

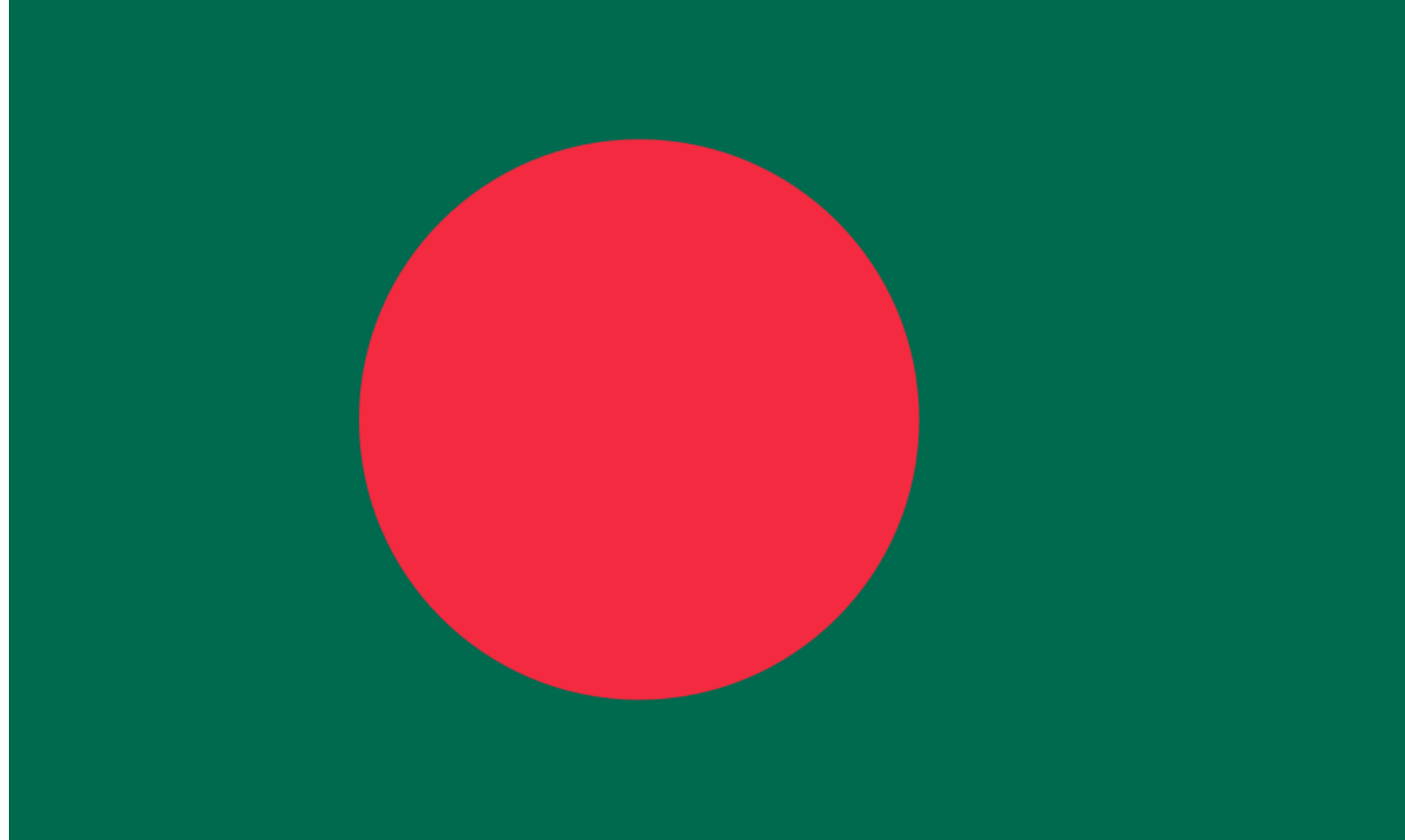
27th Export Control Seminar

Tokyo, Japan

