# Table of Contents

1. Country / Territory Brief

2. People and Economy
   - 2.1 People
   - 2.2 Economy

3. Trade Performance
   - 3.1 General Trade Performance
   - 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

4. Trade Strategy and Policy
   - 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies
   - 4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access
   - 4.3 Trade Facilitation
   - 4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment
   - 4.5 Infrastructure

5. ITC and the Country/Territory
   - 5.1 ITC Projects
   - 5.2 Events
   - 5.3 ITC Contacts

6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts
   - 6.1 Trade Information Sources
   - 6.2 Trade Contacts

This is a pdf version of the captioned country contents in the intracen web site of the International Trade Centre. This document was generated on 05.12.2014. For the latest information about ITC’s work and the country, please refer to www.intracen.org © International Trade Centre 2014

ITC encourages the reprinting and translation of its publications to achieve wider dissemination. Short extracts of this document may be freely reproduced, with due acknowledgement of the source. Permission should be requested for more extensive reproduction or translation. A copy of the reprinted or translated material should be sent to ITC.
Bangladesh is located in Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Myanmar and India. The country has experienced rapid economic growth in recent years mainly driven by exports of readymade-garments and remittances from migrant workers. The country is diversifying its export base in terms of products and destinations while tapping into its vibrant private sector and large pool of inexpensive labour. Bangladesh’s major export item is readymade-garments and others include shrimps, jute, leather goods and tea. Main export destinations are the United States and the EU. Bangladesh imports mostly fuel, capital goods and foodstuff originating in China, India, the EU and Kuwait. Bangladesh is a founding member of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) and a member of World Trade Organization (WTO).
2. People and Economy

2.1 People

| Total population (growth rates per annum) | 147,969,967 in 2012 with growth rates of 1.1% p.a during 2008-2012 |
| Population density (people per sq. km of land area) | 1,137 in 2012 |
| Female population | 49.0% in 2012 |
| Population below 15 years of age | 30.6% in 2008; 32.7% in 2012 |
| Urban population | 27.0% in 2012 |
| Population living below $1.25 a day at purchasing power parity (PPP) | N.A. |
| Ranking in the Human Development Index (HDI) | 146 out of 186 in 2012 |

Source: United Nations Development Programme Human Development Indicators
Note: The Human Development Index measures the overall development of a nation and ranges from 0 (low level of development) to 1 (highest level of development). The United Nations Development Programme (http://hdr.undp.org) provides a detailed explanation. ITC Regional group refers to ITC definition.
### 2.2 Economy

#### Added value per sector (current US$ and % of GDP)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>11,415</td>
<td>14,574</td>
<td>19,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>14,437</td>
<td>21,859</td>
<td>31,866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>8,753</td>
<td>13,672</td>
<td>19,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>28,413</td>
<td>40,228</td>
<td>60,243</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: Added value is US$ terms are expressed in million, GDP US$, and "6,976 to be read 6'976"

#### Evolution of GDP (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI

#### Evolution of GDP per capita (constant 2005 US$)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI
Aid Dependency
(Official Development Assistance/Gross National Income)

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on the World Bank WDI. Regional group refers to ITC definition

Remittances as a Share of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Remittance ($ millions)</td>
<td>3,584</td>
<td>8,925</td>
<td>(n.a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittance (% GDP)</td>
<td>633.6</td>
<td>1121.9</td>
<td>(n.a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI)

Note: ITC calculations based on World Bank WDI, IMF BOP statistics, and "6,976 to be read 6’976"
3. Trade Performance

3.1 General Trade Performance

3.1.1 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Goods

3.1.2 Evolution of Trade Ratio to GDP - Services
3.1.3 Evolution of Total Trade

Evolution of the total import and export of goods of Bangladesh (mirror)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>32,836</td>
<td>30,693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>30,975</td>
<td>26,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>31,099</td>
<td>26,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>26,251</td>
<td>20,590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>18,429</td>
<td>17,284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.1.4 Trade Map

List of importing markets for a product exported by Bangladesh in 2013 (Mirror)
Product: TOTAL - All products
3.1.5 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Export

Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by Bangladesh in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products

3.1.6 Export and Import by Leading Destination - Import

Prospects for market diversification for a product imported by Bangladesh in 2013
Product: TOTAL - All products
3.1.7 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Export

3.1.8 Evolution of Exports and Imports by Destination - Import
3.1.9 Total Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value terms by diversification pattern over the indicated period.

3.1.10 Marginal Export Growth

Source: ITC, calculations based on ITC's Trade Competitiveness Map data.
Note: Graph shows decomposition of the country's export growth in value by structural driving effects over the indicated period. Values are in US$ thousands.
3.1.11 Composition of Trade in Services - Export

List of services exported by Bangladesh

Source: ITC Trade Map.

3.1.12 Composition of Trade in Services - Import

List of services imported by Bangladesh

Source: ITC Trade Map.
3.1.13 Evolution of FDI

Source: ITC based on World Bank HDI.
### 3.2 Sector Trade Performance

#### 3.2.1 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Export

![Table showing sectoral diversification in Bangladesh's exports](chart)

#### 3.2.2 Sectoral Diversification in Products - Import

![Table showing sectoral diversification in Bangladesh's imports](chart)
### 3.2.3 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Export

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's export growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 importing countries in sector's exports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 importing countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>41.9 %</td>
<td>55.5 %</td>
<td>Japan ; China ; India ; Japan ; China ; Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>24.9 %</td>
<td>63.0 %</td>
<td>United Kingdom ; India ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>24.7 %</td>
<td>50.7 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; Pakistan ; Japan ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>24.4 %</td>
<td>41.4 %</td>
<td>Japan ; Italy ; France ; Japan ; Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>20.6 %</td>
<td>43.2 %</td>
<td>United Kingdom ; India ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products</td>
<td>20.2 %</td>
<td>48.8 %</td>
<td>India ; Ireland ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>19.6 %</td>
<td>46.6 %</td>
<td>India ; Italy ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>15.4 %</td>
<td>54.5 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; Germany ; United Kingdom ; United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>13.7 %</td>
<td>38.1 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; Turkey ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>9.4 %</td>
<td>86.6 %</td>
<td>United Kingdom ; Belgium ; Germany ; United Kingdom ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>9.2 %</td>
<td>78.1 %</td>
<td>Japan ; Indonesia ; Singapore ; Singapore ; Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>8.4 %</td>
<td>37.6 %</td>
<td>United States of America ; Japan ; United Kingdom ; India ; China ; United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>1.6 %</td>
<td>63.0 %</td>
<td>Republic of Korea ; Singapore ; Taiwan ; Province of China ; India ; Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT &amp; consumable electronics</td>
<td>-0.6 %</td>
<td>92.4 %</td>
<td>Japan ; Netherlands ; Malaysia ; Japan ; Singapore ; Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>-5.6 %</td>
<td>53.4 %</td>
<td>Australia ; India ; Brazil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: ITC Trade Commodity Map

