

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

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AN OVERVIEW

General

Bangladesh emerged as an independent and sovereign country in 1971 following a nine-month war of liberation. It is one of the largest deltas of the world with a total area of 147,570 sq. km. With a unique communal harmony, Bangladesh has a population of about 146.6 million (SVRS), making it one of the densely populated countries of the world. The majority (about 88%) of the people are Muslim & Over 98% of the people speak Bangla. English, however, is widely spoken. The country is covered with a network of rivers and canals forming a maze of interconnecting channels.

Being an active partner, Bangladesh plays a vital role in many international and regional forums, particularly in the UN, Commonwealth and South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

History

Bangladesh has a glorious history and rich heritage. Once it was known as 'Sonar Bangla' or the Golden Bengal. The territory now constituting Bangladesh was under Muslim rule for over five and a half centuries from 1201 to 1757 AD. Subsequently, it came under British rule following the defeat of the sovereign ruler, Nawab Sirajuddaula, at the battle of Palassey on 23 June, 1757. The British ruled over the Indian sub-continent including this territory for nearly 190 years from 1757 to 1947. During that period, Bangladesh was a part of the British

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Indian provinces of Bengal and Assam. With the termination of British rule in August 1947, the sub-continent was partitioned into India and Pakistan.

Bangladesh became a part of Pakistan and was called 'East Pakistan'. It remained so for about 24 years from August 14, 1947 to March 25, 1971.

Bangladesh was liberated on December 16, 1971 following its victory in the War of Liberation and appeared on the world map as an independent and sovereign country.

There is an elected single-house Parliament in Bangladesh, known as the House of the Nation (Bangladesh Jatiya Sangshad), in which the legislative power of the Republic is vested. The Speaker presides over the Parliament. The Prime Minister is the leader of the House, who is also the Head of the Government, while the President is the Head of the State. Bangladesh has a general election every five years under Non-Party Caretaker Government.

Foreign affairs policy of the country has been marked by participation in multilateral interventions and peacekeeping missions, particularly as part of UN forces.

The country is a pioneer in the micro-credit concept for poverty reduction, which brought a Nobel Prize in Peace for the country in 2006. The founder of the world reputed Grameen Bank Professor Dr. Muhammad Yunus is the the Nobel laureate of this country.

Culture

Bangladesh is heir to a rich cultural legacy. In two thousand or more years of its chequered history, many illustrious dynasties of kings and Sultans (Muslim Kings) ruled the country and have left their mark in the shape of magnificent cities and monuments. Apart from this, the century old cultural tradition can be observed in innumerable tangible and intangible heritages in archaeological sites, sculptures, stones and

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terracotta, architectures, museums, archives, libraries, classical music, songs and dance, paintings, dramas, folk arts, festivals, games as well as also in ethnic cultural activities.

The people of Bangladesh are very simple and friendly. Sound communal harmony among the different religions in this country has ensured a very congenial atmosphere. More than 75% of the population live in rural areas. Urbanisation has, however, been rapid in the last few decades.

Economy

Bangladesh has an agrarian economy, although the share of agriculture to GDP has been decreasing over the last few years. Yet it dominates the economy accommodating the major rural labour force. From a marketing point of view, Bangladesh has been following a mixed economy that operates on free market principles.

Health system in Bangladesh

Bangladesh has made significant progress in recent times in many of its social development indicators particularly in the health sector. The country has made important gains in providing primary health care since the Alma Ata Declaration in 1978. Health indicators show steady gains in many respects and the health status of the population has improved. Infant, maternal and under-five mortality rates have all decreased over the last decades, with a marked increase in life expectancy at birth. It has achieved a credible record of sustaining 90% plus vaccine coverage in routine EPI along with NIDs (National Immunizations Days) since 1995. But some of this progress is uneven and there still exists inequalities between different groups and geographical regions. A major constraint identified towards reaching the MDGs and other national health goals is shortages in the health

workforce and the uneven skill mix. Like most transitional societies, a wide range of therapeutic choices are available in Bangladesh, ranging from self-care to traditional and western medicine. The public sector is largely used for in-patient and preventive care while the private sector is used mainly for outpatient curative care. Primary Health Care (PHC) has been chosen by the Government of Bangladesh as a strategy to achieve the goals of "Health for All" which is now being implemented as Revitalized Primary Health Care. In Bangladesh, the status of healthcare is similar to many developing countries: medical practitioners in Bangladesh often operate in relative isolation, dealing with diverse health care needs. Tertiary care hospitals are also concentrated within the capital and few other major cities.

Forest

Of the total area of Bangladesh, agricultural land makes up 65% of its geographic surface, forest lands account for almost 17%, while urban areas are 8% of the area. Water and other land use account for the remaining 10%. The total forestland includes classified and unclassified state lands and homestead forests and tea/rubber gardens. The Hill Forest is mainly situated in Khagrachari, Bandarban and Sylhet. The total area of the Hill Forest is 670,000 hectare which accounts for 44% of the total area managed by the Forest Department and is 4.54% of total area of Bangladesh. Sundarban, the world's largest contiguous natural mangrove forest in Bangladesh covers an area of 6,017 sq. km which accounts for 4.07% of total area of Bangladesh and 40% of total area managed by the Forest Department. The Forestry sector contributes about 5% of the total GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of

Bangladesh. In 2001-2002, about 2% (two percent) of the total manpower of the country was engaged in the forestry sector.

Source: <http://www.moedu.gov.bd/>

SOME SELECTED BASIC FACTS ABOUT BANGLADESH

1. Official Name: The People's Republic of Bangladesh
2. State Religion: Islam but other main religions namely Hinduism, Buddhism are practised in peace and harmony.
3. State Language: Bangla.
4. National Anthem: The first ten lines of "Amar Sonar Bangla". written by Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore.
5. National Flag: Consists of a circle coloured red throughout its area, resting on a green rectangular background. The length to width ratio of the rectangle is 10:6 and the circle has a radius of one fifth of the length.
6. National Emblem: The national flower "*Shapla*" (nymphaea-nouchali) resting on water, having on each side an ear of paddy and being surmounted by three connected leaves of jute with two stars on each side of the leaves.
7. Capital: Dhaka
8. Nationality: Bangladeshi

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9. Name of Currency: Taka (TK),
Denominations:

Notes: Taka 1000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10,
5, 2 & 1
Coins: Taka 5, 2, 1 and Paisa 50, 25, 10,
5, 2 & 1
10. Geographical Location: Between 20° 34' and 26° 38' north
latitude and between 88° 01' and 92° 41'
east longitude.
11. Boundary: North: India
West: India
South: Bay of Bengal
East: India and Myanmar
12. Area: 56977 sq. miles or 147570 sq. km.
13. Territorial Water: 12 nautical miles.

14. (a) Administrative and other units:

| Units | Number | Average Population, 2001 In thousand (Enumerated) |
|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Division | 6 | 20,725.9 |
| Zila | 64 | 1,943.0 |
| Thana/Upazila | 509 | 244.8 |
| Union | 4,466 | 27.8 |
| Mouza | 59,229 | 2.1 |
| Household | 2,54,90,822 (Unadjusted) | 4.9(nos.) |

(b) Administrative units as on 31st December' 2009

| Units | Number |
|------------------|--------|
| Division | 6 |
| Zila | 64 |
| City Corporation | 6 |
| Municipalities | 309 |
| Upazila | 483 |
| Thana | 599 |
| Union | 4,498 |

Source: LGRD Ministry and Police Headquarters.

15. (a) Population data as per SVRS Report (in million)

| | 1 st July, 07 | 1 st July'08 | July'09 (P) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Total | 142.6 | 144.6 | 146.6 |
| Male | 73.1 | 74.1 | 75.0 |
| Female | 69.5 | 70.5 | 71.6 |
| Urban | 35.7 | 36.7 | 37.4 |
| Rural | 106.9 | 107.9 | 109.2 |
| Annual Growth Rate | 1.40 | 1.39 | 1.39 |
| Sex ratio (males per 100 females) | 105.2 | 105.0 | 104.8 |
| Density (per sq. km) | 966 | 979 | 993 |
| Life expectancy at birth: | | | |
| Both sex | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.9 |
| Male | 65.4 | 65.6 | 65.7 |
| Female | 67.9 | 68.0 | 68.3 |

(b) Projected Population (million)

| | July, 2011 | July 2015 | July 2019 |
|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Total | 151.41 | 158.96 | 167.37 |
| Male | 77.85 | 81.63 | 85.86 |

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| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Female | 73.56 | 77.33 | 81.51 |
| Sex ratio: (males per 100 females) | 106.00 | 106.00 | 105.34 |

16 (a) Population of Statistical Metropolitan Areas (SMA):

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 (Estimated) |
|------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| Dhaka | 11813728 | 12295728 | 12797394 |
| Chittagong | 3587692 | 3720437 | 3858093 |
| Khulna | 1323071 | 1355354 | 1388425 |
| Rajshahi | 737695 | 756359 | 775495 |

| (b) Population of City Corporations: | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 (Estimated) |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| Dhaka | 6475252 | 6732968 | 7000940 |
| Chittagong | 2438403 | 2532421 | 2579107 |
| Khulna | 830454 | 842995 | 855650 |
| Rajshahi | 447031 | 459682 | 472775 |
| Barisal | 205166 | 195955 | 210374 |
| Sylhet | 394119 | 427265 | 463198 |

17. Main Seasons : Summer (March-May), Rainy Season (June-September)
and Winter (December-February)

18. Climatic Variations (Average):

| Season | Temperature | | Rainfall | Relative Humidity |
|--------------|-------------|---------|----------|-------------------|
| | maximum | minimum | | |
| Pre Monsoon | 32.6°C | 22.4°C | 453 mm | 74% |
| Monsoon | 31.5°C | 25.5°C | 1733 mm | 86% |
| Post Monsoon | 30.5°C | 21.4°C | 210 mm | 80% |
| Winter | 26.5°C | 13.9°C | 44 mm | 73% |
| Annual | 30.4°C | 21.2°C | 203 mm | 78% |

19. Standard Time : GMT+6 hours

20. Principal Rivers : Padma, Meghna, Jamuna, Brahmaputra,
Teesta, Surma and Karnaphuli
(Total 310 rivers including tributaries)

21. Principal Seasonal Crops and Fruits : Paddy, jute, wheat, tobacco, pulses, oil

seeds, spices, vegetables, jack-fruit, banana
mango, coconut.