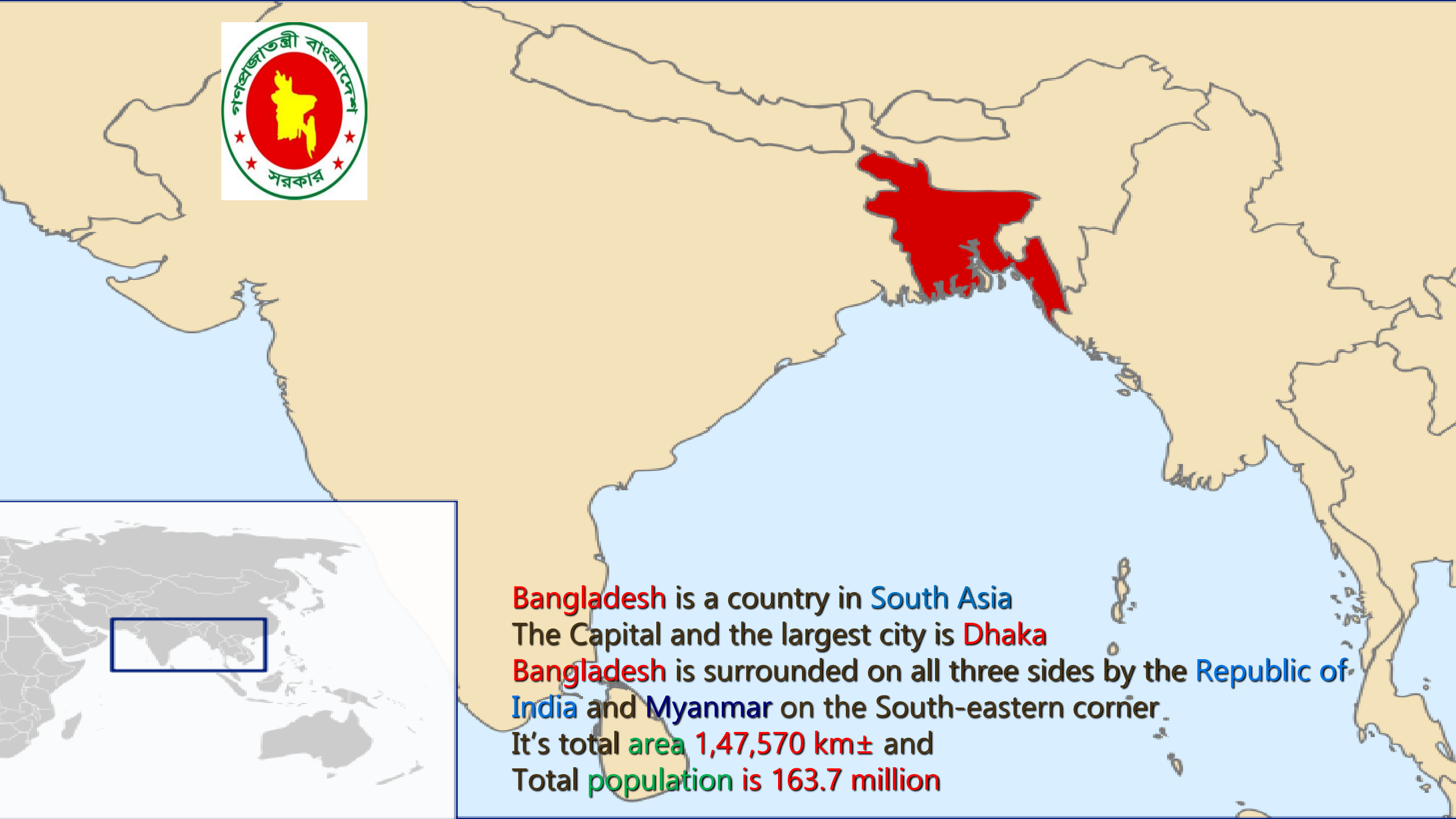
Welcome to the Presentation
of
Bangladesh

