

৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা ২০২৬
30TH DHAKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 2026



রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো
বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



প্রধান উপদেষ্টা
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

১৭ পৌষ ১৪৩২
০১ জানুয়ারি ২০২৬

বাণী

৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যমেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২৬, উপলক্ষে আমি মেলায় অংশগ্রহণকারী দেশি-বিদেশি শিল্প উদ্যোক্তা, বিনিয়োগকারী, ব্যবসায়ী ও ক্রেতাসাধারণকে জানাই আন্তরিক শুভেচ্ছা ও অভিনন্দন। বাংলাদেশের অপার সম্ভাবনাকে বিশ্বমঞ্চে তুলে ধরতে এটি একটি অনন্য আয়োজন।

দেশীয় পণ্যের প্রচার ও বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণে ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যমেলায় ভূমিকা অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। মাসব্যাপী আয়োজিত এ মেলা দেশে উৎপাদিত গুণগত মানসম্পন্ন পণ্য দেশি-বিদেশি দর্শক, ভোক্তা, ক্রেতা ও আমদানিকারকদের সামনে তুলে ধরতে খুবই কার্যকর ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে। পাশাপাশি স্থানীয় উদ্যোক্তা ও ভোক্তারাও এই মেলার মধ্যে দিয়ে সহজেই বিদেশি পণ্যের মান, নকশা ও বৈশ্বিক প্রবণতা বিষয়ে সম্যক ধারণা পাচ্ছেন।

বর্তমান অন্তর্বর্তীকালীন সরকার দায়িত্ব গ্রহণের পর থেকেই অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা নিশ্চিত ও কাঙ্ক্ষিত প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনে আন্তরিকতার সাথে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে। এ লক্ষ্য অর্জনে ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অনুঘটক হিসেবে ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে। আমি আশা করি, এ মেলার মাধ্যমে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম সম্প্রসারণ, কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি ও বিদেশে বাংলাদেশি পণ্য রপ্তানি বৃদ্ধি পাবে। এছাড়া দেশীয় পণ্যের প্রচার, পণ্য বহুমুখীকরণ, বিদেশি বিনিয়োগ আকৃষ্টের মাধ্যমে দেশের সার্বিক উন্নয়নেও এ মেলা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করবে বলে আমি বিশ্বাস করি।

আমি আশা করি, মেলায় অংশগ্রহণকারী সকল দেশ ও প্রতিষ্ঠান পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা ও অংশীদারিত্বের ভিত্তিতে কাজ করবে। সকলের কার্যকর অংশগ্রহণে এ মেলা হয়ে উঠবে সুন্দর, ক্রেতাবান্ধব ও উৎসবমুখর- এ প্রত্যাশা করি।

আমি ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২৬ এর সার্বিক সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

প্রফেসর মুহাম্মদ ইউনুস



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



CHIEF ADVISER
GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

17 Poush 1432
01 January 2026

MESSAGE

On the occasion of the 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2026, I extend my sincere greetings and felicitations to all participants including domestic and foreign entrepreneurs, investors, traders, and buyers. This fair is a unique initiative that showcases Bangladesh's immense potential on the global stage.

The Dhaka International Trade Fair plays a vital role in promoting domestic products and expanding Bangladesh's export. Organised over the course of a month, the fair has consistently served as an effective platform for presenting high-quality locally manufactured products to domestic and international visitors, consumers, buyers, and importers. At the same time, through this fair, local entrepreneurs and consumers get valuable idea regarding the quality, design, and global trends of foreign products.

From the very outset, the Interim Government has remained firmly committed to safeguarding economic stability and fostering the desired growth. Against this backdrop, the Dhaka International Trade Fair stands as an important instrument for advancing these goals. I hope that the fair will help expand economic activities, create employment, and strengthen the country's export. I further believe that by promoting local products, encouraging diversification, and attracting foreign investment, the fair will play an important role in driving overall national development.

I earnestly hope that all participating countries and institutions will work together in a spirit of mutual cooperation and partnership. Through the meaningful engagement of all stakeholders. I expect the fair to emerge as a vibrant, buyer-friendly, and festive occasion.

I wish the Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2026 every success.

Professor Muhammad Yunus



উপদেষ্টা
বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাণী

৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২৬ আগামী ১-৩১ জানুয়ারি মাসব্যাপী বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টারে অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে জেনে আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত। এই মেলাটি তিন দশক ধরে বাংলাদেশের বাণিজ্য সম্ভাবনাকে তুলে ধরার এবং বৈশ্বিক বাজারে আমাদের অবস্থান শক্তিশালী করার ক্ষেত্রে অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে আসছে।

বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি খাত দীর্ঘদিন যাবত অসাধারণ সহনশীলতা এবং গতিশীলতা প্রদর্শন করেছে। বিশেষ করে তৈরি পোশাক, টেক্সটাইল, চামড়া ও চামড়াজাত পণ্য, ফার্মাসিউটিক্যালস, কৃষি প্রক্রিয়াজাত পণ্য, পাট ও পাটজাত পণ্য, হালকা প্রকৌশল পণ্য, প্লাস্টিক, সিরামিক এবং আইসিটি খাত ইত্যাদি সফলভাবে নির্ভরযোগ্য রপ্তানির উৎস হিসেবে আবির্ভূত হয়েছে। আমাদের রপ্তানিকারকগণ ক্রমবর্ধমানভাবে পণ্য বৈচিত্র্য, মূল্য সংযোজন এবং আন্তর্জাতিক মান, নিরাপত্তা এবং টেকসই মানোন্নয়নের দিকে মনোনিবেশ করতে শুরু করেছেন।

বাংলাদেশ সরকার বাণিজ্য ও বিনিয়োগের জন্য একটি অনুকূল ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশ সৃষ্টিতে দৃঢ় প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধ। বিভিন্ন দ্বিপাক্ষিক ও বহুপাক্ষিক ব্যবস্থার অধীনে নীতি সংস্কার, বাণিজ্য সহজীকরণ ব্যবস্থা, অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, পরিষেবার ডিজিটাইজেশন এবং নতুন নতুন বাজারে প্রবেশাধিকার সম্প্রসারণের মাধ্যমে আমরা রপ্তানি প্রতিযোগিতা বাড়ানো এবং ব্যবসায় ব্যয় হ্রাসকরণের লক্ষ্যে কাজ করছি। ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্প (এসএমই), নারী উদ্যোক্তা এবং নতুন রপ্তানিকারকদের সহায়তার উপর বিশেষ জোর দেয়া হচ্ছে যাতে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের সুবিধাসমূহ আরও অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক হয়।

ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) প্রস্তুতকারক ও ভোক্তাদের মধ্যে এবং দেশীয় উদ্যোগ এবং আন্তর্জাতিক ক্রেতাদের মধ্যে একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সেতুবন্ধ হিসেবে কাজ করে। এটি বাংলাদেশি পণ্যের প্রচার, নতুন অংশীদারিত্ব অন্বেষণ, বিদেশি বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণ এবং উদ্ভাবনী ও টেকসই বাণিজ্য অনুশীলন সম্পর্কে ধারণা বিনিময়ের একটি চমৎকার সুযোগ তৈরি করে থাকে।

আমি দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি যে, ডিআইটিএফ-২০২৬ বাংলাদেশের বাণিজ্য ও রপ্তানির লক্ষ্যকে এগিয়ে নিতে এবং বিশ্ব বাজারে আমাদের দেশকে একটি আত্মবিশ্বাসী ও প্রতিযোগিতামূলক অংশীদার হিসেবে তুলে ধরার ক্ষেত্রে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করবে।

আমি ৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলায় সফলতা কামনা করছি।

শেখ বশির উদ্দীন



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

MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that the month-long 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2026 is going to be held at the Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center (BCFEC) from 1st to 31st January 2026. This prestigious fair has long been a flagship platform for showcasing Bangladesh's trade potential to strengthen our engagement with global markets.

Bangladesh's export sector has demonstrated remarkable resilience and dynamism over the years. The country has successfully emerged as a reliable sourcing destination, particularly in readymade garments, textiles, leather and leather goods, pharmaceuticals, agro-processed products, jute and jute goods, light engineering products, plastics, ceramics, and ICT-enabled services. Our exporters are increasingly focusing on product diversification, value addition, and compliance with international quality, safety and sustainability standards.

The Government of Bangladesh remains firmly committed to create a conducive business environment for trade and investment. Through policy reforms, trade facilitation measures, infrastructure development, digitalization of services, and expansion of market access under various bilateral and multilateral arrangements, we are working to enhance export competitiveness and reduce the cost of doing business. Special emphasis is being placed on supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), women entrepreneurs and new exporters so that the benefits of trade are more inclusive.

The Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) serves as an important bridge between producers and consumers and between domestic enterprises and international buyers. It provides an excellent opportunity to promote Bangladeshi products, explore new partnerships, attract foreign investment, and exchange ideas on innovation and sustainable trade practices.

I firmly believe that the DITF-2026 will continue to play a vital role in advancing Bangladesh's trade and export objectives and in projecting our country as a competitive player in the global market.

I wish the 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) every success.

SK. Bashir Uddin



সচিব
বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

বাণী

মাসব্যাপী দেশের সর্ববৃহৎ বাণিজ্য আয়োজন 'ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ), ২০২৬, আগামী ১লা জানুয়ারি ২০২৬ হতে বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশিপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টার-এ অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে জেনে আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত। বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় ও রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর যৌথ উদ্যোগে আয়োজিত এই মেলার লক্ষ্য হলো বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি খাতের সক্ষমতা এবং বৈশ্বিক বাজারে আমাদের প্রতিযোগিতামূলক অবস্থানকে তুলে ধরা।

বর্তমান বৈশ্বিক বাণিজ্যে পণ্যের গুণগতমান উন্নয়ন, উদ্ভাবনী প্রযুক্তির প্রয়োগ এবং কৃত্রিম বুদ্ধিমত্তা এর ব্যবহার হচ্ছে, যা অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির জন্য অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। বিশ্ব বাজারে পণ্যভিত্তিক চাহিদার বিষয়টি বিবেচনায় রেখে ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) আমাদের উদ্যোক্তা, উৎপাদনকারী, রপ্তানিকারক এবং বিদেশি অংশগ্রহণকারীদের জন্য একটি কার্যকর প্ল্যাটফর্ম হিসেবে কাজ করে থাকে। দেশের কাজক্ষিত রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জন এবং রপ্তানি প্রবৃদ্ধি ধরে রাখতে বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় পণ্য ও বাজার বহুমুখীকরণের জন্য বিশেষ করে অ-প্রচলিত এবং উচ্চ সম্ভাবনাময় রপ্তানি খাতের উন্নয়নে কাজ করছে। বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসেবে রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো (ইপিবি) রপ্তানি ও বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণে প্রয়োজনীয় সহায়তা প্রদান করে পণ্য ও বাজার বহুমুখীকরণে কার্যকর ভূমিকা পালন করছে। ২০২৬ সালে বাংলাদেশের এলডিসি (স্বল্পোন্নত দেশ) থেকে উত্তরণের প্রেক্ষাপটে রপ্তানি বাজারে প্রবেশাধিকার নিশ্চিতকরণ, প্রতিযোগিতা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি এবং বিদ্যমান বিভিন্ন অগ্রাধিকারমূলক সুবিধা বজায় রাখার লক্ষ্যকে সামনে রেখে বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয় প্রধান বাণিজ্য অংশীদারদের সঙ্গে সক্রিয়ভাবে বাণিজ্য আলোচনা অব্যাহত রেখেছে।

ডিআইটিএফ দেশী-বিদেশী অংশগ্রহণকারীদের জন্য একটি অত্যন্ত কার্যকর প্ল্যাটফর্ম যেখানে তারা কেবল তাদের পণ্য ও সেবা প্রদর্শন করেন না বরং নতুন বাণিজ্যিক যোগাযোগ স্থাপন, প্রযুক্তিগত জ্ঞানের আদান-প্রদান এবং বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণেও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখে। আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির প্রচার, আন্তর্জাতিক মানের প্যাকেজিং, ব্র্যান্ডিং এবং পণ্যে উচ্চতর মূল্য সংযোজনের মাধ্যমে ডিআইটিএফ বাংলাদেশি পণ্যের বৈশ্বিক প্রতিযোগিতা সক্ষমতা কার্যকরভাবে বৃদ্ধি করছে।

আমি দৃঢ়ভাবে বিশ্বাস করি, ডিআইটিএফ-২০২৬ দেশের রপ্তানি আয় বৃদ্ধি, নতুন বাজার উন্মোচন এবং টেকসই বাণিজ্য সম্পর্ক স্থাপনে আরও ইতিবাচক ভূমিকা রাখবে। পূর্ববর্তী সফলতার ধারাবাহিকতায় এবারের মেলাও আমাদের দেশীয় শিল্প ও বাণিজ্যের অপার সম্ভাবনাকে আন্তর্জাতিক অঙ্গনে আরও শক্তিশালী ও দৃশ্যমান করবে, এমন প্রত্যাশা করছি।

আমি ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলায় অংশগ্রহণকারী সকল প্রতিষ্ঠান, দেশি-বিদেশি উদ্যোক্তা, পৃষ্ঠপোষক এবং আয়োজকদের প্রতি জানাচ্ছি আন্তরিক শুভেচ্ছা ও গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা।

আমি ডিআইটিএফ-২০২৬-এর সর্বাঙ্গীণ সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

(মাহবুবুর রহমান)



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

MESSAGE

I am immensely pleased that the 'Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2026', the month-long country's largest trade event, is going to be held at the Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center, starting from 1st January 2026. This is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Commerce and Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) with an aim of showcasing the capacity of Bangladesh's export sector and its competitiveness in the global arena.

Today's global trade is being mobilized by improving product quality, applying innovative technologies and the use of artificial intelligence (AI) which are extremely important to accelerate economic growth and employment generation. In this context, the Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) has been serving as an effective platform for our entrepreneurs, manufacturers, exporters, and foreign participants. To achieve the country's desired export targets, and to sustain export growth, Ministry of Commerce is focusing particularly on non-traditional and high-potential export sectors for product and market diversification. As an important organization of Ministry of Commerce, EPB is facilitating product and market diversification by promoting various supports to export as well as business promotion. Ministry of Commerce is actively negotiating with the major trade partners, driven by its ensuing graduation from LDC status, aiming to secure market access, boost competitiveness and retain preferential benefit.

DITF is an effective platform for both local and international participants not only to showcase their products and services, but also to contribute meaningfully in establishing new business linkages, promoting the exchange of technological knowledge and attracting investment. DITF is also effectively enhancing the global competitiveness of Bangladeshi products by promoting modern technology, international-standard packaging, branding, and higher value addition.

I firmly believe that DITF 2026 will play more positive role in increasing the country's export earnings, opening up new markets, and establishing sustainable trade relations. Following the continuity of previous successes, I expect that this year's fair will further strengthen and make more visible the immense potential of our domestic industry and trade potential in the global market.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all participating entities, esteemed local and international entrepreneurs, sponsors and organizers for their commendable efforts in making this international trade fair a success.

I wish Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2026 a grand success.

(Mahbubur Rahman)



প্রশাসক
এফবিসিসিআই

বাণী

ইংরেজি নতুন বছরের সূচনালগ্নে ১লা জানুয়ারি হতে ৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)- ২০২৬ বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফেডারেশন এক্সিবিশন সেন্টার-এ অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে জেনে আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত। এই মেলায় অংশগ্রহণকারী সকলকে আন্তরিক অভিনন্দন ও কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাচ্ছি।

দেশের শীর্ষ বাণিজ্য সংগঠন হিসেবে "ফেডারেশন অব বাংলাদেশ চেম্বারস অফ কমার্স এন্ড ইন্ডাস্ট্রি (এফবিসিসিআই)", ব্যবসা, বাণিজ্য ও বিনিয়োগ স্বার্থ সংরক্ষণ এবং বাণিজ্য ও শিল্প নীতি প্রণয়নে সরকারকে প্রয়োজনীয় পরামর্শ প্রদান করে সামগ্রিক অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখছে। ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা একটি অনন্য উদ্যোগ যা ক্রেতা ও ভোক্তার মধ্যে মেলবন্ধনের সুযোগ করে দেয়।

এই মর্যাদাপূর্ণ আয়োজন আমাদের রপ্তানি খাতের সম্ভাবনা ও সক্ষমতাকে দেশীয় এবং আন্তর্জাতিক অঙ্গনে তুলে ধরার পাশাপাশি বাজার সম্প্রসারণ, পণ্য উন্নয়ন ও বৈচিত্রকরণ এবং বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণে প্রত্যক্ষ অবদান রাখে। বিভিন্ন দেশের ব্যবসায়ী ও উদ্যোক্তাদের অংশগ্রহণ একদিকে মেলার বৈচিত্র্য বৃদ্ধি করে অন্যদিকে গ্লোবাল ভ্যালু চেইনে বাংলাদেশকে অর্থপূর্ণভাবে সংযুক্ত করে। এই মেলার মাধ্যমে বিদেশি প্রতিষ্ঠানের সঙ্গে পারস্পরিক যোগাযোগ আমাদের রপ্তানিমুখী শিল্প উৎপাদনে আধুনিক প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার ও উন্নত ব্যবসায়িক চর্চা অনুশীলনে উৎসাহিত করে, যা আন্তর্জাতিক প্রতিযোগিতা সক্ষমতা নিশ্চিত করতে সহায়ক।

মাসব্যাপী এই মেলা সফলভাবে আয়োজন করার জন্য আমি এফবিসিসিআই এর পক্ষ থেকে রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো ও বাণিজ্য মন্ত্রণালয়কে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাই।

আমি ৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ)-২০২৬ এর সর্বাঙ্গীণ সাফল্য কামনা করছি।

মোঃ আবদুর রহিম খান



Administrator
FBCCI

MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that the 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) -2026 is set to commence on January 1st at the Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center, Dhaka, marking the dawn of the New Year. On this occasion, I extend my heartiest congratulations and sincere gratitude to all the participants and stakeholders involved in this grand endeavor.

As the apex trade organization of the country “Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FBCCI)” plays a pivotal role in the nation’s holistic economic progression. By safeguarding the interests of trade, commerce, and investment, and by providing strategic counsel to the Government in formulating industrial policies, FBCCI remains a cornerstone of our development. The Dhaka International Trade Fair stands as a unique platform that fosters a vital synergy between producers and consumers.

This prestigious event significantly contributes to showcasing the potential and prowess of our export sector to both domestic and international audiences. Beyond market expansion, it serves as a catalyst for product development, diversification, and the attraction of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The participation of global entrepreneurs not only enriches the diversity of the fair but also meaningfully integrates Bangladesh into the Global Value Chain. Furthermore, the interaction with international entities encourages our export-oriented industries to adopt cutting-edge technologies and best business practices, thereby ensuring our competitive edge in the global arena.

On behalf of the FBCCI, I express my profound thanks to the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) and the Ministry of Commerce for their relentless efforts in organizing this month-long mega-event.

I wish the 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2026 resounding success.