22. Principal Industries: Readymade garments, textiles, chemical fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, tea processing, paper & Newsprints, cement, light engineering, sugar, leather goods etc.
23. Principal Minerals: Natural gas, Coal, Lime, White clay, Glass sand.
24. Principal Exports: Readymade garments & knitwear, frozen fish, jute & jute goods, pharmaceutical products, tea, leather products, handicrafts, chemicals.
25. Ports: Sea ports: Chittagong and Mongla
Inland river ports: Dhaka, Chandpur, Barisal, Khulna, Baghabari, Narayanganj, Bhairab Bazar, Ashuganj.
26. Airports: International: Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet.
Domestic: Dhaka, Chittagong, Jessore, Sylhet, Cox's Bazar, Sayerpur, Rajshahi and Barisal.
27. Landports: Benapole, Teknaf, Banglabandha, Sonamasjid, Hilli, Darshana, Birol, Burimari, Tamabil, Haluaghat, Akhaura, Bibirbazar & Bhomra.
28. Radio Stations: Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Sylhet, Rangamati, Comilla and Thakurgaon.
Broadcasting Programmes (languages): Bangla, English, Urdu, Hindi, Arabic and Nepali.
29. Television Stations: Dhaka, Chittagong
- Relay Stations : Chittagong, Sylhet, Khulna, Natore, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Noakhali, Satkhira, Cox's Bazar, Rangamati and Thakurgaon.

30. Television Channels:

Terrestrial: BTV.
 Satellite: BTV-World, Channel-I, NTV, ATN Bangla, RTV, Channel 1, Bangla Vision, Boishaki TV, Islamic TV, Desh TV, ETV & Diganto TV.

| 31.A | Educational institutions: | 2005 | 2006 | 2008 |
|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|
| | Public Universities | 24 | 27 | 27 |
| | Private Universities | 54 | 51 | 51 |
| | Govt. Medical colleges | 15 | 15 | 18 |
| | Private Medical colleges | 27 | 27 | 41 |
| | General Colleges | 3150 | 3197 | - |
| | Govt. Polytechnic Institutes | 37 | 42 | - |
| | Private Polytechnic Institutes | 97 | 129 | - |
| | Secondary Schools | 18500 | 18700 | - |
| | Govt. Secondary Schools | 317 | 317 | - |
| | Primary Schools | 80397 | 82020 | - |

Source: University Grants Commission & BANBEIS.

| 31. B | Educational enrolments: | 2005 | 2006 | 2008 |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| | Public University enrolment | 115929 | 153249 | 164624 |
| | College enrolment | 161222 | 1368657 | - |
| | Secondary School enrolment | 7.40 million | 7.41 million | - |
| | Primary School enrolment | 16.23 million | 16.38 million | - |

Source: BANBEIS.

| 32. | Health Facilities : | 2005 | 2006 | 2008 |
|-----|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Hospitals * | 1676 | 1683 | 2860 |
| | Hospital beds | 50827 | 51044 | 74415 |
| | Persons per hospital bed | 2736 | 2732 | 1860 |
| | Registered physicians | 41933 | 44632 | 49994 |
| | Persons per physicians | 3317 | 3125 | 2860 |
| | Households per physicians | 691 | 655 | - |

Note: *(Including 402 Upazila Health Complex and Rural Health Complex)

Source: DG Health.

Note: Latest data are not available from respective sources.

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| 33. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09(P) | | |
| at 1995-96 constant price (billion taka) | 3029.71 | 3217.26 | 3406.52 | | |
| at current price (billion taka) | 4724.77 | 5458.22 | 6149.43 | | |
| Per capita GDP | | | | | |
| at 1995-96 constant price (in taka) | 21550 | 22593 | 23620 | | |
| (in US\$) | 312 | 329 | 344 | | |
| at current price (in taka) | 33607 | 38330 | 42638 | | |
| (in US\$) | 487 | 559 | 621 | | |
| Per capita income (in Taka) | 36116 | 41728 | 47373 | | |
| (in US\$) | 523 | 608 | 690 | | |
| Implicit GDP deflator | 155.95 | 169.65 | 180.52 | | |
| Real GDP growth (%) | 6.43 | 6.19 | 5.88 | | |
| 34. Electricity | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | | |
| Per capita Generation (KWh) | 169.93 | 168.08 | 176.87 | | |
| Per capita Consumption (KWh) | 150.22 | 149.97 | 158.20 | | |
| 35. Energy production index (Base: 1988-89=100) | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | | |
| Electricity | 317 | 320 | 342 | | |
| Natural gas | 337 | 361 | 385 | | |
| 36. Industrial production index (manufacturing) (Base: 1988-89=100) | 327 | 360 | 386 | | |
| 37. Consumer Price Indices (Base: 1995-96=100) | | | | | |
| National | 164 | 176 | 193.54 | | |
| All Urban | 161 | 173 | 189.65 | | |
| All Rural | 165 | 177 | 195.14 | | |
| 38. Money and Credit (billion Taka) | 2004-05 | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08 | 2008-09 |
| Money supply (Narrow) | 354.04 | 426.52 | 501.68 | 593.14 | 664.27 |
| Money supply (Broad) | 1514.46 | 1806.74 | 2115.04 | 2487.95 | 2965.00 |

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| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Scheduled Banks time deposits | 1160.42 | 1380.22 | 1613.36 | 1894.81 | 2300.73 |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|

| 39. | Govt. finance (billion Taka) | 2005-06 | 2006-07 | 2007-08(P) |
|-----|------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Revenue receipt | 449.0 | 494.7 | 605.03 |
| | Revenue expenditure | 352.0 | 413.55 | 521.92 |
| | Public sector development expenditure | 195.0 | - | - |
| | Foreign exchange reserve (million US \$) | 3483.8 | 5077.0 | 6148.80 |
| 40. | Foreign aid (billion Taka) | | 2004-05 | 2005-06 |
| | Gross Disbursement Debt repayment | | 88.95 | 109.26 |
| | Total | | 38.00 | 47.26 |
| | Principal | | 26.64 | 34.98 |
| | Interest | | 11.36 | 12.26 |
| 41. | Foreign trade | (billion Taka) | (billion US \$) | |
| | 2004-05 | Export (fob) | 532.83 | 8.36 |
| | | Import (cif) | 769.95 | 12.54 |
| | 2005-06 | Export (fob) | 691.95 | 10.3 |
| | | Import (cif) | 962.34 | 14.3 |
| | 2006-07 | Export (fob) | 850.31 | 12.3 |
| | | Import (cif) | 1118.66 | 16.2 |
| | 2007-08 | Export (fob) | 963.79 | 14.05 |
| | | Import (cif) | 1496.72 | 21.82 |
| | 2008-09 | Export (fob) | 1075.04(P) | 15.63(P) |
| | | Import (cif) | 1580.90(P) | 22.98(P) |

*Source: Bangladesh Bank & National Board of Revenue.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The principles of absolute trust and faith in the Almighty Allah, nationalism, democracy and socialism meaning economic and social justice constitute the fundamental principles of state policy.

These principles are expressed as follows :

- Absolute trust and faith in the Almighty Allah is the basis of all actions.
- Promotion of local government institutions.
- Participation of women in national life.
- Democracy and human rights.
- Principles of state, co-operative and private ownership.
- Emancipation of peasants and workers and backward sections of the people from all forms of exploitation.
- Provision of basic necessities of life.
- Rural development and agricultural revolution.
- Free and compulsory education and removing illiteracy.
- Improvement of public health and morality.
- Ensuring equality of opportunity.
- Work as a right and duty for every able citizen.
- Duties of the citizens to observe the Constitution and the laws
- Public servants to serve the people.
- Separation of the judiciary from the executive.
- Enrichment of the national culture.
- Protection of national monuments, objects or places of special artistic or historic importance or interest.
- Promotion of international peace, security and solidarity and consolidation.
- Preservation and strengthening fraternal relations among Muslim countries.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AS PROVIDED BY THE CONSTITUTION

- Equality of all citizens before law
- No discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, sex or place of birth.
- Equal rights of women with men.
 - Equality of opportunity in public employment.
 - Prohibition of foreign titles etc.
- Right to protection of law.
- Protection of right to life and personal liberty.
- Prohibition of forced labour.
- Safeguards as to arrest and detention.
- Protection in respect of trial and punishment.
- Freedom of movement, assembly, association, thought and conscience and of speech, profession or occupation, lawful trade or business and religion.
- Rights to property.
- Protection of the privacy of home and correspondence.
- Enforcement of fundamental rights through courts of law.
- Laws and enactments inconsistent with fundamental rights are void

FUNDAMENTAL FOREIGN POLICY OF BANGLADESH

1) The State shall base its international relations on the principles of respect for national sovereignty and equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, peaceful settlements of international disputes, and respect for international law and the principles enunciated in the United Nations Charter, and on the basis of those principles shall-

- a) Strive for the renunciation of the use of force in international relations and for general and complete disarmament;
- b) Uphold the right of every people freely to determine and build up its own social, economic and political system by ways and means of its own free choice; and

c) Support oppressed peoples throughout the world waging a just struggle against imperialism colonialism or racialism.

2) The State shall endeavor to consolidate, preserve and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic solidarity.

ORGANS OF THE STATE

The Republic comprises of three basic organs: (1) The legislature, (2) The judiciary and (3) The Executive.

The President of Bangladesh is elected by the members of Parliament in accordance with law. The President, as Head of State, takes precedence over all other persons in the State, and exercises the powers and performs the duties conferred and imposed on him by the constitution and by any other law. The President acts in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, save only that of appointing the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice. The supreme command of the defence services vests in the President.

The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. No person can hold office as President for more than two terms, whether or not the terms are consecutive.

If a vacancy occurs in the office of President or if the President is unable to discharge the functions of his office on account of absence, illness or any other cause the Speaker of the Parliament discharges those functions until a President is elected or until the President resumes the functions of his office.

There shall be a Cabinet for Bangladesh having the Prime Minister at its head and comprising also such other Ministers as the Prime Minister may from time to time designate. The executive power of the Republic is exercised by or on the authority of the Prime Minister.

The President appoints as Prime Minister the member of Parliament who appears to him to command the support of the majority of the members of parliament. The appointment of Prime Minister and other Ministers and of the Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers is made by the President provided that not less than nine-tenths of their number are appointed from among members of parliament and not more than one-tenth of their number may be chosen from among persons qualified for election as members of Parliament.

The legislative powers of the Republic vest in the Parliament, which consists of three hundred members, designated as members of parliament, elected by direct election. However, presently there are forty five reserved seats exclusively for women members to be elected by the aforesaid members on the basis of procedure of proportional representation in the Parliament.

No War can be declared and the Republic can not participate in any war except with the assent of Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Bangladesh is the highest judicial organ in the country which comprises of the Appellate Division and the High Court Division. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and a number of other judges. The Chief Justice and the judges appointed to the Appellate Division sit only in that Division and other judges sit in the High Court Division.

The Chief Justice and other Judges are appointed by the President. A Judge holds office until he attains the age of sixty seven years. The Appellate Division hears and determines appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court Division. The High Court Division has superintendence and control over all subordinate courts and functions as the Appellate Court. There are some other special Courts, such as Labour court, Juvenile Court, Administrative Tribunal etc.