Sequence of the Presentation

- Knowing Bangladesh and its economy;
- Bangladesh Trade;
- Recalling the outcome of the last 26th seminar;
- Objectives of Export Policy 2018-2021;
- List of Prohibited Goods;
- List of product under conditional Export
- Requirements for Export and Import License;



Greetings from the Participants of
BANGLADESH



Bangladesh is a country in South Asia
The Capital and the largest city is Dhaka
Bangladesh is surrounded on all three sides by the Republic of India and Myanmar on the South-eastern corner.
It's total area 1,47,570 km \pm and
Total population is 163.7 million

Bangladesh : Land of Opportunity

- Bangladesh is the 39th largest economy in the world (nominal GDP value).
- Bangladesh has never posted negative economic growth during the past 30 years.
- Bangladesh is the country with largest young population in the world having 61 million young people.
- Bangladesh has principally developed labor-intensive industries but she is now going for labor-cum-capital intensive industries.
- Risk factors for FDI are the minimum in Bangladesh.
- Eight Export Processing Zones are in operation.
- 100 economic zones are being established across the country.
- Bangladesh is the Second Largest Readymade Garment Exporter in the world.
- Bangladesh is the largest Denim Exporter to Europe and Seventh Largest Denim Exporter in the world.
- Bangladesh stands second in T-shirt exporter in the world

Bangladesh : Land of Opportunity

- The most technologically advanced producer of Pharmaceuticals among all other Least Developed Countries
- Bangladesh achieved the second highest export growth in the world over past a decade (2008-2018)
- Bangladesh is blessed with demographic dividend where 60% of population is between 25-40 years age.
- 12 High Tech parks are being established across the country
- Bangladesh is the most favored trade and investment destination.
- Bangladesh is the 13th largest economy in Asia and Pacific Region (World bank).
- It is classified among the Next Eleven emerging market middle income economies and a Frontier market. According to the IMF, Bangladesh's economy is the second fastest growing major economy of 2016, with a rate of 7.1%.