### 3.2.4 Sectoral Diversification in Destinations - Import

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Sector's import growth in value (% p.a.) 2009-2013</th>
<th>Share of top 3 supplying countries in sector's imports</th>
<th>List of the top 3 supplying countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>48.8 %</td>
<td>70.8 %</td>
<td>China ; India ; Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unclassified products</td>
<td>35.1 %</td>
<td>49.0 %</td>
<td>Qatar ; Germany ; Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leather products</td>
<td>30.7 %</td>
<td>72.3 %</td>
<td>China ; Italy ; Republic of Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous manufacturing</td>
<td>25.5 %</td>
<td>56.1 %</td>
<td>China ; Singapore ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textiles</td>
<td>23.2 %</td>
<td>83.5 %</td>
<td>China ; India ; Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic components</td>
<td>19.1 %</td>
<td>64.3 %</td>
<td>China ; Singapore ; Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-electronic machinery</td>
<td>16.8 %</td>
<td>50.4 %</td>
<td>China ; Singapore ; Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic manufactures</td>
<td>15.9 %</td>
<td>54.1 %</td>
<td>Republic of Korea ; China ; India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport equipment</td>
<td>15.6 %</td>
<td>85.8 %</td>
<td>Japan ; India ; China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemicals</td>
<td>14.9 %</td>
<td>46.5 %</td>
<td>China ; India ; Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh food</td>
<td>13.6 %</td>
<td>62.3 %</td>
<td>India ; Canada ; Ukraine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Processed food</td>
<td>12.9 %</td>
<td>67.9 %</td>
<td>Indonesia ; Brazil ; Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>11.7 %</td>
<td>68.2 %</td>
<td>Singapore ; Malaysia ; India</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data: ITC Trade Commodity Map

Note: Bangladesh has not reported the trade statistics for some HS chapters for the year 2009. The data are based on minor adjustments made to data reported for countries involved.
3.2.5 Sectors by World Demand - Export

3.2.6 Sectors by World Demand - Import
3.2.7 Trade Performance Index

![Graph showing Trade Performance Index of Bangladesh (mirror)]

- **Clothing (US$ 269.2 m.)**: 3.2% increase, current index 136
- **Textiles (US$ 1526 m.)**: 10.1% increase, current index 123
- **Fresh food (US$ 1071 m.)**: 12.3% increase, current index 116
- **Leather products (US$ 867 m.)**: 17.1% increase, current index 112
- **Minerals (US$ 215 m.)**: 31.7% increase, current index 110
- **Miscellaneous manufacturing (US$ 100 m.)**: 49.6% increase, current index 95
- **Basic manufactures (US$ 126 m.)**: 53.3% increase, current index 95
- **Processed food (US$ 100 m.)**: 58.4% increase, current index 95
- **Chemicals (US$ 95 m.)**: 75.4% increase, current index 95
- **Transport equipment (US$ 90 m.)**: 80.8% increase, current index 95
- **Electronic components (US$ 39 m.)**: 129.6% increase, current index 95
- **Non-electronic machinery (US$ 38 m.)**: 142.1% increase, current index 95
- **IT & consumable electronics (US$ 10 m.)**: 142.1% increase, current index 95
- **Wood products (US$ 8 m.)**: 170.8% increase, current index 95

**Sources:**
- ITC Trade Competitiveness Map
- The figures displayed on the bars correspond to the country's global rankings among other countries that export the same category of products.
- The current index and change in world market share index are the world country ranking for the sector under review.
- Only sectors with more than 50% of value added are considered.
- Bangladesh performance data for the latest period under review and figures are based on source statistics trade data reported by partner countries.
## 4. Trade Strategy and Policy

### 4.1 Trade and Development Strategies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Strategy name</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2012 | **UNDAF Bangladesh 2012-2016**  
The United Nations Development Assistance Framework is aligned with the Millennium Development... |  |
| 2011 | **Sixth Five Year Development Plan**  
The base underlying goals of the Sixth Five Year Development Plan are:... | Crops (Rice, Wheat, Maize), High-Value Crops (Fruits and Vegetables), Food... |
| 2010 | **Outline Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2010-2021 - Making Vision 2021 a Reality**  
The overarching vision of the Perspective plan is successful national development, encompassing... | Crops (Rice, Wheat, Maize), Potatoes and Pulses, Oilseeds, Livestock and Poultry,... |
| 2008 | **National Food Policy Plan of Action**  
The National Food Policy provides an overview of the food security context... |  |
| 2008 | **National Sustainable Development Strategy**  
The overarching objective of the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) is to... | Crops (Rice, Wheat), Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry |
| 2006 | **Bangladesh Vision 2021**  
The Vision is the product of a long consultative process with the... |  |
| 2005 | **Bangladesh Growth and Export Competitiveness**  
The study assesses growth and export performance of Bangladesh, identifying the sources... | Food Processing, Shrimp Farming, Ceramic Industry, Leather, Footwear, Vegetables (French Green Beans), Knitwear Sector (T-shirts) |
| 2005 | **Unlocking the Potential - National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction**  
The strategy provides an snapshot of the current poverty situation in Bangladesh,... | Tourism, Crops (Rice, Wheat), Fisheries, Livestock and Poultry, Forestry, Information Communication Technology |
| 1999 | **National Agriculture Policy**  
The policy aims at making Bangladesh a self-sufficient nation through the increase... |  |
4.2 Domestic and Foreign Market Access

Overview: Trade Policy and Business Environment

The People’s Republic of Bangladesh is classified as a low income country, which has experienced over 6 per cent of real GDP growth rates for the past few years. It was driven by favourable weather (necessary for agriculture) and strong export growth, especially in the garment industry where Bangladesh expanded its presence in the global market as a low-cost producer. According to the World Economic Forum (WEF) Enabling Trade Index (2012), which measures institutions, policies and services to facilitate trade in countries, Bangladesh was ranked 109th out of 132 countries, while its neighbouring countries, India, Pakistan, and Nepal were ranked respectively, 100th, 116th, and 124th. Even though Bangladesh comparably performed well in market access, it was offset by poor performance in transport and telecommunications infrastructure. The country launched a national policy called ‘Vision 2021’ in which it aims to become a middle-income country by 2021, raising per capita income to USD 2,000 and reducing poverty 15 per cent.