At the district level, the district court is headed by the District and Sessions Judge who is assisted by Additional District Judges, Chief Judicial Magistrate and Other Judicial Magistrates, Joint District Judges and Assistant Judges.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Bangladesh has a unitary form of government. The President is the Head of State and the Prime Minister is the Head of Government. The Prime Minister is assisted by a Council of Ministers. The permanent officer-in-charge of the Ministries/Divisions is designated as Secretary who belongs to the Civil Service. A list of the Ministries/Divisions is given at next page.

For administrative purposes, the country is divided into six divisions, each headed by a Divisional Commissioner. There are 64 Districts under the 6 Divisions (one more division is going to be added. The district is administered by a Deputy Commissioner who is assisted by Additional Deputy Commissioners. The Districts are divided into Upazilas headed by a Upazila Nirbahi Officer. Currently, there are 483 Upazilas.

The head of the police administration is the Inspector-General of Police (IGP). The divisional police administration is headed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police and the district police-administration by the Superintendent of Police and there is an Inspector of Police in each Thana. The Superintendents of Police and the Inspectors of Police work in close co-operation with the Deputy Commissioners and Upazila Nirbahi Officers for maintenance of law and order under their respective jurisdictions. The chief police officers in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal and Sylhet city are designated as Metropolitan Police Commissioner.

THE GOVERNMENT
Honorable President
Md. Zillur Rahman
Honorable Prime Minister
Sheikh Hasina

Ministers

| Sl | Name | Portfolio |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Abul Maal Abdul Muhith | Ministry of Finance |
| 2. | Begum Matia Chowdhury | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 3. | Abdul Latif Siddique | Ministry of Textile and Jute |
| 4. | Barrister Shafique Ahmed | Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs |
| 5. | Air Vice Marshal (Rtd.) AK Khandker | Ministry of Planning |
| 6. | Rajiuddin Ahmed Raju | Ministry of Post and Telecommunications |
| 7. | Advocate Sahara Khatun | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 8. | Syed Ashraful Islam | Ministry of Local Government Rural Development & Co-operatives |
| 9. | Engineer Khandker Mosharraf Hossain | Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment. |
| 10. | Md. Rezaul Karim Hira | Ministry of Land |
| 11. | Abul Kalam Azad | Ministry of Information Ministry of Cultural Affairs |
| 12. | Enamul Hoque Mustafa Shaheed | Ministry of Social Welfare |
| 13. | Dilip Barua | Ministry of Industries |
| 14. | Ramesh Chandra Sen | Ministry of Water Resources |
| 15. | Ghulam Muhammed Quader | Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism |
| 16. | Muhammad Faruk Khan | Ministry of Commerce |
| 17. | Syed Abul Hossain | Ministry of Communications |
| 18. | Dr. Muhammad Abdur Razzaque | Ministry of Food and Disaster Management |
| 19. | Shahjahan Khan | Ministry of Shipping |
| 20. | Dr. A.F.M Ruhul Haque | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| 21. | Dr. Dipu Moni | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 22. | Nurul Islam Nahid | Ministry of Education |
| 23. | Abdul Latif Biswas | Ministry of Fisheries and |

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 24. | Dr. Md. Afsarul Ameen | Livestock Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. |
|-----|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|

STATE MINISTER

| Sl | Name | Portfolio |
|-----|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Dr. Hasan Mahmud | Ministry of Environment and Forest |
| 2. | Captain AB Tajul Islam (Rtd.) | Ministry of Liberation War Affairs |
| 3. | Adv. Shamsul Hoque Tuku | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 4. | Architect Yeafesh Osman | Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology |
| 5. | Begum Monnujan Sufian | Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| 6. | Dipankar Talukdar | Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs |
| 7. | Ahad Ali Sarkar | Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| 8. | Adv. Md. Shahjahan Miah | Ministry of Religious Affairs |
| 9. | Adv. Abdul Mannan Khan | Ministry of Housing and Public Works. |
| 10. | Adv. Md. Kamrul Islam | Ministry of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs |
| 11. | Muhammad Enamul Huq | Ministry of Power Energy and Mineral Resources. |
| 12. | Adv. Jahangir Kabir Nanak | Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives. |
| 13. | Md. Motahar Hossain | Ministry of Primary and Mass Education |
| 14. | Advocate Mostafizur Rahman | Ministry of Land. |
| 15. | Mozibur Rahman Fakir | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| 16. | Promode Mankin | Ministry of Cultural Affairs |
| 17. | Beagum Shirin Sharmin Chaudhury | Ministry of Women and Children Affairs |
| 18. | Md. Mahabubur Rahaman | Ministry of Water Resources |

Source: Cabinete Division
(As on March 25,2010)

Ministries and Divisions of the Government

| Sl. No. | Ministry/Division |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | President's Office (a) Public Division (b) Personal Division |
| 2. | Prime Minister Office |
| 3. | Armed Forces Division |
| 4. | Cabinet Division |
| 5. | Election Commission Secretariat |
| 6. | Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs |
| 7. | Ministry of Primary and Mass Education |
| 8. | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 9. | Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism |
| 10. | Ministry of Commerce |
| 11. | Ministry of Communications |
| 12. | Ministry of Cultural Affairs |
| 13. | Ministry of Defence |
| 14. | Ministry of Food and Disaster Management |
| 15. | Ministry of Education |
| 16. | Ministry of Power , Energy & Mineral Resources (a) Power Division (b) Energy and Mineral Resources Division |
| 17. | Ministry of Environment and Forest |
| 18. | Ministry of Establishment (a) Bangladesh Public Service Commission Secretariat |
| 19. | Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock |
| 20. | Ministry of Finance (a) Finance Division (b) Internal Resources Division (c) Economic Relations Division |

Contd.

| Sl. No. | Ministry/Division |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21. | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 22. | Ministry of Health and Family Welfare |
| 23. | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| 24. | Ministry of Housing and Public Works |
| 25. | Ministry of Industries |
| 26. | Ministry of Information |
| 27. | Ministry of Textiles & Jute |
| 28. | Ministry of Labour and Employment |
| 29. | Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliament Affairs (a) National Parliament Secretariat |
| 30. | Ministry of Land |
| 31. | Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives (a) Local Government Division (b) Rural Development and Co-operatives Division |
| 32. | Ministry of Planning (a) Planning Division (b) Statistics Division (c) Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division |
| 33. | Ministry of Post and Tele-communications |
| 34. | Ministry of Religious Affairs |
| 35. | Ministry of Science and Information & Communication Technology |
| 36. | Ministry of Shipping |
| 37. | Ministry of Social Welfare |
| 38. | Ministry of Women and Children Affairs |
| 39. | Ministry of Water Resources |
| 40. | Ministry of Youth and Sports |
| 41. | Ministry of Liberation War Affairs |
| 42. | Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment |

Source: Cabinet Division.

THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

The statistical system of Bangladesh is centralised in Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). It comprises of seven functional wings. For policy matters, BBS is under administrative control of Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning.

The Director General is the Chief Executive of BBS. He is responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating official statistics. In performing his responsibilities he is assisted by a contingent of officers and staffs.

The broad functions of BBS are to collect, compile, analyse and publish statistics on all sectors of the economy to meet the needs of development planning, research, policy and decision making. BBS is in charge of conducting the Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census. Apart from this, national level surveys in the fields of labour force, demographic situation, agriculture, household income and expenditure are Conducted. Except there, foreign trade statistics and national income accounts, selected social indicators and socio economic information relating to all sectors of the national economy are also compiled and published.

BBS publishes on a regular basis advance releases on Industrial Production, Consumer Price Indices and Monthly Statistical Bulletins. In addition to these, three major annual publications viz., Statistical Yearbook, Agricultural Statistics Yearbook and the Statistical Pocket Book are published regularly. Moreover, to meet specific needs several adhoc and subject- specific publications are also published.

To achieve the broad objectives of data collection, field offices have been established in all former District Headquarters (Known as Regional office) and at all Upazilas of the country. However, in the Metropolitan Areas, there are Thana Statistics Offices. The Regional Office headed by Regional Statistical Officer co-ordinates and supervises the field activities of the Upazila/Thana Statistics Offices. Currently there are 478 Upazila Offices all over the country. The Upazila Office is headed by a Upazila Statistical Officer. The Upazila/Thana Offices are in charge of all field activities at the field-level including periodic censuses and surveys.

Statistics available from other organisations of the Government and Autonomous Bodies are mostly administrative by-products which are gathered in a conventional way.

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Organogram

INVESTMENT SCENARIO IN BANGLADESH

The Government of Bangladesh has put in place a comprehensive array of policies aimed at bringing about significant socio-economic improvements to the people of Bangladesh and ultimately self-reliance for the nation. In recognition of the private sectors ability to contribute towards achievement of these goals, the government has recently implemented a number of significant policy reforms. These are designed to create a more open and competitive climate for foreign investment.

In order to achieve the objective of accelerating industrial growth and to gain a greater share of industry in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as to make the industrial policy responsive to the changes occurring in the global economy, the government announced a new Industrial Policy-2005.

The main objectives of the Industrial Policy 2005 are as follows :

- To set up planned industries considering the real domestic demand, prospect of exporting goods abroad, and discouraging unplanned industries in the light of past experience.
- Accept private initiatives as the main driving force of economic development and uphold the government's facilitating role in creating a favourable atmosphere in order to augment private investments in the country's industrialization, given the background of a free market economy and globalization,.
- Arrange for state-owned industrial enterprises to be sold/transferred/leased or administered in any other way by the Privatization Commission or concerned ministries in order to accelerate the privatization process.
- Take necessary initiatives to set up industries with private entrepreneurships, and where that is feasible, establish industries on state initiative in those sectors that are considered very important and essential because of national interest, where private entrepreneurs are not forthcoming.

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- Catering the needs for local and foreign market and also for consumer satisfaction of the local products; measures to be undertaken (a) produce world class quality products, (b) diversification of goods, (c) introduce cost-effective management in the production system, (d) more value addition in the industrial sector, and (e) provide support for enhancing productivity by using continuous, appropriate and advanced technology.

- Provide assistance to augment the industrial sector's contributions to the GDP of the national economy, meet the general demands of local consumers and earn more foreign exchange so that local industrial entrepreneurs can attain further capacity to establish industries, and industrial goods can have access to the overseas market on a competitive basis.
 - Provide inspiration for the speedy expansion of cottage industries and SMEs and for further investment in these sectors so that new employment opportunities are generated, unemployment reduced and poverty alleviation program made in the country.
 - Prioritize the expansion and development of agro-based and agricultural processing industries, and assist in the expansion of poultry, dairy and goat-sheep industry as agricultural industries.
 - Provide women entrepreneurs with all necessary assistance in establishing industries in various sectors.
 - Increase productivity at enterprise level; produce high-value added products step by step through development and application of appropriate technology and increase of export through export diversification.
 - Provide all necessary assistance for producing environment-friendly product with the objective for creating a pollution-free environment in the industrial sector.
 - Expand the local market and establish more backward linkage industries in order to accelerate the export of high value-added garments produced in the export-oriented garment industries and other relevant industrial sub-sectors.
- Further enrich the industrial sector with the proper utilization of the country's various natural and mineral resources.