Md. Abdur Rahim Khan



ভাইস চেয়ারম্যান ও প্রধান নির্বাহী
রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো

বাণী

ইংরেজি নববর্ষের সূচনালগ্নে প্রতিবারের মতো এবারও মাসব্যাপী ৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলা (ডিআইটিএফ) ব্যাপক উৎসাহ ও উদ্দীপনার মধ্যে দিয়ে বাংলাদেশ-চায়না ফ্রেন্ডশীপ এক্সিবিশন সেন্টার (বিগ ওয়েভ)-এ অনুষ্ঠিত হতে যাচ্ছে। তিন দশকের পথচলায় এই মেলা বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণ, নতুন বাজার অন্বেষণের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি এবং দেশি-বিদেশি পণ্য ও সেবা প্রদর্শনের জন্য একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ও স্বীকৃত প্ল্যাটফর্ম হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছে।

রপ্তানি বাণিজ্য বাংলাদেশের জাতীয় অর্থনীতির একটি অন্যতম চালিকাশক্তি। ক্রমবর্ধমান বৈশ্বিক প্রতিযোগিতা, প্রযুক্তিগত রূপান্তর, বাজার বৈচিত্রায়ন এবং টেকসই উন্নয়নের চাহিদার প্রেক্ষাপটে, রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরো দেশের রপ্তানি সম্ভাবনাকে সর্বোচ্চ পর্যায়ে উন্নীত করতে নিরলসভাবে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে। বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক অস্থিরতা, সরবরাহ চেইনের চ্যালেঞ্জ এবং পণ্যমূল্যের হ্রাস-বৃদ্ধি সত্ত্বেও বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি খাত প্রবৃদ্ধি বজায় রাখার প্রচেষ্টা অব্যাহত রেখেছে। এ সাফল্যের পেছনে রয়েছে উদ্যোক্তাদের দূরদৃষ্টি, শ্রমিকদের নিরলস প্রচেষ্টা ও নিষ্ঠা, সরকারের ব্যবসা-বান্ধব নীতিগত সহায়তা, রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন কৌশল এবং আন্তর্জাতিক বাজারে প্রবেশের সুযোগ সৃষ্টিতে সরকারি-বেসরকারি অংশীদারিত্বের সমন্বিত প্রচেষ্টা।

বিশ্বায়ন, বাণিজ্য উদারীকরণ ও কমপ্লায়েন্স প্রতিপালনের যুগে বাংলাদেশের সর্ববৃহৎ মেলা হিসেবে দেশে-বিদেশে স্বীকৃত ডিআইটিএফ দেশের ব্যবসা বাণিজ্য ও বিনিয়োগ উন্নয়নের ক্ষেত্রে সফল মেলা হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠা লাভ করেছে। নবীন থেকে শুরু করে প্রতিষ্ঠিত উদ্যোক্তাদের জন্য এ মেলা পণ্য প্রদর্শন, বিপণন এবং আন্তর্জাতিক ট্রেড প্রাকটিস সম্পর্কে ধারণা লাভের এক অনন্য সুযোগ তৈরি করে। একই সঙ্গে ক্রেতা, বিক্রেতা, আমদানিকারক, ও ভোক্তাকে সমবেত করে ব্যবসা ও বিনিয়োগের উন্নয়ন ঘটাতে এবং ব্যবসায়ী ও উৎপাদনকারীদের মধ্যে পারস্পরিক যোগাযোগ, বন্ধুত্ব, অভিজ্ঞতা বিনিময় এবং ব্যবসায়িক সম্পর্ক উন্নয়নেও এটি বিশেষ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা রাখে।

২০২৬ সালের মেলাকে আরও ফলপ্রসূ ও সময়োপযোগী করতে বেশ কয়েকটি নতুন উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। এর মধ্যে জাতীয় অর্থনীতিতে রপ্তানিকারকদের অবদান তুলে ধরতে Export Enclave, দেশের গৌরবময় ইতিহাস ও ঐতিহ্য প্রকাশে বাংলাদেশ স্কয়ার, সিনিয়র সিটিজেন কর্নার, শিশুদের জন্য দুইটি শিশু পার্ক ও বিনোদনের জন্য কালচারাল জোন অন্যতম। এসব উদ্যোগ ডিআইটিএফকে বৈশ্বিক বাণিজ্যের একটি প্রতিযোগিতামূলক ইভেন্টে রূপান্তর করতে সহায়ক হবে বলে আমি আশাবাদী।

রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন ব্যুরোর পক্ষ থেকে মাননীয় বাণিজ্য উপদেষ্টা, সম্মানিত বাণিজ্য সচিব ও সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল স্টেকহোল্ডারদের অব্যাহত সমর্থনের জন্য আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করছি।

আমি সকল দেশি-বিদেশি অংশগ্রহণকারী ও দর্শনার্থীদেরকে ডিআইটিএফ ২০২৬ এ স্বাগত জানাই এবং দেশের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য সম্প্রসারণের অদ্বীষ্ট লক্ষ্য অর্জনে ৩০তম ঢাকা আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য মেলার সর্বাঙ্গীন সফলতা কামনা করছি।


মোহাম্মদ হাসান আরিফ



Vice Chairman & Chief Executive
Export Promotion Bureau

MESSAGE

The month-long 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) is set to be inaugurated at the Big Wave, Bangladesh-China Friendship Exhibition Center (BCFEC) amid great fervour and enthusiasm inspiration at the dawn of the English New Year 2026. Over last three decades, the DITF has been established as a significant and recognized platform for expanding Bangladesh's export, exploring new markets and showcasing local and international products and services.

The export of Bangladesh is one of the key driving forces of the national economy. In the context of growing global competition, technological transformation, market diversification and the demand for sustainable development, the Export Promotion Bureau has been tirelessly working to maximize the country's export potential. Despite global economic volatility, supply chain disruptions and fluctuations in commodity prices, Bangladesh's export has continued to sustain growth. The credit for this success goes to the farsightedness of our entrepreneurs, the relentless dedication of our workers, the government's business-friendly policy support, strategic export development measures and the combined efforts of public-private partnerships in creating opportunities to access international markets.

In the era of globalization, trade liberalization and compliance requirements, the DITF, recognized at home and abroad as the largest trade fair in Bangladesh, has become a successful platform for business and investment promotion. For both novel and established entrepreneurs, the fair offers a unique opportunity to showcase products, gain exposure to marketing practices and understand international trade norms. By bringing together buyers, sellers, importers and consumers, the fair plays a vital role in enhancing business and investment, fostering engagement among traders and manufacturers, strengthening professional relationships and facilitating the exchange of experience and expertise.

Several new initiatives have been undertaken to make the 2026 fair more productive and contemporary. Among these, the Export Enclave, to highlight the contribution of exporters to the national economy, the Bangladesh Square, to reflect the nation's glorious history and heritage, the Senior Citizen Corner, two children park and a Cultural Zone for entertainment are particularly noteworthy. I firmly believe these initiatives will contribute to making the DITF a more competitive and attractive event in the arena of global trade.

On behalf of the Export Promotion Bureau, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon'ble Adviser for Commerce, the respected Commerce Secretary and all relevant stakeholders for their unwavering support.

I warmly welcome all local and foreign participants and visitors to DITF 2026 and wish the Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) every success in achieving its goal of advancing the nation's trade and business.


Mohammad Hasan Arif

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THE BIG WAVE



BASIC INFORMATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF BANGLADESH

Bangladesh, a riverine country, is the largest delta and one of the most fertile regions of the world. Bangladesh got her independence in 1971 after the 9 month long bloody war. The Student masses movements in July 2024 has placed Bangladesh in a new era of economic reform and to achieve the democratic rights. The basic socio-economic indicators of Bangladesh are as follows.

Official Name

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

Head of the State

PRESIDENT MOHAMMED SHAHABUDDIN

Chief Adviser of the Government

DR. MUHAMMAD YUNUS

Geographical location

Bangladesh is situated at the eastern part of the South Asian sub-continent. It lies between latitudes 20°34 and 26°38 North, and longitudes 88°01 and 92°41 East. The Country is bordered by India on the east, west and north, and by the Bay of Bengal in the south and having a small border strip with Myanmar in the south- east.

Area

**1,47,570 SQKM
(56,977SQ MILES)**

Administrative units

**8 DIVISIONS, 64 DISTRICTS, 495
UPAZILAS AND 4,571 UNIONS.**

City Corporations

11

Municipalities

328

Capital

DHAKA

Nationality

BANGLADESHI

Official Language

BANGLA

Currency

TAKA/TK. (US\$ 1=TK 122.33)

Time

GMT+6HOURS

Population

175.68 MILLION

Population Growth Rate

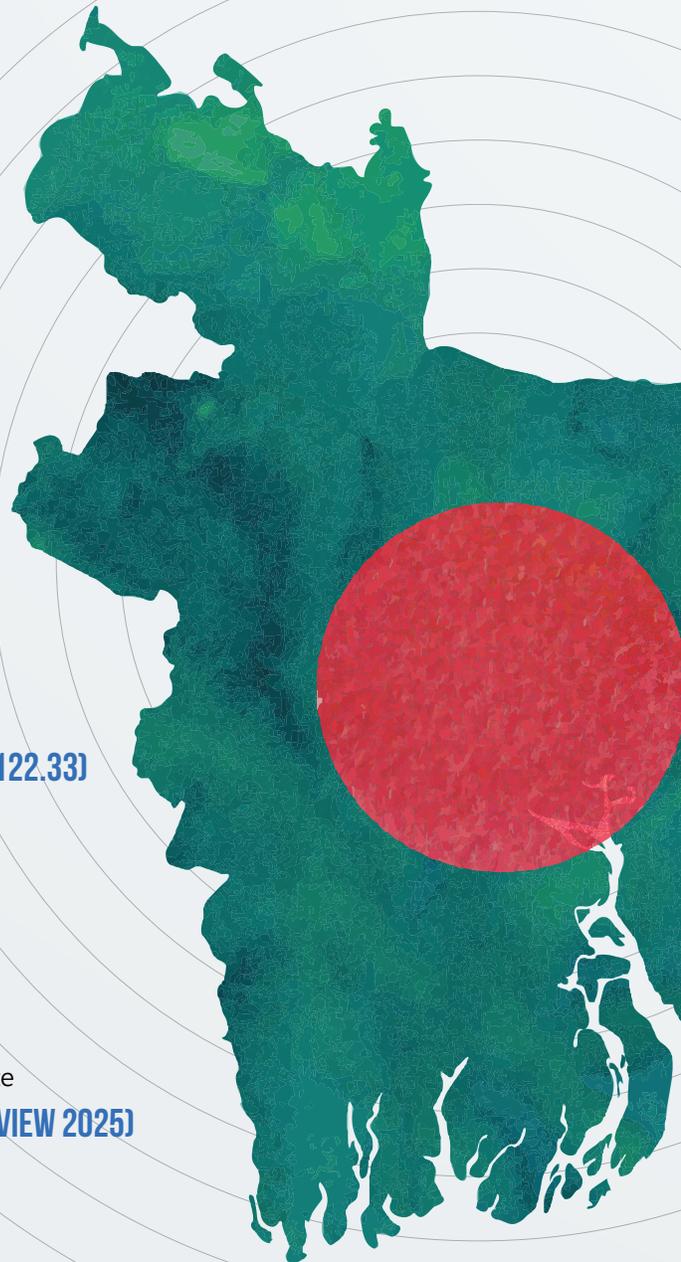
1.22% (ECONOMIC REVIEW 2025)

Literacy Rate, 7+yrs,

62.92%

Percentage of Labour Force in Agriculture Sector

11.55 %



Percentage of Labour Force in Industries Sector

20.9%

Percentage of other Labour Force

38.0%

GDP growth rate

3.97% (2024-25) (P)

Percapita GDP

US\$ 2,820

Population below Poverty Line

27.93% (DAILY IN TAKE BELOW 2 122 K.CAL.)

Seasons

Spring (February-March), Summer (April-June), Monsoon (July-September), Autumn (October-November), late autumn Winter (December-January)

Annual Average Rainfall

2244MM

Monsoon Rainfall

1769.1 MM (AVERAGE)

Principal Mineral Resources

Natural gas, coal, limestone, ceramic clay, glass and, hard rock, etc.

Total Export Receipts (2024-25)

US\$ 48,280 MILLION

Total Import Expenditure (2024-25)

US\$ 68350 MILLION

Total Remittance Receipts (2024-25)

US\$ 30320 MILLION

Foreign Currency Reserve (as of July 2025)

US\$ 30 BILLION

Sea ports

CHITTAGONG, MONGLA AND PAYRA

International Airports

DHAKA, CHITTAGONG AND SYLHET

Annual Average Temperature

13°C (MINIMUM) TO 34°C (MAXIMUM)

Annual Average Humidity

78%

Principal Crops and Fruits

Rice, Wheat, Jute, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Pulses, Oilseeds, Spices, Potato, Vegetables, Banana, Mango, Coconut and Jackfruit, etc.

Principal Industries

Ready made garments, tea, paper, cement, chemical fertilizers, light engineering, sugar, oil refining, steel, ship building, brick manufacturing, real estate, carpet making, ceramic-ware, pharmaceuticals, assembling buses & trucks, plastic ware, consumer electronics, etc.

Major Export Items

Ready made garments, raw jute, jute goods, tea, shrimp, fish, finished leather and leather goods, pharmaceutical, home textile, engineering goods, flowers, fruit and vegetables, ceramic-ware, IT and IT ES, handi crafts, etc.

Domestic Airports

JASHORE, ISHWARDI, CUMILLA, COX'S BAZAR, SYEDPUR, RAJSHAHI, BARISHAL

Popular sports

CRICKET, FOOTBALL, HOCKEY, KABADDI (NATIONAL GAME), SWIMMING, VOLLEYBALL, BADMINTON, CHESS, ETC.

Telephone per 100 people

LANDPHONE-0.6 CELL PHONE-95

Mobile telephony penetration

154.18MILLION

Export Processing Zones (EPZs)

08

Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

22



STEERING COMMITTEE OF DITF 2026



COMMITTEE OF DITF 2026

Chairman

Secretary, Ministry of Commerce

Vice Chairman

Vice Chairman & Chief Executive, Export Promotion Bureau

Members

Additional Secretary (Export) Ministry of Commerce	Administrator The Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Director General (Economic Affairs) Ministry of Foreign Affairs	President Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Director General-1 Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka	President Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA)
Deputy Commissioner Narayanganj	President Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BKMEA)
Superintendent of Police Bangladesh Police, Narayanganj	President Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (MCCI)
Director DITF Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau	President Bangladesh Association of Software and Information Services (BASIS)
Director (All) Export Promotion Bureau	President Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce & Industry
Deputy Director (Administration) & Member Secretary DITF Secretariat, Export Promotion Bureau	President Bangladesh Chamber of Industries
Executive Engineer Public Works Department Narayanganj	President Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Dhaka
Managing Director Dhaka Electric Supply Company Limited (DESCO), Dhaka	Chairman/Representative National Board of Revenue (NBR) Dhaka
District Adjutant Bangladesh Ansar & VDP, Narayanganj	Chairman/Representative Rajdhani Unnayan Kartipakkha (RAJUK)
Deputy Director/Deputy Assistant Director Fire Service and Civil Defense, Narayanganj	Commissioner/Representative Commissioner of Customs Excises & VAT, Dhaka

Member Secretary

Director General-2
Export Promotion Bureau, Dhaka

EDITORIAL PANEL



CHIEF PATRON

Mohammad Hasan Arif

Vice Chairman & Chief Executive (Additional Secretary)
Export Promotion Bureau



PATRON

Baby Rani Karmakar

Director General-1
(Joint Secretary)
Export Promotion Bureau



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Director (Textile)
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MEMBER

**Abu Mukhles Alamgir
Hossain**

Director (Policy and Planning)
Export Promotion Bureau



MEMBER

Kumkum Sultana

Director (Commodities Division)
Export Promotion Bureau



MEMBER SECRETARY

Md. Mizanur Rahman

Research Officer
(Information Division)
Export Promotion Bureau

ARTICLES



DITF 2026: A PLATFORM FOR THE NEXT CHAPTER OF BANGLADESH'S TRADE STORY

Ashik Chowdhury

Executive Chairman, BIDA



The Dhaka International Trade Fair has always carried symbolic weight. Over the years, it evolved from a seasonal gathering of traders into a meeting point for industry, policy, and global buyers. But in 2026, the fair comes at a time when Bangladesh's export narrative is shifting more sharply than at any point in the last two decades.

The country is set to graduate from LDC status. That change alone forces us to rethink how we compete, how we diversify, and how we prepare our exporters for a world with fewer exceptions

and more scrutiny. In that sense, DITF is not just an exhibition. It is essentially a stress test of our readiness and a preview of how Bangladesh wants to position itself globally.

Our export basket remains concentrated, and our non-RMG sectors are yet to grow at the pace we once hoped. As preferential tariffs begin to phase out, we will need stronger fundamentals: better compliance, faster logistics, and a clearer strategy for product diversification.



One of the biggest opportunities for Bangladesh lies in markets we have not explored deeply enough. The shift in global consumption towards Asia favours us. At the same time, our export basket needs to move toward products with higher value addition. That requires better design capabilities, stronger supply chains, and closer integration with global buyers - exactly the kind of connections that fairs like DITF can help build.

For many industries, the challenge is not lack of potential; it is the absence of a unified path. Incentives are spread across ministries and compliance requirements vary. These issues do not require grand speeches; they require coordination, discipline, and time-bound execution.

Over the last year, Bangladesh has started addressing some of the structural frictions that once held trade back. Most of these improvements will not make headlines, but they matter at an operational level. This includes logistics modernisation under way through new seaports, airport upgrades, and inland transport improvements. Faster cargo handling directly reduces lead times, something our buyers increasingly demand. Trade facilitation reforms, including progress on the National Single Window and simplified rules around partial exporters. Sectoral improvements in areas like leather, plastics, jute, and engineering goods are slowly taking hold as compliance and environmental standards improve.

Even with these improvements, certain gaps continue to drag us down. Sustainability is no longer a “nice to have” feature in global trade. It is increasingly the entry ticket. For Bangladesh, this is both a challenge and an opportunity.

Our firms have already shown what is possible. The rise of green-certified factories in the apparel sector demonstrates that when the right incentives and support systems exist, Bangladeshi exporters can meet the highest global standards. The same principle needs to extend to plastics, leather, light engineering, and agro-processing. The mid-sized industries still struggle with certification, technical standards, and access to skilled manpower. Beyond RMG, too few firms have a strong design or product development base. And in many sectors, compliance is still treated as an expense rather than an investment.

Global trade is becoming more technology-driven, from supply chain traceability to product design and factory automation. Bangladesh will need to embrace these tools faster. DITF gives us an advantage here: business leaders, innovators, policymakers, and even end consumers are all in the same room. The conversations that happen on the sidelines - about standards, automation, e-commerce integration, or digital payments - often shape the pilot projects that come later. If we want to build industries that can survive beyond tariff advantages, this is where the groundwork begins.