WEF, 2012, Global Enabling Trade Report
WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Bangladesh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATOR, UNITS</th>
<th>RANK/132</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Market Access</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>3.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pillar assesses the level and complexity of a country’s tariff protection as a result of its trade policy. This component includes the effective trade-weighted average tariff applied by a country, the share of goods imported duty free and the complexity of the tariff regime, measured through tariff variance, the prevalence of tariff peaks and specific tariffs, and the number of distinct tariffs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Market Access</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The pillar assesses tariff barriers faced by a country’s exporters in destination markets. It includes the average tariffs faced by the country as well as the margin of preference in destination markets negotiated through bilateral or regional trade agreements or granted in the form of trade preferences.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff rate (%)</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>13.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator is calculated as a trade-weighted average of all the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that a country applies to the rest of the world. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). An applied tariff is a customs duty that is levied on imports of merchandise goods.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexity of tariffs, index 1-7 (best)</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator is calculated as the average of the following indicators: Tariff dispersion, Specific tariffs and Number of distinct tariffs. See description of each individual indicator for more details. Prior to averaging, values for each indicator were transformed to a 1–7 score, using the min-max method.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs dispersion (standard deviation)</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>9.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator reflects differences in tariffs across product categories in a country’s tariff structure. The variance is calculated across all the tariffs on imported merchandise goods, at the 6-digit level of the Harmonized Schedule.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs peaks (%)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator is the ratio of the number of tariff lines exceeding three times the average domestic tariff (across all products) to the MFN (most-favoured nation) tariff schedule. The tariff schedule is equal to the total number of tariff lines for each country. These tariffs are revised on a yearly basis.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific tariffs (%)</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator is the ratio of the number of Harmonized System (HS) tariff lines, with at least one specific tariff, to the total number of HS tariff lines. A specific tariff is a tariff rate charged on fixed amount per quantity (as opposed to ad valorem).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of distinct tariffs</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator reflects the number of distinct tariff rates applied by a country to its imports across all sectors.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of duty-free imports (%)</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>17.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of trade, excluding petroleum, that is imported free of tariff duties, taking into account MFN tariffs and preferential agreements. Tariff data is from 2013 or most recent year available and imports data is from 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariffs faced (%)</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This indicator is calculated as the trade-weighted average of the applied tariff rates, including preferential rates that the rest of the world applies to each country. The weights are the trade patterns of the importing country’s reference group (2012 data). A tariff is a customs duty that is levied by the destination country on imports of merchandise goods</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Index of margin of preference in destination markets, 0-100 (best) This indicator measures the percentage by which particular imports from one country are subject to lower tariffs than the MFN rate. It is calculated as the average of two components: 1) the trade-weighted average difference between the MFN tariff and the most advantageous preferential duty (advantage score), and 2) the ratio of the advantage score to the trade-weighted average MFN tariff level. This allows capturing both the absolute and the relative margin of preference.


Trade Policy and Market Access

Bangladesh’s average applied MFN tariff was 14.9 per cent in 2012. Among non-agricultural products, slightly higher MFN tariffs are imposed on clothing and textiles which are one of its main export products (WTO 2012). As a least developed country (LDC), Bangladesh gains preferential market access from many WTO members under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). For example, the European Union (EU) granted duty-free and quota-free access through the Everything But Arms Initiative as well as providing rules of origin that are simplified and relaxed in favour of LDCs. Moreover, the United States of America (US) applied additional preferences under US GSP scheme to Bangladesh. Based on these preferential treatments, Bangladesh concentrated its exports on readymade-garments to the EU and the US markets – concurrently this strategy has raised concerns over a lack of export diversification. At the regional and bilateral level, Bangladesh has negotiated agreements including the South Asian Free Trade Area and it has taken steps to strengthen economic relations with India. However, exports to partner countries have remained limited.

WEF, 2012, Global Enabling Trade Report
WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Bangladesh)
WTO, 2011, Tariff profile (Bangladesh)

Standard Compliance and Other Relevant Import/Export Restrictions

Bangladesh has suffered from insufficient capacity to comply with international standards, which hamper trade. Due to customs houses lacking testing facilities, samples of food and chemical items have to be sent to the Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institute (BSTI). However, a lack of testing equipment in BSTI means the samples have to be sent to public universities or Bangladesh Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. It is necessary to upgrade its existing facilities and develop new facilities at customs houses so that they can facilitate the consignment check and the detection of false declaration. Moreover, Bangladesh is dealing with the challenge of meeting SPS standards of export markets by making efforts with the newly operational Bangladesh Accreditation Board, established under the Bangladesh Accreditation Act of 2006.

WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Bangladesh)
4.3 Trade Facilitation

According to the World Bank Logistics Performance Index (LPI) (2010) which measures countries’ trade logistics efficiency, Bangladesh was ranked 79th in 2010, which is higher than the regional averages. This result is in line with the OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators (2013) on trade facilitation performance. On the one hand, Bangladesh has competitively priced international shipments, which almost reached to the OECD average. According to the World Bank Doing Business Report (2013), exporting and importing a standard container of goods costs USD 1,075 and USD 1,470 respectively. It is less than the regional average of USD 1,787 and USD 1,968. On the other hand, customs and border management clearance are its major weaknesses which take 2 to 3 time longer than the OECD average, with more than half of this time spent on document preparation. For example, in Chittagong seaport through which more than 90 per cent of the country’s trade passes, 21 per cent of bills of entry take seven days or more for clearance. Therefore, Bangladesh is putting effort into facilitating speedy customs clearance through automation. First, it aims to improve its Customs Act of 1969 by including full implementation of the Revised Kyoto Convention, which is an international agreement to simplify and harmonize customs procedures. Second, with UNCTAD’s assistance, it has put the latest version of the automated system for customs data (ASYCUDA) in place at the Chittagong port, which is a computerised customs management system for international trade and transport operation. Owing to the later reform in particular, the World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) considered there to be decrease in the time needed to clear goods.