Reserved sector (public sector) industries:

The following areas are reserved for public sector investment:

1. Arms and ammunitions and other military equipments and machineries
2. Nuclear power
3. Security printing and minting
4. Afforestation and Mechanized Extraction within the boundary of

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reserved forest

Private sector investment:

The role of the Private sector has been recognised as a predominant one. Except reserved sectors, private sector investment has been kept open without any ceiling. Private investment both local and foreign or joint venture between local and foreign or with public sector is allowed.

Massive Establishment of Small, Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Cottage Industries in Countrywide Industrialization

The development and expansion of SMEs is regarded as a very important medium of achieving industrialization and economic growth in both developed and developing countries. The role of SMEs in industrial revolution in the industrialized world was enormous, and this trend has continued to-date. The role of SMEs in generating investment, savings, profit, employment opportunities, export, regional industrialization and improvement of people's living standards as well as national development is very important. To this end, forward linkage, backward linkage, value addition activities and productivity improvement should be accelerated in order to establish and expand SMEs in the manufacturing sector. As such the SME sector has been treated as a priority sector in the Industrial Policy 2005.

Scope of SMEs:

1. The structural arrangements of Bangladesh's industries show that jute, textiles, paper, steel and engineering, cement, chemical, fertilizer and pharmaceutical industries are under the big and medium scale industries. On the other hand, specialized textile industries (including garments), backward linkage industries, hand-operated welding, food processing and food linkage industries, leather, ceramics, light engineering including automobiles, basic metal engineering, small scale chemical engineering, rubber industries, paper printing and publishing industries, small fabrication industries, non-metal mineral products, batteries, electrical, electronics,

handicrafts, agro-based industries, multilateral jute goods, silk industries, fruit processing, poultry farming, fisheries, tea-gardening and processing, vegetable seed farming, floriculture and agro-forestry, and printing industries, ginning and baling, construction industries, transportation (including automobiles), cinema and photography, pathological laboratories, cold storage, furniture, computer industries, fast food, frozen food, etc, under service industries, and many other sectors are included in the SMEs.

2. SMEs will be established on a greater scale across the country in order to bring about poverty alleviation, unemployment reduction and creating more employment opportunity so that national economic growth can be attained. To this end, the government has taken an initiative to draw up a separate SME policy with a view to providing necessary guidelines and strategic assistance in respect of establishing SMEs throughout the country. The guidelines and strategy incorporated in the relevant policies will be pursued in establishing and expanding SMEs of all kinds throughout the country.

Foreign investment :

1. Foreign direct investment will be encouraged in all industries in Bangladesh except those in the reserved lists, banking, insurance and other financial institutions. This type of investments can be made in local public and private sectors individually or jointly. The capital market will be open for “portfolio” investments.
2. The legal framework for foreign investments has been drawn up on the basis of the Foreign Investment (Development and Preservation) Act 1980. The framework is as follows:
 - Equal treatment of both local and foreign investments.
 - Safeguarding foreign investments from state expropriation.
 - Assurance of repatriating finance and profit deriving from share disposal.
3. There will be no restrictions to foreign investment in terms of equity participation, i.e., 100% foreign equity can be invested. While setting up industries with complete foreign investment or in joint venture, there will be no restrictions to the sale of shares through public issue irrespective of paid-up capital. However, foreign investors or institutions can purchase shares through Stock exchange as per guidelines framed by the concerned authority. Foreign investors or institutions can avail loan from local banks to meet their running costs. Conditions for such type of loan will be determined on the basis of the relations between the bank and the borrower.
4. Foreign investors can avail of the same facilities as local investors in terms of tax holiday, royalty payment, technical fees, etc. Personal

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income taxes need not be paid by foreign technicians appointed in foreign companies for up to three years, and after that period, they have to pay on the basis of a dual taxation revocation agreement or any other agreement reached with their respective countries.

5. In respect of foreign investment, full repatriation facility of invested capital will be given. Profits and dividends are also repatriable. If foreign investors choose to reinvest their repatriable dividend or earned profit, then this will be treated as new investment. Foreign citizens appointed in Bangladesh will be entitled to a remittance of 50% of their wage and full repatriation of their savings and retirement benefits.
6. There will be no restrictions to the issuing of work permit for efficient foreign professionals on the basis of the recommendations of local and foreign investing companies or joint venture companies. Multiple entry visa will be issued to foreign investors for three years and to efficient professionals for the whole period of their appointment.
7. In respect of foreign investments in thrust sectors, preference will be given to small and medium scale investors when allotting plots in BSCIC industrial enclaves.
8. Investments by non-resident Bangladeshis will be treated as foreign direct investment.
9. Steps will be taken to protect intellectual property in respect of new goods and formulae.
10. International norms and systems will be followed in respect of providing investment assurance and conflict resolution.
11. Initiatives will be taken to expand the facilities of EPZ areas to those 100% export-oriented industries that are established in non-EPZ areas.

Facilitative role of the public institutions:

The following is the investment framework for the development of the private sector:

- a) All foreign investments shall be registered in the prescribed manner with the concerned promotional body before setting up an industry.
- b) Prior clearance will be required for setting up of ready-made garments (RMG) units, banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

- c) Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC) will allot industrial plots to respective industrial units in its own industrial estates and estates developed by it under special orders. Similarly, Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority (BEPZA) will allot land in its own estates. Board of Investment (BOI) will recommend and pursue allotment of public land wherever available.
- d) Concerned facilitating agencies will, after discussion with the relevant authorities, determine the time limit for receipt of power, gas, water, drainage and telecommunication connection as well as provide clearance relating to environment pollution. These facilities will be provided by the "One Stop Service" cell of the facilitating agencies.
- e) BOI, BEPZA and BSCIC will approve, wherever necessary, the payment of any royalties, technical assistance fees and approve appointment and payment of remuneration of foreign personnels.
- f) Private sector is allowed to set up export processing zones and develop industrial parks. Government will extend support to these zones and parks. Industries located in the private zones (EPZs) will enjoy the same facilities as those enjoyed by the units located in the public EPZs.

BOARD OF INVESTMENT (BOI)

The Government of Bangladesh established the Board of Investment (BOI) in 1989 for accelerating private investment in Bangladesh. The Board, headed by the Prime Minister of the Republic, is vested with necessary powers to take decisions for speedy implementation of new industrial projects and provide operational support services to the existing ones.

The major functions of Board of Investment (BOI) include the following :

- * Undertaking investment promotion activities at home and abroad
- * Providing all types of facilities for promotion of capital investment and rapid industrialization.
- * Registration of industrial projects as well as royalty, technical know-how and technical assistance agreements wherever required
- * Approval of payment of royalty, technical know-how and technical assistance fees to foreign nationals/ organisations beyond the prescribed limits.
- * Issuing work permit to expatriate personnel working in private sector industrial enterprises
- * Providing import facilities to industrial units in the private sector.
- * Approval of the terms and conditions of foreign private loan and suppliers credit
- * Allotment of land in the industrial areas/estates for industrial purpose
- * Conciliation of disputes relating to foreign investors and
- * Providing assistance to avail infrastructure facilities for industries.

Utility service:

The infrastructure and institutional support services that are available with the Utility Service are :

- a) pre investment counselling
- b) electric connection
- c) gas connection
- d) water and sewerage connection
- e) telecommunication facilities
- f) solution of problems in case of difficulties arising in clearing imported machinery under concessional rate of import duty and obtaining bonded warehouse license

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g) environmental clearance

Courtesy service:

The Board of Investment offers courtesy service to the visiting foreign investors. The service includes reception at airport, hotel booking, transport arrangement and drawing up itinerary in accordance with the need of the foreign investors visiting Bangladesh. To avail of the services the investors are advised to intimate BOI in advance.

Welcome service at airport:

"BOI welcome service" counter manned by BOI officials has been set-up to offer round the clock service to all foreign investors arriving at the Zia International Airport, Dhaka. Foreign investors are requested to avail the services on arrival.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING FACILITIES AND SERVICE

To avail of the facilities and services provided by BOI for setting up of industries, the procedure mentioned below are to be followed by the entrepreneurs:

A. Registration of joint venture/100% foreign investment proposals in the private sector:

For registration of the projects entrepreneurs/investors are required to apply in a prescribed form available in the One Stop Service Centre of BOI.

B. Registration of self-financed local investment projects including industries sanctioned/financed by financial institutions or commercial banks:

The entrepreneurs/investors of such projects are also required to apply in prescribed form to BOI for registration.

C. Permission for setting up joint venture industrial units with the public sector corporations:

An entrepreneur, either local or foreign, can set up an industry with public sector corporation. Such joint venture is required to be registered with BOI if the private sector share holding is more than 50%, and in such case it is treated as private sector project. For any public sector which makes contribution out of their own fund needs approval of the concerned ministry. If the share holding of the corporation is 50% or above, it is treated as a public sector

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project. The public sector project is processed by the concerned ministry for approval of the Planning Commission.

Procedure of import of raw and packing materials and spare parts:

No permission is required for import of free list items. For items in the restricted list, BOI, BEPZA and BSCIC will fix up the import entitlement and recommend to Chief Controller of Imports & Exports (CCI&E) for issuance of IRC (Import Registration Certificate). CCI&E issues IRC in favour of the industrial enterprises within 30 days of receiving application. Items included in the banned list cannot be imported unless otherwise specified.

In case of import of raw and packing materials of the pharmaceutical industry, the Drugs Administration Directorate under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare prepares Block Lists on half-yearly basis. BOI/BEPZA/BSCIC provides all other assistance relating to import in their respective jurisdictions. In this connection procedure followed by BOI is as under:

On receipt of application in the prescribed form along with copies of (1) TIN certificate, (2) Trade Licence, (3) Membership Certificate of relevant trade association/chamber, (4) Certificate from the nominated bank regarding opening of account, (5) Incorporation Certificate, in case of limited companies and (6) Letter of registration with BOI, necessary field inspection is done to determine annual production capacity and half yearly/yearly import entitlement of raw & packing materials. The entrepreneur is then advised to deposit IRC fees (on the basis of annual import entitlement) by Treasury Challan to the Bangladesh Bank/Treasury. On receipt of the copy of treasury challan, recommendation is made to the office of the CCI&E for issuance of IRC. The entrepreneur will then approach the nominated bank for opening Letters of Credit for import.

Guidelines for registration/approval of foreign loan, supplier's credit, PAYE scheme, etc:

Private investors arranging foreign loan, supplier's credit, deferred payments, PAYE scheme etc. are required to obtain prior approval from BOI. Investors need to approach BOI in the prescribed application form for the purpose.

Remittance, royalty, technical know-how and technical assistance fees:

Royalty : Royalty fee is paid by the local manufacturer to its foreign collaborator in consideration of

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- * license to use the brand name and trade mark of the foreign manufacturer on the local product (s) and/or;
- * assignment of rights under inventions by the foreign company as well as current manufacturing experience.

