blue jeans, Mobile: 0171226969
14	Messrs. Ma Business Zone,
15	Orc Accessories & Poly, Mobile: 01911204419
16	Other Electronics Co. Ltd., Mobile: 0170617135

17	Pearl World, Mobile: 0171115269
18	Arhan International, Mobile: 01716350007
19	Sohag Collection, Mobile: 01744210
20	Kashmiri pickles, Mobile: 01791919009
21	Excellent Old Agrofood & Cosmetics Limited, Mobile: 017374551
22	People's Footwear & Leather Goods, Mobile: 0171234060
23	Latent Intertrade, Mobile: 017421799
24	Paper Fry Pvt. Ltd., Mobile: 01710006060
25	Anurag Trade International
26	M. B. Fashion International Ltd., Mobile: 01915373939
27	Arisha Fashion House, Mobile: 0172053569
28	Fatema Trade International, Mobile: 01719997207
29	M&N Fashion, Mobile: 0172472247
30	Grameen Carpet House, Mobile: 01716202233
31	Clay image, Mobile: 01719117400
32	Messrs. Chalek Enterprise
33	Tanima Fashion House, Mobile: 0172053569
34	Women entrepreneurs cottage industry

### General Stalls

Sl.No.	Name of the participants
1	Qiyam Metal Industries Limited, Mobile: 01742219
2	Padma cottage industry, Mobile: 017009961
3	Unisoft Synthetic Industries, Mobile: 01712951494
4	Lube Ref (Bangladesh) Ltd., Mobile: 019726148
5	Sultan Garments, Mobile: 0171253337
6	Ahmed Foods Products (Pvt) Ltd., Mo-bile: 0196, 01952229140
7	Robbie Carpet House, Mobile: 0171144226
8	Easy Fashion Limited, Mobile: 017489482
9	M. X. N Modern Herbal Food Limited, Mobile: 019113617
10	Rangana Herbals, Mobile: 01713494343
11	Messrs. Nurul Textile Industries, Mobile: 017150284
12	Asia Pacific Zone, Mobile: 0191174999
13	Orc Accessories & Poly, Mobile: 01711100096
14	Tiansheng Cloud (Bangladesh) Supply Chain Ltd., Mobile: 0199855960
15	Sifat Trading, Mobile: 01552342056
16	Design by Rubina, Mobile: 01717154146
17	Pran Agro Limited, Mobile: 0179697369
18	Bang Bakers Limited, Mobile: 0179697382

19	Messrs. Hira Industries
20	Leading Edge, Mobile: 0171009008
21	United Traders, Mobile: 0172501755, 0171162383
22	AH Digital Auto Tub, Mobile: 0171269348
23	Q&Q Foods Ltd., Mobile: 01744522552
24	Motion International Ltd., Mobile: 01744522552
25	Mia Trade International, Mobile: 0171049642
26	The Civil Row, Mobile: 01716404800
27	Atlas Toiletries Ltd., Mobile: 0171606275
28	Aashiq Fashion, Mobile: 01718-6930
29	KK Trading, Mobile: 01915373939
30	Messrs. Antara Enterprise
31	Aparupa Gift House, Mobile: 0173172418
32	China Collection, Mobile: 01746553731
33	Meheru Enterprise, Mobile: 01716350007
34	Iranian Thai Emporium, Mobile: 01712033544
35	Multi Line Industries Limited, Mobile: 0179697370
36	Rangpur Foundry Ltd., Mobile: 017969637
37	JAT Trade International, Mobile: 0173172418
38	Intake Bangladesh,
39	Dream World, Mobile: 01716280
40	MB Fashion International Ltd., Mobile: 01915373939
41	Durable Plastics Limited, Mobile: 0179697382
42	RFL Plastics Limited, Mobile: 0179697364
43	J, I, International Products, Mobile: 0172345596
44	MSJSK International, Mobile: 017152345596

জনতা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এর সকল শাখা হতে  
“স্বয়ংক্রিয় চালান” প্রক্রিয়ায়

পাসপোর্ট  
ফি

আয়কর

ভ্যাট

শুল্ক

সারচার্জ

অন্যান্য  
সেবা  
ফি

তাৎক্ষণিক জমা করা যায়।

আজই “স্বয়ংক্রিয় চালান”  
পদ্ধতির সুবিধা গ্রহণ করুন।



জনতা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড

উন্নয়নে আপনার বিশ্বস্ত অংশীদার



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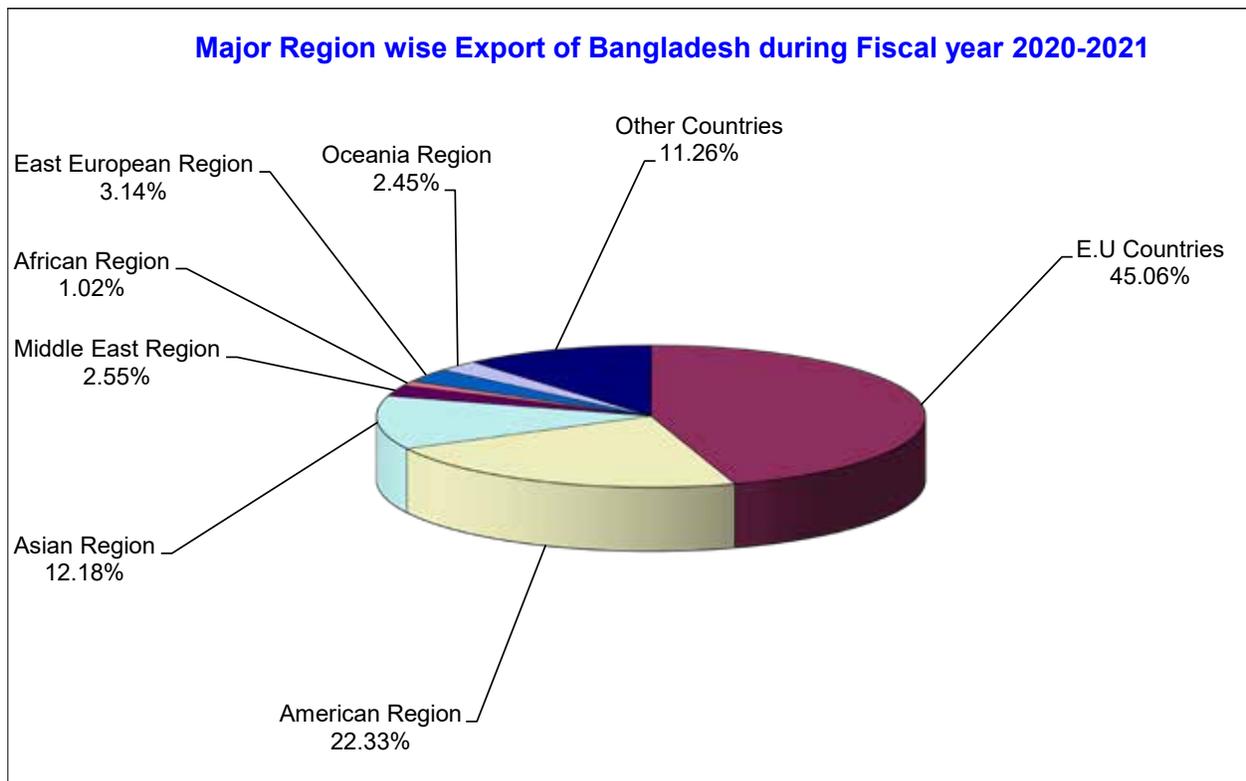
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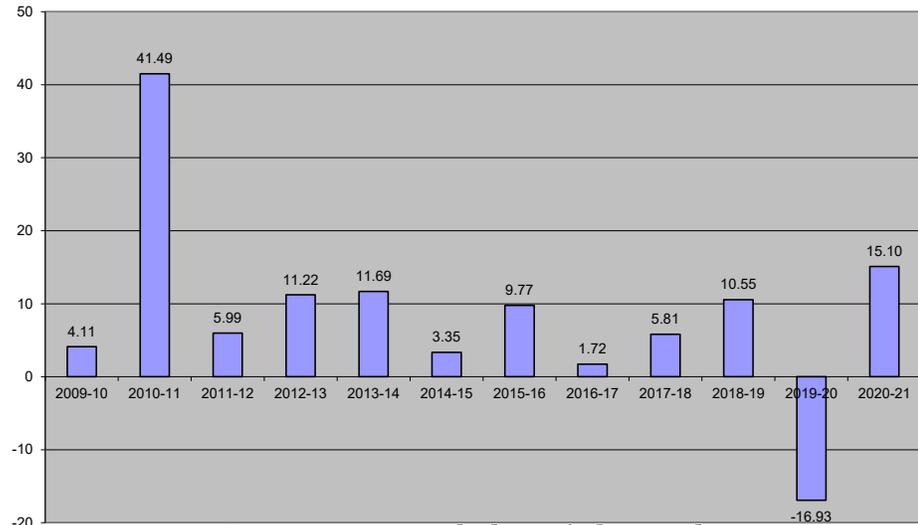
**Destination wise export figures during FY 2020-21:**

Region	Value
E.U Countries	17464.35
American Region	8655.15
Asian Region	4720.33
Middle East Region	987.76
African Region	396.94
East European Region	1218.31
Oceania Region	949.89
Other Countries	4365.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>38758.31</b>



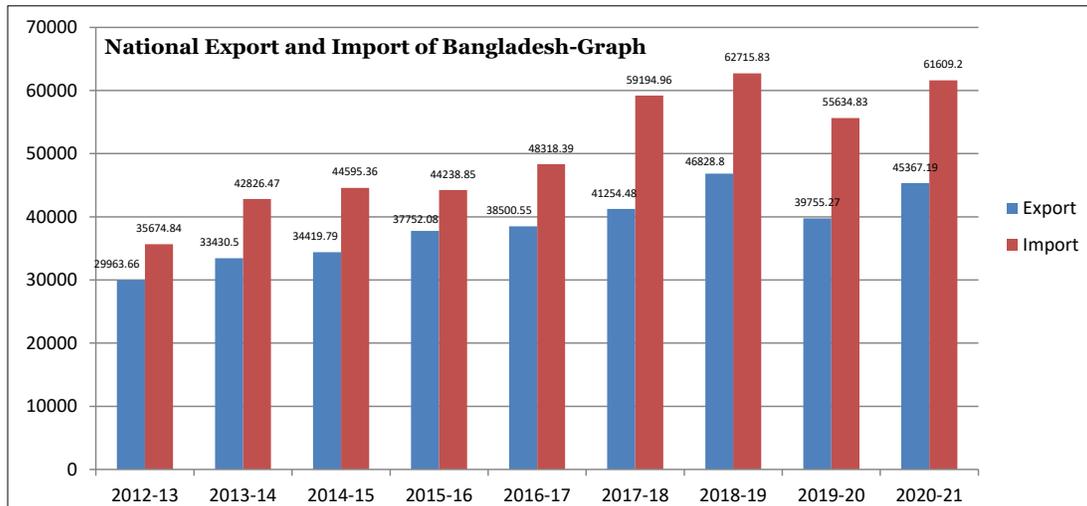
### Growth of export year on year over last 12 fiscal years:

FY	Growth
2008-09	10.31
2009-10	4.11
2010-11	41.49
2011-12	5.99
2012-13	11.22
2013-14	11.69
2014-15	3.35
2015-16	9.77
2016-17	1.72
2017-18	5.81
2018-19	10.55
2019-20	-16.93
2020-21	15.10



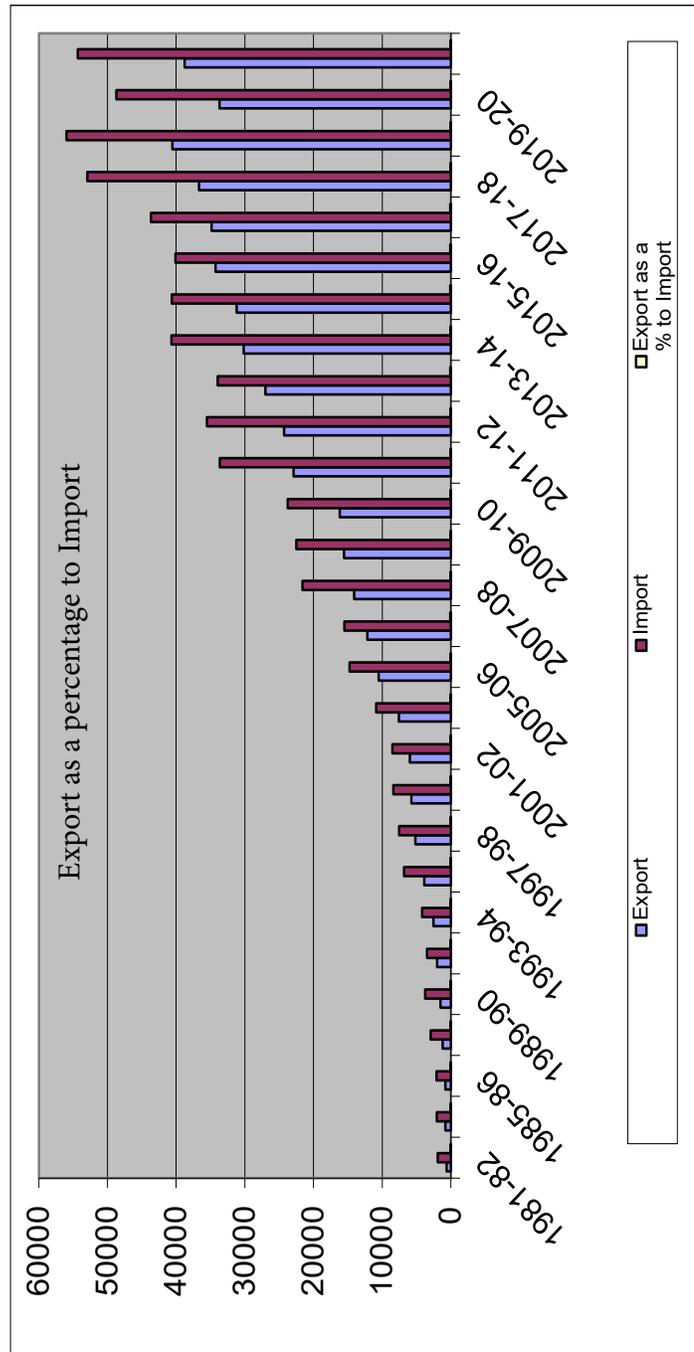
### Import and export figures (Figures in million US dollar)

FY	Export	Import
2012-13	29963.66	35674.84
2013-14	33430.5	42826.47
2014-15	34419.79	44595.36
2015-16	37752.08	44238.85
2016-17	38500.55	48318.39
2017-18	41254.48	59194.96
2018-19	46828.8	62715.83
2019-20	39755.27	55634.83
2020-21	45367.19	61609.20



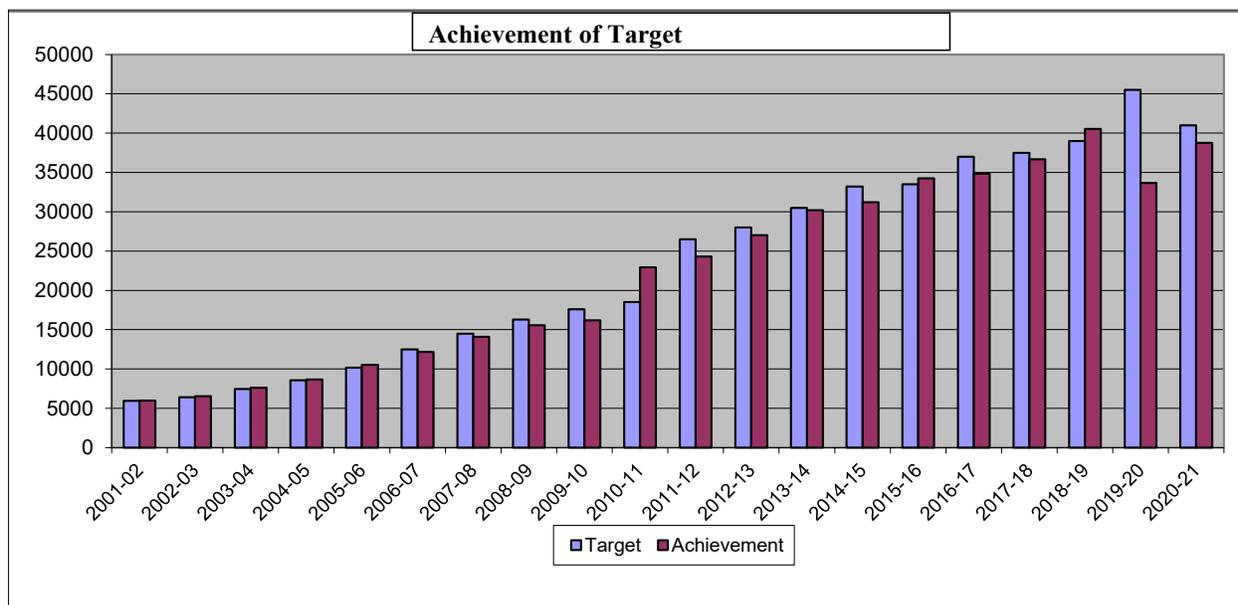
## Export as a Percentage to Import

FY	Export	Import	“Export as a % to Import”
1979-80	749	2035	36.81
1981-82	626	1931	32.42
1983-84	811	2073	39.12
1985-86	819	2120	38.63
1987-88	1231	2961	41.57
1989-90	1524	3759	40.54
1991-92	1994	3466	57.53
1993-94	2534	4191	60.46
1995-96	3882	6827	56.86
1997-98	5161	7545	68.40
1999-00	5752	8403	68.45
2001-02	5986	8540	70.09
2003-04	7603	10903	69.73
2005-06	10526	14746	71.38
2006-07	12178	15511	78.51
2007-08	14100	21629	65.19
2008-09	15565	22507	69.16
2009-10	16205	23738	68.27
2010-11	22928	33657	68.12
2011-12	24302	35516	68.43
2012-13	27027	33969	79.56
2013-14	30187	40693	74.18
2014-15	31209	40639	76.80
2015-16	34257	40097	85.43
2016-17	34847	43666	79.8
2017-18	36668	52953	69.25
2018-19	40535	55956	72.44
2019-20	33674	48700	69.15
2020-21	38758	54344	71.31



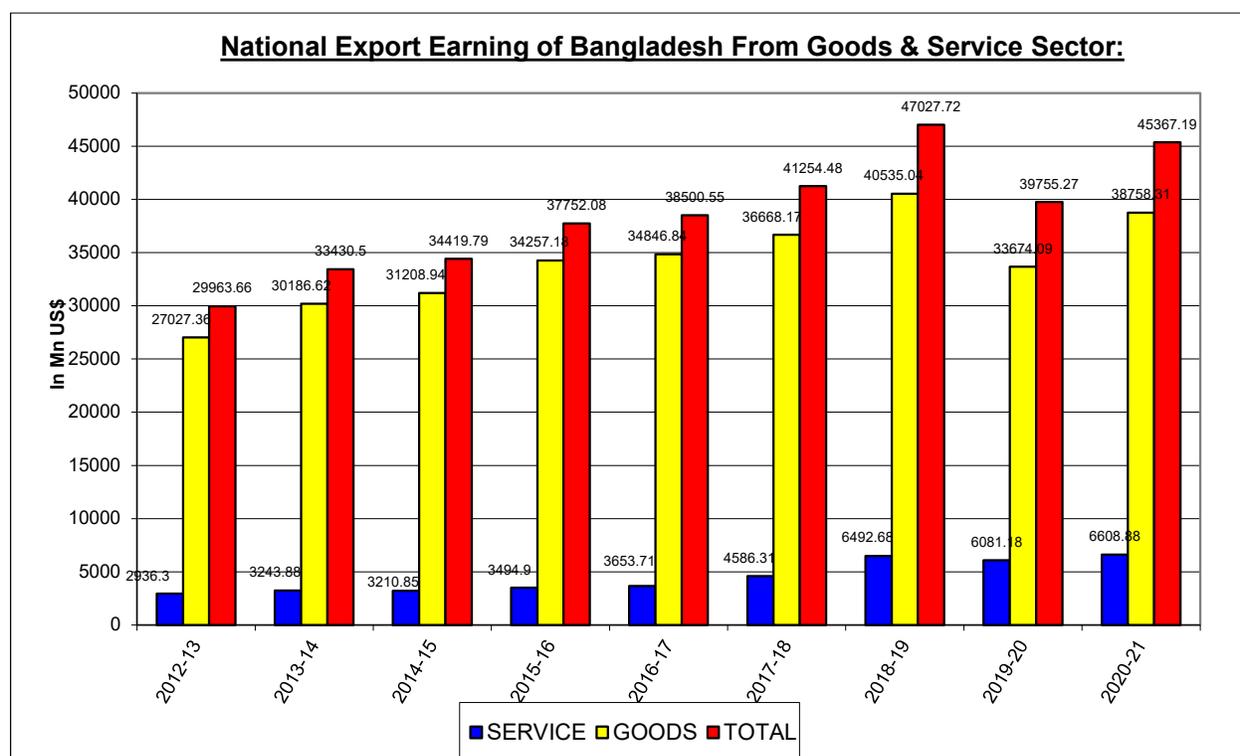
## Achievement of Target

FY	Target	Export
2001-02	5950	5986.09
2002-03	6405	6548.44
2003-04	7439	7602.99
2004-05	8565.78	8655.52
2005-06	10159.2	10526.16
2006-07	12500	12177.86
2007-08	14500	14110.8
2008-09	16298.43	15565.19
2009-10	17600	16204.65
2010-11	18500	22928.22
2011-12	26500	24301.9
2012-13	28000	27027.36
2013-14	30500	30186.62
2014-15	33200	31208.94
2015-16	33500	34257.18
2016-17	37000	34846.84
2017-18	37500	36668.17
2018-19	39000.00	40535.04
2019-20	45500.00	33674.09
2020-21	41000.00	38758.31



## National Export Earning of Bangladesh From Goods & Service Sector

FY	SERVICE	GOODS	TOTAL
2012-13	2936.3	27027.36	29963.66
2013-14	3243.88	30186.62	33430.5
2014-15	3210.85	31208.94	34419.79
2015-16	3494.9	34257.18	37752.08
2016-17	3653.71	34846.84	38500.55
2017-18	4586.31	36668.17	41254.48
2018-19	6492.68	40535.04	47027.72
2019-20	6081.18	33674.09	39755.27
2020-21	6608.88	38758.31	45367.19