Innovation in Bangladesh often comes from solving daily operational bottlenecks rather than from large laboratories, which is perfectly fine. For many export-oriented firms, innovation begins with better design capabilities, faster prototyping, and the adoption of digital tools to manage production. Where we lag is in converting scattered pockets of innovation into an ecosystem. Countries we compete with have built tighter links between universities,

technical institutes, and industry. We will need to move in that direction, especially as product diversification becomes central to our growth strategy. Bangladesh's growth story has always been about finding practical ways forward, even in difficult circumstances. Practicality cannot happen at the expense of innovation. The next chapter will demand more discipline in execution and more openness to technology. None of this is glamorous work, but it is essential if we are to remain competitive.

To remain competitive, technology must move from the periphery to the core of how we trade. Paperless ports, cargo tracking, digital standards certificates, and online dispute resolution are no longer futuristic ideas; they are the operating standards in markets we compete with. Trade fairs like DITF give us the opportunity to see what these technologies look like in practice and how they can be adapted to Bangladesh's scale.

What excites me most is how the fair is increasingly showcasing products that go beyond our traditional staples. In the last two editions, we saw more participation from light engineering, electronics, agro-processing, IT-enabled services, and sustainable materials. Many of these industries are still young, but they represent where our next wave of exports may come from.

If we use this moment well, Bangladesh can move from being recognized as a reliable production base to being valued as a credible, modern, and innovative trading partner.

And that is the story we want the world to see when they walk through the gates of the fair this year.

DITF 2026: SHOWCASING BANGLADESH'S NEXT ERA OF GLOBAL TRADE

Mahbubur Rahman

President, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) – Bangladesh

Introduction

As Bangladesh prepares to inaugurate the 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF) 2026, the event comes at a pivotal moment in our economic transformation. Organised by the Export Promotion Bureau with the Ministry of Commerce and hosted at the Bangladesh–China Friendship Exhibition Center in Purbachal, to showcase the country's growing manufacturing strength, export readiness and confidence in competing globally.

By nearly three decades, DITF has grown from a local fair into a dynamic international platform

connecting entrepreneurs, policymakers, buyers, and investors. Its significance lies not only in the numbers of visitors or product diversity, but in the ambition and optimism it represents. Amid shifting supply chains, rapid technological change and rising sustainability demands, DITF 2026 signals Bangladesh's readiness to embrace new global trade realities.

The Changing Landscape of Global Trade

Anyone observing global markets today can see the pace at which consumer preferences, production systems and cross-border trade



are evolving. Traditional models are being reshaped by automation, digital platforms, environmental concerns and geopolitical realignments. For a country like Bangladesh--whose export success has long been anchored in manufacturing competitiveness--these changes present both challenges and new opportunities.

To succeed in the coming decade, Bangladesh's export strategy must rest on three essential pillars: diversification, sustainability and technology-driven innovation. These are no longer optional considerations; they are central to our journey toward becoming a dynamic middle-income, post-LDC economy.

Export Diversification: A long-awaited Priority

For years, policymakers and economists have spoken about the need to diversify Bangladesh's exports. While the ready-made garments sector will continue to be our strongest pillar, a more resilient economy requires a broader export base.

Several promising sectors have already started gaining ground

- Pharmaceuticals : with their strong regulatory compliance and growing international credentials;
- Agriculture and food processing : responding to global demand for safe and affordable products;
- ICT and digital services : supported by a young, skilled workforce;
- Leather goods and footwear: backed by expanding value addition;

- Ceramics, home textiles, jute composites, and light engineering products ; &
- Medical devices and equipment : a sector where Bangladesh's capability is quietly rising.

In my interactions with businesses and industry associations, it is clear that many of our enterprises are ready to scale up and enter more sophisticated markets. They only need stronger institutional support, facilitated access to finance and deeper integration into global value chains.

Market diversification is vital for Bangladesh's next phase of export growth. While Europe and North America remain key destinations, expanding into China, India, ASEAN countries, wider East Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America will be essential. With nearly 70% of the global middle-income population now in Asia, the region's importance is rising. DITF provides a valuable platform for international buyers to discover Bangladeshi products and explore new export opportunities.

Sustainable Trade: The New Global Standard

Sustainability is no longer a fashionable term--it is now a requirement embedded within global supply chains. Buyers, regulators and consumers are all demanding greater environmental and social accountability. Bangladesh has already made notable progress, particularly in the RMG sector where we proudly host some of the world's highest-rated green factories.

Sustainability must extend beyond garments to all export sectors. This includes:

- Efficient use of water and energy
- Investment in renewable energy
- Responsible waste management
- Adherence to labour standards
- Adoption of circular economy principles
- Transparent supply chain documentation

Global regulations--especially the EU's new due-diligence and carbon-related rules--will increasingly shape export competitiveness. For Bangladesh and many partners across Asia, Africa, and Latin America, meeting the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) is no longer a future concern but an urgent priority. SMEs, cooperatives, exporters, and small producers must now demonstrate that their supply chains are deforestation-free, fully traceable, and aligned with rising global sustainability standards. If Bangladesh responds proactively and begins adapting its industries early, it can reinforce its reputation as a responsible, compliant, and attractive sourcing destination for international buyers.

Technology and Innovation: The Engines of Competitiveness

There is no denying that the future of trade will be shaped by digital transformation. Technology affects every step of the export process--from product design and production to logistics, marketing and payment.

To keep pace with global competitors, Bangladesh should prioritise:

- Digitalization of International Trade
- Full operationalisation of the National Single Window
- Automated customs and simplified clearance procedures
- Wider adoption of paperless trade documents
- Real-time cargo tracking and logistics transparency

These measures will significantly reduce cost and time for exporters.

Technology-Enhanced Production

Industries need to embrace new tools such as automation, AI-driven quality inspection, 3D prototyping and cloud-based enterprise systems. These technologies are no longer reserved for advanced economies; they are essential for efficiency and global compliance.

Innovation in New Products

Bangladesh has the potential to excel in high-value and specialized products, including smart textiles, biopolymer packaging, precision manufacturing, and advanced agritech solutions. Strengthening

research institutions, encouraging university-industry collaboration and supporting start-ups will be key to unlocking this potential.

Preparing for the Post-LDC Transition

Bangladesh's forthcoming transition from LDC status is both a significant achievement and a strategic challenge. Preference-based market access will gradually phase out, making competitiveness a decisive factor. To navigate this transition, Bangladesh must:

- Branding of Bangladesh
- Improve product quality and certification capacity
- Invest in skills manpower Development
- Invest in Research & Development
- Invest in Widening Industrial base
- Invest in strengthening SMEs
- Strengthen trade diplomacy to secure new agreements
- Expand multimodal logistics and port capacity
- Ensure financial sector reform for international transactions

- Encourage innovation-driven entrepreneurship across sectors

These efforts will help Bangladesh remain competitive well beyond the LDC era.

Looking Ahead

As we open the 30th Dhaka International Trade Fair, we celebrate not only the diversity of Bangladeshi products but the broader vision that drives our exporters, innovators and entrepreneurs. The fair captures the determination of a country that refuses to stand still--that learns, adapts and continues to move forward despite global uncertainties.

Bangladesh's export future will be shaped by the choices we make today: to diversify our export base, embrace sustainability as a strength and use technology not as an add-on, but as a core driver of growth. If we can maintain this direction, I have no doubt that Bangladesh will emerge as a more resilient, more competitive and more respected player in the global trading system.

DITF 2026 stands as a reminder of what we have accomplished--and an invitation to imagine how much more we can achieve together.

MADE IN BANGLADESH: A BRAND TRUSTED BY THE WORLD

Salim Rahman

Acting President, BGMEA



From Fifth Avenue to the Champs-Élysées, from São Paulo's boutiques to neighbourhood stores in Toronto and Mexico City, one tag keeps appearing on the garment racks: "Made in Bangladesh." Today, garments from Bangladesh dress customers in more than 160 countries, spanning luxury fashion and everyday wear, a testament to the confidence and affection global consumers place in its apparel industry.

Bangladesh now proudly holds its position as the world's second-largest exporter of ready-made garments. The sector contributes

nearly 11 percent to national GDP and accounts for approximately 82 percent of the country's total export earnings. More than four million workers, most of whom women earn their livelihoods directly in the garment industry. Nearly twenty million people are engaged indirectly across transport, logistics, packaging, and a wide array of supporting services.

Over the past four decades, Bangladesh's apparel industry has evolved into the cornerstone of the national economy and a reliable partner to leading global brands. Today, its reputation





extends far beyond large-scale production to encompass unwavering reliability, resilience, and the versatility to meet diverse demands across international markets.

To keep the industry competitive and responsive to global demand, the focus is shifting to a few clear strategic priorities. One of the most important is the transition from “volume to value,” moving beyond basic cotton products into a broader range of higher-value, differentiated apparel.

Manufacturers are increasingly investing in diversified, value-added product lines, especially in man-made fiber-based clothing, where international demand is strong. At the same time, many factories are adopting digital design tools, automated cutting systems, 3D visualization, AI-supported planning, and advanced finishing technologies to improve precision, shorten lead times, and better meet buyers’ expectations. Others also need to follow the suit, trend to remain competitive in the

global perspective. Automation and artificial intelligence are gradually redefining efficiency on the production floor. Contrary to concerns about job losses, these technologies are creating new opportunities in engineering, software operation, product development, and quality innovation.

Alongside technological advancement, Bangladesh has emerged as the world’s greenest apparel-manufacturing destination. The country has the highest number of LEED certified green garment factories in the world. We have so far 268 LEED certified green factories while more are in the process of LEED certification. These consume less water and energy, reduce carbon emissions, and maintain world-class environmental and chemical management systems. In addition companies are investing in recycling plants, exploring circular production models, recovering textile waste to create new fibers, and adopting renewable energy solutions.

The nation’s demographic strength remains one of its most powerful assets. Just as technology and production processes evolve rapidly, it is essential that our workforce’s knowledge and skills keep pace with market demands. This area requires increased emphasis and investment to equip our manpower for the shifting manufacturing landscape. Developing new skills and providing continuous reskilling opportunities for workers will be critical to sustaining industry growth and global competitiveness.

Today, “Made in Bangladesh” stands as a global symbol of quality, sustainability, ingenuity, and fierce competitiveness. What began half a century ago with just a handful of factories now enters a bold new era—fuelled by sustainability, digital innovation, and diversified industrial growth. This marks only the beginning of the next thrilling chapter in the “Made in Bangladesh” story.

ENABLING EXPORTS FROM BANGLADESH: FIVE STRATEGIC STEPS

Syed Nasim Manzur

President, FLAXA (Footwear, Leathergoods Accessories Exporters Association)

Introduction

As Bangladesh approaches its 55th year of independence in 2026, this is an opportune moment to assess our progress and chart a clear path for accelerating exports—starting now, not years later. Drawing on over three decades of experience as a manufacturer and exporter, I propose five key actions:

1. Facilitate Duty-Free Access To Required Inputs

The current Bonded Warehouse License system is outdated. Attempts to modernize it through automation and digitalization

are insufficient. Countries like Vietnam and Cambodia have implemented streamlined systems that track total imports against exports, based on industry-specific value addition criteria—making them global export leaders.

Global manufacturing has shifted from self-sufficiency to integrated value chains, where buyers prioritize speed, efficiency, compliance, and access to standardized inputs. Nations that deliver at the lowest cost and fastest turnaround win. China exemplifies this model, maintaining dominance in footwear and other sectors



through unmatched efficiency, integrated supply chains, and world-class trade facilitation. Vietnam replicated this approach, attracting record FDI, improving connectivity, easing payment terms, and signing 21 free trade agreements.

Noam Chomsky said a few decades ago : “China Is A Great Manufacturing Center, But Its Actually Mostly An Assembly Plant. So, It Assembles Parts And

Components, High Technology That Comes From Surrounding Industrial – More Advanced Industrial Centers – Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, The United States, Europe – And It Basically Assembles Them”. Once China achieved global scale , efficiency and competitiveness it built out the supply chain as well.

Bangladesh must adopt similar measures. In the short term, allow Free of Cost (FOC) imports for all

export sectors—not just RMG—and permit Common Bonded Warehouses for traders to stock duty-free raw materials. This will empower SMEs and reduce dependency on cumbersome licensing. Long term, we must rationalize tariffs on raw materials and intermediates to low single-digit rates, enabling manufacturers to access globally standardized inputs without excessive regulation or delays.

Align Export Payment Terms with Global Standards

Bangladeshi exporters must offer competitive terms aligned with INCOTERMS to match regional peers like India and Vietnam. In Vietnam, payment terms are negotiated based on shipment value, buyer creditworthiness, and business relationships. Common options include:

Cash in Advance (CIA) / Telegraphic Transfer (T/T): Full or partial payment before shipment, ensuring security for exporters.

Documentary Collections (D/P or D/A): Banks facilitate payment against documents or acceptance of bills of exchange.

Open Account (O/A): Goods shipped with deferred payment terms (e.g., Net 30–90 days) for trusted buyers.

Additionally, terms like Landed Duty Paid (LDP) and Delivered Duty Paid (DDP) should be understood and applied effectively. LDP ensures all costs—product, transport, insurance, duties, and taxes—are included in a single price, aiding accurate profit calculation. DDP places full responsibility on the seller for delivery, clearance, and duties, simplifying the buyer’s experience but requiring careful risk management.

Build Industrial Design Capabilities

Most Bangladeshi exporters remain Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) with limited design capacity. Intellectual property is typically created and owned by buyers, leaving local firms dependent on cost-driven contracts. While a few companies have progressed to Original Design Manufacturing (ODM), Bangladesh lacks a robust design ecosystem—covering education, training, supply chain support, and speed-to-market.

Bangladesh’s next leap will depend on how well it learns to design, not just to

manufacture its future. A mature design ecosystem can bridge Bangladesh’s proven strength in cost-efficient production with innovation-driven value creation. Globally, design-led manufacturers from Korea’s electronics firms to Germany’s machinery Mittelstand integrate product design, rapid prototyping, and in-house testing into their production cycles. This integration reduces recalls, shortens iteration times, and earns price premiums. China, too, proved that mastery of process comes before mastery of perception: disciplined learning on the factory floor laid the foundation for the brands that followed.

Countries like Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and China transitioned from OEM to ODM and eventually launched global brands by leveraging integrated value chains. Bangladesh must invest in design education, technology for design , and design infrastructure to enable similar progression.

Attract and Retain Export-Oriented FDI

Bangladesh’s export growth has largely relied on domestic investment, with few exceptions such as YoungOne Corporation. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) brings not only capital but also technology, global networks, and supply chain integration.

Vietnam's success illustrates this: in 2024, exports exceeded \$430 billion, with foreign-invested enterprises contributing over 76% of the total.

To replicate this, Bangladesh must create a competitive environment for FDI through policy stability, streamlined approvals, and incentives for export-oriented industries.

Focus on Value, Not Just Volume

Bangladesh's average export price for footwear remains lower than Vietnam's due to limited product development, weak supply

chain integration, and reliance on basic, price-sensitive orders. Vietnam commands higher prices by producing branded, high-value products, leveraging trade agreements like EVFTA, and attracting significant FDI.

Bangladesh exporters in general must shift from low-cost manufacturing to higher-value segments by improving design, logistics, quality standards, and trade facilitation. This transition is essential to move up the global value chain and create better quality jobs for our next generation of workers.

Our Politicians and policy makers must now start to recognize that

moving up the value chain in terms of designing and making higher value products for export is as important as growing volume year on year. The race to the bottom of being the lowest cost producer is not one that we wish to be trapped in forever. The reasons to buy from Bangladesh must transcend low price only to value driven. Bangladesh can focus on agility, agility, sustainable and innovative as core values for its export brand: Build it in Bangladesh .

Build it in Bangladesh : land of Banao, Bauls and Biryani.

TRADE DIVERSIFICATION: A STRATEGIC IMPERATIVE FOR BANGLADESH'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

Taskeen Ahmed
President, DCCI



In recent years, Bangladesh's economy has shown remarkable resilience despite challenges from changing global trade dynamic, persistent inflation, weak global demand and domestic banking sector disruption. These combined factors have undermined investors' confidence and overall industry stability. As a result, a slowdown in private sector credit growth and FDI inflow has been observed. In FY 2024-25, the total merchandise exports reached a record USD 48.28 billion, led by the Ready-Made Garments (RMG) sector,

which still accounts for over 80% of total export. While this can be considered a great achievement for the RMG industry, it also highlights Bangladesh's narrow export base. In fact, the RMG sector has already been affected by multifaceted challenges, including U.S tariff, global demand shift and sluggish global economy. In addition, domestic challenges such as energy crisis and inflation also affect the industry and its resilience. The upcoming graduation from Least Developed Country (LDC) status further worsens this



vulnerability due to the loss of existing preferential trade benefit. Therefore, diversification across a wider sectors is essential for sustainable long-term growth in the post-LDC era.

Various empirical studies show that countries with diversified export baskets experience greater economic stability, lower earnings volatility and stronger resilience to absorb external shocks. When exports are diversified into varied products and markets, the economy becomes less sensitive to external and internal shocks such as sudden price changes or declining demand in a single industry. Moreover, Bangladesh's export and import policy, industrial policy, perspective plan and smooth transition strategy all have emphasised the importance of trade diversification. For Bangladesh, trade diversification is a pathway to innovation, higher productivity and inclusive development rather than merely a strategy for risk management.

Bangladesh has several emerging sectors that can complement RMG and gradually reduce its dominance. Leather and leather goods, pharmaceuticals, agro-processing, jute and diversified jute products, light engineering and the growing ICT sector hold significant export potential. Emerging industries such as Shipbuilding, Medical technologies, Digital services, Halal products, circular economy solutions and fintech also offer prospects. Bangladesh's demographic advantage, more than 60% of the population below the age of 35, creates a dynamic workforce capable of adopting new technologies and driving productivity. The global shift toward environmentally sustainable products presents additional opportunities.

Traditional Bangladeshi exports, such as Jute-diversified goods and leather, can be upgraded with ESG compliance, enabling them to access premium international markets. Studies show that if Jute producers increase their share of the USD 2 billion eco-packaging global market and adopt eco-friendly leather production, could raise export margins by 20%.

However, transforming these opportunities into reality requires meeting several longstanding challenges, ranging from inadequate infrastructure, including unreliable power supply, congested port, high logistics cost, and slow customs procedure. These bottlenecks limit the competitiveness of emerging export sectors. The financial sector also struggles to meet the needs of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) through affordable and accessible finance, hindering their investment in technology, product quality, and capacity expansion. Regulatory and institutional gaps, including weak Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) enforcement and a lengthy dispute resolution process, also discourage high-value foreign investment. Meanwhile, regional competitors such as Vietnam, Cambodia and India continue to enhance their competitiveness through reforms in taxation, trade facilitation and investment policy.

Global best practices offer valuable lessons for Bangladesh, aiming to diversify its trade structure. Successful examples from Chile, Vietnam, Costa Rica, and China highlight the importance of three key pillars: strong horizontal policies, targeted export strategies, and a competitive private sector ecosystem. Strong governance, transparency, and predictable regulations are essential for

long-term investment confidence. Investment in education, vocational training and human capital development will ensure the development of higher-value industries. Moreover, an Improved transport network, digital infrastructure, and modern logistics system reduce trade costs and connect producers to global markets more efficiently. Equally crucial is an open trade regime that lowers tariff and non-tariff barriers, encourages competition and facilitates integration into global value chain.