Technical know-how and technical assistance fees :

Technical know-how and technical assistance fee is paid by the local unit to its foreign collaborator in consideration of preparation of factory layout, engineering specifications of the project, assistance in selecting machine, supervision of civil construction and installation of machinery and equipment, know-how and assistance in production, testing, safety and quality control, assistance by way of making available patented process and /or know-how and right to avail of the technical information resulting from research and development, training of local personnel, technical assistance in management and marketing in deserving cases and assistance in other technical matters etc.

No prior permission of BOI is required for entering into agreements for remitting fees for the purpose of royalty, technical know-how and technical assistance if the total fees and other expenses connected with technology transfer (service fee, marketing commission etc.) are within the following prescribed limits:

- a) For new and existing projects such fees and other expenses should not exceed an aggregate limit of 6% of the C&F value of respective imported machinery.
- b) Within the agreement period recurrent annual fees for royalties and other expenses such as fees for technical know-how, technical assistance, operational services, marketing of products etc. should not exceed an aggregate limit of 6% of the previous years sales of the firms as declared in the Tax Return and Audited Balance Sheet of the company.

Once the technology transfer agreements falling within the above limits are signed, these are required to be furnished to BOI for registration and for remittance.

Proposals which are not covered under the prescribed limits will require prior approval of BOI for which application have to be submitted along with necessary documents and copy of the draft agreement.

Procedure for obtaining work permit for foreign nationals:

Work permit for foreign nationals is a pre-requisite for employment in Bangladesh. Private sector industrial enterprises desiring to employ foreign nationals are required to apply in advance in the prescribed form of BOI. For expatriate employment the following guidelines are followed:

- a) Nationals of the foreign countries recognized by Bangladesh are considered for employment.
- b) Employment of expatriate personnel be considered only in industrial establishments which are sanctioned/registered by the appropriate authority.
- c) Decision of the Board of Directors of the concerned company for new employment/ extension and the certified copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association duly signed by the share holders are to be furnished.
- d) Experts/Technicians in the irrespective fields are required to furnish their certificate of educational qualifications and experience through their employers.
- e) Service contract/agreement/appointment letter/buyer's nomination along with the copy of passport are to be furnished.
- f) The Number of foreign employees should not exceed 15% of the total employees including top management personnel.
- g) Initially employment of any foreign national is considered for a term of one year which can be extended on the merits of the case.
- h) Necessary security clearance by the Ministry of Home Affairs is required.

Procedure for obtaining industrial plots :

Entrepreneurs requiring industrial plots for setting up of an industry in any industrial area/estate apart from BEPZA and BSCIC, may approach BOI mentioning the size of plot required by them along with copies of registration/sanction letter and industrial layout plan for justifying actual requirement. After receiving an application the BOI provides assistance to the entrepreneur in getting an industrial plot. Most of the industrial areas/estates are owned/controlled by the city development authorities in three divisional headquarters, RAJUK in Dhaka, CDA in Chittagong and KDA in Khulna. Besides these, there are a few industrial estates owned and controlled by some other government agencies namely, (a) Public Works Department and (b) Housing and Settelement Directorate. BOI recommends for acquisition of land to the

concerned authorities if required by the industrial units. In such case the entrepreneurs required to submit relevant papers and information in connection with the land to be acquired by the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

Procedure for obtaining electricity, gas, water, sewerage & telephone connection:

Entrepreneurs may apply either directly to the concerned authority for obtaining utility services or approach BOI's One Stop Service for assistance along with copy of registration/sanction letter.

INCORPORATING A COMPANY IN BANGLADESH

Business in Bangladesh may be carried on by a company formed and incorporated locally and a foreign company incorporated outside but registered in Bangladesh by establishing a place of business here. There are mainly two types of companies

- i) Limited companies and
- ii) Unlimited companies

Limited companies are divided into two categories;

- a) Company limited by shares; and
- b) Company limited by guarantees.

Unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantees may or may not have share capital.

Companies limited by shares:

There are two broad categories of companies limited by shares namely :

- a) Private limited companies : and
- b) Public limited companies.

Private limited companies :

A Private Limited company means a company which by its Articles

- a) restrict the right to transfer the shares;
- b) limit the number of its members to a minimum of 2 and maximum of 50 excluding the persons who are in the employment of the company
- c) prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe for the shares or debentures of the company ; and
- d) entitles to commence business from the date of its incorporation.

Public Limited Companies :

- a) A public Limited company may issue invitation to the members of the public to subscribe the shares and debentures of the company through a prospectus which complies with the requirements of the companies Act. 1994 and the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993 as amended from time to time.
- b) The required minimum number of Members are 7 but there is no maximum limit.
- c) The minimum number of Directors are 3.
- d) A company can be formed as a public company or alternatively a company which is incorporated as a private company can also be converted into a public company.
- e) In order to commence business the public company shall have to obtain a commencement certificate from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Memorandum of Association:

Memorandum of Association of the company shall state the name of the company, whether it is public limited or private limited and the location of the registered office of the company. The memorandum should clearly spell out the main objectives, the authorised capital-division of this capital into shares of fixed amount and liability of its members.

Articles of Association:

The Articles of Association are the regulations governing the internal management of the affairs of the company and the conduct of its business.

INCENTIVES AND FACILITIES FOR THE INVESTORS

A. Tax Holiday: Tax holiday is allowed to companies for the following periods according to the location of industries.

- * Dhaka and Chittagong Division 5 years
(excluding the 3 hill districts of Chittagong Division)

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* Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet, Barisal and the
3 Hill districts of Chittagong Division

7 years

The period of tax holiday is calculated from the month of commencement of commercial production or operation of the industrial undertaking. The eligibility of tax holiday is to be determined by the National Board of Revenue (NBR). Tax holiday facility can be availed of by industries set up within June 30, 2000.

B. Accelerated Depreciation: Accelerated depreciation in lieu of tax holiday is allowed at the rate of 80% of actual cost of machinery or plant for the year in which the unit starts commercial production and 20% for the following years. The rate of depreciation is 100% for areas specified by the NBR.

C. Concessionary Duty On Imported Capital Machinery: Import duty at the rate of 5% advalorem is payable on capital machinery and spares imported for initial installation or BMR/BMRE of the existing industries. The value of spare parts should not however exceed 10% of the total C & F value of the machinery and will also get the benefit of this concessionary rate of duty. For 100% export oriented industries, no import duty is charged in case of capital machinery and spares. However, import duty @ 5% is secured in the form of bank guarantee or an indemnity bond to be returned after installation of the machinery. Value Added Tax (VAT) is not payable for imported capital machinery and spares.

D. Rationalisation Of Import Duty: Duties and taxes on import of goods which are produced locally will be higher than those applicable to import of raw materials for producing such goods.

E. Incentives To Non-Resident Bangladeshis: Special incentives are provided to encourage non-resident Bangladeshis for investment in the country. Non-resident Bangladeshi investors will enjoy facilities similar to those of foreign investors. Moreover, they can buy newly issued shares/debentures of Bangladeshi companies. A quota of 10% has been fixed for non-resident Bangladeshis in primary public shares. Furthermore, they can maintain foreign currency deposits in the Non-resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD) accounts.

F. Other Incentives:

- * Tax exemption on royalties, technical know-how fees received by any foreign collaborator, firm, company and experts.
- * Tax exemption on the interest on foreign loans under certain conditions.
- * Avoidance of double taxation in case of foreign investors on the basis of bilateral agreements.
- * Exemption of income tax up to 3 years for the foreign technicians employed in industries specified in the relevant schedule of income tax ordinance.
- * Tax exemption on income of the private sector power generation company for 15 years from the date of commercial production.
- * Facilities for full repatriation of invested capital, profit and dividend.
- * Six months multiple entry visa for the prospective new investors.
- * Re-investment of repatriable dividend treated as new investment.
- * Citizenship by investing a minimum of US\$ 5,00,000 or by transferring US\$ 10,00,000 to any recognized financial institution (non-repatriable).
- * Permanent residency by investing a minimum of US\$ 75,000 (non-repatriable).
- * Tax exemption on capital gains from the transfer of shares of public limited companies listed with a stock exchange.

Export-Oriented and Export Linkage Industries

1. Export-oriented industrialization is one of the major objectives of the present Industrial Policy. Prioritizing export-oriented industries and providing all-out government assistance in respect of this will be ensured.

2. Those industries that export at least 80 percent of their produce or supply 80 percent raw materials for exportable items or those business enterprises that export at least 80 percent of their services will be considered export-oriented industries (IT-related goods are also included).

3. The following incentives and facilities will be provided in order to attract investment in 100 percent export-oriented industries:
 - (a) Duty-free import of capital machinery and up to 10 percent of the value of the spares of that capital machinery. The rates of customs duty in the import sector reorganized into three tiers: 7.5%, 15% and 25%.
 - (b) The duty drawback system has been further simplified, and with this in mind, a flat rate will be fixed for all exportable items. Exporters will get duty drawback facility at a flat rate from concerned commercial banks.
 - (c) The system of providing up to 90 percent credit against non-negotiable and fixed L/Cs / sale agreements.
 - (d) In order to ensure backward linkage, export-oriented readymade garment industries and other local raw material using export-oriented industries will be provided with various facilities at a prescribed rate. Similar facilities will also be provided to local deemed exporters in export-oriented industries.
 - (e) Export-oriented industries will be given the facility of handling foreign exchange of certain amount which will be beyond the Bangladesh Bank's foreign exchange regime in order to facilitate the opening of their offices abroad, promoting their products and taking part in international trade fairs.
 - (f) The export income earned from cottage industries will be 100% income tax-free, and the SMEs and other industries will be given income tax rebate at the rate of 50% of their export income.
 - (g) The facility of importing raw materials necessary for the production of export goods but enlisted as banned/reserved items.
 - (h) Value-added jute, jute-mixed goods and diversified jute goods produced with new technology will be treated as export-oriented or import-substitute industries.
 - (i) Consistent with present government policies, facilities will be given for tax-free import of raw materials (at a prescribed amount) necessary for the production of exportable goods.

- (j) If local raw materials are provided to local industries or projects through foreign currency L/Cs, then those will be treated as indirect export and will be given facilities, which are applicable for export.

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- (k) The export credit assurance scheme will be further expanded and strengthened.

- 4. The export-oriented industries identified, as the government's thrust sectors will be given special facilities including 'venture capital' facilities.

- 5. The current facilities of duty and tax assessment and rebate on imported goods (before arrival) will continue. Clearing process and formalities will be further simplified so that the clearance process takes the least time to be completed.

- 6. In respect of export-oriented and export linkage industries, all sorts of facilities described in the export policy will be given, apart from the facilities mentioned above.

- 7. Utility services will be provided to 100 percent export-oriented industries at reduced/rebated rates.

*Note: For further details users are requested to contact BOI Bangladesh.
Source : Board of Investment.*

Privatization Commission of Bangladesh

The privatization Commission which came into being in March, 1993 is entrusted with the overall responsibility of privatizing State-Owned Enterprises identified for privatization, whether small, large, profitable or non-profitable.