## PRODUCT WISE FAIR LIST FOR THE FY 2021-2022

### A. List of physical and virtual fairs participated by Export Promotion Bureau during FY 2020-2021

Sl. No.	Name of the Fair and Duretion
01.	Texworld/International Apparel Sourcing Show, USA Duration: 21-23 July, 2020
02.	China International Fair for Trade in Services, China-2020 Duration: September, 2020.
03.	Men's Apparels Guild in California, (MAGIC), Las Vegas, USA Duration: 15 September, 2020 to 15 December, 2020.
04.	Texworld and The International Apparel Sourcing Show, France Duration: 01 September, 2020 to 01 February, 2021.
05.	Apparel Textile Sourcing Canada Duration: 26-30 October 2020
06.	Apparel Textile Sourcing Miami, USA Duration: 16-20 November, 2020
07.	Access Middle east, Muscat, Oman Duration: 09 December, 2020
08.	Gulfood Dubai-2021 Duration: 21-25 February, 2021
09.	Fashion world Tokyo, Japan Duration: 23-25 March, 2021
10.	AFF With Magic Sourcing Show, Tokyo, Japan Duration: 13-14 April, 2021

## B. List of Fair for FY 2021-22: Sourcing Fair

Sl No	Name and title of event	City and Country	Duration
01	02	03	04
<b>01. Agro Processed Food: (11)</b>			
1.	Malaysian International Foods and Beverage Exhibition	Kualalumpur, Malaysia	July 28-30, 2021
2.	SIAL Middle East, Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi , UAE	Sep 7-9, 2021
3.	Wolrd Food , Moscow	Moscow, Russia	21-24 September, 2021
4.	Anuga Food Fair, 2021, Germany	Cologne, Germany	09-13 October, 2021
5.	Foodex Saudi 2020, Jeddah, KSA	Jeddah, KSA	09-12 November, 2021
6.	Japan International Food Exhibition ( JFEX)	Tokyo	November, 2021
7.	Food Agro, Ethopia	Addis ababa , Ethopia	02-04 December, 2021
8.	Gulfood, Dubai, UAE	Dubai, UAE	21-25 February, 2022
9.	Morroco International Food Fair	Casablanca Morocco	15-18 April, 2022
10.	SIAL Canada	Montreal, Canada	April, 2021
11.	SIAL Interfood, Jakarta.	Jakarta, Indonesia	9-11 December, 2021
<b>02. Book- (01)</b>			
12	10th Book Fair, Kolkata, India	India	20-24 October, 2021
<b>03. Jute Goods , Handicrafts &amp; Houseware : ( 07)</b>			
13	Malaysia Gift Fair	Kuala Lumpur	27-29 July, 2021
14	Autumn Fair 2021 , Birmingham,UK	Birmingham,UK	05-08 Sep, 2021
15	Asian Hong Kong Houseware Fair, Hong Kong	Hong Kong	20-23 October, 2021
16	Frankfurt International Trade Fair (Ambiente-2022), Germany.	Frankfurt Germany.	11-15, Feb 2022
17	15th International Housewares Sourcing Fair	Istanbul, Turkey	25-28 March, 2022
18	Life Style Week Japan	Tokyo , Japan	March, 2022
19	HKTDC Hong Kong International Houseware Fair, HongKong.	HongKong.	20-23 April, 2022
<b>04. Home Textile : (03)</b>			
20	Brazil International Yarn and Fabric Sourcing Show	Sao Paulo	09-11 November, 2021
21	Morocco Yarn & Fabric Sourcing Show	Casablanca, Morocco	24-27 November, 2021
22	Heimtextil-Frankfurt, Germany	Frankfurt Germany	12-15 January, 2022
<b>05. ICT Products : (02)</b>			
23	GITEX Technology Week 2021	Dubai , UAE	October, 2021
24	CeBIT Australia-2021	Australia	October, 2021
<b>06. Leather &amp; Leather Goods: (04)</b>			
25	Shoes & Leather, Guangzhou, China	Guangzhou,China	June, 2021
26	Luggage Leather goods Handbags and Accessories(LLHA), Toronto, Canada	Toronto, Canada	August 2021
27	MIPEL , Milan , Italy	Milan	March , 2022
28	Poland Footwear Industry Show, Poland	Warsaw, Poland	19-21 March, 2022

Sl No	Name and title of event	City and Country	Duration
<b>07. Light Engineering: (01)</b>			
29	Automechanika dubai	Duabi , UAE	14-16 Dec, 2021
<b>08. Plastics &amp; Rubber: (02)</b>			
30	Qatar 4P Packing Processing Printing & Paper	Doha , Qatar	09-11 Nov, 2021
31	Arab Plast , Dubai , UAE	Dubai , UAE	15-18 November, 2021
<b>09. Pharmaceuticals: (02)</b>			
32	MedExpo, Africa, Ethiopia	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	23-25 SEP, 2021
33	MedExpo, Africa, Nigeria	Abuja , Nigeria	Date yet to be finalized
<b>10. RMG/Apparel: (20)</b>			
34	Texworld/International Apparel Sourcing/ Home Textile Sourcing Show, New York, USA,	NY ,USA	21-23 July-2021
35	Apparel Textile Sourcing Canada (ATSC)	Toronto, Canada	Sep 14-16, 2021
36	Men's Apparels Guild in California, (MAGIC), Las Vegas, USA	USA	09-12 August, 2021 & 05-08 February, 2022
37	Texworld (and The International Apparel Sourcing Show), France,	Paris, France	Sep, 2021
38	Pure London/ Pure Origin, London, UK	London, UK	12-14, September , 2021
39	Fashion Industry Exhibition St.Petersburg , Russia	St.Petersburg , Russia	14-17 October, 2021
40	International Sourcing Expo Australia (ISEA)	Melbourne, Australia	23-25 November, 2021
41	Brazil International Apparel Sourcing Show- 2021	Sao Paulo, Brazil	November, 2021
42	Gotex Show , International Textile Fair , Sao Paulo , Brazil	Sao Paulo, Brazil	Nov 30 – Dec 06, 2021
43	Asia Apparel Expo, Berlin, Germany	Berlin, Germany	23-25 February, 2021
44	Texworld and The International Apparel Sourcing Show, Paris, France , Le Bourget, France	Paris France	February, 2022
45	7th Morocco International Textile Fair, Morocco	Morocco	March, 2022
46	Tex Style, Oran, Algeria	Oran, Algeria	25-27 March, 2022
47	Fashion SVP London, UK	London, UK	16-17 March, 2022
48	6th Morocco Fashion & Tex-International Fashion, Textile and Accessories Exhibition	Casablanca, Morocco	17-20 March, 2022
<b>Cont. Apparel/RMG</b>			
49	AFF With Magic Sourcing Show, Tokyo, Japan	Osaka, Japan	07-09 April, 2022
50	Fashion world Tokyo, Japan ( Two Editions)	Japan	April, 2022
51	Apparel Textile Sourcing Miami(ATS-M) 2021, Miami, USA,	USA	May, 2022

Sl No	Name and title of event	City and Country	Duration
52	International Apparel, Textile and Footwear trade Exhibition, Cape Town, South Africa	Cape Town, South Africa	June, 2021/22
53	International Apparel & Textile Fair, Dubai, UAE	Dubai, UAE	28-30 November, 2021
<b>11. Sea Food / Fish : (02)</b>			
54	Seafood Expo Global-2021 (former European Seafood Exposition), Barcelona, Spain	Spain	27-29 April, 2021
55	Seafood Expo North America(SENA), Boston, USA	USA	13-15, March, 2022
<b>12. Furniture (02)</b>			
56	Bangladedh Furniture and Home décor Expo -2021/22	Kolkata , India	March, 2022
57	International Home Décor, Furniture and Home Textile Virtual Expo, Thailand	Thailand	06-09, September, 2021
<b>13. Building Materials (01)</b>			
58	Saudi Building & Interiors Exhibition, KSA	Jeddah , KSA	Nov, 2021
<b>14. Tourism (01)</b>			
59	The 14th Int'l Exhibition of Tourism & Related Industry	Tehran , Iran	Feb, 2022
<b>15. Stationery Item (01)</b>			
60	Hong Kong International Stationery Fair 2020	Hong Kong	10-13 January, 2022
<b>17. General ( All sectors ) : (07) ( Category : Consumer cum Sourcing )</b>			
61	Super Source Dubai -2021	Dubai, UAE	Sep 28-30, 2021
62	India International Trade Fair(IITF)	New Delhi, India	14-27 November, 2021
63	China International Import Expo ( CIIE)	Shanghai , China	Nov 5-10, 2021
64	International Guwahati Trade Fair	Guwahati, India	Yet to be finalized
65	IGF (Import Goods Fair)-2022, Seoul, Korea.	Seoul, Korea	June, 2022
66	Jeddah International Trade Fair, KSA	Jeddah, KSA	15-17 December, 2021
67	Uzbekistan Textile Expo, 2021	Uzbekistan	May, 2021
<b>(B) Category: Single Country Trade Fair: (02)</b>			
1	Single Country Trade Fair, London, UK	London, UK	2021/2022 Date, yet to be finalized
2	Bangladesh Expo Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	2021/2022 Date, yet to be finalized

## NATIONAL EXPORT TRAINING PROGRAMME(NETP) FY 2021-2022

Sl.No.	Title of the Seminar/Workshop
<b>Head Office, Dhaka:</b>	
1	Non-Tariff Barriers (NTB), Antidumping duty and Countervailing Measures.
2	Monitoring and Control procedure under REX System
3	LDC graduationway forward to export
4	Problems and prospects for export of protective equipment (gloves, masks, hand sanitizers, medical gowns, respirators and thermometers).
5	To increase the production and export of food items. The importance of safe food production and food exports.
6	Analyzing the Gap in Issuing Certificated of Standards for Export
7	Review the export deficit of various regional products and invent ways to accelerate exports.
8	Effective participation in international trade fairs
9	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)and challenges in the export trade ogf Bangladesh
10	Duty Free-Quota Free market access for Bangladeshi products in different countries.
<b>Regional Office: Chottogram:</b>	
1	Preparation of export related documents following Incoterms and Harmonized Coding System
2	Knowledge Sharingon “Bangladesh Bank Export Cash Assistance Relevant FE Circulars”
3	Problems and prospects for export of protective equipment (gloves, masks, hand sanitizers, medical gowns, respirators and thermometers)
4	Duty Free-Quota Free market access for Bangladeshi products in different countries.
5	Monitoring & Control procedure under REX System
<b>Regional Office:Rajshahi:</b>	
1	Preparation of export related documents following Inco-terms and Harmonized Coding System
2	Current Status and Future Prospects of Light Strategy Materials Export as Product of the Year
3	Knowledge Sharingon “Bangladesh Bank Export Cash Assistance Relevant FE Circulars”
4	Ways to overcome problems in Mango and other fruit exports
<b>Regional Office: Khulna:</b>	
1	Monitoring & Control procedure under REX System
2	Problems and potential of Bangladesh in export of agricultural products
3	Preparation of export related documents following Inco-terms and Harmonized Coding System
4	Knowledge Sharingon “Bangladesh Bank Export Cash Assistance Relevant FE Circulars”
<b>Branch Office: Cumilla:</b>	
1	Problems and potential of Bangladesh in export of agricultural products
<b>Branch Office: Sylhet:</b>	
1	Problems and potential of Bangladesh in export of agricultural products
<b>Branch Office: Narayanganj:</b>	
1	Monitoring & Control procedure under REX System
2	Possibilities and challenges of Bangladesh in service export



**PICTORAL  
PRESENTATION  
OF EXPORT  
PROMOTION  
BUREAU  
ACTIVITIES**



Hon'ble Minister for Commerce Mr. Tipu Munshi M.P. at the Board Meeting of EPB



Vice-Chairman, EPB handing over the APA to Hon'ble Commerce Minister Mr. Tipu Munshi M.P.



EPB workshop: Knowledge sharing on FE Circular of Bangladesh Bank export incentive issues

Bangabandhu Corner  
at EPB



Floral wreath offered by  
EPB officials on the birth  
centennial of the Father of  
the Nation Bangabandhu  
Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Discussion session titled  
“Sheikh Russel, Deepta  
Joyullas indomitable  
confidence” by EPB officials  
on Shiekh Russal Day on  
18<sup>th</sup> October, 2021

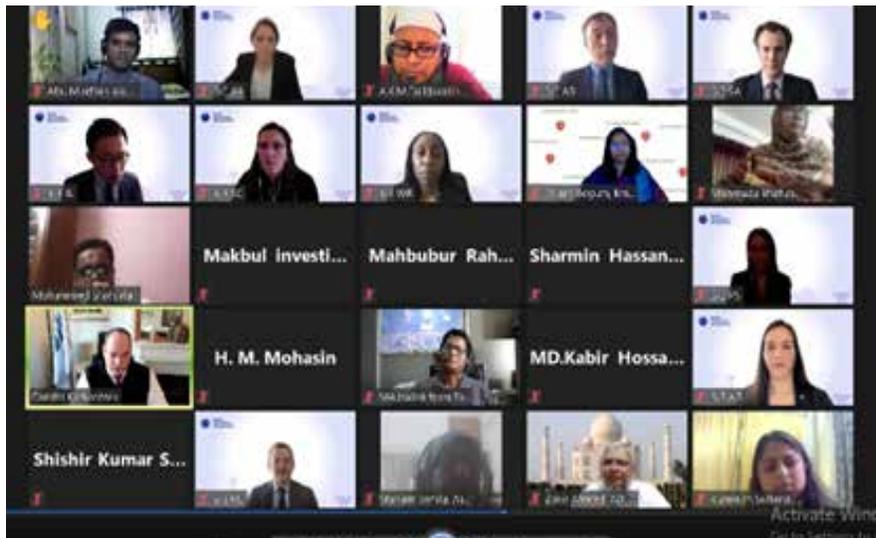




Vice-Chairman of EPB delivering his speech at the programme of the birth centennial of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu and National Children Day



Floral wreath offered by EPB officials on the National Morning Day



Virtual training session organised by World Expo Authority BIE

Vice-Chairman, EPB at the signing ceremony with BGMEA University of Fashion & Technology in presence of the Hon'ble Commerce Minister Mr.Tipu Munshi M.P.



In-house training session on NIS and APA

Vice-Chairman, EPB at the signing ceremony with Sonali Bank Limited





The Hon'ble Commerce Minister and Chief guest Mr. Tipu Munshi M.P. at the inaugural ceremony of the Sourcing Bangladesh 2021-Virtual Fair



Press briefing of Sourcing Bangladesh 2021 virtual Fair



Vice-Chairman, EPB is handing over a Crest to a foreign dignitary.

Bangladesh Pavilion in Japan



Bangladesh Pavilion in Magic Show, USA

Bangladesh Pavilion at Expo Textile Tokyo, Japan.





Front view of Bangladesh Pavilion at World Expo-2020 Dubai, UAE.



Bangladesh Pavilion in World Expo-2020 Dubai, UAE.



Bangladesh Pavilion at World Expo 2020 Dubai

Hon'ble Commerce Minister and Hon'ble Minister for Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment during their visit to Bangladesh Pavilion at World Expo-2020 Dubai, UAE



Meeting with the visiting delegation

Cultural program of Bangladesh National Day celebration at World Expo-2020, Dubai, UAE.





Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina at inaugural ceremony of Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center

Hon'ble Commerce Minister, Commerce Secretary, HE Ambassador of China in Bangladesh and Vice-Chairman, EPB is seen on the dias during Inaugural ceremony of Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition center



Front view of Bangabandhu Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center



# ARTICLES



## THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 ON READY MADE GARMENTS SUPPLY CHAIN IN BANGLADESH

A.K.M. Salim Osman, MP

President, BKMEA

The world never confronted a disaster like the COVID-19 in the known history of human civilization. The widespread nature of the COVID-19 created uncertainties that induce the textile and clothing (T&C) companies to question the current practices in the business and create sustainable model to counter any such pandemic in the future. The COVID-19 has brought both the supply-side and demand side shocks to the entire T&C supply chain (Zhao, L. 2021). The global supply chain was not ready to face the unprecedented challenges created by the pandemic. The pandemic reveals the weakest part of the global value chain. The fragile commitment of the buyers/retailers exposed when the pandemic hit the major buyer countries in the west. The buyers/retailers cancel the orders and postponed the shipment of the ready goods. The life of the millions of workers and managers became uncertain. There was no single solution to the problems. The biggest problem was that no one can predict the pattern of the pandemic and it will end and the lives of the billions will be normal again. The world economy shrank by 3.1 percent in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected to grow 5.9 percent in 2021 and 4.9 percent in 2022 (IMF World Economic Outlook 2021). But that depends on how quickly the governments around the world will ensure vaccination for majority of the population.

Bangladesh being at the bottom of the garments supply chain also got affected from the COVID-19 pandemic. The first COVID-19 case was identified on March 08, 2020. Twenty one months later (December 2021), there were a total of 1581083 confirmed cases, 1545571 recoveries, and 28048 deaths in the country (corona.gov.bd). The government has been able to successfully contain the spread of the virus with only 211 new cases and one death on 20 December 2021.



The knitwear business has been affected severely as factories had fewer work orders and were running with low capacity. Some factories have been operational with less number of workforces just to maintain social distancing in the workplace. The sudden cancellation of orders for which products were ready for shipment or underway the production process makes the knitwear entrepreneurs vulnerable to uncertainty caused by COVID-19. Financing the business has become difficult for the medium and small sized factories. Without confirmed work orders, it was difficult for the entrepreneurs to receive funds from the banks on importing raw materials and accessories. Therefore, many factories were unable to pay the workers' wages and this situation even got worse with the buyers taking no responsibility at all.

Moreover, The Ready Made Garments (RMG) Industry of Bangladesh is not vertically integrated rather it is horizontally linked to the supplier industries from other countries. The industry's dependence on imported raw materials makes the industry vulnerable in the wake of the COVID-19. Bangladesh was prompt to respond to the pandemic. With the great leadership of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina, the Government has formulated a generous stimulus package for the economy with a particular attention to T&C industry. The stimulus package was very instrumental for the T&C companies to face the initial challenges and sustain in the business.

The government also provided different policy supports in consultation with the private sectors. There was a coordinated approach discussing the challenges and taking feedback from all stakeholders becomes an effective way to face global disaster like COVID-19. The ripple effect of the COVID-19 around the world is creating new challenges for the T&C industry in Bangladesh.

Recent RMG export performance of Bangladesh: The RMG export of Bangladesh experienced a sharp decline in the FY 2019-20. It fell to \$27.95 billion from a record \$34.13 billion in the previous year. The knitwear export decreased by \$2.98 billion to \$13.90 billion. The monthly export of knitwear reached its lowest in April 2020 with only \$180.12 million in the last 15 years. The export is bouncing back again from June 2020. At the end of FY 2020-21, the RMG export stood at 31.45 billion (EPB 2021). The start of FY 2021-22 is encouraging as the factories have enough orders from the buyers. Though there are concerns regarding the prices buyers are offering hardly cover the cost of production.

Supply chain dynamics of RMG sector in Bangladesh: Bangladesh is heavily dependent on imported raw materials for producing readymade garments. Bangladesh imported goods valued at USD 50.98 billion in FY21 comparing to USD 45.55 billion in FY20. More than 50 percent of the import is coming from only 5 countries: China (25.3%), India (16.9%), Singapore (4.8%), USA (4.7%) and Japan (3.9%). Bangladesh imports textile and RMG raw materials mostly from two countries: China and India. China accounts for more than 40% share in the imported raw materials for RMG and textile followed by India with 21 %.

**Table: Top 5 Import Destinations of Bangladesh**

	BD Import in FY20	% of total import	BD Import in FY21	% of total import
Total	45559.8	100	50987.6	100
China	11489.9	25.2	12925.2	25.3
India	5793.6	12.7	8593.5	16.9
Singapore	1716.2	3.8	2468	4.8
USA	2126.1	4.4	2268.2	4.7
Japan	1720.7	3.8	2001.2	3.9

Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2021

COVID-19 and its impact on the global T&C Industry: Given the widespread presence of the COVID-19 pandemic, a number of effects have been witnessed in the global textile and clothing industry. Notably, disruptions within the global textile and clothing industry led to multifaceted problems throughout the supply chain. China, the largest textile and apparel producer in the world, was first hit by COVID-19 at the end of 2019 and subsequent lockdowns have caused delays in the manufacturing supply chain. These interruptions were challenging for textile and clothing companies as apparel products are mostly seasonal items. When the COVID-19 was spread among countries around the world by March 2020, huge order cancellations or postponements severely affected suppliers in China, Bangladesh, and India (ITMF, 2020). The T&C companies that have resumed their operations immediately realized numerous difficulties relating to the supply chain, such as a worker shortage, unavailability and increased price of raw materials, and a considerable price surge in shipping.

Besides, the consumer demand for apparel has dramatically fallen as many countries went to strict lockdown. At the same time, there were uncertainties when the situation will get normal and the physical stores would be opened again. Physical retail stores comprise about 80% of the retail transactions in the global T&C industry (McIntosh, 2020).

Fashion items are different in nature than food or medicine, most of them became part of the inventory but many products went out of the style (The Economist). Furthermore, travel restrictions around the world restrain the prospective consumers to visit fashion capitals and tourism hubs and make fashion consumers are not able to make major purchases. Additionally, the crisis led to a liquidity shortage among the companies and it became extremely difficult to secure adequate money to sustain in the business (ITMF, 2020). Many T&C companies found themselves without effective back up plans amid the massive order cancellations, delayed payment and uncertainty in the recovery from the crisis.



**Increased Yarn Price in Bangladesh:** The yarn price has been increased significantly over last 12 months. The data shows that the price of 30 count yarn, which is widely used in the country's garment industry, increased to \$4.20-4.30 per kg from an average price of \$2.70-2.80 in 2020. The price of cotton has increased by 40-60 cents in the global market in the last two years, but the price of cotton in Bangladesh has increased by more than \$2. According to the BTMA, domestic spinning mills supply 80% of the yarn of export-oriented knitwear factories while it is only 35-40% of woven factories. This sudden increase in cotton price created a very difficult situation for the garments manufacturers as the buyers were not offering additional prices for the increased price of yarn.

**Ban on Chinese Cotton:** The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps (XPCC), one of the largest producers of China faced a sweeping ban from the United States and a few other countries for human rights violations against Uighur Muslims. The members of the Uighur Muslim family are mostly employed in cotton production. Xinjiang, China's biggest region produces about a fifth of the world's cotton and 80% of China's cotton (BBC, March 29, 2021). The apparel products that have been prepared using Xinjiang cotton will directly face the sanctions.

The decision could have far-reaching consequences for producers of apparel. The leading apparel retailers have sought to distance them from Xinjiang cotton but have been facing tremendous challenge to ensure their supply chains are free of all raw materials from the region. (New York Times, January 2021)

China's cotton imports from the world have already increased resulting from the U.S. ban. It imported around 275,000 tons cotton a month in 2021, compared with 179,000 tons in 2020 and 154,000 tons in 2019 (General Administration of Customs, China). China may issue additional batch of import quotas to meet the growing demand for T&C products. (Bloomberg) The China's increased cotton import is creating demand pressure on the available stock of cotton. Droughts in some cotton producing countries resulted in less cotton production. With the surge in orders from the buyers, the demand for cotton would be increased further. This unique situation may lead to further international price hike of cotton.