Bangladesh can draw inspiration from these experiences while tailoring strategies to its unique context. Strengthening trade facilitation, through faster customs clearance, harmonised standards and interoperable digital system, will improve the ease of exporting. Technologies such as blockchain-based documentation, AI-driven market intelligence and integrated e-commerce platform can help exporters, especially SMEs, to reach buyers more efficiently. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) will be essential for developing industrial zones, export infrastructure and technology parks where businesses can innovate and collaborate. In addition, gaining international certifications and compliance upgrades can significantly boost export and global market access.

On the policy front, Bangladesh must prioritise deeper integration into the regional and global market. Proactive engagement in bilateral and regional trade agreements such as FTAs/PTAs/EPAs, particularly with emerging markets in ASEAN, GCC, Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia, will create new opportunities for exporters, which will require effective commercial



diplomacy. These agreements should be complemented by stronger export promotion programs that provide market intelligence, support participation in trade fair, and facilitate buyer-seller matchmaking. Creating a specialised export dispute resolution mechanism could further enhance investor confidence by offering swift, transparent solutions to contract and intellectual property conflict.

The private sector also has an essential role to play. Enterprises should increase investment in

Research and Development (R&D) to diversify product lines and upgrade technology. Developing green, transparent and traceable supply chains will help meet the growing global demand for ethically produced goods. Industry associations and trade bodies can support collective branding initiative, advocate for reform and build the capacities of smaller enterprises to integrate into the global value chain.

Bangladesh has navigated through tough challenges and overcome every obstacle along

the way. With careful policy reform, strengthening institutions, and an empowered private sector, the country can transform itself from a largely single-product exporter into a diversified and globally competitive trading nation. By embracing innovation, sustainability, technology adoption and strategic market expansion, Bangladesh can secure long-term growth, overcome LDC graduation smoothly, and achieve greater resilience in an increasingly uncertain global landscape in the years to come.

BANGLADESH READYMADE GARMENTS SECTOR: GLOBAL SHIFTS AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Mohammad Hatem

President, Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BKMEA)

Background

Bangladesh is the land of master craftsmen; carrying the timeless legacy of Dhakai Muslin. In the era of 18th-Century, it was the symbol of global aristocracy, refinement and elegance. From the heritage of Muslin to the evolution of the modern ready-made garment industry, Bangladesh has consistently demonstrated its capacity to lead the global apparel landscape.

After the independence in 1971, there were few spectators who were optimistic about

Bangladesh. Breaking that pessimism, Bangladesh has emerged from the devastation, now stands prominently on the global stage and it is poised to soon shift out of the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), gradually achieving recognition among the ranks of developed nations.

Bangladesh's ready-made garments industry started its journey in the early 1970s. At that time, it consisted mostly of small hosiery factories and tailoring workshops. Since that emerging phase, the readymade garment



industry has been the imperative driving force of Bangladesh's economy, consistently generating employment and foreign exchange. The contribution of RMG industry in Bangladesh's total export earning is more than 80%, highlighting its pivotal role in the national economy.

Overview:

In 2024, the global apparel market was valued at USD 1.75 trillion. It is expected to increase from USD 1.8 trillion in 2025 to USD 2.3 trillion by 2032, reflecting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 3.52%. It is a significant indication of stable and sustainable growth throughout the forecast period. The Asia Pacific region led the global apparel industry in 2024, which is accounting for 40.73% of total market share¹. The global apparel market is evolving regularly, shaping by sustainability imperatives. The regulatory shifts, digital supply chains and post-pandemic geopolitical realignments—the RMG sector stands at a moment of both challenge and opportunity. Bangladesh has significant potential for value addition, market diversification, investment in man-made fibers, technological advancement, skills development, and circular economy practices.

Bangladesh has solidified its position as the second-largest RMG exporter in the global ranking, after China. The country's Apparel Market size reached at USD 39.35 billion in 2025 and is targeted to expand at USD 100 billion by 2030. The knitwear industry's export share in total apparel exports is estimated at

53.79% in 2025, valued at USD 21.16 billion. The crucial question is: how can we realistically achieve this target? Is it an overambitious anticipation or a goal grounded in practical assumptions?

Over the past few decades, we have observed that the global apparel market is thriving with a robust growth. The significant ruling factors are including the increasing demand of fast fashion, cumulative consumer spending, production technology upgradation and extensive uses of e-commerce platforms as preferred distribution channels. It is the crucial time to unlock the probable barriers to achieve the target vision within the stipulated time frame.

Challenges

Bangladesh has already fulfilled all three UN criteria—GNI, Human Assets Index and Economic Vulnerability Index—through two consecutive reviews, setting us on track to officially graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category in November 2026. In fact, the industry's contribution has been vital in enabling Bangladesh to meet the key economic criteria that reinforce the country's graduation from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category to Developing Country status. Undoubtedly, this is a remarkable achievement and a matter of national pride.

Following LDC graduation, Bangladesh will no longer enjoy its current trade preferences in the key export markets including EU, UK which will create added challenges for maintaining our

global competitiveness. The apparel sector will be significantly affected once the strict Rules of Origin come into effect. This graduation destined Bangladesh to shift from subsidized, low-interest loans to market-based financing, which can upsurge debt servicing costs and impact the funding of development projects.

RMG sector is continuously encountering the challenges related to uneven business environment, weak implementation of regulations, difficult trade processes, HS Code complexities and access to financing. Large factories get easier access to credit, but many small and medium RMG units struggle with collateral, documentation and high borrowing costs. Yet SMEs are vital for backward linkage and employment. As per our knowledge Around 400 ready-made garment (RMG) factories in Bangladesh have been forced to halt production due to banking sector-related problems like access to finance, loan-repayment tenure, etc².

A paradigm shift has been happen silently in the global business landscape particularly concerning environment and human rights due diligence. EU's continuous emphasize on the business to ensure Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD) in the global supply chain is a big step towards sustainability. Notably, the CSDDD will make the management of ESG issues as a part-and-parcel of fiduciary duty. The enactment CSDDD will require material, non-financial reportage across the global

1. <https://www.fortunebusinessinsights.com/apparel-market-110718>

2. <https://www.tbsnews.net/economy/rmg/banking-issues-force-400-rmg-factories-halt-production-bgmea-1230906>

supply-chain mandatory. EU is the largest trading partner of Bangladesh and as the second largest exporter of ready-made garments in the world, the imminent regulatory changes will influence the global supply of consumer apparel. Companies that are operating in or out of the EU will encounter regular scrutiny in terms of environment compliance and human rights due diligence.

Bangladesh RMG industry is mostly import-based for the raw materials sourcing. Given the context in Bangladesh, it is challenging to monitor upstream stakeholder of the supply chain. Gap among the stakeholder could result in material and reputational losses for the Tier-1 organization in addition to the regulatory penalties. Most of our competitor countries like Vietnam, India, Cambodia and few others are in the progress of developing national action plan to align the national legal obligations with the EU regulations.

Amid growing concerns over global warming, climate change and environmental risk, world leaders as well as the environment and human rights activist are continuously emphasizing on Just Transition, Sustainability, EU Green Deal, etc. Although Bangladesh contributes minimally to global warming, we are among the most affected by climate change. As a result, we face significant challenges in implementing and accommodating the transition in a just and equitable manner. Securing climate financing from developed countries could help ensure a smoother and more effective implementation of a just transition.

Key Interventions:

The RMG sector's contribution has been pivotal in enabling

Bangladesh to meet the key economic criteria for LDC Graduation, which is an evidence of Bangladesh's economic progress. To accelerate this momentum, the RMG sector along with its policymakers and partners, must act assertively to adapt, innovate and future-proof the industry. This is not merely an economic necessity but a strategic imperative for safeguarding the country's long-term development trajectory. Considering the increasing challenges like trade shifts, financing constraints, sustainability regulations and climate-related vulnerabilities—Bangladesh must adopt a forward-looking, multi-dimensional strategy.

- Strengthening national policy alignment with global due diligence mandates;
- Remove hurdles to accessing affordable finance, especially for SMEs;

- Enhancing one-stop business solutions.
- Conduct feasibility studies on EPA, FTA and other trade agreements with potential trade partners.
- Increase awareness and learning on national customs policy, banking policy among the entrepreneurs.
- Improving regulatory enforcement, trade facilitation and HS code harmonization;
- Investing in traceability and supply-chain transparency systems;
- Accelerating capacity building on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) compliance across tiers and
- Securing international partnerships and climate financing to support a just and sustainable transition.



EU-CBAM AND BANGLADESH: IMPLICATIONS FOR RMG COMPETITIVENESS

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As is well-known, Bangladesh's upcoming graduation will have important implications for the country's export competitiveness in the global market, originating, to a large extent, from the consequent significant preference erosion in major export markets. In no sector will this be manifested in such a stark manner as in case of the export-oriented (e-o) RMG sector of the country, particularly for enterprises exporting to the EU market where Bangladesh enjoys duty-free market access under the EU's everything but arms (EBA) scheme for the LDCs. This is because the most favoured nation

(MFN) import duties on apparels in the EU tend to be rather high; indeed, the average import duties on apparels in the EU is about 12 per cent. Erosion of market access preferences on graduation will mean imposition of the MFN import duties on Bangladesh's export of apparels to the EU member countries.

However, what is not talked about so much in connection with the above is the likely implications of the EU's carbon border adjustment mechanism (EU-CBAM), first put in place in May, 2023 and to be effective from January 2026, on products exported to the EU market. Whilst



for the time being the coverage of imported items under the CBAM is limited (to six items initially such as fertiliser, steel and cement), there is a plan to broaden the coverage under the list, to include all the identified 61 imported products by 2030. Most importantly for Bangladesh, the list includes apparels. If one takes cognisance of EU's offer of extending DF-QF market access to the graduating LDCs (GLDCs) for three years beyond the graduation timeline (till 2029 in case of Bangladesh), and if possible inclusion of apparels in the CBAM list by 2030 is taken cognisance of, then the apparels trading scenario of Bangladesh as far as the EU market is concerned is expected to undergo significant changes in the coming days.

The combined likely impact of tariffs imposed on apparels exported by Bangladesh to the EU market, on expiration of preferential treatment, and consequent imposition of carbon taxes, cannot thus be overstated. Consequently, Bangladesh's policymakers ought to give priority attention to these emerging developments in the EU trading scenario.

As is widely known, EU has been playing a leading role in recent years towards reduction of carbon emission. It has been pursuing a range of proactive policies and putting in place an array of tools with a view to reducing the CO₂ emission. Trade-related measures feature prominently against this backdrop. Since EU companies are subject to carbon tax for intra-EU trade, EU's argument is that it is only fair that a mechanism of carbon pricing should also be set for goods imported to the EU, to create a level playing field for EU producers. The CBAM has been put in place as part of ensuring this.

In fine, the EU-CBAM works as a carbon tax on companies and producers doing business with the EU countries, calculated on the basis of CO₂ emission along their value/supply chains. It goes without saying that inclusion of apparels in the CBAM list has serious implications for Bangladesh since 84 per cent of Bangladesh global exports constitute apparels items and about half of this is destined for the EU market.

Hence the urgency of reducing carbon emission in the production processes and supply chain of Bangladesh's apparels with a view to keeping the aforementioned carbon taxes low. No doubt, countries with lower carbon taxes will enjoy competitive advantage vis-à-vis Bangladesh in the EU market. Estimates carried out by this author indicates that, under the current scenario of carbon emission by the e-o apparels sector of Bangladesh, the carbon tax on Bangladesh's exports of apparels to the EU could be as high as 4.0%.

It is encouraging to note that particularly the knitwear sector of the country, accounting for about 60% of the country's total export of RMG to the EU, has been able to establish an impressive track record in terms of environment-friendly practices in its production processes. Bangladesh has the world's highest number of LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certified garment units, majority of which belong to the knitwear sector. As of September 2025, Bangladesh had 268 LEED-certified enterprises in the RMG sector. These enterprises use a host of tools to reduce carbon emission (e.g. use of water and energy saving technologies; deployment of sustainable materials and

recycling practices). They understand that CO₂ emission reduction is set to become the new normal in trading with the EU.

Bangladesh's ability to ensure compliance with EU-CBAM requirements will call for a number of targeted actions, at various levels and in various areas. Some of these are presented below.

(a) Develop a monitoring mechanism in view of EU-CBAM:

Government should set up a dedicated CBAM Compliance Wing at the Ministry of Commerce which would be entasked to monitor the situation as regards inclusion of apparels sector in the CBAM list and the demands in terms of Bangladesh's relevant policies and actions to address the consequent challenges.

(b) Incentivise adoption of clean energy technologies:

Bangladesh should encourage RMG enterprises to adopt technologies that are environment-friendly and green, use renewable energy, recycle water, have effluent treatment plants (ETPs) and adopts energy-saving technologies. Bangladesh has already put in place a number of fiscal-monetary policies and incentives towards this, and these need to be further strengthened.

(c) Develop and put in place a domestic carbon pricing mechanism:

A number of developing countries (e.g. India, Pakistan, China, Vietnam), which are Bangladesh's major competitors in the EU apparels market, have already put in place domestic carbon trading mechanisms. It is time that Bangladesh's policymakers also take initiatives in this direction. This will allow enterprises to

receive carbon credit for pursuing carbon emission reducing practices, and will penalise those that don't pursue those.

(d) Proactively engage with initiatives in the WTO: WTO has developed a database of environment-friendly technologies, a number of which are critical to saving energy and reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission in the production of apparels. Bangladesh could argue that a fund be created as part of WTO's aid for trade programme to help LDCs and developing countries in areas of transfer of such technologies and helping them access those at cheaper prices.

(e) Pursue renewable energy policy more proactively: A lot in view of Bangladesh's CBAM-compliance would hinge on the country's overall energy policy where renewable energy will play a key role. Higher share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix is expected to lead to higher use of such energy by the apparels enterprises, lower carbon emission and, consequently, result in lower carbon taxes. As of now the share of renewables in Bangladesh's total energy consumption is only about 5 per cent.

(f) Prioritise implementation of the RMG emission-reducing dedicated project: Bangladesh is at present implementing a

dedicated project to reduce carbon emission in RMG and some other sectors. Every effort should be taken to implement the project on time (the project is to be completed by 2034).

Bangladesh will need to undertake its homework in all seriousness in order to reduce carbon emission by its e-o RMG industry. Appropriate macro-fiscal-financial-institutional policies must be put in place towards this. These measures should be seen as an integral part of raising Bangladesh's export competitiveness and the country's Smooth Transition Strategy (STS) which is geared towards sustainable LDC graduation of Bangladesh.



REDEFINING SUPPLY CHAIN PLANNING FOR THE AGE OF SCARCITY AND UNCERTAINTY

Syed Ershad Ahmed

President, AmCham. Former President, FICCI



The age of simple supply chains is over. What used to be a linear network is now a dynamic, multidimensional ecosystem where logistics are constantly being rewritten by geopolitics, global alliances, tariff wars, sustainability pressures, and breakthrough technologies, reshaping how goods move across the world.

Customarily, supply chain experts managed supply chains in a world of abundance. The industry is plunging into a period of scarcity. What does this mean? What

drives scarcity? The factors that affect this scarcity are war, supply shortages, climate change, labor (knowledge and availability), and shifts in government regulation. (Global Risks Report 2024 | World Economic Forum | World Economic Forum, n.d.)

UNDERSTANDING THE SHIFT

In operating supply chains during an era of abundance, waste became an inherent consequence of conventional practices. It was neither systematically



nor actively managed, leaving most organizations unaware of its magnitude or impact. The resulting inefficiencies manifested in several critical areas, including:

In running the supply chain during an era of abundance, waste was an inherent consequence of traditional practices. It was never systematically measured or actively managed. Most organizations are unaware of this issue. The critical areas resulting in this issue include:

Negative Forecast Value Added (FVA) in demand planning:

In 80% of organizations in Bangladesh, conventional demand planning processes increase forecast error. This is amplified across the supply chain, resulting in an exponential impact on inventory and planned manufacturing orders.(FILDES ET AL., 2025)

Bullwhip:

Supply Chain complexity arose, and the bullwhip effect intensified. Reaching as much as thrice between manufacturing and procurement. Market-driven signals adoption can reduce this effect to almost 60%, creating a wide range of opportunities for improvement. (LEE ET AL., 1997)

Signal Latency:

As global organization developed, companies increased their dependency on third-party manufacturing and distribution (INCREASING LATENCY). Most companies fail to invest in technologies that maintain synchronicity and visibility. The absence of this synchronized signal makes organizations prone to making suboptimal or incorrect decisions.(Christopher, M. (2016) Logistics and Supply Chain Management. 5th Edition,

Pearson, London. - References - Scientific Research Publishing, n.d.)

Inventory Health:

Research indicates only 8% of companies actively measure inventory health. Few organizations can manage the form & function of inventory. Inventory is both our most crucial buffer and most significant source of waste.(INVENTORY MANAGEMENT IN SUPPLY CHAINS, N.D.)

Human Potential:

In large and/or global multi-national organizations, culture is fragile. Most organizations make minor quality-of-life improvements but struggle to sustain value. Meaningful progress and employee potential are often undermined by the tendency to pursue short-lived initiatives that distract from strategic priorities. Functional metrics align with bonus incentives, but progress in supply chains remains elusive. As such, most organizations are quietly slipping backwards, accelerating outdated practices with technologies and AI rather than improving them.

MANAGING IN THE WORLD OF SCARCITY

If this resonates, here are strategic actions the organizations can take:

Measure, Quantify, Drive, and Change:

For measuring waste, using a digital twin to quantify the impact on operating margin will be the best option. Don't have digital twin technology? Hire a consultant to do the analysis.

Build Organizational Talent:

Through analysis, the organization can challenge the fallacy in traditional thinking. Evaluation of the integration between APS (Advanced Planning & Scheduling) and ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) will build internal capability. Tighter integration often amplifies the bullwhip effect. Quantify this impact. Measure the impact of product complexity on FVA and bullwhip. Does it increase forecast error and inventory targets? Most likely. Measure inventory health. Muda comes from many sources. An inventory health evaluation will identify where waste originates. What drives it in your organization? Highlight the waste for the organization. Make it visible.

Focus on Building Outside-in Business Models:

Data latency issues amplify the bullwhip effect and building outside-in data models to enable business leaders to see and understand market variability.

The Future Role of Supply Chain Planning in the World of Scarcity:

One of the things that keeps me up at night is the current focus on using Agent AI to reduce the number of planners versus a focus on improving planning effectiveness. As you test and understand the potential of Agent AI, consider how you can use Agent AI to reduce waste and enable the organization to get data at the speed of business. (AGENTIC AI | DELOITTE GLOBAL, N.D.)