Source: OECD, 2013, Trade Facilitation Indicators
UNCTAD, 2013, ASYCUDA
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Bangladesh)
World Bank, 2010, Logistics Performance Index (LPI)
WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Bangladesh)
4.4 Business and Regulatory Environment

Description

In Bangladesh, the state strongly intervenes in select sectors of strategic importance such as the ready-made garments industry. Apart from this, the majority of Bangladeshis are employed in the agricultural and informal sectors. The World Bank Doing Business Report (2013) downgraded Bangladesh from 132nd out of 185 to 130th out of 189 economies, staying below the regional average mainly due to difficulty in getting electricity, enforcing contracts and registering property. Bangladesh endures long power interruptions causing economic loss, estimated at over five per cent of annual GDP. Firms suffered, on average, 100.7 power outages in a typical month, whereas the South Asian regional average is 33.9. The situation is temporarily aggravated, as the government requires all customers to meet 7 per cent of their electricity needs through solar energy, making it necessary to install solar panels. Moreover, registration of a foreign investment project with the Board of Investment is currently only possible for investors in the manufacturing sectors. It takes nice procedures and approximately 55 days to set up a foreign owned subsidiary, which is longer than regional and global averages. Implementation of property rights is an especially acute issue in rural areas where patronage networks between landowners, policy and state bureaucrats make it difficult for peasant and minorities to assert their property right.

World Bank, 2013, Business Environment Snapshot (Bangladesh)  
World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Bangladesh)  
WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Bangladesh)

The Business Environment: Doing Business

Source: World Bank, 2013, Doing Business 2014 (Bangladesh)

Multilateral Trade Instruments
Abstract

The Trade Treaties Map tool is a web-based system on multilateral trade treaties and instruments designed to assist trade support institutions (TSIs) and policymakers in optimizing their country's legal framework on international trade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrument ratified:</th>
<th>89 / 266 instruments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratification rate:</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted score:</td>
<td>42/100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| In World: | 116 / 193 | 123 / 193 |
| In Region: | East/South/South-East Asia | 13 / 25 | 14 / 25 |
| In Development level: | Least developed country | 10 / 48 | 12 / 48 |

Graph

Presents a visual illustration breaking down a country's ratification level according to various categories and compares it to the world average.

Instruments ratified

Click here for a full list and more details about these multi-lateral trade instruments.
The World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report (2013) ranked the quality of overall infrastructure of Bangladesh 134th out of 142 countries. Among the categories analysed by this survey, quality of electricity supply (ranked 133rd) and fixed telephone lines/100 populations (ranked 135th) are particularly deficient. The electricity shortages are not limited to the business sector, but are a significant problem across the nation. Only 47 per cent of the population has access to electricity. This can be explained by two reasons: (1) shortages of gas which is the main fuel of power generating plants and (2) large numbers of old and inefficient power plants which no longer operate at maximum efficiency or availability. According to the United States Investment Climate Statement (2013) in Bangladesh, the Government actively seeks foreign investment, particularly in energy by launching an initiative of Public Private Partnership and amending the government procurement procedures. Moreover, fixed phone penetration remains as low as 1.2 per cent in the country, amounting to two million in 2010. However, rapid growth in mobile-phone connections and low tariffs is expected to compensate for the low penetration rate of fixed lines. This is derived from the liberalization of the telecommunications sector during the last decade. The Government also revised the policy to legalize VoIP, but has not yet implemented it. With regards to transport, various modes of transport within Bangladesh lack integration, creating overdependence on road transport. This will remain one of the critical obstacles for Bangladesh, when pursuing trade within South Asia. Currently, rail transportation is under the control of state-owned enterprises while private companies compete freely in air and road transportation.

Source: WEF, 2013, Global Competitiveness Report
WTO, 2012, Trade Policy Review (Bangladesh)
World Bank, 2008, Service Trade Restriction Database (Bangladesh)
U.S. Department of State, 2013, Investment Climate Statement (Bangladesh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/148</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality of overall infrastructure How would you assess general infrastructure (e.g., transport, telephony, and energy) in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped—among the worst in the world; 7 = extensive and efficient—among the best in the world)</td>
<td>2012–13 weighted average.</td>
<td>2.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of roads How would you assess roads in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2010, 2011.</td>
<td>2.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of railroad infrastructure How would you assess the railroad system in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2010, 2011.</td>
<td>2.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of port infrastructure How would you assess port facilities in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = well-developed and efficient by international standards). For landlocked countries, this measures the ease of access to port facilities and inland waterways</td>
<td>2010, 2011.</td>
<td>3.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality of air transport infrastructure How would you assess passenger air transport infrastructure in your country? (1 = extremely underdeveloped; 7 = extensive and efficient by international standards)</td>
<td>2010, 2011.</td>
<td>3.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals using Internet (%) Internet users are people with access to the worldwide network.</td>
<td>62.82</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile telephone subscriptions/100 pop According to the World Bank, mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service using cellular technology, which provides access to switched telephone technology. Postpaid and prepaid subscriptions are included. This can also include analogue and digital cellular systems but should not include non-cellular systems. Subscribers to fixed wireless, public mobile data services, or radio paging services are not included.</td>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions/100 pop: The International Telecommunication Union considers broadband to be any dedicated connection to the Internet of 256 kilobits per second or faster, in both directions. Broadband subscribers refers to the sum of DSL, cable modem and other broadband (for example, fiber optic, fixed wireless, apartment LANs, satellite connections) subscribers.</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. ITC and the Country/Territory

5.1 ITC Projects

5.1.1 Current projects
Export Competitiveness Programme (Netherlands Trust Fund III): Programme Management Start-up
Development of a National Trade Portal in Bangladesh
T4SD Small Traders Capacity Building Programme

5.1.2 Recent projects
Project development: Enhancing export capacities of Asian LDCs
NTF II Bangladesh
Bangladesh leather service centre II
Bangladesh leather service centre
5.2 Events

5.2.1 Upcoming events
No data

5.2.2 Recent events
Invest in RD 2014: Investment Forum of the Dominican Republic 04/09/2014-Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
## 5.3 ITC Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Xuejun JIANG</strong></td>
<td>Chief, Office for Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0447, <a href="mailto:jiang@intracen.org">jiang@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marie-Claude FRAUENRATH</strong></td>
<td>Senior Trade Promotion Officer</td>
<td>+41 22 730 0295, <a href="mailto:frauenrath@intracen.org">frauenrath@intracen.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Trade Information Sources and Contacts

6.1 Trade Information Sources

This section provides a list of country specific print and online publications on trade-related topics, including both ITC and external sources.