Power shortage in China: China has been facing severe shortage of electricity in recent months which caused power cuts to millions of homes and businesses. As the world starts to revive after the pandemic, demand for Chinese goods is rising and the factories producing them need additional power. Furthermore, ban on Australian coal import, plan to reduce carbon emissions, historically cold winter—all these factors caused the current electricity crisis. The country is still relies on coal for more than half of its power. And as demand for electricity has risen, the price of coal has been increased considerably. But coal-fired power plants can't increase the price of the electricity because the government is strictly controlling electricity prices. Therefore, coal-fired power plants are reluctant to operate at a loss and reducing the electricity production. (BBC News, September 2021)

Official figures have shown that in September 2021, Chinese factory activity shrunk to the lowest it had been since February 2020, when coronavirus lockdowns crippled the economy. Concerns over the power cuts have contributed to global investment banks cutting their forecasts for the country's economic growth. Goldman Sachs has estimated that as much as 44% of the country's industrial activity has been affected by power shortages. It now expects the world's second largest economy to expand by 7.8% this year, down from its previous prediction of 8.2%. Globally, the outages could affect supply chains, especially towards the end-of-the-year shopping season.

Container shortage and lead time increased: The Covid-19 lockdown in various parts of the world has triggered an unprecedented increase in ocean freight prices in the second half of 2020 and the current year 2021. As a result of that, the demand for essential goods such as food, medicine, food, computer, etc. has been plummeted, leading to a shortage in containers. Fewer ships leaving China with containers filled with goods also means fewer ships sailing back to China with empty containers. This has caused a massive shortage of shipping containers in China. On the other hand, companies are placing more orders for raw materials and final products so that they could make up the loss in the previous year. Globally, the rate for a single shipping container has increased more than double over the last two-year period since the start of the COVID -19 pandemic in November 2019 in China. Against this backdrop, UNCTAD's (18 November 2021) analysis shows that the current surge in container freight rates, if sustained, could increase global import price levels by 11 percent and consumer price levels by 1.5 percent between now and 2023. This global disruption in the supply chain of freight costs has negatively impacted the supply chain of the RMG sector of Bangladesh.

Electricity, gas and fuel price hike in Bangladesh: The industry data shows, around 80 percent of the country's RMG factories depend on diesel-generated captive power plants. With the increase in global fuel prices, Bangladesh has also increased its fuel price. As a result, that, the overall cost of production and transportation has also increased by more than 5 percent. Of them, the transportation cost to carry RMG products to the Chittagong port has increased overall by 10 percent. This sudden increase in fuel price also has a direct negative impact on the value chain of the RMG sector. Previously, the price of gas and electricity has been increased which contributed in the increase of the production cost.

Conclusion: The pandemic is not over yet, it may come again in another form. The impact of the COVID-19 is expected to continue for a longer period emphasizing the need for coordinated approach in the value chain. The world GDP could be reduced by \$5.3 trillion over the next five years (World Economic Outlook October 2021). Of course, this is not a desirable outcome we all want to see. Shared responsibility and collaboration among the actors of the supply chain

is necessary to sustain the business during this unprecedented situation. In the post COVID-19 situation, a sustainable sourcing model incorporating disruption risk sharing between the brands and suppliers needs to be implemented. Efforts should be aimed at identifying new sources of growth with the private sector innovating ways to capture those opportunities and the government providing necessary policy support. Renovating regular garments production capacity to Medical and Personal Protective Equipment (MPPE) production is an innovative idea. A large market existed even before the pandemic; demand for MPPE items have increased to more than \$500 billion. The Government may facilitate the production of MPPE by developing required policy supports and providing incentives. The global community should accelerate the current efforts to vaccinate majority of the population for every country and secure better economic prospects for all. The Government with the RMG entrepreneurs should adopt a comprehensive plan to overcome the challenges and moving towards sustainability.

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## **BANGLADESH'S LDC GRADUATION – WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE**

Tapan Kanti Ghosh  
Senior Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

### **1. Context of LDC Graduation for Bangladesh:**

The United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the resolution on Graduation of Bangladesh from the least developed country(LDC) category with five-year of preparatory period in its 40th plenary meeting on 23 November 2021. Lao PDR and Nepal have also achieved this milestone with us. This is indeed a historic moment for us. Under the visionary and dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister, the country has been able to achieve this milestone. The country has experienced ups and downs in its development journey throughout the last fifty years, but we strode through and our resilience has taken us to our path towards graduation from the LDC category. Bangladesh is unique among the graduating LDCs. It is the first to successfully meet all three criteria for graduation. The news of LDC graduation could not have come at a more auspicious time – during the golden jubilee of the independence of Bangladesh and birth centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Our graduation will usher in a new era of continued economic growth and development benefitting all citizens of the country.

### **2. Major areas of concern – loss of preferential market access and other ISMs**

As an LDC we not only get duty free market access but also benefit from many exemptions under the WTO system. The most generous International support measures (ISMs) are offered to LDCs only. When the UN CDP recommended Bangladesh, along with other countries, it suggested developing a new form of ISMs for graduating LDCs. The aforementioned UNGA resolution contains some important elements as well. It reaffirms that graduation should not result in a disruption or reversal of our development progress. With this end in view, it advises the CDP to further analyze at its 2024 triennial review whether the preparatory period extended to us will be adequate to manage the COVID-19 impacts. Moreover, there are initiatives at the WTO and also at the UN to offer some support to LDCs for some years after graduation. The LDC group at the WTO has been pursuing strongly for 6 to 9 years of extended market access for graduating LDCs. However, in the multilateral system, there are strong oppositions against such moves from some quarters.

Another significant loss of Bangladesh would be the loss of waiver of patent rights under TRIPS agreement. We all know that our pharmaceutical industries have thrived taking advantage of this patent waiver. Now, 98% of our pharma products are produced domestically. In addition, Bangladesh exports medicines to more than 140 countries thus meeting demands of other developing countries. If the TRIPs waiver period is not extended after 2026, Bangladesh will have to pay for patent rights which will result in higher prices for pharmaceutical products.

Currently, Bangladesh provides cash incentives to various export sectors to boost export and also provides subsidies in the agriculture sector to ensure food security. Bangladesh may have to reconfigure the existing subsidies and cash incentives packages offered to exporters and local agricultural producers to make them WTO compliant after graduation. The TRIPS pharmaceutical waiver may become costly for Bangladeshi ordinary citizens. Although the government is trying hard to convince the WTO members to extend such waivers for graduating LDCs it is facing stiff resistance. We have to prepare for all eventualities.

### 3. Graduation both a challenge and opportunity

When we talk about graduation, discussions are centered around the concerns and challenges. But graduation can also open up some opportunities. When we leave the LDC group, Bangladesh will be viewed by all as a country which has managed its development well. This will give us a better image to the rest of the world. We will hopefully have a better credit rating for getting funds from the international market. Internationally we will have greater recognition for our capabilities. This will be helpful in getting international investors' attention which would lead to more FDI for our industrialisation.

### 4. International Trade matters for Bangladesh

A key component of Bangladesh's graduation will be how it will impact Bangladesh's international trade. Over the last decade, Bangladesh's merchandise exports have almost tripled. Although the pace slowed down during the Covid pandemic, it bounced back during the last five months and posted an impressive growth of 24.29% over the same period last year. As an LDC Bangladeshi exports benefit from the unilateral preferential market access. Over 70% of our exports are shipped under the preferential market scheme. Currently, Bangladesh enjoys duty-free and quota free (DFQF) market access as an LDC in almost all the developed and developing countries except USA. As of FY 2020-21 top 12 export destinations of Bangladesh account for 91.31% of total export, which are the EU, USA, UK, India, Japan, Canada, Australia, China, Russia, Turkey, UAE and South Korea. Bangladesh exports to 10 countries out of those 12 under preferential arrangement. Among these entities, EU and UK are the most important export destinations of Bangladesh together having around 55% share in Bangladesh's total export. In both these two markets, Bangladesh is expected to receive DFQF Market access for additional 3 years after graduation. Turkey is supposed to provide the same preference being a member of the customs union with the EU. In the remaining markets Bangladesh will lose eligibility to avail LDC based preferential market as soon as it graduates.

Although we are trying to extend the LDC specific benefits for an extended period after graduation and pursuing both bilaterally and also at the WTO and the UN, to face the competitive world of exports and imports we have to start preparing from now. Our exporters and manufacturers will have to rise up to the challenge and offer more and better products to the world. To reap the benefits of market access we need to add many more products to the export basket.

Bangladesh will also have to take part in international trade as an equal partner and start lowering/ offering zero import tariff to other countries. As we cease to enjoy the trade benefits after graduation, we will have to go for Free Trade Agreements or Comprehensive Partnership Agreements with potential countries to retain the market which is crucial for Bangladesh in a post-graduation scenario. New generation agreements on Free Trade Area requires reduction of tariff on at least 90% of total bilateral trade within 10 years along with elimination of duties and other charges. To conclude FTAs we also need to undertake commitments in the areas like trade in services, investment, intellectual property rights, environment, competition policy, labour, Government procurement, etc. Unless we start rationalizing our tariff structure from now on, it would be very difficult to convince our partner countries to come forward for FTAs with us. The perceived loss of revenue in this process of lowering tariffs and para-tariffs has to be compensated from other sources. The necessary adjustments and planning in revenue generation must start now. Our tax-GDP ratio has much room for improvement.

## **5. National Committee and 7 sub-committee at the national level**

The Bangladesh government recognizes the challenges of graduation. To this end, a central committee, headed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, has already been formed. The issues are multifaceted and need a multi-pronged approach. Seven separate committees, each headed by a Senior Secretary/ Secretary, has been formed to look at and address specific parts of the graduation challenges ranging from loss of preferential market access & trade agreements to challenges of revenue mobilization, loss of WTO exemptions to lack of export diversification and Intellectual Property Rights issues etc. Unless we address the issues of productive efficiency and expedite structural transformation in the country, backed by a skilled workforce equipped to manage the new challenges of IT & technology, coping up will get harder after graduation.

## **6. Cross sector collaboration is key - government, private sector and academia to work together**

Successfully meeting the challenges of LDC graduation and benefitting from the new-found opportunities will depend on how good we are at working together. The role of the government is to formulate supportive policies which would be needed to cope with the challenges of graduation. But the actual work of doing business will be carried out by Bangladeshi and international entrepreneurs, producers and traders. In a post-graduation scenario, the trade policies will have to look balanced internationally. So far, the government could offer many supporting measures to Bangladeshi origin businesses. As we graduate, we have to be WTO compliant and follow the rules of MFN criteria – equal treatment for all countries. This will be a new challenge for Bangladesh. How the government can continue to support Bangladeshi producers in a WTO compliant way is an area open and potent for further research. The Bangladesh government and private sector must engage with think tanks, development research organizations to find answers to these questions, tailor made for Bangladesh. Active and effective collaboration across government ministries is also essential as several of the challenges cut across many ministries.

## **7. Development partners can play a useful and needed role - to smoothen the transition**

Bangladesh will receive less international support as we graduate. However, the development partners will continue to provide a useful role. The dynamics of international trade, geopolitics are complicated. The same country, which offers development assistance, opposes extending the ISMs for graduating countries in international fora. Bangladesh will have to navigate these waters carefully. Instead of development assistance, the focus should be in capacity building so that Bangladesh can take part in international trade and global politics as an equal partner.

## **8. What may go wrong - COVID pandemic is an example**

The current pandemic has proven that there are certain things – such as a pandemic, or a natural disaster – that may suddenly go wrong and which are out of control of the government. There is also not a fair world out there. Bangladesh should have a contingency plan for what may go wrong and how to address them. During the Covid pandemic we saw how some of the international brands behaved very unethically and abandoned their partners in the supplying countries, leaving millions of workers in a destitute state. Sourcing country governments also did very little to improve or correct the irresponsible behavior of some of their businessmen. It was the wise and timely decision of the honorable Prime Minister to arrange funds for the exporters to pay their workers. The incentive package declared by the government in the wake of the pandemic for the whole industrial and productive sector played a critical role to attain better recovery for our economy compared to other peer countries.

## 9. What needs to be done, particularly in the trade front

From our above discussion, we have seen that to retain the duty free market access, Bangladesh would require engagement with all the big trading partners. We may opt for GSP+ in the EU and Turkey, and for an enhanced framework of GSP in the UK after 2029 to retain most of our market access in those regions. But we have to face stringent conditionalities and rules of origin. For other major destinations of present duty free access, we have to negotiate vigorously in the WTO and UN for extended periods of ISMs for graduating countries. At the same time, we need to negotiate with those countries bilaterally to retain the existing level of access for some more years after graduation. The other major trade partners may follow the “best practice” of the EU and UK through allowing three more years of duty free export to their territories for smooth transition of our external sector and also to fulfill their commitments in supporting our endeavors to reach the Sustainable Development Goals.

One problem would be that Bangladesh is expected to graduate to upper middle country status by 2031. In that case, the country will not be eligible for either GSP+ in the EU or under any of the GSP schemes she is currently enjoying. In such a scenario, Bangladesh must go for Free Trade Agreements with significant trading partners.

The Ministry of Commerce is now assessing the countries with which we may initiate FTA negotiations for mutual benefit. We have recently signed a Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) with Bhutan. Negotiations are going on to sign PTAs with Nepal, Srilanka and Indonesia. The ministry is contemplating concluding Free Trade agreements in our negotiations in the coming months and years. Selection of potential countries is very critical in this regard. Different studies are being carried out and many consultations would have to be conducted to finalise the countries for deeper trade agreements.

Bangladesh is heavily dependent on RMG and few other products for its export earnings. Top five products account for almost 50% of our total exports. As a result we could not reap the full benefit from the global markets even having duty free access as we could not offer a diverse range of products the international consumers demanded. So, we have to go for export diversification at a greater speed in order to make future FTAs meaningful.

Another aspect of FTAs is that Bangladesh may face challenges in negotiating FTAs with countries like Japan, China, India, Malaysia etc due to lack of export product diversification and possible revenue loss in one hand, on the other hand in negotiating FTAs with developed countries questions of commitment in other areas such as trade in services, investment, government procurement, labour rights, environment etc will feature in a big way. Bangladesh requires a well-informed policy decision on these issues and reforms in these areas need to be continued at an accelerated pace before finalization of FTAs with those countries.

In order to attain export diversification and become a part of the global value chain, we need to attract more FDI through country branding and making continuous business friendly endeavours. Foreign and local investors need to be given equal opportunity in doing business as our declared policy. Initiative may also be taken to develop a pool of skilled labour and mid-level management personnel through ensuring quality education and vocational training. For the second level of value added products beyond RMG, we need to have a vast pool of skilled manpower to cater for industries in electronics goods, IT products, automobiles etc.

Expenditure on promoting Science, Technology & Innovation in our country is one of the lowest in the region. Our productive capacity and efficiency are very limited to compete globally. To address that we have to take our efficiency level to a new height. We have to invest in people and invest in

creating the necessary enabling infrastructure. This has to be done both by the government and the private sector. The sooner we start doing it, the faster we will start reaping the benefits. In any case, we must keep the benchmarks high enough to be able to compete internationally.

Initiative may be taken to reform the tariff policy, to make all the export sectors more competitive by providing duty free raw materials and machineries and other policy support. Bringing transparency in tariff regime through abolishing duty differences on similar products and user specific exemption schemes to the extent possible and gradually streamlining supplementary and regulatory duties and abolishing the policy regarding minimum import price remains a big challenge for us to accomplish during the next few years. Much more research needs to be done to assess reform requirements in other areas of FTA and to identify the sectors where we may open our economy to have our partners willing to go for meaningful trade agreements with us.

To negotiate FTAs with large regional blocks like Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), Eurasian Economic Union, etc we need to do lots of homework, particularly on the range of commitments we need to make to the partner countries.

We also need competent negotiators to skillfully navigate through the difficult process of international trade negotiations. Permanent set of people with required expertise and experience in negotiation is the demand of the day. Institutional reform, creation of new departments and strengthening the existing ones in this regard may be considered to meet the challenges in the coming years in this front.

## **10. Finding answers to the tough questions**

Although Bangladesh will graduate in 2026, there are formidable challenges, which need much time and attention to find sustainable solutions. We can not delay in starting our preparation. The political commitment of the government has been bestowed on the committee headed by the Principal Secretary. Each of the seven sub-committees formed under the chairmanship of the concerned Secretaries is expected to play a crucial role in finding solutions to the challenges of LDC graduation. Some of the challenges are cross-cutting in nature and involve more than one committee. Cooperation and teamwork are key to developing a smooth transition strategy that will work and will help to find practical and implementable solutions to the challenges. As the private sector accounts for more than 80% of the economy, the private sector and government agencies will have to work together to make the challenges surmountable. Our think tanks, development research organizations and development partners will each play useful roles in finding practical solutions. Let us pledge to work together in this year of celebrations and dedicate ourselves to fulfill the dreams of the Father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to transform the country into Sonar Bangla.

## EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION

### WHERE ARE WE NOW? WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

Md. Jashim Uddin  
President, FBCCI

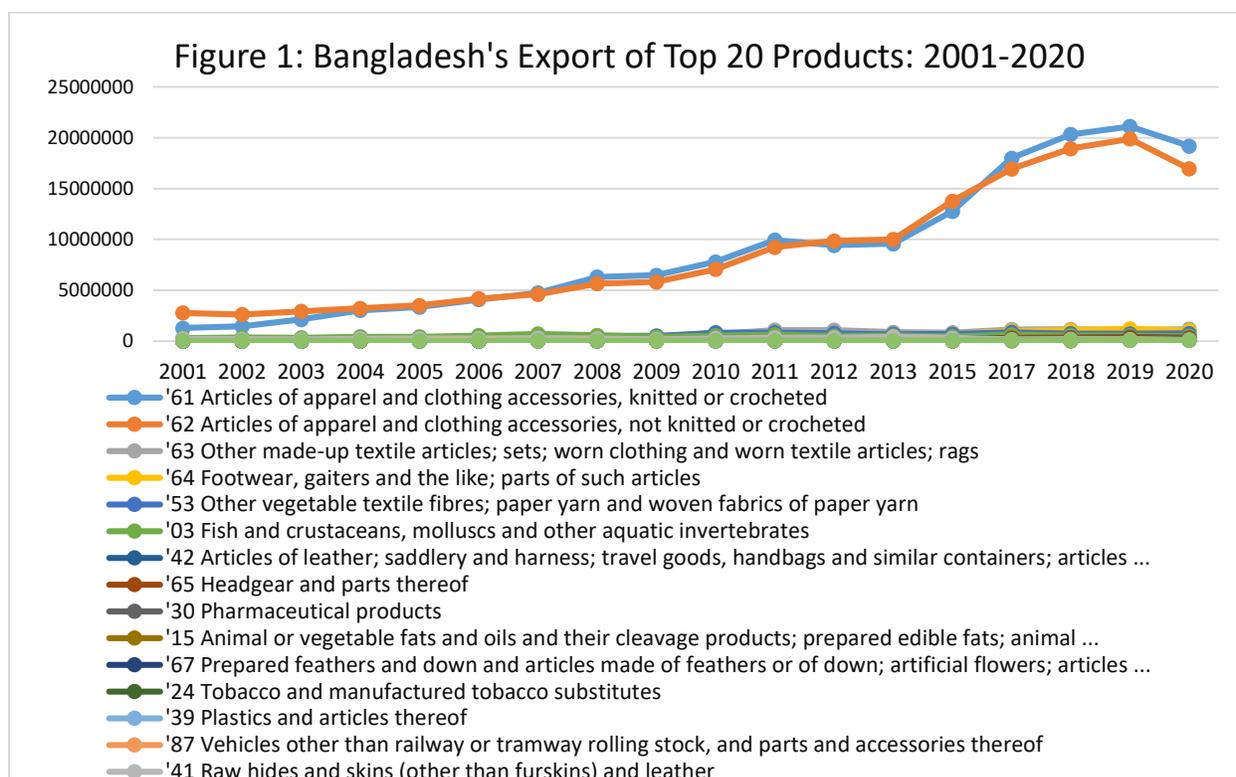
#### 1. Introduction

Bangladesh needs to change its global image – from ‘country of apparel’ to ‘country of manufactures’, which could produce not only apparel but also non-apparel products. The government, private sector, workers, development partners and academia – all feel the importance of diversifying the export basket. The Government is politically committed to promoting the export of non-apparel products and has been trying to promote through various fiscal and financial supports over the last decade. Despite that, the export basket did not diversify; rather, overwhelmingly dependent upon two apparel products – woven and knit based apparel. Figure 1 presents the trends in the export of the top 20 products over the last two decades (2001-2020). None of the non-apparel products has taken a major share of the export basket; rather, the gap between apparel and non-apparels products have been widened over the years. Bangladesh’s total export in 2001 was US\$5.4 billion, of which the export of apparel was US\$4.04 billion (74.8%). Over the years, total export and export of apparel have increased parallelly and reached US\$42.4 billion and 36.1 billions, respectively. The share of apparel has further increased to 85.1 per cent of total export. There are only a few products that have reached the US\$1 billion mark in export during these years – other made-up textiles (HS code 63), footwear (HS code 64). Hence, Bangladesh has yet to get noticeable success in export outside the apparel.

Over the last two decades, major policies have put focus on export diversification, including Industrial policy, export policy, 6th Five Year Plan, 7th Five Year Plan and 8th Fiver Year Plan and 10 Year Perspective Plan. Government has been observing export fairs every year and has been announcing a product of the year. Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) has been supporting exporters of different sectors in international trade fairs. Various incentives and supports have been announced under National Budget in order to promote export. Development Partners, including World Bank, have been extending technical and financial support to the government to diversify the export basket. Yet, despite those policies, initiatives and measures, the outcomes are rather bleak and insignificant. Question remains.

#### 2. Bangladesh’s Export Basket: What is there other than apparel?

Bangladesh exports products in all categories (at 2 digit HS code) except in two categories – Explosives and related products (HS code 36) and tin and related articles (HS code 80). In other words, Bangladesh has the capacity to manufacture and export products despite having a limited capacity. However, the majority of the products have been exported with limited volume and low value. Table 1 presents the structure of Bangladesh’s export in terms of the range of export values. Bangladesh has only two products with the export of over US\$10 billion – knit and woven products. There are only two other products that export over US\$1 billion, such as home textiles and footwear. Only one product with an export value of US\$500 million is found – vegetable textiles fiber and afterwards nine products with an export value over US\$100 million. As many as 64 products are found with an export value of less than US\$100 million. Such a skewed nature of product basket could hardly contribute to export diversification.



Source: Based on Trade map database, 2021

**Table 1: Export Value under Different Categories**

Product value	Number of products (HS Code 2 digit)	Product categories
Over US\$10 billion	2	61 (knit) & 62 (woven)
US\$1 billion - US\$10 billion	2	63 (home textiles) & 64 (foot wear)
US\$500 million - US\$1 billion	1	53 (vegetable textiles fiber)
US\$100 million - US\$500 million	9	3, 42, 65, 30, 15, 67, 24, 39, 87
US\$1 million - US\$100 million	64	
Less than US\$1 million	21	

Source: Based on Trade map database, 2021

It is evident that there are scopes for diversification. Figure 2 presents the share of the top 20 export products in world import. A number of products possess a noticeable share in world imports. These include other than two apparel products, vegetable textile fibers (19.3%), headgear (3.4%), prepared feathers (2.7%) and home textiles (2.2%). Interestingly, the products include both traditional and non-traditional ones. In other words, these products have export competitiveness in the world market, and the share of these products could be extended further through appropriate measures.