Build an Ontological Framework to Align the Knowledge Graph/ Learning Engines:

An ontological framework guides learning engines by defining

a set of terms and relational expressions that represent the core definitions. The ontology encompasses clear naming and definitions of the categories, properties, and relations between concepts, data, or entities. It is adaptable and learning. Ontological definition is a new role for the Supply Chain Center of Excellence.(GRUBER, 1993)

Define Agentic AI Governance:

Agentic AI is useful in the creation of workflow, policy and rules definition. Automating functional traditional processes with Agentic AI will be counterproductive. Creating a role within the planning organization to define and automate agentic AI, ensuring alignment with organizational strategy and balanced scorecard, should be the top priority. Automating functional metrics like OEE (Overall Equipment Effectiveness) or PPV (Purchase Price Variance) or reducing functional costs with agentic AI accelerates waste by throwing the supply chain out of balance. Measuring it and proving it to the organization will drive change.(AGENTIC AI | DELOITTE GLOBAL, N.D.)

Drive Insights by Role to the Business Leader:

Defining and Enabling Self-Service Supply Chain Planning should be prioritized. Today's business leaders depend on supply chain planners to obtain data. They cannot access data directly from planning systems. Most requests lead to ad-hoc work and meetings. Changing this by automating business leaders' ability to get data directly through collaboration with peers will revolutionize.(SUPPLY CHAIN PLANNING | ORACLE, N.D.)

Rules Automation:

Planners are surrounded by inflexible rule sets that hamper work. This includes allocation, Available to Promise (ATP, CTP), and customer segmentation—connect Agentic AI to a rules-based Ontological framework to automate rule sets to maximize the trade-offs. Not every organization wants ATP and allocation processes automated. A lot of businesses rely on ad hoc processes where Fred, the sales guy, talks to Mary about customer service to get what they want for their customers. These workarounds reveal the flexibility of human judgment and the inefficiencies created by inconsistent, manual interventions. (FROM AUTOMATION TO FULLY AUTONOMOUS SUPPLY CHAIN | ACCENTURE, N.D.)

The path ahead begins with a precise assessment of where supply chains lose time, value, and energy. In a world shifting from abundance to scarcity, competitive advantage will belong to organizations willing to rethink entrenched beliefs and liberate innovation from traditional boundaries. Instead of reacting to the latest technologies, leaders must actively strip away outdated constraints and architect capabilities designed for a future where agility, intelligence, and creativity define the new operational edge.

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LEVERAGING GI PRODUCTS FOR BANGLADESH'S EXPORT DIVERSIFICATION¹

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Geographical Indications (GIs) represent a distinctive form of intellectual property that associates products with their geographical origins, reflecting the unique qualities, reputations, or characteristics attributable to that specific region. More than a tool of identification, GIs are vital instruments for preserving cultural heritage, enhancing rural incomes, and promoting export diversification. They protect traditional knowledge, strengthen producer identity, and ensure authenticity in both domestic and global markets.

Bangladesh, endowed with a wide range of traditional products—from textiles like Jamdani and Muslin to agricultural treasures such as Hilsa fish and Khirsapat mango—has taken significant steps to safeguard these resources through the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 2013, and the GI Rules, 2015, under the Department of Patents, Designs, and Trademarks (DPDT), Ministry of Industries (MoI). Since the registration of Jamdani in 2016, 60 products have received GI certification. Despite this progress,

1. Ferdaus Ara Begum, CEO and Tanjila Marjahan, Research Associate, BUILD (Presented at the 9th SME Development Working Committee of BUILD)



the economic and social benefits of GIs remain largely untapped, hindered by limited producer awareness, weak enforcement, and inadequate commercialization.

Global Frameworks for GI Protection: Sui Generis vs. Trademark Systems²

Globally, GIs are protected through two primary systems: sui generis systems and trademark systems.

Sui Generis Systems: Sui generis systems are dedicated legal frameworks specifically designed for GI protection, typically encompassing registration, usage, quality control, and enforcement mechanisms. The EU model—covering Protected Designation of Origin (PDO) and Protected Geographical Indication (PGI)—offers robust protection, often enforced ex officio. Many developing countries have adopted such systems to support rural development, preserve cultural heritage, and enhance market recognition.

Trademark Systems: Where sui generis laws are absent, GIs are typically protected under trademark law, often as collective marks (used by associations representing shared standards) or certification marks (indicating compliance with origin or production standards). While trademarks offer some level of recognition, they are

generally less comprehensive than sui generis systems in terms of enforcement and the safeguarding of cultural identity.

WTO TRIPs Agreement³ The TRIPs Agreement provides a global framework for GI protection, requiring member states to safeguard goods linked to geographical origin. Article 22(1) defines GIs, while Article 22(2) mandates the prevention of misleading use and unfair competition. Article 23 offers enhanced protection for wines and spirits, though debates continue over extending this standard to other culturally and economically significant products. TRIPs also allows flexibility under Article 1.1, enabling countries to adopt sui generis, trademark-based, or hybrid systems.

Lisbon Agreement⁴ The Lisbon Agreement (1958) and its Geneva Act (2015), administered by WIPO, provide international protection for Appellations of Origin (AOs) and Geographical Indications (GIs). The system enables producers to secure protection across multiple contracting parties through a single application, thereby reducing costs and administrative burdens. Lisbon offers strong safeguards against misuse, imitation, and misleading practices, making it a valuable framework for the international recognition and enforcement of origin-based products.

Current Status of GIs in Bangladesh

Institutional and Legal Framework in Bangladesh

The Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 2013 provides the legal foundation for GI registration and protection under the DPDT. However, the DPDT operates without a specialized GI Unit, limiting its enforcement and monitoring capacity. Eighteen organizations—mostly government bodies such as Deputy Commissioner Offices (DC Office), BSCIC, and the Handloom Board—account for nearly 90% of GI applications, indicating a top-down approach.

This over-reliance on public administration, rather than producer associations, has created “paper GIs” with limited market traction. A stronger producer-driven structure, supported by inter-ministerial coordination and a National GI Council, is necessary for sustainable governance.

Common GIs

Bangladesh and India share eight key GIs, including Jamdani, Tangail Saree, and Sundarban Honey. Disputes over these products reveal institutional weaknesses and a reactive posture in Bangladesh’s GI governance. Bangladesh and India Share a number of GIs as follows:

No	Name of GIs Registered in Bangladesh	Name of GI Registered in India
1.	Jamalpur Nakshi Katha	Nakshi Katha of West Bengal
2.	Chapainawabgong Khirshapat Mango	Maldah Khirshapati Mango
3.	Rajshahi Chapainawabgong Fazli mango	Maldah Fazli Mango

2 https://www.origin-gi.com/web_articles/legal-systems-to-protect-geographical-indications-en-gb-4/

3 https://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/31bis_trips_04b_e.htm#3

4 <https://www.wipo.int/publications/en/details.jsp?id=3983>

No	Name of GIs Registered in Bangladesh	Name of GI Registered in India
4	Dhakai Muslin	Bengal Muslin
5	Jamdani saree	Upadha Jamdani
6	Gopalgong's Rosogollah	Banglar Rosogollah
7.	Tangail Saree	Tangail Saree of Bengal
8.	Sundarban Honey	Sundarban Honey

For example, India's registration of the Tangail Saree of Bengal in January 2024—prior to Bangladesh's own application—enabled India to monopolize international branding. Similarly, delays in processing Sundarbans Honey allowed India to secure the GI in early 2024, despite Bangladesh's earlier application. These incidents underscore

the urgent need for proactive cross-border monitoring, legal preparedness, and accession to the Lisbon Agreement for collective protection.

Export Performance and Upcoming GI Tag System

In FY 2024–25, GI-related products contributed an estimated

USD 840.42 million in exports, including Hilsa fish (USD 5.37 million), mangoes (USD 0.37 million), agarwood (USD 8.32 million), and silk (USD 0.07 million). However, these figures include non-GI items under similar HS codes, meaning the true GI contribution is much smaller.

EXPORTS IN 2024-25 (IN MILLION USD)



Bangladesh plans to introduce a national GI Tag system, enabling producers to use official marks that authenticate origin and quality—similar to EU or ASEAN practices. It is preparing to introduce an official country-specific GI Tag, a move that represents a critical step toward protecting and commercializing the nation's distinctive products. Under the current framework,

a country-specific GI Tag must be registered in each country individually and remains valid only within that jurisdiction. Exporters are therefore required to undertake separate re-registration processes in foreign markets to ensure international protection. Bangladesh's Jamdani Saree and India's Darjeeling Tea are examples of products protected under this

system. In contrast, product-specific GI Tags, such as France's Champagne, Italy's Parma Ham, or Cambodia's Kampot Pepper, apply to individual products tied to defined regions and emphasize the safeguarding of authenticity, uniqueness, and reputation at a product level.

Global evidence suggests GI-labeled products earn 2.2 times higher prices than non-GI goods.

Yet, the approval process for the tag remains pending, preventing exporters from capitalizing on premium pricing and branding opportunities.

Life Cycle of GI Benefits in Bangladesh – Stage-wise Progress

Bangladesh has initiated the use of GIs to protect and promote its unique products, but progress is limited to the first stage of the multi-stage GI life cycle. This highlights both the potential and gaps in the current system.

Stage	Activities	Authorities Involved	Coordination, Strategy Implementation
1st Stage	Registration of GI as per the GI Act 2013 (60 Products registered, mostly Agro & Handicrafts)	Ministry of Industries	Coordinated Support of all relevant organizations/ Ministries/ Agencies/ Public & Private Sector
2nd Stage	GI Tag and Comprehensive Sector Specific Strategy (General Approach, Product based Approach)	Ministry of Industries/Agricultural Ministry (MoI)/BSCIC/Handloom Board	
3rd Stage	Community Mobilization for Commercialization & Protection from Misuse for Benefiting the Owners, Rural Development Impact	Organizations Applied for Registration DC/BSCIC/ Handloom Brand/ Associations/ NASCIB/ NGOs/ Development Partners	
4th Stage	Marketing (Indirect Cash Incentives /PLI/ Other Supports/Quality Control for sustainability)	Ministry of Commerce, EPB, SMEF/private Association/BSTI	
5th Stage	Financing for Infrastructure, Display Centre etc Value Chain Strengthening	Ministry of Finance/Parjoton/ Association/Chambers	
6th Stage	Branding for Cross Border Market Access, Publicizing GI Products for Premium Capture	MoC/MoF/Concerned Organizations/ SMEF/BSCIC etc.	

BD only completed

The remaining stages of the GI life cycle, however, are yet to be implemented. The second stage involves assigning the official GI tag and developing a comprehensive sector-specific strategy—both at a general level and at the product-specific level. The third stage focuses on mobilizing communities for commercialization, ensuring legal protection against misuse, and achieving rural development impacts.

The fourth to sixth stages include: marketing support (such as indirect cash incentives, production-linked assistance, and quality control measures); financing infrastructure, including display centres and value chain development; and international branding to capture premium prices in cross-border markets.

These stages require coordinated action across multiple authorities, including the Ministry of Commerce, Export Promotion Bureau, SME Foundation, BSTI, Ministry of Finance, Chambers of Commerce, Private Associations, and Relevant Sectoral Ministries.

Comparative Lessons from Other Countries

India has got about 605+ GIs; important products are; Basmati Rice, Mysore Silk; Darjeeling Tea etc, employs 51,000 people, they prioritize domestic registration, manage shared GIs, strengthen producer awareness, quality control, and promotion. Sui generis GI system under 1999 Act & 2002 Rules; covers multiple sectors.

Italy is a successful country to exploit GI benefits, they have 6,300+ GIs; some important ones are; Parmigiano Reggiano, Chianti wine, Modena Balsamic Vinegar; contributes \$19.79B (2019), exports

\$11.23B; about 890,000 are employed and has been able to build strong producer groups, enforce strict quality standards, leverage trade deals, expand GI portfolio, they are members of TRIPS, EU trade deals, Lisbon/ Geneva Act.

China has multi-layered policies, sui generis + GI trademarks + customs enforcement. They have 2,500+ GIs, 7,300+ trademarks; Pingyao beef, Fenghuang Dancong tea are some important GI products; output is about \$134.54B; ~20M employed. Use GIs for rural development, combine legal tools, pursue bilateral deals, ensure quality control, they are members of TRIPS; EU-China GI agreement but not member of Lisbon agreement.

Switzerland has 4,954 GIs; mention to be made products are; Swiss watches, Gruyère, Emmental etc; contributes about 60% of exports; ~17,000 employed, maintaining Hybrid system: sui generis + collective/certification marks; specific agricultural ordinances, flexible hybrid system; strong branding (“Swiss Made”) and producer associations are the key to their success in GI products.

Vietnam registered 1,869 GIs, mostly agricultural; Phu Quoc fish sauce, Luc Ngan lychee are some important products; contributes about 12% of GDP; 33% workforce employed, they maintained Top-down approach works initially; FTAs aid recognition; strengthen producer participation and value chain following WTO/TRIPS; FTAs (EVFTA, CPTPP), have Broader IP law; top-down state-led approach.

Japan is another example with 169 GIs; Kobe Beef, Yubari Melon,

Kyoto Matcha are some important ones; \$321M contribution; ~47,000 employed following Sui generis GI Act (2014); quality control by producer groups; Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries(MAFF) oversight, member of WTO/TRIPS; EPAs and bilateral agreements and have Clear legal framework + government monitoring; leverage trade agreements; producer-led quality control; periodic system review.

Countries with mature GI systems maintain strong producer associations, enforce rigorous quality control, and implement targeted marketing strategies. Leveraging bilateral and regional trade agreements helps secure international recognition and unlock economic benefits. Flexible legal frameworks—combining sui generis systems, trademarks, and broader IP laws—enhance compliance and scalability. Bangladesh can benefit by prioritizing domestic GI registration, managing shared GIs, promoting producer engagement, and expanding its GI portfolio to drive rural development and export growth.

Economic Potential of GIs in Bangladesh: Value Creation and Brand Enhancement

GIs provide a legal guarantee of origin and quality, allowing products to command prices that are 20– 30% higher. For SMEs and rural producers, this can translate into increased revenue, improved market positioning, and stronger community livelihoods. However, Bangladesh’s current GI system lacks effective commercialization, branding, and strategic market entry, which limits its economic potential.

GI as a Post-LDC Export Strategy

A significant challenge emerges as Bangladesh transitions to post-LDC status. Of the 60 registered GIs, 60–70% are agro-based, a sector that has relied on direct cash incentives (CI) to support

production and exports. Following LDC graduation, direct

CI will no longer be permitted, leading to substantial reductions in export support. For example, CI for agar attar fell by 60%, CI for rice declined by 70%, and handicrafts, halal meat, and processed agro products experienced an overall

50% reduction in CI between July and December 2025 compared with FY 2023–24. Without alternative support mechanisms, exporters caution that official exports may continue to shrink, and opportunities for consumer awareness, branding, and premium pricing will remain largely untapped.

Sector	FY 2023-24	Jul-Dec 2025	% Decrease
Agar Attar	20%	8%	60%
Rice	10%	3%	70%
Agro & Agro-processed	20%	10%	50%
Handicrafts	20%	10%	50%
Halal Meat & Processed	20%	10%	50%

To address these challenges, the government should shift from direct cash incentives to indirect support mechanisms, including:

- Low-cost financing for producers and exporters
- Access to R&D and laboratory facilities for quality enhancement
- Production-linked incentives (PLI) to reward performance and innovation
- Compliance support and environmental sustainability assistance

A proactive, strategic approach is also needed for selecting GI products for export. Priority should be given to products with strong local demand, proven international market potential, and clear linkages to community livelihoods. Once GI products are identified for export, the government must strengthen the full value chain—supporting producers, ensuring quality control, improving supply chains, and investing in marketing and branding. This comprehensive approach will enable GI products

to achieve premium pricing, access to international markets, and generate tangible economic benefits for local communities, while also safeguarding Bangladesh’s traditional knowledge and cultural heritage.

Rural Development and Livelihoods: GIs as a Tool for Local Empowerment

Fostering Economic Opportunities for Artisans and Communities

The collective nature of GI ownership empowers marginalized communities, including women, indigenous people, and rural artisans. Recognition of products like Nakshi Kantha revitalizes traditional crafts, provides economic opportunities, and ensures fair returns for local communities. GI status validates artisans’ skills, fosters pride, and inspires younger generations to continue ancestral crafts. For example, bronze ornaments from Gopalganj have sparked innovation among local artisans, though economic benefits remain limited.

A critical disconnect exists, however, as many GIs are registered by government entities such as District Commissioner (DC) offices, highlighting a top-down approach. Consequently, producers often fail to benefit fully. Tangail’s Porabari Chamcham illustrates this gap: while a government-affiliated association registered the GI, the local community still requires guidance on quality maintenance and compliance to gain practical benefits.

Poverty Alleviation and the GI-enabled Rural Economy

Recent data from the Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC, mid-2025) indicates a national poverty rate of 27.93%, up from 18.7% in 2022, with extreme poverty nearly doubling to 9.35%. Rising inflation and economic uncertainty have exacerbated rural hardships, although rural households continue to maintain modest surpluses compared to urban deficits. In this context, GIs offer a strategic tool for localized poverty alleviation. By commercializing traditional knowledge and

cultural heritage, GIs can generate employment, sustain local production, and reduce rural-to-urban migration. A well-implemented GI system ensures fair economic returns, strengthens livelihoods, and empowers marginalized groups, including female artisans.

Cultural Preservation: Safeguarding Traditional Knowledge and Heritage

GI as a Guardian of Intangible Cultural Heritage

GIs are vital for protecting and promoting traditional knowledge, serving as a counterbalance to globalization. They institutionalize the reputation and uniqueness of local traditions, preserving skills and customs passed down through generations. The commercial incentive embedded in GIs encourages the continuity of cultural practices, linking heritage with economic viability. UNESCO's recognition of Jamdani as an "Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity" (2013) strengthened its GI claim, highlighting the synergy between cultural and intellectual property protection.

A Case of Tangail Saree^{5,6}

The controversy surrounding the Tangail Saree highlights critical vulnerabilities in Bangladesh's current GI protection framework and the risks of limited international engagement. Bangladesh officially registered the GI on April 25, 2024; however, by this time, India had already secured registration, enabling it to market the product internationally

under its claim. This dispute is closely tied to the WTO TRIPs Agreement, particularly Articles 22.2, 22.3, and 22.4, which mandate the prevention of misleading indications of origin, prohibit trademarks misrepresenting origin, and address deceptive GIs. Moving forward, Bangladesh must adopt a proactive approach, including constant monitoring of foreign GI journals—especially in countries with shared cultural resources—and accession to the Lisbon Agreement and Geneva Act under WIPO to secure stronger and more cost-effective international protection.

Key Findings

- Bangladesh's key GI products—including Hilsa fish, Jamdani Sarees, mangoes, silk, jute, and shrimp—currently generate an export value of approximately USD 1 billion. Despite this, there is substantial potential to double this value through improved commercialization, branding, enforcement, and market linkages. The current economic contribution of GIs is limited compared with countries with mature systems, indicating an untapped opportunity to enhance rural livelihoods and export diversification.
- Bangladesh faces challenges with trans-border conflicts over at least eight GIs, including Jamdani, Muslin, Tangail Saree, and Sundarbans Honey, with India. These disputes risk products being classified

as "semi-generic," reducing their value and inviting unfair competition. The country's sui generis system for national protection is limited in resolving disputes over homonymous or shared GIs, leaving several products vulnerable to international contention.