6.1.1 ITC publications

**Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products**

Supply and demand survey on food products in Bangladesh - analyzes the demand situation of food products in Bangladesh and its importance to the economy and foreign trade; examines food...

**Bangladesh: Supply and Demand Survey for Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products 2005**

**Bangladesh: Supply and Demand Survey on Food Products**
Etude sur la soie 2001: Examen des tendances internationales de la production et du commerce. - 6ème ed

Etude mondiale de la production et du commerce de la soie, fil de soie, tissus et vêtements en soie - donne une vue d'ensemble de la production, du commerce international,...

Read more

Secrets of Electronic Commerce: A guide for small and medium-sized enterprises. - Bangladesh

Joint publication of Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO. Guide identifying SME issues and constraints in regard to electronic commerce. Explains how to develop...

Read more

PME et le marché mondial: une analyse des contraintes de la compétitivité

Analyse les contraintes opérationnelles qui empêchent les PME d'exploiter pleinement leur potentiel à l'exportation - décrit la méthode utilisée pour établir l'étude, examine les principaux domaines intéressant les PME: environnement,...

Read more
Strategy for Developing the Leather Sector of Bangladesh

Strategy produced by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO and the stakeholders of the leather sector in Bangladesh in collaboration with the Bangladesh Ministry of Commerce - relates to obtaining sustainable...

Read more

B2B e-Marketplaces : Current Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for SME Exporters in Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific. - Country Profile : Bangladesh

Report providing an assessment of ‘readiness’ for e-trade development with particular emphasis on B2B activity in small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Bangladesh - reviews country's economic structure focusing on...

Read more

Cotton Exporter’s Guide

Guide providing a comprehensive view of all aspects of the cotton value chain from a market perspective - provides an overview of the world cotton market (production, consumption and trade)...
Trade Secrets: The Export Answer Book for Small and Medium-Sized Exporters. - Bangladesh

Joint ITC-DCCI publication - handbook customized to suit the needs of exporting enterprises in Bangladesh, answering most commonly asked questions related to export process - covers market research, cultural issues,...

Read more

Export Quality Management: An Answer Book for Small and Medium-sized Exporters. - [Bangladesh]

Questions and answers on all aspects of quality control and management directed to exporters in Bangladesh - covers technical regulations and standards, product certification, testing, metrology, quality management; explain ISO...

Read more

Export Competitiveness and Poverty Reduction: Complementary or Competing Objectives? : Evidence from the Clothing Sector in Bangladesh, Cambodia and Sri Lanka

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Bringing the Poor into the Export Process: Linkages and Strategic Implications', Berlin, Germany, 27-30 September, 2006 - attempts to investigate the nature...

Read more
SME and the Global Market Place: An Analysis of Competitiveness Constraints

Study identifying and analysing operational constraints hindering SMEs from realizing their full export potential - explains methodology used for preparation of the study; examines major areas of interest to SMEs:

Read more

Bangladesh Cases in International Marketing

Set of case studies aimed at trainers and managers in the export sector - illustrate experiences of selected export enterprises in Bangladesh.

Read more

Bangladesh: A High-Tech, Low Employment Future in the Manufacturing Sector: A Correct Conclusion?

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Bringing the Poor into the Export Process: Linkages and Strategic Implications', Berlin, Germany, 27-30 September, 2006 - discusses how the export-oriented manufacturing...

Read more
Building Competitive Business Environments: Building Trade Related Infrastructure: What Can the Private Sector Do?

Paper presented at ITC World Export Development Forum: 'Bringing down the Barriers - Charting a Dynamic Export Development Agenda', Montreux, Switzerland, 8-11 October, 2007 - reviews Governments efforts in...

Read more

Guía del Exportador de Algodón

Presenta un panorama completo de todos los aspectos de la cadena de valor del algodón desde la perspectiva del mercado - ofrece una vista general del mercado mundial de algodón...

Read more

A Strategy for Developing the Horticulture Sector in Bangladesh

Strategy aimed at improving the competitiveness of exports from the horticultural sector in Bangladesh.

Read more
B2B e-Marketplaces: Current Trends, Challenges and Opportunities for SME Exporters in Developing Countries of Asia and the Pacific. - [Generic version]

Report analysing the current state of e-trade and B2B marketplace development and the directions in which they appear to be evolving in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Philippines and Sri Lanka...

A Strategy for Developing the Natural Ingredients: Herbs and Herbal Medicine Sector in Bangladesh

Strategy aimed at improving the competitiveness of exports from medicinal plants sector in Bangladesh.

Backward Linkages in the Textile and Clothing Sector of Bangladesh

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Managing Competitive Advantage: The Values of National Strategy', Montreux, Switzerland, 25-28 September, 2002 - reviews factors contributing to the competitiveness of the...
Inter-Firm Strategic Alliances in the Textiles and Clothing Industry: Examples from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

Paper presented at ITC Executive Forum: 'Managing Competitive Advantage: The Values of National Strategy', Montreux, Switzerland, 25-28 September, 2002 - stresses the importance of strategic alliances among firms along...

How to Approach Banks: A Guide for Bangladesh Entrepreneurs

Joint publication of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD-WTO and the Bangladesh Bank - aimed at Bangladesh entrepreneurs explaining ways and means of obtaining trade credit from banks - addresses assessment...

Bangladesh: Supply and Demand Survey on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products

Supply and demand survey on pharmaceuticals and natural products in Bangladesh - outlines market size and reviews the demand situation of the pharmaceutical industry including import policy and procedures, profiles...
State of e-Business and Potential for Development in Bangladesh

Report assessing the e-preparedness of Bangladesh from the perspective of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) - reviews the e-business environment in the country and looks at the institutional and physical...

Collaboration public-privé pour réussir à l'exportation : Études de cas : Barbade, Ghana, Inde, Thaïlande et Malaisie

Recueil d'études de cas relayant des expériences réussies de dialogue entre les secteurs public et privé dans des pays en développement - ces études décrivent les activités menées par des...

Labelling of Natural Products: The United States Market

Guide focusing on sustainability certification and labelling requirements of finished natural products in the United States - covers all categories of natural products, namely cosmetics, herbal dietary supplement, health food,...

User manual accompanying the Snapshot software tool, developed to diagnose enterprise needs related to its strategic management competence, production, marketing, export transaction capabilities and e-competence - explains the theory behind...