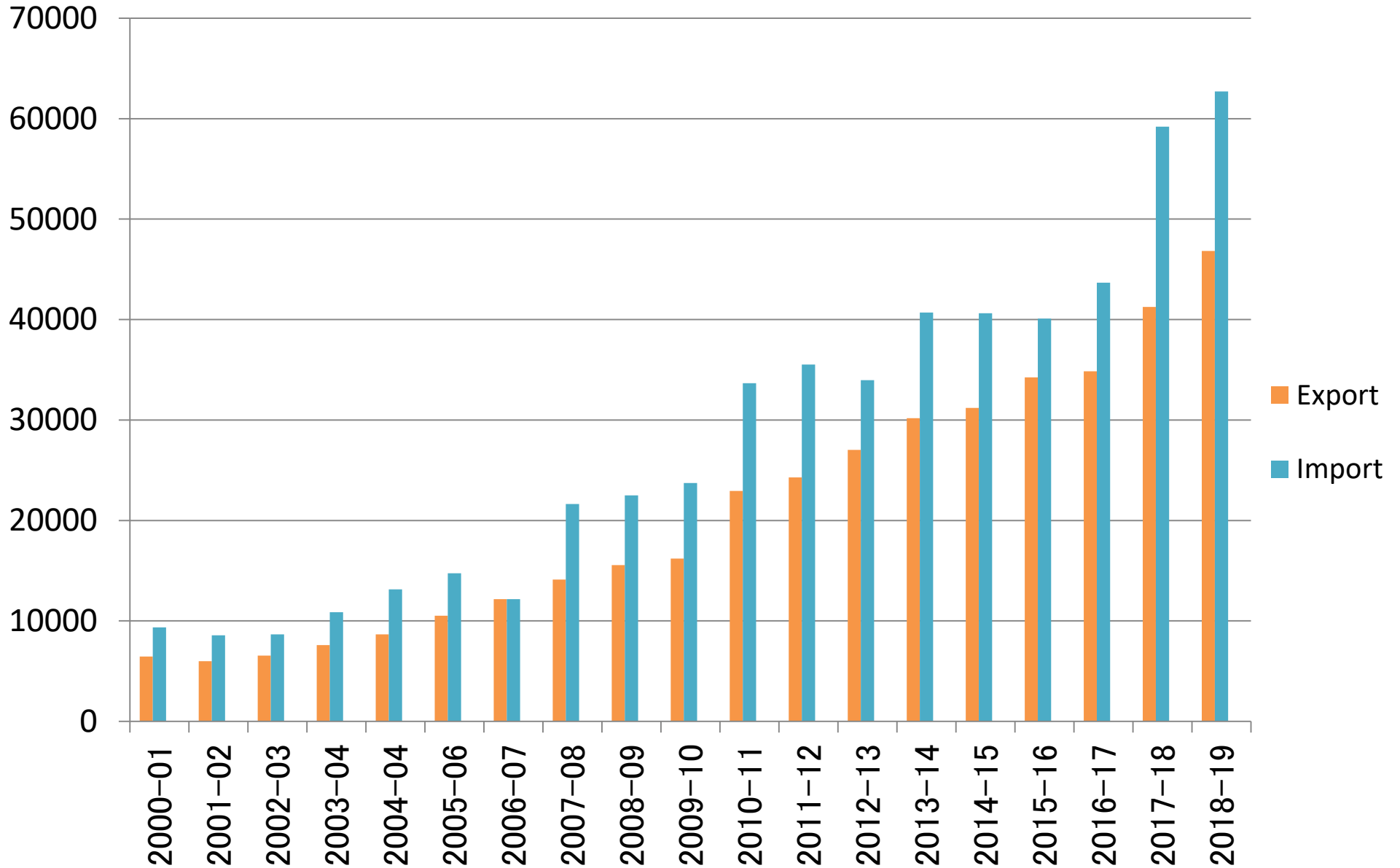
Some Economic Indicators of Bangladesh(FY-2018-2019)

GDP-	\$302.571 billion (Nominal-2019) \$837.59 billion (PPP-2019)
GDP Rank-	39 th (Nominal), 29 th (PPP)
GDP Growth- at Constant Price (%)	8.13
Per Capita GDP (In US\$)	1827
Per Capita National Income (In US\$)	1909
GDP Per Capita Rank-	144 th (Nominal) 136 th (PPP)
Export	\$ 46.8 billion
Import	\$ 62.7 billion
National savings	28.41(% of GDP)
Domestic savings	23.93
Total investment	31.56
Public	8.17
Private	23.40
Trade share	6.43%(WTO-2018)

Bangladesh Trade since 2000(Million US \$)

Year	Export	Import	Total Trade
00-01	6467	9363	15830
01-02	5986	8567	14553
02-03	6548	8661	15209
03-04	7603	10867	18470
04-05	8655	13147	21802
05-06	10526	14746	25272
06-07	12178	12157	24335
07-08	14111	21629	35740
08-09	15565	22507	38072
09-10	16204	23738	39942
10-11	22928	33657	56585
11-12	24287	35516	59803
12-13	27027	33969	60996
13-14	30187	40692	70879
14-15	31209	40638	71847
15-16	34257	40097	74354
16-17	34846	43663	78509
17-18	41254	59194	100448
18-19	46828	62715	109543

Bangladesh Trade since 2000 (Million US \$)



Major Export Goods of Bangladesh

- Readymade Garments (2nd largest exporter in the world after China)
- Textile;
- Leather and Leather goods;
- Pharmaceuticals;
- Ceramic Products;
- Bicycle;
- Jute and Jute goods;
- Frozen foods (Fish and Sea food);
- Agro based and Agricultural Products;
- Plastic;