Source: Based on Trade map database, 2021

The potentiality could be further revealed by analyzing the share of export of different non-apparel products in the export basket. Table 2 presents the top 20 products with higher average yearly export growth during 2011 and 2020. The export share of the top 20 products has been increasingly diversified, although their overall share has decelerated over the years. These products include a number of traditional and non-traditional products. The growth of export of different products reveals the types of emerging export products. Table 2 presents the top 20 export products which have experienced higher growth during 2011-2020. These products include cork, nickel, umbrella, vegetable plaiting materials, prepared feathers, cocoa, organic chemicals, sugar confectionery, edible preparations, natural or cultured pearls, animal or vegetable fats, articles of stones, dairy products, aluminium and beverages. Majority of these products are non-traditional products and have emerged as important exported products over the last decade. Interestingly, these products are mostly unknown to policymakers as future potentials for export and policy supports are hardly directed towards that direction.

**Table 2: Higher Average Yearly Export Growth of Top 20 Products (2011-2020)**

Product code	Products	Av. yearly growth (2011-2020)
'45	Cork and articles of cork	High
'75	Nickel and articles thereof	High
'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	7266.4
'66	Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips and parts thereof	1537.1
'14	Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified	1422.5

Product code	Products	Av. yearly growth (2011-2020)
'67	Prepared feathers and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers	1045.7
'18	Cocoa and cocoa preparations	791.3
'29	Organic chemicals	314.6
'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	208.6
'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	207.2
'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals	206.7
'15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared	184.1
'68	Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials	181.1
'04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin	172.7
'11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	152.3
'92	Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles	152.1
'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	117.0
'43	Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	97.9
'76	Aluminum and articles thereof	97.0
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	76.3

Source: Based on Trade map database, 2021

It is also important to identify which products are not performing well. A set of export products has been identified which experienced negative growth during 2011-2020. Table 3 presents the selected set of products with high negative growth. These products include products of animal origin, vegetable textile fibers, processed fish, paper and paper board, Zinc, vehicles, preparations of vegetables, rubber and articles, copper and articles, cotton and ores. The list also includes fertilisers, rawhides, edible fruit, silk, soap, special woven fabrics and man-made staple fibers. Besides, a set of products has been identified with a low level of growth (less than 5% per year), including ships, iron and steel, and ceramic products. In other words, there are a set of products which popularly mentioned as export potentials but are found with limited or lack of export competitiveness in the global market, although these products have been incentivised through fiscal and financial supports.

**Table 3: Negative Average Yearly Export Growth of Top 20 Products (2011-2020)**

<b>Product code</b>	<b>Products</b>	<b>Av. yearly growth (2011-2020)</b>
'05	Products of animal origin, not elsewhere specified or included	-0.4
'53	Other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn	-0.9
'03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	-1.2
'48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	-2.0
'79	Zinc and articles thereof	-2.2
'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts	-2.2
'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	-2.6
'40	Rubber and articles thereof	-2.6
'74	Copper and articles thereof	-2.7
'02	Meat and edible meat offal	-3.3
'52	Cotton	-3.4
'26	Ores, slag and ash	-3.5
'59	Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of	-4.2
'82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof	-4.2
'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	-4.4
'34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating	-5.1
'55	Man-made staple fibers	-6.0
'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	-6.3
'25	Salt; Sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	-6.8

Product code	Products	Av. yearly growth (2011-2020)
'08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	-7.3
'51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	-7.6
'50	Silk	-7.9
'54	Man-made filaments; strip and the like of man-made textile materials	-8.5
'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous	-9.4
'58	Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; trimmings; embroidery	-9.7
'78	Lead and articles thereof	-9.8
'06	Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers	-10.0
'31	Fertilisers	-10.0
'36	Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain	-10.0
'80	Tin and articles thereof	-10.0

Source: Based on Trade map database, 2021

Overall, Bangladesh's export product baskets have experienced a major shift over the last decades. A good number of non-traditional products have emerged with very high export growth, while a large set of products have been found with low or negative growth. It is more important that public policies hardly pay attention to these emerging changes in the export basket.

### 3. Public Policies for Export Diversification – Need Major Overhauling

Successive public policies have been designed to promote export diversification. Industrial policy 2016 has identified a set of priority sectors where special incentives are required. These sectors include leather, processed fish, newspaper etc., where the export growth in the last decade is either negative or low. Similarly, Export Policy 2018 includes high priority sectors such as footwear, silk products, paper and paper products which have limited export potentials due to low export competitiveness. Besides, public policy support is overwhelmingly dominated by the apparels sector, which has already reached a mature stage and policy support in that sector has limited positive impact. Moreover, the sectors mentioned as the priority sectors under the Industrial Policy and the Export Policy receive limited fiscal and financial support for export promotion.

The incentives provided for export promotion needs major overhauling. A major challenge, in this case, is- weak institutional arrangements to review the effectiveness of incentives and identify necessary revisions in the structure. The National Board of Revenue (NBR) under the Ministry of Finance is in charge of setting the incentive structure for different sectors. However, NBR is not fully capacitated to review the incentive structures. In this context, it should take support from the Ministry of Commerce, where the Bangladesh Trade and Tariff Commission (BTTC) could provide the technical support in evaluating the necessary revision required in the incentive structures. The NBR should take necessary technical support from the BTTC.

The incentive structure of different sectors is faultily structured, which could not incentivise the sectors adequately. None of the fiscal incentives is time-bound and does not mention how much fiscal expenditure government bear for such supportive measures. Often the incentives do not mention about the objectives of the support, which could cause misuse of resources. Without having a timeline and objectives, it is difficult to review the effectiveness of these incentive structures. Most importantly, without the review, it is difficult to understand whether the incentives are really effective or ineffective, whether they should be continued or discontinued or whether new types of incentives are required given the emerging demand.

Future incentive structure should focus on three criteria. Instead of sector-specific incentive structure alone, it should focus on – (a) sector-specific; (b) value chain specific; and (c) product specific. Apart from sector-specific, it is important to design value-chain based support where products and services under the value chain of specific products starting from raw materials, intermediate products, capital goods, manufacturing and marketing of products should be taken into consideration for fiscal, financial and technical support. To facilitate and encourage the export of products that are being carried out by a limited number of exporters but exert their potentialities, product-specific incentives need to be developed. However, the selection of products should be unbiased and should not be influenced by certain quarters. Finally, incentives for the apparels sector should be thoroughly revised, and a major part of the resources should be transferred to support non-traditional and emerging products.

Besides, the export promotion initiatives led by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) is still over-focusing on a limited number of international fairs for selected sectors. The potential sectors, as mentioned above, have very limited scope for participation in those international fairs. The EPB should focus on emerging products and product markets and create scopes for exporters to attend related international fares. Given the limited financial capacity, EPB should make necessary arrangements for exporters at free or subsidised rates. Besides, EPB should publish monthly export related information more in detail. Existing list is biased towards traditional products and does not reflect the potentials of export diversification properly. It should publish export products under different categories – major export products, emerging export products and low-growth export products. Such a list of information would be of a better use for the policymakers, government officials, development partners and academia to understand the changing landscape of Bangladesh's export and thereby to take necessary initiatives and measures.

## **BANGLADESH: A TRUSTED, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE APPAREL SOURCING HUB**

Faruque Hassan  
President, BGMEA

In about four decades the readymade garment (RMG) industry in Bangladesh has become the major growth engine of our economy through job creation, foreign currency earnings, empowering women and contributing to SDGs. Bangladesh is a preferred sourcing destination among the global brands for the quality we deliver, competitive cost, well-timed delivery, and, most of all, for its committed steps and improvements in the area of workplace safety, workers' wellbeing and environmental sustainability.

The 'Made in Bangladesh' tag in garments denotes quality and trustworthiness and of course delicate touch of craftsmanship by amazing people in Bangladesh who are not only making garments but also weaving their dreams. Thus the tag connotes far beyond mere a country of origin. The reputation and trust earned by Bangladesh's apparel industry is built upon years of hard work, dedication, commitment and determination to excel in.

Starting from only 12000 dollars of exports nearly four decades ago, Bangladesh's apparel sector is now a 31.5 billion dollar industry, accounting for 81 percent of total export earnings and serving as a source of employment for around 4 million people. Bangladesh has secured a prestigious position as the second largest ready-made garment exporters in the world, keeping billions of people around the world warm during winter, comfortable in summer and trendy in autumn with the garments we make with care and quality. Garments produced by Bangladesh are retailed in around 167 countries.

However, the industry hasn't attained the position by magic, rather passion, perseverance and hard work are behind the success of this sector. Thanks to its high level of adaptability, today Bangladesh's RMG industry can boast of having been transformed into a state-of-the-art, safe, secured and green hub of sustainable and ethical manufacturing. The sector insiders' relentless pursuit for staying competitive in the global supply chain has helped the industry make great strides in safety and sustainability which has drawn worldwide attention.

The readymade garment industry in Bangladesh has made unprecedented efforts and strides in workplace safety, particularly in fire, electrical and structural integrity, over the past eight years. The safety transformation was done through unprecedented collaboration of the global brands and retailers, manufacturers, government, ILO, development partners, and local and global unions. To keep this momentum of workplace safety, the RMG Sustainability Council (RSC) has been formed to build local capacity as a national safety monitoring regime, involving equal number of representatives from industry bodies, brands and unions in its governance. Over these years massive training, awareness and creation building initiatives were put in place to create the culture of safety, which covered fire safety drills and other occupational safety and health issues, as well as social dialogue and industrial relations.

Through these unprecedented strides over the years, the industry earned global recognitions. A recent report by the McKinsey & Co. mentions Bangladesh's RMG industry as "a frontrunner in transparency regarding factory safety and value-chain responsibility, thanks to initiatives launched in the aftermath of the disasters".

Today the factories are not only safer, but also have become more dynamic, modern, energy-efficient and environment-friendly. Bangladesh has by far the highest number of green garment factories in the world. US Green Building Council (USGBC) certified a total of 152 Bangladeshi factories as LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), among them 44 are LEED platinum-rated and 94 are LEED gold-rated units. Moreover, 500 more factories are in the pipeline for certification. Factories are increasingly opting for modern technologies which are efficient and also energy efficient.

Besides, an increasing number of factories from Bangladesh are joining UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change), the German Green Button initiative, and a circular fashion project with GFA, which testifies the industry's strategic vision and committed efforts toward environmental excellence.

Alongside all its achievements towards safety and sustainability, the industry also needs to be competent in the era of 4th industrial revolution. Bangladesh's RMG sector is continuously making its effort to cope up with the global fashion trends and realign their business strategies accordingly. The RMG industry is now more focused on product diversification, especially on non-cotton and high-end apparel products like suits/blazers, lingerie, jackets, swimwear, sportswear, uniform, work-wear, etc.

Our factories are increasingly moving from semi-automatic to more automatic industry using sophisticated machines, technologies and software to facilitate next growth phase of RMG industry. Energy and resource efficient technologies like low liquor dyeing machine, Ozone washing machines, Jaquard machines, auto trimming, ERP are being increasingly used by factories. These machines are not only resource efficient but also enhance efficiency in production. Most of our new generation factories are equipped with sophisticated technologies, able to handle top quality products of diverse styles, making the product price competitive as well.

While individual factories are working on their own to develop and design high-end products for exports, BGMEA with the support of the Commerce Ministry is setting up the Centre for Innovation, Efficiency and OSH for garment factories to enhance competitiveness of the RMG industry of Bangladesh. The center will contribute to industry's preparedness to keep pace with the changing demands.

While staying competitive is a continuous pursuit, we are focusing on remodeling our business from labor intensive to a value-added one through innovation, modern manufacturing, diversification, technology upgrading, up-killing and re-skilling of our workforces.

The ready-made garment industry of Bangladesh has come a long way. But the industry is not letting complacency. Bangladesh will continue its efforts to remain to be a preferred choice of global apparel brands as a safe, ethical and sustainable sourcing destination.

## **BANGLADESH EXPORT RISING! PRINTING AND PACKAGING CAN TAKE A LEAD!**

Hasina Newaze  
Adviser, Bangladesh Mudran Samity

It is a milestone in the Mujib Hundred Years Bangladesh achieved the highest-ever single-month export growth of 60.37 per cent, year on year, in October with overall US\$4.72-billion income.

The country had received \$2.94 billion in total from merchandise shipments in October last year, according to the provisional data released early November 21 by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB).

In October '21, out of the \$4.72 billion, the country earned \$3.56 billion from RMG exports, holding the top position in exports with 75 percent share.

Business insiders opine, the supply chain got disrupted during the coronavirus pandemic and RMG orders shifted to Bangladesh as industries kept their wheels rolling, under special arrangements. Manufacturers also tried their best to keep the buyers even at competitive lower prices. Now entrepreneurs see the RMG export future is brighter than ever.

### **Figure: 01 (Bangladesh Export Destination)**

Besides RMG, earnings from agricultural produces that included vegetables, fruits and dry foods witnessed a growth of about 29.34 per cent. The sector's earnings stood at \$464.11 million during the July-October period of FY'22.

Earnings from pharmaceutical exports stood at \$73.88 million, marking 31.60 per cent growth.

Bangladesh fetched \$364.9 million from leather-and leather-goods exports during the same period, registering a 28.85 per cent growth.

Export earnings from frozen and live fishes increased 17.46 per cent to \$225.23 million in the first four months of FY '22.

In contrast the jute sector that demonstrated positive growth throughout the last fiscal recorded a 24.11-per cent fall in July-October FY22 period with earnings of \$ 332.98 million, down from \$438.78 million.

What about Printing and Packaging Industry?

Recent data revealed by EPB shows that printed material achieved 83.87 percent growth over July-October Period FY22. During the time the country earned \$0.57 million where it was \$0.31 million in the same period of last fiscal year.

Meanwhile, Export Earning from paper and paper products increased 6.19 percent to 23.6 million in the first four month of fiscal year 22 of the July-October time.

Comparing to overall export performance and sector wise achievement, printing, paper and paper products sectors earning seems very tiny but the data indicates this industry can see an export boom if proper attention is provided.

Print and packaging is the first thing that attracts consumers. These two play an important role especially in the consumer goods industry. It has a large domestic market in Bangladesh. The inception of new technologies along with a rise in e-commerce, changing lifestyles, urbanization and increased personal health awareness has boosted the growth of the print and packaging markets all over the world including America, Europe and Asia regions and Africa.

The market size of printed material is more than \$10 billion US across the world. Other printed material is the world's 316th most traded product.

To meet the worldwide demand, forward and backward industries are coming up for printing and packaging and trading volume of this sector are huge.

Meanwhile, 3D printing materials industry is increasing due to the rise in the demand from healthcare, automotive, and other industries, globally. Its projected market size is 4.5 billion by 2025.

Data found from oec.world Shows that, in 2019 the top exporters of Other Printed Materials were Germany (1.58B), United States (\$1.26B), China (\$1.08B), Italy (\$462M) and Netherlands (\$462M).

Figure: 2 (Export of other printed material) and 3 (Importers of Other printed Materials from Bangladesh)

Bangladesh exports only \$658,000 to different countries. It is only 0.02 percent of World trade of printed materials. Top destinations of printed material from Bangladesh are Hong kong (27.1%), Germany (14.5%), Saudi Arabia (5.97%), India (4.3%) and united states 5.76%). Market is not explored yet Myanmar, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka and other neighboring countries. EPB can help printing sectors entrepreneurs exploring new market of Africa, South America and Europe even in Oceania regions

Oec.world analysis indicates, In 2019 the top importers of Other Printed Material , united States (\$1.27B), Germany (\$1.01B), France (\$871M), Switzerland (\$548M), and Canada (\$466M) Surely could be the largest importers from Bangladesh.

Figure: 04 (Importers of Other Printed Materials)

Nevertheless, neighboring China and India also are large importers of printed consumers' products. Consumers of these countries are increasing their dependency on printing and packaging materials. By 2025, India is expected to become the fifth largest consumer market in the world, according to CII. Bangladesh entrepreneurs are increasing their strengths in packaging industry.

According to printing industries Association, Now about 7000 printing industries are operating throughout the country out of which almost 2000 printing houses are highly capable to compete with foreign printing houses. Moreover about 3 lac people engaged in this sector which is contributing a lot for solving unemployment problem of the country.

To meet up the increasing demand of modern society Bangladesh printing industry is well equipped and capable to print quality Books, Notebook, promotional item, label printing, price tag and all sorts of packaging accessories for the garments sector, medicine boxes for pharmaceutical companies and special packets for frozen foods both in home and abroad. A continuous effort of the entrepreneurs is making this sector more competitive and sustainable.”

But industry people are experiencing tough time as production cost goes up. To remain competitive in export and to achieve the target, it is high time to put emphasis on standardizing the production cost. Exporters still fight to survive in world market because of highly competitive market.

But Bangladesh has one of the lowest wage rates in the world, which has fueled an expanding industrial base led by the RMG industry. Packaging and printing are tech and labor oriented. If it is well-positioned, to diversify its exports and move up the value chain printing and packaging industry will gain the ultimate target. Bangladesh industry has the potentiality to take a lead over the leading exporter of the globe.

Industrial Performance (CIP) Index report says’ Bangladesh has the most competitive industrial sector in South Asia after India, according to a report by the United Nations.

The country climbed three notches up to rank 67th in the world in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization’s 2021 Competitive. This indicates further strengthening of industries and the business environment in Bangladesh. However, Bangladesh is facing some sort of challenges in supply chain management merchandise shipments. Port facilities are yet to be fully automated, lack of smooth transport and road facilities and of course it is an urgent need of a deep sea port. Exporters are seeking attention for a long time to upgrade facilities in airport cargo handling and to minimize air freight also.

So will policy makers open their eyes to the printing and packaging industry?

## BANGLADESH ICT SECTOR: THE NEXT EXPORT FRONT-RUNNER

Syed Almas Kabir  
President, BASIS

The last year and a half have been an acid test for the ICT sector of Bangladesh, but the sector has fared comparatively well amid Covid-19 pandemic that suddenly shattered businesses last year by achieving US\$ 1.3 billion export earnings in FY 2020-21 with near to 100% domestic value-addition and holding US\$ 1.4 billion equivalent market share in the local market earnings. Consequentially, riding on the successes of IT/ITES sector-supported export-led industries as well as pro-private sector and business-friendly policies taken by Bangladesh Government, the country is now poised to become a Developing Country by 2026 as recommended by the United Nations Committee for Development Policy (UNCDP). Bangladesh now seeks to transform it into a knowledge-based and 4IR-driven cashless economy as well as aims to become a developed country by 2041.

Bangladesh ICT sector has targeted to reach US\$ 5 billion export earnings threshold by 2025. To achieve the target progressively, the ICT sector stakeholders and the government are working hand to hand. Being the national trade body for Software & IT Enabled Services industry of Bangladesh representing more than 1,700 IT/ITES firms, BASIS is tirelessly working for making Bangladesh a Shonar Bangla as our Father of the Nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman envisioned, under the charismatic leadership of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina.

However, the World Economic Forum tells us that 4IR-induced end-to-end automation of a supply chain in tandem with the Covid-19 recession has created a 'double-disruption' scenario for workforces. In addition to the existing disruption from the pandemic-persuaded lockdowns and economic shrinkage, technological adoption by businesses will transform jobs, tasks, and skills by 2025 and so on. Meanwhile, on the other way round, the Covid-19 pandemic has expedited the advent of 4th Industrial Revolution (4IR). There is no doubt that the technologies of 4IR will enhance productivity and efficiency. To not get excluded from the 'world development trajectory', the country must embrace and take full advantage of the benefits of 4IR by adopting the appropriate technologies. Human resource skilled in these technologies will be required to implement 4IR. A strategic overhaul of the education system is essential as the 4IR will put numerous existing jobs at risk because of automation.

In this situation, the only way to remain competitive in the global market is to become more cost-efficient in transboundary trades and deploy high-yielding technologies featured by highly productive human resources. Bangladesh is now needed to fly high in terms of negotiating bilateral free trade agreement or comprehensive economic partnership with major trade partners that could reap benefits for exporters, importers, consumers, local and foreign investors with the tariff as well as non-tariff advantages, and reform the revenue collection provisions in the fundamental sense— pursuing a more liberal and reciprocal one.

A recent study by Aspire to Innovate (a2i) said that, by the year 2030, almost 50% of industrial jobs on average might be at risk with 60% in RMG sector, 35% in leather sector and 20% in tourism sector as an adverse outcome of the implementation of 4IR if not new avenues are created and existing plus new human resource pools are re-educated to cope with the new situation. So,

to rehabilitate the jobless, up-skilling and reskilling programmes must be undertaken as early as possible. As neither all workers are ready to be up-skilled, nor will all of them be required for the job, reskilling them in a different trade will serve their purpose. For example, the displaced RMG workers may be trained in caregiving or nursing and be placed in the health sector where there is an acute shortage of such service providers. There has to be a national strategy on this.

While addressing the matter of ICT sector human resource availability, we need to note that Bangladesh roughly produces 22,000 graduates annually in the field of computer science and engineering. To achieve the goal of becoming a key export-oriented industry, the ICT sector needs additional 1 million professionals. This is a major challenge given the current STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) educational infrastructure set-up of the country-- an increase in the fiscal allocation is a must to overcome this, and we firmly believe, this ICT-sector friendly government would certainly address this matter soon.

Besides, the gap between academia and the industry has been a long-standing matter there. The universities must step forward and incorporate real-life scenarios as well as hands-on training programmes in their curricula, so that the students become employable as soon as she/he graduates. If skills are not combined with knowledge, the so-called demographic dividend cannot be reaped. Moreover, Bangladesh's advantage of being a young nation will be there only for the next two decades, after which the median age of the country's population will be in the region of 40's. Therefore, it is absolutely needed to take full benefit of the current demography and make them skilled to take the nation forward.

Nevertheless, Bangladesh is now dubbed as a "Development Miracle" and has become widely known as the "land of immense opportunities". Recently, the UN-sponsored Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) has conferred Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina with 'SDG Progress Award' for Bangladesh's steady course in responding to the universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peace and prosperity for all—which surely makes us optimistic about the future of Bangladesh and the advancement of ICT sector as an integral and embedded part.

Bangladesh has now emerged to be a competent outsourcing destination globally for IT/ITES becoming the 2nd in providing ICT outsourcing services such as, image processing, customer supports, software development, business processing and management outsourcing including non-verbal BPO, telemedicine, medical transcribing, customized website development, mobile application development. The country now holds the key to reach business successes at any segments of trade and investment, especially in the ICT sector, being one of the most attractive destinations for Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) in the South Asian region, as the local market is also expanding for IT/ITES products and solutions at a high rate supported by conducive government policies and regulations enabling the sector to flourish further. To recall just a few, the country is offering 100% Tax Exemption for Export Oriented IT/ITES, no obstacle is given in 100% profit repatriation, 10% cash incentive has been there on the export earnings in IT/ITES, recently announced financial stimulus package is non-discriminatory between local and foreign-owned IT/ITES businesses, and many more.