Privatization in Bangladesh has gone through various phases since its Independence. Just after the war of Independence in 16 December 1971, the Government had to step in to fill the vacuum in the economy as the then-owners, abandoned their properties and left the country. In addition, the nationalization policy of March, 1972 of major industries like Jute, Textile, Chemical and other basic industries, DFIs, Banks and Insurance etc. brought into fold nearly 90% of such enterprises under Government control. However these public sector enterprises right from inception could not run profitably and efficiently and many of them ran into severe financial difficulties and serious management problems. As stated earlier, by 1975, the Government began to reverse its policy of nationalization due to the heavy burdens created by the public sector enterprises on the national exchequer. During the period 1976-1992 about 500 SOEs had been sold or returned to their former owners. Since the creation of Privatization Commission as the Special agency in March, 1993 by the Government to implement the programme of divestiture of SOEs. Till to-date 71 (51 as enterprise & 20 by offloading shares) SOEs got the final approval for sale from the GOB. It is worth mentioning that 51 (Fifty-One) SOEs have so far been handed over to the new buyers since March, 1993. LOI (Letter of Intent) have been issued for 4 (Four) SOEs to be handed over to the new buyers during the same period. Moreover, decision to off-load

the shares of 20 (Twenty) public limited companies have been taken.

Before inviting tender for sale of the identified SOEs, valuations of the assets and liabilities are made by Chartered Accountant (C.A) firms or by the consultants engaged by the Commission. Valuation reports are examined and reviewed by the Privatization Commission and a re-valuation can be made by another C.A firm/valuer firm if considered necessary. Tenders are invited after the finalization of the valuation. Valuation and other relevant documents are made available to the prospective bidders before submission of the bids.

In the case of sale of enterprise, the prospective buyers will submit quotation according to the terms and conditions of the tender.

Value of current assets such as sundry debtors, advances etc. will be payable to the Government by the buyer either in cash or within one year along with a simple interest rate of 10% per annum.

In the cases mentioned above the buyer will have to provide irrevocable bank guarantee without recourse in case the payment is not made in cash.

Short-term liabilities such as, sundry creditors, claims of employees and workers over by the Government.

As regards employees of the tendered enterprise (if it is a running one) the Corporation and the buyer will jointly determine the number of redundant employees in the light of technical and operational feasibility. Retained employees, however, will be offered new terms and conditions by the buyer.

Buyers will be liable to pursue all pending court cases.

Land under the enterprise will be used normally for establishment and expansion of industries. A substantial amount of unutilized but developed land can, however, be used for other productive activities.

In case of sale of Government-owned shares in different companies the prospective buyers will submit quotations for the total number of shares offered for sale. The company whose shares are offered for sale, will repay all quasi-equity loans of the Government and dues of the Corporations within a period of 10 years in 6-monthly installment carrying a simple interest of 10% per annum and will submit an irrevocable bank guarantee without recourse from a scheduled bank. In addition to the above, the buyer will also give a personal irrevocable bank guarantee without recourse for the above quasi-equity loans and dues or will keep the share certificates of all the shares bought by him under the custody of the Government.

While implementing the policy of privatization, efforts will be made to make the ownership of the industrial enterprises as broad-based, as possible.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was established on 8th June, 1993 under the Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993. The Chairman and Members of the Commission are appointed by the government and have overall responsibility to administer securities legislation. The Commission, at present has three full time members, excluding the Chairman. The Commission is a statutory body and attached to the Ministry of Finance.

Mission of the SEC Is to:

- Protect the interests of securities investors.
- Develop and maintain fair, transparent and efficient securities markets.
- Ensure proper issuance of securities and compliance with securities laws

Commission's main functions are:

- Regulating the business of the Stock Exchanges or any other securities market.
- Registering and regulating the business of stock-brokers, sub-brokers, share transfer agents, merchant bankers and managers of issues, trustee of trust deeds, registrar of an issue, underwriters, portfolio managers, investment advisers and other intermediaries in the securities market.
- Registering, monitoring and regulating of collective investment scheme including all forms of mutual funds.
- Monitoring and regulating all authorized self regulatory organizations in the securities market.
- Prohibiting fraudulent and unfair trade practices relating to securities trading in any securities market.
- Promoting investors' education and providing training for intermediaries of the securities market.
- Prohibiting insider trading in securities.
- Regulating the substantial acquisition of shares and take-over of companies.
- Undertaking investigation and inspection, inquiries and audit of any issuer or dealer of securities, the Stock Exchanges and intermediaries and any self regulatory organization in the securities market.

- Conducting research and publishing information.

Stock Exchanges

Bangladesh has two Stock Exchanges, Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), established in 1954 where trading is conducted by Computerized Automated Trading System and Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE), established in 1995 which is also conducted by Computerized Automated Trading System . All exchanges are self-regulated, private sector entities which must have their operating rules approved by the SEC.

Each Stock Exchange:

- establishes listing requirements
- approves, suspends or removes listing privileges of companies
- monitors listed companies in compliance with legal regulatory provisions
- permits dual listing

NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY

In recognition of the importance of energy in socio-economic development, the Government of Bangladesh has given continuing attention to the overall development of energy sector. It involved survey, exploration, exploitation and distribution of indigenous natural gas; establishment of petroleum refining facility and distribution systems; and establishment of power generation plants and networks for transmission and distribution of electricity. During last one decade, about 20 percent of total public sector investment was allocated for the development of energy sector.

Per-capita consumption of commercial energy and generation of electricity in 2000 were about 200 KGOE/year and 120 kWh/year respectively. Per capita consumption of commercial energy and electricity in Bangladesh is one of the lowest among the developing countries. At present about 65% of total final energy consumption is met by different type of biomass fuels (e.g. agricultural residues, wood fuels, animal dung etc.).

In 2000 only 2.2% of total households (mostly in urban areas) had piped natural gas connections for cooking and 30% of households had electricity connections and only 3.9% of total households used kerosene for cooking.

The Government formulated and announced the first National Energy Policy (NEP) of the country in 1996 to ensure proper exploration, production, distribution and rational use of energy sources to meet the growing energy demand of different zones, consuming sectors and consumers groups on a sustainable basis. With rapid change of global as well as domestic situation the government has updated this NEP in 2004.

The objectives of the revised National Energy Policy (NEP) are as follows:

- (i) To provide energy for sustainable economic growth so that the economic development activities of different sectors are not constrained due to shortage of energy.
- (ii) To meet the energy needs of different zones of the country and socio-economic groups.
- (iii) To ensure optimum development of all the indigenous energy sources.
- (iv) To ensure sustainable operation of the energy utilities.
- (v) To ensure rational use of total energy sources.
- (vi) To ensure environmentally sound sustainable energy development programmes causing minimum damage to environment.
- (vii) To encourage public and private sector participation in development and management of the energy sector.
- (viii) To bring entire country under electrification by the year 2020.
- (ix) To ensure reliable supply of energy to the people at reasonable and affordable price.
- (x) To develop a regional energy market for rational exchange

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of commercial energy to ensure energy security.
For details, users are advised to refer to 'NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY'
published by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources,
GOB.

PRIVATE SECTOR POWER GENERATION POLICY OF BANGLADESH

The “PRIVATE SECTOR POWER GENERATION POLICY OF BANGLADESH” was approved by the Government with a view to boosting up private sector power generation in the country. The government of Bangladesh (GOB) recognizes that the pace of power development has to be accelerated in order to achieve overall economic development targets of the country and avoid looming power shortages. At present only 15% of Bangladesh population has access to electricity.

1. Presently, there state-owned enterprises generate and transmit electricity in the country. They are:
 - a) Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB), responsible for generation and transmission of power in the urban areas except the area under Greater Dhaka;
 - b) Dhaka Electricity Supply Authority (DESA), responsible for distribution of electricity in the greater Dhaka area including the metropolitan city of Dhaka; and
 - c) Rural Electrification Board (REB), responsible for distribution of electricity in rural areas.
 - * At present 11666 GWh electricity is generated annually in the country. Power System Master Plan (PSMP) projects a requirement of 16500 GWh in 2000 and 24160 GWh in 2005. This implies an increase in peak demand from the present 2200 MW to 3150 MW by 2000 and 4600 MW by 2005 for which capacity addition of about 3350 MW will be required by 2005. Hence on average, additional 300 MW of generation capacity has to be added every year. The total investment between now and 2005, required to achieve such capacity enhancement, is Taka 176 billion or US\$ 4.4 billion. The corresponding investment requirement for expansion and reinforcement of transmission and distribution system would be about US\$ 2.2 billion for the same period, bringing the grand total to US\$ 6.6 billion.
 - * Such a huge investment on the part of the GOB is almost impossible, Govt., therefore, has amended its Industrial Policy following the recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial-Working Group for Power Sector Reform. As per the revised policy the Government is strongly committed to attract private investment for installing new power generation capacity on a Build-own-operate (BOO) basis.

2. **GOB POLICY AND THE POWER CELL:**

In order to translate this explicit policy of the Government into actual investment projects, Government of Bangladesh created and set up a Power Cell under the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) in 1995. All the responsibilities of private sector power development lie with the Cell. The Cell will solicit and evaluate proposals, negotiate and process award of contracts and finalize projects. At the same time it will represent interest of Government of Bangladesh in the private sector power project.

- **SOLICITATION OF PROPOSALS:** Independent Power Producers' Projects will be implemented on Build-own-operate (BOO) basis. Before submission of the RFP (request for proposal) the bidders will have to pre qualify as per criteria published in the National and International Press. Proposals of the pre qualified bidders will be ranked as per criteria and acceptance will be given accordingly. The first ranked bidder will be given a stipulated period to (a) submit a performance guarantee and (b) reach financial closure. After that the bidders will be required to complete financing arrangements. The bidder will also have to ensure security package through three separate agreements: (a) Model Implementation Agreement (IA), (b) Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) and (c) Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA).

3. **ALLOCATION OF PROJECT/PLANT SITE AND PROVISION OF FUEL:**

The plant site will be selected by Government of Bangladesh in consultation with the project sponsor. The fuel supply will also be determined by GOB keeping in view the existing fuel situation of the country.

4. **TARIFF FOR BULK PURCHASE OF POWER AT BUSBAR:**

The produced power will be purchased (As per PPA) by BPDB/DESA/REB or any distribution company to be created in future and it will be decided by Government of Bangladesh. Tariff will be divided into two parts:

- (a) Capacity payment - in local currency in case of local payment and in foreign currency in case of foreign payment.
- (b) Energy payment- all in local currency. They will have to meet other tariff requirements as per RFP.

5. **FISCAL INCENTIVES:**

The private power companies will be given some fiscal incentives such as exemption from corporate Income Tax for a period of 15 years. Customs and VAT free import of plant and equipment, repatriation of equity and dividend, exemption of Income Tax of foreign Investors in Bangladesh, Insurance facilities according to their own choice, instruments and deeds exempted from stamp duties, all industrial facilities as Power Generation declared as Industry, raising local and foreign finance as per BOI Investment Rules and indigenous equipment support.