- On the domestic front, multiple institutional and producer-related constraints hinder the full utilization of GIs. The existing GI Act lacks strong enforcement mechanisms, specialized units within the Department of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (DPDT) are absent, and inter-ministerial coordination remains weak. A comprehensive national survey of potential GI products has not been conducted, limiting strategic planning. Producers face substantial barriers, including limited access to laboratories and testing facilities for quality standardization, over-reliance on cash incentives (e.g., Agar and Attar sector incentives reduced from 20% to 8%), and insufficient support for compliance with international market standards. Without alternative support, reductions in incentives may depress official exports while informal channels expand.
- From a sustainability and market perspective, the GI ecosystem in Bangladesh suffers from limited producer ownership, with 90% of registrations handled by

5 <https://cpd.org.bd/resources/2024/09/Bangladeshs-Shared-Geographical-Indications-GIs-with-India.pdf>

6 <https://www.tbsnews.net/analysis/tangail-saree-gi-conundrum-sketching-way-forward-798034>

government organizations and only 10% involving private-sector participation.

The Path Forward

To fully leverage the economic, social, and cultural potential of GI products, Bangladesh requires a multi-pronged strategy addressing policy, marketing, export diversification, cross-border management, research and development, financing, and awareness. The following recommendations provide a detailed roadmap for enhancing the GI ecosystem and ensuring sustainable benefits for producers and the national economy.

1. Policy and Institutional Framework

National GI Policy: Formulate a comprehensive National GI Policy that outlines long-term objectives, strategic priorities, and clear targets for GI product promotion, commercialization, and international market access.

GI Tag Implementation: Approve the GI Tag system urgently and launch a GI Tag User Policy, providing clear guidelines on use, enforcement, and branding. This should be complemented by a sector-specific strategy for key products to maximize market recognition, quality assurance, and economic benefits.

2. Marketing and Commercialization

National Strategy: Develop a National Commercialization and Marketing Strategy that prioritizes high-potential GI products, identifies target domestic and international markets, and establishes brand positioning for each product.

Regional GI Fairs: Organize regional GI fairs, exhibitions, and roadshows to promote local

products, facilitate networking, and provide a platform for producers to directly engage with buyers.

Support Infrastructure: Strengthen lab and testing facilities, ensure robust quality control mechanisms, and promote R&D to improve product consistency and enhance unique product characteristics.

Branding Initiatives: Launch comprehensive branding campaigns, including packaging improvements, digital marketing, and international promotion, to establish GI labels as a mark of authenticity and premium value.

3. Export Diversification

Product Selection: Strategically select 5–10 GI products with the highest export potential based on market demand, community livelihood impact, and feasibility of value addition.

Export Targets: Establish specific export targets for each product and integrate monitoring mechanisms to track performance.

Certification and Traceability: Implement robust certification systems and traceability protocols to ensure compliance with international standards, facilitate market entry, and enhance consumer trust.

Value-Added Processing: Encourage value-added processing (e.g., packaged mangoes, dried fruits, specialty handicrafts) to capture higher export revenues and improve competitiveness in global markets.

4. Cross-Border GI Management

Diplomatic Engagement: Proactively engage in bilateral and multilateral negotiations to secure

GI protection agreements with neighboring countries and key trading partners.

Legal Framework: Establish a legal mechanism, such as bilateral agreements, FTAs, or PTAs, for managing trans-border GIs to prevent disputes, avoid the “semi-generic” classification of shared products, and protect market value.

Dispute Resolution: Develop institutional protocols for the resolution of homonymous or contested GIs and provide clear guidance to producers on international intellectual property enforcement.

5. Research and Development

National Survey: Conduct a comprehensive national survey to identify and prioritize potential GI products across all sectors, including agro-based goods, handicrafts, textiles, and specialty foods.

Product Improvement: Allocate R&D resources to improve product quality, uniqueness, and processing methods, ensuring that GI products meet international standards and are competitive in global markets.

Innovation Incentives: Provide incentives for innovation, including the development of new product variants, packaging designs, and environmentally sustainable production techniques.

6. Financing and Incentives

Low-Cost Financing: Extend schemes such as the CMSME Refinancing Scheme 2025 of Bangladesh Bank to support agro-based and craft-based GI producers, particularly targeting women entrepreneurs and small-scale producers.

Indirect Incentives: Introduce indirect incentives such as production-linked incentives (PLI), R&D grants, and compliance support, especially important in the post-LDC phase where direct cash incentives are no longer allowed.

Infrastructure Investment: Provide funding for display centres, value-chain infrastructure, and logistics support, enabling producers to scale operations and reach domestic and international markets efficiently.

7. Awareness, Capacity Building, and Producer Engagement

Awareness Campaigns: Launch nationwide campaigns to educate producers, consumers, and officials about the economic and cultural benefits of GI registration, branding, and export potential.

Training and Capacity Building: Provide training programs on quality control, packaging, compliance, and marketing to strengthen producer capabilities and ensure sustainable participation in GI initiatives.

Conclusion

Bangladesh's Geographical Indications (GIs) hold significant potential to promote rural development, preserve cultural heritage, and enhance export competitiveness. Despite legal recognition and a growing portfolio of registered products, challenges related to producer engagement, quality control, enforcement, and international protection limit their full economic and social impact. A coordinated strategy will help ensure that Bangladesh's unique products gain global recognition, deliver premium returns to producers, and contribute to sustainable economic growth.

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EXPORT SCENARIO OF BANGLADESH



NATIONAL EXPORT EARNING OF BANGLADESH FROM GOODS & SERVICE SECTORS

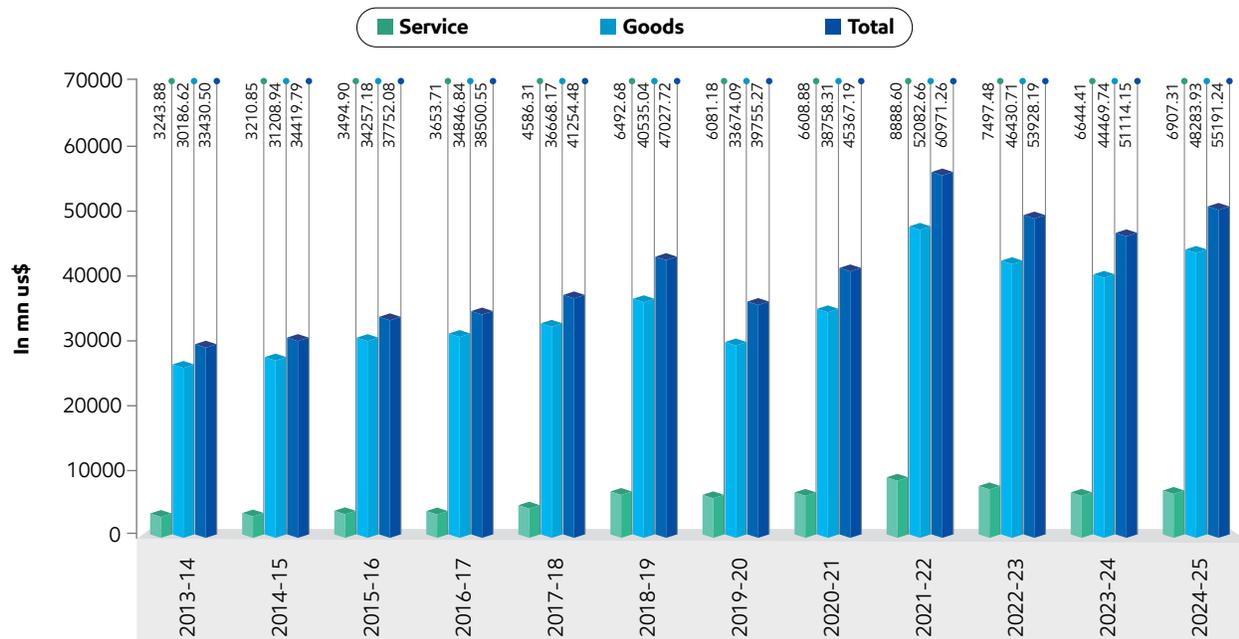
National export earning of Bangladesh from goods & services sectors during FY 2024-25 was US\$ 55191.24 million against US\$ 51114.15 million during FY 2023-24 showing an increase of US\$ (+) 4077.09 i.e 7.98%.

A statement of comparative fiscal year-wise export earnings for 12 years are given below:

(Value in million US\$)

FY	Export Earnings		Total	Growth (%)
	Goods	Service		
2013-14	30186.62	3243.88	33430.50	11.57
2014-15	31208.94	3210.85	34419.79	2.96
2015-16	34257.18	3494.90	37752.08	9.68
2016-17	34846.84	3653.71	38500.55	1.98
2017-18	36668.17	4586.31	41254.48	7.15
2018-19	40535.04	6492.68	47027.72	13.99
2019-20	33674.09	6081.18	39755.27	-15.46
2020-21	38758.31	6608.88	45367.19	14.12
2021-22	52082.66	8888.60	60971.26	34.40
2022-23	46430.71	7497.48	53928.19	-11.55
2023-24	44469.74	6644.41	51114.15	-5.22
2024-25	48283.93	6907.31	55191.24	7.98

NATIONAL EXPORT EARNING OF BANGLADESH FROM GOODS & SERVICE SECTOR



National Export, Import & Trade Balance (Goods & Services):

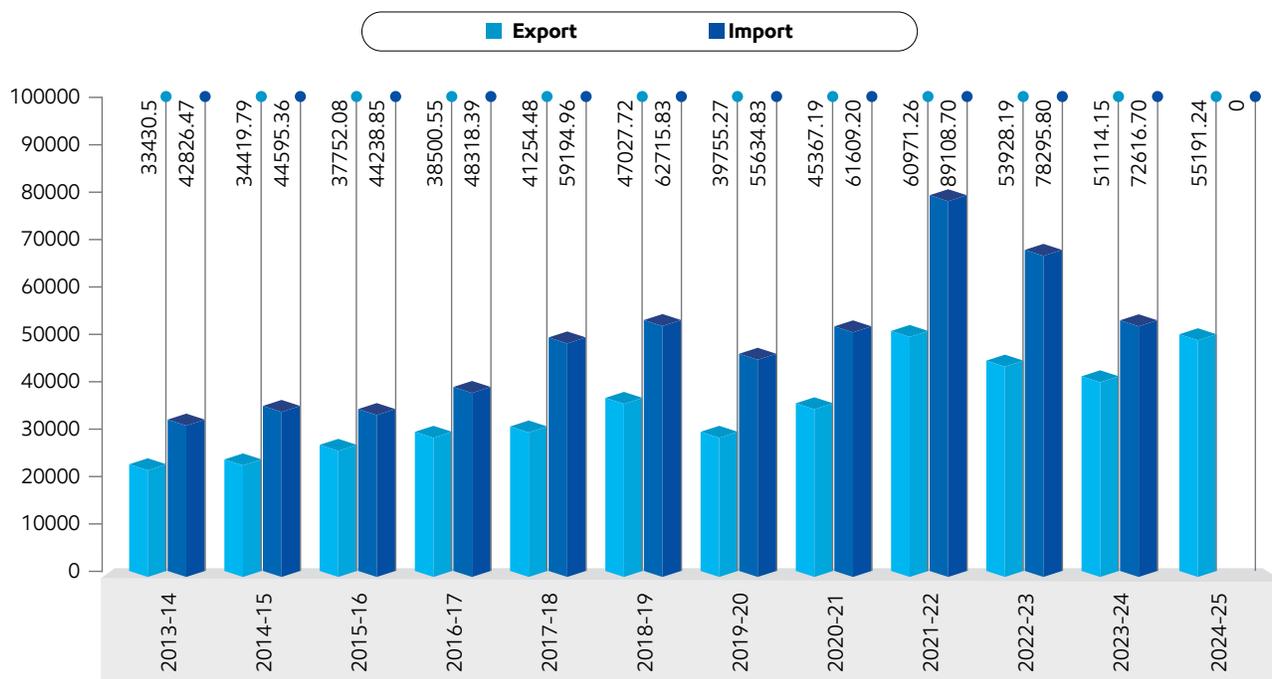
National export earnings during FY 2024-2025 was US\$ 55191.24 million and import payment for the same year was US\$ 76489.55 (P) million that shows that export earning covered 72.16% of import bill. During FY 2023-2024 and FY 2022-23 export earning covered 70.39% and 68.88% of import bill respectively. Export earnings from goods sector during FY 2024-2025 was US\$ 48283.93 million and import payment for the same year was US\$ 65172.50 (P) million. On the other hand, export earnings from service sectors during FY 2024-25 was US\$ 6907.31 million and import payment for the same year was 11317.05 (P) million.

A statement of export as a percentage to import for the FY 2012-13 to FY 2024-25 are given in the below table:

(Value in million US\$)

FY	Export	Import
2013-14	33430.5	42826.47
2014-15	34419.79	44595.36
2015-16	37752.08	44238.85
2016-17	38500.55	48318.39
2017-18	41254.48	59194.96
2018-19	47027.72	62715.83
2019-20	39755.27	55634.83
2020-21	45367.19	61609.20
2021-22	60971.26	89108.70
2022-23	53928.19	78295.80
2023-24	51114.15	72616.70
2024-25	55191.24	76489.55 (P)

NATIONAL EXPORT & IMPORT OF BANGLADESH



Export performance of Readymade Garments (RMG) and Non-Readymade Garments:

Out of total export earning of US\$ 48283.93 million in FY 2024-25, the share of RMG sector was US\$ 39346.97 million. i.e 81.49% and the share of non-RMG sector was US\$ 8936.96 million i.e 18.51% during FY 2024-2025 as against US\$ 36151.31 million and US\$ 8318.43 million i.e 81.29% and 18.71% in RMG and non-RMG sector respectively during FY 2023-2024.

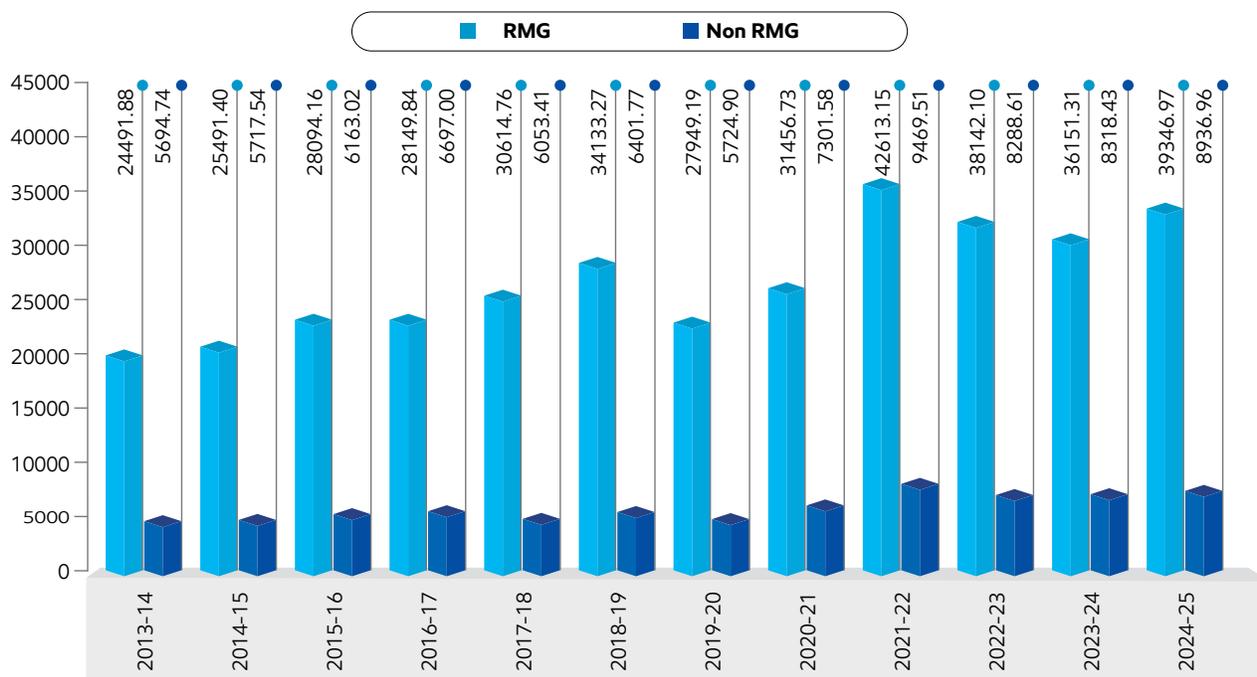
The table below shows the total export earnings and the shares of RMG and non-RMG items during FY 1972-73 to FY 2024-25.

RMG and non- RMG items

(Value in million US\$)

Fiscal Year	Total export	RMG items		non-RMG items	
		Value	% Share	Value	% Share
2013-14	30186.62	24491.88	81.13	5694.74	18.87
2014-15	31208.94	25491.40	81.67	5717.54	18.32
2015-16	34257.18	28094.16	82.01	6163.02	17.99
2016-17	34846.84	28149.84	80.78	6697.00	19.22
2017-18	36668.17	30614.76	83.49	6053.41	16.51
2018-19	40535.04	34133.27	84.21	6401.77	15.79
2019-20	33674.09	27949.19	83.00	5724.90	17.00
2020-21	38758.31	31456.73	81.16	7301.58	18.84
2021-22	52082.66	42613.15	81.82	9469.51	18.18
2022-23	46430.71	38142.10	82.15	8288.61	17.85
2023-24	44469.74	36151.31	81.29	8318.43	18.71
2024-25	48283.93	39346.97	81.49	8936.96	18.51

BANGLADESH EXPORT RMG AND NON-RMG



Country-wise export performance (Goods):

The destination wise export performance during FY 2024-2025 shows that USA with an intake of goods worth US\$ 8692.35 million was the largest importing Country for our exportable. Germany & UK occupied the second & third position respectively. The other major importing countries of Bangladeshi products in descending order were France, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, India, Sweden, Turkey, Japan & Hong Kong.