With this note, we invite the world business community for exploring the rewarding business potentials that the ICT sector is ready to offer turning to be the next export front-runner of Bangladesh that may steadily overtake the RMG export earnings one day.

## HANDICRAFTS SOUVENIR EXPORT POTENTIALITY FROM BANGLADESH

Golam Ahsan  
President, BANGLACRAFT

Recently, data released by the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB), the country's handicraft revenue in the 2020-21 financial year has been 3 crores 30 lakh 97 thousand dollars. Whereas the total export target was 2 crores 80 lakh dollars. So the revenue was 65.55 percent more than the export target. In the fiscal year 2019-20, the export income of this sector was 2 crores 52 thousand dollars. In the ongoing fiscal year (2021-22) the export target for this sector has been set at 3 crores 39 lakh dollars. According to the data, during the crisis of Covid-19, the export income of our handicrafts is much higher than any previous year. In addition, according to the information received from our BANGLACRAFT members, our handicraft exporters are currently receiving far more orders than previous years. We are dealing with more orders now than ever before. One thing is clear that handicrafts will play an important role in keeping the economy of Bangladesh afloat in any crisis! It goes without saying that in the coming days, many industries will stumble in the era of green economy, but handicraftsouvenir products will become one of our major industries as they fit into the "green economy".

The current petroleum-based economy that is slowly emerging as a threat to the survival of human civilization; It can be broken at any time by human will or reluctance! In such a scenario, conscious consumers around the world are turning to environmentally friendly, biodegradable products out of self-awareness. So many more good days are waiting for the handicrafts of Bangladesh in the future. We need to be prepared to take advantage of this; some of the ongoing problems in this sector need to be addressed.

There is a very important aspect of handicrafts which is completely different from other industries. Handicrafts as a tool for the development of Bangladesh's heritage, culture and poverty alleviation have been making significant contribution to the national economy since independence. At present millions of artisans are involved in this industry and their livelihood is being made through this industry. Our handicraft products are manufactured using 100% indigenous raw materials such as jute, hogla, date palm, palm leaf, leather goods, paper, terracotta, tile, embroidery, bamboo, cane, footwear, carpets etc. There is also a huge market for this industry at the local level. Handicrafts are an unconventional export sector with a very high level of labor. Which has many special features such as- a section of rural population especially women living in marginal and poverty line, are involved in handicraft production and directly benefit.

The size of the world market for handicrafts is about 717 billion dollars. The actual number and quantity of handicraft exports from Bangladesh is much higher; But the actual number of handicraft exports at the national level is low as there is no proper HS code for all handicraft products. The

real contribution of this sector to the GDP will emerge if all the categories of handicrafts are added according to the policy parameters of export and the complexity of HS code is solved.

Due to the prevalence of Covid-19, our handicraft market has expanded in the world market but our local entrepreneurs are facing severe adversity. Many are not able to sustain their business! As I said earlier, in order to harness the potential of the world market, we have to make arrangements to keep the entrepreneurs afloat. However, a number of steps have already been taken, including low-interest loans for small entrepreneurs. Now I think the steps need to be implemented properly.

In addition, despite the increase in demand for the souvenir product in the world market, the buyers have reduced the price more than before. Before Covid-19, exporters used to get 10 to 15 per cent profit but now it has come down to 3 to 5 per cent. In addition, the local handicraft market has been expanding at a rate of 15 to 20 per cent for several years; But it has been disrupted in Covid. In this situation, in the last financial year, 20 percent incentive was given for the export of jute products but only 10 percent was given for the export of handicrafts. Entrepreneurs have only 8 percent after deducting tax on it.

Even in such an adverse situation, it is hoped that our handicrafts will continue to be exported to the world market and its quantity will increase day by day. We firmly believe that if our entrepreneurs can be provided with the following facilities, then Bangladeshi handicrafts will be able to surpass the handicrafts of other countries and start a revolution in export earnings.

Finally, the history of culture, heritage and glory of the country and the nation in the practice and continuity of the handicraft society of Bangladesh to work for the significant development and expansion of Bangladesh so that the handicrafts and artisans of Bengal survive for ages in the light of air and nature of the Bengal.

## EXPORT DIVERSIFICATIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

Mirza Nurul Ghani Shovon, CIP  
President, NASCIB

Bangladesh is in the right path of growth and development trajectory towards achieving its vision. The United Nations (UN) has passed a recent resolution for recommending Bangladesh's graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC). It signifies that the economic and social indicators of development are in favor of Bangladesh to fulfill the requirements of LDC graduation. Besides, GDP growth rate and its performance in last decade has also made Bangladesh is one of the fastest growing economies in the region. However, the country's sustainable economic growth is significantly depending on the multiple factors namely, infrastructure, connectivity, industrialization, investment, export earnings, employment generation, market promotion and development, export diversification etc. In many cases, we have lots of limitations in those areas, but improvement has already been started. The industrial growth of Bangladesh is generally limited in a few of the sectors namely Readymade Garments (RMG) and textile, jute, leather, food and agro-products etc. It is necessity for the Bangladesh to make efforts on a balance growth of the economy through diversifications of industrial outputs export of products and services.

Historically, the Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs) and informal sector occupies a significant position in Bangladesh economy through its contributions to the GDP, diversifications of industrial base and much needed employment generation. According to the data of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 2017), the informal economies contribute 86% of employment generation in Bangladesh out of the total 60.83 million employed workforce. Besides, its share in the number of industrial units is over 98%. The informal sector has less or even limited recognition as a vehicle of economic growth of the country. In comparison of its contribution, informal sector is also constrained by the factors, such as lack of policy support, inadequate infrastructure, backdated and conventional technology, fragmented market connectivity, lack of awareness, access to finance etc. Despite its importance in the economy, positive measures on development of informal sector are seldom attempted by the agencies of government. The CMSMEs are contributed to diversifying products and services, domestic investment, industrial outputs, employment generation, export of goods etc. But its share in export performance is not as significant as expected.

The export performance of Bangladesh is heavily dependent on few of the sectors like RMG and textile, frozen foods, leather and leather goods, jute, light engineering, etc. Among them only RMG and textile occupies around 80% of export earnings in the fiscal year 2020-21 (source: EPB, 2021). The global challenges arise due to covid 19 pandemic also poses risks to the export development for Bangladeshi products in international destinations. Besides, LDC graduation will also create some challenges for exporting of goods and services in large destinations like Europe and US due to the imposition of duties and taxes. In order to overcome those challenges, Bangladesh should

focus on diversifications of products and services for enriching its export baskets so that potential risks on single source can be minimized. It should also explore diversified export destinations for Bangladeshi goods and services in the international markets where niches are exists.

In view of the effort of export diversifications, Bangladesh should focus on the CMSMEs for creating a foundation for reaping benefits in a very challenging conditions of the global economy. In many cases, CMSMEs products and services particularly handicrafts products, fashionable items, jute goods, foods, eco-friendly products etc. are doing well in domestic markets but many of them already attained some competencies and needs more supports so that they can gradually reach to the international markets. A systematic and holistic supports needed for the CMSMEs which can create enabling policy environment, capacity development, technology upgradation, access to finance, market linkages, skills development for them to grow and sustain. It is the necessity of time to provide concerted efforts by the government, development partners, private sectors for a systematic development of the CMSMEs so that it can gradually attain capacity to contribute to the endeavor of export diversifications of Bangladesh.

Finally, the CMSMEs are needed recognition as a vehicle for industrial development, product promotion and development, employment creation, export basket diversifications and sustainable economic development of the country. By the efforts of all agencies of the government and other relevant stakeholders, the vision 2041 of the present government can become a reality by augmenting sustainable economy through export diversifications.

## **EXPORT-LED GROWTH: A KEY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR BANGLADESH**

Zaidi Sattar  
Chairman, Policy Research Institute of Bangladesh (PRI)

### **Export performance in last 50 years**

The year 2021, the 50th anniversary of Bangladesh independence and 100th birth centenary of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, is also an important milestone in Bangladesh's journey as a global exporter to be reckoned with. At USD38.9 billion, our exports are just over 100 times the export value of USD380 million in 1972, and Bangladesh maintains the No.2 spot in global exports of readymade garments. Thanks to the perseverance of our export entrepreneurs and the supporting policies of the Government, Bangladesh exports have continued on a steady growth trajectory despite the many vicissitudes of the global economy in the past 50 years. With the long experience gained we expect the future to be brighter than the past.

Exports of goods and service have risen to become the key driver of the Bangladesh economy. Over the past quarter century, prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, Bangladesh recorded the fastest and most stable rate of GDP growth among developing countries. The rates of moderate and extreme poverty also came down dramatically alongside GDP growth suggesting interlinkages between the drivers of the two positive phenomena. The pivotal role of Government, supported by several of the world's most lauded NGOs, was key to the steady social and economic progress achieved through the decades. However, to keen observers of the Bangladesh economic scene the trigger that unleashed the forces of rapid economic growth would have to be the radical change of direction in trade policy (complemented by market orientation and deregulation) during much of the 1990s decade. Switching gears in trade policy in the 1990s, from an inward-looking import-substituting policy to an outward-looking export-oriented trade policy (export-led growth) `was by far the game changer that transformed the Bangladesh economy into one of the most dynamic and fastest growing developing economies in the world.

Export expansion became a key development strategy of Bangladesh starting from the 1990s. The notable industrial and trade policy innovation was the grant of duty-free importation of imported inputs for the nascent readymade garment industry along with back-to-back LC facility to cover import costs to be paid from export proceeds. Taking advantage of this facility, Desh garments, set up by a visionary civil servant, collaborated with the Korean firm, Daewoo, to launch a 100% export-oriented enterprise to access western markets under the multi-fiber arrangement (MFA) of 1974 that offered export quotas for Bangladesh. Thus was born Bangladesh's leading manufacturing sector that would exploit Bangladesh's comparative advantage in labor-intensive production creating millions of jobs, particularly for women.

Export-led growth- the right strategy for Bangladesh. For the \$400 billion Bangladesh economy, exports are and will continue to be the driver of jobs and growth. The export performance during the 1990s and the first 15 years of the 21st century registered double-digit annual growth rates, albeit on the back of one product group – readymade garments (RMG). With around 2 million young people entering the job market every year and an \$80 trillion global marketplace, Bangladesh has to break into new markets with old and new products to fulfil its vision of export-led growth and greater employment opportunities. Leveraging the vast global market for further export expansion and diversification is the surest way to create jobs and generate rapid growth of the economy.

Recognizing that Bangladesh's future industrial prospects will be intricately linked to the projected trends in (a) global and regional trade in a highly competitive environment, (b) the future of globalization, and (c) the evolution of trade policies determined by the transformation of manufacturing and services of the future, it is imperative to develop an integrated export strategy for future growth and job creation in Bangladesh building on the interplay of these three interlinked and strategic forces that can propel Bangladesh comfortably out of the Covid-19 slump and fuel rapid growth and economic recovery. A transformative national strategy is under way for shifting incentives in favor of exports rather than import substitutes catering to the limited domestic economy.

### **Appropriate trade policies are key to export success**

Unlike the RMG industry (which is 100% export oriented) non-RMG manufacturing exports also have domestic sales. As a first step, an export diversification strategy will need to sharply reduce the incentive bias of the tariff regime that favors domestic sales over exports. The Government is currently examining the scope for rationalizing the tariff structure in order to make exports more attractive. This measure can be supplemented by providing the non-RMG exporters the same duty-free import facility as the RMG exporters.

Proper management of the exchange rate to boost exports will have to be a major policy focus during the post-Covid recovery and rapid inclusive growth as envisioned under the 8th FYP.

Besides implementing these effective trade policies, some other improvements need to be made to strengthen the foundation of an export-led strategy in Bangladesh, such as, improvement in trade logistics, strengthening transport and electricity infrastructure, boosting service exports, harnessing remittance flows for development.

### **Export Challenges in 21st century**

#### **Courting FTA for Rapid Market Access Expansion**

For Bangladesh, an FTA could be an attractive proposition in the context of potential market losses due to preference erosion following LDC graduation in 2026. Post-LDC Bangladesh may have to negotiate a trading arrangement with the EU and post-Brexit United Kingdom to ensure

favourable access to these important markets. Bangladesh, with only one regional FTA (SAFTA) and no bilateral FTA in its armor, has fallen behind in this game of trade openness beyond the WTO. Two regional trading arrangements that hold tremendous potential for trade and investment are RCEP (ASEAN+) and CPTPP which together will constitute the bulk of the Asian market of the future.

### **Improving technology transfer and market access through FDI**

The 8FYP projects FDI to grow from less than 1% of GDP now to 3% of GDP by FY2025. A key strategic focus of the 8thFYP would be to accelerate FDI inflows into Bangladesh through a massive drive to improve the investment climate and strengthen the capabilities of BIDA to do policy-based research, advocacy and deliver speedy and efficient services to foreign investors.

Currently, Bangladesh faces the dual challenge of mobilizing more FDI and into the global value chain (GVC) operation. That is, its best chance of getting on the GVC bandwagon lies in aggressively courting FDI from multinationals that are seeking low-cost locations for producing parts and components or for final assembly within the framework of cross-border production integration. It needs to translate its RMG experience of FDI driven GVC on to other sectors like Footwear and Leather goods, electronics, light engineering, toys, plastics, and other sectors.

### **Improving the Investment Climate**

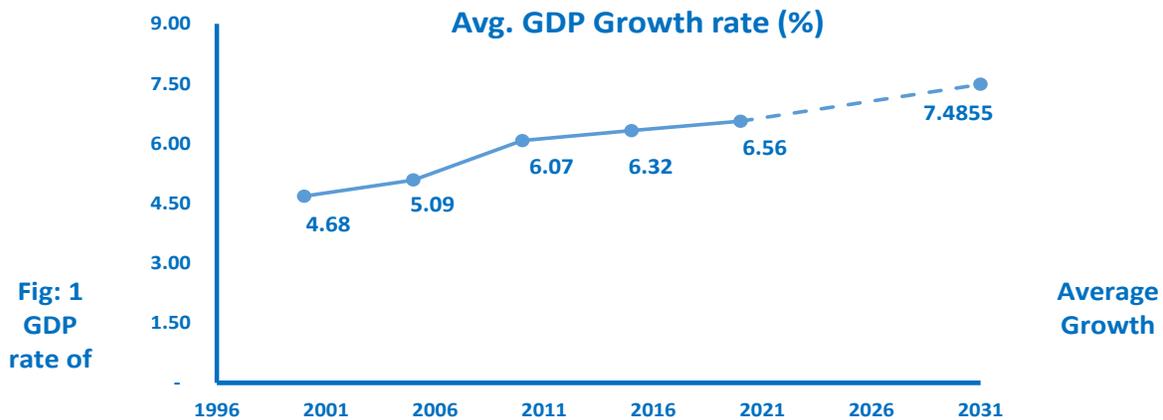
Attracting FDI requires a highly reliable and hospitable business environment. In order to improve its position in the Ease of Doing Business and Global Competitiveness rankings, Bangladesh can take inspiration from a country that had to go through reconstruction after a long and devastating conflict around the same time as our War of Independence – Vietnam. The country improved its ranking in the Ease of Doing Business from 104th in 2007 to 69th in 2019. The reasons behind this jump were the reforms which Hanoi undertook with regards to paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, access to credit and getting electricity.

The world market holds tremendous opportunities but poses significant competitive challenges. Bangladeshi entrepreneurs have shown remarkable vigour and resilience in the face of heavy odds. In the backdrop of several decades of superior export performance the new generation of exporters have gained experience and become highly adept to the evolving scenario in international trade of the 21st century. That bodes well for Bangladesh's future as a dynamic exporting nation with a future that is likely to be better than its past.

## BANGLADESH: A FASCINATING STORY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Md. Kamrul BariMIPA AFA  
Deputy Editor-in-Chief, IJMA  
And  
Enamul Hafiz Latifee  
Trade Economist, BASIS

Bangladesh, a country with 2.2% of the world’s population, has progressed to a level which has placed it in the world map as a “Role Model” for development through extraordinary macroeconomic management of the government, tremendous efforts from the private sector to cope with competitors from around the world and resilience of the people to win over every odd starting from devastating natural calamities ending up to the COVID – 19 pandemic. As data shows, the country’s GDP had been growing at a compound annual rate of 7.68% since its independence in 1971. Once called a basket case, now earns a per capita GNI of USD 2,554. Total export of the country stood at USD 45. 367 billion in June 2021, which is around 1.60 times of its 2013’s figure reflecting a 5.3% compound annual growth rate. Total import of the country has also seen a phenomenal compound annual growth of 7.05% over last 8 years, causing 2013’s import figure to grow to 1.70 times and reach USD 61.571 billion.



**Fig: 1**  
**GDP**  
**rate of**

**Bangladesh at every 5-year intervals (Source: The World Bank, Forecast is based on author’s own calculation)**

Ever rising trend of national income along with policy support from the government caused the country to develop an interesting Middle and Affluent Class Consumer (MAC) group. Honorable Prime Minister, Her Excellency Sheikh Hasina mentions that the MAC group of the country now contains more than 30 million people. Presenting the growth potential and commendable consumer market of the country, she further adds that mobile internet penetration will be 41% by 2025, 48% of the people will live in cities and towns by 2030, electricity consumption will drastically increase and the country will become the 26th largest economy by 2026 (echoing the projection of HSBC). Demographic dividends of the country have also become a primary force for development of Bangladesh. Around 2/3rd of the overall population of the country is aged 25 years and below. Such a young and energetic workforce is always an asset for every nation.

The visionary leadership of the honorable Prime Minister along with tremendous efforts from the private sector has caused the nation to also experience enviable development in the socio-economic front. According to the World Bank, Bangladesh had around 40% of its people living below the poverty line. This ratio has declined to around half and reached 24.3% within just 11 years. Malnutrition, however, is still high in Bangladesh. Studies indicate that mother's educational levels and family wealth have significant negative relationship with moderate and severe malnutrition for her children. Here comes the issue of female education. The country has had tremendous development in child and female education, too. 98% of all the children are getting enrolled in primary schools. Gender parity has also been achieved. Around 50.9 percent of all enrolled students were girls in 2016. This ratio, however, falls at higher levels of education.

To get a better idea about the progress of Bangladesh in the socio-economic front, a comparative analysis of the Human Development Index (HDI) data of the UNDP can be analyzed. As shown in the chart below, Bangladesh is ahead of India and Pakistan in terms of life expectancy among some of its major peer economies. But, in terms of expected and mean years of schooling, the country is only ahead of Pakistan. Of course, the country is well behind in all the components of HDI compared to the developed nations (GNI is not included in the table since the primary focus of the comparison is non-monetary developmental issues of HDI). It shows that the advancement in terms of education is still not good despite efforts from the Government and different international organizations. Steps such as: "taking different projects at the post graduate colleges of the country, development of selected private colleges with the help of information technology to improve the quality of education" scheme, Secondary Education Sector Investment Programme (Cesip), Generation Breakthrough Project (Phase-II), and others, the Government failed to fulfill its objective to impart quality, modern and effective education at every level.

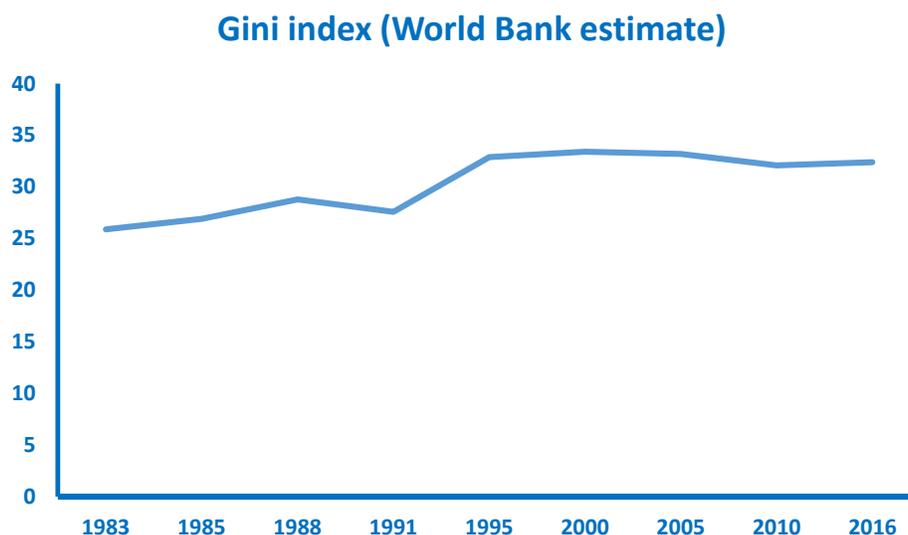
The Government has also adopted "Education Policy – 2010" with the objective of building thoughtful, rational, capable future leaders, secular, tolerant and patriotic citizens. Unfortunately, however, the policy itself is flawed in many dimensions to ensure that the objective is attained. For example, the policy offers a targeted student teacher ratio of 30:1, whereas the average of this ration in the USA is around 16:1 and the same in Malaysia and Singapore are around 11 – 12:1. Practically speaking, this ratio in Bangladeshi educational institutions is much higher than what is mentioned in the policy. Therefore, the students do not get appropriate attention and quality education at schools, colleges and even in the universities. Furthermore, UN data shows that more than 90% of the schools in Bangladesh do not have internet connections depriving the students the opportunity to get free and high-quality educational materials.

Apart from these basic issues, another important concern is setting the right objective at the education policy. Finland, for example, sets "Learning how to learn" as one of their most important objectives for education. I am citing this example since Finland arguably has the best education system in the world. Our progresses, as mentioned earlier, is not negligible though. However, compared to Finland, we have a long way to go.

**Table: 1 Comparative analysis of HDI data of selected countries**

Country	Life Expectancy (yrs) SDG 3	Expected Years of Schooling (yrs) SDG 4.3	Mean Years of Schooling SDG 4.6	HDI value	Rank
Norway	82.4	18.1	12.9	0.957	1
Hong Kong	84.9	16.9	12.3	0.949	4
Australia	83.4	22	12.7	0.944	8
Singapore	83.6	16.4	11.6	0.938	11
UK	81.3	17.5	13.2	0.932	13
USA	78.9	16.3	13.4	0.926	17
UAE	78	14.3	12.1	0.89	31
Sri Lanka	77	14.1	10.6	0.782	72
China	76.9	14	8.1	0.761	85
Viet Nam	75.4	12.7	8.3	0.704	117
India	69.7	12.2	6.5	0.645	131
Bangladesh	72.6	11.6	6.2	0.632	133
Pakistan	67.3	8.3	5.2	0.557	154

Another important area to look into is the matter of inequality. As figure 2 shows, income inequality of the country has had a somewhat stable journey since 1995. The Gini Index hovered around 32 since then. Once compared with other peers as well as developed economies, we can say that Bangladesh has really fared well in terms of inequality. We had the lowest value of Gini index when compared against Vietnam, China, Sri Lanka and the USA (Table 2). Therefore, it is only fair to conclude that the development of the country, at least as much as the data shows, were comparatively inclusive if compared against some selected economies. However, it is important to remember that as per the suggestions of the Inverted U hypothesis, inequality may increase with economic growth. Therefore, adequate policy supports are needed to ensure that it does not happen moving forward.