Commodity Wise export Performance of
Bangladesh (Million US \$)

Sl No.	Product/Commodity	Export of 2017-18	<u>Export of</u> <u>2018-19</u>
1.	Readymade Garments	30614	34133
2.	Computer and other service sector	4339	6338
3.	Leather and Leather Products	1086	1019
4.	Jute and Jute goods	1026	816
5.	Home Textile	879	872
6.	Agricultural Products	674	908
7.	Frozen Foods	508	500

**Commodity Wise export Performance
of Bangladesh (Million US \$)**

Sl No.	Product/Commodity	Export of 2017-18	Export of 2018-19
8.	Light Engineering	356	341
9.	Other Manufacturing Products	212	254
10.	Chemical Products	150	205
11.	Cotton and Cotton product	125	152
12.	Specialized Textiles	110	143
13.	Pharmaceuticals	103	130
14.	Plastic Products	98	120
15.	Ships, boats and Floating structure	30	5

Bangladesh Export by Major Regions 2018-2019

European Union	56.38%
American Region	22.01%
Asian Region	12.23%
Middle East Region	2.01%
African Region	0.79%
East European	2.48%
Oceania Region	2.23%
Other Countries	1.87%

Main Export Partners of Bangladesh 18-19

USA	16.96%
Germany	15.23%
UK	10.29%
France	5.47%
Netherlands	3.15%
Japan	3.37%
Canada	3.31%
Poland	3.14%
Belgium	2.34%
Australia	1.99%
Other Countries	34.76%



Major Import Goods

- Textiles and Textiles Articles;
- Machinery and Mechanical Appliances;
- Electrical Equipments;
- Mineral Products;
- Vegetable Products;
- Chemical and Allied Products;
- Vehicles and Aircraft

The 1540 Resolution

- The 1540 resolution, the mother resolution, says all countries must control exports and borders so that WMD must not fall in the hands of terrorists. WMD consists of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons.
- The UN Security Council (UNSC) has adopted a resolution on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction concerning all the countries and Bangladesh has to develop its capacity to implement the resolution.
- The government has already formed the National Committee on Implementing UNSC Resolutions on Combating Terrorists and Financing of Terrorism which is headed by the foreign secretary.
- Bangladesh follows the policy of peaceful use of nuclear energy and because of that, it must have a strong capacity so that the technology does not end up in the wrong hands.
- Bangladesh is committed to build Rooppur Nuclear Plant and nuclear technology is used to develop high-yielding variety of rice or in medical science.

Recalling Opening remarks of Last Seminar

Mr. Yoshihiro Seki, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, stated in the opening occasion of 26th Seminar:

- Development of civil technologies, diversity and sophistication of procurement activities by organizations of concern to access sensitive technologies are growing, and
 - Member countries need to enhance their effectiveness in controlling technologies,
- Revising laws and regulations and
 - Proactively issuing instructions to universities, research institutes and companies, and
- To lead sharing best practices among countries toward overall enhancement of export control systems.

Reviewing stock taking of export control systems in participating countries

Trend:

- Revision of export control systems, efforts for ITT control, including management of transfers made through cloud computing,
- Technology evaluation methods,
- Catch-all controls and operation thereof,
- Collaboration with industrial and academic players, collaboration between domestic enforcement organizations and subsequent inspections.
 - The briefings provided a good opportunity for participants to share useful information and
 - Providing a good opportunity for participants facing the same challenges to raise awareness and learn about the measures for solving such challenges.

Improving effectiveness of export control

Points of discussion:

- Importance of advancing comprehensive approaches covering investment regulations and control of intangible technology transfer (ITT) as well as export control;
- Importance of identifying SMEs, universities and other organizations having sensitive technologies with the view to enhancing governmental outreach activities targeting such organizations; and
- Significance of collaboration with financial institutes in order to combat illegal fund supply to activities for WMD proliferation.
- To address these goals,
 - ✓ Participants proactively exchanged views concerning closer domestic collaboration between related governmental organizations and
 - ✓ Need for enhanced international collaboration between related organizations.