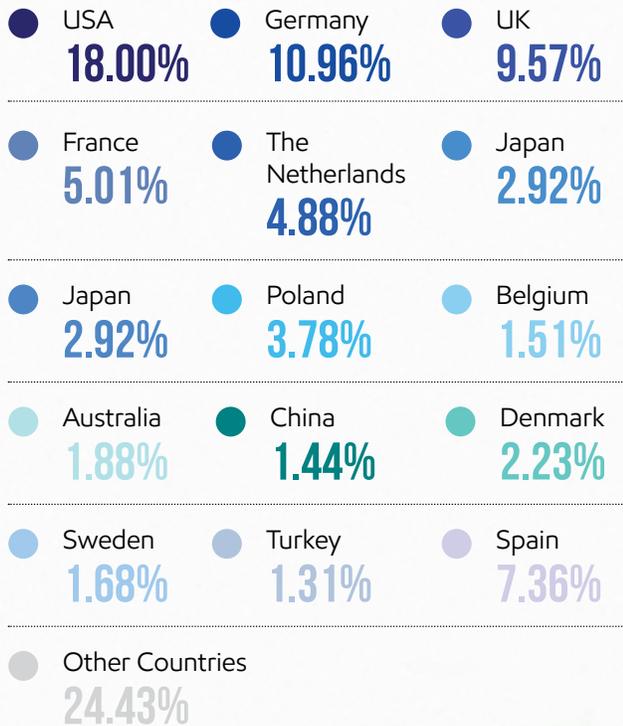
Export earning of Bangladesh during FY 2019-2020 to FY 2024-2025 from 20 major importing countries were as follows:

Export: Country-wise

(Value in million US\$)

Countries	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
U.S.A.	5832.39	6974.01	10417.72	8523.37	7599.53	8692.35
Germany	5099.19	5953.51	7590.97	5591.94	4850.89	5292.90
UK	3453.88	3751.27	4828.08	4428.17	4477.98	4622.70
Spain	2189.03	2343.99	3166.37	3377.07	3473.99	3554.74
France	1703.58	1962.14	2711.06	2643.48	2281.95	2416.84
Poland	1164.25	1503.64	2139.24	1527.80	1672.40	1824.80
Italy	1282.81	1308.62	1702.29	1788.41	1595.64	1664.51
India	1096.38	1279.67	1991.39	1775.75	1569.24	1764.23
The Netherlands	1098.68	1277.44	1775.01	1794.98	1934.14	2354.21
Japan	1200.78	1183.64	1353.85	1449.95	1313.34	1411.60
Canada	1000.49	1164.01	1522.96	1468.44	1315.59	1463.74
Denmark	649.75	861.78	1188.86	978.46	1001.52	1076.55
Australia	678.19	834.05	916.24	917.57	889.37	907.21
Belgium	723.43	704.98	900.03	793.39	657.65	728.13
China	600.11	680.66	683.43	579.42	715.38	694.49
Russia	487.29	665.32	638.31	372.00	394.34	353.96
Sweden	584.39	656.12	841.42	715.20	701.36	811.16
Turkey	453.46	499.79	458.15	460.06	580.89	634.53
UAE	294.91	495.85	864.24	490.59	402.64	351.22
Korea Republic	352.82	398.67	530.25	493.77	491.73	462.78
Others	3728.28	4259.15	5862.79	6260.89	6550.17	7201.28
Total :	33674.09	38758.31	52082.66	46430.71	44469.74	48283.93

MAJOR IMPORTING COUNTRIES SHARE OF BANGLADESH EXPORTABLES DURING FY 2024-2025



REGION WISE EXPORT OF BANGLADESH IN 2024-25

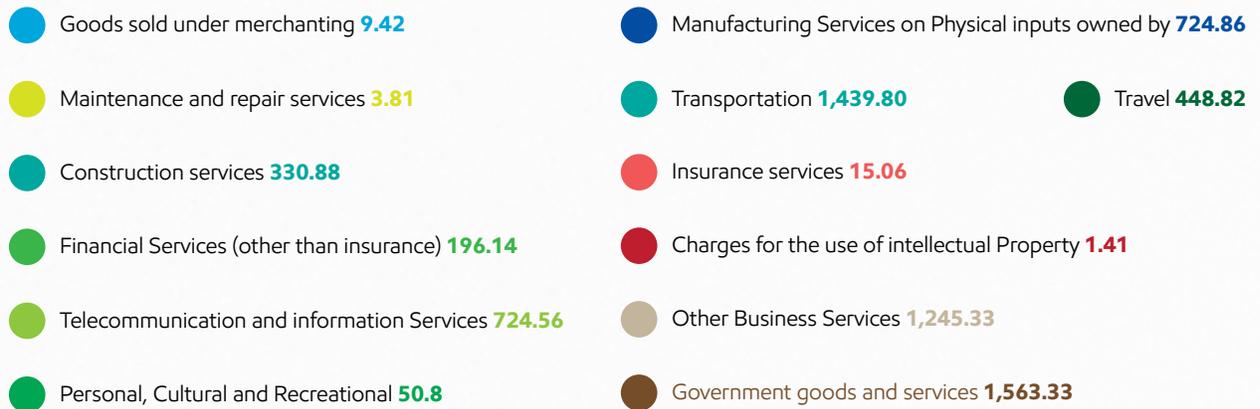


Export performance of Service Sector during the FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25

(Value in million US\$)

Products	Export Performance for FY 2020-21	Export Performance for FY 2021-22	Export Performance for FY 2022-23	Export Performance for FY 2023-24	Export Performance for FY 2024-25
Total (A+B+C)	6608.88	8888.60	7497.48	6644.41	6907.31
A. Goods Procured in ports by carriers	66.69	253.28	333.59	250.53	153.09
B. Goods sold under merchanting	14.29	7.06	11.76	8.46	9.42
C. Services	6527.90	8,628.27	7,152.13	6385.42	6744.80
1. Manufacturing Services on Physical inputs owned by	442.64	618.73	550.08	568.96	724.86
2. Maintenance and repair services	7.93	14.71	5.06	5.51	3.81
3. Transportation	852.86	1,752.52	1,048.29	993.93	1439.80
4. Travel	218.69	353.50	446.87	447.13	448.82
5. Construction services	742.97	1,081.69	777.39	639.48	330.88
6. Insurance Services	4.30	7.65	20.98	9.54	15.06
7. Financial Services (other than insurance)	114.86	153.95	176.93	207.84	196.14
8. Charges for the use of intellectual Property	3.04	3.38	4.22	1.67	1.41
9. Telecommunication and Information Services	436.66	738.79	664.49	672.64	724.56
10. Other Business Services	922.56	1,136.52	1,200.80	1120.41	1245.33
11. Personal, Cultural and Recreational	23.81	35.63	75.01	61.39	50.80
12. Government goods and services	2757.59	2,731.21	2,182.00	1656.94	1563.33

EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF SERVICE SECTOR FY 2024-25



PARTICIPANTS LIST OF DITF 2026



COFFEE SHOP (CS)

CS 01

PRAN Dairy Limited

105, Pragati sarani, Middle Badda Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka. Mobile: 01769696366

CS 02

Desh Logistics Company Limited

105, Progoti Sharoni, Middle Badda Gulshan, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka. Mobile: 01769696379

CS 03

Nabi Internation

4/3, block-b Homayon road, mohammadpur-1207, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka. Mobile: 01819429797

FOREIGN MINI PAVILION (FMP)

FMP-03 & 04

Orijinal Istanbul Kristal

Zeyek MH
Fatih Sedidi SK No.-
6 Faith, Istanbul,
Country: Turkey

FMP-01

M/S Tarique Carpet Industries

G.T. Road Madhosingh
P/O: Aurai, Dist:
Bhadoi
Uttar Pradesh,
Country: India

FMP-02

Indian Carpet Industries

Madhosingh,
Khamariya Road
Post Office: Aurai,
Dist: Bhadoi
Uttar Pradesh,
Country: India

FMP-05

Indian Oriental Carpet

Bhamaura,
Madhosingh
Aurai, Sant Ravidas
Nagar, Bhadohi,
Country: India

FOREIGN PREMIERE STALL (FPS)

FPS-08

Pentel (Singapore) PTE Ltd.

No.8 Pandan
Crescent #
03-05/06 (Lift
Lobby-4)
Country:
Singapore

FPS-05

Rabab Trading International

Unit-02, 8/F, 4-5
Knuts Ford
Kowloon,
Country: Hong
Kong

FPS-09

PT Nissin Foods Indonesia

Pakuwon Tower
26th Floor
Unit GHI JL
Cassablanca
Kav 88 Menteng
Dalam, Tebet
Jakarta Selatan,
Country:
Indonesia

FPS-04

Kewpie Malaysia SDN. BHD

BO1-D-11-1,
Menara 2,
Level 11, No.3,
Jalan Bangsar,
KL ECO City,
Kuala Lumpur,
Country:
Malaysia

FPS-10

Indian Carpet Industries

Madhosingh,
Khamariya
Road, Post
Office: Aurai,
Dist: Bhadoi,
Uttar Pradesh,
Country: India

GENERAL PAVILION (GP)

GP 03

Luxury Furniture

11/E, Avenue-4,
Plot-I/10, Pallabi
Mirpur, Dhaka-1216,
Ward-05, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01646686904

GP 04

M/s Howlader Trading

Kawran Bazar, Ward-
26, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01711166374

GP 05

Nabisco Biscuit and Brad Factory LTD.

77, Shaheed Tajuddin
Ahmed Sarani,
Tejgaon I/A, Ward-
24, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01711520324

GP 06

Alloy Aluminum Furniture Ltd.

337/1/A, DIT Road,
West Rampura,
Dhaka-1219, Ward-
22, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01770044079

GP 07

Abul Khair Consumer Products Ltd.

Abul Khair Group,
D.T. Road, Pahartoli
Chattogram City
Corporation,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01999963610

GP 08

Bangladesh Jail

Prisons Department,
30/3 Umesh Dutt
Road, Bakshibazar,
Dhaka-1211, Ward-
31, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01769970015

GP 11

Habigonj Agro Limited

105, Progoti Sharoni,
Middle Badda
1212, Ward-21,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01769696372

GP 12

Jafar Trade International

44/1, College Area,
Shop-36, New Market
City Complex (3rd
Floor),, Ward-18,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01711953768

GP 13

Sofi Trade International

44/1, College Area, Shop: 73,
Rahim Square, Dhaka, Ward-18,
Dhaka South City Corporation,
Dhaka. Mobile: 01712171526

GP 14

Dhaka Ice Cream Industries limited

Khagan Birulia Savar ,
Birulia, Savar, Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01709816112

GP 15

Abdul Monem Ltd.

Monem Business District, 111,
Bir Uttam C.R. Dutta Road,
Karwanbazar, Ward-16, Dhaka
South City Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01912466211

GENERAL STALL (GS)

GS 15

Mugnee Multiple

36-37, Umesh D
Road, Bakshi Bazar,
Chawkbazar, Dhaka,
Fatehpur (East),
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Matlab
North, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01616303689

GS 60

**Nobobi Trade
International**

795, Kazipara, Mirpur,
Dhaka, Dhaka North
City Corporation,
Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01735065306

GS 13

Rahman trading

143/B, Pinerbagh,
Mirpur, Dhaka,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01912377478

GS 82

**m/s talukder
enterprise**

234, Holland,
Dakshinkhan, Dhaka,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01920270753

GS 98

Inaya Fashion

Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01406397264

GS 03

Toaseen

Faridpur, Faridpur
Sadar, Faridpur,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01901365450

GS 58

Saad Corporation

Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01733660566

GS 56

**Double Glazing
Industries Limited**

Srihatta Economic
Zone, Sherpur,
Moulivibazar, Srihatta
Economic Zone,
Sherpur, Moulivibazar,
Khalilpur, Moulivibazar
Sadar, Moulivibazar,
Sylhet, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01758819142

GS 11

Saad Fashion

Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01721685058

GS 97

COLOR POLYTECH

101/102, Harnath
Ghosh Road,
Chawkbazar, Dhaka,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01712946071

GS 54

South-Block

Kashimpur,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Jessore
Sadar, Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01715423770

GS 70

**Tuna Trade
International**

Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01609264873

GS 94**M.K Corporation**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711255301

GS 18**S A Enterprise**

15 Mitford Road Khalil Tower, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01676533204

GS 74**M/S Simon Fabrics**

BARABO BAZAR, BARABO, Sadipur, Sonargaon, Narayanganj, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01776572719

GS 07**Ayojon Washing Plant**

77/1/A, Uttor Jatrabari, Dhaka, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01329712542

GS 90**Easy Network**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01675552327

GS 77**P R Network**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01329712541

GS 05**Purbachal Probashi Palli Ltd.**

Level- 12, Ahmed Tower, 28-30 Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Ward-19, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01958394201

GS 09**Radit Enterprise**

Shop No.430, Chandrima Market, New Market, Dhaka-1205, Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01917417162

GS 63**Alam Enterprise**

9/6,Gawsia, AC Market,Dhaka-1205, Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01681509506

GS 81**Mobile Network**

Plot-69,Sector-7,Uttara,Dhaka, Ward-51, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01676210399

GS 76**Mabshurah Elegance**

1558, Rohomotbag, Danaia, Dhaka-1236, Ward-60, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01841077308

GS 92**NAHIAN ENTERPRISE**

334, Shaheed Janani Jahanara Imam Swarani Elephant Road, Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01819516645

GS 66**Hafsah International**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01924731333

GS 84**FIC Technologies**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01911797989

GS 55**M/s World Trade Com**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01677070441

GS 12**M/S Modina Enterprise**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01819292896

GS 50**IED**

7, R# 5, B# D,
Mirpur 1, Ward-08,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01308660004

GS 67**SHEETAL**

92, Dr. Quadrat-
e-Khuda Road,
Shop-9,, Ward-18,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01619377721

GS 96**Talha Fashion Kutir
Shilpo**

M. S. Tower, Beribadh
Road, Nadidhara
(Ispahani) South
Keraniganj, Dhaka.,
Aganagar, Keraniganj,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01716877930

GS 73**MINJU
CORPORATION**

11/1, AHSAN ULLAH
ROAD, Ward-37,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711639115

GS 59**U-sa Flora**

Ward-26, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01344313072

GS 04**M/s Harun Enterprise**

Ward-20, Dhaka
South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01935600005

GS 61**M/s Rahman Enterprise**

Ward-26, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01818857432

GS 71**M/s Ahon Traders**

Nabharan,
Jhikargacha, Jessore,
Khulna, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01818857432

GS 79**Ms Masum Enterprise**

Ward-39, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711054616

GS 95**M/S AHASAN &
SONS**

10/1, Mokim
Katara, Aftab Plaza,
Chackbazar, Ward-
31, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01870215108

GS 78**M/s Win Corporation**

House:168, Vil:
B K Road, Ps:
Narayanganj-1400,
Narayanganj Sadar,
Narayanganj, Ward-
15, Naryanganj
City Corporation,
Narayanganj, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01819130150

GS 68**ICON OPTICS &
WATCH**

Majhi Market,
Tongibari, Sonarong
Tongibari, Tongibari,
Munshiganj, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01785798949

GS 69**M/S Jannat Fashion**

645, Shewrapara,
Mirpur, Dhaka-1216,
Ward-14, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01718332566

GS 57**LIMU BEDDING
STORE**

547, Dhaka New
Super Market (South)
Ground Floor,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01819190057

GS 48**BIJOYA TRADING**

House: 29/1, Vil: B
Das, Ps: Narayanganj
Sadar-1400,
Narayanganj, Ward-
15, Naryanganj
City Corporation,
Narayanganj, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01820680000

GS 86**City Fashion**

19/2, Ali Ahmed
Chunka Road,
Narayanganj,
Ward-05, Sadipur,
Naryanganj City
Corporation,
Sonargaon,
Narayanganj, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01775978489

GS 62**SAIMUN
CROCKERIES**

44/1 COLLEGE
AREA, NEWMARKET,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01671043691

GS 91**Ms Mia Trade
International**

21/22 Basichoron,
poddar statr, Dhaka
- 1100, Ward-36,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01712033584

GS 16**Global Source**

Residence: 58/F,
West Raja Bazar,
Farmgate, Ward-27,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01611488640

GS 01**Moon Trading
Corporation**

Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01927166687

GS 20**M/S JARIF
ENTERPRISE**

11/C, Avenue-5,
Road-15/1, Plot-9,
Pallobi, Mirpur, Ward-
03, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01671538452

GS 14**M/s Howlader
Trading**

Kawran Bazar, Ward-
26, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711166374

GS 65**ALIF ENTERPRISE**

136 East Rayer Bazar,
Sher-E-Bangla Road,
Mohammadpur,
Ward-34, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01715785331

GS 10**M/s Kazi Enterprise**

Madaripur, Madaripur
Sadar, Madaripur,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01679827160

GS 02**FARUQ ENTERPRISE**

46, B.B. AVENUE,
SHOP-3070, Ward-
20, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01712545290

GS 08**F N
COMMUNICATION**

39, Bangabandhu
Avenue, Cooperative
Twin Tower, (4th
Floor), Ward-20,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01712746854

GS 49**KHAN ENTERPRISE**

Holding No. 48/01,
Shop No. 67, Noakhali
Super Market,
Laxminarayanpur,
Majidi, Sadar, Noakhali,
Noakhali Sadar,
Noakhali, Chattagram,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01706662719

GS 53**ASIA PACIFIC ZONE**

34/4/A/14 Uttar
Basabo, Sobujbagh,
Ward-04, Dhaka
South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01911774999

GS 51**Nabia Enterprise**

Norshinghallpotty,
Gournadi, Chandshi,
Gournadi, Barisal,
Barisal, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01607818453

GS 87**SHIFA ENTERPRISE**

195/D, Jagannath
Saha Road,
Lalbagh,, Ward-24,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01670338973

GS 64**S. H
INTERNATIONAL**

Tannery 3rd gate
adjacent jhawchar,
hemayetpur, Tetuljhora,
Savar, Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01819288253

GS 52**PRITTY ENTERPRISE**

28/A-5, Level-7/8/D,
Toyanabi Circular
Road, Motijheel, Ward-
09, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01913015835

GS 80**RAJ TRADE INTERNATIONAL**

113/A, Hazaribagh,
Tannery Area, Ward-
14, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01841949410

GS 89**Samia Kutir Shilpo**

47, West Kafrul,
Mollapara, Taltola, P.O -
Mohammadpur, Ward-
16, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01320388743

GS 75**Dreamlight Enterprise**

Ward-26, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711985549

GS 17**Sakiba Khadi Ghar**

583, Anamika shopping
complex, West
Shewrapara, Mirpur
Dhaka -1216, Ward-
14, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01760033696

GS 88**Arisha Fashion House**

Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01685795666

GS 85**MUKTA JAMDANI AND WEAVING FACTORY**

Bhargaon (Sarkarpara)
Borabo Sonargaon
Narayanganj
1411, Sonargaon,
Narayanganj, PO :
1411, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01966654692

GS 06**S,A Enterprise**

Gongapur, Borabo
Bazar, Sonargaon,
Narayanganj,
Sadipur, Sonargaon,
Narayanganj, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01819471799

GS 83**TAKOWA FABRICS**

ekuria tila para, dhaka
jute mills-1311,
keraniganj, dhaka,
Suvadda, Keraniganj,
Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01324926879

GS 19**Beladona Beauty Saloon**

41/1 Joynal Tower, Joynal
market, Dakkhinkhan, Uttara,
Dhaka-1230, Ward-50, Dhaka
North City Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01712732410

GS 93**K.S.Enterprise**

661, West Shewrapara Mirpur
Dhaka-1216, Ward-14, Dhaka
North City Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01521380498

GS 72**Lija Enterprise**

Ward-75, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01246658553

MINI PAVILION (MP)

MP 01

Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC.