The Activities of the Business Management System: Activity Content Guide. - Revised ed

Companion module to 'The Business Management System: A Guide for Competitiveness (BMS)', reviewing the forty-five managerial activities included in(BMS) Manual - explains the purpose of the manual and briefly...

Guide pour la préparation de profils de marché

Définit le concept et l'objectif d'un profil de marché; explique la structure, les étapes et les instruments pour rédiger un profil de marché.
Financement pour le commerce

Guide décrivant les mécanismes et instruments appropriés qui pourraient être adaptés et mis en place par les économies en développement et en transition pour contribuer à améliorer le financement du...

Airfreight Transport of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables : A Review of the Environmental Impact and Policy Options

Study focusing on the issue of 'air miles' (the number of miles (kilometres) a product has to be transported from the farmer/grower to various stages of production until it reaches...

International fibreboard case code = Code international pour l'emballage carton

The bulletin reproduces the ASSCO/FEFCO International Fibreboard Case Code. This is a numerically coded selection of the most common styles of fibreboard boxes and the interior fitments instructively illustrated.
The Andean Community, Mercosur & Chile: Sub-Regional Trade and Investment Opportunities in Essential Drugs

Comment approcher les banques : Un guide pour les exportateurs burkinabé

Guide à l'intention des entreprises nationales burkinabées - traite de l'estimation des besoins financiers, des méthodes de paiement et des facilités de crédit pour les transactions commerciales; passe en revue...

Guía para la Comunidad Empresarial : Medidas Comerciales Correctivas en los Estados Unidos : Legislación, Prácticas y Procedimientos Antidumping, Compensatorios y de Salvaguardia. – Edición revisada

Guía sobre los procedimientos en materia de medidas comerciales correctivas (antidumping, derechos compensatorios y salvaguardias) con especial referencia a la legislación y prácticas de los Estados Unidos - explica el...
New US Food and Drug Administration food labelling regulations

Progress with the European Eco-label

Designing bottles for recycling
Addressing the Use Divide: E-Solutions for Management

Report examining ways in which information and communication technologies can be used to assist business managers in SMEs with managerial activities - focuses on tasks that could benefit from similar...

Read more

PACKit Importing Country Module: Canada

Importing country profile of Canada prepared as part of Packaging Kit, aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing countries - provides Canada’s international trade profile with major imports and...

Read more

Buyers/Sellers Meeting on Pharmaceuticals and Natural Products

Read more
South Africa: Demand Survey on Horticultural and Apicultural Products

Intra-Asian Buyers/Sellers and Networking Meeting on Food Products

Indonesia: Supply and Demand Survey on Food Products

Supply and demand survey on food products in Indonesia - gives an overview of the Indonesian food processing industry and examines its production capacity; reviews market characteristics, external trade, standards...
PACKit Export Product Module: Furniture

Product profile on wooden furniture and furniture made of similar natural raw materials (bamboo, rattan, etc.) prepared as part of Packaging Kit aimed at small and medium enterprises in developing...

Azerbaijan: Supply and Demand Survey on Food and Beverages (Ref. BSM Food and Beverages, Kazakhstan 2003)

Ile Maurice: Analyse des flux commerciaux
Guide présentant le concept du Business Management System (BMS) en tant que structure générique pour la gestion des entreprises commerciales - explique les principes du BMS; décrit les composants du...