**Fig: 2 Gini trend of Bangladesh (World Bank Estimate)**

**Table: 2 Comparative analysis of Gini index of selected countries**

Country Name	Gini Index in 2016
Bangladesh	32.4 Vietnam
Vietnam	35.3
China	38.5
Sri Lanka	39.3
United States	41.1

Bangladesh has also had tremendous infrastructural development in the recent past. Nominal expenditure of the country in FY 2020 rose by 6.1 percent (y-o-y). Like all other sectors, this sector also has taken a hit of the COVID – 19 induced shocks. Development expenditure reduced in the fourth quarter, as major infrastructure projects were also delayed due to the movement and travel restrictions. However, with the lifting of the lockdown and implementation of mass vaccination, normalcy is gradually returning. In the most recent national budget, a few mega development projects like the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Construction, the Rooppur nuclear power plant construction, Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport Expansion, etc. have received the highest priority. Around USD 5.5 Billion have been allocated in these projects so far.

These advancements of Bangladesh have offered its countrymen with the pride of LDC graduation to be realized in the year 2026. The economy of the country has also become the 38th largest one in the world (in nominal terms) and 30th largest in the world in terms of PPP (The world bank). The graduation, however, has brought about a plethora of challenges starting from loss of duty-free quota-free facilities, requirement of export product and destination diversification, reduced access to grants and low-cost financing, elimination of cash incentives and subsidies among many others. The country is also vulnerable to climate change. These issues have placed the country in a really challenging state requiring the think tanks, policy makers and the researchers to identify probable remedies.

Despite these challenges, it is needless to say that the ever-growing MAC consumer group, rising GNI, stable income inequality, high demographic dividends and lucrative incentives to the traders and investors of the world has surely made Bangladesh an attractive destination for world businesses. The socio-economic picture of the country, as mentioned in this article, also presents with ample opportunities for service sectors and non-profit organizations of the world to come and offer their services to fulfill their own objectives. Bangladesh, is therefore, no longer a basket case. It has rather turned itself into a “Land of opportunities”. Quite a transformation, indeed.

## **FUTURE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF BANGLADESH**

A.H.M Habibur Rahman  
Director, Paramount Textile Ltd

### **Economic History of Bangladesh**

Bangladesh has made some remarkable strides in economic development over the last five decades and is now considered as one of the fastest growing economies in the world. With a growing middle class, Bangladesh attained the World Bank's lower-middle income status in 2015 with a GNI per capita of \$1,190, which grew to \$2,554 in 2021. The country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased a relatively healthy to 6.1 percent and The GDP growth that the country saw the last time was in FY 2001-02, which was 4.36 percent, according to data from the BBS. GDP growth was 5.24 percent in FY-20, 8.13 percent in FY-19, 7.86 percent in FY-18 and 7.28 percent in FY-17. The country's remittance earnings hit record \$24.78 billion in the just concluded fiscal year 2020-21 with the country's foreign reserve exceeding \$ 46 billion. The inflow of remittance in FY-2021 is 36.07 per cent or \$ 6.57 billion higher than the \$ 18.21 billion remittance received in the previous fiscal year. Bangladesh has enjoyed consistent annual GDP growth of over six percent since 2005, with an exception in 2020 as the economy slowed because of the COVID-19 outbreak.

In the beginning of Bangladesh economy was only agriculture oriented. At that time Bangladesh is an export oriented country by focusing on textile & RMG sector, Cement, Leather Products, Pharmaceuticals , Ceramic Tableware Products , Plastic Products, Software & IT Solutions, Agro Products, Jute and Jute Products etc. among others. At present Bangladesh export economy dominated by RMG sector and its 2nd largest RMG exporter in the world after chain.

### **Why Invest in Bangladesh**

There is substantial scope for foreign exporter's companies to enter into the market and invest in RMG & Textile sectors. Lowest wages rate play the key role for encouraging the foreign investors. Except that Bangladesh Government provide Tax Exemption facility for both local and foreign investors in specific areas, increasing use of technology, developed infrastructure and human resources, installing deepest sea port with upgraded technology, improved law and order situation, modernized laws relating to business and investment keeping in the view of the international practices and requirements of globalization, setting up Export processing Zones (EPZ) in private and publicly across the country where favourable facilities/assistance and investment friendly government policies and attractive incentive package are available on export, uninterrupted power supply, sufficient gas supply are provided to the potential investors both Bangladeshi and foreigners. Geographical location of Bangladesh is favourable for inspiring the investors to invest in the country.

## Future of Textile Industry

However due to the Global politics China may loses its competitiveness further, besides Bangladesh will emerge as the next Textile & RMG hot spot. The competitive prices, available capacities and supplier capabilities, investment friendly government policies will help to make a strong position among the foreigners investor.

Our most of the buyer of RMG sector are from USA, European & Japan. To maintain existing & diversified global market Bangladesh government provide train-up our human resources and adopt modern technology time to time. On the other hand Bangladesh have efficient/skill human resources those who are consciously work with product development and to capture new market by offering diversified product to existing & potential buyer.

Demand of non-cotton apparel is huge around the world. Moreover, most of the apparel in Bangladesh is cotton based. So, it is a great opportunity for Bangladesh by increasing investment in non-cotton apparel to capture wide range global market. Bangladesh is a least developed country, its textile and clothing exports enter in the many countries quota-free and duty-free. This concession, together with low labour costs provides the garment and Textile sector with a strong competitive advantage.

Harvesting rain water and solar energy and utilising them in a circular economic chain in the factory, wise combination of natural and artificial ventilation additionally help the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design factories to save artificial energy use and carbon emissions. The renowned global retailers and major brands place work orders at a relatively higher prices (the green factory owners enjoy advantageous negotiation benchmark for better prices from their customers) to the Bangladeshi factories and have been comfortable to do business with them. The green initiatives have been helping Bangladeshi textile and apparel factories to brighten the country image and the industry sector which in turn help export growth of the sector despite the global economic recessions and Covid-19 pandemic.

# FDI IN BANGLADESH: NEED SOURCING AND SECTORAL DIVERSIFICATION

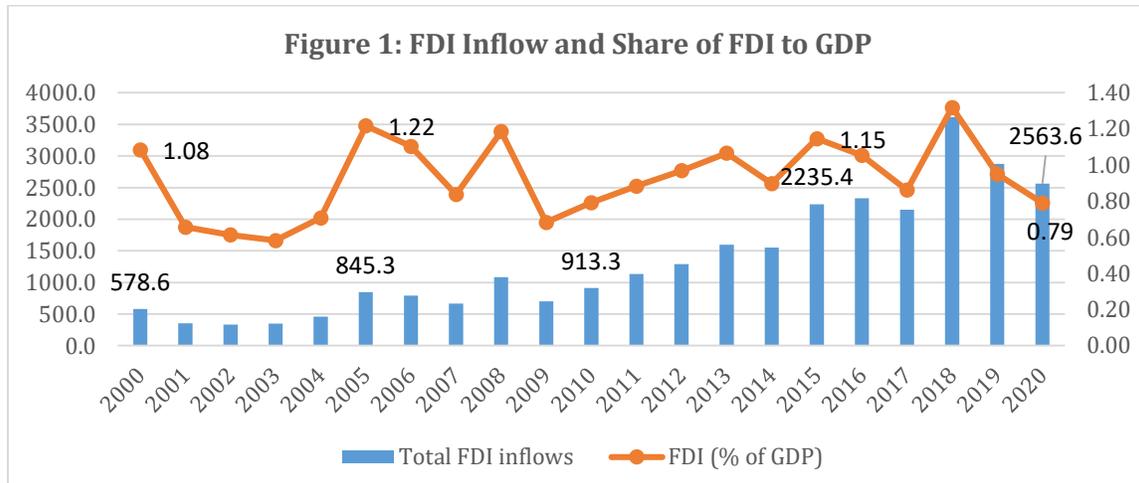
Dr Khondaker Golam Moazzem  
Research Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD)

## 1. Introduction

Although foreign direct investment (FDI) has been considered a major source of capital, technology and access to key markets, its importance has not be so strongly felt in Bangladesh. The FDI-GDP ratio over the last two decades remained at a meagre level (around 1.00 per cent). More importantly, the ratio has declined in recent years and reached as low as 0.79 per cent in 2020. The FDI-GDP ratio in Bangladesh is behind that of India (1.8%), Pakistan (0.8%) and Sri Lanka (0.9%); Maldives is way forward in getting FDI where FDI-GDP ratio is as high as 16.9%. Historically, FDI in Bangladesh is largely concentrated to limited number of sectors – energy and power, telecommunications, banking and finance – a set of capital-intensive and domestic-market oriented sectors. In other words, FDI has taken little to no interest on sectors where the country expects foreign capital such as export-oriented and labor-intensive sectors. Why Bangladesh could not attract FDI significantly in targeted sectors and activities in alignment with its long term development objectives?

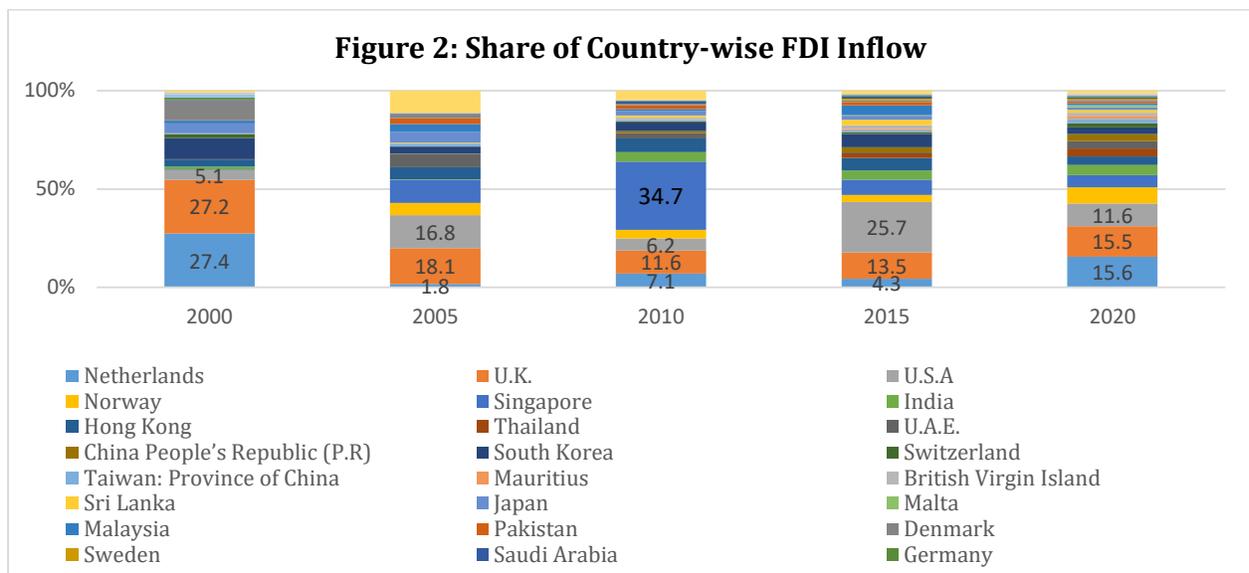
## 2. FDI Flow and FDI Stock: A Review

The FDI flow in Bangladesh has advanced at a slow pace (Figure 1). The US\$1 billion of FDI flow was touched first time in 2008; it reached the US\$2 billion mark after seven years (2015) and reached a US\$ 3billion mark rather quickly within three years (2018). However, the pace of rise discontinued afterwards and declined in the following years and reached US\$2.5 billion in 2020. Despite the rise in absolute value of FDI, this rise was slower compared to the rise of the GDP over the years. In other words, the contribution of FDI remained at a lower level in the GDP. The policy regime of FDI – Foreign Direct Investment Act (FDI) 1980 has been formulated well-before other private sector laws/acts. The FDI policy regime of Bangladesh is regarded as one of the most liberal policy regimes in South Asia. However, Bangladesh could not take the advantage of its liberal policy regime. In fact, India's FDI regime is regarded more conservative compared to that of Bangladesh – but India has been increasingly attracting overwhelming share of South Asia's FDI which is as high as 77% of total FDI flow. In other words, FDI policy regime in Bangladesh perhaps is one of the necessary requirements for attracting FDI but the policy alone cannot meet the 'sufficient' requirement. The investors abroad calls for other requirements which may not be available or ready in Bangladesh. More specifically, Bangladesh through its investment package for foreign investors may not attract FDI when other countries have been offering better package and facilities where investors could consider better long term return.



Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2021

Bangladesh’s FDI flow is overwhelmingly dependent on few countries which targets few capital-intensive sectors (Figure 2). Major FDI sourcing countries include Netherlands, Norway, USA and United Kingdom. The share of top 3 FDI sourcing countries in 2000 was 59.2 per cent which was 46.4% in 2005, 53.4% in 2010, 47% in 2015 and 42.7% in 2020. Over time the share of top 3 countries has been decelerated, though these countries still possessed a major share of FDI inflow. In other words, a number of other countries have been contributing to FDI inflow in Bangladesh. In recent years, investments have been increasing from a number developing countries which include Honk Kong, China, India, Thailand, UAE, South Korea and Mauritius. However, the share of these countries in overall FDI inflow is still less than 5%. Despite that, the FDI regime appears to experience a structural shift not only in terms of diversification of sourcing of FDI but also diversification of sectors of investment.



Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2021

FDI stock in Bangladesh reached 19.4 billion at the end of 2019 (Table1). Since 2015, FDI stock has sharply increased in the country. USA has the highest FDI stock in Bangladesh (20.2%)

followed by UK (13%), Netherlands (13%) and Singapore (7.8%). Within South Asia, India has a noticeable share of FDI stock (3.5%) followed by Sri Lanka (2.1%) - however, the stock is still far behind a billion \$ mark. Other South Asian countries have lower shares of FDI including Pakistan (US\$222 million). In other words, FDI in Bangladesh from South Asian countries is yet to target investment to expedite regional value chain integration particularly that with India. Similarly, FDI in Bangladesh is yet to be associated with Asia's production network including China, Vietnam, Thailand and Korea. Given the lack of regional production network in Bangladesh along with important South Asian countries (e.g. India) and South East Asian (Thailand and Vietnam) and East Asian countries (China, Korea), Bangladesh's importance as parent of regional investment network is very low. Hence, production network-based investments requiring assured and timely supply of raw materials, intermediate products with quality and standards and with low tariff and non-tariff barriers expressed limited interest to invest in Bangladesh.

Foreign investment in Bangladesh is overwhelmingly dominated by reinvested earnings and relatively less by equity capital (Table 1). Such a structure of investment can be explained in two ways. First, higher reinvested earnings indicates that foreign companies working in Bangladesh has found Bangladesh as an important source of profit and earnings and thereby has been undertaking reinvestment for further expansion of their investment in Bangladesh. Second, a relatively lower share of equity capital in recent years portray that Greenfield investment and new investment in Bangladesh is low. In other words, investing in Bangladesh by new companies is not so easy. This means that foreign companies find huge entry barriers in investing here.

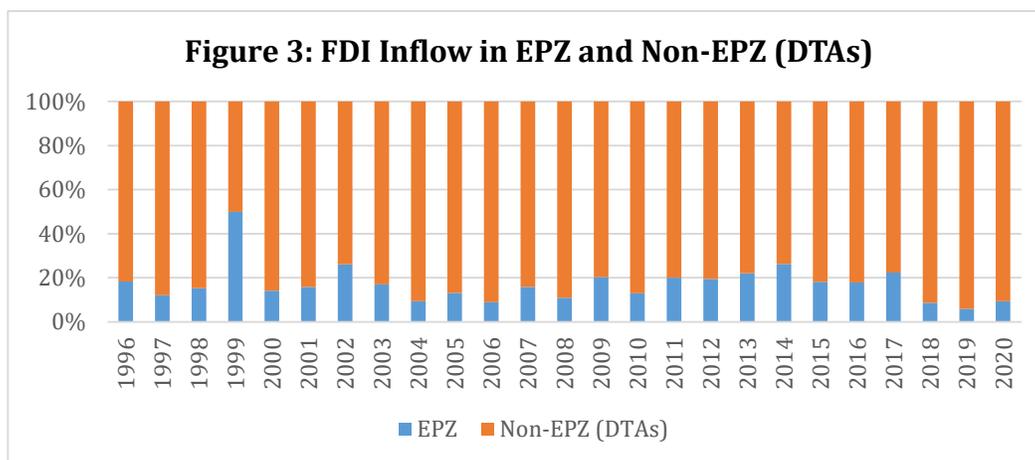
**Table 1: Structure of FDI Flow**

Component	Equity Capital	Reinvested earnings	Intra-company Loans	Total Inflows
1996	30.1	52.5	17.4	100.0
2001	66.0	18.3	15.7	100.0
2006	63.6	33.4	3.0	100.0
2011	38.0	43.1	18.9	100.0
2016	39.1	52.1	8.8	100.0
2020	32.9	61.1	6.1	100.0

Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2021

Foreign companies usually intends on starting with a small capital base in different sectors (less than US\$5 million). Such a low-base companies usually require ready facilities in terms of land, building, human resources, utility services and linkage with markets. Most importantly, these investors require local sourcing facilities for raw materials, intermediate products and capital machineries. Unfortunately, Bangladesh's domestic suppliers of raw materials and capital machineries are often not of international standards and lacks reliability and confidence in pursuing business for unknown foreign investors. These investors do not get adequate information and data regarding the size of the market, market risks, main market players, possible scopes for partnership and collaboration. Thus, foreign companies often prefer to invest in EPZs where necessary facilities are readily available (Figure 3). It is important to note that Bangladesh's investment facilities should be developed for small scale FDIs who usually like all facilities available.

On the other hand, large scale investments in petroleum, power, mining and telecommunication sectors preferred to invest because of having high return and limited market players and high entry barriers. Moreover, these investments often do not confront adverse effect of political, economic and social unrest because of having less engagement with people and often the investment areas are remotely located. Such large scale investment in labour intensive manufacturing sectors is difficult to attract for Bangladesh because of having risks of uncertainty through political, social and other reasons. Hence, Bangladesh needs to attract small and medium scale investment in the manufacturing sector targeting both domestic and international markets.



Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2021

### 3. FDI in Different Sectors

A major compositional change in FDI flow has been observed over the years (Table 2). In early 2000, the higher share of FDI was targeted to capital-intensive infrastructure development sectors – power, gas and petroleum (52% in 2000). The share of FDI in the power and energy sector has reduced afterwards and its share in 2020 was 24%. On the other hand, the share of manufacturing FDI did not see major changes – however, within the sub-sector major changes happened. The share of investment in food processing has significantly increased – from less than 5% in early 2000s to 13% in 2020. Such a rise in investment is targeted to domestic food market where domestic consumption of processed products have been increasing because of rising per capita income (from US\$418 in 2000 to US\$1969 in 2020 – a rise of 4.7 times within 20 years). With the rise in per capita income in the coming years the share of FDI in food processing industries is likely to rise.

The share of FDI in textiles and garments have declined over the years – from 19.9% in 2000 to 10.6% in 2020. Despite the rise in global market share of export of RMG products, such a decline in FDI portray a major weaknesses in FDI policy regime for textiles and apparels sector. In fact, FDI in textiles and apparels have long been discouraged informally both by the public and private sector outside EPZ areas (i.e, domestic tariff areas, DTAs). There is a tendency among the local stakeholders to keep the textiles and apparels sector of Bangladesh under the dominance of local investors. Because of long negligence, the RMG sector is now suffering with limited product-base

in global market. While attracting FDI, Vietnam has made the textiles and apparels sector globally competitive and well-diversified. Lack of sufficient FDI in textiles and apparels sector has adverse effect in other ways including lack of competitiveness outside limited product basket.

**Table 2: FDI in Different Sectors**

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Total FDI Inflow	578.6	845.3	913.3	2235.4	2563.6
1. Agriculture & Fishing	2.6	0.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
2. Mining & Quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3. Power, Gas & Petroleum	52.0	24.6	10.1	25.7	24.1
4. Manufacturing	33.4	25.9	26.1	37.6	34.9
<i>i) Food Products</i>	4.2	0.0	1.4	5.6	13.0
<i>ii) Textiles &amp; Wearing</i>	19.9	11.4	15.9	19.8	10.6
<i>iii) Pharmaceuticals &amp; Chemicals</i>	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.9
<i>iv) Metal &amp; Machinery Products</i>	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
<i>v) Vehicle &amp; Transport Equipment</i>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
<i>vi) Fertilizer</i>	0.7	7.2	0.5	1.4	0.7
<i>vii) Cement</i>	2.9	5.4	1.0	1.4	1.2
<i>viii) Leather &amp; Leather Products</i>	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.2
<i>ix) Mfg (Others)</i>	4.8	1.2	5.1	6.5	5.1
5. Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.4
6. Trade & commerce	9.2	15.4	20.4	18.8	18.3
<i>i) Trading</i>	0.3	0.0	0.2	3.6	4.7
<i>ii) Banking</i>	6.8	13.9	17.9	13.9	11.8
<i>iii) Insurance</i>	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.5
<i>iv) NBFi</i>	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.3
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	0.9	33.4	39.5	11.6	10.5

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<i>i) Telecommunication</i>	0.9	33.0	39.4	11.4	10.1
<i>ii) Transport, Storage &amp; Others</i>	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3
<i>8. Services</i>	1.8	0.4	2.4	3.9	4.9
<i>i) Hotel &amp; Restaurant</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>ii) Clinical</i>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
<i>iii) Computer Software &amp; IT</i>	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.4
<i>iv) Other Service</i>	1.5	0.4	1.8	3.3	3.1
9. Other Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7

Source: Bangladesh Bank, 2021

The investment in trade and commerce particularly in banking has significantly increased over the years. These banks have been helping to pursue international trade and commerce smoothly in the backdrop of weak local banking sector and their repute in the international financial market. Telecommunication is the most important sector in post 2000 where Bangladesh has been able to attract significant FDI. However, once its share reached to as high as 39.4% in 2010 and afterwards its share has been declining and now reached to only 10.1% in 2020.

A number of emerging FDI sectors have been noticed. These include pharmaceuticals and chemicals, trading, insurance, other services, clinical services, computer software and IT etc. In other words, Bangladesh would be able to attract investment in number of sectors where significant opportunities for generation of skilled employment and export would be possible.