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Bangladesh Export Policy 2018-2021

Objectives of Bangladesh Export Policy 2018-2021

- ✓ To update and liberalize the trade regime keeping consistence with the global perspectives and needs, recent global trade scenario, economic downturn in developed countries, requirements of World Trade Organization, sub-regional connectivity of the four countries (Bangladesh-India-Nepal-Bhutan), one belt one road initiative of China, Brexit, emergence of regional trade coalitions, establishing close trade relations with the fastest growing South Asian countries, with a view to making Bangladesh a developing country;
- ✓ To take target oriented steps to raise export earnings to US\$ 60 billion by 2021;

Objectives of Bangladesh Export Policy 2018-2021

- ✓ To increase export, expand export markets and diversify products, and improve balance of trade rationally with different countries in light of the Perspective plan and 6th and 7th Five year plan, with a view to graduating Bangladesh to a Middle income country by 2021 and considering vision-2041;
- ✓ To increase export of all types of products including readymade garment, processed food products, plant & plant produces and non-traditional products and labor-intensive products, with the conviction of building a poverty-free Bangladesh through creation of employment for the huge population of the country;

Objectives of Bangladesh Export Policy 2018-2021

- ✓ To arrange export of quality products at competitive price, take coordinated effort to upgrade the testing facilities to global standard, improve quality of products, encourage the use of the state-of-the-art, **appropriate and environment-friendly technology**, produce high value added exportable products and improve designs of products;
- ✓ To make export trade unhindered by ensuring compliance in the export oriented industry, and consolidate the position of Bangladesh in the competitive global trade;
- ✓ To increase the stake of service sectors including ICT in the export, and bring dynamism to the export trade by utilizing e-commerce and e-governance;
- ✓ To encourage production of labour-intensive products, and to enhance the involvement of women force in export oriented industries and trade;

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List of Export-Prohibited Products under Bangladesh Export Policy 2018-2021



List of Export-Prohibited Products

1. (a) All petroleum and petroleum products except those produced from natural gas (such as naphtha, furnace oil, lubricant oil, bitumen, condensate, MIT and MS). However, this prohibition shall not apply to the export of petroleum and LNG as shares, as per agreement, of the foreign investment companies under the Product Sharing Contracts;
2. (b) Any outbound passenger shall be allowed to carry goods made in Bangladesh in accompanied baggage, in excess of his or her personal goods, worth US\$ 200, which are neither export-prohibited nor included in the list of conditional exports. No facilities such as duty draw back/adjustment; subsidy etc. for the goods so carried shall be awardable;
3. Jute and `Shan' seeds;
4. Rice (except govt. to govt. level rice and aromatic rice);
5. As per section 29 of WILD LIFE (CONSERVATION AND SAFETY) ACT of 2012 (ACT NO.XXX of 2012), no person—
 - (a) through any other route except customs port of exit
 - (b) without CITES certificate, where applicable, and
 - (c) Without license shall export or re-export any wild animal or parts thereof, trophy, uncured trophy, or plants mentioned in schedule IV or parts or derivatives hereof.

List of Export-Prohibited Products

6. Arms, ammunition and related materials;
7. Archeological relics;
8. Human skeleton, or anything produced from human beings or human blood;
9. All types of pulses (except processed pulses);.
10. All shrimps except chilled, frozen processed ones;
11. Onion, garlic and ginger;
 - (a) All types of processed shrimp smaller than 61/70 count / pound (Macrobrachium rosenbergii);
 - (b) Prawns (Penaeus monodom) smaller than 71/90 count/pound
 - (c) Deer like or rough skin or Brown (Metapenaeus monoceros), saga or yellow (Metapenaeus brevicornis) Chaka or White (Fenneropenaeus indicus) bagtara or Cat
Tiger or Rainbow type shrimps smaller than 100/200 count/pound.