Read more

Turkey : The Branding Concept


Read more

6.1.2 Selected printed information sources

- 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
- 2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia: An Exploratory Study
- 2007 EU's Footprint in the South: Does European Community Development Cooperation make a Difference for the Poor?
- 2006 Trade and Gender in Bangladesh: A Legal and Regulatory Analysis
- 2006 Trade Policy Review: Bangladesh
- 2005 Export Directory of Bangladesh
- 2006 South Asia: Growth and Regional Integration
- 1990 Handbook for Exporters in Bangladesh. - 2nd Ed.
- 2001 Duty and Quota Free Market Access for LDCs: An Analysis of Quad Initiatives
- 2004 Promoting Business and Technology Incubation for Improved Competitiveness of Small and Medium-sized Industries through Application of Modern and Efficient Technologies
- 2009 - Kumar, Rajiv SAARC: Changing Realities, Opportunities and Challenges
- 2010 - Ahmed S; , eds. Promoting Economic Cooperation in South Asia: Beyond SAFTA
- 2009 SAARC Regional Study: Potential for Trade in Services Under SAFTA
- 2004 - Robbani G Enhancing Collective Export Competitiveness on Textiles and Clothing: A Study of Select South Asian Countries
- 2006 Microfinance in South Asia: Towards Financial Inclusion for the Poor
- 2007 Food Safety and Environmental Requirements in Export Markets: Friend or Foe for Producers of Fruit and Vegetables in Asian Developing Countries
• 1998 Foreign Direct Investment in Selected Asian Countries: Policies, Related Institution-building and Regional Cooperation
• 2006 Case Studies from Asia in Addressing Human Poverty
• 2007 - Kumar N; Chaturvedi S, eds. Environmental Requirements and Market Access : Reflections from South Asia
• 1998 Bangladesh: From Counting the Poor to Making the Poor Count
• 2000 - Robins N; Roberts S, eds. Reality of Sustainable Trade
• 2006 - Mehta R; Narayanan S India's Regional Trading Arrangements
• 2008 Perfil de la Industria Paraguaya de Software
• 2009 Characteristics of Malaysia's Animal Feed Market
• 2014 Perspectives on Global Development 2014: Boosting Productivity to Meet the Middle-Income Challenge
• 2010 Mobilizing Aid for Trade for SPS-Related Technical Cooperation in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region
• 2010 Leather Garments in the EU
• 2006 Overview of the Current State of Organic Agriculture in Kenya, Uganda and the Republic of Tanzania and the Opportunities for Regional Harmonization
• 2007 Export Diversification and Value Addition for Human Development : Addressing the Impact of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing Expiration on Cambodia
• 2006 - Ruffing, Lorraine Deepening Development Through Business Linkages
• 2012 OECD Economic Surveys: Chile
• 2005 - Magder, D Egypt after the Multi-Fiber Arrangement: Global Apparel and Textile Supply Chains as a Route for Industrial Upgrading
• 2006 Bangladesh: Furniture Export Market Sector Brief
• 2006 - Boutou, Olivier Management de la sécurité des aliments : De l'HACCP à l'ISO 22000
• 2006 Trading up : Economic Perspectives on Development Issues in the Multilateral Trading System
• 2004 Perfiles de mercado para productos bolivianos en los mercados de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, México, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay y Venezuela
• 2010 Vietnam: Oilseeds and Products
• 2007 Organic Farming in the Czech Republic: 2007 Yearbook
• 2007 - Gibbon P; Bolwig S Economics of Certified of Organic Farming in Tropical Africa: A Preliminary Assessment
• 2006 The Relationship of Third-party Certification (TPC) to Sanitary / Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the International Agri-Food Trade: Case Study: Guatemala- with Emphasis on Food Safety
• 2007 - Ismail F Mainstreaming Development in the WTO : Developing Countries in the Doha Round
• 2009 Market Report. Focus on the Nordic Market - Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
• 2001 - Karlöf, Bengt Benchlearning : Good Examples as a Lever for Development
• 2003 - Martin W; Pangestu M, eds. Options for Global Trade Reform : A View from the Asia-Pacific
• 2010 L'industrie sri lankaise du textile-habillement
• 2000 - Hauber, Christiane Formation, Prevention & Determination of Cr (VI) in Leather
• 2013 Economic and Business Review for Central and South-Eastern Europe
• 2006 - Gebreselassie Fanta, Elias Does Value Addition at Oilseed Production and/or Spreading the Gain from Export of Oilseed Products Increase the Income of Primary Producers?
• 2010 - Pannier J Recueil de jurisprudence douanière (1990-2010)
• 2002 - Beswick R; Dunn DJ Plastics in Packaging : A RAPRA Market Report
• 2006 Doubling Aid : Making the Big Push Work
• 2006 Determining 'likeness' under the GATS : Squaring the Circle?
• 2014 Africa Investor
• 2004 Guidelines on Microfinance : Making Financial Markets Work for the Poor
• 2007 Libéralisation des échanges de services et développement du tourisme
• 2007 Offre de Emballage en Afrique de l'ouest
• 2008 An Overview of the Mobile Phone Banking Industry
• 2007 Sixth World Congress on Seafood Safety, Quality and Trade
• 2007 - Wood, Aileen A Comprehensive Library Staff Training Program in the Information Age
2005 - [s.n] The Science of Shrinkage Control: An Interactive Guide to Improved Shrinkage Performances
2011 - Libéralisation du transport aérien en Afrique
2012 - Wollenberg E; , eds. Climate Change Mitigation and Agriculture
2009 - Novogratz J The Blue Sweater: Bridging the Gap Between Rich and Poor in an Interconnected World
2011 - Cadot O Impact Evaluation of Trade Interventions: Paving the Way
2011 - Banerjee A V; Duflo E Poor Economics: A Radical Rethinking of the Way to Fight Global Poverty
2014 Edible Nuts in Turkey
2011 Perfil de Frutas Tropicales Frescas y Procesadas en Chile
2011 Germany: Product Brief Fresh Fruits
2010 - Reilly D, Reilly A, Lewis J Towards an Australian Date Industry: An overview of the Australian domestic and international date industries
2011 Feasibility Study for a Cotton Spinning Mill in 11 [Eleven] Sub-Saharan African Countries
2011 Foro Público de la OMC
2011 - Cooksey B The Investment and Business Environment for Export Horticulture in Northern Tanzania
2011 Potential Supply Chains in the Textiles and Clothing Sector in South Asia: An Exploratory Study
2011 - Macrory P; Stephenson S Making Trade in Services Supportive of Development in Commonwealth Small and Low-income Countries
2012 - Fold, Niels; Whitfield, Lindsay Developing a Palm Oil Sector: the Experiences of Malaysia and Ghana Compared
2011 Opportunities for Trade in Services of Canada
2011 - Bartels L; Goodison P EU Proposal to End Preferences of 18 African and Pacific States: An Assessment
2011 India and Latin America and the Caribbean: Opportunities and Challenges in Trade and Investment Relations
2009 Information Management Resource Kit: Web 2.0 and Social Media for Development
2013 Human Resource Management
2011 - Goswami A G; , eds. Exporting Services: A Developing Country Perspective
2011 Guides de bonnes pratiques produits phytosanitaires pour la culture des piments (Capsicum Frutescens, Capsicum Annuum, Capsicum Chinense) et poivrons (Capsicum Annuum)
2008 Guides de bonnes pratiques phytosanitaires pour la mangue (Mangifera indica) issue de la production biologique
2010 Financial Services in Agriculture Value Chain Report: A Study of Five Kenyan Sub-Sectors namely Potato, Dairy, Coffee, Extensive Livestock and Domestic Horticulture
2014 Human Relations
2008 Romania: Organic Agriculture
2011 A Profile of the South African Mango Market Value Chain
2008 Poland - Organic Products: Certification and Subsidies to Domestic Production
2007 - Greene, W Emergence of India’s Pharmaceutical Industry and Implications for the U.S. Generic Drug Market
2007 - Liapis, Peter S. Preferential Trade Agreements: How Much Do They Benefit Developing Economies?
2007 Environment and Regional Trade Agreements
2006 Bulgaria: Organic Products
2006 Lithuania: Organic Products - Organic Farming in Lithuania
2008 Marché de la maroquinerie à Hong Kong
2007 - Warnholz, Jean-Louis Poverty Reduction for Profit?: A Critical Examination of Business Opportunities at the Bottom of the Pyramid
2007 OECD Economic Surveys: Ukraine Economic Assessment
2008 - Tait, N The Bulgarian Clothing Industry - One year on from accession
2010 China: Organics Report
2007 - S. Murphy Confronting the Real Challenges: Where next for the Doha Negotiations on Agriculture?
2008 Sector del calzado en el Reino Unido
2007 - Draper, Peter EU-Africa Trade Relations: The Political Economy of Economic Partnership Agreements
2013 Executive Brief: Cotton Sector
2007 - R.S. Sastre Electronic Commerce in the Pharmaceutical Industry
2006 Marché de la chaussure et de la maroquinerie en Allemagne
2010 Stratégie sectorielle pour la promotion et la valorisation de la gomme arabique au Burkina Faso: 2011-2016
6.1.3 Selected online information sources