#### 4. State of Policies, Institutions and Infrastructure Facilities for FDI

A number of public authority is responsible for ensuring necessary infrastructure facilities for foreign investors. These include Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA), Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA), Bangladesh Economic Zones Authority (BEZA), Bangladesh High-Tech Park Authority, Bangladesh Telecom Regularity Authority, Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources. A number of ministries and departments are responsible for providing different facilities such as Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Ministry of Industry, Department of Environment, and Securities and Exchange Commission. FDI regime is directly and indirectly influenced by FDI Act, Industrial Policy, Import Policy Order, Export Policy, Bangladesh Labour Act, Bangladesh Labour Rules, EPZ Act, BEZA Act, BNBC, Fire Service Act, Boiler Act and BTRC Act. Despite having so many institutions and acts, investors often complained about bureaucratic bottleneck as a major constraint for doing business in Bangladesh. The most important example here is BIDA's one stop service (OSS) which has been legally binding after the enactment of OSS Act. However, BIDA has yet to ensure major investment related utility and other services under its OSS umbrella. Thus, the investors still need long approval process, wastages of time and resources, face harassment and corruption to initiate the business. The World Bank led initiative of ease of doing business once targeted to reduce the bureaucratic bottleneck

by reducing the requirement of documents and approvals and making it easier. However, it did not make much progress before the ease of doing business index initiative has been stopped by World Bank in 2019.

## 5. Conclusion

Bangladesh's future in FDI is mainly in domestic market with the rising per capita income. Hence, Bangladesh should focus on consumer goods, personal goods, pharma and medicine, different services, and raw materials production through domestic and foreign investment. The future sourcing countries should be South East Asia and East Asian manufacturing MNCs who are interested to invest in the above-mentioned sectors. A second level of opportunity will be on raw material, intermediate product and capital machinery production for different manufacturing and capital goods industry. In this context, Bangladesh should target investors specialized in these products and services particularly those who have experience investing in developing countries such as those of China, Thailand, Vietnam, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, India, UAE and Saudi Arabia. Investors of developed countries such as those of European Countries would be interested to invest in large scale capital intensive sectors such as renewable energy development, smart grid, motor vehicle, battery operated motor vehicle, waste recycling, industrial pollution management, low-carbon technologies, urban city development etc.

Bangladesh should effectively make its FDI regime open – not only those in paper. All public institutions and private associations should come forward to welcome FDI with a view to enhance their competitiveness by getting newer technologies, know-how and market linkages. All services which are targeted by BIDA under OSS should be immediately come under its umbrella. There is a vested group under different public institutions who do not want to come under BIDA's OSS in order to continue their dominance for various reasons. The Prime Minister's Office should immediately give directives to accommodate those public institutions under BIDA's OSS. Foreign investors have to fight to get access to all kinds of utility permits and connections – such barriers need to be reduced immediately.

The SEZs and EPZs which is being developed by the government need to ensure that all kinds of facilities are readily available. Most importantly, investors need all facilities under a package – so that they can start their factories in operation in a timely manner. Authorities will assure not only physical facilities but also ensure soft infrastructure facilities such as availability of skilled professionals, workers, local suppliers, logistic facilities, banking facilities, safety and security services etc.

We have to realize that most of the Asian countries have well-developed infrastructure and services and packaged services available. An investor will chose the location where s/he finds to be most comfortable for his/her investment with high return and long term prospect and future. Our efforts should be developed facilities at par with Asian Standard to attract more FDI in the future.

## NATIONAL EXPORT TROPHY WINNERS FOR THE FY 2017-2018

The following companies has been selected as the best exporter for the award of “Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Export Trophy” on the basis of highest export earnings for the FY 2017-2018 as per Gaget Notification No-26.0000.103.49.003.19.139, Dt: 29.07.2021:

	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Sector	Trophy Class
The best exporter company	Zaber & Zubayer Fabrics Ltd. Adamjee Cort, Main Building (4 <sup>th</sup> Floor) 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-9578401	Home and specialized textiles	Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Export Trophy

The following organizations have been selected to present national export trophies based on different products and sectors on the basis of export earnings in the financial year 2017-2018:

### (1) Commodity Sector: Readymade Garments (Woven):

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Rifat Garments Ltd. 387, (South), Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka.	Gold
02	AKM Knitwear Ltd. 14No. Gedda, Karnapara, Ulail, Savar, Dhaka. Phone: 7743598-604	Silver
03	Tarashima Apparels Ltd. 822/3, Begum Rokeya Sharani, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka. Phone: +88-02-9023757	Bronze

### (2) Commodity Sector: Readymade Garments(Knitwear):

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Square Fashions Limited Square Center, 48 Mohakhali C/A, Dhaka. Phone: +88-02-9859007	Gold
02	Four H Fashions Limited 778 DT Road, Askarabad Double Mooring, Chittagong. Phone: 2520062	Silver
03	GMS Composite Knitting Ind. Ltd. House-110, Road-6, New DOHS Mohakhali, Dhaka-1206. Phone: +88-02-8837037-38	Bronze

(3) Commodity sector: All types of yarn :

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Badsha Textiles Ltd. Confidence Center (9th floor), Kha-9, Pragati Sharani, Shahjadpur, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212. Phone: 01844083704	Gold
02	Kamal Yarn Limited Confidence Center (9th floor), Kha-9, Pragati Sharani, Shahjadpur, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212. Phone: 01844083704	Silver
03	Nice Cotton Ltd. Factory: South Pansail, Kashimpur, Gazipur. Phone: 9852351-53	Bronze

(4) Commodity Sector: Textile Fabrics :

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Envoy Textiles Ltd. (5-8) Floor, 18/E, Lake Circus Kalabagan, West Panthapath, Dhaka-1205. Phone: +88-02-9102583-90	Gold
02	Noman Weaving Mills Ltd. Adamjee Court, 115-120 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-9578401-2	Silver
03	Four H Dyeing and Printing Ltd. Arakan Road, Word No: 06, Color Pool, Chapra, Patia, Chittagong. Phone: 01678779988	Bronze

(5) Commodity sector: Home and specialized textiles:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Zaber & Zubayer Fabrics Ltd. Adamjee Kot, Main Building (4 <sup>th</sup> Floor) 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-956401	Gold
02	ACS Textiles (Bangladesh) Ltd. Tetlabo, Rupganj, Narayanganj. Phone: 09606500445	Silver

#### (6) Commodity sector: Territoria:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Noman Terry towel Mills Ltd. Adamjee Court, Main Building, (4th Floor), 115-120, Motijheel B / A, Dhaka. Phone: +88-02-9578401-02	Gold

#### (7) Commodity sector: Frozen food:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	BD Sea Food Ltd., Taher Tower (8th floor), 10 Gulshan North C/A Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-9849422	Gold
02	MUC Foods Ltd. BSIC Industrial City, Jhumjhumur, Jessore. Phone: +88-0421-6016	Silver
03	Jalalabad Frozen Foods Ltd. City Palace (2nd Floor), 16, Haji Mohsin Road, Khulna. Phone: 2630075/76	Bronze

#### 8) Commodity sector: Raw jute:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	International Jute Traders 95, Motijheel C/A, Ibrahim Chamber (2nd Floor), Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-9563472	Gold

#### 9) Commodity sector: Jute products

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Akij Jute Mills Ltd., Akij House, 198 Bir Uttam Mir Shawkat Road, Gulshan, Dhaka. Phone: 9604311031	Gold
02	The Golden Fiber Trade Center Ltd. 109, Masjid Road, Old DOHS, Banani, Dhaka. Phone: +88-02-813301-04	Silver

#### 10) Commodity sector: Leather (crust / finished)

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Apex Tannery Ltd. BSIC Leather Industrial City, Harindhara, Hemayetpur, Savar, Dhaka-1340. Phone: 01711525639	Gold

(11) Commodity sector: Leather products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Picard Bangladesh Limited Skylark Point, Suite No. 9J1, 24 / A Vijay Nagar, Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-9354993	Gold
02	ABC Foot Wear Industries Ltd. Jirabo, Ashulia, Savar, Phone: 01711820747	Silver
03	BBJ Leather Goods Ltd. House: 2/4, Block-A, Mohammadpur Housing Estate, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-12107.	Bronze

(12) Commodity Sector-12: Footwear (All):

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Bay-Footwear Limited TCB Building, 1st Kawran Bazar, 8th Floor, Dhaka. Phone: +88-02-8189302-3	Gold
02	FB Footwear Limited Suite-B-3, Level-5, House-6, Road-109, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-55069944	Silver
03	Alliance Leather Goods and Footwear Limited Chandra Tech, Satar Kul, Badda, Dhaka-1212. Phone: 01625119703	Bronze

(14) Commodity sector: Agricultural products (excluding tobacco):

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Mansur General Trading Limited 56/57, Motijheel C/A, Sharif Mansion (6th Floor), Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-9586356	Gold
02	Heritage Enterprise Taher Tower (8th Floor), 10 Gulshan North C/A, Gulshan-2, Dhaka	Silver
03	Abdullah Trading 19C/ 1, East Nayatola, Magbazar, Dhaka-1217. Phone: 01819217084	Bronze

(15) Commodity sector: Agro-processing products (excluding tobacco products):

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Pran Dairy Ltd. Pran RFL Center,105, Madhya Badda, Dhaka, Phone: 88-02-9881792	Gold
02	Pran Agro Limited Pran RFL Center,105, Madhya Badda, Dhaka, Phone: +88-02-9860627	Silver
03	Habiganj Agro Limited Pran RFL Center,105, Madhya Badda, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-9881792	Bronze

(17) Commodity sector: Handicraft products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Karuponno Rangpur Ltd. House: 74/A, Road-1, JNC Road, Dakshin Gupta Para, Kotwali, Rangpur-5400, Mobile: 01749504824	Gold
02	Classical Handmade Products BD 26, Baitul Aman Mosque Complex, Inner Circular Road, Motijheel, Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-52168001	Silver
03	BD Creation 28-29, Maizgaon, Pubail, Joydevpur Road, Pubail, Gazipur-1712. Mob: 01980100100	Bronze

(19) Commodity sector: Plastic products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Bengal Plastics Limited Unit-3 Bengal House, 75 Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-9888248-9	Gold
02	All Plast Bangladesh Ltd. Pran RFL Center, 105 Madhya Badda, Dhaka.	Silver
03	Tanvir Polymer Industries Ltd. Fresh Villa, House-15, Road-34, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02- 9889490	Bronze

(20) Commodity sector: Ceramic material:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Shine Pukur Ceramics Limited Bell Tower (Level-12), 19 Dhanmondi A / A, Road No-1, Dhaka-1205. Phone: 8618220	Gold
02	Artisan Ceramics Limited House No-16, Road No-7, Sector-1, Uttara, Dhaka, Phone: +880-2- 48963588	Silver

(21) Commodity Sector: Light Engineering:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	M/s. Uniglory Bicycle Component Ltd. 186, Shanta Western Tower, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road, Tejgaon Shi/A, Dhaka-1206. Phone: +88-02- 8879121-4	Gold
02	Rangpur Metal Industries Limited Unit-2 Pran RFL Center, 105 Madhya Badda, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-9881792	Silver

(22) Commodity sector: Electrical and electronics products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Energypack Engineering Limited Energy Center (1st and 2nd Floor) 25 Tejgaon, 1/A, Dhaka-1208. Phone: +88-02-8879395	Gold
02	BRB Cable Industries Ltd. BSCIC Industrial City, Kushtia, Phone: 58617610-11	Silver

(24) Commodity sector: Other manufactured products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	BSRM Steels Limited Ali Mansion, 1207/1099, Sadarghat Road, Chittagong. Phone: 031-2854901-10	Gold
02	Marine safety systems, Plot-B-28, Block-A, BSIC, Industrial Area, Sagarika Road, Chittagong. Phone: 031-2773892	Silver
03	Asia Metal Marine Service Sagarika Road, Janata Market, Pahartali Chittagong. Phone: 031-2773187	Bronze

(25) Commodity sector: Pharmaceutical products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Square Pharmaceuticals Limited Square Center, 48, Mohakhali Commercial Area, Dhaka-1212. Phone: 9859006	Gold
02	Beximco Pharmaceuticals Ltd. 17, Dhanmondi, Road-2, Dhaka-1205, Phone: +88-02-58611001-6	Silver

(26) Commodity sector: 100% Bangladeshi owned ('C' category) garment industry (knit and oven) based EPZ:

Sector Based Sl. No.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Universal Jeans Limited Plot-9-11, Sector-6/A, CEPZ, Post-Port, Chittagong., Phone: 01711749942	Gold
02	Pacific Jeans Limited Plot-14-19, Sector-5, Chittagong EPZ, Chittagong, Phone: 01711749942	Silver

(27) Commodity sector: Factory in EPZ area, 100% Bangladeshi owned ('C' category) other goods and services Sector:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Fardin Accessories Ltd. 95/4 Harnath Ghosh Road, Chawkbazar, Dhaka.Ph: +880-02-9634484-85	Gold
02	R. M. Interlinings Limited R.M. Center, 119, Sheikh Mujib Road, Chittagong, Phone: +88031-727017	Silver

(29) Commodity sector: Packaging and Accessories products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Montrims Limited Siam Tower, House-15, Dhaka Mymensingh Road, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka-1230. Phone: +88-02-9298508-12	Gold
02	M. & U. Packaging Ltd. 49, Sarwardi Avenue, Block-K, Baridhara, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-9890465	Silver
03	Uniglory Packaging Industries Ltd. 16, Shanta Western Tower, Tejgaon-Gulshan Link Road, Tejgaon I/ A, Dhaka-1208. Phone: +88-02-8879388-89	Bronze

(30) Commodity sector: Other primary products:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Orchid Trading Corporation 26, Tararatch Main Road, Ward: 05, Block: C, Nishad Nagar, Turag, Dhaka-1230, Phone: +88-02-48954053	Gold
02	Eco Fresh International House-23, Road-16, Sector-12, Uttara, Dhaka-1230. Phone: +88-02-55087083	Silver
03	Bang Chung Trade & Tourism (BCTT) H-91/1 New Airport Road, Banani, Kakoli, Dhaka. Phone: +88-02-8981885	Bronze

(31) Commodity sector: Other's service sector:

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Mir Telecom Limited Red Crescent, Borak Tower, Level-7, Eskaton Garden, Ramna, Dhaka-1000. Phone: +88-02-55138529	Gold

(32) Commodity Sector: Reserved for Women Entrepreneurs / Exporters :

Sector Based Sl. no.	Name of the organization receiving the trophy	Trophy Class
01	Square Textiles Limited Square Center, 48, Mohakhali, C / A, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88-02-9859007	Gold
02	Al-Salam Fabrics (Pvt) Ltd. R.M. Center, 119 Sheikh Mujib Road, Chittagong-4000. Mobile: 01713162901	Silver
03	Ibrahim Knit Garments (Pvt) Ltd. Ailpara, Pathantuli, Siddirganj, Narayanganj. Phone: 7645933	Bronze

## LIST OF CIP CARD RECIPIENTS (2018)

The following persons have been selected as CIP (Export/Trade) for the year 2018 as per Gaget Notification No-26.0000.103.48.026.18.254, Dt: 07.12.2021:

### CIP(Commodity) :

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
01.	Mr Hasan Ahmed Managing Director Popular Jute Exchange Limited, 28, Dilkhusa (8Floor), Suit-802, Dhaka-1000	Raw Jute (Single)
02.	Mr.Sheik Nasir Uddin Chairman Akij Jute Mills Ltd, Akij House, 198, Biruttom Mir Shoukat Sarak, Gulshan, Dhaka.	Jute Goods (Single)
03.	Mr. Md. Fazlur Rahman Managing Director Rahman Jute Spinners (Pvt) Ltd, 129/2, Upasahor, Housing State, Safura, Bualia, Rajshahi-6203	Jute Goods (Single)
04.	Mr. Mohammad Anisur Razzak Chairman and Managing Director Tropical Shoe Industries Group, A, R, Tower (5 <sup>th</sup> ) 24, Kamal Atartuk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka.	Jute Goods (Group)
05.	Mr. Ziaur Rahman Managing Director Bay-Footwear Ltd ,TCB, Bhabon, 1 Kawran Bazar, 8 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Dhaka.	Leather Goods (Single)
06.	Mr. Mohammad Shaiful Islam Managing Director Pikard Bangladesh Limited Skylark Point, Suit Number-9, J 1, 24/A, Bijor Nagar, Dhaka.	Leather Goods (Single)
07.	Mr Mohammad Nazmul Hasan Managing Director Leatherex Footwear Industries Limited, Dewan Idris Road, Dhurgapur, Ashulia, Saver, Dhaka	Leather Goods (Single)
08.	Mr. Md. Hedayet Ullah Managing Director AFB Footwear Group, Suit-B-3, Level-5, House-6, Road-109, Gulshan-2, Dhaka.	Leather Goods (Group)
09	Mr. Jaynul Abedin Majumder Managing Director Abedin Group, Ziraboo, Ashulia, Dhaka.	Leather Goods (Group)
10.	Mr. Ikbal Ahmed OBI DBA Managing Director See Mark (BD) Ltd CDA, Plot-50, Fouzderhat C/A, Shagoriaka Road, Pahartaly, Chattagram	Frozen Food (Single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
11.	Mr. Shamol Das Managing Director M U C Foods Ltd, Bisic Shilpa Nagari, ZhumZhumpur, Jashor.	Frozen Food (Single)
12.	Mr. Md. Shahin Hawlader Chairman Creamson Rosela Seafood Limited City Palace, 1th Foor, Road-16, Hazi Mohsin Road, Khulna	Frozen Food (Single)
13.	Mr. S.M Mizanur Rahman Managing Director Atlast Seafood Limited, Rupsha Aproch Road, Khulna-9100	Frozen Food (Single)
14.	Mr. Md. Mehedi Hasan Managing Director Bright Seafood Limited, 4 No. T B Boundary Road, Moulavi Para, Khulna.	Frozen Food (Group)
15.	Mr. Md. Touhidur Rahman Managing Director, Sea Food Limited Fresh Food Group, Ilaipur, East Rupsha, Tilok, Khulna-9241	Frozen Food (Group)
16.	Mr. Masud Parvez Managing Director Salam Seafood's Group, Hotel Cassel, 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, J-8, KDA Avenue, Khulna	Frozen Food (Group)
17.	Mr Sharif Zahir Managing Director Ananta Apparels Limited, Ananta Plaza, 136, Elephant Road, Dhanmondhi, Dhaka-1205	Woven Garments (Single)
18.	Mr Mohammad Ismail Hossain Managing Director Sharmin Apparels Ltd, Norshingopur, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.	Woven Garments (Single)
19.	Mr. Enamul Haque Khan Managing Director Ananta Garments Limited, Nisintopur, Saver, Dhaka-1341	Woven Garments (Single)
20.	Mr. Miran Ali Managing Director Tarasima Apparels Ltd, 822/3, Begum Rokeya Sarani, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
21.	Mr. Ahsan Kabir Khan Managing Director Mrs Interfab Shirt Manufacturing Ltd Meridian Dhaka (Level-6) 79/A, Nikungho B/A, Airport Road, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
22.	Mr. Tanvir Ahmed Director Cosmopolitan Industries (Pvt) Ltd, House-17, Road-15, Sector-3, Rabindra Saroni, Uttara, Dhaka.	Woven Garments (Single)
23.	Mr. Mustafirul Shovon Islam Managing Director Sparrow Apparels Ltd, Plot No-151, Chandona, Laxmipur, Gazipur	Woven Garments (Single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
24.	Mr. Md. Abul Kashem Deputy Managing Director AKH Fashion Ltd, House No-133-134, Hemayetpur, Saver, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
25.	Mr Md. Ali Azim Khan Managing Director Shinest Apparels Ltd, 217/1, Azim Tower, Baribath, Muhammadpur, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
26.	Mr. Md. Refayet Ullah Khan Director Tusuka Trousers Ltd, House No-50, Road No-11, Block-F, Banani, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
27.	Mr Md. Khosroo Chowdhury Managing Director Nipa Fashion Ware Industries Ltd, Selina Tower, Halan Road, Islam Bagh, Dokhinkhan, Uttara, Dhaka.	Woven Garments (Single)
28.	Mr. Washim Rahman Managing Director MBM Garments Limited, Plot-M-19, And-14, Section-14, Mirpur, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
29.	Mr. Md Siddikur Raham Chairman Bandho Design Ltd, East Norsingdi, Yearpur, Ashulia, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Single)
30.	Mr Majibur Rahman Managing Director Smart Jeans Limited, 9-10 F.I.D. C Road, Kalurghat, Vari Shilpa Area, Chattagram	Woven Garments (Single)
31.	Mr M. Sazzad Alam Managing Director Rakef Apparels Washing & Pakazing Insustries Ltd, House No-11/A, Road No-55, Gulshan-2, Dhaka.	Woven Garments (Single)
32.	Mr Humayan Rashid Director & Managing Director Energypac Fashion Limited, 25 Energy Centre, 1th& 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Tejgoan, B/A, Dhaka.	Woven Garments (Single)
33.	Mr A. K Azad Managing Director Ha-Meem Group, House No-1, Road No-86, Ghulshan-2, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Group)
34.	Mr Abdus Salam Murshidi Managing Director Envoy Group, House No-27/B, Road No-104, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212.	Woven Garments (Group)
35.	Mr Md. Atiqul Islam Director Islam Group, Hous -2/A, Road-16, Sector-4, Uttara, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Group)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
36.	Mr. Lutfi Maula Aiub Chairman Rabab Fashion Group, House –SED-4, Road No-137, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212	Woven Garments (Group)
37.	Mr Md. Azizul Islam Managing Director Alif Group, Hous-2/A, Road-71, Gulshan-2, Dhaka	Woven Garments (Group)
38.	Begum Sezuti Dowla Director Dard Garments Group House-2/A, Floot No-D/2, Road-63, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212	Woven Garments (Group)
39.	Soiyed Nazrul Islam Chairman Well Group of Indusries Post- Homra, Thana-Changoan, District- Chattagram	Woven Garments (Group)
40.	Mohammad Mansur Managing Director Mansur General Trading Co. Limited, 56/57, Motijeel B/ A, Sarif Mansion (6 <sup>th</sup> Floor), Dhaka	Agriculture Goods (Single)
41	Mr Govindra Chandra Saha Proprietor Mrs Rajdhani Enterprise, 7/D, Farash Road, (2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor), Suttrapur, Dhaka	Agriculture Goods (Single)
42	Mr Omar Faruk Proprietor Alin Foods Tread 68, Bhuya Centre (1thFloor), Dilkusha, Dhaka	Agriculture Goods (Single)
43	Mr Harun OR Rashid Proprietor Al Harun Enterprise, 65/2/1, Paramount Hites, Box Colvert Road, Purana Palton, Dhaka	Agriculture Goods (Single)
44	Dr. Sheikh Abdul Kader Proprietor Agriconsarn, 67, Purana Paltan (1thFloor), Dhaka	Agriculture Goods (Single)
45	Mr Md. Rafiqul Islam Liton Proprietor Liton World Link, 150, Motijheel, Nahar Mension (4 <sup>th</sup> Floor), Dhaka.	Agriculture Goods (Single)
46	Mr Md. Enamul Hasan Khan Chairman & Managing Director Proomi Agro Foods Limited, 487, Gobindhopur, Moyonartek, Dhaka.	Agro processing (Single)
47	Mr Anjon Chowdhury Managing Director Square Food & Beverage Limited, Square Centre, 48, Mohakhali B/A, Dhaka.	Agro processing (Single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
48	Mr Abdul Mottaleb Chairman Kisuowan Snacks Ltd 397, Sheikh Mujib Road, Patantuly, Agrabad, Chattagram	Agro processing (Single)
49	Mr Ahsan Khan Chowdhury Director Pran Group, Pran RFL Centre, 105, Meddle Baddha, Dhaka-1212.	Agro processing (Group)
50	Mr Mohammad Mizanur Rahman Bhuyan Managing Director Mrs Uniglory Cycle Industries Ltd 187-188/B, Tejgoan-Gulshan Link Road, Tejgoan Commercial Area, Dhaka-1208	Light Engineering Products (Single)
51	Mr Subroto Paul Proprietor HR International, 137, Shantinagar, Dhaka-1217	Light Engineering Products (Single)
52	Mr Samual S Chowdhury Chairman Square Farmaceutical Ltd, Square Centre, 48, Mohakhali Commercial Area, Dhaka-1212	Pharmaceutical Products (Single)
53	Md Najmul Hasan Managing Director Beximco Farmaceutical Ltd, 17, Dhanmondhi AaA, Road-2, Dhaka-1205	Pharmaceutical Products (Single)
54	Mr Safikul Alam Selilm Managing Director Karupanna Rangpur Ltd House 74/A, Road-1, JNC Road, South Guptapara, Kotuali, Rangpur.	Handicraft Product (Single)
55	Mr Md. Touhid Bin Abdus Salam Proprietor Classical Handmead Products BD, 26, Baitul Aman Masque Complex, INR Circular Road, Dhaka.	Handicraft Product (Single)
56	Mr Md. Belal Hossain CEO BD Creation, 28-29, Mizegoan, Pubail, Joydebpur Road, Pubail, Dhaka.	Handicraft Product (Single)
57	Bartha Gity Baroi Director Coor-The Jute Works, House-27, Road-119, Block-CES (B), Gulshan, Dhaka-1212	Handicraft Product (Single)
58	Mr Abu Alam Chowdhury Proprietor Conexpo, Rupayan Karim Tower, Floop No-5/A, 80, Kakrail, Dhaka.	Handicraft Product (Single)
59	Mr. Mohammad Abdullah Jaber Nominated Director Zaber & Zobayer Fabrics Ltd. Adamjee Court, Main Building (4th Floor), 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.	Specialized Textiles / Home Textiles (Single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
60	Mr. Masud Dawood Akbani Managing Director ACS Textiles (Bangladesh) Ltd. Tetlabo, Rupganj, Narayanganj.	Specialized Textiles / Home Textiles (Single)
61	Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Talha Nominated Director Noman Terry Towel Mills Ltd. Adamjee Court, Main Building (4th Floor), 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.	Specialized Textiles / Home Textiles (Single)
62	Mr. Gawhar Siraj Jamil Managing Director Four H Fashions Ltd. 778, D.T. Road, Askarabad, Double Muring, Chittagong.	Knitwear (single)
63	Mr. Md. Golam Mustafa Managing Director GMS Composite Knitting Industries Ltd. House-110, Road-6, New DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka	Knitwear (single)
64	Mr. Fakir Akhtaruzzaman Managing Director Fakir Knitwears Ltd.: 89, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
65	Mr. Ohidul Haque Aslam Sunny Managing Director Avanti Color Tex Ltd. Plot No-SA-646, Shasangaon, Enayetnagar, Fatullah, Narayanganj.	Knitwear (single)
66	Mr. Md. Samsul Alam Managing Director AKH Knitting & Dyeing Ltd. 113-134 Hemayetpur, Savar, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
67	Mr. Amal Poddar Managing Director Metro Knitting and Dyeing Mills Ltd. Ramarbagh, Kutubpur, Fatullah, Narayanganj-1400	Knitwear (single)
68	Mr. Masuduzzaman Managing Director Model De Capital Industries Ltd. Tolla Road, Kha-Pur, Fatullah, Narayanganj.	Knitwear (single)
69	Mr. Nabil ud Dawlah Managing Director Dard Composite Textiles Ltd.: Faruk Rupayan Tower (12th, 12th and 15th floor) 32, Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka-1223.	Knitwear (single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
70	Mr. Mokhlesur Rahman Managing Director Meghna Knit Composite Ltd. Basa-49, Suhrauddy Avenue, Block-K, Baridhara, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212.	Knitwear (single)
71	Mr. Nazim Uddin Ahmed Chairman and Managing Director Interstoff Apparels Ltd. House-43, Road-35/A, Gulshan-2, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
72	Syed A.K. Anwarruzzaman Managing Director M/s. SM Knitwears Ltd. House-14, Road-2, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka-1230.	Knitwear (single)
73	Mr. Mohiuddin Faruki Managing Director Multifabs Ltd. House-532 (2rd Floor), Road-11, DOHS, Baridhara, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
74	Mr. Md. Asadul Islam Managing Director Fariha Knit Tex Ltd. House-85, Road-4, Block-B, Banani, Dhaka-1213.	Knitwear (single)
75	Mr. K.M. Rezaul Hasanat Managing Director M/s. Vayellatex Ltd. La Meridian, Level-6, 79/A, Nikunj, C/A, Airport Road, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
76	Preeti Poddar Chairman B-Con Knitwear Limited Ramarbagh, Kutubpur, Fatullah, Narayanganj-1400	Knitwear (single)
77	Mr. Md. Jubayer Mondol Director Cotton Club (BD) Limited Siam Tower, House-15, (Level 8-10), Dhaka Mymensingh Road, Sector-3, Uttara Model Town, Uttara, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
78	Mr. Mashiur Rahman Chamak Director Libas Textiles Limited Jabbar Tower (11th Floor), 42, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
79	Mr. Md. Mofizul Islam Managing Director M.M. Knitwear Ltd.: Building No-16, Road-10, Sector-1, Uttara Model Town, Uttara, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
80	Mr. Abdul Kadir Mollah Managing Director Adury Apparels Limited Green City Edge (12-14th Floor), 89, Kokrail C/A, Dhaka-1000.	Knitwear (single)
81	Mr. Md. Kamal Uddin Managing Director Diganta Sweaters Ltd Naojor, Tangail, Chandna Chowrasta, Gazipur-1702.	Knitwear (single)
82	Mr. Uttam Kumar Saha Director AMC Knit Composite Limited 79, Bangabandhu Road, Midtown Complex (4th Floor), Narayanganj.	Knitwear (single)
83	Mr. A.S.M. Kamrul Ahsan Managing Director M/s. Ahsan Composite Ltd. Concord Tower, Suite-503 (5th Floor), 113, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
84	Mr. Shafiqul Islam Sarkar Managing Director Karim Textiles Ltd. Richmont Concord Tower (5th floor), 68, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
85	Miss Kaniz Fatema Rima Managing Director Ibrahim Knit Garments (Pvt) Ltd. Aipara, Pathantuli, Siddirganj, Narayanganj.	Knitwear (single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
86	Mr. Md. Lutfar Rahman Managing Director Moazuddin Textile Ltd. House-39, Road-20, DOHS, Mohakhali, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
87	Mr. Asif Moin Managing Director Far East Knitting and Dyeing Industries Limited Moin Center, House-9/B, Road-3, Gulshan-1, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
88	Engineer Md. Jahangir Alam Managing Director Dip Knitwear Limited Hamid Plaza-2, Degerchala, National University, Gazipur.	Knitwear (single)
89	Mr. Mohammad Salman Managing Director Taqwa Fabrics Limited House-51/C, Road-13/B, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
90	Mr. Mohammad Humayun Kabir Chowdhury Managing Director Sonet Textile Industries Limited Majid Tower, 807/859, Barik Miah High-School Lane Gosaildanga, Port, Chittagong.	Knitwear (single)
91	Mr. Md. Mostafa-E-Zaman Managing Director Marma Composite Ltd. Tongabari, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
92	Mr. Rakibul Kabir Managing Director Dyeu Bangladesh Ltd. Union Center, 68/1, Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
93	Mr. Nafis Sikder Managing Director Palmol Group House-9/Kha, Shahjadpur, Confident Center, Level-15, Gulshan, Dhaka.	Knitwear (single)
94	Mr. Md. Shamsuzzaman Managing Director Micro Fiber Group Plot-20/A, Road-101/103, Post Office-Gulshan-2, Thana-Gulshan, Dhaka.	Knitwear Garments (Group)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
95	Alhaji Khalilur Rahman Chairman KDS Group 17, Badsha Miah Chowdhury Road, Mehedibagh, Chittagong.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
96	Mr. MD. M Mohiuddin Chowdhury Director Clifton Group House-66/E, Road-01, South Khulshi A/A, Khulshi, Chittagong.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
97	Mr. Shahriar Ahmed Managing Director Islam Group House-21, Road-10, Baridhara, Dhaka.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
98	Begum Sultana Jahan Managing Director Starlight Group Selimpur, Kalihati, Tangail.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
99	Mr. Ahmed Arif Billah Managing Director Masco Group Sayed Grand Center, Labels-13 & 15, Plot-89, Road-28, Sector-7, Uttara, Dhaka-1230.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
100	Mr. A.B.M Samsuddin Managing Director Hannan Group House-12, Road-135, Flat-CD/A, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
101	Mr. Md. Shamim Reza Managing Director APS Group House-106, Lake Drive Road, Sector-07, Uttara, Dhaka-1230.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
102	Mr. Md. Jahangir Alam Khan Managing Director J.K. Group Plot-268, Road-8, Block-D, Bashundhara A/A, Dhaka-1229.	Knitwear Garments (Group)
103	Syed Muhammad Faruki Hasan Managing Director Protik Ceramic s Ltd: Sultana Tower (4th Floor), 2 Mirpur Road, Kalabagan, Dhanmondi, Dhaka.	Ceramic tableware / other ceramic products (single)
104	Mr. Md. Jamir Hossain Director B.J. Bangladesh Accessories Ltd. 95/4, Harnath Ghosh Road, Chakbazar, Dhaka.	Ceramic tableware / other ceramic products (single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
105	Mr. Rathindranath Pal Managing Director RFL Group House-73 (A-4), Road-4, Niketan, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212.	Plastic products (single)
106	Mr. Jasim Uddin Managing Director Bengal Group Bengal House, 75, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212.	Plastic products (single)
107	Mr. Kutub Uddin Ahmed Chairman Envoy Textiles Ltd. (5-8) Floor, 18/E, Lake Circus Kalabagan, West Panthapath, Dhaka-1205.	Textile (Fabrics) Unit
108	Mr. Sakhawat Hossain Managing Director Paramount Textile Ltd. Chakladar House (Level-6), House-22, Road-113/A, Gulshan-2, Dhaka-1212.	Textile (Fabrics) Unit
109	Mr. Md. Mozaffar Hossain Managing Director Sim Fabrics Ltd.: House-315, Road-0, DOHS, Baridhara, Dhaka.	Textile (Fabrics) Group
110	Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Zubayer Managing director Noman Group House-19, Road-44, Block # CWN (B), Gulshan-2, Dhaka.	Textile (Fabrics) Group
111	Mr. Mohammad Abdur Rahim Director DBL Group BGMEA Building (12th Floor), 23/1, Panthapath Link Road, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.	Textile (Fabrics) Group
112	Mr. A.S.M. Mohiuddin Monem Chairman Service Engine Limited 111, Bir Uttam CR Dutt Road, Dhaka-1205. Sector-07, House-04, Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka.	Computer Software, Computer Services, Data Processing etc. (Single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
113	Mr. Navidul Haque Director Boding Vista Limited North Tower (11th Floor), 107, Dhaka Mymensingh Road, Sector-3, Uttara Model Town, Uttara, Dhaka.	Computer Software, Computer Services, Data Processing etc. (Single)
114	Begum Ratna Patra Vice Chairman Square Textiles Limited Square Center, 48, Mohakhali Commercial Area, Dhaka-1212.	Miscellaneous (single)
115	Mr. Mohammad Ali Khokon Managing Director Maxsons Spinning Mills Ltd. Gauripur, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
116	Mir Nasir Hossain Managing Director Mir Telecom Limited Red Crescent Rebarak Tower, Level-07, Eskaton Garden, Ramna, Dhaka-1000.	Miscellaneous (single)
117	Mr. Abdul Momin Mondol Managing Director Montrims Limited Siam Tower, House-15, (Level 8,9,10), Dhaka Mymensingh Road, Sector-3, Uttara Model Town, Uttara, Dhaka-1230.	Miscellaneous (single)
118	Mr. Rafiqul Islam Khan Managing Director Pakija Cotton Spinning Mills (Pvt.) Ltd. House-97, Road-11/A, Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209.	Miscellaneous (single)
119	Miss Kaniz Fatema Jerin Director M/s. Vellyatex Spinning Ltd. Le Meridien Dhaka (Level-6), 79/A, Nikunj C/A, Airport Road, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
120	Mr. Md. Rabiul Alam Director & CEO Energypack Engineering Limited 25, Energy Center, 1st & 2nd Floor, Tejgaon C/A, Dhaka-1208.	Miscellaneous (single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
121	Mr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed Managing Partner Marine Safety System Plot-B-28, Block-A, BSIC, I/A, Sagorika Road, Pahartoli, Chittagong.	Miscellaneous (single)
122	Mr. Rana Shafiullah Chairman Sam Re Dyeing (BD) Ltd. Union Center, 68/1, Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
123	Syed Sirajul Islam Managing Director Sanji Textile Mills Ltd. Plot-A-23, S-6 (part), BSIC Industrial Area, Kalurghat, Chittagong.	Miscellaneous (single)
124	Mr. Md. Monir Hossain Managing Director Fariha Spinning Mills Ltd.: 145, Shantinagar Eastern Plus (7th Floor), Suite No. 7/1-7, Dhaka-1217.	Miscellaneous (single)
125	Mr. Abdus Samad Mohammad Rafiqul Islam (Noman) Managing Director Zaber & Zubayer Accessories Limited Adamjee Court, Main Building (4th Floor), 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.	Miscellaneous (single)
126	Mr. Amer Ali Hussain Managing Director BSRM Steels Limited Al Mansion, 1207/1099, Sadarghat Road, Chittagong.	Miscellaneous (single)
127	Mr. Gazi Abul Kashem Proprietor Orchid Trading Corporation 2605, Gazi Complex, Gawair, Dakshin Khan, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
128	Brigadier General S A H M Tauhid NDC, PSC (Retd.) Chairman Bang Chung Trade and Tourism (BCTT) H-91/1 (New Airport Road), Banani, Kakoli, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
129	Mr. Firoz Alam Managing Director Bengal Poly & Paper Sack Limited Bengal House, 75, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212.	Miscellaneous (single)

Sl. No.	Name, Designation, Company's Name and Address	Product Sector
130	Mr. Chaitanya Kumar De (Chyon) Managing Director Index Accessories Limited Gauripur, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
131	Mr. Md. Ayeen Uddin (Kamal) Proprietor Kamal Trading Corporation House # 37, Block # B, Ward-5, Tarartech Main Road, Diabari, Nishatnagar, Turag, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
132	Mr. Soumendu Bose Managing Director Nihao Food Co. Ltd. PLOT # 17, Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation Ichhanagar Char Patharghata, Karnafuli, Chittagong.	Miscellaneous (single)
133	Mr. Md. Badsha Miah Managing Director Badsha Group House-6, Road-1, Baridhara, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212.	Miscellaneous (single)
134	Mr. Nur-E-Yasmin Fatema Nominated Director Noman Group House-19, Road-44, Block # CWN (B), Gulshan-2, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
135	Mr. Salauddin Alamgir Managing Director Labib Group Alamgir Tower, House-11/B, Road-55, Block-NW (F), Gulshan-2, Dhaka.	Miscellaneous (single)
136	Mr. Md. Tanvir Khan Deputy Managing Director J.K. Group Plot-268, Road-8, Block-D, Bashundhara Residential Area, Dhaka-1229.	Miscellaneous (single)
137	Mr. Md. Omar Faruk Director Fardin Accessories Ltd. 27-28 KB Rudra Road, Lalbagh, Dhaka.	EPZ C category
138	Mr. Md. Mozharul Haque Managing Director R.M. Interlining Limited RM Center, 119, Sheikh Mujib Road, Chittagong-4000.	EPZ C category

## CIP(TRADE)

1.	Sheikh Fazlay Fahim First Vice-Chairman, FBCCI, Representative, Gopalganj Chamber of Commerce & Industries
2.	Mrs. Hasina Newaze Director, FBCCI, Representative, Bagerhat Chamber of Commerce & Industries
3.	Mr. Md. Nizam Uddin Director, Representative, Barishal Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industries
4.	Mr. Delip Kumar Agarwala Director, FBCCI, Representative, Chuadanga Chamber of Commerce & Industries
5.	Mr.Md. Anwar Sadat Sarkar Director, FBCCI, Representative, Gazipur Chamber of Commerce & Industries
6.	Mr. Md. Rezaul Karim Reznur Director, FBCCI, Representative, Jamalpur Chamber of Commerce & Industries
7.	Mr. Golam Ashria Director, FBCCI, Representative, Kishorganj Chamber of Commerce & Industries
8	Mr. Tabarakul Tossadek Hossain Khan Titu Director, FBCCI, Representative, Manikganj Chamber of Commerce & Industries
9	Mr. Md. Kohinur Islam Director, FBCCI, Representative, Munshiganj Chamber of Commerce & Industries
10	Mr. Md. Aatur Rahman Bhuiya Director, FBCCI, Representative, Noakhali Chamber of Commerce & Industries
11.	Mr. Md. Muntakim Ashraf Vice-Chairman, FBCCI, Representative, Bangladesh Cold Storage Association
12.	Mir Nizam Uddin Ahmed Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Hardboard Dillar Association
13.	Mr. Md Safiqul Islam Barosa Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Paper Importers Association
14.	Mrs. Shomi Kaiser Director, FBCCI Representative, E-Commerce Association of Bangladesh

15.	Mr. Rashedul Hossain Chowdhury (Rony) Director, FBCCI Representative, Private Radio Owners Association of Bangladesh
16.	Mr. Safkat Haider Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Association of Call Centre and Outsourcing
17.	Dr. Kazi Erteza Hossain Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Land Developers Association
18.	Mr. Amjad Hossain Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Leather Goods Manufacturing Association
19.	Mr. Nizam Uddin Rashesh Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Secondary Quality Tinplate Importers Merchants Association
20.	Mr. Hafez Harun-Ar- Rashid Director, FBCCI Representative, CAAB
21.	Mr. S M Jahangir Hossain Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Agro-Processors Association
22.	Rota Md. Abul Aayes Khan Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Auto Spears Parts Merchants & Manufacturing Association
23.	Mrs. Pritty Chakrabarty Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry
24.	Mr. Mahbubul Alam Director, FBCCI Representative, Chottogram Chamber of Commerce & Industry
25.	Mr. AKM Altaf-Ul- Islam Director, FBCCI Representative, Dhaka Chamber & Commerce Industry
26.	Mrs. Naz Farhana Ahmed Director, FBCCI Representative, Dhaka Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry

27.	Mr. Kazi Aminul Haque Director, FBCCI Representative, Khulna Chamber of Commerce & Industry
28.	Mr. Golam Moinuddion Director, FBCCI Representative, Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Dhaka
29.	Mr Md. Maniruzzaman Director, FBCCI Representative, Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce & Industry
30.	Mr. Md Nazrul Islam Mazumder Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Association of Banks
31.	Dr. Mohammad Faruk Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (Bayra)
32.	Mr. Shamim Ahsan Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Association of Software & Information Services
33.	Mr. SM Safiuzzaman Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Owshud Silpa Samity
34.	Mr. Kazi Bilayet Hossain Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Frozen Food Exporters Association
35.	Mr. Sheik Kabir Hossain Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Insurance Association
36.	Mr. Md. Yusuf Ashraf Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Plastic Drobba Manufactures & Exporters Association
37.	Mr. Tapan Chowdhury Director, FBCCI Representative, Bangladesh Textile Mills Association
38.	Mr. Alamgir Shamsul Alamin Kajol Director, FBCCI Representative, Real Estate & Housing Association of Bangladesh (Rehab)

## LIST OF CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

Sl.No	Name, Designation and Organization	Position in the Board
1	Mr.Tipu Munshi, M.P. Hon'ble Minister Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.	Chairman
2	Mr. A.H.M. Ahsan Vice chairman(Additional Secretary), Export Promotion Bureau.	Vice-Chairman
3	Mr.Khondaker Muhammad Aminur Rahman Member, Grade-1(Customs:Export, Bond & IT) National Board of Revenue, Rajswa Bhaban, Segunbagicha, Dhaka.	Member
4	Mr.Avijit Chowdhury Executive Member-1 Bangladesh Investment Development Authority E-6/B, Agargoan, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.	Member
5	Mr.Md. Hafizur Rahman Additional Secretary (Export) Ministry of Commerce, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.	Member
6	Representative Ministry of Environment & Forests Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Building # 6, Level # 13, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.	Member
7	Mr.Subol Bose Moni Additional Secretary (Administration) Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock,Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.	Member
8	Mr. Md. Mahmud Hossain Additional Secretary (Admin) Ministry of Textile and Jute, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.	Member
9	Mr.Ali Reza Mazid Member (Investment Promotion) Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority(BEPZA) House No:19/D, Road No:6, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka.	Member
10	Representative Ministry of Industries, 91, motijheel, Dhaka.	Member
11	Ms.Rehana Yasmin Joint Secretary Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.	Member
12	Mr.Md.Akhtaruzzaman Joint Secretary(Administration Wing) Information And Communication Technology Division Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Technology, E-14/X, BCC Bhaban, Agargaon, Dhaka.	Member
13	Representative Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shegun Bagcha, Dhaka.	Member
14	Represerntative Bangladesh Trade & Tariff Commission, 1st 12 Storied government office building, Shegunbagicha, Dhaka.	Member

Sl.No	Name, Designation and Organization	Position in the Board
15	Dr.Md. Habibur Rahman Executive Director(Research) Bangladesh Bank, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka.	Member
16	Mr. Jashim Uddin President The Federation of Bangladesh Chambers Of Commerce and Industry 60,Motijheel C/A, Dhaka.	Member
17	Mr.Faruque Hassan President The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association(BGMEA) House#7/7A, Sectot#17,Block # H-1, Uttara, Dhaka.	Member
18	Mr. Rizwan Rahman President Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry Dhaka Chamber Building, 65-66 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka.	Member
19	Mr. Syed Almas Kabir President Bangladesh Association of Software & Information Services(BASIS) BDBL Bhaban (Level 5 - West), 12 Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.	Member
20	Kazi Akram Uddin Ahmed Former President(FBCCI) And Chairman, Standard Bank Limited MCCI Building, 122-124, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka.	Member
21	Mr.A.K. Azad Former President (FBCCI) And Managing Director HA-MEEM GROUP TML Tower,387 (South), Tejgaon Industrial Area, Dhaka.	Member
22	Mr.Mahbubur Rahman Director General-1, Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka.	Member-Secretary





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TCB Bhaban (1<sup>st</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:info@epb.gov.bd), Website: [www.epb.gov.bd](http://www.epb.gov.bd)