6. **In case of any ambiguity with regard to interpretation of any provision of this policy documents the GOB interpretation shall be final.**

For details, users are advised to refer to "Private Sector Power Generation

Policy of Bangladesh” published by the Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, GOB.

BANKING SYSTEM

Bangladesh has a mixed banking system comprising of nationalised, private and foreign commercial banks. Bangladesh Bank is the central bank of the country and is in charge of monetary policies of the Government and controls all commercial banks. The names of some selected banks by category are given below:-

| | <i>Name of the bank</i> | <i>Address of Head Office</i> | <i>No. of Branches</i> | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | <i>Inland</i> | <i>Abroad</i> |

A. State Owned Commercial Banks

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----|
| 1 | Sonali Bank Ltd. | 35-44, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka | | |
| | | Phone: 9565944, 9565950 | 1185 | - |
| | <i>Foreign Branches</i> | 1. Kolkata (India) | - | 2 |
| | <i>Subsidiaries :</i> | 2. Siliguri (India) | | |
| | | 1. Sonali Exchange Co. Inc. Manhattan Office (Main Office), USA | - | 13 |
| | | 2. Sonali Exchange Co. Inc Los Angeles Branch, USA | | |
| | | 3. Sonali Exchange Co. Inc Atlanta Branch, USA | | |
| | | 4. <i>Sonali Exchange Co. Inc</i> <i>Astoria, USA</i> | | |
| | | 5. <i>Sonali Exchange Co. Inc</i> <i>Jackson Heights Branch,</i> <i>USA</i> | | |
| | | 6. <i>Sonali Exchange Co. Inc</i> <i>Brooklyn Branch, USA</i> | | |
| | | 7. <i>Sonali Exchang co. Inc</i> <i>Michigan</i> <i>Branch, USA</i> | | |
| | | 8. <i>Sonali Exchange Co. Inc</i> <i>Peterson Branch, USA</i> | | |
| | | 9. <i>Sonali Bank (UK) Ltd.</i> <i>Luton Office, UK</i> | | |
| | | 10. <i>Sonali</i> <i>Bank (UK) Ltd.</i> <i>Bradford Office, UK</i> | | |

11. *Sonali Bank (UK) Ltd.*
Birmingham Office, UK
12. *Sonali Bank (UK) Ltd.*
Manchester Office, UK
13. *Sonali Bank (UK) Ltd.*
London Office, UK

BANKING SYSTEM

| | Name of the bank | Address of Head Office | No. of Branches | |
|--|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | Inland | Abroad |

Representative Office:

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| | 1. Sonali Bank Representative Office Jeddah, KSA | | 3 | |
| | 2. Sonali Bank Representative Office Riyadh, KSA | | | |
| | 3. Sonali Bank Representative Office Safat, Kuwait. | | | |
| 2. | Janata Bank Ltd. 110, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka Phone: 7169287, 9564640 | | 844 | - |
| | Foreign Branches : (UAE) | 1. Abu-Dhabi 2. Dubai 3. Sarjah 4. Al-Ain | - | 4 |
| | Exchange House | 1. Janata Exchange Co. Sri, Rome Italy 2. Janata Exchange Co. Sri Milan Italy | - | 2 |
| 3. | Agrani Bank Ltd. 90, Motijheel Dilkusha C/A., Dhaka Phone : 9566160-69, 7160836 | | 867 | - |
| | Foreign Branch : (Exchange House) | 1. Agrani Exchange House Pte Ltd. 5A, Lembu Road, Singapore-208495 2. Agrani Remittance House Sdn Bhd, Malaysia | - | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|----|--|
| 4 | <i>Rupali Bank Ltd.</i> | <i>Rupali Building, 34 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka</i> | 49 | |
| | | <i>Phone: 7162866, 9552481</i> | | |
| | <i>Foreign Branch (Joint Venture)</i> | <i>1. Arif Habib Rupali Bank Ltd. Karachi, Pakistan</i> | 1 | |

B. Specialised banks :

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. | Bangladesh Krishi (Agriculture) Bank | 83-85, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka Phone-9560031 | 951 | - |
| 2. | Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank | 70/1, Kazi Hatta, Rajshahi Tel: 775008-9 | 365 | - |
| 3. | Bangladesh Shilpa Bank (BSB) | BSB Building 8, Rajuk Avenue, Phone: 9555151-59 | 15 | - |

BANKING SYSTEM

| | Name of the bank | Address of Head Office | No. of Branches | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | Inland | Abroad |
| 4. | Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha(BSRS) | 12, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka-1215 Phone: 9137265-7 | 2 | - |
| 5. | BASIC Bank Ltd | Sena Kalyan Bhaban (6 th Floor) 195, Motijheel | | |
| C. | Non-Schedul Bank | C/A Dhaka, Phone: 9567024 | 32 | - |
| 1. | Grameen Bank | Grameen Bank Bhaban Mirpur-2, Dhaka Phone: 805755-58, 9005257-69 | 255 7 | - |
| 2. | Ansar VDP Unnayan Bank | Directorate of Ansar VDP Khilgaon, Dhaka, Phone: 8313198 | 88 | - |
| 3. | Karmasangstan | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|----|
| | | | | 75 |
| Bank | 1, Rajuk Avenue Dhaka, Phone: 9563311 | 110 | - | |
| D. <u>Private Commercial Banks :</u> | | | | |
| 1. Pubali Bank Ltd. | 26, Dilkusha C/A., Dhaka Phone-9552779 | 371 | - | |
| 2. Uttara Bank Ltd. | 90, Motijheel C.A., Dhaka, Phone-9552779 | 207 | - | |
| 3. Arab Bangladesh Bank Ltd. | BCIC Bhaban, 30-31, Dilkusha C.A., Dhaka Phone: 9564125 | 74 | 1 | |
| Foreign Branch: Exchange House | 1, Mumbai Branch, India | - | 1 | |
| | 1. AB Int Finance Ltd. Hong Kong 2. AB Bank Repserentative Omice Myanmar 3. AB Bank Representative Office London | | 3 | |
| 4. IFIC Bank Ltd. | BSB Building, 8, Rajuk Avenue, Dhaka, Phone: 9559647, 8159211 | 74 | 1 | |

BANKING SYSTEM

| | <i>Name of the bank</i> | <i>Address of Head Office</i> | <i>No. of Branches</i> | |
|----|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | <i>Inland</i> | <i>Abroad</i> |
| | <i>Foreign Branch(Joint Venture)</i> | 1.NIB Bank LTD. Karachi (Pakistan) | | |
| | Exchange House | 1. Oman Intd. Exchange Co. Oman 2. Nepal Bangladesh Bank Ltd. nepal | | 2 |
| 5. | Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. | 40, Dilkusha C/A., Dhaka Phone- 9564534, 8159211 | 200 | - |

| | | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| 6. | National Bank Ltd. | 18, Dilkusha C/A., Dhaka Phone: 9561201 | 106 | - |
| | Exchange House: | 1. Gulf Overseas Exchange Co Oman 2. Balaka Exchang Pte Ltd Singapore 3. National Bank Representative Office Myanmar 4. NBL Money Transfer SDN, BHD Malaysia | - | 4 |
| 7. | The City Bank Ltd. | 10, Dilkusha C/A., Jiban Bima Bhaban, Dhaka Phone: 9565916 | 83 | - |
| 8. | United Commercial Bank Ltd. | 60, Fedaration Building, Motijheel C.A., Dhaka, Phone: 9555075-77, 7162863 | 84 | - |
| 9. | ICB Islamic Bank Ltd. | T.K Bhaban, (14-16) Floor 13 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka | 32 | - |
| 10. | Prime Bank Ltd. | 119-120, Motijheel C/A Adamjee Court, Dhaka Tel: 9554181 | 70 | 1 |
| | Exchange House: | Prime Exchange Co. Ltd, Singapore | - | 1 |
| 11. | Dhaka Bank Ltd. | 115-118, Motijheel C/A, Adamjee Court Dhaka Phone: 8318225 | 45 | - |
| 12. | Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd. | 161, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka Phone:9569352 | 50 | - |
| 13. | South-East Bank Ltd. | 52-53, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka Phone: 9565026 | 46 | - |

BANKING SYSTEM

| | Name of the bank | Address of Head Office | No. of Branches | |
|----|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | Inland | Abroad |
| | Exchange House | Global Remittance Sdn Bhd, Malaysa | | 1 |
| 14 | Eastern Bank Ltd. | 10, Dilkusha C.A., Dhaka, Jiban Bima Bhaban, Phone: 9558390 | 34 | - |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| 15 | NCC Bank Ltd. | 7-8, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel.: 7117315 | 58 | - |
| 16 | Social Investment Bank Ltd. | 15, Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dhaka, Tel: 9562246 | 31 | - |
| 17 | Bangladesh Commerce Bank Ltd. | 19, Rajuk Avenue, Dhaka Tel: 7122544 | 25 | - |
| 18. | Mercantile Bank Ltd. | 61, Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dhaka, Tel: 9564196 | 42 | - |
| 19. | Standard Bank Ltd. | Metropolitan Chamber Building 122-124, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka Tel: 7169078 | 33 | - |
| | Exchange House | Standard Exchange Company (UK) Limited, London | | 1 |
| 20. | One Bank Ltd. | 46 Kawran Bazar C/A, Dhaka -1215 Tel: 8126173 | 35 | - |
| 21. | The Premier Bank Ltd. | Iqbal Centre (5th Floor) 42, Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka, 8819915 | | 30 |
| 22. | Bank Asia Ltd. | Tea Boad Bhaban, 111-113, Motijheel C?A Dhaka, Ph:8127568 | 36 | - |
| 23. | Trust Bank Ltd, | Peoples Insurance Bhaban, 36 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka, 9572012-3 | 39 | - |
| 24. | BRAC Bank Ltd. | House No-1, Road 1, Gulshan-1, Dhaka, Phone:8813938 | 56 | - |
| 25. | Sahajalal Islami Bank Ltd. | Jiban Bima Bhaban 10 Dilkusa C/A Dhaka-1000, Phone: 9558813 | 35 | - |
| 26. | Jamuna Bank Ltd. | 5, Rajuk Avenue, Dhaka Phone: 9560806 | 43 | - |
| 27. | Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd. | Sena Kalyan Bhaban, 195, Motijheel C/A. Dhaka Phone: 7166068 | 71 | - |