List of Export-Prohibited Products

12. Cane, wood and wood logs/thick pieces of wood (except handicrafts made from these materials). However, rubber wood of Forest Industries Corporation will be allowed to export as inputs of furniture industries located in Export Processing Zones which will be considered as deemed export. These furniture industries will have to submit export statements of furniture made from the wood as mentioned above to the concerned authority;

13. Frogs of all species (alive or dead) and frog legs;

14. Raw and wet blue leather. However, by-products derived from Wet-Blue Leather, known as “Wet-Blue Split Leather” will be exportable.



**List of Products under
conditional Export
under
Bangladesh Export Policy
2018-2021**

List of Products under conditional Export

- Soyabean Oil, Palm Oil;
- Urea Fertilizer: Urea fertilizer produced in all factories except KAFCO can be exported with the prior approval of the Ministry of Industries;
- Entertainment programs, music, drama films, documentary films etc. can be exported in the form of audio cassettes, CDs, DVD etc. subject to 'no objection' from the Ministry of Information;

List of Products under conditional Export

- Petroleum and petroleum products produced from natural gas (such as naphtha, furnace oil, bitumen, condensate, MTT and MS) can be exported subject to ‘no objection’ from the Energy and Mineral Resources Division. However, lubricating oil can be exported unconditionally under intimation to the Energy and Mineral Resources Division about the volume of export;

List of Products under conditional Export

- Chemical products stated in schedules 1, 2, 3 of chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act, 2006 shall be exportable or export prohibited as per the provision of section-9 of the Act.
- Sugar;
- Hilsha fish;
- Aromatic rice;
- Blood Plasma Usable for research;

List of Products under conditional Export

- Ministry of Commerce will issue permission for export of raw hides and meat of crocodile produced commercially in individual or joint Venture farms, on the basis of no objection/ approval from the Ministry of Environment and Forest;
- Re-melted Lead produces from Battery Recycling plant;
- Sand.

Authority to Relax Export Control

- The Government showing appropriate reasons can permit the export of any product which is otherwise prohibited. Moreover, the government can issue authorization, under special consideration, for export, export cum-import or re-export of any product.

Required Certificate for Trade

- Issuance of Import Registration Certificate (IRC-Commercial)
- Issuance of Export Registration Certificate (ERC-Commercial)
- Issuance of Import Registration Certificate (IRC-Industrial)
- Issuance of Export Registration Certificate (ERC-Indenting)
- Issuance of Import Permit (IP)
- Issuance of Export Permit (EP)
- Issuance of Import cum Export Permit (IP cum EP)
- Issuance of Export cum Import Permit (EP cum IP)
- Renewal of the registration certificate
- Exemption of Import Registration
- Export Licenses/ permission
- LC extension & Revalidation of LCA.

Required Documents for IRC and ERC

- Trade License
- TIN Certificate
- Bank Solvency Certificate
- Membership Certificate
- NID
- Photo
- TR Chalan with VAT
- Incorporation Certificate, Memorandum & Article of Association
- Partnership Certificate for Partnership Company

Import Procedure

- Registration certificate to be obtained from CCI&E
- Actual users are exempted for obtaining IRC or ERC but a certificate of exemption is to be obtained from CCI&E
- Commercial importers have to import mainly through LC (letter of credit)
- Before opening LC, LCA form must be submitted to the respective lien bank
- any kind of goods can be imported except restricted or banned as per Import policy order.
- import can be done from any country except Israel
- HS code(8 digit) to be used as per customer Act, 1969 tariff schedule
- Imports can be carried out by means of water ways, land and air using the practiced incoterms
- DDP(Double Deposit Plan), CIF(Customer Information File) and CIP(Custom Identification Program) can not be used for opening LC

Thank You Very Much
For
Your Patience Hearing