- Asia Regional Information Center
- Bangladesh Frozen Foods Exporters Association
- Grameen CyberNet Ltd
- South Asia Watch on Trade, Economics and Environment (SAWTEE)
- National Web Portal of Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Trade Info
- Bangladesh Directory
- Micro Industries Development Assistance and Service
- Bangladesh. Grameen Bank
- Small & Medium Enterprise Foundation (SMEF)
- Ministry of Industries of Bangladesh
- Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
- Bangladesh Tea Board
- Craftrevival.org
- Bangladesh. Export Promotion Bureau
- BIMSTEC
- Business Info Bangladesh
- Developing 8 Countries Organization (D-8)
- Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- Rice Knowledge Bank
- Bangladesh Standards and Testing Institution (BSTI)
### 6.2 Trade Contacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
<th>Fax Number</th>
<th>Email</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aarong</td>
<td>346, Tejgaon Industrial Area</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 8832139</td>
<td>880 2 9898267</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aarongex@bdmail.net">aarongex@bdmail.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.brac-aarong.com/index2.php">http://www.brac-aarong.com/index2.php</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaka Handicraft</td>
<td>2/16, Block-B, Lalmatia</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 8130435 ; 9119563</td>
<td>880 2 9119563 ; 8113095</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dhc@bd.com.com">dhc@bd.com.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.basebangladesh.com/producer_work/dh_dhaka.html">http://www.basebangladesh.com/producer_work/dh_dhaka.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heed</td>
<td>BSCIC Industrial Estate Plot # B-17 Tongi; 1710</td>
<td>Gazipur</td>
<td>880 2 980 2974</td>
<td>880 2 980 2610</td>
<td><a href="mailto:hhcrafts@citechco.net">hhcrafts@citechco.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.heedhandicrafts.org/hh/">http://www.heedhandicrafts.org/hh/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motif Ltd</td>
<td>31/12 Block D</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 (0)2 812 3939</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:motifm@motiflt.com">motifm@motiflt.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.motiflt.com">http://www.motiflt.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prokritee</td>
<td>1/1, Block A Asad Gate Road Mohammedpur; 1207</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 911 6461 ; 911 9135</td>
<td>880 2 811 5625</td>
<td><a href="mailto:prokritee@prokritee.com">prokritee@prokritee.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.prokritee.com">http://www.prokritee.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Plastic Goods Manufacturers &amp; Exporters Association</td>
<td>Head Office:</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>+8350192, 7314834</td>
<td>9347889</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bgpmea@glinktel.com">bgpmea@glinktel.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bpgmea.org">www.bpgmea.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bnrc - Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication</td>
<td>House: 13/1, Road: 2, Shamoly</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>88 02 9130750, 9138501</td>
<td>88 02 9138501 105</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bnnrc@bnd.drik.net">bnnrc@bnd.drik.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bnrc.net">www.bnrc.net</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)</td>
<td>7-9, Kawran Bazar</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>8115597, 8115751,8115597</td>
<td>880 2 8113951</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@bgmea.com">info@bgmea.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bgmea.com">www.bgmea.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Room No. 319, Sheraton Hotel.</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 2 8611191</td>
<td>+880 2 8312915</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amcham@bangla.net">amcham@bangla.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.amchambd.org">www.amchambd.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>65-66 Motijheel Commercial Area</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 2 9552562</td>
<td>+880 2 9560830</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@dhakachamber.com">info@dhakachamber.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dhakachamber.com">www.dhakachamber.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Association of Call Center and Outsourcing (BACCO)</td>
<td>road 5 / house 90 / block f I banani</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>01713 032232</td>
<td>8802 9891253</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vp@bacc.co.org.bd">vp@bacc.co.org.bd</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bacco.org.bd">www.bacco.org.bd</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Association of Software &amp; Information Services</td>
<td>BDBL Bhaban (5th Floor-West)</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 2 8151196; 8144708;8144709</td>
<td>+880 2 8151197</td>
<td><a href="mailto:secretariat@basi.org.bd">secretariat@basi.org.bd</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.w.basis.org.bd">http://www.w.basis.org.bd</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Jute Study Group</td>
<td>145, Monipuripara, Tejgaon</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 91252487</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:secy.gen@jute.org">secy.gen@jute.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.jute.org">www.jute.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export Promotion Bureau - Dhaka</td>
<td>TCB Building</td>
<td>Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 2 9144821 4</td>
<td>+880 2 9119531</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@epb.gov.bd">info@epb.gov.bd</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.epb.gov.bd">http://www.epb.gov.bd</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Address</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Website</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Web Corporation Ltd.</td>
<td>57/11, West Panthapath (6th Floor) Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 811 40 66, 880 2 811 40 66</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gmkpasha@yahoo.com">gmkpasha@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.dwcorp.net">www.dwcorp.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Chamber House 38 Chittagong</td>
<td>+880 31 713369, +880 31 710183</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@chittagongchamber.com">info@chittagongchamber.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.chittagongchamber.com">http://www.chittagongchamber.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Investors´ Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Prime View (03-303) Dhaka</td>
<td>88 2 989 29 13, 88 2 989 30 58</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ficci@bangla.net">ficci@bangla.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ficcio.net">www.ficcio.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry</td>
<td>Chamber Building Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 956 52 08 10, 880 2 956 52 11 12</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sg@citeco.net">sg@citeco.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.mccib.org">http://www.mccib.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Chamber of Industries</td>
<td>40/1/A, Naya Pultan Dhaka</td>
<td>8802 9334620, 8802 9334620</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ivtrading@bdlink.com">ivtrading@bdlink.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.lvsdftech.com">www.lvsdftech.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRAC</td>
<td>75 Mohakhali Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 988 12 65, 880 2 882 64 48</td>
<td><a href="mailto:development@brac.net">development@brac.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.brac.net">http://www.brac.net</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECOTA Fair Trade Forum</td>
<td>9/1, Sir Syed Ahmed Road Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 2 8126593 4, +880 2 9110451</td>
<td><a href="mailto:ecota@citeco.net">ecota@citeco.net</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.ecotaf.org/">http://www.ecotaf.org/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Enterprise Institute</td>
<td>House #20, Road #5 Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 989 26 62, 880 2 988 85 83</td>
<td><a href="mailto:fsobhan@bolonline.com">fsobhan@bolonline.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bei-bd.org">www.bei-bd.org</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Export Processing Zones Authority</td>
<td>222 New Eskaton Road Dhaka</td>
<td>880 2 831 25 53, 880 2 831 2961</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chairmain@bepza.org">chairmain@bepza.org</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bangladesh-epz.com">www.bangladesh-epz.com</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute</td>
<td>TCB Bhaban (5th Floor) Dhaka</td>
<td>+880 28 1524768, +880 28 152479</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info@bfti.org.bd">info@bfti.org.bd</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.bfti.org.bd/">http://www.bfti.org.bd/</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>