47, Motijheel C/A,
Dhaka, Dhaka South
City Corporation,
Dhaka
Mobile: 01714097792

MP 02

SHIFA ENTERPRISE

195/D, Jagannath
Saha Road,
Lalbagh,, Ward-24,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01670338973

MP 03

Ms Mia Trade International

21/22 Basichoron,
poddar statr,Dhaka
- 1100, Ward-36,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01712033584

MP 05

REVELLE ENTERPRISE

120, Sher-e-
Bangla Road,
Hazaribagh,, Ward-
14, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01713247719

MP 06

SAIMUN CROCKERIES

44/1, college aria,
Shop: 70, Newmarket
City Complex,
Dhaka-1205, Ward-
18, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01789990350

MP 07

Apurupa Gift House

Ward-26, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01712033584

MP 08

S. H INTERNATIONAL

Tannery 3rd gate
adjacent jhawchar,
hemayetpur,
Tetuljhora, Savar,
Dhaka
Mobile: 01819288253

MP 09

M/s Howlader Trading

Kawran Bazar, Ward-
26, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711166374

MP 10

PRAN Dairy Limited

105, Pragati sarani,
Middle Badda, Ward-
21, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01769696366

MP 13

Divine Carpet And Flooring Ltd.

187 Raj Complex,
Elephant Road, Dhaka
1205, Ward-18,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01678133350

MP 17

M/S Sakura handicraft center

Suitakhali Super
Market, Shop No-7,
Natok Gorlen , Ward-
10, Mymensingh City
Corporation
Mobile: 01858549167

MP 19

N K Collection

Ward-18, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711985549

MP 20

Dreamlight Enterprise

Ward-26, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh
Mobile: 01711985549

MP 21

PRITTY ENTERPRISE

28/A-5, Level-7/8/D, Toyonabi
Circular Road, Motijheel,
Ward-09, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01913015835

MP 25

RAJ TRADE INTERNATIONAL

113/A, Hazaribagh, Tannery
Area, Ward-14, Dhaka South
City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01841949410

PREMIER MINI STALL (PMS)

PMS 02

K.S.Enterprise

661,West
Shewrapara Mirpur
Dhaka-1216, Ward-
14, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01521380498

PMS 03

M/s Howlader Trading

Kawran Bazar, Ward-
26, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711166374

PMS 04

SAFWAN MART

661, west shewrapara,
P.O-Mirpur , Ward-
14, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01989094213

PMS 11

Sanaf international

Plot m37, Block m,
Eastern Housing,
Pallabi, Ward-06,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01712808841

PMS 12

Akij Food & Beverage Ltd

Akij House, 198 Bir
Uttam Mir Shawkat
Sarak, Gulshan
Link Road, Tejgaon,
Dhaka-1208,
Bangladesh., Ward-
48, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711902444

PMS 14

M/S SIMON FABRICS

BARABO BAZAR,
BARABO, Sadipur,
Sonargaon,
Narayanganj
Mobile: 01776572719

PMS 15

IED

7, R# 5, B# D,
Mirpur 1, Ward-08,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01308660004

PMS 16

M/S RABBI ENTERPRISE

MOHAMMADBAG,
SHOP NO-190,
MERAJNAGAR,
KADAMTOLI, Ward-
59, Dhaka South City
Corporation
Mobile: 01309954451

PMS 18

M/S Sakura handicraft center

Suitakhali Super
Market, Shop No-7,
Natok Gorlen , Ward-
10, Mymensingh
City Corporation,
Mymensingh
Mobile: 01858549167

PMS 20

M/S MOKTA TAILORS & FABRICS

144, Kohinur Vila,
Shop No-2, west
Mohammadbag,
Kadamtoli, Dhaka,
Ward-59, Barthi,
Dhaka South
City Corporation,
Gournadi, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 21

M/S M A S Traders

669, West
Shewrapara, Mirpur,
Dhaka-1216, Ward-
14, Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 22

Fatema Enterprise

Goila Bazar, Goila,
Agailjhara, Barisal,
Barisal, Bangladesh

PMS 23**AI Mamun Trade International**

14/B,Road No-7/2,Mirpur, Ward-06, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 24**FIC Technologies**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 27**Mangrove Hotel and Resort Ltd.**

27 SHAPTAK SQUARE (11th Floor) Plot# 380 (Old), 02 (New), Road# 27 (Old), 16 (New) Dhanmondi, Ward-33, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 29**Hafsah International**

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 31**M/S BSM Enterprise**

69,Polashnagar, Mirpur, Ward-05, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 32**M.R Technology**

Zirabo, Zirabo, Ashulia, Dhaka, Yearpur, Dhaka South City Corporation, Savar, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 33**AYRAA THE KASHMIR ERA**

Plot 15, Road 103, Block C, Shop No. 63, 2nd Floor, Pink City Shopping Complex, Gulshan 2, Ward-19, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PMS 34**M/S M M INTERNATIONAL**

Mohammadbag Chowrasta, Shop No-27, Merajinagar, Kadamtoli, Ward-59, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PREMIER PAVILION GOLD (PPG)

PPG 01**Savoy Ice Cream Factory Ltd**

Sonmandi, Sonargaon, Narayanganj
Mobile: 01844696367

PPG 02**Abul Khair Milk Products Ltd**

Chattogram City Corporation, Chattogram
Mobile: 01988801406

PPG 03**SKB Stainless Steel Mills Limited**

92, Bir Uttam Cr Dutta Road, Ward-16, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01872631494

PPG 04**M/S Delhi Aluminium Factory Limited**

135/142 Nasirabad Industrial Area, Ward-31, Chattogram City Corporation, Chattogram
Mobile: 01711816140

PPG 05**Kiam Metal Industries Limited**

BSCIC Industrial Estate, Kushtia, Kushtia, Kushtia Sadar, Kushtia, Khulna, Bangladesh
Mobile: 01755638158

PPG 06**M/s Howlader Trading**

Kawran Bazar, Ward-26, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711166374

PREMIER PAVILION PLATINUM (PPP)

PPP 01

Square Food & Beverage Ltd

SFBL Tower, Plot-11/C, Road-27, Banani B/A, , Ward-19, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01777742254

PPP 02

Banga Building Materials LTD

G-105/1, Pragati Sarani, Middle Badda, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01769696383

PPP 03

RFL PLASTICS LTD

105/1 Middle Badda, Progati Sarani, Badda Dhaka-1212, Ward-21, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01769696375

PPP 04

Habigonj Agro Limited

105, Progoti Sharoni, Middle Badda 1212, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01769696372

PREMIER PAVILION SILVER (PPS)

PPS 01

AL ARABIAN TRADING AND TEASTIN CENTER

119/D, West Shewrapara, Mirpur, Ward-14, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711943751

PPS 02

REZWANA HOSSAIN HOMETEX

44, New Paltan Line, Azimpur, Ward-23, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01619190058

PPS 03

Ms Mia Trade International

21/22 Basichoron, poddar statr, Dhaka - 1100, Ward-36, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Mobile: 01712033584

PREMIER PAVILION SILVER (PPS)

PPS 04

Maple Trade

Sakta, Keraniganj, Dhaka
Mobile: 01779066388

PPS 05

Frame Media Organization

119/D, West Shewrapara, Mirpur, Ward-14, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711943751

PREMIER STALL (PS)

PS 03

SHEETAL

92, Dr. Qudrat-e-Khuda Road, Shop-9,, Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01619377721

PS 04

ASHIK FASHION

86, Elephant Road, Sunrise Building (7th Floor), Dhaka., Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01716877930

PS 05

M/S RABBI ENTERPRISE

MOHAMMADBAG, SHOP NO-190, MERAJNAGAR, KADAMTOLI, Ward-59, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01309954451

PS 06

R RAHMAN ENTERPRISE

382, New Super Market, Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01712307651

PS 07

Ms Allo Enterprise

Dhaka North City Corporation, Mathbaria, Mathbaria, Pirojpur, Barisal
Mobile: 01818857432

PS 08

Ms Zihadul ALOm

Taranagar, Keraniganj, Dhaka
Mobile: 01818857432

PS 09

N K Collection

Ward-18, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01711985549

PS 10

Footsteps Bangladesh Limited

Kondolbagh, Zirabo, Ashulia, Dhaka, Ashulia, Savar, Savar, Dhaka
Mobile: 01985600807

PS 11

Padma Kutir shilpo

Goila, Agailjhara, Barisal, Barisal
Mobile: 01911036470

PS 12

M/S Sakura handicraft center

Suitakhali Super Market, Shop No-7, Natok Gorlen , Ward-10, Mymensingh City Corporation, Mymensingh
Mobile: 01858549167

PS 16

MINJU CORPORATION

11/1, AHSAN ULLAH ROAD, Ward-37, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka.

PS 18

Al Mamun Trade International

14/B,Road No-7/2,Mirpur, Ward-06, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PREMIER STALL (PS)

PS 19

M/S MOKTA TAILORS & FABRICS

144, Kohinur Vila,
Shop No-2, west
Mohammadbag,
Kadamtoli, Dhaka,
Ward-59, Barthi,
Dhaka South
City Corporation,
Gournadi, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 20

NAHIAN ENTERPRISE

334, Shaheed Janani
Jahanara Imam
Swarani Elephant
Road, Ward-18,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 21

Bismillah Traders

narshinghallpotty
Bazar, Gournadi,
Chandshi, Gournadi,
Barisal, Barisal,
Bangladesh

PS 22

Lija Enterprise

Ward-75, Dhaka
South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 23

M/S M M INTERNATIONAL

MOHAMMADBAG
CHOWRASTA,
SHOP NO-27,
MERAJNAGAR,
KADAMTOLI, Ward-
59, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 24

ALIF ENTERPRISE

136 East Rayer Bazar,
Sher-E-Bangla Road,
Mohammadpur,
Ward-34, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 25

Talha Fashion Kutir Shilpo

M. S. Tower, Beribadh
Road, Nadidhara
(Ispahani) South
Keraniganj, Dhaka.,
Aganagar, Keraniganj,
Dhaka, Dhaka,
Bangladesh

PS 26

PRIANGAN

Ward-18, Dhaka
North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 27

Dipto Enterprise

Ward-65, Dhaka
South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 28

FARUQ ENTERPRISE

46, B.B. AVENUE,
SHOP-3070, Ward-
20, Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 29

THE SAVILE RAW

74, Mirpur Road
(Laboratory
Road), Ward-18,
Dhaka South City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 30

Desh Logistics Company Limited

105, Progoti Sharoni,
Middle Badda,
Gulshan, Ward-21,
Dhaka North City
Corporation, Dhaka,
Dhaka, Bangladesh

PREMIER STALL (PS)

PS 31

Chorka Textile Limited

105, Progoti Sharoni, Middle Badda, Gulshan, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 32

Jewel Enterprise

254, New Market, Dhaka-1205, Ward-18, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 33

PALASH CLOTH STORE

1, SIMSON ROAD, Ward-37, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 38

S S ENTERPRISE

18/39, Baymel Bazar, Main Road, Sarulia, Demra, Ward-66, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 41

M/S SIMON FABRICS

BARABO BAZAR, BARABO, Sadipur, Sonargaon, Narayanganj, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 42

Apex Convenience Foods Limited

East Chandora, Shafipur, Kaliakoir, Gazipur, Gazipur City Corporation, Kaliakair, Gazipur, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 55

M/S Sultana Traders

95. STATION ROAD, KOTWALI, CHATTOGRAM., Ward-31, Chattogram City Corporation, Chattogram, Bangladesh

PS 56

Chittagong Crockeries Store

35 Chittagong Shopping Complex (Ground Floor), Ward-08, Chattogram City Corporation, Chattogram, Bangladesh

PS57

M/s Helal & Brothers

Amanat Shah Tower, Shekherchar (Baburhat) Shilmandi, Narsingdi-1603, Narsingdi Sadar, Narsingdi, Silmandi, Narsingdi Sadar, Narsingdi, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 58

Hamnah Enterprise

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 59

M/S Modina Enterprise

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 60

HAPPY DAY

3 No West Tejturi Bazar, L-03, Block-B, Shop No-11,18, Basundhara City, Ward-26, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PREMIER STALL (PS)

PS 61

Hafsah International

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 62

Welburg

173/174, Mitford Road, Dhaka-1100, Ward-30, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 63

M/S Saifa Enterprise

Brahmankhali, Brahmankhali, Rupganj, Rupganj, Narayanganj, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 64

Purbachal Probashi Palli Ltd.

Level- 12, Ahmed Tower, 28-30 Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Ward-19, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 65

SAFWAN MART

661, west shewrapara, P.O-Mirpur, Ward-14, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 66

K.S.Enterprise

661, West Shewrapara Mirpur Dhaka-1216, Ward-14, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 67

Cumilla khadi Ghar

583, concord shopping complex, west shewrapara, Mirpur Dhaka-1216, Ward-14, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 68

M/S Smrity Boutiques

588, West Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216, Ward-14, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 69

Maple Trade

Sakta, Keraniganj, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 70

IRANI MELAMINE INDUSTRIES

IRANI MELAMINE INDUSTRIES, JOYAG, WARD-01, Joyag, Sonaimori, Noakhali, Chattagram, Bangladesh

PS 71

Muktha Fashion House

Ward-26, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 72

PRAN Dairy Limited

105, Pragati sarani, Middle Badda, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 73

N I Corporation

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 74

IED

7, R# 5, B# D, Mirpur 1, Ward-08, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 75

AYRAA THE KASHMIR ERA

Plot 15, Road 103, Block C, Shop No. 63, 2nd Floor, Pink City Shopping Complex, Gulshan 2, Ward-19, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PREMIER STALL (PS)

PS 76

M/s World Trade Com

Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 77

Goldsands Hotel and Resort Ltd.

DOHS, Ward-20, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 78

Bhaiya Hotels & Resorts Ltd

Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

PS 79

White And White

Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

RESTAURANT (R)

R 01

PRAN Dairy Limited

105, Pragati sarani, Middle Badda, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka

R 04

Hazi Biriani and Sahi Kosthori Kabab

2 No Bangobandhu Avenue, Gulisthan Sopping Complex, Shop No-06 Gulisthan, Dhaka, Ward-20, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka
Mobile: 01786718345

R 05

Desh Logistics Company Limited

105, Progoti Sharoni, Middle Badda, Gulshan, Ward-21, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka, Mobile: 01769696379

RESERVED STALL (RS)

RS-01, 20

Small & Medium Industries Foundation (SME)

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RS-02

Hamdard Laboratories (Wakf)

Rupayan Trade Center (Level 12-13, 114 Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Bangla Motor, Dhaka

RS-03, 04

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation (BFIDC)

Bana Shilpa Bhaban, 73 Motijhel Road, Dhaka

RS-05, 06

Bangladesh Tea Board

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RS-07

Bangladesh Handloom Board

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RS-08

Ribana Organic

67, Green Road, Stuff Colony, Kalabagan 2nd lane, Dhaka-1205.

RS-09

Jamdani Trends

Narayangonj

RS-10

SS Handloom

44/5-B, Shahid Syat Nazrul Islam Soroni, Dhaka

RS-11, 12

Bangladesh Small & Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC)

318, Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka.

RS-13

Clay Image

Section-11, Block-C, Lane-10, House-15, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216.

RS- 14, 15

Joyeta Foundation

Biponon & Somprosaron Shakha, Joyeta Tower, Dhanmondi-27, Dhaka

RS-16

J J N International Ltd.

Holding-42 (Level-5), Road-5, Block-E, Bonoshree, Rampura, Dhaka-1219

RS-17

Safe Trading Corporation

Sector-14, Road-23, Plot-551/552, Word-52, Pakoreya Road, Turag, Uttara, Dhaka-1230

RS-18, 19

Bangladesh Machine Tools Factory Ltd

House-41, Road-07, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka-1206

RS-21

Swan Industries Ltd.

Gulshan Press, House-CWS (C)-08, Seuit-2E, Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan 1, Dhaka-1212

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MR-01, 02

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RMP-01

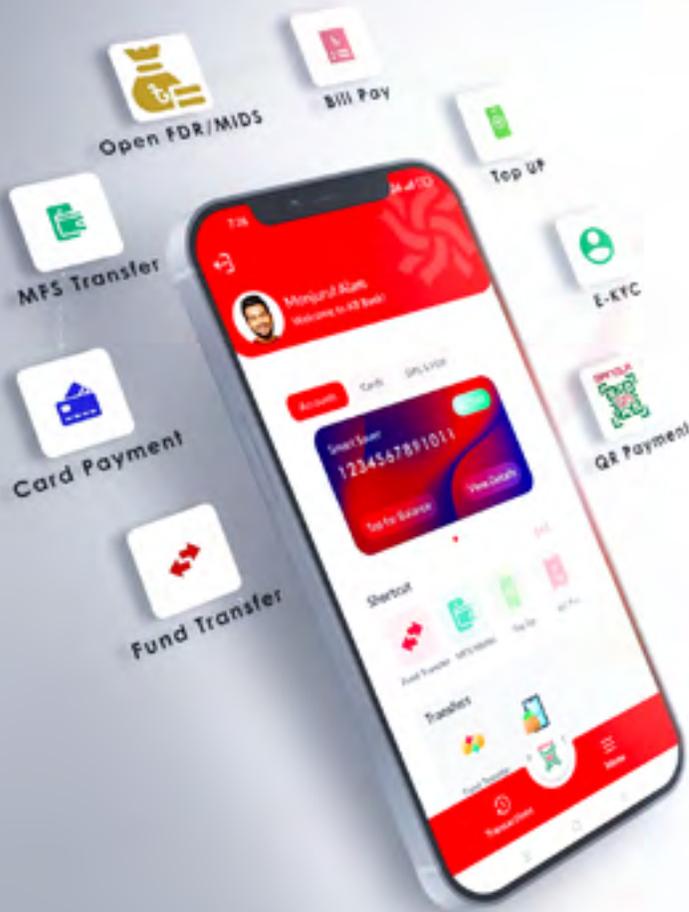
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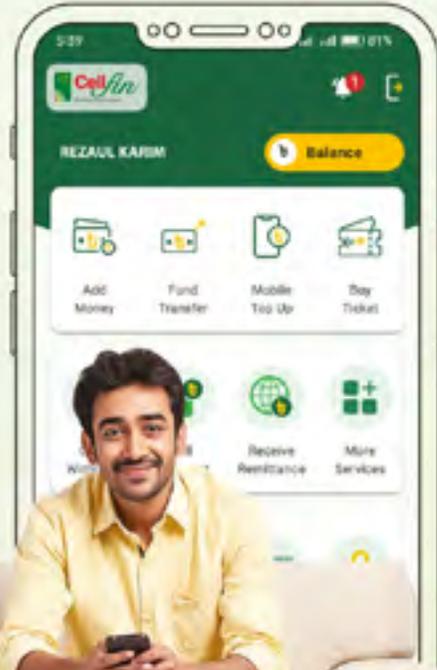


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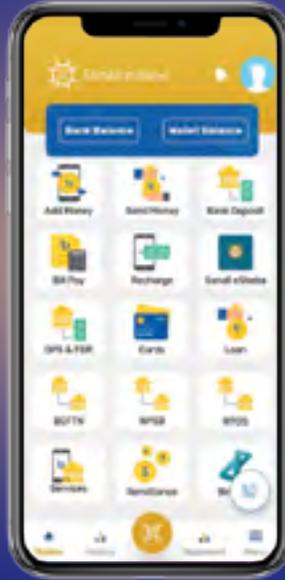
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