BANKING SYSTEM

| | <i>Name of the bank</i> | <i>Address of Head Office</i> | <i>No. of Branches</i> | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | <i>Inland</i> | <i>Abroad</i> |
| 28. | EXIM Bank Ltd. | Printers Building, 36, Dilkusha C/A Dhaka, Phone:8826369 | 44 | - |
| | Exchange House | Exim Exchange Company (UK) Ltd. | | |
| 29. | Mutual Trust Bank Ltd. | 68, Dilkusha C/A Dhaka Phone: 9886378 | 36 | - |
| 30. | First Security Bank Ltd. | 23, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka Phone: 7173043 | 37 | - |
| <u>E. Foreign Commercial Banks :</u> | | | | |
| 1. | Standard Chartered Bank | 67, Gulshan Avenue Dhaka-1212 Phone: 9562337 | 19 | - |
| 2. | Habib Bank Ltd. | 53, Motijheel C/A., Dhaka Phone: 9561783, 9563992 | 4 | - |

BANKING SYSTEM

| | <i>Name of the bank</i> | <i>Address of Head Office</i> | <i>No. of Branches</i> | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | <i>Inland</i> | <i>Abroad</i> |
| 3. | State Bank of India | 24-25, Dilkusha C/A. (Sadaran Bima Building) Phone: 9563992 | 4 | - |
| 4. | Citi Bank NA | 109, Gulshan Avenue Dhaka- 1212, 8855141 | 4 | - |
| 5. | National Bank of Pakistan | 79, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka Tel: 9561171, 9560248-49 | 4 | - |
| 6. | HSBC | "Anchor Tower" 1/1-B, Sonargaon Road, Dhaka-1205 Tel: 9660536 | 10 | - |
| 7. | Woori Bank | Navana Tower (14 th Floor) 45, Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka. Ph:8813270-3 | 1 | - |
| 8. | <i>Commercial Bank Of Ceylon Plc.</i> | <i>47, Motijheel C/A Dhaka-1000, 9561820</i> | 7 | - |
| 9. | <i>Bank Al falah Ltd</i> | <i>168, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-2 Dhaka-1212, Phone 7168821-25</i> | 5 | - |

Position as on July 2009

Source: Bangladesh Bank.

INSURANCE

Government allowed private Companies to undertake both Life and General Insurance business in the country. 64 Companies (16 for Life and 48 for General) have obtained registration.

The Chief Controller of Insurance regulates the business by supervision, auditing and registration of the Insurance Companies, as per the Insurance Act, 1938.

The names of the selected Insurance Companies are given below:

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) <u>Public Sector:</u> | |
| 1. Jiban Bima Corporation | 24, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000. Tel: 9551414(PABX) |
| 2. Sadharan Bima Corporation | Sadharan Bima Sadan 33, Dilkusha C.A., Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9552070 MD |
| (b) <u>Private Sector:</u> | |
| 1. National Life Insurance Co. Ltd. | 54, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue Karawan Bazar, Dhaka-1000, Tel: 9136417 |
| 2. Bangladesh General Insurance Co. Ltd. | 42, Dilkusha C.A. Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9555073-74, 9550379 |
| 3. People's Insurance Co. Ltd. | 36, Dilkusha C/A (1 st Floor) Dhaka, Tel: 9564166 (PABX) |
| 4. United Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Camelia House" 22, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka-1000, Tel: 8619336-8 |
| 5. Janata Insurance Co. Ltd. | 125, Motijheel C.A., Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9563148-9 |

INSURANCE

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6. Delta Life Insurance Co. Ltd. | Uttara Bank Bhaban, (12 th Floor) 90-91 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9565033-5(PABX) |
| 7. Bangladesh Co-operative Insurance Ltd. | Somoby Sadan (7 th Floor) Motighal, Dhaka Tel: 9564793 |
| 8. Green Delta Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Hadi Mansion" (5th Floor) 2, Dilkusha CA, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9560005-6. |
| 9. Pragoti General Insurance Ltd. | 20-21, Kawran Bazar Dhaka 1000 Tel: 8117996 |
| 10. Eastern Insurance Co. Ltd. | 44, Dilkusha C.A., Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9563033-34 |
| 11. Eastland Insurance Co. Ltd. | 13, Dilkusha C.A., Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9564600 (PABX) |
| 12. Karnaphuli Insurance Co. Ltd. | Biman Bhaban (3rd Floor) 100 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9564808-9 (PABX) |
| 13. Phoenix Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Purbani Annex Building" 1/A, Dilkusha C.A., Dhaka-1000 Tel. 9563609. (PABX) |
| 14. Federal Insurance Co. Ltd. | Chamber Building(2and Floor) 122-124, Motijheel C.A. Dhaka-1000, Tel: 9560003-4 |
| 15. Central Insurance Co. Ltd. | Uttara Bank Bhaban 90-91, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9560251-4 |

INSURANCE

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. Reliance Insurance Ltd. | 'BSB Building', (11 th Floor) 8, Rajuk Avenue Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9560105 |
| 17. Rupali Insurance Co. Ltd. | Rupali Bima Bhaban (2 nd), 7, Rajuk Avenue, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9565625-6 |
| 18. Sandhani Life Insurance Co. Ltd. | Taranga Complex (3rd Flood) 19, Rajuk Avenue, Motijheel, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9563521-9555828 (PABX) |
| 19. Purabi General Insurance Co. Ltd. | 16, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9566006-7 (PABX) |
| 20. Prime Insurance Col. Ltd. | 63, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9562512 (PABX) |
| 21. Provati Insurance Company Ltd. | Khan Mansion (7 th floor) 107 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9559561-3 (PABX) |
| 22. City General Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Baitul Hossian Building" (6 th Floor) 27, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9557751 (PABX) |
| 23. Meghna Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Ban Shilpa Bhaban" (5 th Floor) 73, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9551366 |
| 24. Pioneer Insurance Company Ltd. | "Jiban Bima Bhaban" (6th Floor) 10, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9557645 |
| 25. Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd. | 61, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9557662-4 |
| 26. Northern General Insurance Compnay Ltd. | "Raj Bhaban" (8 th Floor) 29, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9559077-9 |

INSURANCE

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27. Bangladesh National Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Raj Bhaban" (8th Floor) 29. Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 7168523-30 |
| 28. Meghna Life Insurance Co. Ltd. | 'Biman Bhaban' 100, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9558297/9556204 (PABX) |
| 29. Homeland Life Insurance Co. Ltd. | "Eallal Chamber" 11, Motijheel C/A Dhaka-1000 Tel: 7168783-5 |
| 30. Nitol Insurance Co. Ltd | 71, Mohakhali C/A Dhaka-1212. Tel : 8858380, 9887074-6 |
| 31. Standard Insurance Co. Ltd | 69, Mohakali C/A(3 rd Floor) Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9888548 (PABX) |
| 32. Paramount Insurance Co.Ltd | Summit Centre 18, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka. Tel : 9137554 |
| 33. South Asia Insurance Co. Ltd. | Sena Kalyan Bhaban (8 th Floor) 195, Motijheel C/A Dhaka. Tel : 7111151-3, 9552113 (PABX) |
| 34. Islami Insurance Banagladesh Ltd. | BIWTA Bhadan(6 th Floor) 141-143, Motijheel C/A Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9571866-7 |
| 35. Islami Commercial Insurance Co,Ltd | Khan Mansion 107, Motijheel C/A Dhaka-1000 Tel : 7113793-4 |

INSURANCE

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 36. Continental Insurance Ltd. | 102, Shahid Tazuddin Ahmed shoroni Ideal Trade Centre (7 th Floor), Dhaka-1000. |
| 37. Desh General Insurance Co.Ltd. | Jiban Bima tower (5 th Floor) 10, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9572246. |
| 38. Agrani Insurance Co. Ltd. | Moon Mansion (6 th Floor) 12, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9570533. 9571642-5 |
| 39. Sonar Bangla Insurance Co. Ltd. | Biman Bhaban (3 rd Floor) 100- Motijheel C/A , Dhaka-1000. 7171182, 9571402 (PABX) |
| 40. Global Insurance Co. Ltd. | 5, Rajuk Avenue, Printer Building (12 th Floor) Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9567186. |
| 41. Asia Pacific Gen Insurance Co.Ltd. | 28, B.B Avenue, (3 rd Floor) Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9551388. (PABX) |
| 42. Express Insurance Co Ltd. | 58, Dilkusha C/A, (2 nd Floor) Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9561255, 9554421. |
| 43. Asia Insurance Ltd. | T.K. Bhaban (7 th Floor), 13, Kawran Bazar, Dhaka. Tel : 9131222, 9146398. |
| 44. Republic Insurance Co.Ltd. | H.R Bhaban (10 th Floor) 26/1, Kakrail, Dhaka. Tel : 9334141-5, 8315301 |
| 45. Crystal Insurance Co. Ltd. | Lal Bhaban, 18, Rajuk Avenue Dhaka-1000. |
| 46. Union Insurance Co. Ltd. | 30-31, Dilkusha . C/A. BCIC Bhaban (7 th Floor) Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9556537, 9559219. |

INSURANCE

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 47. Takaful Islami Insurance Ltd. | 42. Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000. Tel : 9570928-30 (PABX) |
| 48. Rupali Life Insurance Co.,Ltd. | Rupali Bima Bhaban. 7. Rajuk Avenue, Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9571355-9566541 (PABX) |
| 49. Golden Life Insurance Co Ltd. | Uttara Bank Bhaban (4 th Floor)90-91 Motijheel C/A. Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9566281, 9563431 |
| 50. Progressive Life Insurance Co.Ltd. | 70/1Scout Bhaban (4 th floor) Inner Circular Road , Kakral, Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9350301, (PABX) |
| 51. Progati Life Insurance Ltd. | Uttara Bank Bhaban (13 th Floor), 90-91 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9571528(PABX) |
| 52. Padma Life Insurance Co. Ltd. | 34 Purana Paltan Noor Zahan Sharif Plaza (7 th Floor) Dhaka Tel : 9556310-7174843(PABX) |
| 53. Baira Life Insurance Co.Ltd. | Mahatab Centre 177, Syed Nazrul Islam Sorony, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9351978-9351998 (PABX) |
| 54. Sun life Insurance Co.Ltd. | B.T.A Tower, 29,Kamal Ataturk Avenue Banani, Dhaka-1207 Tel : 8810524 |
| 55. Sunflower Life Insurance Co.Ltd. | 28, Dilkusha C/A (5 th floor) Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9571619-20(PABX) |
| 56. Fareast Islami Life Ins Co.Ltd. | T.K. Bhaban (13 th floor) 13, Kawrn Bazar, Dhaka. Tel: 8150127 |

INSURANCE

| <i>Name of the company</i> | <i>Address of the Head Office</i> |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 57. Prime Islami Life Insurance Co.Ltd. | 29, Dilkusha C/A (6 th Floor) Dhaka-1000 Tel : 9560889 |
| 58. Popular Life Insurance Co.Ltd. | 36, Dilkusha (3 rd floor) Dhaka Tel: 7174156, 7174157-60 |
| 59. Dhaka Insurance Limited | 62-63, Motijheel C/A Amin Court (8 th floor) Dhaka-1000 Tel: 9571482-4 |
| C. Foreign Insurance Companies | |
| 1. American Life Insurance Company | "Alico Building" 18-20, Motijheel C.A., Dhaka-1000, Tel: 9561791 |

Position as on July 2009

Source: Controller of Insurance.